

branch. We sponsored, supported, and passed a bill called the Freedom of Executive Information Act. In July of last year Federal legislation went into effect which requires the executive agencies of the Federal Government to make information available to any citizen on request, unless it falls in several exempted areas, which, it would seem, this kind of information does not.

Now, if you have instances where you have made requests, or you, Mrs. Moore, because I am also from Illinois, of agencies that are using Federal funds in any way, and they are unwilling or refuse to give you the information you feel you need, write me and I will work on it through the Government Operations Committee.

Mrs. SANDERS. You give me your address, because I have a case right now in New York City.

Representative RUMSFELD. House of Representatives. I'll do my best for you, even though the minority party does not run this place. As Mr. Bolling said, the Democratic Party does.

Mr. WILEY. Let me tell you, Mr. Rumsfeld, there is not a welfare department in the entire country, to my knowledge, that will let a welfare recipient look at his own case record—his own case record.

Mrs. SANDERS. That is right.

Mr. WILEY. Even when that is involved in a proceeding against the welfare department, you cannot look at your own case record to prepare your case against the welfare department. That is in New York City and New York State, and to my knowledge, in every welfare department in the country. There is a general inaccessibility of information about the rules and regulations.

Representative RUMSFELD. To the extent that the departments refuse to make information available as to what their regulations are and what categories of people would fit under certain provisions or, what the benefits should be, there is no question in my mind that this is wrong and I think with some effort on your part and my part and the parts of others, maybe we can get it changed. Certainly it should be changed.

I do not have any other questions, Mrs. Griffiths.

Mr. WILEY. May I respond to one part of what you said?

Representative RUMSFELD. Certainly.

Mr. WILEY. I would like to go back and stress the fact that you are interested in jobs and job training and that part of the problem, and that is an important part, but it is a small part. It is like talking about 5 or 10 percent of the problem when you are talking about poor people. The main problem for poor people is money, income. If you want to deal with the gut of it, talking about income, let me say, for example, fully a third of the people—everybody knows this—below the poverty line work full time at jobs. Now, for those people, an income supplement is just where it's at; either that, or you have to raise the minimum wage, which I do not think your party has been very peaceful about. You have to do other things like that. But there has to be some way such as a substantial income subsidy from the Federal Government. That is probably the most practical way if you want to avoid the problems that minimum wages have caused in a number of industries.

Representative RUMSFELD. It keeps the people off the rolls in some cases.