

Federal agencies and departments through the instrumentality of the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime.

(*d*) and (*e*) Consultants maintain relationships at the appropriate levels of State and local governments where such State and local governments or their instrumentalities are involved in projects funded by the Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development.

(*f*) No formal relationships with foreign governments or international organizations are maintained.

(*g*) Same as (*d*) and (*e*), in addition to such public and private nonprofit institutions as colleges and universities, youth organizations, et cetera.

(*h*) Consultation provided and contact maintained as requested (i.e., discussions continuing with Inland Steel Corp. relative to a program involving job training for delinquent youth).

8. *Laws and regulations*

Public Law 87-274, 87th Congress, S. 279, September 22, 1961—Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses Control Act of 1961; authorized \$10 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and a similar sum for each of the two succeeding fiscal years.

Public Law 88-368, 88th Congress, H.R. 9876, July 9, 1964—extending the 1961 act for an additional 2 years with the amendments referred to in question 3.

Public Law 89-69, 89th Congress, H.R. 8131, July 8, 1965—extending the original act through June 30, 1967.

PART II. DATA BEARING ON ECONOMIC ASPECTS AND IMPACTS OF THE PROGRAM

9. *Economic effects*

All of the comprehensive demonstration projects had, as their target population, youth and their families in low-income areas which are also high in delinquency. These projects were designed to provide a total-community attack on conditions giving rise to delinquency. The program was based on the belief that delinquency is not just a personal deficiency on the part of the individual, but is also the result of social conditions which include discrimination, inadequate opportunities, poor housing, et cetera.

To attack these conditions, it appeared necessary to mobilize broad community support so that all agencies—public and private—could work together with new techniques, new attitudes, and new combinations of services. Basic to these projects were job training and placement. An essential ingredient has been community organization aimed at providing low-income groups with the opportunity to develop skills and the desire to improve their own situation.

Training projects reaching teachers, social workers, police and judges, employment counselors, etc., have upgraded the skills of such personnel and increased the understanding of the "culture of poverty," thereby providing wider opportunities to inner-city youth. The poor themselves have been trained as homemakers, homework helpers, and as various "human service" aids—in recreation, day care, et cetera.

10. *Economic classification of program expenditures.* (See table 2.)

Program: Juvenile delinquency and youth offenses.

Department or agency, and office or bureau: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Welfare Administration; Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development.