

and Training Act of 1962 and the U.S. Employment Service. An estimated 280,000 trainees will be enrolled in 1968 under the MDTA, about two-thirds of them workers with minimal skills who cannot take advantage of the job opportunities available in an advancing economy. The USES in 1968 will extend to disadvantaged adults the special services it has been providing for disadvantaged youths.

Other significant work and training opportunities are being made available through funds of the economic opportunity programs:

The Neighborhood Youth Corps will provide 355,000 jobs and training opportunities.

Appropriations of \$328 million are being requested to expand other work-training programs, including intensive supporting services, designed to reach hard-core unemployed and underemployed individuals in slum areas.

In addition, an increase of \$312 million is provided in the budget for the Office of Economic Opportunity to—

Expand antipoverty activities and services provided to 6½ million people through 1,100 community action agencies in rural and urban areas.

Provide classes for 737,000 pre-school-age children in the Headstart program.

Work with the Office of Education to improve primary school services as a followup to Headstart.

Offer skill training and useful work experience through the Job Corps to 38,000 disadvantaged young people who are out of school.

Help migrant farmworkers, make loans to rural families, and offer services in poor areas through VISTA volunteers.

Housing and community development, regional development, and pollution control.—Two common themes that run through many of the programs seeking to improve the physical environment in which Americans live are that—

Comprehensive planning and action yield far better results than piecemeal measures, and

The best results are achieved through combined public and private efforts.

Accordingly, the Federal budget proposals dealing with housing, community development, regional development, and water pollution control stress coordinated and concerted efforts at problem solving.

The 1968 budget provides funds for—

The new model cities program, under which cities are given an incentive to plan comprehensive action to transform entire blighted areas into attractive and useful neighborhoods,

The rent supplement program, under which private interests are being enlisted in an effort to help the needy obtain better housing,

Increased efforts to promote urban renewal, preserve open space in the growing suburbs, create parks in developed city areas, and provide needed public facilities,

Assistance to cities in financing mass transportation facilities,

Grants for various types of basic water, sewer, and other public facilities,