

Yet still they seem to neglect us. They have money enough for two preprimaries in the area because there are so many children.

Yet the director of the health department here seems to object. As I talked to Mrs. Goldstein, the parents felt in that area if we cannot have preprimary we think nobody in the city should have it.

That is a little outrageous but this is the kind of threats we have to make in order to get the things that we actually need. That is why I asked that the board of directors should actually be two from each council.

As far as jobs, like manpower, we have labor liaison, he is supposed to get the manpower director to meet with management and try to set up programs. Then we have three people on the manpower that were presidents of unions. What do you need a liaison for. That money could be used for something else. Here is a liaison getting \$9,000 or \$10,000 a year. It does not make sense. We feel that the people who are training are training in small factories. We have one of the three largest brass industry in the world, American Brass and Chains. They have programs for training skilled jobs, youngsters who drop out but the manpower has not hit them. That is why we expressed these sentiments to Mrs. Goldstein.

We will make sure that we check to broaden the training programs in the large industries so that dropouts and what-have-you will get an opportunity to train.

Mr. HARRIS. I would just like to say about these neighborhood council presidents. We are elected from the neighborhood, from the poor areas by the poor people. We don't get a salary of any kind.

Ours is strictly charity. We are not asking for anything. As you can see, we are not out trying to make a buck for ourselves. We weren't interested in the thing from the beginning of it. We all want to see that the thing is done right. Sending the money into the city as I said awhile ago for day care, unless we get representatives on the board from these poverty areas actually the board can use the money for what they want it for unless we have representatives there, unless it is designated for day care.

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Holmes, you serve on the Connecticut Poverty Council. As I understand you, this is made up of the councils, not the umbrella community action boards, but councils. Is that right?

Mr. HOLMES. Let me explain CPC to you. Last December when the alarm came out there was a possibility of a cutback, we were cut back 30 percent. Using community action involvement of the people we called a statewide conference of all these councils. This is the culmination of our efforts by my being here to testify.

We filed a brief. We thought that the 1964 act was well intentioned. As I said in my testimony, I think in large measure the act of 1964 was one of the reasons why Connecticut responded with this human development commission.

We represent eight cities in the State of Connecticut.

Mr. QUIE. One of the purposes in coming to Washington and in testifying before the committee is trying to scare money from the State?

Mr. HOLMES. We did. We were instrumental. We were instrumental in getting the State to set up this human development commission.

Mr. QUIE. Are you getting money from them?