

day comes, the real poverty in America will be found not in the slums, but in the impoverished hearts of those who refuse to accept responsibility for the welfare of their fellow men.

We support this antipoverty legislation, not because it will solve all our problems, but because it will firmly establish a recognition that the problems exist, and that our society, through its Federal, State, and local governments, is determined to embark on a comprehensive, coordinated, continuous campaign to eradicate the problems from American life.

We support this legislation because we need to convince the "invisible Americans" that they have been seen, the "wasted Americans" that they are useful, and the "other Americans" that they are brother Americans.

There has been a great emphasis, gentlemen, on the impact of poverty on the poor, and considerable amount of testimony has been submitted to this committee in that regard. I should like to emphasize that I, personally, am very much concerned about the impact of poverty on those who are not poor; on the other members of society. What kind of values do we inculcate in our children when they see the adult population callous to the needs of the poor? What kind of mixed-up kids do we create when children in school learn about the land of opportunity and outside the schools see the doors of opportunity closed to millions of persons? What kind of human beings do we produce when white children feel that people of colored skins are inferior and that persons who live in slums deserve no better?

I think it is very important to realize that fortunately in this instance our moral concern is buttressed by sound economic policies. I think it is possible to foresee the fulfillment of a Biblical statement, "He that giveth unto the poor shall not lack, but he that hideth his eyes shall have many a curse." We have seen many of the curses which have come to our society as a result of our failure to live up to our responsibilities. I include in these inadequate economic growth, the vast expenditures of public funds to sustain nonproductive persons, crime and juvenile delinquency, and many others, including the impact of poverty on the personality of those who are poor.

I believe never before in our history has there been such a coalescence of the needs of the economy and imperatives of social justice. This legislation will improve the lot of all persons, regardless of race. It is important to recognize that although nonwhites constitute 10 percent of the population, they comprise 21 percent of the poor. At the very moment this committee is considering antipoverty legislation, the other body of Congress is considering civil rights legislation. We believe that passage of both pieces of legislation in the strongest and most effective form is essential to the well-being of our Nation.

For the Negro, the civil rights and antipoverty bills are the two sides of one coin. The problem of race is inseparable from other social and economic problems. Jewish tradition maintains that all social issues are interrelated, just as all men are interrelated. Racial justice for nonwhites is inextricable from economic justice for all Americans.

We endorse the section of the legislation which would enable the Federal Government to encourage and aid financially State, local, and other community action programs. We believe that Federal ini-