

The cost of the Dallas program runs to \$303,000 a year, with the OEO putting up \$263,435. It is part of what the Harvard Law Review calls "the new wave" in legal aid for the poor. In 200 local projects (seven in Texas), attorneys not only represent the poor in a variety of cases, but also provide education, help draft improved legislation and aid in community action.

Their greatest contribution may be in building respect for the law. It will not come overnight but the flickering light from the fires of Detroit and Newark makes it clear that respect for the law needs all the nursing it can get. The poor of all races (and in Dallas as many whites are helped as Negroes) must learn to choose litigation rather than demonstrations, the law rather than lawlessness.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS

The National Association of Manufacturers welcomes this opportunity to present its views to the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives on the problems of the poor and ways in which solutions to them are being sought.

NAM is a voluntary organization of industrial and business firms, large and small, with members located in every state and accounting for the major part of manufacturing output in the country. The Association is dedicated to the well-being of the nation and the progress of its people. It seeks to improve the economic system in ways which will afford opportunity and incentive to the individual to provide for his family's security; to appraise the significance of social, legislative, and economic trends as they affect industry, people, and communities; and to contribute to constructive relationships between government and industry, and industry and the people, for social and economic advance in the nation.

This statement is mainly directed to broad issues in problems of preventing and alleviating poverty in the nation, but also in part to certain programs and some specifics of the proposed amendments in H.R. 8311 to elucidate and tighten the administration of, or to strengthen, the Economic Opportunity Act.

A NEW DIMENSION IN PUBLIC PROBLEM SOLVING

Bringing the resources of the country to bear on the problems of poverty has had many and varied results. One of the most constructive is a revitalization of concern for active leadership and participation of the private sector in the solving of public problems. The combined public and private effort in socio-economic responsibilities has been strengthened by renewed consciousness in the business and voluntary sectors of a need to plan and act responsively and relevantly to the problems of the poor.

Solving poverty is not a simple matter of funds for those who lack the income to provide a minimum standard of living compatible with decency and health. It depends also on the intangibles of personal service, institutional resources, material assets of facilities and equipment, the physical environment of communities, organizational patterns and procedures, community commitment and public understanding.

The need for the involvement of the private and voluntary sector has been stressed recently by two representative organizations. The Citizens Welfare Study Committee of Onondaga County, New York reported in January 1967:

We are not interested in "Witch Hunts" but will be looking at all Welfare Department operations and programs in an effort to identify areas where services and administration might be improved and a maximum return for the tax dollar achieved. We will study . . . areas which appear to offer the most promise for affecting early and significant change including especially the coordination and integration of public and voluntary agencies within the community.

We must achieve public understanding of our social problems and services as a first step in securing the essential support of all segments of our community—public and private.

. . . the immediate challenge is to our community leaders. Only they can take the initiative in establishing the structure necessary to effect the vital coordination of our entangled social programs and services.

In the just released 1966 Annual Report of the Massachusetts General Hospital of Boston, Massachusetts, its General Director, Dr. John Knowles, made some points which are equally pertinent beyond the field of medicine: