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FOR THE SENATE:

Everett M. Dirksen, *Leader*

Thomas H. Kuchel, *Whip*

Bourke B. Hickenlooper, *Chr. of the Policy Committee*

Leverett Saltonstall, *Chr. of the Conference*

Thruston B. Morton, *Chr. Republican Senatorial Committee*

PRESIDING OFFICER:

The Republican National Chairman
Ray C. Bliss

THE JOINT SENATE-HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP

FOR THE HOUSE
OF REPRESENTATIVES:

Gerald R. Ford,
Leader

Leslie C. Arends, *Whip*

Melvin R. Laird,
Chr. of the Conference

John J. Rhodes, *Chr. of the Policy Committee*

H. Allen Smith,
Ranking Member Rules Committee

Bob Wilson,
Chr. Republican Congressional Committee

Charles E. Goodell,
Chr. Committee on Planning and Research

Press Release

Issued following a
Leadership Meeting

September 30, 1965

STATEMENT BY SENATOR DIRKSEN

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Republicans have long been engaged in a determined and effective campaign to broaden economic opportunity for all Americans and to reduce the numbers of those in the lowest-income brackets.

During the first four years of the Eisenhower Administration the number of families below the \$3,000 income level (in dollars of constant purchasing power at 1962 prices) was reduced at a rate of 400,000 a year. In four years since 1960, the number has been dropping at a rate of 250,000 a year.

When President Eisenhower assumed office, 28 per cent of the families of the United States had incomes below \$3,000. Four years later the percentage was down 5 points to 23 per cent. In four years of the Democratic Administrations which succeeded Eisenhower, the figure has been reduced by 3 percentage points.

Despite the pressagentry of the current war on poverty, progress toward the goal of eliminating this evil has been slower during the past four years than it was during the first term of the last Republican Administration.

The success of the Administration's anti-poverty efforts must be judged in these terms. The crucial question is whether these efforts with their vast increase in federal spending and their sizeable bureaucracy accelerate the rate of reduction of the numbers of those in the lowest-income brackets. This question has become obscured in a paper blizzard of press releases from the White House and the Office of Economic Opportunity which provide some measurement of the effort of the Administration but yield little information about the results.

The public is told how many communities there are in which federal anti-poverty programs have been started, how many job corps camps have been established, how many Vista workers have been recruited, but it is not told how many poor people have increased their income, and by what amounts, because of participation in the anti-poverty program. It is not even told the names of the disadvantaged youths who were given summer employment by the Post Office Department.

It is too early to pass final judgment on the effectiveness of the anti-poverty program. The evidence available at present makes it appear that the program has not yet proved itself.

(Ford statement - page 2)



STATEMENT BY REP. FORD

September 30, 1965

There are several glaring weaknesses in the anti-poverty program.

The Administration of the program is chaotic. It is headed by a part-time director and a top staff of temporary personnel who simultaneously decided to desert as the first skirmishes of the war on poverty were hardly under way. The Office of Economic Opportunity is top heavy with high salaried executives. In this agency, one out of every 18 employees receives a salary in excess of \$19,000. In the Defense Department, by contrast, one of 1,000 employees is paid more than \$19,000.

The program as administered treats elected State and local officials with cavalier disdain. Though Republican protest in the Congress salvaged some semblance of influence in the operation of the program for State governors, neither State nor local officials have an effective voice in the program today. This weakening of the federal system, on top of other centralizing programs of the current administration, is a dangerous trend.

Disregard of State and local governments and their elected officials has made the term "war" an apt title for the poverty program. In too many places it has become a war waged by local officials and competing private groups with each other for control of federal funds and for partisan and personal advantage. The poor are treated as the spoils in this conflict. They do not participate in decisions on what is to be done for them or to them.

Enough evidence has come to light to raise serious doubts about the Job Corps program. Instances of criminal and immoral behavior suggest inadequate selection processes for trainees and a breakdown of discipline. There is a serious question, too, as to whether the training consists too much of work that keeps youth off the streets but does not nurture skills needed in the job market.

The poverty program needs basic reform and a tightening of administrative practices. Whatever benefits that can be realized from this program can be attained less wastefully by clearer definition of objectives, by more careful structuring of programs, by cooperation with State and local governments, and by elimination of considerations of partisan political advantage.

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THE JOINT SENATE-HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP

Press Release

Issued following a
Leadership Meeting

March 3, 1966

FOR THE HOUSE
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Leslie C. Arends, *Whip*

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STATEMENT BY SENATOR DIRKSEN

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

The Johnson-Humphrey Administration by July first will have spent \$2.3 billion on the antipoverty campaign and is asking for \$1.7 billion more. For these vast sums the American people and the poor have gotten a very shabby product. This program is expensive in terms of money and experienced manpower. It has produced many press releases and high professional salaries but little assistance for those who most need it.

The campaign has been marked by political favoritism and too often has become the tool of political machines. What possible excuse is there for putting children of local politicians and high income families into the Neighborhood Youth Corps designed to keep poor children from dropping out of school?

The program has been marked by political infighting between local Democratic politicians for control of Community Action Program funds. They want the money to build political machines, not to reclaim and dignify human lives.

Mass creation of extravagant Job Corp centers, a lack of discipline and purpose have resulted in disillusionment, rioting and vicious gang rule. The Job Corp budget last year averaged \$7800 for each enrollee for one year, almost twice the cost of sending a boy to college. This, it would seem, could have provided at least minimal screening which would have helped turn these camps into the "residential skill centers" long advocated by Republicans.

Scandalous misuse of funds, involving fraud, has led to Justice Department and Congressional inquiries in a number of areas.

These things need not be. They would not be a part of a properly administered program. Those with the lowest incomes in this country cannot benefit from chicanery, fraud, and political misuse of funds.

The antipoverty campaign was launched with a flurry of publicity by the Johnson-Humphrey Administration. It promised much, and raised the hopes of many, but so far has produced little. The needy must have hope and must be involved in developing their own future. They need help in helping themselves - now.

To win a war on poverty low income families must have better education, a chance at getting decent jobs and help in helping themselves. To accomplish these goals Republicans recommend:

1. Low income families must become more directly and deeply involved if the campaign is to succeed. Their capable representatives should be elected to serve along with representatives of local officials and social welfare agencies on boards with clearly defined authority. Only through such sound local administration and less intervention from Washington can this program shed the political money grubbing found in so many cities.

2. Operation Head Start, first suggested by Republicans in 1961, has been moderately successful despite administrative bungling but that program now threatens to grind to a halt. It should be encouraged to reach its maximum potential.

3. Productive jobs in private enterprise are the real keys to success. To provide dignified and permanent employment private industry and labor unions must be given realistic incentives - such as the Republican proposal for a Human Investment Act - to widen their participation.

4. Authority and responsibility of the states must be strengthened and they must be brought in as partners to prevent the anti-poverty campaign from becoming more deeply mired in bureaucracy.

5. To eliminate de facto racial segregation in many urban renewal projects adequate housing must be provided for all dispossessed families.

6. Waste, abuse of power, political influence and big city bossism can be eliminated by applying the Hatch Act at all levels and through preaudits and tighter accounting. A thorough, honest investigation of the Johnson-Humphrey Administration's handling of the antipoverty war is long overdue. To conduct such an inquiry we are today introducing legislation to create a joint Senate-House bipartisan investigating committee.

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STATEMENT BY REPRESENTATIVE FORD:

March 3, 1966

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CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

STATEMENT BY HOUSE MINORITY LEADER GERALD R. FORD, R-MICH.

FOR SATURDAY P. M. RELEASE

MARCH 26, 1966

One of the selling points for the \$1.5 billion anti-poverty program launched last year by the Johnson Administration was that it would take people off the welfare rolls and reduce welfare spending.

Yet federal welfare officials have asked a House Appropriations subcommittee for an extra \$381 million to pay welfare bills through June 30 of this year, and this requested \$381 million would be added to the \$3.2 billion Congress voted last year for fiscal 1965-66 welfare payments to the states.

Testimony released Friday showed that subcommittee members were astonished by the Johnson Administration request.

Now the House Ways and Means Committee is demanding to know why welfare spending is mounting during a period of low unemployment--low unemployment partially caused by the manpower needs of a wartime economy.

I also am amazed by the request for more welfare funds, and I hope the hearings planned for this summer by the Ways and Means Committee will produce some answers for the American taxpayer.

This request for more welfare money casts grave doubt on the Administration argument that the anti-poverty war will put welfare families back on their feet. It also reflects on the manner in which the anti-poverty war is being waged. I am talking now not only of political favoritism by the Democrats and obvious misuse of taxpayer money but of the overall strategy being employed in the war on poverty--a strategy that produces frustrating feuding at the local level and blunts or paralyzes an attack on the problem.

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Bob Wilson,
*Chr. Republican
Congressional Committee*

Charles E. Goodell,
*Chr. Committee on
Planning and Research*

Issued following a
Leadership Meeting

June 2, 1966

STATEMENT BY SENATOR DIRKSEN:

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

The Republican Membership of the House Education and Labor Committee have done the Congress and the Nation a signal service in the detailed and vigorous minority report they have issued on the so-called "War on Poverty" program of the Johnson-Humphrey Administration.

In a speech in the Senate on August 19, 1965, I identified the erratic, costly and misdirected course this program was then threatening to take. The Republican minority have now confirmed in every detail the most ominous of my predictions where the genuine welfare of the poor and the dreadful costs to the American taxpayer were concerned. This Minority Report will be printed and available within a day or so and I not only commend it to your attention but strongly urge your careful reading of it. I urge, moreover, that you in turn urge your readers and listeners to write their respective members of the Congress for copies of it. I have seen nothing in a good number of years that will so alert and alarm our people as to the reckless course the Johnson-Humphrey Administration has now clearly laid out before us.

Constructively and positively, I therefore urge:

1. That the President institute immediately a thorough review and reappraisal of this disastrous Poverty program under the Congressional Resolutions to this end that have already been filed by me and by Representative Ford and that at the same time he examine objectively and honestly the increasingly harsh impact of the high cost of living upon the American people.
2. The adoption by the Congress and the Administration of the strong clear recommendations of the Opportunity Crusade contained in this superb Minority Report.

When the Representatives of the American people in Congress are asked to appropriate another one and three quarters billions of dollars for a poverty program that has already wastefully consumed two and one-

third billions of dollars, the people are fully justified in demanding an explanation of this disastrous program and of how it is now proposed to spend still more of their hard-earned and rapidly vanishing income in this wasteful, reckless way.

Therefore, our Question-of-the-Week:

Mr. President, Why is the
War on Poverty being lost?

STATEMENT BY REPRESENTATIVE FORD:

At the very outset, let me join with Senator Dirksen in urging your readers and your listeners to ask their respective Members of Congress for copies of this historic Minority Report on the Poverty program as soon as the Democrat-controlled Committee makes it available. Our people not only have the right to know the harsh facts of that program but, as they now struggle at every income level to make both ends meet, they must be told how frightfully, how disastrously their dollars are being spent in this incredibly mismanaged, almost totally unproductive program of the Johnson-Humphrey Administration.

A very prominent Democrat has used the phrase "the arrogance of power" with respect to his own Administration's foreign policy. That phrase "arrogance of power" far more aptly describes this Poverty program: in the day-to-day administration of that program in countless communities across the country, in the high-handed, steam-rollering of poverty legislation in the House Education and Labor Committee and in the repeated defiance hurled at many of the governors of our states and mayors of our cities by Poverty office bureaucrats.

We Republicans in opposition contend that, in this as on almost every domestic front, the Johnson-Humphrey Administration has regularly substituted promises for performance. When such a policy is applied to the poor it becomes not only harsh, not only cruel, but intolerable and unforgivable.

Let it be clear, however, that this is by no means a partisan political point of view. Repeated statements on the subject by prominent and dedicated Democrats in the Congress have included such Poverty program charges and phrases as "disastrous," "Programs now mired in the swamp of mediocrity," "a riot and a runaway of ineffective programs," "The rural areas... have ... been lost in the shuffle," "an awful mess," "grandiose sociological studies and anti-social protest movements." These are the words of Democratic spokesmen for their constituents and to their reactions can be added the detailed article in the May issue of U.S. News and World Report on "The Mess in the Poverty War", a significant poll taken in one of our most populous states, and endless other evidence from public officials and private leaders of all political faiths.

(more)

As Senator Dirksen has indicated, we will not be critical only. The Republican Minority on the Committee has proposed an "Opportunity Crusade" -- eleven sound and specific recommendations for a total overhaul of the Poverty program. They deserve not only a hearing by the Congress and the country -- they deserve to be heeded, immediately, by the Johnson-Humphrey Administration.

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REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

1625 EYE STREET, NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

NATIONAL 8-6800

NEWS



FOR RELEASE

Friday AM
July 8, 1966

THE ALLEVIATION OF POVERTY--A REALISTIC CRUSADE

Republicans today called for a poverty program which would be "a genuine war, a realistic crusade, and not a sham battle in which we wrestle more with shadows than substance," and made sixteen specific proposals to reform the anti-poverty effort.

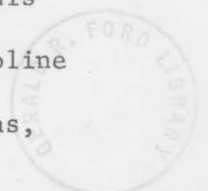
The Alleviation of Poverty was adopted by the Republican Coordinating Committee on June 27, and released today by Republican National Chairman Ray C. Bliss.

The paper was prepared by the Task Force on the Functions of Federal, State, and Local Governments, headed by former Congressman Robert Taft, Jr. of Ohio.

The reforms, the paper said, are based on "the Republican approach to assist the poor and disadvantaged in their climb up the economic and social ladder; not to drag them up forcibly by a green rope of dollar bills."

Pointing out that "what is now known as Project Head Start was originally proposed by Republicans as long ago as 1961," the Republican paper termed the program the most successful of the poverty efforts. The Republicans urged, however, that Head Start "be administered in the Office of Education through the States, not by the Office of Economic Opportunity". The Republican Group also strongly recommended "that the children of poverty stricken parents be placed at the very top of the list of priorities in the poverty war."

The oft-criticized Job Corps would be revamped under the GOP proposals "with an accent on intelligent evaluation of applicants, necessary discipline in camps, use of private enterprise to create realistic working conditions,



and elimination of prodigal spending for staff and facilities." The group urged the establishment of Job Corps camps to be run by the Defense Department to train young men who now fail draft requirements to meet the standards for the armed forces. The Republicans called for an end to the "jet-set Job Corps" by "keeping youths in their home States for Job Corps training whenever possible."

The Republican report also called for "fuller involvement of the poor themselves in the solution of their problems, by giving them representation on the community action boards in each area," and demanded greater utilization of "the wealth of State experience and leadership capabilities" in anti-poverty programs. In particular, the Republicans demanded restoration of the Governors' veto for VISTA and Community Action programs, and recommended the creation of a bonus plan for those States willing to match Federal poverty funds on a 50-50 basis above the present level of funding.

Also urged was prior approval by existing community welfare councils before requests for Federal poverty funds for a community could be considered by the Office of Economic Opportunity.

A drastic revision of OEO was advocated by the Republican Coordinating Committee. Its report urged that anti-poverty programs be taken away from OEO and returned to the individual agencies "in which they logically belong," leaving OEO with responsibility for Community Action programs alone. The Republicans also urged that "employees of OEO-sponsored projects" be brought "under the Hatch Act's prohibitions on political activities." The statement also demanded "realistic ceilings on the salaries of poverty employees", calling attention to one Job Corps installation in Texas where anti-poverty staff personnel "received an average increase of 57 percent above their previous salaries

when they joined the Job Corps."

In other recommendations, the Republican document called for "a long overdue nationwide employment survey pin-pointing the thousands of categories in which qualified applicants cannot now be found" to enable "training programs to direct their classes toward those skill categories in greatest demand."

The Republicans urged that "the present Social Security earnings limitation for those 65 to 72 years of age be raised from its present level of \$1,500 per year."

Deploring "the near catastrophic degree of conflict, contradiction, and overlapping activity among existing Federal programs and the agencies which administer them," the Republicans ended by demanding "the establishment of a Select Committee of Congress to establish public confidence in programs aimed at alleviating poverty."

Adopted by
The Republican Coordinating Committee
June 27, 1966

FOR RELEASE
FRIDAY AM'S
JULY 8, 1966

Presented by
The Task Force on the Functions of
Federal, State and Local Governments

THE ALLEVIATION OF POVERTY

Prepared under the direction of:
Republican National Committee
1625 Eye Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006



REPUBLICAN COORDINATING COMMITTEE

Presiding Officer: Chairman, Republican National Committee

Former President

Dwight D. Eisenhower

Former Presidential Nominees

Barry Goldwater (1964)
Richard M. Nixon (1960)

Thomas E. Dewey (1944-1948)
Alf M. Landon (1936)

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Everett M. Dirksen
Minority Leader

Leverett Saltonstall, Chairman
Republican Conference

Thomas H. Kuchel
Minority Whip

Thruston B. Morton, Chairman
National Republican Senatorial
Committee

Bourke B. Hickenlooper, Chairman,
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House Leadership

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Committee

John J. Rhodes, Chairman
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Representatives of Republican Governors Association

John A. Love, Governor
of the State of Colorado

Nelson A. Rockefeller, Governor
of the State of New York

Robert E. Smylie, Governor
of the State of Idaho

William W. Scranton, Governor
of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

George W. Romney, Governor
of the State of Michigan

Republican National Committee

Ray C. Bliss, Chairman

Donald R. Ross, Vice Chairman

Mrs. C. Wayland Brooks, Assistant
Chairman

Mrs. J. Willard Marriott, Vice
Chairman

Mrs. Collis P. Moore, Vice Chairman

J. Drake Edens, Jr., Vice Chairman

Republican State Legislators Association

F. F. (Monte) Montgomery, President

Robert L. L. McCormick, Staff Coordinator

Members of the Republican Coordinating Committee's Task Force on
the Functions of Federal, State and Local Governments

Robert Taft, Jr., Chairman
Member of Congress from Ohio, 1963-65

Karl Mundt, Vice Chairman
United States Senator from South Dakota

Mrs. Consuelo Northrop Bailey
Secretary of the Republican National Committee

Henry Bellmon
Governor of the State of Oklahoma

George C. S. Benson
President, Claremont Men's College

Neal Blaisdell
Mayor of the City of Honolulu

Joseph L. Budd
Republican National Committeeman for Wyoming

Howard H. Callaway
Member of Congress from Georgia

Frank Carlson
United States Senator from Kansas

Roger Cloud
Auditor of the State of Ohio

William Cowger
Mayor of the City of Louisville, 1962-65

Walter DeVries
Executive Assistant to the Governor of the State of Michigan

Daniel J. Evans
Governor of the State of Washington

Denison Kitchel
Attorney, Phoenix, Arizona

Warren P. Knowles
Governor of the State of Wisconsin

Mrs. Jewel S. LaFontant
Attorney, Chicago, Illinois

Edwin G. Michaelian
County Executive, Westchester County, New York

Winthrop Rockefeller
Republican National Committeeman for Arkansas

Craig Truax
Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania

Charles E. Wittenmeyer
Republican National Committeeman for Iowa

Robert J. Huckshorn
Secretary to the Task Force



THE ALLEVIATION OF POVERTY

The alleviation of poverty is one of the most complex and perplexing problems facing America today. Yet, the very discussion of the problem produces benefits to America for that discussion inevitably involves many of the most fundamental questions of our society. As we learn more about poverty, we learn more about the utility and desirability of the many solutions advanced to reduce and ultimately eliminate poverty. This effort has been estimated to involve a greater sum of money, counting private as well as public responses to the need, than any other single campaign, in or out of government at any level.

In very real ways, the economic development of the United States is an on-going history of a war against poverty. The American free enterprise system has produced no results as important as the scope of ways to enrich and raise the standard of living of the vast majority of citizens.

Nonetheless, as Republicans we are not content when all citizens do not have the opportunity or the motivation to share in the advantages of American society. The existence and problems of poverty are not at issue. The economically and socially disadvantaged in our Nation should be a matter of genuine humanitarian concern to all.

We believe -- and we have demonstrated our belief -- in the desirability and necessity of combating poverty. But we are dedicated to a genuine war, a realistic crusade, and not a sham battle in which we wrestle more with shadows than substance.

The Republican Party maintains that the programs designed by the present Administration in its "War on Poverty" are based on faulty premises, and therefore have never had a chance for real success. The bill was poorly and hastily drafted; Republicans warned of the difficulties and tried to correct the problems from the beginning: The Johnson-Humphrey-Shriver poverty program has been full

of promises and press releases; it is in the area of results that the scarcity is found. The Administration program abounds with scandals and abuses which have been well documented in the press and elsewhere.^{1/}

Long before the Democratic Administration presented its program on poverty, Republicans in and out of Congress had proposed a variety of programs to assist those on the lower rung of the economic ladder. It has always been the Republican approach to assist the poor and disadvantaged in their climb up the economic and social ladder; not to drag them up forcibly by a green rope of dollar bills. With this goal in mind we have stressed educational programs, employment training, tax incentives, and equal opportunities as the major means of helping the disadvantaged to rise above their state of poverty.

In contrast, the tendency of the Democratic Administration has been to deceive the poor -- and their children -- by promising results which the present program cannot possibly deliver. In the words of the minority in the 1964 Annual Economic Report of the Joint Economic Committee of Congress:

"A war on poverty will not be won by slogans; nor by shop-worn programs and proposals dressed up in new packaging; nor by the defeatist relief concept of the 1930's; nor by the cynical use of poverty for partisan political ends; nor by overstating the problem and thereby inexcusably lowering America's prestige in the eyes of the world."

We maintain that poverty, like any ill, must be attacked at its roots, but no solution will work if poorly conceived and administered. Poverty in any context is tragic, but it takes its most disruptive and cruel form in the seething, over-populated ghettos of our major urban centers. Too often, programs that were inadequate to begin with have been administered and operated

^{1/} See Minority views to the House Education and Labor Committee report on the Economic Opportunity Act Amendments of 1966. (House Report 1568, June 1, 1966.)

through political machines which feed themselves on poverty while remaining unresponsive to the needs of the poor. There is no more damning evidence of the failure of a program than when those whom it was meant to help demonstrate in the streets to show their opposition to it. Instead of bringing hope and opportunity to the economically disadvantaged, the Johnson-Humphrey-Shriver program has brought frustration and disillusionment. This is the understandable derivation of much of the cynicism that pervades the whole outlook of the urban dweller.

The problems of the poor cannot be solved by "politics as usual." It is not enough simply to label an inadequate program as a "War on Poverty." No nation can outshine the record of the American society in helping the poor. However, Republicans feel that more must be done to meet the unique problems of the Sixties.

An effective poverty program must benefit the poor, not the politicians. To accomplish this goal, the total resources in each community must be mobilized to fight poverty. Welfare councils made up of public spirited citizens as well as the religious and business leadership have an increasingly important role to play in this area. The private sector has already contributed a great deal to the cause of combating poverty; but there is much more to be done. Heavy reliance on government programs not only will destroy the experimentation and innovation needed to solve the problems of the poor, but more importantly it will completely destroy the individual's responsibility toward the betterment of his community. In order to keep private community organizations strong, we recommend that wherever a community welfare council is already in existence in an area its approval be required before the Office of Economic Opportunity will consider a request for Federal funds from that area.

To ensure that the war against poverty becomes a helping hand and not simply a charitable dispensation of Federal largesse, we urge action on the following proposals:

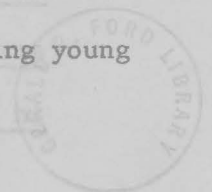
Project Head Start

We strongly recommend that the children of poverty stricken parents be placed at the very top of the list of priorities in the poverty war. What is now known as Project Head Start was originally proposed by Republicans as long ago as 1961. It has proven to be the most successful of the new poverty programs. However, Republicans have, from the beginning, urged that Head Start be administered in the Office of Education through the States, not by the Office of Economic Opportunity. We believe the program should be taken out from under the Economic Opportunity Act and funded to the full extent of its needs through the new Elementary and Secondary Education Act. Proper emphasis should be placed on State and local administration.

The Job Corps

We urge that the Job Corps be completely revamped with an accent on intelligent evaluation of applicants, necessary discipline in camps, use of private enterprise to create realistic working conditions, and elimination of prodigal spending for staff and facilities.

We also recommend the advisability of setting up Job Corps camps to be administered by the Defense Department. These would equip young men who can not now meet Selective Service standards to meet the requirements for the armed services. Admission to these camps would be strictly voluntary. The armed services operates the largest training activity in the Nation, and, for those who qualify for admission, it is often the beginning of a useful and productive life. We feel that military expertise will also be invaluable in training young men in cooperation with the Poverty Program.



In order to ensure greater local cooperation and involvement, we recommend keeping youths in their home States for Job Corps training whenever possible. The present "jet-set Job Corps" which transfers enrollees all across the country is not only expensive, but impractical and unnecessary.

Involvement of the Poor

We recommend fuller involvement of the poor themselves in the solution of their problems, by giving them representation on the community action boards in each area. These representatives should be selected by the poor themselves and serve at policy-making levels. It is imperative that they take an active part in any poverty program if a true community action program is to be successfully developed.

Because of fratricidal power struggles that have developed over the establishment of community action programs, or the equally regrettable alternative of a vacuum of imaginative local leadership, the Federal Government has stepped in to make critical local decisions. But, direct Federal interference destroys the greatest potential of the poverty program. With the right kind of representative community action boards, dictation from Washington should become unnecessary as well as undesirable.

The Role of the States

The States should participate to a fuller extent in Federal anti-poverty programs. The States for years have been in the business of fighting poverty to a far greater extent than the Federal Government. Existing welfare and education programs historically have been administered and funded by the States as well as local governments. To utilize the wealth of State experience and leadership capabilities in this field, as well as to eliminate overlapping activities, we strongly urge that the States be admitted to full participation in Federal anti-poverty programs.

In this connection, we also urge the restoration of the Governor's veto power contained in the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. Under this provision, no VISTA or Community Action Program could be undertaken in a State if its Governor disapproved the program within 30 days of its submission to him.

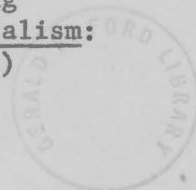
However, the Governor's veto is, at best, a negative solution to the problem. The States should therefore be encouraged to become partners in the war on poverty. To do this, we recommend a bonus plan be enacted for those States willing to match Federal poverty funds on a 50-50 basis above the present level of funding. Under this plan, present allocations by State would continue, but additional funds would be distributed as functional grants to those States willing to participate as partners in the poverty war.^{2/}

We recommend that Congress consider reducing the present high ratio of Federal to State and local funds for the Community Action Program. The present formula under which the Federal Government supplies 90 percent of the funds is responsible for the funding of low priority projects and has disturbed existing channels of intergovernmental communications.

Reorganizing the Poverty Program

We recommend that the Office of Economic Opportunity be responsible for Community Action Programs alone and that the other programs under the Economic Opportunity Act be returned to the individual government departments and agencies in which they logically belong. The expertise available in the departments can run these programs far more effectively than the Office of Economic Opportunity in Washington whose reputation has become synonymous with chaos and political favoritism.

^{2/} The recommendations of the Republican Coordinating Committee concerning functional grants have been published in Financing the Future of Federalism: The Case for Revenue Sharing, prepared by this Task Force (March, 1966)



The training programs should be administered by the Department of Labor, the education programs by the Office of Education, and so forth. This would ensure greater efficiency and coordination between all government programs in the same field. It would also cut down on overlapping and unnecessary personnel.

We also urge an amendment to the poverty law to bring the employees of OEO-sponsored projects, the principal part of whose salaries derives from Federal funds, under the Hatch Act's prohibitions on political activities.

Reducing Inefficiency and Patronage

We recommend setting realistic ceilings on the salaries of poverty employees. The need for this ceiling has become abundantly clear. The 208 staff personnel at Camp Cary in San Marcos, Texas, for instance, who now draw salaries over \$9,000, received an average increase of 57 percent above their previous salaries when they joined the Job Corps. In twenty-two cases, salaries were more than doubled. Other examples of ridiculously high salaries are abundant.

Not only is this a waste of taxpayers' money, but more importantly, it is raising havoc with other local, State, Federal and private programs by "raiding" and "pirating" county, State, city and Federal Government employees as well as qualified employees in private community organizations. As an example, the expanded vocational education program passed by the 88th Congress has been inadequately staffed. Vocational education teachers have been attracted to the poverty program by the larger salaries. Similarly, local teachers are attracted to the Head Start program and welfare workers often receive twice their previous salaries in the local community action programs.

We believe that salaries of poverty workers should not exceed the salaries paid persons holding comparable positions in the area.

There have been numerous examples in the press of excessively high administrative and training costs in the various poverty programs.

It costs approximately \$10,000 a year to maintain a youth in the Job Corps. District of Columbia Head Start kindergartens cost at least \$1,200 per year per child.

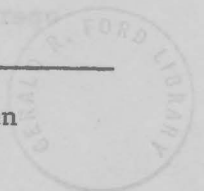
The Office of Education is budgeted for \$3.5 billion in Fiscal Year 1967, compared to the Office of Economic Opportunity's \$1.7 billion. Yet, the Office of Education will need only 2,861 permanent employees compared with 7,233 permanent employees for the Office of Economic Opportunity (the Office of Economic Opportunity figure does not include over 20,000 persons employed in local Community Action Programs).

Strengthening Employment Opportunities

We recommend that the U. S. Labor Department make a long over-due nationwide employment survey pin-pointing the thousands of categories in which qualified applicants cannot now be found. This will enable private and public training programs to direct their classes toward those skill categories in greatest demand.

We again advocate tax incentives to help people, not just to build machines. Under the Republican sponsored Human Investment Act, employers will receive a tax credit for money spent to train and employ people with low skills.^{3/} We again call for early enactment of this bill.

^{3/} The recommendations of the Republican Coordinating Committee have been published in The Human Investment, prepared by the Task Force on Job Opportunities (March, 1966)



Helping the Aged

We recommend that the aged, who are truly the "forgotten poor," be permitted and encouraged to work whenever they are willing and able to do so. We particularly urge that the present Social Security earnings limitation for those 65 to 72 years of age be raised from its present level of \$1,500 per year. This will permit our senior citizens to supplement their small pensions while ensuring that their efforts to do so will not jeopardize their Social Security benefits.

Restoring Public Confidence in the Poverty Program

We deplore the near catastrophic degree of conflict, contradiction, and overlapping activity among existing Federal programs and the agencies which administer them. All too frequently, these have served to neutralize or immobilize local and private efforts.

Programs such as those concerned with urban renewal and public housing were originally enacted to help low income families. Instead, they have often caused more problems for the poor than they have solved. There is a clear need to redefine original objectives of such programs, and to guard against the possibility of duplication and overlapping activity.

We strongly believe that all anti-poverty programs, whether public or private, be carried out in such a way that they are adaptable to change as our society improves its understanding of the entire problem of poverty.

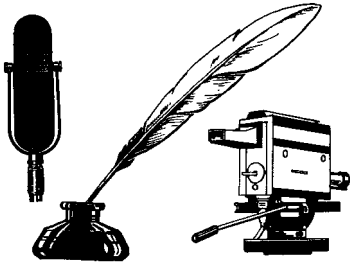
The results of public opinion surveys have demonstrated the public's uncertainty and growing suspicion of the conduct of the poverty program. Democratic-dominated committees in both Houses of Congress have declined to conduct a thorough and continuing investigation of the structure and operation of the Economic Opportunity Act.

We therefore recommend the establishment of a Select Committee of Congress to establish public confidence in programs aimed at alleviating poverty. The Republican Party is confident that an honest war on poverty can be waged and won without the waste and scandal which currently infest the Democratic Administration's program.

We have here proposed a number of basic reforms to enable all levels of government and private organizations as well to better contribute to the eradication of poverty in America. But all these reforms will be unavailing if stable economic growth is not soon achieved without the runaway inflation now besetting our economy.^{4/} Few groups are harder hit by inflation than are the poor. All the programs of all our governments and all our concerned private groups will be fruitless until and unless the present Administration's inflationary economic policies are halted. This, above all others, is the most basic of reforms to benefit the American poor.

^{4/} For a fuller statement of the views of the Republican Coordinating Committee on this problem, see The Rising Costs of Living, prepared by the Task Force on Federal Fiscal and Monetary Policies.





CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

FOR RELEASE UPON RECEIPT
Wednesday, July 13, 1966

STATEMENT BY HOUSE MINORITY LEADER GERALD R. FORD, R-MICHIGAN.

The Office of Economic Opportunity has charged that its "answers" to statements in House Republican Poverty Memos "are shrugged off and ignored."

The truth is that OEO has not controverted one major fact in any of the House GOP Poverty Memos. Not only that, but almost all of the Memos have gone unanswered. The statement made by OEO regarding Republican Party criticisms of the Johnson-Humphrey Administration's War on Poverty is therefore downright ridiculous.

The House GOP Poverty Memos are documented through careful, independent investigations.

In all, 31 House GOP Poverty Memos have been issued to date. In only one instance -- the scandalously costly leasing of the Kanawha Hotel in Charleston, West Virginia, from a prominent Democrat for a Women's Job Corps Center--did OEO officials dispute GOP Poverty Memo facts. They disputed the facts only to find all the major facts proved out exactly as stated by House Republicans.

OEO would have the American people believe House Republicans have simply been sniping at the Johnson-Humphrey Administration's anti-poverty program. The truth is that House Republicans have sought to improve the program but have been shut out completely by the administration and by Democratic members of the House Education and Labor Committee.

These and other charges are made by OEO in a press release of July 8 entitled "Comment by OEO Spokesman On Republican National (Coordinating) Committee Report."

We question the use of public funds for a partisan attack on the Republican Party by a government agency.

There is no proper place in Washington for an executive agency that would stoop so low as to charge that "the Republican Party will conveniently forget them (the poor) when election day is over." I think OEO Director R. Sargent Shriver owes the Republican National Coordinating Committee an apology for allowing his "spokesman" to make such a despicable and totally unfounded statement.

Instead of giving careful consideration to GOP recommendations for improvements in the anti-poverty program, the OEO has made a direct attack on the Republican Party.

(MORE)

OEO STATEMENT

OEO officials have blithely sought to dismiss all GOP-produced evidence of anti-poverty program weaknesses and abuses and have concentrated on turning out expensive, slick-paper brochures with which to impress members of Congress.

OEO recently declined an opportunity given them by Education and Labor Committee Democrats to answer Republican views on the 1966 Economic Opportunity Act Amendments. The majority held up the report on the bill to give OEO time to comment, but OEO officials passed up the chance.

OEO claims to be achieving coordination in the anti-poverty program. Yet the Administration is seeking to divide responsibility for the Work Experience Program (Title V) between three agencies--HEW, OEO, and the Labor Department. And procedures for distribution of Head Start funds are so confused that some school superintendents are asking if the program is worth all the trouble.

OEO says the poor already are strongly represented in War on Poverty planning. Are they properly represented in Chicago? In Cleveland? In Atlanta? In Los Angeles? In Bedford-Stuyvesant? They are not.

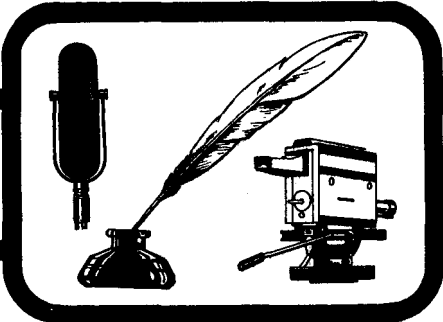
OEO says Republicans are not paying attention to the facts when they speak of prodigal spending for Job Corps staff and salaries. Where do they think the information for these GOP charges came from if not from official records? Are they denying the validity of material from official OEO and Job Corps documents?

It is kind of OEO to capsulize so neatly and accurately in its recent news release the Republican approach to poverty: "Whatever is good in the poverty program, we thought of first. The rest, we can do better." This summing up that OEO has done for us happens to be true.

Operation Head Start, for instance, is based on a pre-school and early-school proposal advanced by Reps. Albert H. Quie, R-Minn., and Charles E. Goodell, R-N.Y., in 1961. And it was four years ago that Quie, Goodell and Rep. Alphonzo Bell, R-Calif., proposed experimental job corps camps.

As for doing the job better, we have offered the people our Opportunity Crusade as a complete substitute for the Johnson-Humphrey Administration's faltering, mismanaged War on Poverty.

Mr. Shriver has cited the anti-poverty program in Grand Rapids, Michigan, my home town, as one of the three outstanding programs in the nation. It is a tribute to the local leaders in Grand Rapids that they have been able to produce good results despite the chaotic administration of the War on Poverty at the national level.



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House Republican Policy Committee
John J. Rhodes, Chairman
140 Cannon House Office Bldg.
Phone: 225-6168

Immediate Release
July 19, 1966

Poverty

Republican Policy Committee Statement on Economic Opportunity Act Amendments
of 1966, H.R. 15111

The House Republican Policy Committee is opposed to H.R. 15111, the Economic Opportunity Act Amendments of 1966. The Administration's so-called War on Poverty is scandal-ridden and in serious trouble. Even so, this bill would authorize the expenditure of \$1.75 billion for fiscal year 1967 without attempting to correct many abuses and gross mistakes that plague the present program. The anti-poverty program must be reformed and reoriented if public confidence is to be regained.

Unfortunately, the Education and Labor Committee has not fulfilled its responsibility. The Democratic majority on the Education and Labor Committee repeatedly promised a full-fledged study of the war on poverty and was given \$200,000 for this purpose. However, field hearings did not materialize and an ever-changing investigative staff has been confused by changes in direction, cancelled trips and recalls from investigations. The reports which were issued have been sketchy and contained statistics and percentages rather than the material needed to draft corrective legislation. Some reports were intentionally withheld from the Republicans and, to date, no final report has been made public.

The hearings that were finally held developed into an eight-day parade of administration spokesmen and apologists for the poverty program. The Republican members of the Education and Labor Committee recommended 67 witnesses who were knowledgeable in all aspects of the anti-poverty program. However, these recommendations were ignored and the hearings abruptly terminated. When Chairman Powell of the Education and Labor Committee was questioned concerning the arbitrary action and asked why this had been done, his only reply was "Because I am the Chairman."

For these reasons, this bill should be returned to the Education and Labor Committee for the adequate hearings and detailed consideration that it deserves and must receive.

For many years, Republicans in and out of Congress have proposed a variety of programs to assist those on the lower rungs of the economic ladder. We have consistently advocated appropriate educational programs, employment training, tax incentives, equal opportunity as the major means of helping the disadvantaged. These are all incorporated in the Republican Opportunity Crusade Act of 1966. These affirmative and constructive proposals are contrasted with the extravagant, wholly-uncoordinated and makeshift Democratic programs.

In view of the Democrat approach to this serious problem, it is little wonder that the record of the administration of the anti-poverty program is filled with stories of mismanagement, abuse, and scandal. For example:

- (a) After one year, the Womens Job Corps Center, Hotel Huntington, St. Petersburg, Fla., graduated only 42 enrollees at a cost of \$1,646,601, which averages \$39,205 per graduate.

(over)

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- (b) In Boston, Mass., Youth Corps officials were unable to locate 200 youths listed as employees and for whom W-2 income tax forms had been issued.
- (c) In Memphis, Tenn., youths with a weekly salary of \$31.25 were forced to kickback \$25 each from their salaries for the hiring of an unauthorized supervisor.
- (d) In Bellevue, Nebr., a neighborhood Youth Corps Project was cancelled after investigators reported 90 percent of the youths enrolled were not from low-income families.
- (e) Job Corps costs per enrollee have been estimated to be between \$9,120 and \$13,000 per year and salary increases for large numbers of Job Corps officials have ranged well over 50 percent. Moreover, known felons have been selected for Job Corps camps and disgruntled Job Corpsmen have terrorized whole communities.
- (f) In the selection of Youth Corps enrollees, admitted political favoritism has been employed by local Democratic leaders. And prominent Democrats have been rewarded with unwarrantedly profitable contracts.
- (g) Unjustifiably high salaries have been paid to OEO and Community Action officials. Of the 2,350 permanent employees budgeted for the Washington and regional offices of OEO, 1,006 will get \$10,619 or more, 521 will be paid over \$14,600, at least 54 will get over \$19,600, 24 get over \$25,000, and 6 will get between \$26,000 and \$30,000. In Washington, D. C. and Newark, N.J., the Executive Directors of UPO receive \$25,000, and in Boston, Mass., the Executive Director of the Action for Boston Community Development received \$27,500.
- (h) In city after city, the poor have not been properly represented in the Community Action programs.

Providing meaningful assistance to the poverty stricken in this country is one of the most important domestic problems facing America today. There must be a genuine war against poverty - one that is waged for the benefit of the poor - not the politicians. Unfortunately, the present bill does not do this. In order that this may be accomplished, H.R. 15111 must be amended as follows:

1. The known and documented abuses of the Job Corps must be eliminated.
2. In all Community Action programs, the poor should be involved.
3. The States should be given a larger role and greater responsibility.
4. Program and funding priorities should be established which would emphasize the needs of the very young and the training opportunities afforded by private enterprise.
5. All OEO programs and functions should be transferred to other agencies or departments, with the exception of Community Action and VISTA.
6. A select committee should be appointed that would conduct a thorough and bipartisan investigation of the structure and operation of the Economic Opportunity Act.
7. Employees of all OEO-sponsored projects should be placed under the Hatch Act's prohibitions on political activities.

The Job Corps must be completely revamped with an accent on intelligent evaluation of applicants, necessary discipline in the camps, use of private enterprise to create realistic working and training conditions and the immediate elimination of extravagant spending for staff, facilities, and travel. The

(more)

young men who cannot meet Selective Service standards but want to volunteer for the military should be prepared for service in the armed services.

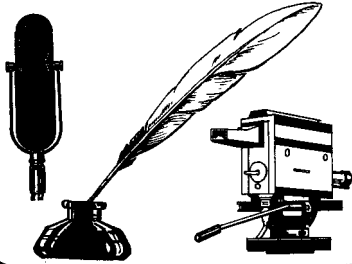
The poverty program must include active and broad-based participation by the States. The States and local communities are, and have been, in the business of fighting poverty far longer and to a far greater extent than the Federal Government. Welfare and education programs historically have been funded and administered by State and local governments. Cooperation and assistance at the community level must not be set aside. On the contrary, it must be encouraged if the waste and duplication of the present program are to be eliminated.

Project Headstart was originally proposed by Republicans as early as 1961. It is the most successful of the new poverty programs. Unfortunately, since it derives its support from both OEO and the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, confusion, overlapping administration and inadequate funding have occurred. Without question, this program can, and should be even more successful. It is an educational program and, as such, it should be funded through the Elementary and Secondary Education Act and administered by the Office of Education.

Except for the Community Action program and VISTA, all programs presently under the Economic Opportunity Act should be taken from OEO and placed in the department or agency where they logically belong. Due to the waste, inefficiency, and political favoritism that have become so much a part of the Office of Economic Opportunity, public confidence can be restored only through this type of reorganization. Moreover, this transfer of functions would result in greater efficiency between all government programs in the same field and would cut down on the present overlapping and duplication of administration.

Employees of OEO-sponsored projects should be placed under the Hatch Act prohibition on political activities. Since the inception of OEO, Republicans have documented the fact that the War on Poverty has been operated in great part for partisan political purposes. To curb these abuses, we urge that Hatch Act provisions applied to Title I be extended to all sections of the Act. In 1965, the poverty hearings were opened with the charge by Chairman Powell that the poverty program contained "giant fiestas of political patronage." Unfortunately, the House Democrats turned down Republican amendments to provide Hatch Act coverage. This year the Democratic Committee members have admitted the truth of our charges by adopting a Hatch Act amendment which would cover all war on poverty activities. We applaud this long-delayed action. We trust that, if enacted, this provision will be vigorously enforced.

We believe that an honest war on poverty can be waged and won without the scandal and mismanagement that have surrounded the Administration's program. The basic reforms that we have urged can be adopted by substituting the Republican Opportunity Crusade Act for the faltering and misfiring War on Poverty. This substitute will help rather than hinder those who are fighting this important battle.



CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

FOR RELEASE UPON RECEIPT
FRIDAY, NOV. 18, 1966

STATEMENT BY REP. GERALD R. FORD, R-MICHIGAN.

In the war against poverty the President and the Congress intended that federal funds be used to eradicate poverty, not to incite unrest against responsible local authorities.

Local anti-poverty organizations which receive federal funds through the Office of Economic Opportunity should use those funds to fight poverty. No federal money should be used to print pamphlets distributed during protests and demonstrations.

Employees of such organizations, acting in an official capacity, should not be engaged in activities entirely unrelated to the War on Poverty. Such employees, acting in an official capacity, should not take part in activities aimed at undercutting the authority of responsible governmental officials.

Neither should they, in their official capacity, take part in organizing or supervising picket lines at any school.

If a local anti-poverty organization supported to any extent with federal funds persists in such activity, then the Washington officials of OEO should launch an immediate investigation to determine whether federal assistance should be terminated.

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13 September 1967



U. S. HOUSE
OF REPRESENTATIVES

REPUBLICAN POLICY COMMITTEE

REP. JOHN J. RHODES, (R.-ARIZ.) CHAIRMAN • 140 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING • TELEPHONE 225-6168

HOUSE REPUBLICAN POLICY COMMITTEE STATEMENT ON THE APPALACHIA REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ACT AMENDMENT OF 1967 AND AMENDMENTS TO THE PUBLIC WORKS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1965 - S.602

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In this period of fiscal crisis and mounting war costs, we do not believe that special domestic programs such as the Appalachian Regional Development Act should be expanded and enlarged. S.602 would expand this program by adding 24 new counties that are outside the established Appalachian Region. It would authorize funds for new purposes and in excess of the amounts requested and appropriated in prior years. In addition, S.602 would amend and expand the Public Works and Economic Development Act even though the Administration did not ask for these amendments, made no provision for the additional authorized funds in the Budget and presented no testimony regarding this proposal to the House Committee.

When the Congress enacted the Appalachia Regional Development Act, it did so on the basis that it was providing special assistance to help solve specific economic problems within an identifiable region. S.602 would expand the region by adding 24 counties - one in New York, one in Tennessee, two in Alabama and 20 in Mississippi. This is totally inconsistent with the original concept. The new counties in no way fit the description of "a mountain land boldly upthrust" and they are chiefly characterized by their lack of "ridges and twisted spurs and valleys." If the Appalachian Region were to be enlarged to include counties such as these, it would mean that legislation designed to meet a unique problem in a specific economically deprived area has been changed into general assistance legislation. Moreover, other counties in the Appalachian range that do fit this description are not included.

Under the present Appalachia Regional Development Act, appropriation requests have been submitted as a part of the budget of the executive department responsible for implementing a particular program. Such requests have been considered along with
(over)

all other appropriation requests by that department. The funds that appear to be necessary to operate a particular program then have been appropriated to the requesting department.

S.602 would change this procedure completely. It would authorize the appropriation of the Appalachian Development funds directly to the President. Thus the President, rather than the various executive departments, would be responsible for the proper administration, allocation and expenditure of such funds. Under this system, there is a grave possibility that those who administer the programs could be effectively insulated from Congressional scrutiny and oversight. In view of the pyramiding of officials through whom the funds will pass and the dilution of responsibility, this change cannot be justified.

As reported by the Committee, S.602 would authorize the appropriation of a total of \$220 million for fiscal years 1968 and 1969 for Appalachian programs, other than the \$1.015 billion for six years for highways. Of this \$220 million, the President has requested the appropriation of \$64.2 million for fiscal year 1968, which is in line with the average annual expenditure of about \$55 million during the first 27 months of the program. Thus, if all of the funds requested by the President for 1968 are appropriated, there would remain \$155.8 million authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 1969. This is almost three times the average annual expenditure to date and two and one-half times the President's 1968 budget request.

Unless the Johnson-Humphrey Administration plans to launch a dramatically expanded spending program just prior to the election, there is no need for this sharp increase in authorization. We believe the amounts authorized by S.602 for general Appalachian programs should be reduced to provide for a level of commitments that the budget requests of the President now indicate will be undertaken.

Despite the fact that the basic purpose of S.602 is to authorize the appropriation of funds for the continuation of the Appalachian Development program, Title II of this bill would amend and expand the Public Works and Economic Development Act. Proposals to amend this completely different and distinct Act should be considered on their own merits. There is time to do this for all of the E.D.A. authorizations run through fiscal 1968. Moreover, the Administration did not ask for the immediate authorization of new programs for E.D.A. and neither the House nor the Senate Committee on Public Works heard testimony from the Administration or from the regional commission regarding these amendments.

On August 3, 1967, the President forwarded a message to Congress wherein he urged the immediate enactment of a 10 percent surtax. In this message, it was stated that unless expenditures are tightly controlled and the tax increase is imposed, the deficit for fiscal 1968 could be more than \$28 billion. The Secretary of Treasury has warned that a budget deficit of this magnitude would force so much borrowing by the U. S. Treasury as to disrupt credit markets and send interest rates "sky high." We welcome this concern over the present fiscal situation and this new found support for our efforts to cut governmental expenditures. We believe that the pledge of the Director of the Budget to cut \$2 billion in civilian spending is a step in the right direction. We hope that it will be implemented.

Unfortunately, the Johnson-Humphrey Administration has given no indication that it is really prepared to carry through on this pledge. Its theories on cutting government expenditures have been much preached but little practiced. If this country is to avoid a sharp tax increase, substantial spending reductions must be made. Certainly, in this period of fiscal crisis, the Appalachian program should not be expanded.



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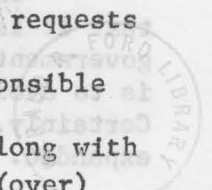
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of Illinois

Thomas H. Kuchel
of California

Bourke B. Hickenlooper
of Iowa

Margaret Chase Smith
of Maine

George Murphy
of California

Milton R. Young
of North Dakota

Hugh Scott
of Pennsylvania

PRESIDING:

The National Chairman
Ray C. Bliss

THE REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP OF THE CONGRESS

Press Release

Issued Following a
Leadership Meeting

November 3, 1967

FOR THE HOUSE
OF REPRESENTATIVES:

Gerald R. Ford
of Michigan

Leslie C. Arends
of Illinois

Melvin R. Laird
of Wisconsin

John J. Rhodes
of Arizona

H. Allen Smith
of California

Bob Wilson
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Charles E. Goodell
of New York

Richard H. Poff
of Virginia

William C. Cramer
of Florida

Mr. Dirksen.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Contrary to the belief of some - particularly the Johnson-Humphrey Administration - the endless spending of the American people's money is not the only answer to our many critical problems.

Only when common-sense - old-fashioned horse sense - is combined with prudent planning and calm, clear direction of Federal and State and local programs can we expect maximum results at minimum cost.

This has never been more painfully and expensively illustrated than in the waging of this alleged poverty war by the Administration's Office of Economic Opportunity, where politics takes priority over the poor.

Money alone - no matter how many tons of it - won't do the job. Only as this program is thoroughly overhauled legislatively and re-directed from top to bottom can we look for satisfactory results from it.

Neither the Senate nor the House have thus far done much more than tinker with the poverty problem. Only as those recommendations to be made by Republicans on the House Floor next week are adopted can we hope for a return to sanity and efficiency in this multi-million dollar effort.

The Democratic leadership in Congress remains reluctant to help us take these necessary steps in all our people's interest - especially that of the poor, who will benefit most.

Nevertheless, we shall do our best to help win the poverty war - in the Nation's best interest. We hope - very much - that every like-minded American, in and out of Congress, will stand up and be counted with us. Let us hear from you - loud and clear.



STATEMENT BY CONGRESSMAN FORD.

November 3, 1967

The Johnson-Humphrey Administration's poverty war was proclaimed with noble objectives - objectives which all good Americans have always shared. But it has been tragically weak, wasteful and ineffective in achieving those objectives.

Some of its programs - such as Head Start - have been worthwhile and deserve continuance. Too many others - such as the Job Corps - have, from the beginning, been woefully misdirected and very badly administered.

The Republicans in Congress are trying - as they have been for months - to correct the evils the so-called poverty war has spawned. We are working hard to prevent, in the months ahead, the reckless waste of millions of the taxpayers' dollars that has characterized this "war" from the start.

Next week, with new legislation to be offered on the Floor of the House, we Republicans will make yet another attempt to salvage the good in the poverty program and wholly eliminate the bad. Far better job training - more job opportunities - greatly improved educational programs - the full participation of private enterprise - greater state responsibility and direction. These are fundamental. These we will insist upon.

Present indications are that we will not have the support of the Democratic leadership in this constructive endeavor. They seem determined to maintain this program as it is - regardless of its weaknesses, regardless of its record of poor and top-heavy, national administration, regardless of its incredible waste of the American people's money and its failure to help the poor in any substantial way.

We Republicans, therefore, appeal to every American citizen to enlist in the fight to solve this problem by reshaping and redirecting this massive endeavor. Wire, write or telephone your Representatives in Congress to take these firm, practical, prudent steps - now - to make of this poverty war something more than a terrible expensive exercise in marching up one hill and down another - endlessly - at the expense of and not for the benefit of the poor.

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CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

-- FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--

Nov. 16, 1967

Statement by Rep. Gerald R. Ford, R-Mich.

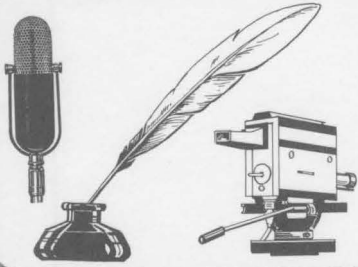
The Democratic majority in the House yesterday sold out the poor to the big city political bosses by turning control of local Community Action Programs over to City Hall through the Green Amendment.

Rep. Augustus Hawkins, D-Calif., described the situation exactly when he said that giving control of community action programs to the political bosses will force the poor to "go hat in hand to City Hall."

I agree 100 per cent with Mr. Hawkins on this point. This is one reason I and many other Republicans could not vote for the Democratic majority's anti-poverty bill on final passage. Another reason is that the Democrats rejected most Republican moves to make the program more successful and every attempt to enlist private enterprise as a full-fledged partner in the War on Poverty.

We have already had far too much politics in the anti-poverty program. Now, as a result of the Northern Democrat-Southern Democrat coalition, we will have much more and the poor will suffer. I repeat: The poor were sold out to City Hall politicians.

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CONGRESSMAN
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HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

--FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE--
May 7, 1969

Remarks by Rep. Gerald R. Ford, R-Mich., to be placed in the body of the Congressional Record of Wednesday, May 7, 1969.

Mr. Speaker, it is time for the Congress to go on record in support of a new national goal -- an end to both hunger and malnutrition in America.

Hunger is directly related to poverty. Malnutrition may be present even when sufficient funds are available to maintain a proper diet.

The hunger and malnutrition problems therefore are twofold, and the malnutrition problem is especially complex.

The answers are adequate funding, the most efficient possible channeling of nutritious food to low-income Americans, and the educating of insufficiently informed Americans regarding proper diet and its relationship to good health.

The program proposed by President Nixon in his Message to the Congress on Hunger and Malnutrition seeks to resolve many of the complexities involved in feeding the poor and feeding them properly.

No program coming before the Congress in this or any other year can be more important than this Nixon Administration proposal for properly meeting the food needs of low-income Americans.

The President has said the expanded program will go into effect sometime after next Jan. 1. I would urge that it be implemented as soon as possible. The task of providing the Administration with the necessary legislative authority, the reprogramming of funds and the other administrative arrangements necessary to carry the expanded program forward should be attended to in a spirit of the greatest urgency.

I applaud the decision to double the food stamp program. I applaud the decision to establish a Family Food Assistance Program before July 1970 in the more than 440 counties now lacking it.

These decisions in themselves deserve the highest praise, but I would point out also that President Nixon will go far beyond these actions to seek additional improvements in government food programs -- by calling a White House Conference on Food and Nutrition aimed at promoting good food habits, by

(more)

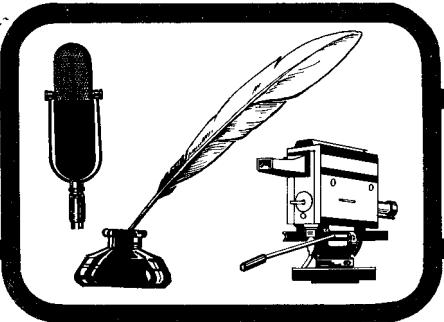
redirecting Office of Economic Opportunity funds to increase food, health and sanitation services in our most depressed areas where improved food services alone are not the answer, and by issuing various other White House directives to government departments.

Mr. Speaker, the Nixon Administration has been praised as a pragmatic administration which is bringing careful thought and keen analysis to the great problems this country faces as we approach the decade of the seventies.

I submit, Mr. Speaker, that with this Message on Hunger and Malnutrition President Nixon has clearly demonstrated that his Administration has not only a head but a heart.

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Official Copy



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**NEWS
RELEASE**

--FOR RELEASE AT 12 NOON TUESDAY--
May 20, 1969

Remarks by Rep. Gerald R. Ford, R-Mich., in connection with a statement on nutrition placed in the Congressional Record May 20, 1969, by Rep. Rogers C. B. Morton, R-Md., and others.

Mr. Speaker: In addressing the 1968 Republican National Convention as permanent convention chairman on August 6, 1968, I made a number of prophecies as to what the election of a Republican Administration would mean to America.

One of my shortest predictions contained just five words -- "And nobody will go hungry."

Mr. Speaker, House Republicans are elated that President Nixon has moved swiftly and surely to make good that prediction during his First Hundred Days in office. In testimonial to that presidential action born of compassion and determination to solve a shameful national problem, House Republicans today are placing in the Congressional Record a statement regarding President Nixon's national nutrition program.

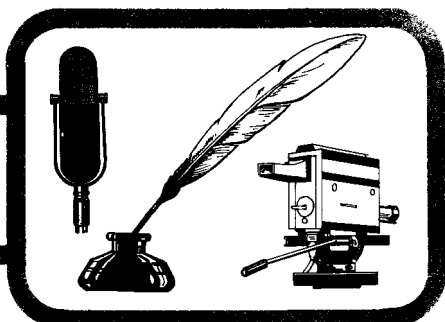
I join with my colleagues in calling special attention to the President's program of nutrition for a healthy America because I believe the problem of hunger and malnutrition to be second to none in this land. I also take great pride in the fact that a commitment to free this Nation from hunger and malnutrition has been implanted in the heart of America by a Republican President.

No program coming before the Congress in this or any other year can be more important than the Nixon Administration's proposals for properly meeting the nutrition needs of low-income Americans.

I urge the Congress to go on record, as the Nixon Administration already has done, in support of a new national goal -- an end to both hunger and malnutrition in America. This is one of the most meaningful contributions the Congress could make to raising the level of life in our country.

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Statement by Rep. Gerald R. Ford, R-Mich., regarding President Nixon's Message on Welfare Reform, to be placed in the Congressional Record of August 11, 1969

For Release at 12 Noon, August 11, 1969

Mr. Speaker, I strongly agree with President Nixon that the present welfare system is a complete failure and should be abolished. I further agree with him that it is far better to develop an entirely new system of family assistance than to try to patch up and improve the existing system.

Mr. Speaker, President Nixon's Message on Family Assistance, sent to the Congress today, is an historic document in more than the usual sense. It is an historic declaration because it breaks new ground in the history of American government and our attempts to perfect the American system.

There are several features in the President's new family assistance plan which I believe especially commend it to the American people and to the Congress.

One of these features is the enlargement of opportunities which the President's Family Assistance Plan offers to those now on welfare but able to work and to the working poor who need an assist to enter the economic mainstream of this country.

Another is the emphasis that the President's plan places on keeping families together. The family is the basic building block of our society. The President's Family Assistance Plan furnishes the foundation for economically deprived American families to stay together and thus serves to undergird our society as a whole.

Finally, although the Family Assistance Plan initially would cost more than the present welfare system, the President's new assistance program means greater equity for the taxpayer.

We are telling the taxpayer that those who are able to work must work or take training if they are to receive Government assistance, except in the case of mothers with children under six.

Mr. Speaker, President Nixon's program is a bridge to full opportunity for the able-bodied welfare recipient and for the working poor and a stride toward equity for the taxpayer.

Looked at in the aggregate, the Family Assistance Program is designed to break the vicious cycle of welfarism and at the same time provide those who cannot work with a basic economic floor.

Mr. Speaker, I think all members of Congress recognize that the present welfare system is a colossal failure. I urge that members of both bodies look at the President's Family Assistance Plan as the handle which will enable America to lift itself out of the rut of welfarism and to move ahead to a brighter day.

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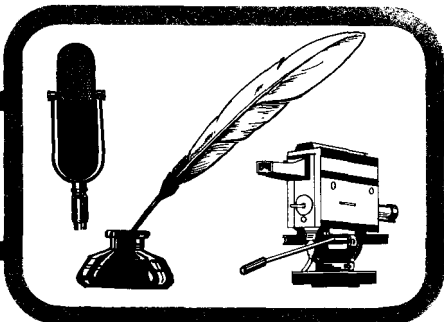
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**CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER**

**NEWS
RELEASE**

--FOR RELEASE AT 2 P.M. EDT--
August 12, 1969

Statement by Rep. Gerald R. Ford, R-Mich., to be placed in the Congressional Record of August 12, 1969, immediately following the President's Manpower Training Message.

President Nixon's manpower training message is a vital part of the overall formula he has produced to bring disadvantaged Americans into the economic mainstream and to bring more funds and greater responsibilities to the states and local communities.

With this message, President Nixon has declared it a national objective that we extend to every American the opportunity to learn a job skill and to fulfill all of his capabilities. This, I believe, is a national goal the Congress should endorse and embrace.

There is no question that the most efficient and effective implementation of our manpower training programs is necessary if we are to meet our commitment of helping people get off welfare rolls and onto payrolls.

Every feature of the President's 7-point Comprehensive Manpower Training Act is important, but I would call attention especially to the need for flexible funding, the provision for decentralized administration "as Governors and Mayors evidence interest, build managerial capacity and demonstrate effective performance," proposed establishment of a National Computerized Job Bank long advocated by the House Republican Leadership, and proposed use of the comprehensive manpower training system as an economic stabilizer.

The last of these points is one which deserves the closest possible congressional attention.

While many economic stabilizers have been built into the American economic system, we cannot have too many safeguards against potential economic problems.

President Nixon's proposal that appropriations for manpower services be increased by 10 per cent if the jobless rate rises to 4.5 per cent or more for three consecutive months is one that appears to have great merit. It would be a welcome addition to an economic arsenal that for too long has contained little else but pump-priming mechanisms.

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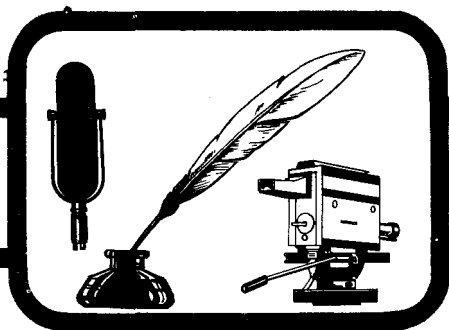
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Sent to All Fifth District Media

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CONGRESSMAN
GERALD R. FORD
HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER

**NEWS
RELEASE**

November 20, 1969

NOTE TO NEWS MEDIA: This radio script taped by Rep. Gerald R. Ford for use by Fifth District stations the weekend of November 22-23 is being made available to you for use as you see fit beginning Saturday, November 22.

First I would call your attention to the fact that President Nixon has signed into law a \$610 million bill to provide food stamps for poor Americans. By signing this bill, the President broke a deadlock in Congress. Now the way is open for the Congress to appropriate funds for the food stamp program for the rest of this fiscal year through next June 30.

In another important development, Congress has sent the President a bill which sets up a commission to find out exactly how the Defense Department and the rest of the Federal Government spend \$50 billion a year buying goods, services and facilities. I believe this is a most healthy action by the Congress. It's time we checked up on all of our government procurement practices, and that is what the 12-man commission to be named under this new legislation is going to do.

The House has approved and sent to the Senate a bill which would add another 4.5 million non-farm workers to the unemployment compensation program. The bill raises to about 62.5 million the number of workers who are covered by the joint Federal-state program of unemployment "comp." This is a big step forward, under legislation recommended by the President.

On Nov. 15 we witnessed a peaceful mass march here in Washington. There also was some violent behavior by a relatively small segment of the Anti-Vietnam War demonstrators gathered in Washington during the three-day Moratorium.

I certainly believe in the right of responsible dissent. That is one of the great strengths of America -- the fact that individuals in our country are permitted freedom of expression, guaranteed under the Constitution.

While the mass march itself was peaceful, there was some violence during the three days of protests here, and there were some ugly manifestations of radicalism. The Washington Board of Trade reported upwards of 75 plate glass store windows broken in downtown Washington and the Georgetown section of the city. Coupled with that we had an attempt by the radicals to charge the South Vietnamese embassy, and some nastiness near the Justice Department building.

(more)

It is naive to ignore the ugly occurrences simply because the mass march itself was peaceful.

It is also naive to believe that because an estimated 250,000 or more people gathered in Washington to demonstrate against the war the President of the United States should alter a carefully considered policy based on his desire for a just peace in Vietnam.

Some will choose to ignore the Communist role in the Washington demonstrations, but none of us can afford to ignore the tragic consequences that would ensue from a precipitous U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam. It is precisely because the consequences would be disastrous for the future of world peace that I am supporting the President's policies on Vietnam.

At this point, Congress has completed action on a one-sentence bill of tremendous importance to our Nation's young men. That one-sentence bill will allow the President to institute a system under which men will be subject to the draft only during the year they are 19 years old or their college deferment has expired. Selection will be by the lottery method -- so-called random selection.

In a recent poll I conducted, people in Kent and Ionia Counties voted heavily in favor of the lottery or random selection method of choosing draftees.

This is a means of reducing to only one year's time the period when a young man is vulnerable to the draft. It also limits that one-year period of vulnerability to the period before the young man has to make his important career and marriage decisions. I favor going to an all-volunteer Army. But until it is possible to do so, it is vital that the lottery system of draft selection be instituted.

President Nixon has cancelled the November and December draft calls, and he is making progress in bringing our combat troops home from Vietnam. I expect there will be even more encouraging developments if the President gets the support of the American people in his efforts to extricate us from the war.

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U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES **REPUBLICAN POLICY COMMITTEE**

REP. JOHN J. RHODES, (R.-ARIZ.) CHAIRMAN • 1616 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING • TELEPHONE 225-6168

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91st Congress
Second Session

April 7, 1970
Statement Number 4

HOUSE REPUBLICAN POLICY COMMITTEE STATEMENT ON H. R. 16311,
THE FAMILY ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1970

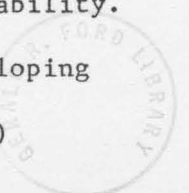
The House Republican Policy Committee urges enactment of H. R. 16311, the Family Assistance Act of 1970.

The present program of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) has proved wrong both in structure and philosophy; its continuance can only lead to social and financial disaster. The AFDC program, cumbersomely sprawled across every level of government, fosters the breakup of families, encourages people to leave their employment in order to receive welfare, and, rather than developing individual self-sufficiency, maintains welfare recipients in a custodial state.

The present AFDC program has grown dramatically in recent years. Between 1961 and 1969, the number of individuals receiving such aid has more than doubled; costs have more than tripled. Today, 6.7 million individuals receive \$4.2 billion in federal aid. These figures are alarming enough, but unless fundamental reforms are enacted, projections indicate that in the next five years costs will again double, to \$8.8 billion, and the number of recipients will rise to 12 million.

President Nixon has proposed fundamental reforms in our welfare system, reforms which attack the root causes of social welfare problems, reforms which provide the foundation of self-sufficiency. Instead of encouraging family disintegration, the Family Assistance Act is designed to promote family stability. Instead of "maintaining" people, the Family Assistance Act emphasizes developing

(over)



their potential. The legislation is work-centered, recognizing that gainful employment is the best individual and family therapy that can be provided.

The Family Assistance Act of 1970 also includes improvements in the adult public assistance programs--those aiding the blind, the permanently and totally disabled, and the aged. Increased and uniform payment standards combined with more uniform eligibility standards will make the program more fair and more adequately suited to the needs of the disadvantaged adults served by these programs.

The Family Assistance Act of 1970 restructures and redirects federal welfare. It is a break with the past, an end to a "scandal" which has failed the taxpayer and insulted the poor. It provides the catalyst to more millions of families from the treadmill of poverty to economic independence.

We support the passage of H. R. 16311, the Family Assistance Act of 1970.



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**CONGRESSMAN
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HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER**

**NEWS
RELEASE**

--FOR RELEASE AT 12 NOON WEDNESDAY--

June 23, 1971

The cornerstone of the Nixon Administration's program of reforms has been laid with House passage of the President's welfare reform bill. It now remains for the Senate to supply the mortar and to cement it in place.

This is one of the most comprehensive and important bills ever to move through the Congress of the United States. It would completely revamp the obsolete and chaotic welfare system handed down from the dark days of the Great Depression of the Thirties.

It will help people. It will help those in need of public assistance and it will help the states. It will help to keep families together and to move people off welfare rolls and onto payrolls. It will mean tremendous savings for the states in annual welfare costs.

What is most important is that it will provide an incentive for people to work rather than to remain on welfare in perpetuity.

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