

Moreover, earnings during this first year were greater than the total cost of maintaining welfare recipients the year prior to training. After training, recipients earned nearly \$3 toward their own support for every \$1 provided by welfare and earnings plus savings in welfare funds totaled nearly \$500,000. Former welfare recipients were estimated to have contributed \$50,000 in direct and indirect taxes. (Note that the jobs trained for often do not pay enough to support a large family so that in some cases the Welfare Department still had to provide some funds. However, those trained were motivated to work even though this was true.)

The League of Women Voters of Modesto feels that programs such as New Hope which represent a new and imaginative approach to solving the problems of poverty, should be given the time and the funds necessary to fullest success. It would also seem logical and beneficial to all to have the programs that have proved successful continued without a break so that staff morale is kept high and staffs can be retained. Even though funds are now coming through for adult retraining, the criteria set up here is not being recognized and the junior college adult division is reluctant to re-instate New Hope School unless its former experiences are taken into consideration. This was a unique and successful program, and we recommend it be continued as it was developed by Dr. Hertert.

SAN BERNARDINO, CALIF., June 13, 1967.

Representative CARL PERKINS,
Chairman, Committee on Education and Labor, Rayburn House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

League of Women Voters strongly support 1967 Economic Opportunity Amendment H.R. 8311 and, specifically, retention of OEO to administer all programs. Highest priority to committee action program without your marked funds, education work training, and pilot projects with provisions for research and evaluation. We urge your committee support expansion—not curtailment.

Mrs. JULIE MULVANEY, *President*.

STATEMENT OF LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF LONG BEACH, CALIF.

The three-hundred members of the League of Women Voters of Long Beach have been studying for the past two years opportunities for employment and education in the Long Beach area, in conjunction with the nation-wide League study. Our committees read background material on the problems of poverty and interviewed various agencies utilizing Federal programs—including Headstart, Neighborhood Youth Corps, Job Training, Teen Post, Neighborhood Adult Participation Project, Work Study, and Legal Aid. League members heard officials explain programs in education and employment. Many of our members are paid and volunteer workers in the Poverty Program agencies and shared their experience with the membership. All this information was then discussed and evaluated. The consensus of our League members was that we support a locally administered CAP agency separate from that of the County of Los Angeles and we recognize the need for increased allocation of funds for CAP agencies to use in the War on Poverty.

From 1964 to January, 1967 a county-wide Community Action Agency (EYOA) supervised programs with the assistance of a local screening committee in the Long Beach area. Long Beach is 35 miles away from the county seat in Los Angeles. For purposes of comparison, imagine a city the size of Newark, New Jersey, located 35 miles away from Manhattan. Imagine a Community action agency in Manhattan supervising programs for Newark. We observed many difficulties in implementing programs under this arrangement. As an example, in spite of careful preparation, in accordance with Federal Guidelines, it took eighteen months to get a Legal Aid program approved and funded for the Long Beach area, whereas a comparable project in Los Angeles was funded in a much shorter time. There was no direct Long Beach representative on the EYOA Board. (The Mayor of Long Beach served for a time representing cities as a group within the county.) People in the poverty areas had no feeling of participation in decision making. Lack of adequate transportation facilities made attendance at EYOA meetings especially difficult for the poor. No applications to EYOA for projects initiated from Long Beach and processed through the local screening committee were funded during the two year period.

Los Angeles County contains 76 cities in an area of 4,083 square miles. Heavily populated poverty areas are scattered throughout the county, each with its own