

Mrs. GREEN. Maybe a couple of blocks could get together. I drive past these areas and see the schoolyards closed at the time when they are most needed for recreational purposes. If there were involvement and participation, I think we could move to clean up some of these areas. I think that some landlords would welcome a program such as that in which his tenants are going to be involved. They could do a lot themselves. You could have people channeling their energies in constructive ways instead of standing out on the corner.

Dr. SCHOTTLAND. I think something could be thought through and worked out satisfactorily.

Mrs. GREEN. I wish you would lend your considerable talents and brainpower.

Dr. SCHOTTLAND. Let us think about it and see what we can do about it. You might be interested to know in our community of Boston we have been opening the public school grounds after school in some cases. It is not easy in many communities but it is terribly important, I think.

Mrs. GREEN. It is the rigidity in the school system I'm concerned about. I cannot understand how this country can have the capital investment it has in the schools and not insist that they be used 12 months a year—365 days—from early morning until late at night.

Dr. SCHOTTLAND. I agree with you; it is very discouraging.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Quie.

Mr. QUIE. I would like to defer to Mr. Martin, since he has another committee he has to go to, but I will retain my time for the rest of the questions.

Mr. PERKINS. Go ahead.

Mr. MARTIN. Thank you, Mr. Quie.

Dr. Schottland, on page 2—when you are speaking of the students of poverty in the late 19th and 20th centuries among whom many distinguished social workers were included, they occupied themselves intensely with the search for the personal and social causes of poverty—you state:

One statistical table of that period included, in addition to drink, immorality, laziness—a "roving disposition" as a factor contributing to poverty.

Do we not still have those factors today, and how are you going to overcome this with a national program in this field?

Dr. SCHOTTLAND. We still have these factors, Mr. Martin, but they are relatively minor in relation to the total number of persons involved. If you take the total poverty class in America, they fall into big groups. You have the aged, where you have many millions of persons with very low income. You have the minority groups; the Negroes with lack of education. You have certain geographical pockets of poverty where, during periods when the area had employment, you did not have real poverty.

Today, the area does not have employment and, therefore, you have poverty. You still have these problems. You still have some of these personal problems but they are relatively minor.

The way to tackle these personal problems is to provide skilled personnel who know how to work with people.

Mr. MARTIN. Do you think you can overcome the habit to drink too much—laziness, and immorality—with your social workers?