I was named chairman of that committee for that purpose and whatever blame there is I will take it.

I am going to avoid the problem of saying OEO is in politics, everything is in politics that deals with the public, and to say that this is a controversial issue is only to say politics is controversy and through controversy we are trying to get some sort of social organization which brings about agreement so we can do something.

It is about that subject, not the controversy—that is all in the report—that is petty, local politics.

To say OEO is a machine to deliver the Negro vote; that is a political truism, but everybody has to get elected.

I would like to say from my experience that we have promised more than financially we can deliver. We have promised more than we can financially deliver. As a result of that we have raised the expectations of people to the point where they are constantly frustrated.

As a result of that frustration, it makes it difficult for the national, regional, and local offices to do their job because people are led to believe the money is there and if they get the program right they will get it and poverty will be eliminated.

So the first thing is I would like to see us not promise more than we can do within the limits of the appropriations; otherwise, we are going to have difficulties and frustrated people. That, we can achieve, I think, through proper public relations.

Secondly, people are poor because they don't have money to spend. That is the problem. The problem is how in the most simple way, most directly, we can get money to the poor. What they need is jobs. What they need is training. What they need is education in the most direct and professional way with the least bureaucratic distance—least bureaucratic distances.

So I would like to say I would like to see us concentrate on getting jobs for people which means the U.S. Employment Service, the vocational services, motivation of employers to get their people to do these things, opening up jobs.

That means the strong direction of the U.S. Employment Service in its local capacity with the local men.

We should be helping people get jobs, educating them and that is the first suggestion I have to make.

With all of this Nelsen amendment, and so on, they are all good programs but there is not enough money to do it. I would like to see us concentrate especially on the late adolescent and people in their early 20's. That is where the real problem is if we are going to deal with the problem today.

Now comes the problem of tomorrow. That relates to the problem of Headstart, nursery schools, and day-care centers. People believe in these things. They are performing a purpose.

I think we should make these programs, Headstart, nursery school, and day-care centers an integral part of the school system, federally funded—we can find the money.

I say in my prepared statement I would be glad to sharpen my pencil and show where the money can come from.

Promise what we can form, get jobs for people that need them, train jobs within the school system and operate Headstart, day school and nursery centers.