

dynamite. Some of that dynamite existed in the cities before the poverty program began.

I think that what we need to do is to direct the efforts of Congress and the poverty program toward putting just about all, certainly the vast majority of our effort, into these central cities and get at this social cancer which is such a problem.

I am mixing my metaphors. Let's say diffuse the social dynamite.

Chairman PERKINS. Sargent Shriver does not have the tools at his command to go in and do something about the housing situation on a massive scale. All of these other social problems—but he does not have that type of program. He can operate only to a limited degree so far as his social problems affect the metropolitan areas and the programs by and large have been concentrated in the metropolitan areas considering the resources that he has had at his command.

I think the record bears that out, and if the gentleman from Michigan will examine the record I think he will find that is a true statement.

The problem is we just do not have the resources in this bill to touch the real causes that brought about this social dynamite situation.

Mr. O'HARA. Now that I hope I have thoroughly prejudiced the case and have gotten out all of my points, I think maybe we ought to let Mr. Shriver answer briefly.

Mr. SHRIVER. As I think my original statement indicated, we are not even close to meeting the problems of the central cities, the big metropolitan areas as you have described them even with the programs that we now have.

The programs that we have now could be much bigger and the President asked they be 25 percent bigger. The projections we have shown to show you they would be 50-percent bigger if we get the \$2 billion.

If as the Chairman said a minute ago, we could get a lot more than \$2 billion, then we could do a lot more in the central cities and at the same time do something in the rural areas but you men know better than I what the prospects are for that.

From a practical point of view, I don't see how we can just forget the rural poor, let us say, in Mississippi, or the rural poor on the Indian reservation or the rural poor up in Alaska where I saw poverty which is worse than anything I have seen elsewhere in the United States.

In parts of West Virginia where I was in 1960 and 1961—and I have been down in Kentucky with the Chairman several times—the rural poor are in a bad sense. Somebody said we should not reward violence.

If we put all of the money in the metropolitan areas where we have the most violence, the most probability of violence, we would in a sense be rewarding violence at the expense of the rural people who have not been as violent.

The poor from Mississippi end up in Chicago and Detroit, too. Poverty does not respect State lines. I have said many times before that poverty is a commodity in interstate commerce and that is why we have to have a national program dealing with it.

It really is in interstate commerce; so the poverty problem of De-