

a nonpartisan basis. Where you have a change in the administration that would not be helpful to the program, itself.

Of course, in community action there are political needs and there are community needs. I think you have to make the evaluation and distinction, yourself.

Mr. BELL. Yes. I can see from reading the article a certain amount of dynamite in staff members getting active in one way or another in a political matter.

Mr. QUIE. Would the gentleman yield?

Mr. BELL. Yes.

Mr. QUIE. Would it not be true that as a community gains in economic strength, economic muscle, and pride itself, it then gains a political voice that it never would have gained if it had engaged in partisan politics initially?

Mr. HOLMES. That is true. I state again there are political needs and there are community needs.

Mr. QUIE. If you resolve your community needs it gives you political muscles to develop—

Mr. HOLMES. Political means are used to solve political needs.

Mr. BELL. From your statement I assume you generally agree that earmarking is in direct conflict with the intent of the legislation. I would be inclined to agree with that. I assume that you agree with Mr. Quie that earmarking is not in the best interest of the poverty program.

It would inhibit the flexibility to innovate. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. QUIE. I have one other area I would like to pursue. Your comment on page 3 about OEO being the stimuli of old-line agencies. As we talked earlier the real genesis of the war on poverty and the people coming out of poverty eventually is their becoming involved in this program.

Don't you feel that the other programs where the largest amount of Federal help comes from, something like \$30 billion, comes from a genesis other than OEO, something less than \$2 billion from OEO, that that same principle needs to eventually be a part of their program through community action, through involvement of the poor, with the poor having a voice in the operation of the programs?

Mr. HOLMES. That is true. I would go along with that.

Mr. QUIE. I will refer specifically to housing. We have spent some time now with urban renewal and public housing. Don't you feel that all of these programs would have been much more effective if the people in the neighborhood and the ghetto which was to be torn down and improved, if the people who left there would have had a dominant voice in deciding their future?

Mr. HOLMES. Yes. I strongly believe in that.

Mr. QUIE. And the same thing would be true of manpower programs, training skills. It would also be a significant factor in improving the effectiveness of these programs.

Mr. HOLMES. Manpower also?

Mr. QUIE. Yes.

Mr. HOLMES. Manpower, you have to have a combination of ingredients. You have to have a partnership here. In a ghetto you don't employ. And you have labor unions and you have the right of co-operation. I go along with the idea on the board you have to have a