

haps have been on welfare, whose children look like they are going to be on welfare. There does not seem to be any way to break this vicious cycle. Statistics, at least in some areas, show that these types of cases use up a very high percentage of the total services and money available for this type of work.

Now, here is a family that is in difficulty. Perhaps it is a fatherless family. The mother is receiving welfare payments. So she is under the jurisdiction of a caseworker in a department of social service, whether it be city or State. There is a health problem in the family which is covered by the State health department and they have a State public nurse checking this family. One of the kids was caught stealing hubcaps. He is under the juvenile court, and they have a juvenile court worker working on this family. The family lives in an area where they have a private settlement house. They receive money from the community chest. All groups are concerned with this family.

The question is asked, Do you think any of you will ever get together to try to come up with a program for this particular family that will pull all the ends together and try to get them out of this mess? The answer of the social worker and the department of social services is, "I have 90 other cases on my load, I can't spend more than 10 minutes a month." The health worker says, "There are only 12 of us in the Department. No more money this year." The juvenile court worker says roughly the same thing. The settlement house says, "The community chest did not come up with enough this last year. We are stuck. We can talk to them and try, but that is the end."

Now, is not one of the ideas behind title II that where these agencies have the expertise and the workers that know the problem that you can put together a combined program with Federal money to allow them to meet this type of situation? Is this the concept that you see behind the bill? Does anybody care to comment?

Mr. BESSE. That is one of the concepts, sir, that is one of the difficult ones. It is possible to do that. Twenty years ago, we picked out the worst area of Cleveland, the Tremont area in Cleveland, and concentrated a lot of money and talent to see just what we could do with the kind of cases you just recited. The results were startling. We very substantially reduced delinquency, in fact, to about the median of the city. We reduced dropouts in schools. We got more of the people employed. But it was an exceedingly expensive thing to do on a reclaim basis.

What I personally am advocating is a revision of the whole school structure so that we start in the beginning and don't let families get in that kind of situation because the costs and, as a businessman, I must be concerned with costs, to me the cost of doing nothing is infinitely greater than the cost of starting a program that will prevent this from—the kind of family you have described—developing in the future.

Mr. GILL. And the effort will be made basically by the people in the community who have knowledge of the situation and the skills to deal with it; is that right?

Mr. BESSE. That is right. They are the only people who can work on this kind of problem because it is a personal problem. It has to be somebody who is on the scene.