

This program was enacted as part of last year's poverty program with \$8 million being appropriated by the Congress. So far, about one-third of this money has been spent. The reason why more money was not spent was because OEO was slow in implementing the program. It was only in the last two months of fiscal 1967, that requests were processed by OEO. Almost \$2.6 million was funded in this very short period of time. I believe it would be wise to include this small loan program in this year's poverty legislation in order to assure that the money is used for what it is intended, and to meet the rising demand for program funds from local communities all over the country.

Small loans to individuals to purchase tools, for transportation fare, to buy work clothing, and to obtain and hold jobs, can have a far-reaching impact on the lives of poor families. It has already reached migrant workers in California whose incomes have been disrupted by floods. It has provided poor tenant families in Mississippi and other Southern states with the means to buy food stamps. It has begun to reach the urban poor in areas like New York City, St. Louis and Detroit.

In my own district, the 19th Congressional District of New York, two loans have recently been made to local agencies: a \$150,000 grant to Mobilization for Youth, and a \$94,000 grant to the New York Community Development Agency for the Lower West Side Community Agency. These specific programs await only the signature of the Governor of the State of New York before loan assistance to poor people in the heart of New York City will be available.

Mr. Chairman, as head of the distinguished Committee on Education and Labor, I would appreciate your support in seeing this provision incorporated into the Act of 1967. It is a sound program, worthy of the Committee's careful consideration.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

HON. LEONARD FARBSTEIN,
Member of Congress.

Chairman PERKINS. Let me compliment you, Sargent Shriver, on such an outstanding statement. I personally feel that all of us talk about the poverty workers precipitating in riots has been unduly exaggerated and I would just hate to think of just what may have taken place, had it not been for the poverty workers serving as a stabilizing factor.

I would like to ask you the annual cost of the Job Corps enrollees at the present time.

Mr. SHRIVER. The average annual cost is \$6,950 per enrollee. I would like to ask Mr. Kelly, the Director of the Job Corps, to come up here to this table and give you answers to such additional questions as you or other members of the committee may have about the Job Corps.

Chairman PERKINS. First tell us whether you ever attempted to supervise the report of the Harris Organization, whether the facts that were pointed up, the shortcomings of the Harris Survey, if you undertook to put those into operation and make them a more effective operation.

Mr. SHRIVER. To the best of my knowledge, I certainly never attempted to suppress the Harris reports. The Harris report—and I don't think that any member of my staff in the Job Corps or elsewhere ever attempts to suppress the results of the Harris Survey.

As I understand it from the Job Corps, and Mr. Kelly runs the Job Corps—I don't follow every day-to-day or hour-to-hour decision—as I understand it, the purpose of employing Mr. Harris' company was to find out what the weaknesses were in the Job Corps operations and the