3. What are the primary obstacles to greater achievement? Lack of community concern? Lack of fund? Lack of coordination? Inefficient management? Other?

4. What recommendations would you make for improving the overall anti-poverty program in terms of efficiency, coordination and scope? What features of the program should be kept and expanded and which should be scrapped?

5. What have been the benefits of OEO? How effective is OEO as an operating agency? Are there management deficiencies in OEO?

6. To what extent have poor people been involved in the War on Poverty in your community?

7. To what extent has the Community Action Program been effective in achieving its objectives?

8. Are there self-defeating delays in getting programs underway because of "red-tape?" If so, characterize briefly.

9. How much attention has been directed to the elderly and rural poor?

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Deadline: May 5, 1967.

Mr. SHRIVER. I could now respond to the outhouse question.

Mr. SCHEUER. I ask unanimous consent for Mr. Shriver to have 5 minutes to address himself to the outhouse question.

Mr. SHRIVER. It won't take me that long. [Laughter.]

First of all, we have not been doing any surveys of that kind. Those are surveys made by EDA. The paper got that confused, so we have not done any. Thank you. [Laughter.]

Mr. SCHEUER. You mean you have neglected that whole area of poverty? [Laughter.]

Mr. Shriver, I am very much intrigued by your remarks about the cause-effect factor in these urban disturbances.

From your research can you give us your judgment as to what the causal stimuli are, what conclusions you have come to in the evaluation of your programs as to which of these programs or which other conditions in a community militate for or against the demonstrations? What are the causes that produce them? If it isn't the amount of expenditure, is it the number of programs? What is it?

Mr. SHRIVER. Actually we are trying to address our research money and programs to the elimination of poverty. We have not gone into the business of analyzing riots, as if that were our responsibility. I do know, however, that a substantial number of mayors of cities where these disturbances have arisen have, in fact, publicly and privately, expressed their opinion that the community action aspect of our work has been extremely helpful to them not only in some cases postponing or eliminating a potential riot, but in minimizing these when they do arise for the simple reason that the neighborhood people who are participating in community action are a direct contact between city administration and the people in the riot-torn areas, as the phrase goes.

So they have a means of communication which did not exist prior to having this community action device available to them to use in these difficult situations.

Mr. SCHEUER. In other words, it provides a new leadership stemming right from the grassroots?

Mr. SHRIVER. That's right, so it opens up the lines of communication as well as, say, before the very poor in these areas and the established authorities, so that the community action program in many,