

Dr. SCHOTTLAND. You can't completely overcome it but you can make a real impact on it. We do this in many areas. We do it with delinquents. We work with a person who commits a crime and gets sentenced; we supply probation, social, psychiatric services; and we do make impacts. Persons who present personal problems and people who are just poor.

Mr. MARTIN. I am afraid I will have to disagree with you on your conclusions.

On page 4 you quote Roscoe Drummond who emphasizes the fact, about providing education, job training, and so forth, for these people. Now, the Congress has recently passed, last December I believe it was, a greatly expanded job retraining program and a greatly expanded vocational education program that thus far has not even had an opportunity to show what its effects might be on this problem. Do you not think that before new legislation is enacted—and I emphasize this point here—that we should find out what this expanded program, which is going to cost so much, will do?

Dr. SCHOTTLAND. I think, Mr. Martin, the virtue of this approach—setting up this program in the President's office—makes it possible to avoid the question of duplication because I think it can be coordinated and integrated so that whatever any of the other programs pick up—

Mr. MARTIN. That is not specifically answering my question.

Here are two programs that are greatly expanded and we have not had an opportunity to see what effect they will have on this problem.

Dr. SCHOTTLAND. I am hoping they will have an effect but I don't think they will answer the complete problem because it is not just a question of jobs. I think that the community action programs here, some of the other programs, touch other aspects of the problems of poverty that aren't answered just through jobs and retraining.

Mr. MARTIN. Do you think we should authorize another program that is going to cost almost a billion dollars the first year without seeing the effect of the millions of dollars that will be spent on this retraining and education program?

Dr. SCHOTTLAND. Mr. Martin, on all these programs, if we sit back and wait to see the effects on one program and then we start another program and wait to see the effects of that, we really will never tackle these big social problems. In a country like ours, where we have rich resources, whatever our limitations, we are the richest country in the world who continue to have large numbers of our people living in conditions of poverty. It is something I don't think this country can afford. I don't think we ought to have it. Therefore, I think we ought to have a broad attack on this problem, not just job training, not just a community action program, not just a program for youth but a series of programs across the board which will help once and for all to put us in a position where we can say, as some countries today, the Scandinavian countries, for example, are able to say, we don't have large groups of people who are below the minimum standard of living in our country. This is something that I think we ought to have as our goal.

Mr. MARTIN. I believe you will agree with me that statistics show that on a percentage basis of our population the number of people in the so-called poverty classification has decreased over the last 30 to