

racial and religious discrimination. It would give young Americans the skills they need in an automated work force, and the broader knowledge a working majority of people must have if a government by the people is to make sense in a world where most of nature's forces are now being brought within human control."

The most effective war on poverty, in the long run, is a war on ignorance, as Secretary Wirtz has so eloquently said.

We have a few specific recommendations in regard to certain titles of H.R. 10440:

TITLE I. YOUTH PROGRAMS

Part A. Job Corps.—The inclusion of this proposal, so similar to H.R. 5131, the Youth Employment Act, in the Economic Opportunity Act, is very appropriate. We approve of the enlargement of the program as provided in title I of H.R. 10440. However, we believe the language of H.R. 5131, section 104(4) pertaining to the education of enrollees requiring that "to the maximum extent practicable such programs shall be provided by State and local educational authorities under agreement with the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare" is far superior to the provision in H.R. 10440, section 102(b) which seems to give precedence to a federally operated and controlled education program. We urge the committee to substitute the H.R. 5131, section 104(4) language in the final draft of the bill, not only for philosophical reasons, but for economic reasons as well. The proposed substitute language is reasonable, and clearly expresses the intent of Congress that education be primarily under the control of the State and local education agencies.

Part B. Work-training programs.—This proposal is very similar to title II of H.R. 5131 and we believe it is an essential part of the Economic Opportunity Act. While the Job Corps opportunity is limited to young men, this work-training program gives to young women as well as young men a chance to "earn and learn" in a wide variety of useful ways. We believe that part B, as drafted, is sound and highly desirable.

Part C. Work-study programs.—This is a sound proposal which can be very useful in assisting more young people from low-income families to attend college. The American tradition of working one's way through college should be encouraged. As student enrollments expand it becomes an increasingly competitive situation. There are not the resources in the colleges, and in most small college communities, to provide jobs for those who need them. This work-study proposal will aid the colleges and the students alike.

TITLE II. URBAN AND RURAL COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

This proposal is commendable in its intent to stimulate communities to combat poverty through communitywide action programs. However, we feel that this type of proposal will be primarily an attack on the symptoms rather than the causes of poverty. We recognize that immediate as well as long-range programs must be provided for, and that concerted Federal-State-community action for improving housing, health, and employability are practical battles in any war on poverty. Nevertheless, the war will not be won unless and until the causes of poverty and inequality are attacked at the same time. A war on ignorance is a war on poverty—and the only way to achieve permanent victory.

We note with approval that section 204(b) provides for public control of any elementary and secondary school education programs which may develop under this title and that such programs must be made available to all children whether or not they are regularly enrolled in the public schools.

We urge that the committee seriously consider as part of the Economic Opportunity Act Amendments to Public Laws 815 and 874 to provide payments to local school districts based upon two additional categories of public school pupils who have a relationship to Federal programs and activities. Public Laws 815 and 874 could be amended to recognize the Federal connection for school district payment purposes of (1) children of school age on whose behalf parents are currently receiving payments under the aid for dependent children welfare program, and (2) children in families receiving unemployment compensation in those areas which have been designated by the Secretary of Labor as areas of substantial unemployment.