I think that is what has given strength to the program.

Look at the things that have developed such as neighborhood legal committee, for example, just a few weeks ago in my Hough area. We bad a near disturbance which could have developed into a riot. However, a riot was averted because of a legal office which was on hand that worked throughout the night to satisfy the people.

A Negro boy was shot while perpetrating a crime. The needs of the community were going to be adequately covered and cleared by this grievance committee which worked throughout the night and into the next day to solve this problem.

This is something which could never come about—except through the Department of Justice—excepting for the availability of the service that was created to file a need that was recognized by the Office of Economic Opportunity.

I think one of the great benefits of this program is its scientific approach in developing new answers and new approaches to the problems of our city blight.

Mr. QUIE. Have you contacted OEO and objected to them delegating certain of their responsibilities to existing agencies like the Neighborhood Youth Corp, Nelson-Scheuer, and Kennedy-Javits programs to the Labor Department.

Mr. VANIK. I have not protested what they have done and I think the Office of Economic Opportunity has been very cooperative in working out these details. I think that these things have worked out. This was the mandate of Congress and the administration complied with that mandate, but I think the fact that the OEO was a separate entity gave it great strength in implementing the public service.

Today we have complaints in our community. The employment service complains about all of the other agencies that are out finding jobs for people. The result of that is our employment service has been made better because of the stimulation of OEO and its competitive services. This has been a good thing. It has made existing bureaucracy work better because it was able to check and work and provide some comparison and some analysis to the bureaucratic approach to the problem.

Mr. QUIE. Did you support the amendments of last year which transferred to the Small Business Administration, authority on title IV loans?

Mr. VANIK. This was one the Small Business loans, and there is one in Philadelphia, one in Pittsburgh, and one in Cleveland. I don't remember what my position was on that. I have always felt that lending authorities generally should be consolidated in financial committees and put under the jurisdiction of the Banking Committee.

I would see no objection with that loan program being reviewed and being a part of a small business activity.

Mr. QUIE. Now, do you think we ought to look over other aspects of the war on poverty and see if they would more properly fit under existing agencies? Would you likely have supported the SBA handling their small business loan program?

Chairman PERKINS. I think it should be pointed out that the Office of Economic Opportunity recommended that the SBA do this, and it was done by agreement.

Mr. QUIE. An amendment was offered by Congressman Dingell on