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Citizens Committee To Elect

66 1215. welfare

RONALD REAGAN GOVERNOR NEWS RELEASE...

Contact: Lyn Nofziger

RELEASE FRIDAY APRIL 1

Los Angeles-- A commission to redefine the goals of the state welfare program was proposed today by Republican gubernatorial candidate Ronald Reagan.

Reagan, choice of all polls to win the Republican nomination June 7, said that as Governor he will "propose a commission to redefine welfare's goals and recommend appropriate legislation."

He said he will also: 1. explore every avenue whereby, through state, business and labor cooperation, the business climate can be improved and thousands of new jobs provided; and

2. Seek to provide useful employment in our public institutions, or training, for as many welfare recipients as possible in order to give them "the self-respect which comes from useful service."

Reagan declared that he "strongly" supports welfare programs designed to provide "not only the necessities of life, but also some of the comforts which can make life worth living" for the disabled, the aged and the infirm.

At the same time he warned against the tendency "to perpetuate poverty by making welfare a way of life" for people who could otherwise be trained to take "their rightful places in our productive economy."

3.31.66

Let's WIL-Welfare

May 9, 1966

Mrs. Fern Aston
739 E. Tujunga Avenue
Burbank, California

Dear Mrs. Aston:

I am in great sympathy with the plight of many people who, because of age or disability, must depend on our feeling of brotherhood for their livelihood. I have expressed my feeling publicly that our entire welfare program should be investigated for the purpose of making sure that we can provide not only the necessities, but some of the comforts of life for those people. At the same time I have been critical of that other part of our welfare program having to do with able-bodied people, and where I believe there are opportunities for saving which will make it possible to do more for the truly deserving.

I cannot, however, agree with the approach to the nationalization of the program because every evidence indicates that when the federal government gets into the act, there is more bureaucracy and red tape, not less.

I assure you, if I am elected Governor, I am going to do all I can to straighten out what I think is a mess in our state welfare system.

Best regards,

Ronald Reagan

RR:kd

66 1545: welfare

Rehabilitation of Aid Recipients Top Goal of New Welfare Chief

Times Sunday
Paper
8/2/66

BY JERRY GILLAM
Times Staff Writer

MRS. RUTH H. JONES
836 N. Sanborn Ave., #208
Los Angeles, Calif. 90029

SACRAMENTO — Increased emphasis on the rehabilitation of social welfare aid recipients through work experience is the No. 1 goal of Newton R. Holcomb, the state's new \$24,500-a-year welfare chief.

"The governor asked me to take a look at programs aimed at rehabilitation of welfare recipients and to recommend additional ways to improve them" Holcomb said in a telephone interview.

"I developed a similar program in Santa Clara County, and I would expect to do something about this immediately in Sacramento."

The new director, currently winding up duties as Santa Clara County's assistant executive officer, will start work Sept. 1.

He replaces John M. Wedemeyer, who resigned after Gov. Brown vetoed a tentative agreement to pay state funds to private welfare rights groups for informing aid recipients of how to get all potential benefits.

Chided by Governor

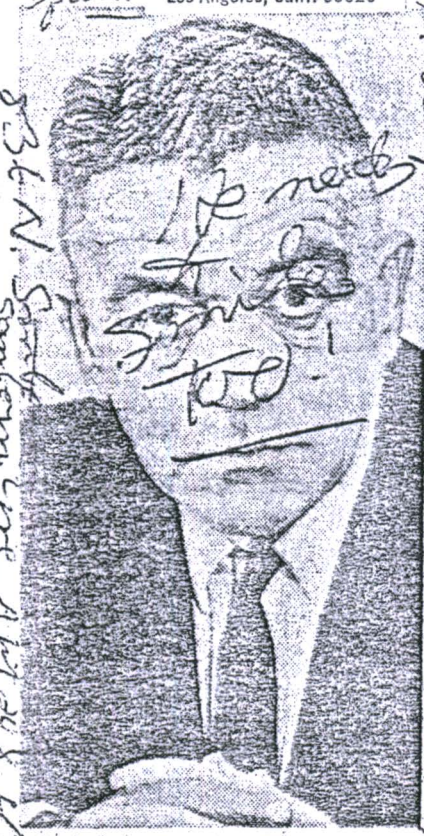
The governor had chided Wedemeyer for his opposition to the so-called Cal-Flex plan advocated by the County Supervisors Assn. to give counties more control over welfare administration.

Holcomb said he's "in general agreement" with most of the Cal-Flex plan and he intends to sit down with county people to discuss its contents "as soon as possible."

"I think there's a great deal of room for improvement in county-state welfare relations," he told The Times. "Things have been gradually deteriorating."

A simplification of the entire welfare administrative process from top to bottom with electronic data-processing replacing paper work as much as possible is another important item on Holcomb's list.

The resignation of Wedemeyer and the naming of Holcomb to re-



Newton R. Holcomb
Some Deal Wirephoto

place him touched off a controversy that probably will turn into a hot gubernatorial campaign.

A member of the advisory State Social Welfare Board, Percy Steele of San Francisco, accused Brown of working with the County Supervisors Assn. to "engineer" Wedemeyer's resignation.

Steele said he felt Brown wanted Wedemeyer out because the governor is "running scared" against Republican gubernatorial nominee Ronald Reagan, who has urged a cutback in state welfare spending.

About 1.5 million Californians are

Please Turn to Page 26, Col. 3

836 N. Sanborn Ave. #208
Los Angeles, Calif. 90029

12 needs to be done
some deal

Please return to Times 8/21/66

WELFARE

Continued from Page B

now on welfare at a total cost of about \$1 billion a year in state-federal-county funds.

William MacDougall, general manager of the supervisors association, described Holcomb as a "good man." He added the association is looking forward to "sympathetic hearings from state welfare officials for the first time in seven years."

Wedemeyer took office in 1959 as one of Brown's original appointees. He previously served as Santa Clara County welfare director as did Holcomb.

Although angry at Brown for voiding the contract, representatives of various welfare rights groups who came to Sacramento to protest this action and Wedemeyer's resignation indicated they knew little about Holcomb.

They were lavish, however, in their praise for Wedemeyer, expressing doubt that he could be

replaced to their satisfaction.

"He was our only hope," one woman representative said at a noisy protest meeting in the Capitol.

Holcomb will be no stranger to Sacramento when he arrives here. He previously served six years as chief of administrative services in the State Department of Social Welfare under another director.

He also was chairman of the committee on welfare administration of the governor's Welfare Study Commission which recommended sweeping changes in 1963, some of which were later enacted into law.

One of those changes stripped the State Social Welfare Board of its policy-making duties and vested this power in the hands of the director. This left the board as only a study group.

Holcomb, 54, has no illu-

sions about his new job. He knows he's going to be on the firing line the first day.

"I view it as an opportunity," he said. "I don't like the word 'challenge,' and I'm not going to wait and see about anything."

**SEE LAKE ARROW
IN LIVING COLOR
HOME BUYERS
11:00 A.M. TODAY
Read About Lake
Today's Home**

BRING ALL YOUR PRESCRIPTIONS TO THRIFTY



Thrifty Bonded Prescriptions
are fully guaranteed
accuracy, purity and
sensibly priced.
Blue Chip Star
Prescription Dispensing
a Week.

Bill Boyarsky

1. In view of criticisms of the University of California, do you favor a constitutional change permitting the governor and the legislature to have more control over UC?

When a small minority of students at Berkeley impair the traditional function of that institution - providing an education - that situation must be rectified. Constitutional revision placing more controls on the UC system from Sacramento is a solution that creates more problems than it solves. The purpose of providing long tenure to members of the Board of Regents is to insulate them from political pressure and influence. Clearly, political control from Sacramento might prove destructive of academic freedom. I recommend that thoughtful attention be devoted to de-centralizing the UC system. Centralization, as current history testifies, does not always bring sure solutions, whether in Washington, or in Sacramento.

2. Are you in favor of repealing the Rumford act in 1967?

I am a firm believer in government which is representative of its citizens - I join 2/3 of California's voters in favoring statutory repeal of the Rumford act. The Rumford act, when analyzed together with other housing legislation, is both redundant and loosely phrased. I favor repeal of the Rumford act, together with the drafting of alternative legislation which, in keeping with the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, guarantees to all citizens maximum liberty and equality in their rights to property.

3. Both of you have agreed on the need for property tax reform. How would you go about it?

Our outdated system of property taxation grew up with an Agrarian society in which the chief value of property lay in the land. I propose that we devote our efforts to the creation of a system that recognizes present realities. ~~First, property should be taxed on the basis of services received as well as land value.~~ ^{primarily} Second, the inventory tax, a regressive system of taxation that drives away its source of income, should be modified so as to stimulate greater business activity and, thus, tax revenues.

4. Would you favor the 1967 legislature tightening current welfare laws?

The tightening of welfare laws in areas where the system is abused is not enough. What is needed is not mere "tightening," but creativity. Laws that today effect the truly deserving - the permanently disabled, the aged, and the temporarily unproductive - may even need to be "loosened". I recommend that a commission be created to define welfare's goals and propose means whereby welfare recipients may obtain training and return to productive lives, that the full forces of government, business and labor unite to create jobs and offer training programs. Unimaginative public welfare programs have institutionalized and perpetuated poverty, at the expense of welfare recipients and the public alike. ^{able}

5. Do you believe crime is a problem in California and, if so, what laws would you favor to solve it?

Crime is a serious problem ^{about} everywhere across this nation. In California alone, the average family of 4 spends \$1000 annually for the prevention and control of crime. In order that we meet today's challenge of the growing costs and incidence of crime, I propose that we re-enact those key crime prevention bills vetoed by the governor, stop the pre-emption by the state of measures at the local level created to meet local problems, and remove politics from the appointment of judges.

~~7/8~~

Fremont, Calif.
THE ARCOUS
Circ. 9,200

SEP 29 1966

Allen's P.C.B. Est. 1888

Reagan Deserves A Chance

1170-45
Assignment:

Watch a politician shake hands with hundreds of well-wishers, smile at an endless array of "cute" remarks and wink at as many admirers as possible to give that added personal touch. Then, size him up.

How much intimate knowledge of a man can you really gain in the smoke-filled room of a fund-raising dinner, amid the small and sometimes senseless chatter of a cocktail hour? Admittedly, not much.

But watch the man long enough, listen hard enough, study his prepared remarks in depth, watch him go through his paces and the job becomes easier.

That formula isn't designed to qualify you to write a stirring chapter of "Inside Ronald Reagan" but it reveals far more than it obscures.

* * *

Republicans, in record numbers, turned out Tuesday night in Hayward to cheer Reagan on and to fatten the campaign coffers.

Reagan, the man, was tired with the kind of weariness that only the unbelievable rigors of the campaign trail can cause.

But Reagan, the politician — albeit an amateur one, which might not necessarily be a strike against him this time — was tireless. His prepared text packed a few surprises, a few new twists that bear some attention.

Any plans to harness a runaway unemployment problem with the brainpower and experience of private industry, or any blueprints to correct a welfare system that is producing whole new generations of drones demand immediate and detailed attention.

Reagan's plans offer more to the

66: Press/Union
aged and infirm and less to those "who want to be unemployed in California rather than jobless somewhere else."

He also proposes to lump the departments of public health, social security, mental hygiene and rehabilitation and the new super agency of health and welfare into one single agency to melt off the fat of duplication and overlapping. That proposal ranks Reagan as a fearless fighter, for he knows how many state employees it would deliver to his opponent.

His other proposal is to dump able-bodied welfare recipients off the dole unless they earn their salt by working for the public good, either on some state level, at park maintenance and the like, or agree to undergo job retraining that would get them back into the mainstream of a useful existence.

What the election boils down to is whether Reagan is close enough to the people, and their wishes, to attract them despite his inexperience in administration on a statewide level.

To do that he must, as they say in the trade, "come across" to his public. Tuesday night, once his text was out of the way, Ronald Reagan, the man, came across in spades, despite all the impersonal obstacles of mass campaigning.

* * *

His off-the-cuff remarks brought out the kind of fire and spirit that will endear him to people of both parties.

The consensus: Ronald Reagan is a neophyte politician who has turned that so-called weakness to his advantage; a man whose personal sincerity and integrity, in our opinion, overcomes a lot of other minor faults; a man who deserves to be given a chance to make good on his common-sense promises.

from the desk of

Kathy Davis

~~tele: H.W.:~~ ~~and to~~
~~the capital~~
~~and~~
welfare

Any suggestions
on these. We've
been getting them
in by the dozens.

BOB FINCH

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

How many
IMPORTANT NOTICE TO OAS RECIPIENTS *will fall for this?*

"THE STATE LEGISLATURE HAS ADOPTED AND GOVERNOR BROWN HAS SIGNED INTO LAW, A PROVISION WHICH GIVES YOU A \$4 INCREASE IN YOUR OAS GRANT, FOR A ONE-YEAR PERIOD BEGINNING JULY 1, 1966, AND ENDING JUNE 30, 1967. SINCE YOU HAVE ALREADY RECEIVED YOUR REGULAR OAS GRANT FOR JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, AN ADDITIONAL CHECK FOR \$4, FOR EACH MONTH IN WHICH YOU WERE ELIGIBLE IS INCLUDED WITH THIS NOTICE. YOUR CONTINUING GRANT WILL BE INCREASED \$4 EFFECTIVE OCTOBER 1, 1966. THIS \$4 MONTHLY INCREASE IN GRANT IS TO ASSIST YOU IN MEETING ANY EXPENSES YOU MAY HAVE FOR HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES AND SIMILAR PERSONAL OR SUNDRY NEEDS.

T6-74 9/66

How about food needs?

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO OAS RECIPIENTS *Is this necessary*

"THE STATE LEGISLATURE HAS ADOPTED AND GOVERNOR BROWN HAS SIGNED INTO LAW, A PROVISION WHICH GIVES YOU A \$4 INCREASE IN YOUR OAS GRANT, FOR A ONE-YEAR PERIOD BEGINNING JULY 1, 1966, AND ENDING JUNE 30, 1967. SINCE YOU HAVE ALREADY RECEIVED YOUR REGULAR OAS GRANT FOR JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, AN ADDITIONAL CHECK FOR \$4, FOR EACH MONTH IN WHICH YOU WERE ELIGIBLE IS INCLUDED WITH THIS NOTICE. YOUR CONTINUING GRANT WILL BE INCREASED \$4 EFFECTIVE OCTOBER 1, 1966. THIS \$4 MONTHLY INCREASE IN GRANT IS TO ASSIST YOU IN MEETING ANY EXPENSES YOU MAY HAVE FOR HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES AND SIMILAR PERSONAL OR SUNDRY NEEDS.

T6-74 9/66

*How many votes does this buy.
"A Good Boy Paper."*

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE
IMPORTANT NOTICE TO OAS RECIPIENTS

THE STATE LEGISLATURE HAS ADOPTED AND GOVERNOR BROWN HAS SIGNED INTO LAW, A PROVISION WHICH GIVES YOU AN EXTRA ALLOWANCE IN YOUR OAS GRANT TO ASSIST YOU IN MEETING ANY EXPENSES YOU MAY HAVE FOR HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES AND SIMILAR PERSONAL NEEDS. YOUR GRANT HAS BEEN INCREASED TO THE STATE MAXIMUM EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 1966. SINCE YOU HAVE ALREADY RECEIVED YOUR REGULAR OAS GRANT FOR JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, AN ADDITIONAL AMOUNT FOR EACH MONTH IN WHICH YOU WERE ELIGIBLE IS INCLUDED WITH THIS NOTICE. YOUR CHECK FOR OCTOBER ALREADY INCLUDES THIS INCREASE.

T6 77-1 9/66

6th October, '66
524 Caplanade
Redondo Beach, Calif

Mr. Ronald Reagan
Dear Sir

I'm enclosing a notice sent
to each OA recipient this month
along with their regular check.

They were all completely surprised
by this and I feel it should be
brought to your attention as another
of Gov. Brown's cheap gimmicks
to win votes.

Sincerely
H. Brown

M E M O R A N D U M

CALIFORNIANS for REAGAN
1926 ~~3257~~ Wilshire Blvd
Los Angeles, Calif., ~~90005~~ 90057
Phone: (213) ~~381-5771~~ ~~Ext 528x13x~~
PHONE: 483-4101

TO: Bill Roberts
FROM: Geo. ^{W.} Rochester

DATE: Oct 4, 1966

SUBJ: OLD AGE RECIPIENTS in California.

ENCL: (1) Copy of transmittal memorandum
with the recipient's check, da-
ted September 30th 1966.

1. I think that you will have to agree with me,
that the attached message which accompanies
each \$12.00 check to Senior Citizens, is very
cleverly done!
2. I am wondering if you plan on counteracting
this propaganda - to set the record straight -
and in pointing out the long delay of this
monthly differential, which now comes at the
most appropriate time along with a powerful
message helping Pat Brown in his hopeful de-
sire for a third term as Governor.
3. Please let me know of your action, if any,
concerning this matter.

4. There is also a question of whether it
is legal.

[Signature]

*Bill Roberts
has hit this.
Be*

THE STATE LEGISLATURE HAS ADOPTED AND GOVERNOR BROWN HAS SIGNED INTO LAW, A PROVISION WHICH GIVES YOU A \$4 INCREASE IN YOUR OAS GRANT, FOR A ONE-YEAR PERIOD BEGINNING JULY 1, 1966, AND ENDING JUNE 30, 1967. SINCE YOU HAVE ALREADY RECEIVED YOUR REGULAR OAS GRANT FOR JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, AN ADDITIONAL CHECK FOR \$4, FOR EACH MONTH IN WHICH YOU WERE ELIGIBLE IS INCLUDED WITH THIS NOTICE. YOUR CONTINUING GRANT WILL BE INCREASED \$4 EFFECTIVE OCTOBER 1, 1966. THIS \$4 MONTHLY INCREASE IN GRANT IS TO ASSIST YOU IN MEETING ANY EXPENSES YOU MAY HAVE FOR HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES AND SIMILAR PERSONAL OR SUNDRY NEEDS.

T6-74 9/66



AUDITOR CONTROLLER'S GENERAL WARRANT
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
 THE TREASURER OF THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES WILL PAY
 TO THE ORDER OF:

16-66
 1220

SEP 30 1966

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

A

4082162
 1910-0475401
 20

\$12.00**

91754

NOT PAYABLE
 AFTER SIX MONTHS
 FROM DATE ISSUED

GENERAL FUND

DO NOT MUTILATE 07 66 08 66 09 66

APPROVED
 ROSCOE HOLLINGER AUDITOR-CONTROLLER BY

[Signature]

⑈4082162⑈⑈1220⑈0066⑈ 22⑈90003⑈

PRESENTATION COPY

66:155-1150

November 1, 1966

Mrs. Kats Kunitsugu
c/o Kashu Mainichi
346 East First Street
Los Angeles, California 90012

Dear Lady of the Carrousel:

Your glowing account in the October 18 issue of your paper of the rally at the "real nice clambake" the preceding evening, was so extremely friendly and helpful to me, that it was only fair to my opposition that you point out (as you did in your October 21 "Carrousel") the things that make you so afraid of me and the "danger of Reagan"...BUT

Do you really think that even the "uncultured, unclean, unambitious" will have anything to fear from me?

The members of your profession must be students of character, and are able to distinguish between the true and the false. You obviously read my autobiography, Where's the Rest of Me?, you have seen and heard me speak my mind, and you know of my reputation for integrity and sound common sense, of which I am rightfully proud. Applying what you know, would it be consistent with my background that I should now or in the future overlook or neglect the needs of the "uncultured, unclean, unambitious."

The vice of the present situation is that now those and other unfortunates are given nothing but a partial anesthetic in the form of a money dole, which only insures their remaining in the "slums." There has been and is too much walking backwards into the future, too much looking and talking about the past and what is claimed to have caused present deplorable conditions. Let's turn around, face forward and do something to correct these evils.

When our creative ideas go to work after the new day dawns, we will provide the necessary stimulus and help so that the "uncultured" can help themselves to be more cultured, so that the "unclean" can help themselves to be clean, and so that the "unambitious" will help themselves to acquire the necessary ambition to enable them to leave the slums and to "live long in clean, cultured suburbs." Then, and only then, will the slums completely and permanently disappear. Then these people can lift their heads with the rest of us, all proud that we are Californians.

When you state that I am a "self-acknowledged conservative" you do not adequately define or explain what I actually mean by "conservative." My definition of a Republican conservative is an American of integrity, progressive in his creative thinking, who strives to make this a better place in which to live and raise children, and accomplishes that result by the application of hard work and sound common sense. A conservative Republican is a good American citizen with both feet on the ground.

Mrs. Kats Kunitsugu
November 1, 1966
Page two

You say that "the key to the danger of Ronald Reagan is his switch from a liberal Democrat to a conservative Republican." You recount my "trying hard to 'save' people" in my fight for the rights of the members of the Screen Actorx Guild and my working with management during my long association with General Electric. You do not mention that I represented both labor and management in the Screen industry, when I appeared for both before Congressional committees and fought for their mutual rights on tax matters.

You seem to wonder why I changed my party affiliation. Just say that, having seen and lived with both sides, I had become less one-sided and more mature in my thinking and that I merely followed the advice of the most revered Republican, Abraham Lincoln, who said:

"Stand with anybody that stands right.
Stand with him while he is right and
part with him when he goes wrong."
(Speech at Peoria, Illinois, October 16, 1854)

My opponent could not follow this advice because his motto seems to be:

"It's wrong to be right."

Thank you very much for the many kind words that you, a Democrat, have said about me, and please convey my sincere thanks and appreciation to your people, both Republican and Democrats, for the warm reception given me at the October 17 rally, and for the great help of every kind which they have given and are giving me.

I am sending a copy of this letter for your editor and I feel certain that he will give me "equal time" on the "Carrousel."

Sincerely,

Your Friend and the True Friend of Your People

Ronald Reagan

RR:pw

cc: Editor

Most in L.A.

Welfare Paid U.S. Workers

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 9 (UPI) — At least 250 persons in California are drawing welfare while on the payroll of the Federal war on poverty, a survey by United Press International showed today.

A large percentage of the cases are in Los Angeles County, the survey showed.

Welfare officials in several counties are quietly implementing new regulations designed to curb the relative affluence of some of these workers.

Poverty workers engaged in community action programs in some areas are receiving welfare grants under the program of aid to families with dependent children at the same time they are drawing salaries from poverty programs.

Federal, state and county poverty and welfare officials readily concede such cases exist, point out that the double payment is legal, and maintain the system is designed to provide incentive to get the people off welfare eventually.

Most of the persons receiving double payments were welfare recipients before they were hired by local poverty projects to work among the poor in "self-help" programs or as teachers' aides in projects such as "head start."

Despite their staff posi-

(Cont. on Page A-5, Col. 1-2)

U.S. Workers Also Get Welfare Pay

(Continued from Page A-3)

tions, they are classified as trainees — "resident non-professionals" — which permits them substantial exemptions from their poverty earnings when computing welfare claims.

Under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, they could deduct \$85 from their poverty program earnings and half of the remainder of the salary from consideration as income. Further exemptions are permitted for working expenses, Social Security, and income tax.

County welfare departments then use this remaining fraction of their salaries as the total income, subtract it from the "total need" of the family in question and make up the difference as a grant under the aid to families with dependent children program.

Here is what the system produced:

● In Butte County, one

family of three, in which the mother and a teen-aged son were taking part in poverty programs, received a total of \$738 for the month of September.

● In Los Angeles County, the average gross income for the welfare-poverty worker cases amounted to \$6300 a year, and one family earned \$9100 a year. There were others in the \$8000-a-year bracket.

● Somewhat less spectacular cases were found in Alameda, Sacramento and other counties.

The Federal Office of Economic Opportunity reacted to the situation last September by issuing new regulations based on new interpretations of the 1964 statute creating the programs.

The State Department of Social Welfare passed along the new rules to county welfare departments in October and all counties will have them implemented by January.

Lab: H&W: welfare

BASICO

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8155 VAN NUYS BOULEVARD - PANORAMA CITY, CALIFORNIA - STATE 1-2555

PUBLIC WELFARE

Budget Analysis - 1965-1966

Possible means of slowing the growth in social welfare costs:

1. The institution of recovery provisions with respect to old age security program. Some portions of costs would be recovered from estate or recipient after his death.
2. Enactment of stronger relatives' responsibility provisions. It was estimated in 1962 that reinstatement of responsible relatives provisions that existed prior to 1961 amendments would result in approximate annual savings in Old Age Security of \$11,254,900.
3. Simplification of the cost-sharing formulas in the assistance programs.
4. A cessation of duplicative cost-of-living increases. At the present, cost-of-living increases are passed on to recipients from federal grants as well as state and county increases.
5. Establishment of maximum average grant provisions in each of the assistance programs, with such maximum average grant levels not subject to alteration during the course of the fiscal year.

Possible means of introducing economies into specific phases of program operations.

1. Termination of the provision of special need allowances for prepaid medical and hospital care insurance in the Old Age Security and Aid to the Blind Program.
2. Institution of a simplified system for the preparation, writing and issuance of departmental regulations, circular letters, memorandums, and other items of instruction or correspondence.
 - (a) Concern over this problem has existed for a number of years, little has been done. Since Sept. 1964, dept. has revised 51 sheets in procedure manual, issued 188 circular letters, 259 pages of information related to department bulletins, 57 procedure memorandums and 1,655 revisions in nine program and activity manuals. Copies of 22 bound procedure and program manuals and handbooks extend approximately 5 ft. in length.
 - (b) Three observations may be made:
 - .. Revisions are necessary especially following changes involved in 1963 legislation. However, number and length of many unwarranted and content of many non-essential.

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- 2 -

- .. Although the department does have a number of directly administered programs, the department is charged with supervision and not administration of the six assistance programs.
- .. The most deleterious effect of such a production of paper is on the individual social workers themselves, who must read review and complete a number of forms and documents which require them to devote time to this sort of activity rather than that for which they have been expressly trained and can be most productive.

Source: Budget Analysis 1965-1966
Page 612, Item 168

One-Step Welfare Plan

A \$16.8 million "one-stop" welfare program was proposed to the legislature by Governor Brown. The one-stop center would combine welfare aid, education and employment guidance, vocational rehabilitation, parole services, mental hygiene, help consumer advice and representatives of the Fair Employment Practices Commission.

Under this plan a single person, called a "master case worker" would take charge and handle all the services for the recipient. The master case worker is likely to be a state employee. The administration's spokesman said controversy was expected to develop over provisions giving the case worker power to tell the county how and when to administer social services now under county control.

Centers would be located in Los Angeles and San Francisco (2 each) and one each in Oakland, Long Beach, Stockton, San Bernardino, Riverside, Bakersfield, Fresno and Vallejo.

Source: Oakland Tribune - 2/14/66

Administration of Public Assistance

In 1961 the Legislature authorized subvention of funds to county welfare departments which would improve administration. (Welfare and Inst. Code #403).

The only state agency exempt from the requirement that all administrative regulations be published in the Register of the Administrative Code is the Department of Social Welfare. This has been

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- 3 -

the root of innumerable policy and administration problems. Perhaps most serious administration problems is the amount of regulatory material which pours out of the Department of Social Welfare to caseworkers at the county level. In analysis of the budget, the Legislative Analyst states that "Since September, 1964 through January, 1965, less than 1/2 year the department has revised 51 sheets in its procedure manual. In the past 18 months, the department has issued 188 circular letters, 259 pages of information relating to department bulletins, 57 procedure memorandums, and has made 1,655 revisions in nine programs and activity manuals. Copies of the 22 bound procedure and program manuals and record handbooks extend approximately 5 feet in length."

Yolo county reported at the committee's public hearings that each month they are required to submit 180 reports to the state. This experience was repeated by every county reporting (55 out of 58).

The Senate Fact Finding Committee made the following recommendations:

"In summary, requiring the publications of the department's regulatory material in the administrative code would:

1. Reduce the initial amount of regulatory materials adopted by the State Department of Social Welfare;
2. Reduce the amount of unnecessary revisions of such materials;
3. Provide needed assistance to the department by experts in the Revision of Administrative Procedures as to form and format used for regulations;
4. Improve rehabilitative services to welfare recipients by permitting and encouraging resourceful caseworkers and by decreasing the paper blizzard;
5. Give greater protection to recipients, counties and the general public from illegal or unreasonable agency rulings; and
6. Make our great investment of money and staff in public welfare that much more capable of bearing high returns."

Source: Senate Fact Finding Committee on Labor and Welfare
Chairman: Vernon L. Sturgeon

SOCIAL WELFARE BULLETIN-NO. 2
THE JOB OPPORTUNITIES BOARD (J.O.B.)

The problem of welfare has grown increasingly in California and its constant increases have been independent of the affluence or depression of the general economy (see outline prepared for TV and Fact Books). Currently third and fourth generation welfare recipients are not uncommon and are growing in number. Brown's proposal for welfare follows previous patterns in that he suggests spending more to obtain unpredictable results. In this case, his proposal is for sixty million dollars for job retaining of welfare recipients, twenty-four million of which must come from state funds. This adds one more continuing program which does not have a guarantee of success and at an increased cost to the taxpayers.

The Creative Society offers the framework for a far better solution to welfare problems by turning to the people themselves to seek the solution. The specific proposal here is for the establishment of a center for job location and training to be fully supported and funded by the private or independent sector of the economy. In this case, we propose to call it THE JOB OPPORTUNITIES BOARD, to be known more commonly by its abbreviated name of J.O.B. It is fashioned after the very successful concept of Chad McClellan in his work in Watts, but also includes several new concepts. The proposal has the support of a large independent citizens organization and it also should receive the backing of serious business and industrial groups.

Starting with the fact that many persons on welfare are able bodies and do have some job skills, there is a need to locate these jobs for them or provide suitable training opportunities in business and industry where current job openings exist. J.O.B. will serve as a coordinating center to receive information from business and industry on job openings throughout the state,

and to collate this information provided by county welfare departments on the work availability and skill levels of persons currently on the social welfare rolls.

J.O.B. would be funded, staffed, and directed by persons from the Independent Sector of the community. This will assure its efficiency, productivity, and reactivity to the problems it seeks to solve. In addition to information on welfare recipients, the State of California would provide card punching services, computer programming help, and computer time to collate all available information. Additional "reasonable" services would be provided by the state, when requested by J.O.B. The two agencies would work cooperatively together, but the primary direction and control would be exercised through the Independent Sector and its management of J.O.B.

Persons who are declared eligible for such programs will be required to accept work suitable for their skill or training level. While in training, they will continue to receive their welfare checks, which could possibly be paid to the companies conducting the training to allow them to be in a position of providing a supplement to welfare payments and a further inducement to training. Upon completion of training, welfare checks will stop and the individual will accept the job for which he was trained and usually within the specific industry or plant facility in which he was trained. Dropping out of the program for bad conduct or lack of dedication to the training activities will be considered a sufficient condition for termination of welfare status. However, those persons who are obviously not suited for the type of work they are being trained for will be given another job placement or training opportunity.

The Important points of the plan are:

- a. This would reduce the case load on social welfare.
- b. There is no necessity of additional funds from the State of California (business and industry cover the cost).
- c. It fits nicely with all of the tenants of the Creative Society.

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Creative Society Program

SOCIAL WELFARE STATE BULLETIN NO. 1 -- The personal interview for welfare applicants

In June, 1965, Assembly Bill 3312 passed both the Assembly and the Senate and was sent to the governor. It was authored by Assemblyman Robert Stevens and was to require a personal interview for all new welfare applicants throughout the state. Its purpose was to combat rising welfare costs by reducing the number of fraud cases or other persons who do not legitimately belong on welfare. The personal interview before placement on welfare rolls is not required throughout the state and is subject to the discretionary action of the head of the Department of Social Welfare. The measure had the approval of various organizations, including County Superintendents Association. On July 8, 1965, William R. MacDougall, General Counsel and Manager for the County Superintendents Association, wrote a letter to Brown, in which he said in part:

"This bill merely places in the statutes the long standing custom in California that persons not be placed on public assistance rolls without a personal interview. We cannot conceive that this measure would be controversial. . . . The trend in modern welfare administration is toward more personal interviews The approval of this bill will greatly increase the confidence of California counties in the welfare program they administer for the state throughout the state."

At the same time, John Wedemeyer, Director of the Department of Social Welfare, was pumping for a plan to do away with personal interviews and allow a person applying for Old Age Assistance to sign an affidavit as to resources and eligibility, which could even be mailed in without a personal appearance on the part of the applicant. Later, the plan was to be extended to other branches of welfare. It was presented under the

guise of saving money since "time and effort are fruitlessly consumed not only in the initial interview, but in the detailed verification which now follows it." (State Department of Social Welfare in a news release of March 12, 1965). Wedemeyer also said in the same news release, "Great handicaps to welfare simplification are imposed by the prevailing methods and atmosphere of skeptical investigation."

Since this was a news release by Wedemeyer, it is quite obvious that the Governor was aware of Wedemeyer's general program philosophy, and he pocket vetoed A. B. 3312 that year. Thus, there's one more indication that Brown was very much aware of all of the major programs and philosophies of Wedemeyer, contrary to his later press statements.

This is the only piece of Legislation on welfare to pass in that session. Because of this, Assemblyman Stevens has placed a constitutional amendment on the November ballot which will outlaw the use of pocket vetoes by a Governor (Proposition 6). He has done this to correct a misuse of the pocket veto by Governor Brown. In the 1965 general session, the Governor vetoed only eight (8) bills, but he pocket vetoed One Hundred and sixty-five (165). Because of the two-thirds requirements in both houses for passage over a pocket veto, the Legislature seldom ever overrides a Governor's veto. In spite of these problems, the Governor said in a press conference July 6, 1966,

"And I don't know of any governor in the history of the state who has ever misused this power (pocket veto) over a long period of time."

Jewelry Purchases

Assemblyman Charles J. Conrad has uncovered situations where women receiving Aid to Family with Dependent Children were purchasing jewelry on credit listing their present employer as "ANC" (Aid to Needy Children). Furthermore, some of this jewelry was for use by a man.

"This situation is an outgrowth of my inquiries into the so-called MARS Program (Man Assuming the Role of Spouse) where the woman is living with a man without being married to him.

"These cases are not given simply as an expose. If I was able in a limited time to discover such situations, think of the saving to the taxpayer, to say nothing of the unhealthy personal relationships that could be eliminated if we had a Social Welfare Department that was truly interested in seeing that 100 cents of the tax-payer's dollar was spent to help needy children, which is the purpose of the program."

Conrad produced photostats of the application for credit in the following cases:

MISS Norma _____ who stated she was single, but also listed a Joseph _____ as spouse, purchased a matched pair of diamond wedding rings for \$295.35. She stated she had been on welfare for one year.

Rosalie _____ who listed herself as divorced, purchased a gentlemen's diamond ring for \$112.20. She didn't say how long she had been on welfare.

Mary _____ listed as a divorcee, but also naming a spouse with a different name, purchased a lady's watch for \$125.40.

SOURCE: NEWS RELEASE, Charles J. Conrad, March 2, 1966.

PUBLIC WELFARE

Efficiency Recommendations

In a report to the California State Department of Social Welfare, the 1965 Los Angeles County Grand Jury called for an immediate start on streamlining existing welfare programs. Prefacing the Grand Jury's 10 recommendations for paring costs through efficient handling of growing case loads, Peter F. Schabarum, panel foreman, charged that in Los Angeles County, \$38.5 million a year is being spent on welfare administration costs. He added that the Los Angeles County Bureau of Public Assistance is operating on a \$400,966,530 budget for the current fiscal year, accounting for 43.1% of the entire 1965-66 budget for county operation. "We learned that \$38.5 million of these funds are expended for county administrative costs of welfare programs, or for every \$10 disbursed in aid, nearly \$1 is spent on administration," he pointed out. "Since it is obvious that welfare is 'Big Business', we wonder whether it is 'Big Business' efficiently administered."

The Grand Jury report also pointed out:

1. That while the State Department of Social Welfare uses "considerable latitude" in the interpretation of welfare legislation, no consideration is being given to the difference in size of Los Angeles County compared with other counties in the establishment of welfare policies and procedures.
2. That participation in the Federal "priority needs" program will increase Federal assumption of administrative costs from 50 to 75%, but that figures for Los Angeles County indicate the county will be required to assume an additional \$361,650 cost in salaries for 280 new staff positions.

3. That no action was taken on 10 previous recommendations (6 of which needed no permissive legislative action) for administrative simplification made by William A. Barr, head of the Los Angeles County Department of Charities, and included in the Governor's Welfare Study Commission.

In a side comment, the Grand Jury pointed out that Supervisor Ernest E. Debs, a member of the commission, has charged that none of the recommendations made in January, 1963, has been acted upon. The panel also speculated "whether.... the entire report has not been filed and forgotten."

4. That "the costs of welfare programs continue to rise, the paper-work continues to mount, the turnover of social workers, whose morale is undermined by the hours spent at paperwork, continues to contribute to administrative difficulties, and the time available to clients continues to decline."

The Grand Jury's efficiency-and-economy recommendations included:

1. Reduction in the size of over-wordy, repetitive and costly 620 to 760 page regulation handbooks.
2. Seek legislation to replace the 7 welfare programs now in effect to meet the needs of adult recipients with a single uniform program for all cases.
3. Establish a single standard of care for all adult cases with a maximum aid level to be set by law and with medical care to be administered under a uniform set of regulations.
4. Establish uniform regulations to systematize the several programs for needy disabled persons so as to cut administrative costs and to guarantee that the needy blind, the mentally disturbed and other institutionalized disabled will not be denied assistance through unclear administration policies.

5. Simplify grant computations policies and procedures involving changes in recipient's eligibility and amounts of grants allowed. Paper and staff work on approximately 500,000 changes in status in Los Angeles County last year cost more than \$10 per change or a total in excess of \$5 million.
6. Develop a simplified case numbering system to replace a system now requiring state numbering codes super-imposed on county case numbers, resulting in confusion, duplication of records and waste of time and labor.
7. Use of the California Medical Association Relative Value Study in place of the current fee schedule in the Medical Care Program.
8. Substitution of a practical method of limited fiscal audit of medical statements in place of the current involved system.

SOURCE: 1965 LOS ANGELES COUNTY GRAND JURY REPORT.

State Responsibility for Welfare.

95% of city and county welfare programs are regulated by state and federal rules - thus, state needs to take action on this.

(Los Angeles Times, January 27, 1966).

On implementing changes for efficiency, Wm. A. Barr, Supt. of Charities for Los Angeles County has said, "The State Department of Social Welfare has the authority to implement most of these simplifications (Brown appointed a commission to study the entire state welfare program in 1961 - first time in 40 years) of recommendations, but they have chosen not to do so to date." Local action would not be effective, it must come from the state level.

(Los Angeles Times, January 27, 1966).

With a population increase of 27.9% over an 8 year period from 1959 to 1966, welfare costs will have increased by 133.7%.

(Robert Stevens, California Assemblyman, 60th District, December, 1965).

A.B. 3312, a bill introduced during the 1965 session and passed by legislature. It required a personal interview before a public assistance applicant receives welfare money, as a protection against fraud. Governor Brown "pocket vetoed" the bill.

(Robert Stevens, California Assemblyman, 60th District, December, 1965).

State, Federal and County Laws (Quotations)

- Q. It's been said that some families are able to make more on relief than they can by working.
- A. In the families with a large number of children.
- Q. How would you cope with this situation?
- A. "Top" could be put on the size of welfare budget no matter how many children in the family. This policy has been followed with varying results in the state.

Q. Would defoliating the jungle of bureaucratic red tape lead to monetary savings and service improvements?

A. Emphatically, yes.

(Wm. Barr - Los Angeles Times, January 27, 1966).

Q. Why have Welfare costs jumped so tremendously in Los Angeles county in the last decade alone?

A. The enactment of 4 new welfare programs by the state legislature at a cost to the county of over \$100 million:

Aid to the totally disabled.

Public assistance medical care.

Medical care for the aged.

Aid to Families of Dependent Children.

Repeated liberalization of the welfare program in regard to property holding.

Q. Will the War on Poverty have any measurable effect on the more than \$1 billion spent on welfare in California each year?

A. The essence of poverty program is to break the cycle of poverty that exists from generation to generation. Example, after example of third and fourth generation people on welfare because they were in the kind of environment that prevented them from stepping above that environment and learning the kind of skills and knowledge necessary to make a more adequate living.

(Paul Ward - Los Angeles Times, February 3, 1966).

PUBLIC WELFARE

Administration of Public Assistance.

In 1961 the Legislature authorized subvention of funds to county welfare departments which would improve administration. (Welfare and Inst. Code #403).

The only state agency exempt from the requirement that all administrative regulations be published in the Register of the Administrative Code is the Department of Social Welfare. This has been the root of innumerable policy and administration problems. Perhaps most serious administration problems is the amount of regulatory material which pours out of the Department of Social Welfare to caseworkers at the county level. In analysis of the budget, the Legislative Analyst states that "Since September, 1964 through January, 1965, less than $\frac{1}{2}$ year the department has issued 188 circular letters, 259 pages of information relating to department bulletins, 57 procedure memorandums, and has made 1,655 revisions in nine programs and activity manuals. Copies of the 22 bound procedure and program manuals and record handbooks extend approximately 5 feet in length."

Yolo county reported at the committee's public hearings that each month they are required to submit 180 reports to the state. This experience was repeated by every county reporting (55 out of 58).

The Senate Fact Finding Committee made the following recommendations: "In summary, requiring the publications of the department's regulatory material in the administrative code would:

1. Reduce the initial amount of regulatory materials adopted by the State Department of Social Welfare;
2. Reduce the amount of unnecessary revisions of such materials;
3. Provide needed assistance to the department by experts in the Revision of Administrative Procedures as to form and format used for regulations.

Administration of Public Assistance.

4. Improve rehabilitative services to welfare recipients by permitting and encouraging resourceful caseworkers and by decreasing the paper blizzard;
5. Give greater protection to recipients, counties and the general public from illegal or unreasonable agency rulings; and
6. Make our great investment of money and staff in public welfare that much more capable of bearing high returns."

SOURCE: SENATE FACT FINDING COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND WELFARE

Chairman: Vernon L. Sturgeon.

SOCIAL WELFARE

(According to the Legislative Analyst)

	<u>Fiscal 1958-59</u>	<u>Fiscal 1965-66</u>	<u>Percent Increase</u>
Social Welfare Costs (Millions)			
State Costs Only	\$ 192.8	\$ 450.6	plus 113.7%
Total Costs	479.4	1,165.8	plus 143.2%
Total Costs(Per Capita)	32.65	62.08	plus 90.2%

Note: In 1964, California ranked fourth highest nationally in per-capita expenditures for public welfare, more than 50% over the national average.

Only Oklahoma, Louisiana and Colorado spent more.

PUBLIC WELFARE

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURES

Comparison of 7 years Democratic Reign with Previous 7 Years of Republicans.

Expenditures and Percentages of Both.

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>	<u>% INCREASE OVER PAST YEAR</u>	
1965	891,422,718	Over	14%
1964	760,524,643	"	12%
1963	667,611,538	"	16%
1962	571,388,209	"	12%
1961	507,995,047	"	8%
1960	466,542,749	"	1%
1959	459,854,526	"	12%
1958	409,043,521	"	14%
1957	359,970,857	"	3%
1956	346,174,410	less than	1%
1955	343,648,797	Over	3%
1954	339,149,011	"	1%
1953	333,070,246	less than	1%
1952	330,523,871	less than	1 %

Average over 10% a year.

Average 3% a year.

SOURCE: CALIFORNIA STATISTICAL ABSTRACTS.

COMPARISON OF EXPENDITURES-WELFARE & EDUCATION, CALIFORNIA, 1958-59 to 1965-66.

FISCAL YEAR	CALIFORNIA SOCIAL WELFARE	AMOUNTS
	COSTS (Millions) STATE COSTS ONLY.	PER CAPITA.
1958-1959	\$ 192.8	\$ 39.16
1959-1960	205.1	41.82
1960-1961	220.6	42.88
1961-1962	248.8	43.61
1962-1963	280.3	44.76
1963-1964	318.3	47.60
1964-1965 (Est.)	380.6	51.51
1965-1966 (Est.)	450.6	55.09
Percent Increase		
1959-1966	133.7%	40.7%

COMPARISON OF EXPENDITURES FOR WELFARE & EDUCATION IN CALIFORNIA, 1958-59 to

1965-66.

FISCAL YEAR	(INCLUDING STATE -FEDERAL & COUNTY FUNDS) TOTAL CALIF. SOCIAL WELFARE COSTS(Millions).	TOTAL COSTS PER CAPITA.	PUBLIC SCHOOL APPORTIONMENTS (STATE COSTS ONLY) Millions.
1958-1959	\$ 479.4	\$32.65	\$ 575.2
1959-1960	501.3	32.84	638.4
1960-1961	542.5	34.20	680.3
1961-1962	620.0	37.70	717.4
1962-1963	719.9	42.24	762.9
1963-1964	835.4	47.38	839.3
1964-1965 (Est.)	1,008.7	55.42	937.5
1965-1966 (Est.)	1,165.8	62.08	1,034.4
Percent Increase			
1959-1966	143.2%	90.2%	79.8%

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Problems

... General fund expenditures of the State budget for social welfare under the Brown administration increased by the following yearly figures:

1959-60	--	6.4% (of 1958-59)
1960-61	---	7.6
1961-62	--	12.8
1962-63	---	12.9
1963-64	---	13.3
1964-65	--	19.6
1965-66 (proposed)-		18.4

...Public assistance costs from fiscal 1959-60 to 1965-66 reveal that increases in aid total 117%, while increases in administration total 128%.

...Increasing administrative costs have resulted in large part from the fact that approximately 95% of city and county programs are regulated by state and federal rules. By July 1, 1967 all counties must comply with standards that require 1 supervisor for every 5 caseworkers, and, 1 caseworker for every 60 recipients, excluding OAS.

...The goals of welfare have often been dubious -- former State Director of Welfare Wedemeyer's support of pressure groups for the purposes of lobbying for higher welfare payments, together with his advocacy of higher payments for those out of work, are examples.

...Brown's appointments have often been questionable. J.M. Wedemeyer did not resign until shortly before the forthcoming election, while his appointments to other posts have demonstrated selection on other than firm criteria. The sister of Brown's campaign manager (Eunice Evans) was appointed a "deputy" director of welfare, a position not under civil service regulations. After being arrested for the second time on a drunk-driving and hit-and-run charge, she resigned in August.

...Fraud among welfare recipients, most of which occurs in the AFDC program, has increased rapidly in the last several years. In Los Angeles County fraud cases increased by nearly 170% in the period 1963-65. While this figure is due in large part to an intensification of investigations, it is no less significant. Staffing enough deputies has been a problem.

...In general, social welfare programs have grown increasingly cumbersome and inefficient as local problems have become more complex -- controls from the center in such a situation are increasingly unrealistic. Huge amounts of regulatory material pour from the State Department of Welfare to county officials -- copies of the 22 bound procedure and program manuals and record handbooks extend approximately 5 feet in length.

Proposals

...Increase allowable family income of truly deserving recipients from \$173 to \$282 per month. The \$173 figure is based upon the Unemployment Insurance rate of \$40 per week, which has been increased to \$65 per week ($\$65 \times 4 \frac{1}{3}$ weeks per month = \$282).

...Establish "good cause" as the only permissible excuse for recipients to refuse work.

"Good cause" might include work not within physical or mental capacity, extreme distance of assignment from home, the "imminent likelihood" of reemployment at regular work, the illness of recipient or family illness requiring his presence.

...Eliminate the General Relief requirement (counties) that short-term recipients sign over insurance, property, mortgages, etc. While the average payment is \$45, administrative costs are \$50.

...Implement the L.A. County Grand Jury recommendations (1965)

- (1) Reduce size and simplify regulation handbooks (620-760 pp.)
- (2) A single uniform program, instead of 7 overlapping programs now in effect.
- (3) Establish uniform regulations to systematize the several programs (AFDC, OAS, AIDED etc.)
- (4) Simplify procedures for changing recipient status - costs for all such changes in 1964 in L.A. County were \$5 million. (500,000 changes @ \$10.)
- (5) Develop simplified case numbering system -- state numbering codes now super imposed on county case numbers.

...Implement the Cal-Flex recommendations (the Governor supports these in general) which are sponsored by the County Supervisors Association. Cal-Flex is opposed by the Social Workers Union, and thus most social workers, since they allege that the extension of flexibility to counties would result in fail ure to meet federal and state standards, the result of which would

be a loss of funds amounting to 75% of county budgets. An unreasonable argument based upon the view that counties will not be responsible and need the coercion of regulations from the top. Further, it is certainly in the self-interest of counties to see that such regulations -- which under Cal-Flex would be more general and flexible -- are met. Cal-Flex recommendations include:

- (1) Use of the "averaging principle" in establishing caseload requirements -- at present the State sets the supervisory worker ratio at 5:1, which should be removed in accordance with county needs.
- (2) Use of clerical personnel and welfare assistants for non-intensive case administration if counties desire (Sacto Co. Grand Jury recommends this also) -- this would thus apply to only OAS and Medicare.
- (3) Federal and State agencies provide broad and flexible goals and standards, and:
 - (a) require periodic reviews
 - (b) orient reports to modern data-processing
 - (c) not intervene in local administration, except as provided in general rules, and not stifle local flexibility.
- (4) Merit system be updated.
- (5) Elimination of federal fiscal penalties.
- (6) Federal and State laws be reviewed to prevent welfare abuses.
- (7) Use of non-college graduates in OAS and Medicare (see #2)
- (8) That Federal and State laws be reviewed so as to allow more local flexibility without disqualifying counties under present regulations.
- (9) Withdrawal of State intake (certification) standards and leaving this to local option.