

didn't have the money to do as they were promising the people they were going to try to do. This is one of the main causes of that unrest. We got some money for the summer program. To give you an illustration. We had about 700 teenagers from the ages of 16 to 19 apply for these jobs. We only had 400 jobs to give these kids. Now we have 300 kids who are trying to find something to do for the rest of the summer.

Even with all the money we had here earmarked for summer programs it is not going to help.

Mr. BELL. Those are all the questions I have.

Chairman PERKINS. We want to thank you for coming.

Mr. QUIE. You have been most helpful. I had intended to do this rather quickly since I talked to Mr. Holmes, but your testimony was so interesting that I have gone beyond the time that I have to be at another meeting.

Mr. BELL. I would like to second Mr. Quie's statement. Your testimony has been excellent.

Mr. HOLMES. Thank you for listening to us.

(Mr. Goldberg's prepared statement follows:)

STATEMENT OF MR. NED GOLDBERG, CONSULTANT, ANTI-POVERTY PROGRAMS,
NATIONAL FEDERATION OF SETTLEMENTS AND NEIGHBORHOOD CENTERS

We welcome this opportunity to present the views of the National Federation of Settlements and Neighborhood Centers, Inc., on H.R. 8311, the Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1967. In the past, our agency has supported before this Committee a wide range of anti-poverty measures and, in 1964, President Johnson's proposal for an Economic Opportunity Act.

We support the major proposals and intent of H.R. 8311, but are opposed specifically to some of the amendments proposed as we shall indicate below. Further, we are opposed to any Bill which would, at this time, eliminate the Office of Economic Opportunity and distribute its programs to other Federal agencies.

The National Federation of Settlements has 246 member agencies and services 16 more, operating 399 neighborhood centers in 94 cities, 30 states and the District of Columbia. 22 metropolitan or regional federations of neighborhood centers are affiliates, too. In addition, NFS operates a National Training Center, based in Chicago. NFS works nationally for neighborhood conditions favorable to family life and helps its member centers to serve their neighborhoods effectively through a wide range of direct and advisory services. Most of our member centers are engaged in anti-poverty programs and have been over many years. Currently, in addition to their voluntarily funded efforts, they administer some \$40 million in OEO funds. The National Federation of Settlements reaffirms its continuing support of an effective Economic Opportunity Act, in the full context of the Declaration of Purpose of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. It advanced as the goal of our nation the elimination of "the paradox of poverty in the midst of plenty—by opening to everyone the opportunity for education and training, the opportunity to work, and the opportunity to live in decency and dignity."

We submit that the bill now before you, while incorporating some excellent amendments, falls too far short of this ideal. It seems to us to be more oriented toward quieting some of the critics of this essential federal program than toward improving the charter for the programs it will help fund.

We endorse the evident intent of the bill that there be no dismantlement of the Office of Economic Opportunity and no further delegations of programs, at this time, to other federal departments for administration. We support the concept of OEO as an arm of the Executive Office of the President.

We shall limit our testimony, in the main, to those titles and sections of the bill which, we believe, need revision.

Authorization of Appropriation

We endorse an increase in OEO funding, but believe the amount proposed, \$2.06 billion, still falls far short of adequate funding.

The field investigations of this Senate Subcommittee on Employment, Manpower and Poverty have served to underscore the crisis confronting poor people