

I tried to offer an amendment requiring 51 percent of the board be representative of the poor with no chance at all. The best I could do was the amendment adopted last year requiring one-third of the poor on the board.

I appreciate your comments. I will venture that this is the key to the typical war on poverty. The people who are going to get out of the ghettos and poverty must be involved in their improvement.

Now, from your statement, I gather the people with the middle class concept, people like myself, have no way to truly understand the problems of poverty because I don't live there. I can visit there but the fact I know a week later I can leave means I don't understand it. As I read it, the only way you understand it is if you know you can't get out. As much as I try to read about it, I do not fully understand it. Yet, we need to involve people with the middle-class concept, the businessmen, because it is by working with them, also, that you will come out of poverty.

Once you are out of poverty, then you will start thinking like them. They have to be included, don't you agree, but yet the majority voice eventually needs to be with the poor people.

Mr. HOLMES. Changing the attitudes along this line. We have felt that with any program, particularly in the area of employment, it was almost essential that you have representatives of labor and management.

I state again when you are dealing with a board of directors, when you vote you have to have the strength to say, well, let us move this program. If you are in a minority some programs become stagnated and one has to have a little muscle if the true intent of the act is there.

How we resolve this on a democratic basis I don't know but on any board there has to be a majority.

Mr. HARRIS. We have this consumers' ed program. I don't know that it has served a useful purpose in our particular part of the the program.

It has not served any purpose.

Mr. QUIE. In other words, the people from your council did not ask for a consumers' education program? Who asked for it?

Mr. HARRIS. It was not asked for. It was put on us. It has not produced anything as far as poverty is concerned.

I don't see it.

Mr. HOLMES. We strongly documented day care and these are some of the problems you run up against. We realize you are dealing with money and you never have enough. You go out and get community participation, say find out what you want. This is fairly well documented.

I think Mrs. Shaffer can testify not only about Waterbury but most of the cities in the State of Connecticut, it would mean on ADCH skills that were off the labor market and jobs that were advertised, if they had some where they could leave their children they could be gainfully employed and off the welfare rolls.

Mr. QUIE. Mrs. Shaffer, do you wish to make any comment about the make-up of the Company Action Agency in Hartford or about the representation of the poor?

Mrs. SHAFFER. We don't have the same problems they have in Waterbury. We have eight councils and I am chairman of one. We have two representatives from each council on our board of directors.