

would never be successful if they were flying in the face of what was good practice in Indiana.

Mr. GRIFFIN. Don't you think your State educational agency should have something to say about new educational programs going into Indiana?

Governor WELSH. This is one of the people I would consult.

Mr. LANDRUM. Would the Governor and the gentleman from Michigan yield to me, without it coming out of his time, for a little discussion off the record here?

Mr. GRIFFIN. In view of the limitation of time, Mr. Chairman, I have no further questions.

Once again, I think what Indiana is doing is a fine example for the rest of the Nation. I think this committee ought to benefit from this example of what State governments can do.

Governor WELSH. Thank you very much, sir. We would be more than glad to make the benefits of whatever experience we have had available to anyone in Washington or any other State, for that matter. It has been an interesting 2 or 3 years. Quite frankly, as I say, we didn't know whether we had the "bear by the tail" or not. For a while we thought we did, but it has worked out well.

Mr. LANDRUM. The gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. BRADEMAS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I would like to make a couple of observations following what my colleague from Michigan has said.

First of all, I was very pleased to see him commend you on your testimony. Lest I be misunderstood, with respect to what I said earlier about States rights, let me make clear my own feeling, as well as that of the Governor, that this is not a problem that ought to be solved simply by the Federal Government; rather, as President Johnson indicated in his speech accompanying this antipoverty bill to Congress, this is a problem which requires the cooperation of State, Federal, community, public, and private resources.

I think one of the difficulties that we get into when we try to figure out what is the best way of meeting the challenge of poverty is that we have so little awareness of the dimensions of the problems. I was just reading an article in the March 26 issue of the Reporter by the distinguished Washington Post writer, Bernard D. Nossiter, in which he cites a study made by Prof. Robert Lampman of the University of Wisconsin, who is one of the pioneer economists in this field of poverty. Mr. Lampman states that even if Congress passes the bill we are now discussing, the entire \$1 billion package, it will still require 30 years to solve the problem of poverty in this country. Professor Lampman draws this conclusion because, if we use as a rate of poverty the figure of \$3,000 or less annual income per family, there will be 30 million Americans living under conditions of poverty. If you define the solution of the problem of poverty even as simply as withdrawing such families from the \$3,000-a-year category, it will clearly take 30 years to do so even if, to repeat, we pass this \$1 billion program.

For Mr. Lampman projects that the passage of this program would mean a withdrawal rate of 1 million persons a year from the poverty category. He also points out that even this withdrawal rate would mean approximately double the recent rate of withdrawal from the category of \$3,000 a year per family.