

the neighborhoods in which the antipoverty efforts are to be concentrated.

In other words, it is to be hoped and expected that the Federal allocations authorized in this bill will prime not only the pumps of the local and State governments, but also the pumps of effort and involvement of all the neighborhoods and communities and areas which are affected.

I emphasize that the local governments, with their limited revenue resources, have no hope of doing the full job by themselves. And I know I speak for all cities—although I can only speak with authority for New York City. In New York City we are already doing almost all we can do, without some radically new revenue resources.

The executive budget for New York City for the coming fiscal year, as it is being announced in New York City today—the budget I am recommending to our legislative bodies for their consideration and decision—amounts to \$3,350 million. That is the second largest governmental budget in the Nation. Only the Federal budget is larger. But our budget is, despite its size, an austerity budget. We have had to cut back and place some of our departments and agencies on short rations.

We are going to be putting out electric lights and watching our use of office supplies, just as the executive branch is said to be doing in Washington. We will be watching each penny as well as each dollar in order to have the money to pay for the most urgent essentials, including our participation in the national poverty program, under the terms of the bill now before you.

Our city budget carries an item of \$15 million new money for our participation in the national poverty program to pay our share under title II and in the pertinent programs under title I, and also to do that which we feel we have to do and for which Federal grants will be insufficient.

Perhaps it would be useful at this point if I were to sketch in broad outline some of the programs which we in New York City might propose for inclusion under the umbrella of the Equal Opportunity Act, if and when it passes—programs that we probably would not be able to mount in practical scale without Federal leadership and assistance.

I am thinking, for instance, of a vastly expanded program of tenant education and training in homemaking and housekeeping, which is one of the really basic and essential programs for the improvement of slum conditions. We are starting such a program on a small scale with funds we have been able to get from the Federal and State Governments, for training mothers who receive benefits under the aid-to-dependent children program, in order to enable them to improve their own homes and to teach others.

Another major program for which we would need the hope that we could get through H.R. 10440 would be a program of preschool training to provide special educational stimulus and learning experience for children of poverty-gripped families.

Still another such program would be a plan for special health aids to enable people who have some physical incapacity or slight handicap which prevents them from working, to be put into shape for work.

Still another program is a large-scale cleanup and rough fixing up of slum buildings which cannot be brought into livable shape by any of the other antislum weapons we have.