

have many farms in New York City, although we have some in Staten Island; and the census of 1950, at least, recorded several farms in Brooklyn and Queens. I must confess, however, that the census of 1960 did not find them.

Turning now to title IV, we strongly favor this—both part A and part B. I think it most important that incentives be offered to private enterprise to employ long-term unemployed persons. The suggestion has been made that a tax incentive be provided for the employment of the unemployed, especially the long-term unemployed. Of course, any proposals for tax incentives run into major objections immediately—the major objection being that government treasuries need more money and not less. However, we look forward to an experience under the provisions of the incentive program established in part A of title IV. We are already making some plans for taking advantage of part B, the small business loans. I feel that it is vitally important both to involve the business community in the antipoverty program and to encourage the entry into business of qualified individuals belonging to the minority groups. The special loan guarantees provided under part B of title IV seem to me to be a fine approach to this problem. I hope it works. We are going to do everything we can to make it work.

As for title V, our commissioner of welfare feels very strongly that this program is most desirable.

Finally, as for title VI, the one section in that title which is of special interest to us is the volunteer program which is a scaled-down version of the old National Service Corps. We supported the legislation for a National Service Corps and developed an extensive set of program ideas for it. Now under title VI we would be glad to have the assistance of whatever size volunteer group could be assigned to us. We have had a very good experience with the Peace Corps trainees who have come to New York for their training. We have used them with great benefit by attaching them to our area services offices and neighborhood conservation offices in slum or deteriorating neighborhoods. The taste we have had of these young Peace Corps people makes us very eager to have some of the volunteers who would be, we would hope, of the same caliber.

That is the story as far as the pending bill is concerned.

I hope that it has been helpful to this committee to have my detailed comments on it.

In summary, I strongly support this legislation, and urge that your committee join in pushing it through the House so that it may be ready for Senate consideration at the earliest possible time. H.R. 10440 is not a perfect or total prescription for the cure of poverty on a nationwide basis. I don't think it pretends to be. I recognize it for what I think it really is—and no more than it is—an assortment of programs which can enable the Federal Government to induce large-scale local and community participation in a farflung and, hopefully, concerted effort to attack some of the major aspects of poverty in this country.

The \$900-odd million authorized in this bill is not going to do away with poverty. The amount of Federal money which might possibly be allocated to New York City is not going to do the job or even begin to. As I said a few moments ago, the city of New York is already spending practically a billion dollars a year for this purpose.