

nities on the farm accompanied by urbanization and centralization of population, has posed severe economic hardships that are handed down from generation to generation.

The President as well as our leadoff witness today and many Members of Congress have recognized that the solution of economic disadvantage in these millions of American families does not lie in the traditional approaches taken by government. New times and new problems demand imaginative new solutions. I believe that the programs authorized under the Economic Opportunity Act because they are designed to turn welfare recipients into taxpaying citizens through programs designed to increase their earning capacity, will return to the treasury many times over in the years to come the funds expended to provide occupational training, education, health services, and other constructive benefits. As I have said I believe progress has been made in effectively administering the programs Congress first authorized in 1964. Because this was an entirely new program seeking novel approaches to problems that had defied former methods of solution. I think it was reasonable to anticipate that there would be initiative administrative problems. I think for the most part the Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity has done an extremely effective job in meeting and solving those problems as they arose. We are delighted to have you today Mr. Shriver and you may proceed in any manner you wish. Let me ask that members refrain to propose questions during the presentation with the assurance that on the conclusion of Mr. Shriver's testimony adequate time will be allotted for this purpose. The committee will recall Mr. Shriver at a suitable time if that should be necessary.

The committee will recess at the appropriate time in order to afford the Special Subcommittee on Education adequate time to resume executive session to mark up the Higher Education Amendments of 1967.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Chairman, I feel particularly glad to have Mr. Shriver here this morning since we in Chicago claim him pretty much as our own although he has won the admiration of the hearts of all the people all over the country because of the tremendous job he and his staff have done in giving thousands upon thousands of people in this country a completely new lease on life and a new hope.

Recently some of my colleagues and I were in Chicago. We recall the late Mr. Hilliard told us during our discussions that he as director of public welfare in the county of Cook was able to remove 17,000 people from the public dole because of many of the programs that the Office of Economic Opportunity had brought to Chicago, Cook County.

I daresay while there are those who would like to tinker with this program today, history will show that indeed President Johnson and President Kennedy, had the vision, the understanding of the real need of our society.

Sargent Shriver has put into meaningful action the great hopes that both President Kennedy and President Johnson had for this great democracy of ours. It is the first country in the world to try to reduce poverty to an absolute minimum.

I think we are all privileged to have you here this morning to give us an accounting of your stewardship. I know that if the day ever comes when Sargent Shriver decides to leave this office whoever is going to