

charge, an opportunity to participate in day or resident camping throughout the summer.

This program was financed through a grant from the Office of Economic Opportunity and, hopefully, will be subsidized further through private contributions from the Cleveland area. The Board of Education of Cleveland is also assisting financially to support this program.

Camping officials in my area expanded their already hard-pressed facilities to accommodate new groups. The proposal for the Summer Camp Act, if passed, will add immeasurably in providing thousands more from my area alone with much needed fresh-air, outdoor programing.

I heartily support this proposal.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I wish to thank you for your patience, and I wish to emphasize again that we must meet with every resource the huge responsibilities with which the problems of our inner city now challenge us.

Thank you.

I would like to point out this additional fact before I close. In my community we have been suffering a decrease of central city population, over 100,000 people having left the central city.

Chairman PERKINS. Let me thank you, Congressman Vanik, for making an outstanding statement. You raised many questions which I feel are a great contribution to this committee in connection with considering the legislation in which we will interrogate you in a few minutes.

I understand that we have with us a summer sociology seminar of the National Cathedral for Girls, Washington, D.C. There are 28 girls from every part of the United States and Puerto Rico. We are glad to welcome you here. This is one of our open hearings in considering the extension of the Economic Opportunities Act that we enacted in 1964.

We are glad to welcome you here.

Before we commence the questioning of you, we will hear from Congressman Moorhead.

**STATEMENT OF HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD, A REPRESENTATIVE
IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA**

Mr. MOORHEAD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee.

It is a great pleasure to be here this morning as a congressional witness. My purpose in appearing here is twofold: First, to speak on behalf of the Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1967 and second, to urge that the Office of Economic Opportunity be retained as the central administrative and coordinating agency for the programs that constitute the war on poverty.

The bill before you strengthens, continues and in some cases expands a complex of programs that has been of incalculable benefit to the people of my city of Pittsburgh. Just as importantly, it retains the administrative and coordinating framework without which the Pittsburgh program could not have succeeded to the extent it has.

Pittsburgh's program is a success because the city was ready with