

Would it inconvenience you greatly to return at 1:30? We have had three bells, which is a quorum call. We will be in trouble if we sit.

I am sure many members of the committee not only would like to hear the remainder of your statement, but would like to interrogate you on various points of it.

Could you return at 1:30?

MAYOR DALEY. Being a baseball man, I know what three strikes are, so I will be glad to come back.

MR. LANDRUM. This committee is recessed until 1:30, when we will resume with Mayor Daley in the chair.

(Whereupon, at 12:15 p.m., the committee recessed until 1:30 p.m., this same day.)

AFTERNOON SESSION

Chairman POWELL. Please come to order.

I would like to welcome again the mayor of Chicago, Richard J. Daley. We are most happy to have with us our colleague, Congressman Ed Finnegan from Illinois. He is not a member of the committee but he is one of the mayor's good friends.

MR. FINNEGAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman POWELL. Now, you got as far as the end of the first paragraph on page 6.

STATEMENT OF HON. RICHARD J. DALEY, MAYOR, CHICAGO, ILL.—

Resumed

MAYOR DALEY. Mr. Chairman, in the interest of conserving the time of the committee, I would like to skip my statement and put it into the record, with your pleasure. We are all familiar with what the problem is in New York, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis. You have other witnesses. So I would like to just pose a question on page 10 which I know will be anticipated.

Chairman POWELL. Without objection, the testimony will be included in the record in its entirety.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT BY HON. RICHARD J. DALEY, MAYOR OF CHICAGO

I wish to express my appreciation to the chairman and members of this committee for this opportunity to testify with regard to the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, the legislation recommended by President Johnson to carry out the proposed war on poverty. As mayor of Chicago I am here to give full support to House of Representatives bill 10440—a bill to mobilize the human and financial resources of the Nation to combat poverty in the United States.

This committee has already heard considerable testimony citing national statistical and technical data demonstrating the need for the enactment of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. But many times the use of technical material and national statistics, of sociological definitions and statements of economic trends and projections seek to cloud what we are all primarily concerned with; what the program means to people.

In support of this legislation, my remarks will be directed to describing programs which are being carried on in Chicago; which, I believe, demonstrate convincingly the contributions that the President's program can make to improve the economic and social well-being of one-fifth of our American families who live in poverty.

Further, in some instances these programs are being conducted only in Chicago, and in others Chicago is a pioneer in seeking to expand and improve public and private programs to provide greater economic opportunity for all Americans.