

delegation now, as we call it. It has now, we think, become more entwined with community action than ever before, and the delegation is working out very well.

I think that the—whether or not it should be transferred, you might say altogether sometime in the future is still one of those iffy questions that nobody has a firm answer to. All I am trying to testify to is that it is working very well now.

Nobody in the field really cares about all this stuff back here. What they are interested in is whether we got some more Neighborhood Youth Corps kids out there, and what I am trying to say is, why don't we go ahead and do it the way we are doing it? Not because it is perfect, but because it is pretty good, and we can meet the demand at the point of action.

You see, we have 16 centers right in the center of the ghetto in Detroit. I say, let's get them better and let's get them in there. We don't have to have an administrative folderol in Washington. They are not interested in that in Detroit. They want to go.

It is like being in a straitjacket awaiting orders to march.

Mr. BRADEMAS. Last Friday afternoon, out in Southwood, Ind., I drove around those parts of my city which had been a scene of some disturbances earlier in the week, and I talked with a number of leaders, particularly in predominantly Negro neighborhoods, people who had been working in the fields of housing and youth work, and everywhere I went, I found that there was a request for more support for the poverty program rather than less, and I found nobody complaining about the administrative mechanisms which seem so much to occupy us here in Washington.

I talked with the mayor of my city, who happens to be a Republican. He is a supporter of the poverty program. He has never up to now suggested to me—he may now—that he found that there is some difficult problem with the administrative mechanism with the war on poverty, and I want to echo the question of the gentlelady from Hawaii, and reiterate that I think we would be on more sure footing if we give attention to the matter of substance and somewhat less attention to the administrative mechanism when we discuss this program except in those areas.

Mr. SHRIVER. I hate to be talking about Chicago, except that I know it is Congressman Pucinski's city—when they got the temporary swimming pools in Chicago, what they did, they took the swimming pools and put them right next to the fire stations. What happened was, then they took the firemen on their day off and gave them the job of supervising the swimming pool.

They did two things right away. First of all, you have got a mature, responsible person to supervise the pool, which is always a problem in opening up these temporary pools, health standards and so forth.

Second, you have a person in the city government, a fireman, who immediately began to be identified with these kids in a different way than an object of repression.

Being a fireman, they kept the swimming pool full. It is the only city that I know which had the ordinary commonsense to put the swimming pools next to a fire station.

If you could do that in all these cities, it would be a big thing for the