

release use at the local level by the community agency money which now can come in only as a legal service or some other categorical-type program.

Then I would say in Harlem where we are going to have this work done it would be controlled by Columbia University workshop development and another workshop at the new school for social research.

There will have to come in guys who are pretty expert, guys who are economists, who are industrialists who can do a real search of the real economic possibilities of the local area.

We are not talking about sheltered, protected enterprises although we could conceive of a time at the beginning, since there is a kind of subsidy or since some of the people working in the program might be supported out of funds of the Department of Labor, in effect this is a kind of subsidy of a budding, commercial enterprise, but after a systematic look at the local economy, some of the deficiencies, for example, in Harlem, we know even though most of the people are poor there, there is coming into Harlem in terms of income something in excess of \$350 million a year.

We know that because there is a great shortage of retail outlets in Harlem that most of this money goes out of the community almost immediately. Of course, people will continue to shop at places that are downtown but this is not to say if you did not develop in the local community other smaller retail places that a good amount of that money would remain to be circulated more than once in the local situation there and creating jobs and so forth, training opportunities and so forth.

Now, that is one phase of it.

The commercial is only one phase and we are certainly not talking about self-contained economy. This is ridiculous, of course, but we are talking about more of the dollars which get spent outside of that area now being spent and circulated once or twice or three times before it goes outside.

Then, if these commercial and business enterprises are organized on a community corporate basis, rather than a private entrepreneur basis, then some of the profits if any, and at the beginning, of course, we would not look for large profits out of these, but then some of the profits could begin to go into community service enterprise services of various kinds and, of course, the most obvious would be a day care corporation which would have a number of these places, qualifying, incidentally, for public funds at the local level.

We know, for example, that one of the deficiencies of people in the ghettoized areas is that they do not have the kind of private service institutions, they don't control the kind of private welfare and health service institutions which can qualify for public money.

A great bulk of the private agencies in New York City are supported almost 100 percent by public funds coming from the city and the State.

So, what we are saying is that there are people who conceivably could be organizing these agencies, supported in part by the earnings from the commercial enterprises they control, but also then having agencies which could qualify for funds which would come out of the public sector.