

troit or Chicago or some other place was born and bred and nurtured down in some other place.

The Puerto Ricans which are having trouble in Spanish Harlem, some of them were not born there. They are citizens of the United States, however, so we have a pretty good antipoverty program down in Puerto Rico.

It could be better obviously. Therefore, I can only conclude that it would be extremely difficult to decide which poverty takes priority. That is No. 1.

Within the amount of money we are asking the Congress to give us, it is just impossible to stretch that effectively to deal with the problems we are talking about, because in the 20 cities for which we computed here, the needs of community action alone could gobble up the whole appropriation.

This is not something that just happened yesterday. I will revert to my own time when we were on the board of education in Chicago. We had a budget of \$350 million. I testified in Illinois that we could have used a budget of \$600 or \$700 million in Chicago alone just for schools, but there was not a chance of getting that with the property taxes out of Illinois.

Let's take Durham, Raleigh, Charlotte, other cities in your State—maybe they don't need the poverty program as much as the rural areas of Mississippi or the big cities, but I find that it is very difficult to say that to the mayor of Charlotte who thinks the antipoverty program in Charlotte is pretty good or to the mayor of Little Rock who thinks it is very good there in Little Rock.

Little Rock is not on that list, thank God, but Little Rock just a few years ago was the scene of a lot of trouble. I don't think there is anybody smart enough really who knows enough to say that we are not to have any more trouble in Little Rock or Columbia, S.C., or some place like that, that has not shown up on that chart.

As I said a moment ago, I think it is indivisible. Poverty is a disease permeating the social structure of this Nation.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Shriver, that is a very eloquent defense of your policy but I persist in believing that you are facing a new expression of an old problem, to wit, the allocation of scarce resources. I just happen to believe that we should allocate more of those resources to the central cities where the social dynamite is already in the explosion process.

Maybe we can let some of the other areas slide a little bit while we do it.

Mr. SHRIVER. You start on the assumption that the resources are scarce.

Mr. O'HARA. As a practical matter they are.

Mr. SHRIVER. I believe the people of the United States have always responded to the challenge provided it is explained to them properly, provided they understand what it is that they are being asked to do. And when they do understand this, they will do anything.

I feel, if I may be presumptuous, that the Congress and the executive branch of which I am a small part, I think we have a big job to explain to the people of the United States, and that goes for the people in the smaller towns and in the rural areas, just what it is that we are attempting to do and why it is essential.