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OUR RIGHTS ARE NOT FOR SALE

We are not willing to sell our rights as American citizens-- our rights to --DIGNITY --JUSTICE--EQUALITY for food, clothing and shelter which our age, or disability, or absence of a breadwinner, or lack of economic opportunity have made us unable to provide.

OUR GOAL: ADEQUATE INCOME--NOW

- decent jobs with adequate wages for those who can work.
- adequate income for those who cannot work.

OBJECTIVES

1. ADEQUATE INCOME-- a system that guarantees enough money.
2. DIGNITY-- a system which guarantees freedom, rights and respect for all.
3. JUSTICE-- a system which guarantees full protection of the Constitution.
4. DEMOCRACY-- a system which guarantees recipients a part in the decisions that effect them.

THIS REQUIRES UNIFIED DIRECT ACTION

in order to:

- stop illegal practices of welfare: such as investigations without search warrants; stopping checks, threatening people; discrimination; asking friends to pay child support; forcing mothers to take jobs.
- gain recognition of WRO as representatives of recipients.
- secure full cost-of-living grants.
- gain direct representation of WRO on all welfare policy-making and advisory boards.
- clarify and simplify welfare regulations, policies and procedures.
- end "categories of assistance" replaced by NEED.
- eliminate residency requirements.
- eliminate welfare investigations.

These objectives and concerns can only be accomplished by massive organization of and working together by welfare recipients.

JOIN NOW

MORE MONEY-- NOW

San Diego WELFARE RIGHTS ORGANIZATION, 3880 Franklin Avenue
Phone: 264-3434

R. B. "DICK" SCHWITZGEBEL CHURCH 264-3212
P A S T O R HOME 582-8849

Calvary Presbyterian Church


MINISTERING IN THE SPIRIT OF JESUS CHRIST WHO CAME TO:
" . . . PROCLAIM GOOD NEWS TO THE POOR, HEAL THE
BROKEN HEARTED, RESTORE SIGHT TO THE BLIND, SET THE
DOWNTRODDEN AT LIBERTY, PROCLAIM THE YEAR OF THE
LORD'S ACCEPTANCE . . . "

390 SO. 39TH ST.
(AT FRANKLIN)

SAN DIEGO, CALIF. 92113

Please send a letter exactly as the attached sample to the following legislators---all letters should be addressed to the legislator at:

State Capitol Building
Sacramento, Calif. 95814



Senator George Moscone
Senator John Holmdahl
Senator Nicholas Petris
Senator Alfred Alquist
Assemblyman John Vasconcellos
Assemblyman Carlos Bee
Assemblyman March Fong
Assemblyman John Dunlap
Assemblyman Robert Crown
Assemblyman Edwin Z'Berg
Assemblyman John Miller
Senator Clark Bradley
Senator Alan Short

Attached are sample letters. They are short enough to write by hand. That is the best way. You may write the letters exactly, or use your own words, or better yet compose your own. These are simply aids. Make as much or as little use of them as you like. But please---please for the sake of the patient, his family and the future of an industry of great social importance write every one of the above legislators.

Two hours is a very small investment for an enormous amount of good to be accomplished.

Honorable _____
State Capitol Building
Sacramento, Calif. 95814

Dear Assemblyman _____:

When you return to Sacramento in January I hope you take some sanity back. The Governor's War on Welfare is just insane. The Governor is simple minded if he thinks he can balance the States budget without Federal revenue sharing. Yet he bucks it at every level.

For the last four years he has fought the youth in this state who had no vote. Now he is attempting to tell us that our hearts are running away with our heads when we attempt to give mere subsistence to the elderly and minimum medical care to the medically indigent. This is a political sickness that demands your primary concern.

Sincerely,

Honorable _____
State Capitol
Sacramento, Calif. 95814

Dear Senator _____:

Our Governor's war on welfare is a disgrace. I don't think the aged, infirm and the disabled and the disadvantaged should be destroyed to give the governor a headline. It is cheap politics to victimize poverty and medical tragedy.

People know that the Governor uses publicity to cover up his ignorance while exploiting the irresponsibility of taxpayers. The state has been in deficit for a long time. Why make the poor and the ill pay for it, they did not create it.

My mother recently spent a week in a hospital here at about \$95.00 a day. She is now in a nursing home costing \$17.00 a day. As a taxpayer it is clear to me that if I have to pay for indefinite care for my mother or somebody else's I'd much rather get it for seventeen dollars than ninetyfive dollars. Is that how he saves money? No wonder they are forecasting a \$500 million deficit for next year.

Sincerely,

Honorable _____
State Capitol Building
Sacramento, Calif. 95814

Dear Mr. Assemblyman _____:

It looks like Nero is fiddling while Rome is burning. Inflation is eating everybody up. But that does not prevent fabulous pay raises for the Governor's staff, a gala inauguration binge to celebrate the fact that the governor has just cut off the subsistence of the casualties medical and social in our society.

I heard the other day that it costs \$11,000 to kill a Viet Cong. It costs about \$2500 to maintain a prisoner in a State prison and \$3600 for a woman. When the first dollar out of my wages is taxes, the first heir in my estate is taxes, and when the first duty of my child is to offer his life to his country, I think you can provide a man an honest opportunity to make a living, and guarantee his dignity when his productive days are over. Especially provide against medical indigence which NOBODY can afford.

Sincerely,

"Cash in" on All the Payments, Services and Benefits the Government Owes You!

TOP OF THE WORLD—Fabulous book brings almost unbelievable multiplication of income, prestige, and the good life for you and your family!

10,000 Benefits—Millions in Services and Payments...Giant, New Encyclopedia Tells You How to Get YOUR Share Right NOW!

REVOLUTIONARY NEW BOOK, just published, tells you exactly how to get the biggest, fastest cash return for the 21% of your salary withheld each week for Taxes. *Your hard-earned money!* Here's how to get back many, many times more than you pay in!

The U.S. Government spends nearly 100 Billion Dollars a year on YOU and its citizens! Tens of thousands of checks pour into the mails every day! Hundreds of millions of dollars are spent in payments, in services, in

10,000 Government Benefits.

NOW an amazingly profitable, big NEW book tells you exactly how to get your full share. How to increase your spending money 20%, even 100% each week! How the U.S. Government stands ready to help make your dreams come true: Help you get your Dream Home—College for Your Children—Travel and Adventure Abroad Free! Security! Free Land! Wonderful Vacations! Business Loans! Luxuries! And Much, Much MORE!

MEDICARE AND MEDICAID COMPLETE. Also how people over 72 who never worked under Social Security may be entitled to \$35 a month. Many other Benefits. Learn about Free Hospital Care, Free Nursing Home Care, etc.

What Couldn't You Do with Immediate 21% Pay Increase?

Under *The Great Society* a staggering amount of Government money is available for every American taxpayer to use for every imaginable way of enriching the lives of all his family. Government experts are plainly alarmed. Last year alone Government agencies had to turn back millions of dollars to the Treasury that had been earmarked for rich benefits that weren't applied for. People like yourself just weren't using the money. They didn't know it was available for them. Or how to go about getting it.

Now this handy, fact-filled volume tells you how to get the equal of a 21 per cent increase in your salary, and much MORE! Tells exactly how our Government will help SEND YOUR CHILD THROUGH COLLEGE... Help you START A SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS... Provide needed cash to CLEAN UP OLD DEBTS... Get HOME IMPROVEMENT MONEY... BUILD SWIMMING or FISHING POND, stock it with FREE RAINBOW TROUT... and MUCH MORE!

Thousands of Other Benefits

Yes, millions of dollars in money, services and untapped Government Benefits that your tax dollars have been paying for, are now available for you to review and use for the first time—all in this amazing, exciting ENCYCLOPEDIA OF U.S. GOVERNMENT BENEFITS. Quicker than you can read this report, book will show you how easy it is to get: BEAUTIFUL VACATION PROPERTY... URBAN AND MINERAL RIGHTS... A LOW-COST ISLAND... FREE HOMESTEAD LAND... FLOWERING SHRUBS practically FREE... BARGAINS in Government SURPLUS FURNITURE AND AUTOMOBILES... MONEY for your SICK CHILD, CASH for VETERANS, HOUSING and NURSING CARE for ELDERLY... EARLY RETIREMENT with GENEROUS INCOME... RICH COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIPS... and MORE!

In this veritable gold-mine book, you'll learn all about FREE CAMPING, HUNTING AND FISHING AREAS NEAR YOUR HOME... EXPLORE AT GOVERNMENT EXPENSE, for valuable minerals; you may make a fortune overnight!

How to OWN YOUR OWN FARM or "Summer Place" by taking advantage of the three million acres available in surplus Gov't land!

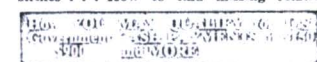
How to TRAVEL AT GOVERNMENT EXPENSE, in U.S. or abroad, in the Foreign Service, Diplomatic Service, Peace Corps, and dozens of other exciting Government Agencies...

IMPROVE YOUR COMMUNITY with a hospital—with Area new library, recreation park, Redevelopment money...

Complete Guide to Every Kind of Aid!

This easy-to-use book gives you, for the first time, a complete guide to all U.S. Government Services, Scholarships, Fellowships, Contracts, Financing, Mineral Royalties, Research Grants, Land Leases, Loans, Payments, and Information Resources. It even gives fast, easy directions on:

- How to Patent Your Inventions... How to bring loved ones safely from overseas...
- How to get fast emergency loan if disaster strikes... How to find missing relative.



Benefits Can Save You Hundreds of Dollars Minutes after You Use Book!

Unbelievable? Well just turn to page 476 and read BIG MONEY HELP you can get starting your own business. Or see, on page 318, how you can PLANT LOVELY SHADE TREES on your property, at no expense to you. Or see page 595 for U.S. aid in FINANCING YOUR CHILDREN'S COLLEGE EDUCATION. Or, to find a BIG-PAYING JOB for you or someone in your family, see the many opportunities and aids you get, starting on page 167.

Government Ready to Help Make Your Most Ambitious Dreams Come True!

Every day the Government mails thousands of checks to Americans just like you to help make their dreams come true: J. P. of Poughkeepsie just received \$10,000 National Defense Graduate Fellowship. Mr. L. B. of Lisbon, Me. was recently granted \$1,500 loan to double his sales and profits. A midwest woman collected an unexpected \$450 extra in Social Security.

Thousands of Taxpayers are missing out on Government Cash Payments and other Benefits for which they are qualified, just because they don't know about them. You'll be amazed to learn of all the kinds of help our Government wants to give you!... but cannot unless YOU know what to ask for!

Send NO Money—Rush Coupon for Amazing 6 Months on Approval!

Soon as you receive your ENCYCLOPEDIA OF U.S. BENEFITS, look up any Benefits that interest you. Use book on approval for full 6 months! If you don't find this the most profitable, most rewarding book you ever owned—there is no cost. Otherwise slashed price to you is only \$7.95 in easy instalments, plus few cents shipping. Rush No-Risk Coupon to

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NATIONAL COUNSELING SERVICE, Dept. 2535
Box 808, F. D. Roosevelt Sta., New York, N.Y. 10022

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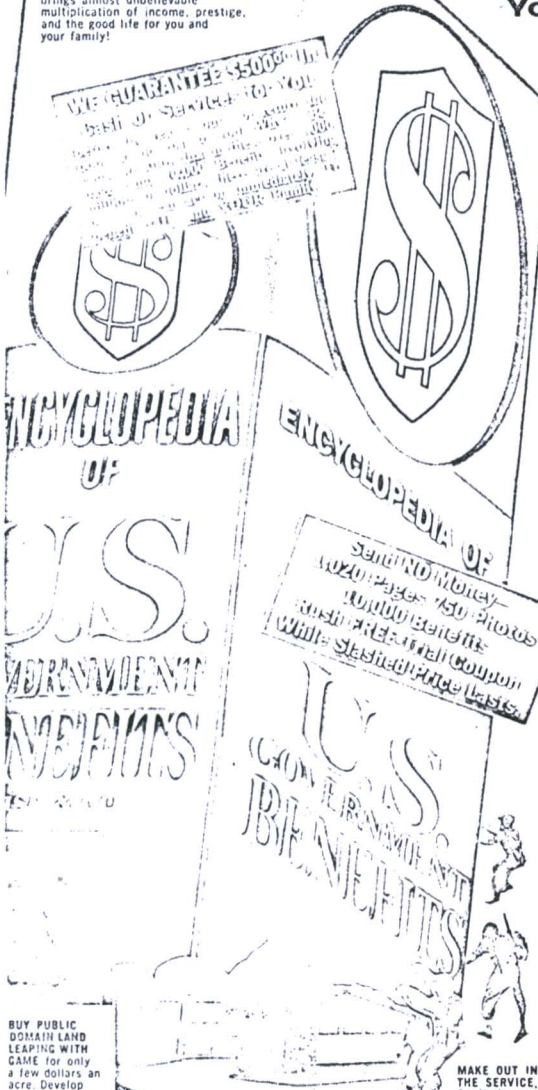
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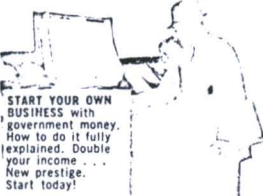
YOUR DREAM HOME. How to get it with practically no down payment. Move up to Luxury, Beautiful Vacation Land at only \$2.50 an acre. Free house plans and working blue prints. Rent subsidies moving costs paid, plus Much More.

OWN YOUR OWN POND, stocked with Free rainbow trout. Rent a lighthouse or island for an unusual vacation.

ADULT TRAINING AND FAST RAISES and at no expense to you! New Great Society programs provide for adult education in your neighborhood... and Lots More.



START YOUR OWN BUSINESS with government money. How to do it fully explained. Double your income... New prestige. Start today!



MAKE OUT IN THE SERVICE. Capitalize on education and career opportunities. All the New Benefits for Servicemen and Veterans completely detailed.



EVERY FAMILY PROBLEM SOLVED. Guidance in raising children, finding jobs. Care of elderly, "day care" for working mothers. Finding missing relatives, help for retarded children. Daily hot meals served to stay-at-homes.

ABORTION COUNSELING

Since many states are still struggling with restrictive abortion laws, we are writing to inform you of the help we offer in California to women seeking to terminate unwanted pregnancies. The Therapeutic Abortion Act of 1967 permits legal abortions within the following general guidelines: (1) Abortion may be performed up through the 20th week of pregnancy. (2) It must be performed by a licensed physician in an accredited hospital. (3) The operation must be approved in advance by a committee of physicians on the hospital staff. (4) The committee must find that one of the following conditions exists: (a) the pregnancy resulted from rape or incest or (b) continuing the pregnancy would seriously threaten the physical health of the pregnant woman or (c) terminating the pregnancy is necessary to preserve the mental health of the pregnant woman.

The California law is extremely liberal. About 98 percent of the women seeking abortions qualify under the mental-health clause.

Consent of a woman's husband or of the alleged father is not required by California law. Consent of parents for abortions on minors of any age is not required. If the woman is a California resident, it is possible for her to receive financial assistance through the State of California Medi-Cal health program. If the woman is unwed (working or a student) or married and the sole support of the family, she may qualify with Medi-Cal paying part or the entire cost of doctor, surgery and hospital.

In addition to abortion counseling, we help women who wish to carry their pregnancy to term and need maternity-home, adoption and welfare assistance. We also provide birth-control counseling. There is no charge for our service. We are more than pleased to help women from any area. Women from outside California should call me person-to-person at the counseling center, 213-233-5169. If I'm not available, the woman should leave her number with my answering service and I will return the call. If you would like additional information or help, please feel free to call or write.

Mrs. Bobbie Anker, Director
California Abortion Counseling
Service
P. O. Box 73260
Los Angeles, California

October - 70
Playboy
MAGAZINE

Can you
believe this?
ZWB

HEALY FOR CONGRESS COMMITTEE
1464 Webster Street
Oakland, California 94612

Phone: 465-0177

Contact: Ralph McLean, Manager

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Oakland, Calif., Sept. 13 John E. Healy, Republican candidate for Congress from California's Seventh District, issued a joint statement today with Mrs. Earl B. Whitner of Oakland. It exposed what Healy described "as a Welfare Department scandal of immense proportions".

Healy released the following details, "Since June of this year, Mrs. Whitner has sent friends to Welfare offices in Alameda, Contra Costa and San Francisco Counties. They have collected nearly \$4,000.00 in welfare checks and Federal food stamps and almost unlimited Medi-Cal care, despite the fact that they used in some cases assumed names and in all cases fictitious stories in each office. Officials of the Welfare offices did not ask for personal identification or check these individual's stories in one single case before issuing monies, food stamps and Medi-Cal. Further, the Welfare offices arbitrarily issued different amounts of money, food stamps and Medi-Cal to the same people using the same stories in different offices."

Mrs. Whitner said, "I asked Mr. Healy to help, since other officials I talked to and wrote are apparently unconcerned about my information. I am concerned about two things. First, that Welfare workers are depriving needy people who really need help by giving money away to others with no real need; I have names on file of real needy people who have been turned away by Welfare offices. Secondly, the Welfare Department is cheating the taxpayer by misusing thousands of dollars." She added that she will be appearing on television, Channel 2, KTVU TV, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday at 10:00 P.M. to present more details.

Page 1 of 2

PRESCRIPTION COPY

September 13, 1970

Healy stated, "I will not allow this severe problem to remain unexposed any longer. The truly needy must be helped and the cheaters must be stopped by enforcing the existing laws immediately. To help the needy and to protect the taxpayer, I have already brought this problem to the attention of local officials, Governor Reagan and President Nixon and have requested their assistance for stopping this abuse of Welfare funds."

Healy further stated, "This further points out the need for the voters to elect responsible individuals to public office who can and will put a stop to the waste of taxpayers money and to further assure those in real need receipt of the money and help due them. Our present Welfare system needs to be completely reassessed and a new method of helping the needy people must be developed. I propose that the principle of revenue sharing be applied to the Welfare system, whereby the Federal Government acts only as tax collector and that money is returned to local, county or state government for administration. This program will allow the taxpayer to help those in need and to eliminate cheaters and incompetent officials from the local payrolls".

Healy and Mrs. Whitner closed by saying that Welfare is of great concern to the voters of the Seventh District and that they intend to pursue the problem until something equitable is done about Welfare cheating.

PRESERVATION COPY

SOME MONTHS AGO THIS GROUP IN BAKERSFIELD ASKED FOR PERMISSION TO GO AND SING IN TEHACHAPI AT OUR PRISON THERE. AND A FEW MONTHS LATER THEY WERE INVITED TO COME BACK AND THIS TIME THEY FOUND THEY WERE IN THE AUDIENCE, AND A THREE-TIME LOOSER STEPPED OUT ON THE STAGE AND REMINDED THEM OF THEIR PREVIOUS VISIT AND SAID ".....WHEN A GROUP OF AMERICAN KIDS CAME HERE AND SANG TO MEN LIKE US FOR FREEDOM, YOU STARTED THOUGHTS WE HAVEN'T HAD IN OUR MINDS FOR A LONG TIME. YOU STARTED FEELINGS AND EMOTIONS THAT WE HAVEN'T FELT FOR A LONG TIME. WE WANTED TO THANK YOU AND WE THOUGHT THE ONLY WAY WE COULD THANK YOU WAS IN THE SAME LANGUAGE YOU BROUGHT TO US.....SONG." HE THEN TURNED AS THE DIRECTOR, THIS THREE-TIME LOOSER OF TEHACHAPI PRISON "UP WITH PEOPLE" GROUP. THEY HAD WRITTEN SIX ORIGINAL SONGS, THEY HAD CHANGED SOME OF THE LYRICS TO BE APPROPRIATE FOR MEN WHO HAD LOST THEIR FREEDOM AS THEY SANG OF FREEDOM. BUT THEY SANG TO THIS GROUP.

NOW RULES WERE SUCH THAT THEY COULDN'T GO OUT INTO PUBLIC, BUT THEY THEN BEGAN TO GO TO OUR OTHER INSTITUTIONS AND SINGING THERE. JUST A SHORT TIME AGO, A FEW WEEKS AGO, THEY WERE FINALLY INVITED AND PERMITTED TO SING BEFORE AN OUTSIDE-THE-WALL AUDIENCE IN BAKERSFIELD, CALIFORNIA, SPONSORED BY THE BAKERSFIELD PRESS CLUB. AND IT WAS MOST IMPRESSIVE. THE YOUNG MAN, A NEGRO, WHO FOR TWO YEARS WAS FILLED WITH SUCH HATRED AND RESENTMENT THAT HE HAD NOT SPOKEN TO HIS WHITE SELLMATE, IS THE SOLOIST IN THEIR GROUP WHO SINGS "I'LL NEVER WALK ALONE". ANOTHER THREE-TIME LOOSER IS PROUD OF THE FACT THAT HE IS THE SOLOIST THAT SINGS THE "NATIONAL ANTHEM" IN THIS GROUP. AND THIS ENTIRE GROUP HAVE NOW BECOME SUCH TRUSTED INMATES THAT THEY LIVE, WITHOUT GUARDS, IN SEPARATE DORMITORIES. AND THEY CONTINUE TOGETHER AS THE "UP WITH PEOPLE" GROUP. SO ALL OF US DO HAVE THE ABILITY AND THE POWER WHEREVER WE MAY BE, TO DO WITH WHAT WE HAVE.

from
RE files

I THINK TODAY THAT IF WE WILL TAKE FROM THIS PLACE, I'M REMINDED AT SO MANY FUND RAISERS AND POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN WHICH THE END THE CHAIRMAN GETS UP AND SAYS.....PLEASE TAKE THE CENTER PIECES WITH YOU.....PLEASE DON'T TAKE THE CENTER PIECES.....BUT AT THE SAME TIME, DON'T GO AWAY EMPTY HANDED. MOST OF US HERE WILL GO DIRECTLY ACROSS THE STREET. I KNOW OF NO BUILDING, NO TEMPLE IN ALL THE WORLD WHERE IT IS MORE IMPORTANT TO HAVE GOD'S PRESENCE THAN IN THAT BUILDING. SO ALL OF US CAN TAKE HIM WITH US AS WE LEAVE AS OUR TABLE FAVOR OR DOOR PRIZE, OR WHATEVER YOU WANT TO CALL IT. AND I THINK WE WILL ALL BE BETTER OFF IF WE DO THAT AND KEEP HIM WITH US IN THE DAYS AHEAD IN THAT TEMPLE OF FREEDOM.

Ronald Reagan Presidential Library Digital Collections

This is not a presidential record. This marker is used as an administrative marker by the Ronald W. Reagan Presidential Library Staff. This marker identifies that there was an object in this folder that could not be scanned due to its size.

Bob Kennedy says he wants a Johnson-Humphrey ticket but he didn't say where to.

Foot. Spence

Henry Beautification - Fed. govt. already has spent 4.5 mil. on bill boards glorifying govt. projects & has asked for 2 mil. more in the coming elec. yrs.

Sec. Housing & Urban Affairs Weaver announced a 133,474 grant to Pulaski Tenn. to aid in investigating "one of the most neglected open space problems of modern cities" - rundown cemeteries. "Through this demonstration grant HUD's Urban Beautification prog. will for 1st time seek ways to help cities restore abandoned & neglected parks, cemeteries to the role of community assets." (HUD spokesman) New it's crack & beyond the grave.

W.F.

2nd Annual Socialist Scholars convention N.Y. last fall a Columbia Prof. Richard A. Cloward advocated Soc. W.F. workers pushing W.F. recipients to demand more clothing & other benefits so as to bankrupt cities forcing them to turn to Fed. govt. for more & more funds thus putting an unbearable burden on govt. Mrs. Judith Mage Pres. of N.Y. W.F. workers Union also advocated disrupting govt. by urging recipients to make greater demands. Mrs. Mage attended Antioch college.

Khrushchev is setting the stage for a series of closely connecting crises in Cuba, Korea & Berlin late summer or fall.

4 young negro teenage boys, clean shaven, neatly dressed hiked 645 miles in 2 1/2 weeks from Atlanta Georgia to Wash. D.C. to present to the speaker of the house an Am. flag as a demonstration of their love for & pride in Am. & their support for the soldiers in V. N. Rep. Long, Fletcher Thompson of Ga. thought they should get the same kind of recognition the communications media is so willing to give the hippies & the beatniks. He called the 3 TV networks.

Historical File

& all the press. One (TV) not interested. A second said they would call back if interested - they never did. The third said yes if they could round up a camera crew & they couldn't. Next one Nat. magazine showed up. A few news paper men did & the story rec'd. only slight mention & no picture.

W.K.
A Californian lived in a comfortable old rooming house \$25 mo. rent. had a 2000 book library as a remembrance of his scholarly past and a \$132 mo. pension. He paid \$10 month for a garage to store his books. - Rooming house became pt. of an estate & then a govt. financed project to be replaced by a new bldg. He was told he could move back in as soon as the new bldg. was completed. Sure enough was invited - rents began at \$135 month. Now he pays \$55 in another old rooming house & friends are keeping his books. This is govt. help?

Fare!

as Tax - Fed govt. (Dept. Int.) Feb. 11 asked 8 major oil companies to raise 1¢ gal. income gas. "The Nat. Interest in stable prices requires this". Strangely enough gasoline before Texas is cheaper now than it was 10 yrs. ago. 22.11¢ 1957. Now 21.57¢. Same price though gas has gone up 19%. No one paying \$2 Bll. in gas tax - a year.

DOPE ARRESTS RISING 'OUT OF SIGHT'

Valley Narcotics Cases Skyrocket

VALLEY NARCOTICS ARRESTS INCREASE 1324 WITHIN YEAR

The following Los Angeles Police Dept. figures show the increase in number of narcotics arrests in Valley for a two-year period beginning July 1, 1966.

ADULTS

From June 30, 1966 through June 30, 1967	900
From June 30, 1967 through June 30, 1968	1400

JUVENILES

From June 30, 1966 through June 30, 1967	631
From June 30, 1967 through June 30, 1968	1455
Total for 1967	1531
Total for 1968	2855

PRESERVATION COPY

1 of 3

Area Totals Nearly Double in 12 Months

The News Stories Focus Public's Attention on Burgeoning Problem

By VETA McMAHAN

The number of narcotics arrests in the Valley is accelerating at a greater rate than in the rest of Los Angeles—and, citywide, arrests are up 32% this year over 1967. This is the report of Lt. J. C. Hanks, acting commander of the narcotics division of the Los Angeles Police Dept.

"The problem is burgeoning at a great rate — it is just going out of sight," he declared.

Lt. Hanks cited the figures for the month of May, stating that the Valley total was up almost 100% over the citywide average. He pointed out that this includes both adult and juvenile arrests.

Year Long Tabulation

For the 12-month period, July 1, 1967, through June 30, 1968, there were 2855 narcotics arrests in the Valley (adults and juveniles combined), police reports showed.

This compared with 1531 for the identical period in 1966-'67 — an increase of 1324, or 86.4%.

(For a more complete breakdown, see the accompanying table on this page).

The News a year ago yesterday started totaling new arrests and published them with a brief account of each arrest, without using names.

This was done to focus attention of the public, and particularly parents, on the severity of the narcotics problem in the Valley. After today these accounts will be discontinued.

However, stories of major narcotics arrests and subsequent court action on those arrests will be published — with names.

"Stepping Stone"

In all of Los Angeles, marijuana leads in the cause of narcotics arrests, the head of the narcotics division said.

"And," Lt. Hanks added, "marijuana is a stepping stone to the use of hard narcotics."

Lt. Hanks also noted a marked increase in the amount of heroin police have found in making arrests, whereas formerly it was rarely found.

He cited the Hollywood area as an example. He said large amounts of heroin were found on several occasions within the last year. One large "haul" was confiscated only a few days ago, he reported. He added that prior to that time

Continued on Page 22

★ ★ ★

37 Arrested In Valley on Dope Charges

Drunkenness Signs Detected on Many, No Odor of Alcohol

For the past year The News has published in each issue an account of all narcotics arrests in the Valley. This was done so that the public would have some appreciation of the extent of the problem and difficulties faced by the Police Dept. in enforcing the law.

This is the last such account which will be published unless the situation grows even more critical. However, we will continue to use stories on major arrests and will, of course, follow them to the courts if the cases can be prosecuted.

Thirty-seven more narcotic suspects have been arrested by Valley police, the majority of them for possession or use of drugs. Several of those taken into custody showed symptoms of being drunk but no odor of alcohol could be detected, police said.

• Three teenagers, one a 14-year-old girl, were arrested Wednesday evening near Saticoy St. and Mason Ave. after officers received information from a witness that following earlier questioning by police the girl had put a marijuana cigaret in her clothing.

The girl, a Canoga Park resident, later was searched by a policewoman who found the "reefer." The other suspects, a 16-year-old Canoga Park boy and an 18-year-old

Continued on Page 47

PRESERVATION COPY

Valley's Dope Arrests Show 86.4% Jump in One Year

Continued from Page One
heroin was just not found in the area.

Another Source

Lt. Hanks believes that a definite heroin problem is developing.

Asked where it comes from, he replied, "Most of it comes from Mexico but one of our most recent arrests uncovered a different type of heroin, apparently from the East Coast or some other source."

Concurring in the opinion that the narcotics problem is growing tremendously, Capt. Edwin F. Grace, commander of the Van Nuys Police Division, commented, "We are running across narcotics more and more every day in our police work — it is becoming more of a problem all the time."

Driving Arrests

"We frequently find suspects arrested for burglary or for burglary or theft from auto are narcotics users," he continued.

"Also there is so much now of driving under the influence of drugs or under the influence of both drugs and alcohol among our drunk driving arrests," he reported.

Although the problem in general still is increasing, the LSD arrest record has improved, said Sgt. J. A. Olsen, night watch commander of the Valley narcotics bureau in Van Nuys.

"Apparently youth is beginning to realize the great danger in the use of LSD," the veteran narcotics officer said.

"And some of them are beginning to 'wise up' on the

dangers of marijuana use," he added.

Although marijuana arrests lead in the city, they have decreased among juveniles in the Valley, according to Sgt. M. L. Maydeck, day watch commander of the Valley narcotics bureau.

He was quick to point out, however, that "there has been a tremendous increase in the use of, and arrests for, dangerous drugs."

"To me this shows that our (police) thinking on the use of marijuana is correct. This change from marijuana to drug use shows that marijuana users progress to drugs and then on to heroin," he said.

Repeater Problem

Sgt. Maydeck formerly headed the juvenile narcotics bureau in Van Nuys, which was combined with the adult bureau on July 1 of this year under the command of Lt. R. L. Kraus.

"As horrifying as the sharp increase in all narcotics arrests is, just as great a problem is the increase in the number of repeaters," Sgt. Maydeck continued.

"What is behind this marked increase in the use of drugs among juveniles?" Sgt. Maydeck was asked.

He believes that boys and girls are mixed up because adults are divided on what is right and what is wrong.

Won't Listen

"Once adults decide there is a definite line between the two, their children will follow their way of thinking," he predicted.

"We find that when the child refuses to listen to our officers or other authorities — he also refuses to listen to his parents," he continued.

To show the decrease in marijuana arrests among boys and girls 17 and under, Sgt. Maydeck said there were 1511 arrests through June 1967 and 1333 through June of this year, or 178 less.

To point up the changing picture in narcotics arrests among juveniles, he gave figures for the first six months in 1967 and in 1968. They are:

	1967	1968
Marijuana	1511	1333
Dangerous Drugs	321	1347
Heroin	6	24
LSD	10	3

In the West Valley where the narcotic problem among juveniles has been particularly pronounced, Lt. Frank Mullens, former head of the adult narcotics bureau in Van Nuys for many years and now acting commander of the West Valley Police Division, said:

"Youths in the West Valley are turning in ever greater numbers to the use of dangerous drugs.

Intoxication Arrests

"We are arresting more and more of them for being under the influence of drugs — at drive-ins, city parks and other places where juveniles tend to gather," he said.

"Hardly a day goes by but that we arrest several young adults or juveniles for being intoxicated on drugs.

"The other day a young boy was arrested after he staggered across a street and almost was hit by three cars," he said.

PRESERVATION COPY

Welfare

SACRAMENTO NEWSLETTER
by
ASSEMBLYMAN JOHN G. VENEMAN
30th District, Modesto

A complete welfare program, A.B. 59, which liberalizes the aid to needy children program, aid to disabled program, medical assistance for the aged, abolishes county hospital liens for public assistance recipients, increases the aid to self-supporting blind, and which makes other technical changes in the old age security, blind and disabled programs, passed both houses of the Legislature and was immediately signed by the Governor.

This package was put together in a most interesting way, and the procedure deserves review. When A.B. 59 passed the Assembly on April 3, it consisted of approximately 20 lines. After amendments in the Senate, which were concurred in by the Assembly on May 20, it consisted of 22 pages. Credit for putting together this package and tying it with a neat little ribbon goes to Assemblyman Philip Burton of San Francisco, chairman of the Assembly Committee on Social Welfare.

After A.B. 59 was sent to the Senate, the Senate Governmental Efficiency and Finance Committees amended in nearly every welfare bill of any significance which had been introduced this session. Many of these measures had no policy hearings before the Social Welfare committees of either house.

The proponents argued that they were saving the county property taxpayers money. This was attributed to utilizing additional federal funds in lieu of county funds for county hospital care, and by transferring the unemployed fathers from the general relief programs to the ANC program which is financed through federal, state and local moneys. On a statewide average, because of the large urban counties, this no doubt works out. The County Supervisors Association of California supported the measure in its final form.

In the rural counties, it was apparent that this measure was going to be costly not only in caseload increases, but to the local property taxpayer. In Stanislaus County, it was estimated that the aid to needy children liberalization would require an additional 8¢ on the county tax rate. Telegrams were received from other northern and valley counties which indicated property tax increases ranging from 1¢ in Sacramento to 20¢ in Yolo. Tulare County estimated the measure would cost them 18¢ on their tax rate. The beneficiary, of course, was Los Angeles which has a liberal general relief program and many public assistance recipients in their hospitals.

The Governor had proposed $7\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars for increased welfare benefits in the 1963-64 budget. If all the provisions of A.B. 59 were made effective on July 1, 1963, it would require an expenditure of over 28 million dollars of state money.

The fiscal problem of the state was solved by moving the effective dates of the programs forward so that the major expenditures would come in subsequent fiscal years. For example, the ANC goes into effect February 1, 1964. Therefore, only money for a five-months' program is necessary. The extension of the medical assistance for the aged, which saves the state money, was put into effect immediately. The aid to disabled program has an effective date of January 1, 1965.

During the floor debate, I pointed out that if these programs were as desirable as the majority of the members of both houses felt, then perhaps we owed it to the people of the state to put them into effect immediately. I also suggested that if the aid to disabled program could wait a year and 7 months, it seemed only logical that it could wait another 60 days. By doing this, the 1965 Legislature would have an opportunity to review the program and put it into effect during

the next session. Efforts on the floor to point out the fallacies of this bill were ignored. It passed 55 to 19.

There are many good features in A.B. 59 which deserved passage. It is my opinion that this is a deceptive piece of legislation in its present form. In the first place, many people who think they will be entitled to benefits are, in fact, precluded from additional benefits until as late as 1965. Secondly, it is deceptive in that it does not reflect the true cost to counties, such as, Stanislaus. Thirdly, I resent the manner in which the package was put together without adequate policy hearings.

5/21/63

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Is widespread U.S. poverty a myth?

By John B. Parrish

The extent of poverty in the U.S. has been grossly exaggerated by crusading intellectuals and Federal officials, this veteran economist-statistician says. "How," he asks, "could the 'poverty intellectuals' be so wrong? The answer is actually very simple. The intellectuals have chosen to be wrong. Most members of the new poverty cult are well trained in statistics. Some are acknowledged experts. They know better, but for the sake of the new poverty religion, they have chosen to accept three fallacies." The author explodes all three, including the notion that family income is a reliable source of economic well-being.

When future historians write the history of the 1960s, there will be no more extraordinary episode in their accounts than the rise of America's "new poverty" cult. Intellectuals from every social-science discipline, every religious denomination, every political and social institution have climbed aboard the poverty bandwagon. How did the new cult get started? What are its claims? Does the economic evidence support the claims? Are we moving toward a new and better social order or toward social chaos?

After a decade of exploring every nook and cranny of the poverty world, the new poverty cult has settled on a few basic doctrines. Together they form a dogma that apparently must be accepted on faith. These claims may be briefly summarized as follows:

1. The economic process, which in earlier years brought affluence to a majority of Americans, has recently slowed up and apparently

THE AUTHOR, a professor of economics at the University of Illinois, was formerly an economist and statistician with the War Labor Board and the War Manpower Commission in Washington and Chicago regional director of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Reprinted from U.S. News & World Report (Sept. 4, 1967), published in Washington, D.C.



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stopped. As a result, a large minority of American citizens still remain hopelessly trapped below the poverty line.

2. The size of this poverty population is massive and may be increasing. Minimum estimates place the number at 30,000,000, maximum at nearly 80,000,000.

3. Despite its great size, the poverty population is hidden away—unknown, unwanted, unaided, helpless.

4. The hard core of the “other America” is the Negro. Because of racial discrimination, he has been unable to participate in economic progress. He is frustrated, often embittered, forced to live outside the affluent society.

5. The new poverty can be eradicated only by

massive Federal social-action programs involving income maintenance, self-help, education, and training in a milieu of racial integration, voluntary if possible, compulsory if necessary.

Does the evidence on diffusion of economic well-being support the new poverty cult? Has diffusion mysteriously slowed to a halt, leaving millions “hopelessly trapped”? Are 30,000,000 to 80,000,000 suffering acute deprivation in today’s America? The plain truth is that there is no basis in fact for the new poverty thesis. The high priests of the poverty religion have simply been exchanging each other’s misinformation. Let’s look briefly at some illustrative evidence:

Diet. The diet of U.S. families has continued

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References: (1). Godfrey, C.M.: *Applied Therap.* 8:950, 1966. (2). Gottschalk, L.A.: *GP* 33:91, 1966. (3). Rowe, M.L.: *J. Occup. Med.* 2:219, 1960. (4). Cozen, L.: *South Dakota J. Med.* 18:26, 1965. (5). Soto-Hall, R.: *Med. Sc.* 14:23, 1963. (6). Weiss, M. and Weiss, S.: *J. Am. Osteopath. A.* 62:142, 1962. (7). Feuer, S.G., et al.: *New York J. Med.* 62:1985, 1962.

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to improve steadily until today at least 95 per cent, perhaps 96 or 97 per cent, of all families have an adequate minimum daily intake of nutrients.

Automatic cooking equipment. Are 20 per cent, perhaps 40 per cent, of U.S. families without decent equipment with which to prepare this food intake? No. As a matter of fact, 99 per cent of all U.S. households have automatic cooking equipment, including most of those families living in rural and urban "ghettos."

Refrigeration. Could it be that millions of American families are experiencing dull and dreary meals because they have no way to preserve foods and beverages against spoilage? No. About 99 per cent of all American families have purchased electric or gas refrigerators.

Communication. Are millions of America's poor shut off from all contact with their affluent countrymen—alone, frustrated, in that "other world" of poverty isolation? At last count, the diffusion of TV sets had reached 92 per cent of all U.S. households, providing instant access to entertainment, news, sports, cultural enrichment. Since a small percentage of middle- and upper-income families who can afford TV have chosen not to buy, the proportion of families having TV who want it must be around 96 or 97 per cent—a diffusion achieved in just 15 years.

Medical aid. Have the "new hopeless poor" found the doors to modern medical service slammed shut, forcing them to rely on quack remedies, superstition, midwives, or to die alone and unattended? To cite one yardstick, in 1910 only one of every 10 American families had access to hos-

pitals for childbirth. The diffusion since then has been spectacular and persistent for all groups, including nonwhites. By 1960, over 97 per cent of all American women had their babies born in hospitals. Today it is somewhere between 98 and 99 per cent.

Telephone service. This is ordinarily not a rock-bottom consumer necessity. It is useful and convenient but not an absolute requirement, as was demonstrated during the Great Depression of the 1930s when the percentage of families with telephones declined. Yet today nearly 90 per cent of all U.S. households have phones. Since there are still a few pockets of unavailability, it is reasonable to conclude that close to 95 per cent of all U.S. households in availability areas who would like this luxury actually enjoy it.

The foregoing illustrative evidence raises an interesting question: How can the "massive" group of America's "hopeless poor" buy so much with so little? Perhaps this basic question can be put another way: How could the poverty intellectuals be so wrong? The answer is actually very simple. The intellectuals have chosen to be

wrong. Most members of the new poverty cult are well trained in statistics. Some are acknowledged experts. They know better, but for the sake of the new poverty religion, they have deliberately chosen to accept three fallacies.

The cult has built much of its case on family-income statistics. Some technical matters aside, there is nothing wrong with these statistics, per se. But there is something very much wrong with their use. It is impossible for anyone adequately to interpret them in terms of average family economic well-being.

Poverty fallacy No. 1 got its big push from the 1964 report on "The Problem of Poverty in America" by the President's Council of Economic Advisers. The C.E.A. determined that households with less than \$3,000 of annual income were in poverty. Using this income yardstick, it was determined that 20 per cent of U.S. households, containing 30,000,000 persons, were in the poverty class.

This report provided a wonderful takeoff point for poverty statisticians. With 30,000,000 to build on, it wasn't difficult to find millions of additional families who should be added to the

How affluent are those "new poor"?

Percentage of families having	1920	1965
Minimum adequate diet, or better	50%	95%
Electric or gas stoves	28	99
Electric refrigerators	1	99
Television sets	0	92
Telephones in metropolitan-area homes	35	88
Children born in hospitals	20	98

Source: Study by Prof. John B. Parrish, University of Illinois.

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... Widespread poverty?

poverty population. The poverty numbers game became quite exciting. Who could count the most? Honors so far have gone to those claiming nearly 80,000,000. A majority of cult members have settled for a more modest 40,000,000 to 50,000,000.

The truth about poverty-income statistics is this: Under no reasonable assumptions does income below \$3,000 a year indicate poverty status. It may or may not, and to say otherwise is absurd.

Let's take as an example a young married couple, the Smiths. They are attending college. They constitute a statistical household. Their annual income is \$1,500 a year. They are not being hopelessly shut out from the good things of life. They are, along with other American youth, enjoying a rate of access to higher education greater than the youth of any country, any time, any place. They enjoy electric lighting, refrigeration, adequate if not fancy food, and a second-hand automobile or motorcycle. They aren't poor and need no crocodile tears shed in their behalf.

At the other end of the life cycle are the Joneses. Mr. Jones has been a machinist all his life. He and Mrs. Jones had always wanted to visit the country's great national parks after the children had grown up and left. So he has opted to retire at age 60. The retirement income will come to only \$2,000 a year. Are they poor? The poverty cult says Yes, these people are suffering from deprivation. Yet the truth is they have a small home and a modest automobile that are paid for. They enjoy refrigeration, automatic cooking equipment, inside plumbing, TV, enough clothes to last

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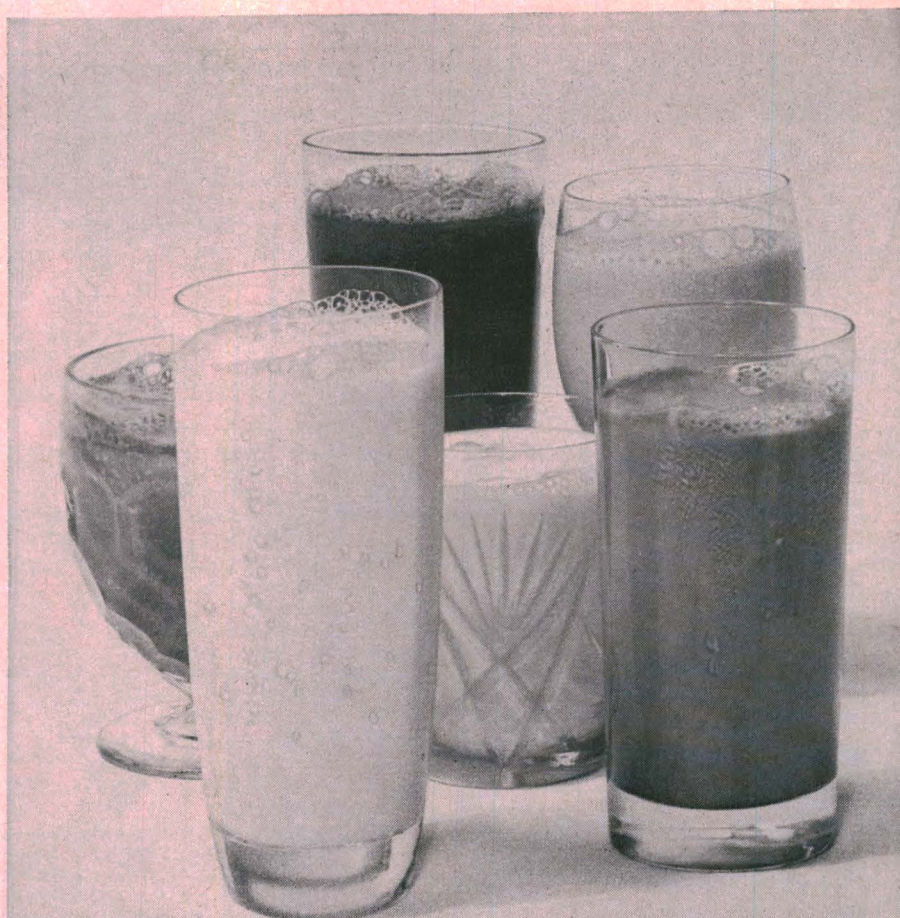
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for years—the accumulation of a lifetime. And now they propose to enjoy more leisure, in more comfort, for more years than similar working-class families of any country, any time. The Joneses might think the Council of Economic Advisers is statistically wacky.

And take the Browns. They're in the middle years. Both Mr. and Mrs. Brown work. Their three children are in school. They have a modest new home, partially paid for, some savings, some insurance, good clothes, and a paid-for refrigerator and TV set. They have a new car and six installments still outstanding. Mr. Brown becomes ill, and Mrs. Brown quits work to take care of him. Their income drops to below \$3,000 for the year. Are they in trouble? Yes. *Are they in desperate consumer poverty?* By no means. After a tough year they will again resume their life as members of the affluent society even by the C.E.A. definition.

These illustrations could be multiplied many times. Cross-section household-income statistics are a very inappropriate yardstick with which to measure economic well-being, which is a longitudinal and cumulative process.

Let's return for a moment to the telephone as a luxury—or at least a semiluxury—consumer good. Now take the desperately poor on whom the doors of affluency have presumably been slammed shut. Take the "poorest of the poor"—those at the very rock bottom of the income scale, those desperately deprived households earning less than \$500 a year. You can't get much poorer than that. Observe that nearly 60 per cent of



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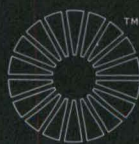


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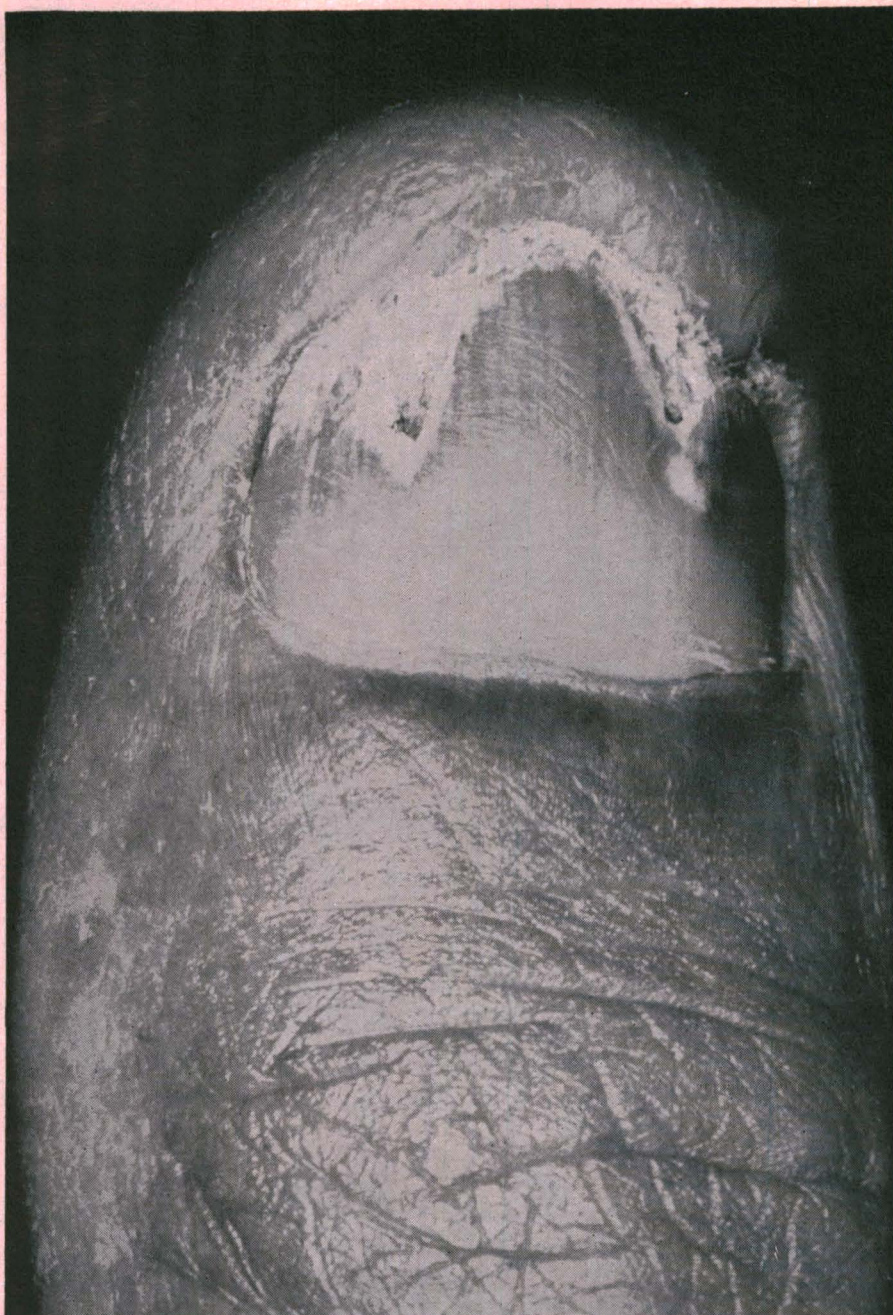
these poorest of the poor had telephone service in 1965. How could this be? Why would families presumably facing the grim miseries of malnutrition order telephone service? And, if we make allowance for the availability factor and the "can afford but don't want" factor, then it is reasonable to conclude that 70 to 80 per cent of America's poorest poor had telephones in 1965.

If this is the new poverty, it is apparently not too severe. How to explain this paradox of income poverty and consumer-goods affluence? The answer is quite simple. Income data are a bad measure of economic well-being. The Smiths, the Joneses, the Browns—all had telephone service even though the C.E.A.'s income statistics put them in the poverty class.

The second big fallacy in the new poverty claims is in some respects an inexcusable one. The poverty cult measures the economic well-being of families at all income levels by determining what they can buy with their income at current retail prices. In fact, the cult makes much out of the fact that because of the greed of retail merchants and the gullibility and lack of buying savvy on the part of many poor buyers the "new poor" actually pay more for the same goods than the affluent classes. This is hogwash.

The truth is, America's low-income classes have access to a low-price consumer-goods market in which prices are a fraction of published retail prices and in which the purchasing power of "poor" dollars is multiplied many times. This discount

More on page 270



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**FRAGILE
LOW BACK
PAIN**

... Is widespread U.S. poverty a myth?

consumer-goods market yields levels of consumption far above that indicated by retail prices.

As the poor could explain to the C.E.A. and the poverty intellectuals, this market is America's enormously big resale market—the world's largest. Every year, from 25 to 65 per cent of many consumer durable-goods purchases involve second- or third-hand goods moving in established trade or in informal, person-to-person channels.

Take as an example a popular consumer durable good, the electric refrigerator. In 1923, this appliance was a new item. In current dollars, it then cost around \$900. Its capacity was small, averaging less than 6 cubic

feet. It averaged only six years of service life, or about \$150 a year. There were too few produced, and service was too short for a resale market. Only the rich could afford a refrigerator.

Today a good new refrigerator can be purchased for about \$300. Its capacity will average about 10 cubic feet. Service life will be around 18 years. The average replacement year currently is around 10. So the first buyer pays about \$30 a year, minus trade-in. Resale value will be about \$50. This will permit the second buyer to purchase eight years of the same quality of refrigeration for about \$6 a year. The low-income buyer, not particular about the latest style, has

expanded his purchasing power 500 per cent over that of the first high-income buyer.

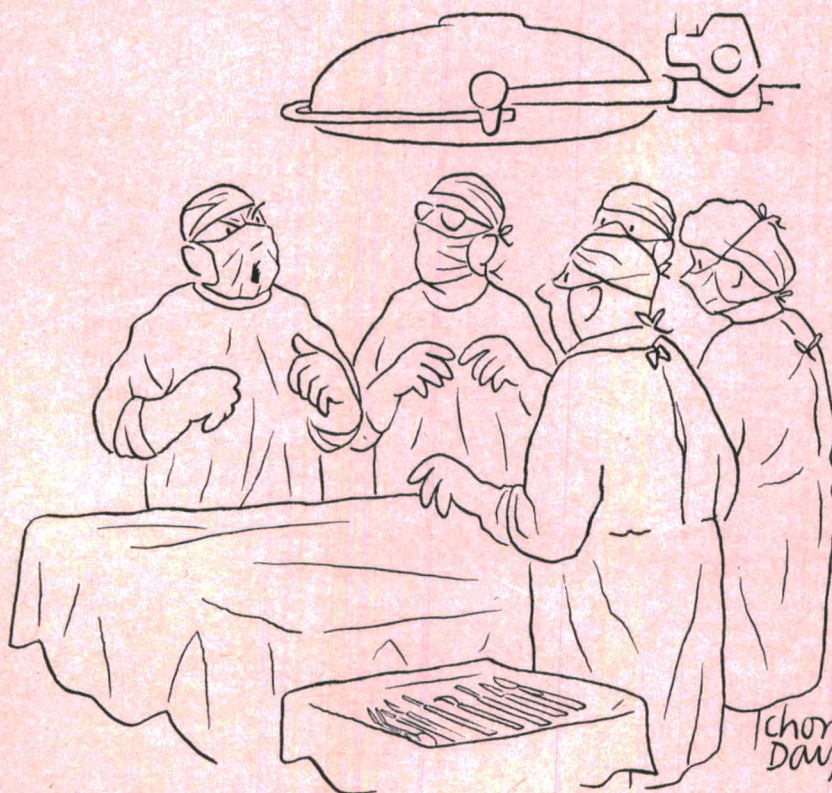
Today's low-income, "new poverty" buyer has purchasing power 25 times greater than that of the rich buyer of 1923. America's consumer durable-goods market is operating under a law of accelerating diffusion. America's low-income families are not being shut out. They are being pulled into affluence at an ever-increasing rate.

There is a big, hidden, tertiary consumer-goods market not measured even by retail or resale price statistics. This is the intergeneration movement of goods accumulated over time and handed down or distributed from one generation to another. In an affluent society this becomes a very large market. Sewing machines, automobiles, electric irons, kitchenware, furniture, silverware, dinnerware, bicycles, etc.—all these provide an enormous source of consumption for all income classes, including the poor.

If ignoring the durable-goods resale market is inexcusable, the failure of the poverty cult to take account of the rapid growth in low-cost or no-cost goods and services in America is well-nigh incredible. It is incredible because much of it has been brought about by the very Federal agencies whose economists have been among the high priests of the poverty cult.

This failure constitutes poverty fallacy No. 3. To illustrate: Nearly 90 per cent of all Negro births today are in hospitals. Yet the U.S. House Committee on Education and Labor in 1964 said that half the Negroes in

More on page 275



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... Widespread poverty?

America were suffering from acute poverty, measured by income statistics. How can so many poor afford so much medical service? For two reasons: First, as already noted, the income data are faulty. But more to the point, almost every urban community has free or very low-cost medical services for low-income families. In fact, surveys show that in some communities the lowest-income families have more medical checkups, vaccinations, chest X-rays, eye examinations than some higher-income groups have.

The number of low-cost food programs has been growing rapidly. For example, the national school-lunch program has provided low-cost noon meals for nearly 20,000,000 children in 1967. The food-stamp plan provided low-cost food for 1,000,000 persons in 1966 and was scheduled to rise to 2,000,000 in 1967. The low-cost milk plan—along with school lunch—accounted for 5 per cent of total U.S. nonfarm fluid-milk consumption in 1966 and would have expanded even more in 1967 had not cutbacks been ordered because of Vietnam.

The total number of low-income persons reached by various food-subsidy programs came to nearly 30,000,000 in 1966, or precisely the number of persons classified as poor in 1964 by the Council of Economic Advisers. Since many of the C.E.A.'s 30,000,000 didn't belong in the poverty classification in the first place, some questions may well be raised as to who and how many poor have been "forgotten."

If the evidence suggests that the new poverty intellectuals have grossly exaggerated the extent of poverty

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*Geriatrics, January 1966.

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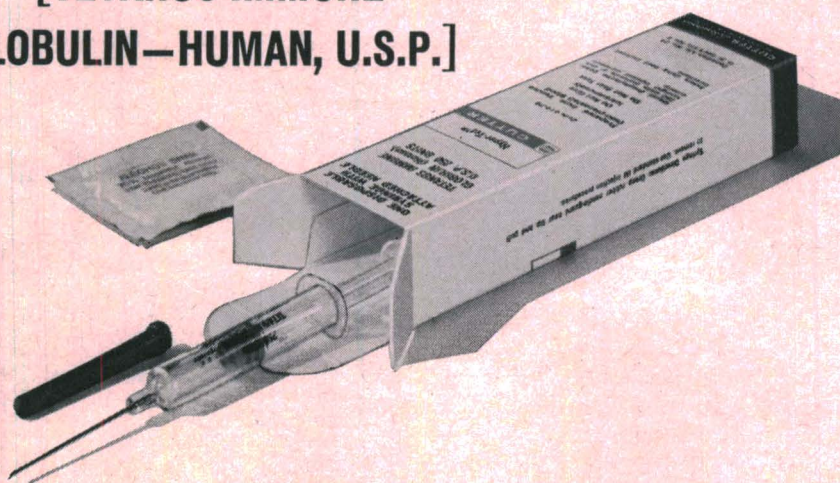
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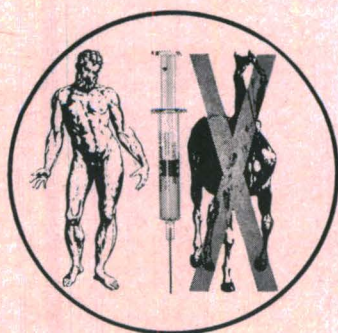


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... Widespread poverty?

in America, can we now sit back comfortably and forget the poverty claims? Unfortunately, we cannot. There are some very disturbing social trends that have accompanied the spread of affluence. Even more disturbing is the possibility that the Federal antipoverty programs may be related to these developments. We may be headed not toward a great new society, but toward social chaos. Let's look briefly at six problem areas, all of them interrelated:

1. The various Federal-state income-maintenance programs seem to have generated an explosion of illegitimacy in America that will have far-reaching consequences for the future. The illegitimacy rate has doubled in the last few years; until today one out of 12 Americans is born illegitimate. At recent rates of growth, every 10th American by the early 1970s will be born out of wedlock.

2. Related to illegitimacy is the long-run growth in households managed only by females, a large proportion subsidized by various Federal-state aid programs. Today in America, one out of 10 households is fatherless. There is every reason to expect this to rise in the future. Among Negro families the percentage is already one out of 4.

3. A particularly disconcerting development over and above trends for the whole population is the upsurge in the number and proportion of unwanted and unguided Negro youth. Today one out of 4 Negroes is born illegitimate. In some sections of large urban areas the percentage is much higher. If the trends of 1950-64 continue, by 1975 about one-third of all Negro youth born in the U.S. will be

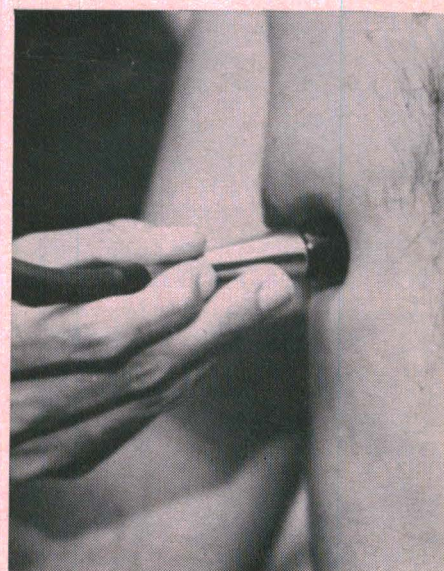
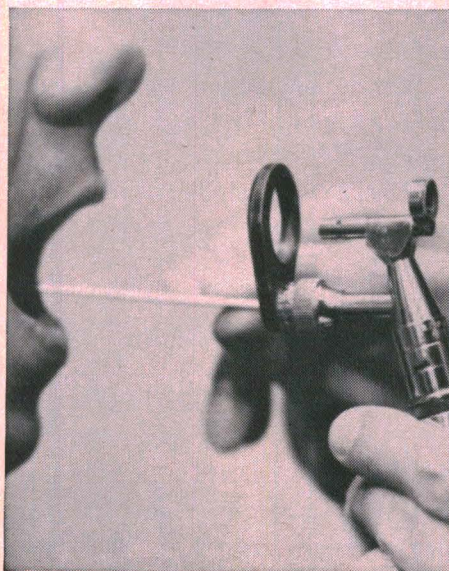
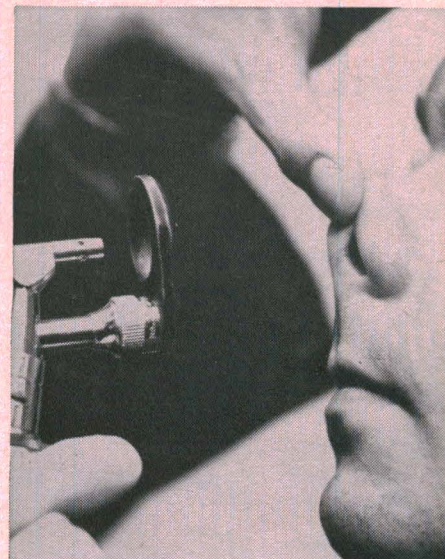
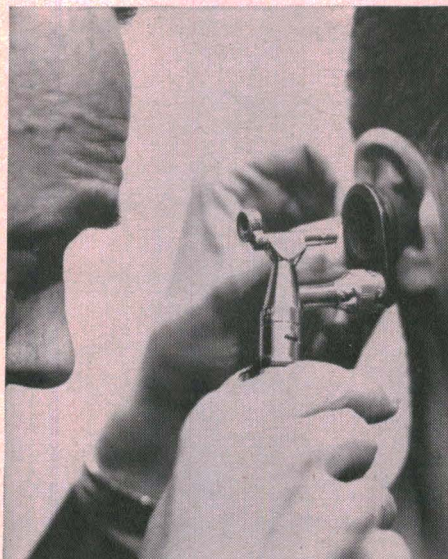
Decongestion beyond the reach of nose drops

born outside normal family-life patterns. They will be arriving at the teen ages not suffering from malnutrition or abject consumer-goods poverty, but from acute social and intellectual poverty. The future consequences for the rest of the urban populations, both white and non-white, will be considerable.

4. Related to but not solely derived from problems Nos. 1 to 3 is the rise of juvenile delinquency. The rate has doubled in the last decade. How long can society tolerate such a rate of growth? At least in part, the steady climb of delinquency may be due not to poverty, but to an affluent society—more leisure, more spending money, fewer responsibilities, less motivation, failure of rehabilitative programs.

5. The diffusion of affluence has been accompanied not only by rising juvenile delinquency but by a rising rate of general crime. The rate rose by one-third during 1960 to 1964. The law-abiding segment of the population has an ever-increasing struggle to avoid the depredations of criminals, the latter experiencing not acute deprivation but the encouragement of easy and profitable pickings of the affluent state.

6. Perhaps no problem illustrates so well the failure of the poverty intellectuals as the upward drift of youth unemployment. A great diversity of programs has been attempted. Recent conditions of tight, full employment have provided a favorable labor market. Yet the new poverty intellectuals have only failure to show for their efforts. Youth unemployment has not retreated. For nearly 20 years it has shown a rise—slightly



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... Is widespread U.S. poverty a myth?

upward for white youth and sharply upward for nonwhite youth.

Could it be the new poverty cult has been fighting the wrong war? Measured by consumer-goods yardsticks, less than 5 per cent of U.S. households are below the poverty line, and the percentage continues to decline. There is a war to be fought, however. There are disturbing signs of deep social problems around us, and more on the horizon. The most rapidly growing segment of the American population is the illegitimate segment. The largest proportion of this "other America" is Negro.

Who is to discipline, guide, train this growing army of unwanted, unmotivated? The ordinary family influences, so strong among earlier ethnic groups immigrating to U.S. cities, appear to be lacking. In fact, such influences appear to be declining and may well be disintegrating. The churches, historically an important institution in shaping constructive life patterns, appear to have limited and perhaps declining influence.

The new social problem is being

dumped onto the public schools and the police. But schools cannot discipline—and without discipline they cannot educate. The police can discipline—but they cannot educate and motivate. Racial-integration efforts add to the problems of the already overburdened schools and police.

The poverty intellectuals say they are building a great new society. Perhaps they are. But phony statistics are hardly convincing proof. Perhaps they should take a second look. They may well be rushing us pell-mell toward social chaos. The dogmas of the poverty cult may not prove as effective as expected.

Efforts to force racial integration may bring about as many disruptive as constructive influences. We may well need some new institutions designed for the problems of an affluent society of the present, not the poverty society of the past.

If this conclusion is even partially correct, then we should be about the task before it is too late. It may be already too late. **END**

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Horror program

While examining a 6-year-old boy, I asked him what his favorite television program was. He said he didn't know. A little later I explained I was going to give him a TB test, and I did so—a Tine test. The next day his mother told me she'd overheard him briefing his older brother on what to expect from me. "Be sure and tell him what your favorite program is," he advised. "If you don't, he'll give you a TV test and stick you in the arm."—Charles T. Ozaki, M.D.

Mr. Zagomarsino - Please read - pass on to
Mr. Reagan and acknowledge same -
Dorothy E. Frettenbayer

THE NATIONAL OBSERVER

Monday, January 29, 1968

Wm. H. Frettenbayer
227 W. De La Guerra
Santa Barbara, California
93101

'Go Back, Go Back'

How Welfarism Has Led to Britain's Troubles

LONDON.

For the British to say, as some frequently do, that America ought to become more of a welfare state is rather like a drug addict trying to get other people hooked on his own suicidal habit.

What worries me when I look westward across the Atlantic is not that there is too little welfarism in America but that there is starting to be too much. In all sorts of ways I see America headed down the same road Britain has already traveled, and I long to shout, "Go back, go back, before it's too late!"

Britain's present sad plight, of which devaluation and the government's austerity package are only the latest and most spectacular aspect, has not been caused solely, perhaps not even directly, by her welfare policies. But welfarism, the attitude of mind that engenders and is engendered by a welfare state (and this is something quite different from the genuine welfare of individuals), has certainly been a major factor.

It is no coincidence that Britain's three devaluations — "this disastrous treble," as the London Times described them — have taken place under Britain's three Labor governments, under governments, that is, which started out with welfarism as their chief aim.

Self-Generating Demand

The progress of the welfare state was, admittedly, not much slowed down, let alone reversed, by the intervening Conservative administrations. And this, too, was no coincidence. Welfarism, once it gets into a nation's blood stream, is self-generating. The demand for it increases as people become more dependent, both financially and psychologically, on services from the state and less capable of providing for themselves.

There may even be a point of no return, after which a majority of voters, their independence eroded by inflation and taxation, really do have more to gain from an increase in welfare benefits than from a marginal decrease in taxes. The politicians inevitably respond by bidding against each other with promises of bigger and more widespread benefits.

The Conservatives in Britain repudiate with horror any suggestion that they might want to dismantle the welfare state. They fought the 1964 election on a platform that would have entailed even more government spending than the Socialists offered. Recent events have sobered them a bit, but it remains to be seen whether

Anthony Lejeune, a British journalist, prepared this analysis for The National Observer.

they can really refrain from welfarism when the next election campaign begins.

Each advance of the welfare state takes another bite out of individual liberty, for the essence of welfarism is that people's money is taxed away from them, redistributed, and spent in ways they would not have chosen for themselves. Otherwise there would be no point in it.

What is happening to British education makes a bleak example. The universities, having allowed themselves to become almost wholly dependent on state finance, are just waking up to the fact that their freedom has disappeared; they have to conform to the government's plans, whether they like them or not.

But, compared with the grammar schools, universities are lucky. Twenty-five years ago most of Britain's ancient grammar schools (secondary schools that prepare students for universities) accepted an offer of complete financial maintenance and agreed, in return, that a majority of their governors should be political appointees.

Now, in its pursuit of Socialist equality, the Labor government has decreed that the grammar schools shall be abolished altogether, and neither the original governors nor the parents have any means of resisting.

The Trap Clicks Shut

This is the characteristic pattern of state benevolence. The state assumes responsibility for providing something that individuals want — education, or medical care, or transport; it picks up the tab, it doles out grants. Since the state has no money of its own, the cost has to be met through taxes, thus rendering individuals less capable of providing these things for themselves. Then the government says: "Since this is public money, we must decide how it should be spent, and who should get it, and we are entitled in return to expect obedience to what we consider the public interest." So the Socialist trap clicks shut.

The theory of welfarism is that people prefer security to freedom, and perhaps they do. But in the long run — and, as developments in Britain show, it may not be a very long run — the security offered

by a welfare state can be more vulnerable than the security offered by private savings in the bank. The individual has lost any chance of control over his own future.

Even if the welfare state manages to avoid economic disaster, the normal standard of its social services is more likely to be at least slightly squalid than affluent. However much welfarism the voters may demand, they will always be reluctant to pay taxes high enough to produce services as good as individuals would be willing to buy for themselves.

The National Health Service in Britain is grossly undercapitalized, and always will be unless new money can be brought in, not through taxes, but directly from those who use it. The prescription charges that have now been reimposed are too small to make much difference. If fees, even quite small fees, were paid by people who could afford them, not only would more much-needed money be available for equipment and research and to prevent the drain of doctors to America, but there would also be a far healthier relationship between doctors and patients.

The same is true of education. Even nominal fee-paying would greatly increase parents' interest in their children's schooling, as well as helping to raise the standard of state schools nearer to that of private schools.

A Need for Private Spending

People ought surely to be encouraged to spend money on their children's education, on health, on providing for their old age, thus both helping themselves and relieving the burden on the services the state must provide for those in need. But welfarists actually disapprove of money being spent in this way. Private doctoring and private schools are constantly attacked by the Socialists in Britain as selfish and antisocial. And, if a man accumulates wealth for his old age, he becomes a capitalist and therefore wicked.

The roots of welfarism lie in a feeling that the advantage enjoyed by the wise virgins over the foolish virgins is unfair, and should be corrected by the community. The wise virgins must therefore be taxed for the benefit of the foolish ones, and, if even this isn't enough to produce equality, the wise virgins must be prevented from flaunting the superior fruits of their wisdom — or their luck.

Whatever its philosophic attractions, this is clearly a recipe for economic disaster. Some of the beneficiaries of Britain's welfare state find it more profitable to live on state handouts than to work; but these layabouts are not the real problem. The problem lies in the crushing disincentive welfarism imposes on ordinary people.

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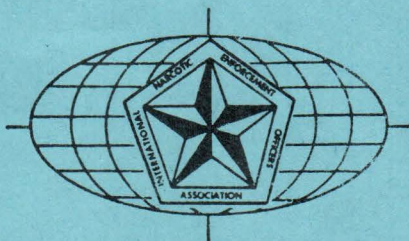
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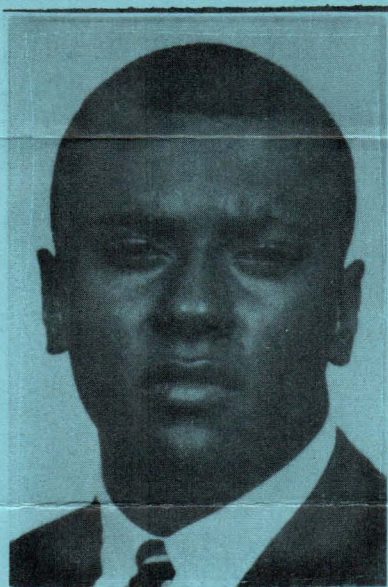
FEBRUARY 1968

NEWSLETTER

INEOA LAUDS PRESIDENT JOHNSON ON NARCOTIC MESSAGE TO CONGRESS; ADOPTS RESOLUTION AWARDING CITATION TO PRESIDENT FOR HIS PROGRAM TO INCREASE NUMBER OF NARCOTIC OFFICERS AND STEP UP FIGHT ON CRIME

Meeting in Albany, New York for its first annual meeting of 1968 January 18, 1968, the International Narcotic Enforcement Officers Association received

FEDERAL NARCOTIC AGENT MURDERED WHILE ON DUTY



MANSEL R. BURRELL

The INEOA joins the Bureau of Narcotics in mourning the death of Narcotics Agent Mansel R. Burrell, who was murdered on December 19, 1967, in Gary, Indiana, while working on an undercover assignment.

The 23 year-old Federal agent had been assigned in October to help the Gary Police Department crack-down on the heroin traffic in the city. Burrell had previously purchased heroin from his murderers and was attempting a second purchase when slain. Federal agents arrested and charged two men with the slaying shortly after their associate's body was discovered in a corn field.

A native of Moline, Illinois, Burrell was an honor graduate of Northern Illinois University and had been a narcotic agent since September 1966. As a narcotic agent, Burrell had demonstrated outstanding courage and repeatedly risked his personal safety in the face of danger.

with wide acclaim the news that PRESIDENT JOHNSON had delivered in his State of the Union Message to Congress a proposal to increase the number of Federal narcotic enforcement officers and to step up the combat on crime and the narcotics and drug traffic. By unanimous vote a resolution was adopted to support the PRESIDENT on his stand in the fight against crime and in addition it was voted to present to PRESIDENT JOHNSON the Association Award of Special Honor for his actions and concern.

Text of Resolution Adopted by INEOA at Annual Meeting Albany, New York, January 18, 1968 Concerning President Johnson's Narcotic Message

WHEREAS, the officers and members of the International Narcotic Enforcement Officers Association held their First Annual Meeting for 1968 in Albany, New York on January 18th and while there conferred with and observed the various facets of narcotics and other drug enforcement problems throughout the United States, and

WHEREAS, the members of this Association were extremely impressed with President Johnson's narcotic message delivered to Congress in his State of the Union Address;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that this Board of Directors on behalf of the International Narcotic Enforcement Officers Association hereby commends and congratulates LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States for his sincere concern in combatting the narcotic trafficker throughout the United States and for his recommendation to increase by more than thirty percent the number of Federal agents enforcing the narcotic and dangerous drug laws and for his efforts to preserve the experience and man power of the Bureau of Narcotics and the Bureau of Drug Abuse Control and for calling for an extensive campaign of research and a nationwide public education program on drug abuse and its tragic effects.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Association wholeheartedly support the President's narcotic program and further that the Executive Secretary be directed to transmit a copy of the within resolution to the President of the United States, Lyndon B. Johnson and that he be presented with the Association's "AWARD OF SPECIAL HONOR."

PASSED AND ADOPTED, at a regularly scheduled meeting of the Board of Directors of the International Narcotic Enforcement Officers Association held in Albany, New York on the 18th day of January, 1968,

(Signed) JOHN J. BELLIZZI,
 Executive Secretary

Ray
 Files

TEXT OF PRESIDENT'S NARCOTICS MESSAGE

To the Congress of the United States:
In my first reorganization plan of 1968, I call for the creation of a new and powerful Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs.

With this action, America will serve notice to the pusher and the peddler that their criminal acts must stop.

No matter how well organized they are, we will be better organized. No matter how well they have concealed their activities, we will root them out.

Today, Federal investigation and enforcement of our narcotics laws are fragmented. One major element—the Bureau of Narcotics—is in the Treasury Department and responsible for the control of marijuana and narcotics such as heroin. Another—the Bureau of Drug Abuse Control—is in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and is responsible for the control of dangerous drugs including depressants, stimulants, and hallucinogens such as LSD.

Neither is located in the agency which is primarily concerned with Federal law enforcement—the Department of Justice.

This separation of responsibilities—despite the relentless and dedicated efforts of the agents of each bureau—has complicated and hindered our response to a national menace.

For example, more than nine out of 10 seizures of LSD made by the Bureau of Drug Abuse Control have also turned up marijuana—but that bureau has no jurisdiction over marijuana.

In many instances, we are confronted by well organized, disciplined and resourceful criminals who reap huge profits at the expense of their unfortunate victims.

The response of the Federal Government must be unified. And it must be total.

Today, in my message on crime, I recommended strong new laws to control dangerous drugs. I also recommended an increase of more than 30 per cent in the number of Federal agents enforcing the narcotic and dangerous drug laws.

I now propose that a single Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs be established in the Department of Justice to administer those laws and to bring to the American people the most efficient and effective Federal enforcement machinery we can devise.

Under this reorganization plan the Attorney General will have full authority and responsibility for enforcing the Federal laws relating to narcotics and dangerous drugs. The new Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, to be headed by a director appointed by the Attorney General, will:

¶ Consolidate the authority and preserve the experience and manpower of the Bureau of Narcotics and the Bureau of Drug Abuse Control.

¶ Work with states and local governments in their crackdown on illegal trade in drugs and narcotics, and help to train local agents and investigators.

¶ Maintain worldwide operations;

working closely with other nations, to suppress the trade in illicit narcotics and marijuana.

¶ Conduct an extensive campaign of research and a nationwide public education program on drug abuse and its tragic effects.

The plan I forward today moves in the direction recommended by two distinguished groups:

¶ The 1949 Hoover Commission.

¶ The 1963 Presidential advisory commission on narcotic and drug abuse.

This Administration and this Congress have the will and the determination to stop the illicit traffic in drugs.

But we need more than the will and the determination. We need a modern and efficient instrument of Government to transform our plans into action. That is what this reorganization plan calls for.

The plan has been prepared in accordance with Chapter 9 of Title 5 of the United States Code.

I have found, after investigation, that

each reorganization included in the plan is necessary to accomplish one or more of the purposes set forth in Section 901 (A) of Title 5 of the United States Code.

I have also found that, by reason of these reorganizations, it is necessary to include in the accompanying plan provisions for the appointment and compensation of the five new positions as specified in Section 3 of the plan. The rates of compensation fixed for these new positions are those which I have found to prevail in respect of comparable positions in the executive branch of the Government.

Should the reorganization I propose take effect, they will make possible more effective and efficient administration of Federal law enforcement functions. It is not practicable at this time, however, to itemize the reduction in expenditures which may result.

I recommend that the Congress allow this urgently needed and important reorganization plan to become effective.

Nathan Eddy: On Marihuana, Drugs, & Youth

Dr. Nathan B. Eddy, executive secretary of the Committee on Problems of Drug Dependence from 1947 until July of this year, has spent more than forty years working on morphine-like agents and the problems of drug abuse. In honoring him in 1963, the University of Michigan said "he has obtained a fuller and surer understanding of the nature and use of narcotic drugs than any other living man." Recently, he voiced some thoughts on current drug dependence problems:

Efforts to Ease Marihuana Controls: "Psychic dependence is a behavioral response related to a person's own satisfaction with a drug effect. This is the sort of dependence—without tolerance or physical dependence—that is characteristic of marihuana abuse. Psychic dependence is of major importance in drug abuse. It is no less difficult to manage even when there are no overt physical disturbances.

"The only use for marihuana is to achieve gratification; it is useless medically, nor is it now important in the manufacture of rope, since the synthetics have replaced hemp. And since the society is not yet run by parakeets, we can do without using the seeds in birdseed.

"Society cares enough about having alcohol available to pay the immense social and economic cost of having millions of people depending on it. If we are thinking clearly, we will not make freely available yet another agent of abuse and magnify the costs we pay."

Young People and Drugs: "It is a difficult, lengthy, expensive process to get a drug-dependent person to free himself of drugs. Much better that we look to preventing the problem by getting to young people who are troubled and helping them to face their problems *before* they turn to drugs to escape them. If they don't get help at home—and a lot of them can't—we ought to help them get it anyway, in their schools or in other agencies. Unfortunately, there is no easy answer to the problem of mass media that glamorize drug subcultures or mass marketers that exploit fashions based on those subcultures. It is impossible to legislate good sense. But unquestionably publicity has encouraged young people to experiment with drugs, and the media should think long and hard about the role that they have played in popularizing drug use."

Drug Dependence in Perspective: "We need to remember that alcoholism is the most prevalent, most costly, and most damaging form of drug abuse that the society has to deal with. We have perhaps 100,000 people dependent on heroin or

related substances, a great many more dependent on a variety of agents—amphetamines, barbiturates, LSD and other hallucinogens, almost anything for a drug effect. We have control measures for these things, and we have educational measures that haven't been fully utilized; if we use what we have, we will make it harder for people to escape with drugs. Certainly we shouldn't make it any easier."

PROPOSED NEW MEMBERS FEBRUARY 1968

The following have been proposed for membership in the ASSOCIATION: ("r" - regular members; "as" - associate members; all others "active" members.)

- AGUILAR, J. HOMER - Det. Santa Barbara Sheriff, 312 E. Cook, Santa Barbara, Ca 93454
- BARNES, RICHARDS. - Police Commissioner, Englewood P.D., 49 Brayton St., Englewood, N.J.
- r-BASSICH, RAYMOND PETER JR. - Pres Board, Louisiana State Board of Dentistry, 2502 Jefferson Ave., New Orleans, La 70115
- BELLOCCHIO, LOUIS F. - Sgt., Palisades P.D., 252 Glen Ave., Palisades Pk, N.J. 07650
- r-BOWEN, MICHAEL F. JR - Director Union County Narc. Clinic, 123 Williams St., Roselle, NJ 07203
- BURKE, GEORGE G. - Dist. Atty., Norfolk County, 650 High St., Dedham, Mass. 02026
- BUSH, ROBERT I. - Det., Metropolitan P.D., 300 Indiana Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20001
- CARDOZA, ALBERT M. - Det. Sgt., Solano Co. Sheriff, 680 Camellia Way, Vacaville, Ca. 95688.
- CASSIDY, PETER M. - Det., Bergen Co. P.D., 296 Innes Rd., Wood-Ridge, NJ 07075.
- CATON, THOMAS J. - Inspector, Oregon State Bd Pharm, 240 S.E Pine St., Beaverton, Oregon 97005
- r-CEVETELLO, JOSEPH F. X. REV. - Chairman Committee for Narcotics Prevention Morris Co., Villa Walsh, Morristown, N.J. 07960
- COHEN, BARNETT - Sgt. Sup. Sqd #2 Narcotics Bureau NYPD, 245-44 147th Rd., Rosedale, NY 11422
- CONDIT, THEODORE F. - Ptlmn, Ship Bottom P.D., 365 W. 10th St., Ship Bottom, NJ 08008
- CRISCILLO, FRANK R. - Det. Sgt., Keyport P.D., 18-20 Main St., Keyport, NJ 07735
- CROWLEY, JAMES J. - Ptlmn., Narc Div, Englewood P.D., City Hall, Englewood, NJ
- D'ANGOLA, RALPH - Sheriff Essex County, Court House, Newark NJ
- r-D'AURIA, MICHAEL M. - Chairman, Spec Comm on Narcotics, Town of Oyster Bay, 465 South Oyster Bay Road, Plainview, NY 11883
- DeROSA, CARL JR. - Det, Suffolk Co. PD, Veterans Hwy, Hauppauge, NY
- DISALVATORE, MICHAEL J. - Det, NYCPD, Narc Bur, 1st Pct Old Slip, New York, NY
- ELDRIDGE, WILLIAM M. - Det., Essex Co Sheriff's Dept., 82-84 Schuyler Ave., Newark NJ 07112
- ENNI, ANDREW M. JR. - Dep. Sheriff, Monterey Co Sheriff's Dept., West Alisal St., Salinas, Ca 93901
- FEUER, LESLIE - Det., Narc Sqd, City of Yonkers P.D., 765 Bronx River Rd., Yonkers, NY 10708
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- FRENCH, ETHEL M. - Commissioner, Union Co Narcotics Comm, 3 Salem Park, Elizabeth, NJ 07202
- GALLO, PETER R. SR. - Det., Hanover Twp P.D., 18 South Belair Ave., Cedar Knolls, NJ 07927
- GRADY, JOSEPH M. - Narc., Inspector, Ill Div of Narc Control, 839 W. Exchange Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- r-GRALL, JOSEPH F. - Asst Dir., Union Co Narc Clinic, 146 Mohawk Dr., Cranford, NJ 07016
- HALL, RICHARD C. - Sgt., Manlius P.D., 204 Pleasant St., Manlius NY 13104
- HAMBRICK, MARION W. JR - Narc Agt., U.S. Bur Narcotics, PO Box 2727, San Antonio, Tx 78204
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- as-LUCKER, JEROME R. - Tech Director, Becton Dickenson Co., Rutherford, NJ 07070
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- ROBERTSON, ROBERT J. - Det Sgt, Palm Beach PD, 502 S. 9th St., Lantana, FL
- ROSS, DONALD J. - Trooper, Penn State Police, Turnpike Div., Troop "T", Everett, PA 15537
- as-ROTHMAN, SHELLEY - 225 West 86th St., NYC 10024
- ROWAN, JOSEPH P. - Lt., Narcotics, Boston P.D., 181 Westminster St., Hyde Park, MA -2136
- SARVAIDEO, ANTHONY J. - Det., Mt. Vernon PD, 730 Fourth Ave., Mt. Vernon, NY
- SCHRECK, ALFRED O. - Ptlmn, NYCPD, 170 Park Ave., Williston Park, NY 11596
- SCHULTA, NORMAN E. - Head Juv Bur, Town of Tonawanda PD, 3370 Delaware Ave., Kenmore NY

(Continued to next page)

RECENT COURT DECISIONS

POST-TRIAL EXAMINATION BY TRIAL COURT HELD NO DEPRIVATION OF DUE PROCESS

United States vs. Tuck

Second United States Circuit Court 7/27/67

Appellant was convicted of selling heroin. At the trial the primary evidence was the testimony of an agent from the Federal Bureau of Narcotics. The agent testified that he and an informant went to a street corner and appellant, in a taxi, motioned them to join him. After discussing its quality, the agent agreed to buy the heroin.

Appellant conceded at the trial that he made the delivery. He claimed, however, that he thought the substance was sugar and quinine prepared by the informant to defraud the buyer.

Prior to the trial an agent from the narcotics bureau was furnished by an assistant United States Attorney with a subpoena addressed to the informant. On two successive days the agent unsuccessfully sought the informant. After about one week he returned the subpoena to the United States Attorney. On the day the subpoena was returned the informant appeared at the agent's office. The agent knew the informant might be called to testify but did not know the date of trial.

The next day the trial judge advanced the trial to the following Monday. On Monday the agent again searched for the informant.

These facts were conveyed to the trial court which found that the Government had reasonably cooperated in securing the informant's appearance. The finding was affirmed on appeal.

The Court of Appeals also pointed out that no motion was made for a mistrial or a continuance. The only motion directed at the absence of the informant was a motion to acquit.

After the trial at the court's request the informant was interrogated under oath and in the presence of defense counsel. Appellant alleged on appeal that he was deprived of due process in that he was not present at this hearing and his attorney was not allowed to fully cross-examine the informant. The Court of Appeals rejected this argument by finding that the examination of the informant by the trial judge was not a hearing but was "to satisfy his [the judge's] conscience that the informant would not have supported the appellant's story."

Defendant, a heavy drug user, was experiencing a present need for drugs when he was arrested for forging narcotics prescriptions. He immediately handed over some narcotics and a set of "works." He was informed of his right to silence and "to an attorney." He said that he understood. He then made a number of admissions. Most damagingly, he disclosed his possession of a prescription pad and, upon request, wrote out a sample prescription strongly resembling others which had been turned over to the police by pharmacists.

Defendant testified that he had asked the police for a "shot" and that they had said it must wait until after he was questioned; they did not remember this. Defendant admitted that his hope of receiving drugs might have been wishful thinking, not deliberately induced by the officers.

Within a day after the arrest, defendant was hospitalized for withdrawal symptoms.

On the foregoing evidence, defendant's statements were admitted into evidence as voluntary at a post-*Escobedo* trial, and he was convicted. The Court of Appeals affirmed, pointing out that the police had not used any coercive tactics and had not in any way fostered defendant's hope that his co-operation would be rewarded with a fix. It acknowledged that

ADMISSIONS BY "STRUNG-OUT" DRUG ADDICT HELD PROPER IN ABSENCE OF COERCIVE TACTICS

State vs. McFall

Court of Appeals of Arizona, 428 P.2d 1013

the issue of voluntariness rests partly upon the strength and "resilience" of the particular defendant, but stated that this defendant's condition was itself voluntarily induced.

Judge Krucker, dissenting, believed that defendant might have been in no condition to make a knowing, intelligent waiver of the right to silence.

(Continued from preceding page)

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TIFFANY, DONALD C. JR. - Det., Deerfield PD, 941 Waukegan, Deerfield, IL 60015
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EVENING OUTLOOK

93rd Year—67th Issue

SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA, MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1968

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★★

Southland 'Grass' Fire

Youth Marijuana Arrests Spiraling

(Editor's note: This is the first in a five-part series examining marijuana usage, prepared by a Pacific Palisades housewife and magazine writer. In today's article, Mrs. Carole Carlson discusses the widespread use of marijuana in the Southland as documented by narcotics officers.)

By CAROLE CARLSON
Special To The Evening Outlook

We are living in the marijuana capital of the world. Southern California . . . land of excess. Land of accomplishment and pride. But a land where a weed is out of control.

Who is concerned?
Our legislators in Sacramento face an emotion-charged issue this year when changes in drug penalties will be debated.

Teachers need new answers to baffling questions about an old drug.
Parents must provide guidance in an area that was

avoided or unimportant until recently.

And in our police departments the narcotics officers are struggling with a "grass" fire of major proportion.

"We're spinning our wheels trying to keep up with the increase in marijuana," said Lt. Gene DeCrona, a 20-year veteran on the force who directs the Los Angeles Police Department's Juvenile Narcotics Section.

From his small office DeCrona confronts all types of youngsters on narcotics charges. He is not impersonal;

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Column 1

from RR files

Youth Marijuana Arrests Spiraling

Continued From Page 1

none of the officers in juvenile "narco" are. They call themselves "social counselors."

Arrests Jump

In 1966 the number of juvenile arrests in Los Angeles for narcotics was 1,964. This jumped to 4,010 in 1967. The number continues to spiral.

There were 540 arrests for the first month of 1968. At this rate there could be 6,500 youths this year with police records for narcotics. That is the population of a small town.

On the West Side, Sgt. W. E. Loeber, 20 years in the police department, nine years in narcotics, cited the same dizzying climb in marijuana use.

In June of last year, Sgt. Dominic Carr, juvenile narcotics officer in the Valley, said that 1,489 children had been arrested from January to April of 1967 for marijuana and other narcotics use. "A projection of that will mean we'll have more than 4,000 for the entire year."

"If that comes true, Los Angeles will be a national disgrace."

Carr's prediction did come true.

None Exempt

No community, school, income, or ethnic group is exempt. Marijuana is found in the side streets of Venice and the mansions of Bel Air; in the washrooms at a bus station or the lawn of a campus.

Do the kids exaggerate their stories about "pot smoking"? Many school officials think so. However, Lt. DeCrona indicated that students and teachers encountered by the narcotics

officials are usually asked, "How many in your school have tried marijuana or use it frequently?" The answers range from 30 per cent to as high as 65 or 70 per cent.

Last fall a group of UCLA psychiatrists asked the seniors at University High School how many of their classmates did they estimate had tried drugs. The answer was "about 75 per cent."

Caldwell Williams, counselor at University High School and one of the founders of the juvenile drug "help" organization, DAWN, gave his opinion that "Well over half of the kids in West Side schools have tried marijuana or some other dangerous drug."

Changed Scene

Where do they get it? In the years before the psychedelic revolution the word "marijuana" conjured visions of smoke-filled dens and "buys" in back alleys. The scene has changed. It is the same dirty, uncultivated weed, encased in a brownish paper, twisted at both ends, but it has moved up the social ladder . . . and travelled down the age level.

Ask almost any junior high or high school youngster in the Greater Los Angeles area if he knows where to get a "joint" (marijuana cigarette). Most of them would know. The youngsters who are "on pot" are usually familiar to their school mates.

In many cases the marijuana user is the marijuana seller. It is one way to make enough profit to continue the habit.

A 19-year-old girl who has been part of the "turned on" drug set in Santa Monica said her boy friend would buy a kilo (about 2 pounds) of "grass" for \$35 in Mexico and divide it into "lids" (cans, selling price about \$10.) From each "lid"

could be rolled as many as 60 "joints."

Not A Game

However, marijuana is not a little game, played among friends "just for kicks." A California manual on "Drug Abuse," published by the State Department of Education, warns that "every citizen who purchases a marijuana cigarette supports the illegal drug traffic."

This is a big-time criminal operation. Federal narcotics agents in Los Angeles say that smugglers bring into California 500 to 1,000 kilos at a time. These are the wholesalers, working strictly for profit . . . big profit. Marijuana is sold and resold six or seven times before it finally reaches the user, at a price of 50 cents to \$1 a "joint."

Federal agents were asked, "How does California rate on the marijuana scale?" The answer was, "California is the source and supplier. The use in this area is four or five times greater than any other part of the country."

Recently a narcotics detective in Dallas, C. D. Asbill, told this writer that the drug users and sellers have "invaded" his city from California. He told about one 21-year-old boy who was making \$2,500 a week selling marijuana on a regular route between Southern California and Texas.

It Grows Wild

In Kansas marijuana grows wild in the summer, but about September, according to a narcotics officer in Kansas City, the suppliers fly to the West Coast to get their "grass."

The great marijuana infection spreads.

Do the young users know the consequences of the marijuana laws?

The California Narcotics Act of 1965 makes the sale. use.

possession, production, and cultivation of marijuana a felony. Conviction of a felony under the marijuana law provides a minimum 1-year prison sentence for the first conviction; minimum 2-year sentence for second conviction and 5 years for the third conviction.

All Rights Lost

A person convicted of a felony loses all civic and political rights upon imprisonment. He cannot vote. He cannot get a government security clearance and in many cases may not be accepted for college entrance.

However, the facts show that the courts have been lenient in cases involving marijuana. Testimony before the California Senate Health and Safety Committee cited that of 300 cases picked up on first offense that went to court, only 9 of these were sent to jail; six of these were under eighteen, and all had previous felony records.

One California Assemblyman, William Campbell, R-50th Dist., emphasizes this gap between the laws and the courts. In a position paper on marijuana he indicates what may spark our state legislature soon: whether to re-write the laws to condone permissiveness by the courts or demand enforcement of the present laws.

Swirling through the "pot



LT. DeCRONA

scene" is a growing controversy. Is it a private matter or one for the laws of society to control? What motivates youngsters to start? Is there evidence to prove it is harmful? Do the laws need changing?

Who are these new users, the flesh and young blood behind the statistics? If we know why they are "blowing pot" will we know how to stop them?

Tuesday: The New Users

THE TEHACHAPI NEWS

RICHARD JOHNSON

WARREN JOHNSON

115 EAST F STREET

ESTABLISHED 1900

TEHACHAPI, CALIFORNIA

October 31, 1968

Mrs. Mervyn Leroy
400 St. Cloud Road
Los Angeles, California 90024

Dear Mrs. Leroy,

Enclosed are a pair of tickets for the Friday, November 22 performance of the CCI Sing Out '68. The Kern Press Club sincerely hopes you and your husband will be able to join us for this "first" in the United States penology.

The 100 member inmate cast is working diligently for this performance, and, of course, are looking forward to it almost breathlessly. For many this will be their first time outside a prison gate, and for many others this will be the last time out in many more years.

I believe you will be astounded with the quality of showmanship, talent and dedication these felons project through their music. As you may know, the men themselves have written many songs. Their choir director, Eddie Mitchell (a three-time loser himself), has written about half a dozen songs. Four of these, I believe, will be showcased on the 22nd. He has written one entitled "Man With a Dream" which he wrote the night of Dr. Martin Luther King's death; another lively tune, "What's So ~~Awful~~ Bad About America" and "Clean Up Your Own Backyard."

The Up With People movement has changed many of the men. Last night I attended the high school graduation at the institution. One of those receiving their diploma was Sing Out member. His case is typical of the change. When arrested he was a member of the notorious San Francisco Hells Angels motorcycle mob. After being involved with Moral Re-Armament for a short time he formally resigned as a member of that club and now takes great pride in the fact that he is the opening soloist of performance. He solos on "The Star Spangled Banner."

Another Negro inmate was such a racist that in Folsom prison he would not speak to his white cellmate for two years. At Tehachapi he got involved with Sing Out "just for something to do." Today he is, in the opinion of Superintendent Lloyd, the most improved model prisoner he has ever seen. He is a soloist in the program and without any formal training does one of the finest jobs on "You'll Never Walk Alone" I have ever heard.

And it goes on and on. Some get much out the program, some do it just to kill time. None, however, deny that it hasn't changed their living and outlook. As you probably know, these men live in a dorm under the honor system without any guards. They run themselves well and it saves California taxpayers \$20,000 annually.

Don't
be

THE TEHACHAPI NEWS

RICHARD JOHNSON

WARREN JOHNSON

115 EAST F STREET

ESTABLISHED 1900

TEHACHAPI, CALIFORNIA

Page 2

The Kern Press Club believes the men of the institution have a message that will do all young people in the world good. When they sing "Freedom Isn't Free" you just know that it isn't free and who can tell better than these men.

For the finale of the program we are inviting all the community Sing Outs from all over to attend and for the "Up With People" number will race down the aisles to the vacant orchestra pit to join the inmates in the song. We believe it will be a spectacular close to a spectacular meeting.

In order to make this a night the men won't soon forget, we are hopeful you can help us by having a Hollywood "name" attend to add just a little frosting to their cake. I know it would mean very much to them and something they can look fondly back on when back in prison.

This is longer than I had intended, so please excuse me. If you need additional tickets or other information, please do not hesitate to call on me.

Sincerely,



Dick Johnson
Co-Publisher



SING OUT '68

*from
old files*

December

Newsletter

DECEMBER 1968

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Editor.

OH JOYUS DAY - OH JOYUS DAY!

The days before that special day are days forgotten,
or days now relived only by bespectacled

antiquarians in dusty tombs of dull and
ancient history. That Day, the beginning of the Christian
Era, was truly a joyus day for all of mankind.

On that day Merciful God sent his beloved Son, Lord
Jesus Christ, to tell men of the glory of Heaven, to preach the
creed of Love, Hope, Faith,

Charity, and to all men good will...

There was rejoicing among those who listened that day so long
ago, and many listened, and there was music in Heaven

on the anniversary of Christs'
birth, and among those listened and the listeners are
legion.

The centuries have added luster to His Holy Word, radiance to
the Goodness and Holiness for which He lived,

and for which He died. The
conquerors and Caesars, the high and the
mighty, have all played their puny parts and have gone their
way to ignominy. Not so the humble
little carpenter of Galilee!

The light of our Saviour glows more brightly today than ever
before. Rejoice this day in the light that
warms your home, and comforts and cheers you throughout the year.

May joy be yours on this truly Joyus-Joyus Day, with best
wishes from the entire cast of Sing Out 68'.

Editor...

The Editor's Notes ...

Thomas Williamson, or "Tom" as his friends called him, was 37 years old when I first met him. He was then working for the education department here at CCI. He had been married two times, been under fire in two wars, and had spent a great deal of his life restlessly roaming about the United States.

Within Tom I found two deep currents which ran simultaneously through Tom's tumultuous life: One was the urge to participate fully in and experience deeply the joys and sorrows of existence; the other was the ability to assess these experiences and record them on the printed page. Tom was truly an individualistic person. For Tom no one else's word or description was good enough. He had to taste, smell, see, and hear each experience for himself. And when he wrote of his experiences he wrote them in a way that the reader could feel himself as a part of the entire story.

Tom worked at writing with a trance-like concentration, and when he wasn't writing he practiced the art of relaxation with an equal amount of dedication. Sometimes he would sit by the hour strumming the blues or jazz on his guitar.

When Tom was approached regarding joining in with our Up With People movement here, he was overjoyed. Tom not only liked all people, but found each one of them overjoyously interesting. He was an excellent talker, and his verbal expressionism was only surpassed by his ability to listen.

Although his dedication to his journalism was a side of Tom which most people didn't see, it was for Tom the most important aspect of his life. Many times he told me that if you ever want to be a top-notch writer, you need a completely unlimited amount of devotion. Tom agreed that for him writing was an arduous task, and required every ounce of his abilities. When either an article or book was in progress

he was totally consumed, and no outside interference of any type could disturb him.

While in the Up With People movement here, Tom worked with an uplifting and exhausting diligence. He wrote all of the articles for the Sing Out section of the institutional newspaper, contributed the greater majority of the fine articles which have graced the pages of this publication previously, and also did a great deal of the groups public relations.

When Tom wasn't writing he was always available to play musical parts which were newly written, or assist one of the musicians with an arrangement. Many times he would be up in the wee hours of the morning working out chords for a new song or instrumental introduction. He told me many times, "it's a tiring pace, but I love every single minute of it."

In July of this year Tom became ill, and was taken to the hospital, for examination. The medical staff here felt that they could not offer him proper medical attention, so quite unhappily he was sent to the hospital unit at San Quentin.

After several weeks we had not heard from Tom, so our Superintendent sent a letter to the medical facility to gain knowledge on Tom's condition. A couple of weeks ago we received word from the medical facility that his ailment has been diagnosed as terminal cancer.

I can only say that for each of us here this was a sharp pain, for he was liked and respected by each one of us.

On November 22nd. we made our first outside appearance in Bakersfield, California, and it was in Tom's behalf that we dedicated the entire performance. Our tribute and Thank You for all of the time and efforts Tom gave to Sing Out 68'

There will be others who will be filling these positions, and just as competently, but nothing can fill the friendship between two people, and Tom was certainly a good friend.

(Editor)

Feature Article ...

I doubt very seriously if there is one member of Sing Out 68' who twenty months ago would have dreamed it possible for the group to perform outside of the institution. On November 22nd. it became a reality, and as I sat on the bus going toward Bakersfield, I couldn't help looking back with a sense of pride and accomplishment.

The performance itself could not be described any other way than a total success from beginning to end. The entire cast was met by a warm, receptive audience, who rose from their chairs many times for standing ovations.

Among the audience were many dignitaries, including State Senator and Mrs. Walter Stiern, Assemblyman and Mrs. Kent Stacey, TV personality Maria Cole, widow of the late, and famous Nat King Cole, and Mrs. Mervyn LeRoy, wife of the famed Hollywood producer-director.

Mrs. LeRoy is a strong driving force in the Los Angeles area Up With People movement. Mrs. Cole was quoted as saying "I am amazed at the professional quality of the original music composed by the inmates, and the singing ability of the group.

One other personality present was Mrs. Sybil Brand, for whom the Sybil Brand Institution for Women in Los Angeles is named. She praised the performance, and stressed that this is the type of activity that could be used to advantage in every penal institution across the nation.

The first feeling from the audience came as Eddie Mitchell sang his original composition "What's So Bad About Feeling So Good About Being An American?" Following this Johnnie Olsen gave a both beautiful and inspirational rendition of "Run And Catch The Wind." After standing to a long standing ovation, Johnny Carter gave his unsurpassable version of "Children Of Peace." John

returned to sing the last verse over, and stood to a second standing ovation.

As half time came the Bakersfield branch of the Coca Cola Bottling Company moved in to do the refreshing. I know there were 89 other men besides myself who really believe that a Coca Cola cup never looked better than it did coming off of the stage.

The second half was opened with the Gettysburg Address, and the Battle Hymn Of The Republic. Following this Eddie Mitchell introduced the following two numbers which were his own original compositions.

Since Friday the 22nd., the day of the performance marked the fifth anniversary of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, the cast of Sing Out 68' gave a rendition of a three-part Memorial Suite. The Suite depicted in song the man who was John Kennedy, the tragedy of his death, and finally the legacy he left behind: "Ask not what your country can do for you, but what you can do for your country?"

Following this was another original composition by Eddie, "Man With A Dream." This was a tribute to the late Dr. Martin Luther King. Both received long hard applause!

Darrel King gave an explosive performance on "You'll Never Walk Alone." and returned to sing the last verse over to a second standing ovation.

Just prior to the concluding number the cast presented Miss Zella Young of Tehachapi a plaque in recognition of her contributions to the group. Another was presented to Bill Thompson, President of the Kern Press Club, the shows sponser. The men of the cast also presented Music Director Eddie Mitchell with a new watch as a Thank You for all of his help.

The two and a half hour show culminated with Sing Out youth from the entire state joining in with a chorus of "Up With People!"

Profile.....

His hands look like those of a laborer as they stretch across the keyboard, but an air-hammer and pick are not their tools. These hands play Stravinski, Pops, Blues, Jazz, and all other forms of music. These talented hands belong to 38 year-old Eddie Mitchell, Music Director of Sing Out 68'.

After first hearing Eddie play one might think he was a graduate of Julliard or one of the great music schools, but he's not, he's a graduate of the California Department of Corrections. For 29 years Eddie has been in and out of California Correctional Centers, and also during this time has become a top-notch, self-taught musician.

Those who live with Eddie may sometimes find his 18 hour per day practice schedule a bit noisey, but to Eddie these practice hours are the breath of life. With a trance-like concentration he will repeat phrases over and over again until they meet with his ridgid requirements. And in the end, no matter what type of music he is working on, the final and end result is a beautiful composition.

Eddie's life began in the Watts area of Los Angeles some 38 years ago. When he was two years old his father was sent to State Prison, and at the age of four his mother passed away. Eddie spent the first sixteen years of his life living on county releif. He was sent to live with his aunt and her husband, but the relationship never seemed quite right to Eddie. It always seemed like he was not welcome. During this time Eddie managed to complete three and a half years of High School before dropping out. Eddie was very unimpressed with school and was far more interested in being like the slick talkers with shiny pointed toed shoes he saw on the street corners. He idolized them. During these three and a half years of High School Eddie spent a great deal of time in and out of

juvenile centers, and meeting people who would help him in the life he was to follow.

Eddie had found a fascination with music at a very early age, and had now progressed far enough to play in bands around his home area. Although Eddie had several day jobs they lasted a very short period of time, and he always went back to the fast night life. It was while working in this night life that Eddie was first introduced to the narcotics. Suffering from a serious dependancy problem, narcotics was the crutch he had been looking for. He began using it in increasing quantities and before he really knew what had happened he was hooked. Heroin was now his entire life.

His newly acquired habit now demanded increasing sums of money, and Eddie's music life could not support it. In 1950, at the age of twenty, Eddie was convicted of forgery and narcotic addiction and was sentenced to the federal pennitentiary. During his stay there he began an extensive formal study of music. For eighteen months he did nothing but study and practice music preparing himself for a good job in the music media.

When released he went back to the night life and began having one great big ball. He also started using narcotics which in 1957 brought Eddie back to prison once again. This time he was placed under the authority of the California Department of Corrections, again being charged with possession and use of narcotics. He spent four and a half years at San Quentin again studying and playing music. Here he was also in the company of a great number of other musicians which helped him along. He started vocal groups, a choir, and instrumental groups, both writing and arranging their-musical scores. During this time he also learned to play several other instruments outside of the piano.

When Eddie went back to society
(Cont. Page 6 Col. 1)

Editorials

by: Cliff Craft

THANKS TEHACHAPI!

On November tenth we were visited by Sing Out Tehachapi. They had come to witness one of our dress rehearsals for the November 22nd. performance. Also, they brought with them refreshments for the group. We would like to say Thanks to all of you for a very pleasant Sunday evening, and also that we all enjoyed the cake as well as the practice.

Also on hand for the get together was Mr. William Thompson, President of the Kern Press Club, and his lovely wife Carolyn. Many of us feel that the success of our group is due in part to the interest shown by the many free people of the surrounding communities, who both feel and believe in what we are doing here at CCI.

MUCHO PRACTICE!

Many nights of the week you can hear the inspirational voices of Sing Out 68' across the institutional grounds. This is due to the fact that we all have been working under full steam preparing for our upcoming performance in Bakersfield California.

We feel very strongly about what we have to say musically, so the many hours of practice (sessions running as long as five hours), come very easily to all of us.

We as a group are very thankful the opportunity has been granted us to "Let Our Voices Be Heard" in Bakersfield on the 22nd. We hope that each and every one of you were there.

KERN SECRETARIES TO CCI

Show time fell upon us again on the evening of November 19th, as the minimum activity building filled with 150 lovely secretaries from the surrounding areas. These fine ladies are all employed by the Kern County School Districts.

We are always ready to perform for groups such as this because it affords us the opportunity to spread "Up With People", and we also feel that there is a need to share with our fellow man what we as a group feel will help our problem stricken society.

Up With People creates hope and strength and understanding which spreads like a virus, and with these ladies I am sure the virus was spread, because many of their smiling faces were at our November 22nd. performance three days later. Thank You for coming, and we hope to see all of you again soon.

PACE VISITS CCI!

On Saturday, November 23rd, the morning after our Bakersfield performance we were graced with a visit from four staff members of Pace Magazine. These youth came to visit us personally as a result of seeing our performance in Bakersfield the night before.

A round table discussion was begun with six or seven members of Sing Out 68', which lasted some four or five hours. I know that each of us there learned a great deal, and it was a beautiful finish to a beautiful weekend.

Earlier this month we received a copy of a newsletter from Sing Out Carolinas, which is located in Charleston, South Carolina. It is an extremely interesting four page publication which contained many articles written by members of their own group.

Thank You very much for including us on your mailing list, and we are looking forward to receiving future issues.

Believe in the better side of men. It is optimism that saves our people. (Ian Maclaren)

PROFILE CONT.

in 1962 he still hadn't given up trying to get ahead the fast way. He still felt he could be a little slicker than the other guy. He was still pursuing the childhood image he had been playing for so long.

This time he managed to stay out for five years, but it was only because luck was with him. He was playing music for a living, using narcotics as heavy as ever, and still trying to fool himself. In 1967 he was again returned to prison on a technical violation of parole, suspicion of using narcotics. He was sent to the California Conservation Center at Susanville, California, and it was there that he was introduced to Up With People and Sing Out.

He had seen the Sing Out 67' cast perform when they toured the institutions and of course he was interested because it was musically orientated and presented him with a challenge. The music director who was at that time working with Sing Out 67' had been a student of Eddie's before and recommended Eddie for the position when he was granted parole.

In November of 1967 Eddie was sent to the California Correctional Institution as Music Director of Sing Out 67'. His work began the moment he arrived, and he still has not stopped working. In the year he has been with the group he has rearranged much of the music, written our instrumental introductions, and contributed the following songs to our Up With People Movement: It's Getting Louder, What's That Sound?, Clean Up Your Own Back Yard, Man With A Dream, What's So Bad About Feeling So Good?, John F. Kennedy Suite, What Will I Tell My Son, and helped with the writing of the Fallen Sparrows.

Eddie has a God-given talent for music, and anyone who has heard or seen our performances will certainly see it immediately. Eddie has contributed an endless amount of time, effort, and talents into making Sing Out 67' & 68' a total success, and for this we are

very thankful.

Some time back Eddie was given a new parole date, and will be leaving here in the next few weeks. When asked about his future plans he said this: "Through this program here I have gained an entirely new outlook on life. I intend to work with the younger youth of the Watts area using a great number of the principles of Up With People. I both know and understand these people and their problems because they are my people and I have experienced their problems. I feel that I can do them a tremendous amount of good, and I feel a moral obligation to work with them. This will be a full time operation."

by: Ken Shoemaker

THANKS!

Our thanks go out this month to Miss Zella Young for her many contributions to Sing Out 68'. She has demonstrated herself to be a true Up With People advocate. Sing Out 68' unanimously says Thank You, and may God Bless you for your help.

MOVING!

Sing Out 68' is presently in the process of moving from Hodder Hall to Willard Hall. Hodder Hall is a 75 man dormitory which developed an unprecedented reputation for being first when Sing Out 68' moved in just nine and a half months ago. Our new home is a fashionable two story building consisting of small and large apartments.

It is felt by all of the members that this move will be of significant value to our Up With People Movement here at the California Correctional Institution at Tehachapi.

On behalf of the entire cast of Sing Out 68' I would like to thank all of the wonderful people who sent us telegrams prior to our performance in Bakersfield. They were a terrific moral booster in those nervous moments.

BEAUTY

A house may be old and shabby,

Sadly in need of repair,

But still be a thing of beauty,

Because Love and Faith are there.

To often we look for beauty,

Only in form and face,

Forgetting it lies within us,

Reflected through charm and grace....

Ken Shoemaker

Sing Out Newsletter

from Box 107-D
Tehachapi, CAL.

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CONSERVATIVE-LIBERAL DIALOGUE II

What's poverty? Who are the poor? Can we do anything about them? Yes, says the author, and comes up with concrete proposals that include variations on the theme of Milton Friedman's negative income tax

Ending the Welfare Mess

ERNEST VAN DEN HAAG

LIBERAL: It is a shame that a country as wealthy as ours—the wealthiest country in the world—allows so many people to live in misery.

CONSERVATIVE: Allows?

L: No, I don't mean the poor volunteer for poverty. They don't want to be poor. And we can and should help them to live better. We must solve the problem of poverty.

C: Don't we spend immense amounts of money doing just that—more than was ever spent before by any country?

L: Not enough; and we spend humiliatingly and bureaucratically. The poor are still there—worse off than ever in the midst of plenty. Nothing we do seems to help.

C: Well, then why do you think spending more would?

L: What else? We must spend more and in new ways.

C: One reason for our failure may be that we have done just what you urge: whenever the old programs did not prove effective enough we added some new ones and spent some additional money. Though there is plenty of fancy rhetoric—"wars" against poverty, etc.—no one has even outlined what specifically and quantitatively is to be achieved!

The result is a wasteful, ineffective hodgepodge of overlapping local, state and federal welfare programs. They support a resentful yet steadily increasing welfare population and a bureaucracy increasing even faster. Actually the poor population is decreasing rapidly; paradoxically, the welfare population is increasing even more rapidly.

L: Surely the poor population is not decreasing? Or is the war on poverty that effective? It was started because the poor population was not decreasing.

C: I doubt that: the size of the group classified as poor has rapidly declined since the turn of the century.



L: Perhaps we were worse off in the nineteenth century. But our problem is now. We have too many poor in the twentieth century.

C: "Too many" implies a comparison to some standard—either the past, or some ideal. Let me consider both. If we follow the present definition of the Social Security Administration, and classify as poor all those families (defined as four persons, in urban areas) receiving (in dollars of 1964 purchasing power) less than \$3,130, a year (or in dollars of 1967 purchasing power, less than \$3,300), we find that at the turn of the century nearly 90 per cent of all families were "poor"; in 1920 about 50 per cent, in 1962 about 20 per cent, in 1966 about 15-16 per cent. In 1967, about 11 per cent—5.3 million families out of 49.8 million (less than 1/10 of all American families) were poor. This is a performance never equalled anywhere, at any time. It is ignored by our intellectuals—perhaps because it was done, in the main, by the free market and not by the government.

L: But what about the remaining 11 per cent of our families who do not live on a decent scale?

C: If poverty were to decrease in the future at the same rate as in the past, there would be no poor left within twenty years.

L: Sounds good. Do you really believe it will happen?

C: No. Poverty will not disappear; and, unfortunately, it will decrease at a slower rate from now on because of two obstacles.

Poverty cannot disappear because the definition of "poor" is neither fixed nor objective. It is odd that liberals don't realize this. They believe there is an objective, absolute and fixed standard of "poverty" although they do not regard other moral ideas as fixed or objective—let alone absolute. They don't even realize that "poverty" is a moral idea. Yet "poverty" is a social evaluation of people's purchasing ability. The evaluation springs from the current middle class scale of living. Any family with an income by more than 2/3 below the average middle class income is "poor." As middle class income rises so does the income that must be received if one is not to be poor. Hence, "the poor ye will always have with you"—by definition: "the poor" are those in the lowest segment of the income distribution.

L: So we may not altogether eliminate poverty. Can nothing be done about it?

C: We can reduce the size of the "poor" group; and the degree of poverty the poor suffer—the gap between them and the lower middle class.

Which is what we have done. I already pointed out the amazing reduction of the proportion of poor people in the population. It is difficult to measure the gap between poor and non-poor at various times. Perhaps it is enough to know that the poorest 11 per cent

of our population—"the poor"—live much better—command much more purchasing power—than 60 per cent of the families in the Soviet Union. Our poorest Negroes command about ten times as much purchasing power as their African contemporaries. (The average Negro commands as much as the average French or Italian worker.)

L: Why then are poor Negroes so unhappy if they are not that poor?

C: They don't identify themselves with Africans—despite all the fantasy talk—or Europeans. They compare themselves with white Americans. And they have less; which, understandably, they resent. Indeed, if there are fewer poor, they resent their poverty more.

L: Can we reduce the number of poor, and their poverty, more than we have?

C: We can. But we cannot hope to make progress as fast as in the past. For one thing the "war against poverty" has created agencies and bureaucrats with a vested interest in the poor—they make their living and derive their power and status from the existence of the poor. They will not let their clientele disappear. Some present poor have a symbiotic interest: it pays more for them to be "poor" than to work. I do not know how important this antagonistic symbiosis is. But in the past no one had an interest in being poor and very few people could gain status, or make a living, by being poverty experts, or bureaucrats. Whereupon poverty rapidly diminished. Now we may get some iatrogenic poverty.

More important than this, the poor who still are poor often are people—unlike those who were poor in the past—whose poverty is not simply explained by remediable external conditions, such as unemployment or lack of skill. They are sometimes unemployable, more often hard to employ, because of physical and psychological defects; others are incapable of acquiring a skill or not "motivated" enough (i.e., unwilling) to do so. This is to be expected. Most of the mobile poor, those who simply lacked opportunities, no longer are poor. We have reached the bottom of the barrel. Many of the families still poor have characteristics which reduce employment and earning ability even when opportunity is present. Finally, unless you leave a sizable difference between the income of the poor through welfare, and the income independently achieved by the non-poor, the latter not only will resent welfare measures—they may give up their efforts to make it on their own.

L: So you would give up in turn?

C: No. I would urge programs that instead of encouraging dependency—poverty as a way of life—would encourage and help people to become independent, to earn their own living.

L: Can that be done? If so, why isn't it being done?

C: It cannot be done with all the poor. But certainly with many with whom no serious attempt is made today. The "war" on poverty has largely turned out to be an attempt to organize the poor as such, to make them a permanent "class conscious" group—which is altogether inconsistent with helping them individually to overcome poverty. The whole philosophy of the war on poverty is, to put it mildly, absurd: 1) our government spends taxpayers' money to create pressure—even riots—against itself and the taxpayers; 2) not only are the poor organized by the government to blackmail it—they are also organized to remain poor. The government does not so much attempt to make it easier for individuals to leave the group, as to make membership less unattractive by giving members the means to exercise pressure on the community and on the government, to get higher assistance payments, various amenities, etc. The poor are given few opportunities and little help to leave poverty behind.

Who Are The Poor?

L: In your view, what should we do instead?

C: Let me first give you an idea of who the poor are.

According to government data and standards, there are (1967) about 5.3 million poor families (about 25.9 million poor persons); 25 per cent of these have family heads who are over 65 years old; 22 per cent are headed by women. The remaining (about) 50 per cent of all poor families have employed family heads, who do not earn enough to get the family above the poverty line. One-third of all poor families are black (a much higher percentage of the black than of the white population).

One other point: 15 per cent of all poor families have five or more children; 40 per cent of all poor persons are under eighteen years of age.

In the light of these data, a satisfactory welfare system must attempt three things which are not always easy to reconcile.

1) We must provide in the simplest

way—with the least administrative cost—for those who cannot provide for themselves and are unlikely ever to be able to, while yet trying to encourage them to do what they can to earn money. Above all, we must try to reduce the number of people in this permanently dependent class.

2) We must persuade poor families not to have more children than rich families do, a) by making contraception easier for them, b) by making it more rewarding to have fewer children and less rewarding to have more.

3) We must help those who work but earn less than they need to go above the poverty level—to earn more by a) up-grading their skills and giving them better opportunities; b) subsidizing them meanwhile in such a way as to encourage them to continue to earn and to increase their earnings. At present, higher earnings—often any earnings—are penalized by deduction of these earnings from the welfare subsidy, sometimes by deductions greater than the earnings. This means that people who can work, but cannot earn much, do better not working. They are helped more if they give up than if they keep trying.

L: The principles are fine. But what do you propose concretely? What will you do about slums, low wages, no jobs, no skills, too many children, too little education, destitute old age? Do you propose a guaranteed annual income? A negative income tax? The government as employer of last resort? Subsidies for businesses to employ "unemployables"?

C: Well, let me start with the group regarded as least promising: families headed by people over sixty-five. Here Milton Friedman's "negative income tax"—a subsidy to those who have less than the minimum income, that decreases with higher income in such a way as not to impair the incentive to earn the higher income—would be appropriate. This subsidy would be given on the mere income and age declaration of the recipient. (Some cases would be investigated as some positive income tax declarations are. But not all.) This would greatly simplify administration.

The main emergency help elderly people need in addition to regular welfare payments is for medical expenses. These are now taken care of by Medicare. Hence I would give this group a subsidy in the form of a "negative income tax"—nothing less and nothing more. No schedule of allowances for this and that. A "block subsidy" in a

form that encourages private earnings and in an amount that makes these desirable, but not indispensable.

L: What about emergencies or special cases?

C: Private charity in the past carried the total burden. I think it is able to help in special cases, and can do so much better than the government. Let me repeat: no schedule of allowances. The negative income tax—i.e. a block subsidy—plus what Medicare, pensions, etc. are already providing.

L: You assume that people over 65 are unlikely to earn money by working?

C: No; they are less likely to be employable than people under 65, but many people in this age bracket can and will work, at least part time. The negative income tax would not reduce incentive.

Minimum Quackery

However, something else does. Elderly people often cannot work as well or as steadily as younger people. Therefore employers will not hire them—at least not at the same wage they pay younger people. Hence, they remain unemployed. This problem can be solved only if, by law a) union contracts would permit the hiring of people over 65 at non-union wages; b) minimum wage laws exempt people over 65 (as well as, for similar reasons, people under twenty). (I would exempt everybody. Together with all leading economists, I regard minimum wages as political quackery, helpful to demagogues, harmful to those allegedly benefited. But each exemption is a step forward. And these are the most essential steps.)

L: The old might then get very low wages; while employers would get high profits from exploiting them. This may even impair the wages now paid to people under sixty-five.

C: I think these fears are groundless. To be sure, wages for less productive workers would be lower. But a low wage is better than none. And employers would not pay the wages they pay more productive workers. Setting the wage higher than the productivity of these workers warrants—as seen by employers who do the hiring—means simply that they won't be hired. (This is what happens now to Negro adolescents, compliments of their friendly liberal patrons.) If the wage seems too low to the employable older workers in question, they won't accept it. They would get a higher subsidy then—but

still have less altogether than they would get if they are employed. Right now they do not have this choice. They simply are compelled to remain unemployed.

L: I don't think the unions will like this anyway.

C: Probably not. They seldom like anything new. I'd be writing by candlelight if we had depended on them. But it won't harm them and they can live with it.

Old people should not be discarded from the productive process and compelled to retire into inactivity and poverty. They should be allowed and encouraged to work and earn to the extent of their inclination and ability—a privilege now given only independent entrepreneurs and professionals, and withheld from workers and employees, largely by their own unions.

L: OK, let's go on to the next group: female family heads, many with five or more children.

C: Such families are usually poor because the father has deserted and does not support them and the mother has to take care of the children and, therefore, can earn only very little money if any. We need answers to two questions: a) what can be done to improve the lot of these families; b) what can be done to discourage other men from deserting and women from being left with their children.

L: Well, do you intend to punish them for bringing children into the world whom they cannot support?

C: If conception were deliberate, or even merely inadvertent, a case for punishment could be made; but it would be hard to inflict any punishment without also punishing the children, which would be unjust.

Most of the women in question do not have their children deliberately. Some don't know how to avoid conception; some don't have the means to do so; some, finally neglect precautions. Very few are deliberate.

The first thing to do, therefore, is to inform them. All non-objecting nubile female welfare clients should be given complete contraceptive information. Secondly, contraceptives should be available for a nominal charge to all welfare clients. Thirdly, they should be impressed with the disadvantages—for all concerned—of having children without having established a stable union with the father. I think these measures would greatly reduce the number of families headed by females and the number of children per family. The re-

maining families without male breadwinners and with many children would be either families in which the breadwinner disappeared for unforeseeable reasons, such as death or illness; or families created by a mother who deliberately had them, counting on the community to support her and her children. There is not much we can do about the first case except try to take care of the bereft family. As for those who deliberately bring children into the world for whom they cannot provide, I think ways can be found to discourage this—without harming the children.

L: Really? Why isn't it done?

C: There is little point worrying about this until we know how much of the problem will disappear once we make information and contraceptive devices easily and fully available.

L: Wouldn't that involve costly medical examinations?

C: They certainly would be less costly than children. Contraceptive loops indeed have to be inserted by physicians.

Where's Daddy?

And only physicians can sterilize. But there is no medical reason for classifying contraceptive pills as prescription drugs except to increase the income of physicians.

L: Aren't there possible dangers and contra-indications?

C: There are. And they might be mentioned on the label. But the dangers are few and less acute than those threatening if a person who should not, eats sugar. Yet we have not made sugar a prescription drug, nor do we even label it "dangerous for diabetics."

L: What would you do with those families who already have many children and no father?

C: Often the father is absent because he could not earn enough to offset the welfare payments that stop with his presence. When there are many children these welfare payments may exceed what he can earn. Such payments should not depend on the absence of a breadwinner. They should supplement the income he can earn.*

As for families actually without a male breadwinner, we must give mothers an incentive, and the opportunity, to work. At present, work would reduce their income—they might earn less than they lose on welfare payments. The

*I should also favor an economic incentive for families to stay together—the opposite of is now done. But this cannot be elaborate

incentive can be provided by reducing welfare payments much less than the income earned, so as to leave a considerable net increase of income, if the mother works.

L: But how can the mother leave her children? To hire someone to take care of them would cost as much as she can earn.

C: Once the youngest child has reached the age of three, even before, baby-sitters may set mothers free for part of the day. Some mothers could be provided with a little instruction—very little is needed—and with rented space. They could be hired then, to take care of the children of other mothers who thus would be freed to work. This may be combined with some elementary instruction of the children.

L: This seems simple and feasible. Why isn't it done?

C: I'm tempted to say *because* it is simple and feasible. In effect, our welfare bureaucracy likes the old ways. And things like "Headstart," useless as far as the evidence goes, but more pretentious and costly, are therefore preferred.

L: What can you do about that?

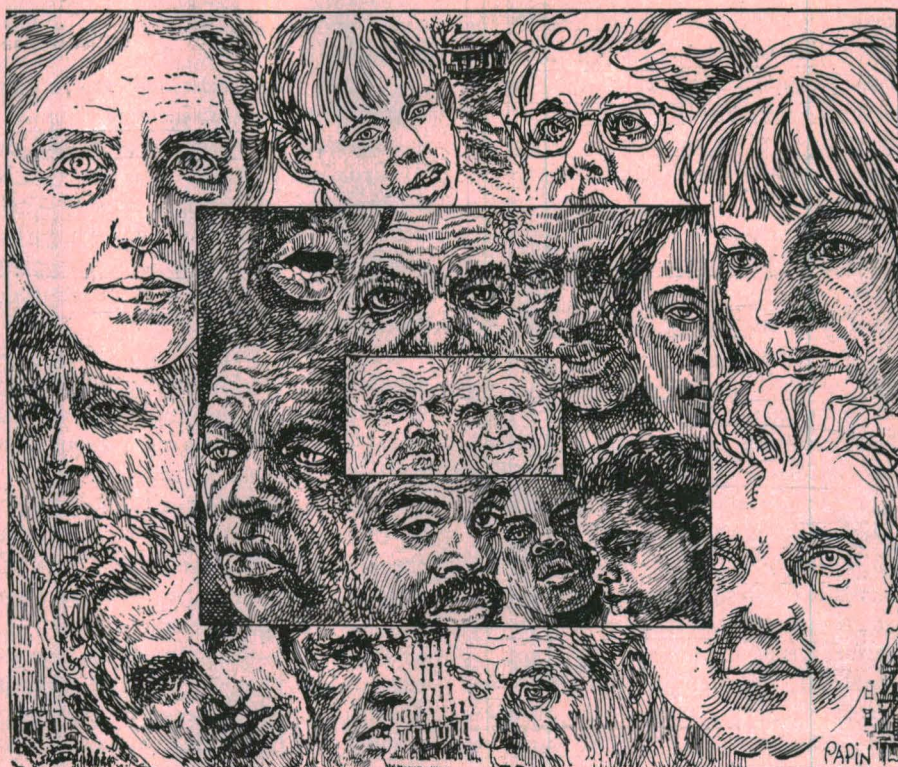
C: A lot. One could require that employable mothers accept jobs and classify them as employable unless there are special circumstances which prevent them from working. However, given incentives, encouragement and opportunities, most women in that situation would prefer to work—if their children are taken care of, and if their net income is increased thereby. Certainly a program to hire welfare mothers to take care of the children of others who are out working or to baby-sit, would easily pay for itself (if it is done informally, locally and without bureaucratic frills).

The Working Poor

L: What about the remaining half—families with a working father unable to raise the family above the poverty line?

C: Here, too, I believe that something like the negative income tax—subsidies to supplement earnings would be best. As earnings increase, such subsidies should diminish finally to zero, but in such a way that there remains a significant net advantage in adding to earnings at all times.

L: Certainly this would be better than the present system. Yet I feel it does not go to the root of the matter. Why do these people earn so little? Why are so many of them unemployed?



C: I do not believe that there is an over-all cause, or solution. Some have low skills; some have big families; some are unproductive; some are not allowed to work where they could (or to acquire skills) by unions and by employers who do their bidding.

L: Why could we not have a system that makes sure that everybody has a minimum decent income? Why do you insist on the piecemeal measures you have outlined, and which—regardless of their merits—do not solve the problem of poverty, of slums, of unemployment, of inferior education?

C: Because there is "a problem of poverty" only in the sense that there are poor people. As soon as you ask: why? you find many problems. The symptoms, but not the causes, can be eliminated by spending money. The causes have far more to do with the way the money is spent and with legislation creating poverty.

L: Laws create poverty? Are you serious?

C: Consider unemployment. It also illustrates the singularity of each, and the relationship among the problems of poverty. Unemployed people can't find jobs—or refuse to take those available (legally they are obliged to take them; but not in practice).

L: You don't mean that the 30 per cent of Negro adolescents at present unemployed—a rate more than double that of whites—simply don't want to work?

C: They do. But not at the jobs avail-

able to them—or at the pay available. Yet these are the only jobs for which they have sufficient skills.

L: Well, shouldn't we do something about these skills then?

C: Many are not capable, others are not willing to acquire skills. This attitude will persist as long as they are made to feel that they have a "right" to better jobs than they have the skill for.

L: But don't you think they are kept out of better jobs by racial discrimination?

C: Certainly some capable people are discriminated against—though not necessarily for racial reasons. And discriminatory practices doubtless played a role in placing American Negroes into their present situation—and in making them the people they are. Our problem is what to do with the presently unemployed adolescents. I think they would gain if they were employed according to their present capacities. This, more than anything, will help them, and make them want to acquire skills.

L: What would you do to employ them?

C: I would not make the government "the employer of last resort." Nobody acquires decent work habits by working for the government.

There are private jobs that are not being filled. And many refuse to do unskilled work for the pay offered—which cannot be raised because they do not produce enough to permit higher pay. Have you ever looked for a handy-

man? Or a Skycap at the airport? The work does not demand much skill. Nor does cleaning, or working as a bellboy, or busboy, or elevator man, or parking lot attendant, or delivery boy; yet applicants are scarce—despite unemployment.

L: So what would you do?

C: Again, I would—along the lines of the negative income tax—subsidize such persons—on condition that they accept jobs at market pay. If they show aptitude and inclination, it would help them to acquire skills at the same time.

L: It has been proposed that employers be subsidized to pay these underskilled and “undermotivated” (i.e. unreliable) employees “normal” wages.

C: That seems a complicated and unsatisfactory thing. They should get the wages the marketplace is willing to pay. If that keeps them poor, they, not the employer, should be subsidized—on condition that they accept the available jobs. At the same time, we ought to make available every opportunity to improve or acquire skills. But this will work only as people acquire work habits and get interested in better jobs.

What Is To Be Done

Legislation is essential 1) to exempt any welfare client from contractually or legally fixed minimum wages—for many remain unemployed because they do not produce enough to make it worth it to the employers to pay them that wage. Yet, unless they can start working, they will never be worth any more to employers. And they will never acquire the habit of working. 2) I would make it legally possible for workers—or agencies on their behalf—to sue unions (as well as employers) for damages if they can show that they were kept out of jobs for which they were qualified because they were not union members. Unions—like employers—will stop discriminating when it costs them money.

L: With all these complications, I don't see why you won't accept Friedman's negative income tax.

C: Let me point out that what I propose is far less complicated than what we have now. It should take the place of the myriad costly and ineffective programs—job corps, poverty projects, etc. etc. Friedman, to be sure, is simpler still. But chances are that the negative income tax would not, as he proposes, take the place of all subsidies now given—from farm programs to aid to dependent children—but be

superimposed. The result would be undesirable.

I think the technique has merit where a) the person receiving a subsidy is employed or seeking employment, or b) cannot work. In these cases it is a simple way of giving a subsidy without bothering about specific, arbitrarily established “needs,” without snooping by social workers, and without reducing the incentive to work.

But if you were to give that subsidy without establishing willingness to be employed, or unemployability, you might end up subsidizing persons willfully idle, such as the hippies.

L: What's so bad about that? It might be cheaper to do so than to do all the checking otherwise required. Further, they will soon prefer to increase their earnings and go to work.

C: Perhaps so—now. But if the knowledge spreads that you can live without working, at the expense of the community, and if the ideology which pronounces it somehow morally superior not to earn money also spreads, then the number of “hippies” will greatly increase and employed workers will have to bear a heavier burden. The idle will insist on higher subsidies. The working population will want to throw out all welfare provisions. The government, to keep everybody's vote, will probably resort to inflation—and we will be in a Uruguayan or at best English mess.

L: So you reject the over-all negative income tax—but want to use the technique for selected groups?

C: Right. Specifically for those willing to be employed at market wages, and for those who are incapacitated.

L: What about other evils connected with poverty such as slums, or bad education?

C: Neither is subject to over-all solutions. Those that have been tried—public housing, urban renewal—have made things worse.

Slums—deteriorated or overcrowded housing—might be improved by a variety of local activities, not by any federal subsidy, which merely has created new slums. The whole housing problem is created by the government. Housing codes and protected union-activity make building so expensive that slums result.

Education—which is quite often terrible in our major cities—does not become better by spending more money. Nor have programs such as Headstart helped. A wider use of the Montessori method might help. Better education of

teachers—essentially getting them out of schools of education—might help. “Privatization” of the schools—such as Milton Friedman has proposed—is likely to be the ultimate solution. The widespread introduction of “track” systems might help, meanwhile.

L: Quite a program! And it seems rather slapdash.

C: Yes, it would require much more elaborate presentation. But I want to draw your attention to the fact that the needed changes are not financial or over-all measures but rather internal reforms.

L: Can I get you to summarize the proposals emerging from our meandering conversation?

Mr. C Sums Up

C: OK. My proposals are:

1) to make it easier for people a) to have fewer children (make contraceptives available), b) not to desert them (give subsidies not to dependent children but to families), c) to encourage and enable mothers to work (by incentive subsidies and arrangements for their children);

2) to give old or incapacitated people a block subsidy upon their declaration of (insufficient) income, and reduce the subsidy in proportion to their income from other sources, in such a way that they retain an incentive to earn that income;

3) to give a block subsidy in similar ways to employed people who earn too little;

4) to give such a subsidy to idle but employable people who would earn too little on condition that they accept jobs at market wages;

5) to introduce legislation to exempt categories of workers from contractual or legal minimum pay.

I would modify the “negative income tax” by adding to the income declaration the condition that employment at market wages must be sought and accepted by people not employed or incapacitated.

6) I would eliminate most of the present multitude of poverty programs and change the emphasis from helping the poor to become a pressure group that extorts money from those who work, to helping them to work themselves.

My proposals will not solve all problems. But they will improve the situation for all concerned—the poor, the welfare clients, the unemployed, the taxpayers and the children. □

LAT 1968

Hoodlums Kill Dream of Black Capitalism

First All-Negro Venture in Delaware Broken by Vandalism, Rowdy Behavior

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP) — Delaware's first venture in black capitalism has failed — killed after one year by hoodlums and fear.

Harry H. Young Jr., a 42-year-old high school biology teacher, said Friday his dream of making it as a Negro businessman in a Negro neighborhood vanished in a pile of broken windows and a bath of red ink.

"I'm closing down the entire shopping center," Young told a newsman. "It's all over. There's no other way. The insurance was canceled after the place was broken into the 16th time in one year."

The 10-store center—first in Delaware financed, owned and managed by Negroes—opened Feb. 8, 1968, after Young and three partners, one a Methodist minister, took over a \$110,000 mortgage

from the previous white owners.

"We never got fully occupied," said Young. "The residents wanted to help, but young hoodlums, most of them under 18, just wouldn't give us a break. They pushed and shoved customers, and broke into their cars."

Police said they tried hard to keep the neighborhood peaceful and blamed a lack of recreational facilities for problems that

created teen-age hangouts in the center.

The Rev. Maurice J. Moyer, pastor of a Presbyterian Church across the road from the center, said, "It is pretty sad that a person should be plagued out of business, especially a man who went into it to better the community and give employment."

"The same boys who continually caused trouble are the ones who refuse all decent behavior, discipline or decorum, and the moment anyone tries to impose restraints, they start yelling about taking away their rights."

Only four stores are still open — and Young operates two of them, a grocery and a drugstore.

Find out if your feet prefer Standard Shoes

We have hundreds of shoe styles for men, women & children, all at cut prices & all on display. Walk your feet along our aisles & see which shoes they stop at.

how
feet
files



PRESERVATION COPY

Memorandum

To : Governor Reagan

Date

February 18, 1969

From : Program Development Unit

Subject:

Tehachapi Prison
Sing Out Group

As you will recall, you wrote a letter to Eddie Mitchell, the inmate leader of the Tehachapi Prison Sing Out group, following your comments about the group at the Prayer Breakfast. We followed up your letter by sending the tape of your remarks to Eddie so that the entire group could hear them.

The Kern County Press Club, working with various folks involved, is now having a set of LP's made of the group's first "outside the walls" conference which took place last November. The LP will include the entire Sing Out performance as well as the master of ceremony's opening remarks which included a message from you.

In addition, we would like to include your actual recorded comments on the group, their accomplishments, etc., as you so eloquently put it at the Prayer Breakfast.

Unfortunately, the quality of the tape of the Prayer Breakfast comments is not of broadcast nor reproduction quality. (among other things, Art's recorder apparently acted like a radio receiver and picked up and recorded - in addition to your comments - the dispatcher from a local cab company.)

Would you be willing to take a couple of minutes to sit down with a tape recorder in your office and express yourself on this whole Sing Out concept - with special emphasis on this group within the prison - as you did at the Prayer Breakfast?

If so, you might also want to include some comment on the type of thing which I think moved us all as we read the attached Sing Out Newsletter. We understand that these records will be given pretty extensive distribution and will be made available to the members of the Tehachapi Sing Out group, to members of Congress, J. Edgar Hoover, a Mr. Alexander, who is the director of the federal prisons, etc.

We have one whole side of a 33 1/3 LP available to us if we want it. If you like the idea, we will coordinate through Pat Gayman to work out scheduling problems, etc.

Historical File

cc: Rus Walton

COPY - SEE ARCHIVIST FOR ORIGINAL

Name Philip Scalice
Box No. B-12328 North, Soledad
Date June 18, 1969

Governor Ronald Reagan
California State Capitol
Sacramento, California

Dear Sir:

I am an inmate in a California prison who will soon leave here on parole. While in prison I made these observations.

1. Life in prison is too soft. If I knew that if I committed a crime I would be severely punished, I would not commit such a crime. Here we complain if our technicalor-cinemiscope movies aren't good twice a week, or if our particular club's banquet isn't having steak on the menu.

2. I am all for your "budget cuts", but I don't think the people in the Department of Corrections are cutting in the right places. They are eliminating some of our vocational training shops which I feel are excellent, but they continue to buy us tobacco, movies, elaborate sports equipment, movies etc.

3. The Adult Authority Parole Board is not as efficient as would be an individual board at each prison, who could recommend parole and have it then approved in Sacramento. A board at each prison could better observe inmates

Respectfully Yours, Philip Scalice

from RR files

Boston Herald-Traveler
Welfare Group Told
12/5/69
U. S. Society 'Corrupt'

HT Staff Reporter

Delegates to the Massachusetts Conference on Social Welfare were urged last night to "tear down this society" and build a new one.

America is "a society of death," dinner speaker Dr. Andrew Billingsley, assistant chancellor at the University of California in Berkeley, told an audience of 700.

Dr. Billingsley, author of the book, "Black Families in White America," charged this nation is riddled with racism, militarism, bureaucracy, colonialism and crass commercial materialism.

"IT IS OUR responsibility," he said, "to tear down this society. It is corrupt. It is decadent. It is dying. It is our responsibility to tear it down and build a new society."

Billingsley suggested the nation should learn from the blacks "what verve, what life, what vitality they have to offer this society."

Earlier, a group of delegates to the conference picketed and boycotted the dinner in protest of its \$7.50 price.

"\$7.50 feeds a welfare family of 4 for three days," read placards carried at the entrances to the ballroom of the Statler Hilton Hotel.

During the final business session of the conference, a splinter group attempted to throw a monkey wrench into the election proceedings by presenting a last-minute slate of candidates.

When Conference President Benjamin B. Rosenberg tried to bar the action he was overruled by a 103-86 vote of the delegates—who then proceeded to vote in the original slate of candidates with little opposition.

ELECTED PRESIDENT for the coming year was Robert Perlman of Brandeis University. Mrs. Gregory Rochlin of the Massachusetts Committee on Children and Youth was named vice president. Seventeen other officers were elected.

The rival slate had proposed Rev. Henry Wiesbauer, chaplain of Westboro State Hospital, for president and Edward Haynard, supervisor of the Division of Child Guardianship in Lawrence, for vice president.

Resolutions passed during the final business session included one supporting the proposed \$3,500 guaranteed minimum income for a family of four; a protest against President Nixon's work-related provisions in his welfare proposals; and a condemnation of "racism . . . prevalent in our American society."

Aug. 1, 1970

Carlyle

Here are some of the more flagrant examples of welfare abuses you requested:

Case A (you know who) --

He's a \$20,640-a-year government official. His wife is a \$14,556 a-year government employee too. Between them, they earn more than \$35,000 a year.

They get welfare checks ~~from~~ providing \$15 a month for incidental needs and "treats" for their mentally retarded, 32-year-old son who lives in a nearby convalescent home. Their son gets from welfare about \$420 a month under AID TO TOTALLY DISABLED (ATD) for his other case expenses, under his name.

Under ATD, a child can reach the age of responsibility for the purpose of receiving ~~ATD~~ ATD at the age of 18 when he is considered an "emancipated ~~xx~~ minor" and is eligible for welfare -- regardless of his parents' income.

Case B --

A retired colonel with a full-time job and his wife ~~who~~ who is a business executive have a mentally retarded daughter. They formally received \$148 a month (before Reagan cut the amount to \$98) for caring for the daughter at home. The welfare grant is for her "room and board."

Case C -- A doctor and his wife ~~formerly~~ formerly received \$148 a month ~~for~~ \$87 for room and board, and \$61 for spending money) for caring for their "incapacitated" daughter at their own home. Now the amount has been cut to \$98 a month by Reagan. Now she is ~~out~~ out of the home and is being housed in a boarding care home. She gets \$226 (\$210 for boarding care ~~plus~~ \$16 for spending money.) Last summer the doctor and his wife went to a resort ~~vacation~~ for most of the summer. Before they left, they deposited their daughter in a boarding care home for which the taxpayers paid \$226 a month.

Case D --

A father has more than \$900 a month in take-home pay. His wife formerly received \$296 a month for taking care of their two retarded boys. Reagan cut the amount to \$98 each (\$196 a month total). This for "sleeping and eating" in their own home.

Insiders tell K.W. Lee that at least four social workers ~~are on welfare~~ who each earn more than \$10,000 a year are on welfare under AID ~~to~~ *For* DEPENDENT CHILDREN (AFDC). These welfare workers draw monthly welfare payments plus food stamps and free medical and dental coverage. One of them obtained a college degree while on welfare and became a social worker 18 months ago. She has two children and has been promoted to a higher rank with an annual salary of \$10,344.

Some construction workers earn \$10,000 to \$12,000 during the construction season. Then, when laid off, they rush to collect welfare in addition to unemployment compensation payments.

A stepfather with \$1,000 monthly income does not have to pay a penny to support his, say, five unadopted stepchildren. The taxpayers pick up a monthly payments of \$300 for the children under ~~AFDC~~ AFDC.

MARS (Men assuming the Role of Spouse) who may already be married with a wife and children living elsewhere -- only needs to pay his "room and board" while living with a welfare mother and her children.

A 23-year-old mother ~~xxx~~ lived with two MARS since she divorced her first and only husband. The first MARS was a 17-year-old juvenile on probation. She was 21. When her mother called the welfare department about the situation, she was told, "That will make a man out of him." He's in prison serving a term for robbery. She has a baby by him. Her present MARS is a 30-year-old man who has lived with three different women or wives.

A 32-year-old divorcee with two kids gets a \$28 pay raise to \$584 a month and buys a 1965 car with her \$43-per-month payments. These two changes in her life boost her welfare eligibility from \$167 to a full grant of \$172 a month. (Under the work incentive provisions of an amendment to the Social Security Act, a working mother can exempt the first \$30 of her salary, plus one-third of the remainder in calculating welfare eligibility.) Her gross salary is more than \$7,000 this year and with welfare and other federally subsidized help she can boost that to the equivalent of a \$10,000 to \$11,000 a year income.

Under present federal law, it is legal for a \$10,000-a-year working welfare mother to live with a \$10,000-a-year working MARS, while collecting welfare payments plus bonus food stamps and medical and dental care.

Able-bodied hippies are classified as "socially unemployables" under the county-financed General Assistance program. They get welfare payments plus food stamps.

Pete

Case Histories Of Welfare Abuse

Alameda County's welfare program is huge, complex and growing. Most of its great expenditure and effort goes to aid thousands of deserving needy.

But within the system are glaring instances of abuse and fraud which deprive the truly needy, waste tax dollars and distort the goals of the program.

This is the third in a series of reports disclosing some of the hard-to-believe practices in Alameda County today.

By LLOYD BOLES
Tribune Staff Writer

Various welfare rights organizations, "hunger" coalitions, the government-subsidized Legal Aid Society and others are accusing Alameda County of allowing many recipient families to go hungry because of administrative disinterest or incompetence.

But there is little criticism of the fact that foreign nationals alight in the county and almost immediately go on aid.

There is little criticism of the fact that of about 150 legal abortions under the new state law) being performed in Alameda County each month—one third of them are paid for with Medi-Cal cards issued by the Alameda County Welfare Office at a cost ranging from \$300 to \$800 each.

—That foreign nationals avail themselves of the free abortions;

—That young girls fly to Oakland from all over the nation for what the social workers call "TAs" — therapeutic abortions;

—That one girl, a Mills College student, flew in from a European vacation, got her medi-Cal card one day, had her abortion two days later — and on the fourth day flew back to Paris.

The money it's costing the state and county to finance these abortions alone could pay for hot lunches for every grammar school student in Oakland," declared one highly placed welfare official.

In the City of Berkeley, according to an official but still

See Back Page, Col. 2

Continued from Page 1

secret study, where some students, hordes of street people, hippies and other wanderers march to the local welfare office demanding more food stamps, more general assistance aid—and harass landlords for half rent or no rent at all—a naked statistic is impressive:

The Berkeley Police Department made 972 arrests of suspected narcotics law violators during the first seven and one-half months of this year—and 36 per cent of those arrested were on welfare.

Thirty-two per cent of those arrested were 18, 19, and 20 years old. Those arrested who were drawing assistance ranged in ages from 1 to 25.

"There's only one conclusion to be drawn from these statistics," said Alameda County Sheriff Frank I. Madigan. "It's what law enforcement people have believed for some time — the welfare department is, perhaps inadvertently, subsidizing to a

large extent drug traffic and addiction among the young people of Berkeley."

The same report shows that there are 3,000 single persons — male and female — on the food stamp program in the Berkeley office alone. The average age is around 20.

One of the growing welfare trends, perhaps indicating the increasing affluence among some of the poor, is "vacation relief."

While various militant organizations harangue the welfare administration about the lack of funds for food and clothing for recipients, scores of recipients each year take out of town vacations — and

their welfare checks follow them.

That is, the recipient takes a vacation to Florida, or Louisiana, or Texas, or New York, or Hawaii — and sometimes to Europe. The welfare department forwards him his check until he returns home.

"This is permissible," said a welfare office spokesman,

"so long as the recipient expresses no intent to reside in a state other than California."

Many of these simply go to San Diego, or Sacramento for the summer to visit relatives, or for "health reasons," he said.

"Yes," he said, "we have had them go to Europe — but that's very rare."

In any event their checks are among the 100,000 monthly mailings of the welfare department.

He said that generally if a recipient is gone beyond 30 days outside the state "we send them a letter requesting that they go in the other state's welfare office and seek assistance."

"But so long as they claim residence in the county — and we have to take their word for it — there is little we can do but send them their checks."

Because there are no uniform identification procedures either in California or other states, (fingerprinting and photographing of recipients

is forbidden), recipients go on aid in other jurisdictions "without our knowledge," said the spokesman. "Just alter your name a little — or assume a different one — and zoom! You're in."

(The U.S. Supreme Court has abolished all state residency requirements, thus permitting instant eligibility in any state.)

The official allowed it wouldn't be difficult at all for an Alameda County recipient to spend the winter in Florida and the summer in California — drawing welfare checks from both jurisdictions.

"Of course," he added, "this would require a little lying."

The Tribune has learned that one county recipient has been on "vacation" for at least six months in another state. The welfare warrants are sent to her Oakland home where her daughter, also a recipient, simply converts them into postal money orders which are mailed to the moth-

er.

Since the U.S. Supreme Court abolished residency requirements thousands of out of state families have "transferred" into California where the benefits are greater than many other states. And the county relief roll balloons.

Not all "transfers" into California are needy U.S. citizens.

An ever-increasing number of aliens are flocking to California, many to Alameda County and, despite the fact that they are supposed to be sponsored by financially responsible friends or relatives, they end up on the local welfare rolls.

Two years ago an elderly Mexican woman flew into Oakland from Mexico City. She purportedly was sponsored by her daughter and her son-in-law, both working and with a combined monthly income in excess of \$1,200.

Three days after she got here a local charitable organization furnished her apart-

ment. On the fourth day she received a welfare warrant from Alameda County in the amount of \$193. She also has a Medi-Cal card (which entitles her to full medical coverage, free) and receives food stamps regularly.

Not long ago a young pregnant Saigon woman with a student visa flew into Oakland. In a few months she went to Highland Hospital to have her child at county expense. Then she was placed on welfare.

A Fiji Islands couple — the wife pregnant — flew into San Francisco. The wife ended up at Highland Hospital where premature twins were delivered. Extraordinary medical services for one month for the children and mother cost the county and state (the state pays part of the cost) \$3,000. The couple has applied for welfare, says a hospital spokesman, and probably will get it.

Next: Who runs the welfare department?

350
1050
46200

Dual Pay Status Persists As Welfare Rolls Expand

By LLOYD BOLES
Tribune Staff Writer

Last May The Tribune disclosed exclusively there were hundreds of persons employed full time in both private industry and government who were at the same time drawing welfare checks.

The information stunned the Alameda County Board of Supervisors. Not one of them had been aware of this. Neither was the governor of the State of California. Nor did any legislator admit knowledge of how widespread the practice is.

Top administrators of the local welfare department were aware of the potential. But Welfare Director Ilrayr Terzian didn't know the extent.

Supervisors ordered Terzian to make a survey. The survey revealed that there were 3,559 persons working full time in public and private employment who regularly took home welfare checks ranging upward of \$300. In most instances the payments were perfectly legal under welfare laws and administrative rules.

Of these 3,559, more than 200 were employed by Alameda County itself. Most of them drew Aid to Families With Dependent Children (AFDC) grants. But a few, such as a senior social worker with an annual income of nearly \$14,000, were in other aid categories.

The \$14,000 - a - year social worker, placed on aid by a colleague in direct violation of

Alameda County's welfare program is huge, complex and growing. Most of its great expenditure and effort goes to aid thousands of deserving needy.

But within the system are glaring instances of abuse and fraud which deprive the truly needy, waste tax dollars and distort the goals of the program.

This is the second in a series of reports disclosing some of the hard-to-believe practices in Alameda County today.

at least two departmental regulations; still receives welfare assistance.

Of the more than 200 county employees with dual income status, 21 of them, the welfare director told the supervisors at the time, were in his own department.

The welfare load in the county is up — and growing fast — and Terzian thinks that the 3,559 figure may now be up one or two per cent. An informed welfare department source estimates, however, the number now exceeds 4,000.

The Tribune has learned that the number of welfare department employees alone drawing aid has tripled since last May, from 21 to about 60.

Practically all the employed recipients are on aid legally, permitted the dual status by 1967 amendments to welfare legislation.

The key is "exempted income." The theory of exempted income was a good one: encourage an AFDC mother—or father—to get a job so the recipient can get off

welfare. Don't penalize a working parent by reducing the amount of earned income from the welfare grant. But provide an incentive for working by exempting a portion of that income so the recipient will earn at least slightly more than his or her grant.

For example: if a woman got a \$300-a-month grant there was little incentive for her to go out and find a job that paid the same wage.

Congress apparently failed to note a flaw in the law: it placed no maximum on her income. Nor did it limit to a reasonable figure the exemptions themselves.

How does it work? An example: an AFDC mother with three children is getting \$221 monthly aid. She gets a job in private industry that pays \$600 a month.

The welfare worker then applies the federal formula. The first \$30 of the \$600 comes off the top; the balance is then arbitrarily reduced by one third; from the remainder de-

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Continued from Page 1

duct the costs of baby sitting, transportation (includes car payments), union dues, all taxes and a "work incentive" \$25 cost for miscellaneous expenses.

If the exemptions and deductions are equal to the entire amount—\$600—then the "income" is reduced to zero and the newly-employed worker is still entitled to the full grant. Tax free. Her combined income then becomes \$821 a month. Additionally, and this is equal to around \$100 a month to many AFDC families, she gets a Medi-Cal card authorizing almost unlimited medical, dental and psychiatric care from the physician of her choice. Add food stamps to this. In many cases the recipients live in subsidized housing.

Thus it becomes possible for one county resident earning \$16,800 a year to exempt his income to a point where he remained on aid. And Medi-Cal. And received food stamps.

The welfare director admits that such a person exists on the county relief rolls—or at

least was on aid during the summer. He refuses, however, to discuss the reasons for this case or whether the person remains on welfare today.

Confided a former \$800-a-month social worker:

"Much to my chagrin I found that an increasing number of my clients, using the exempted income rule, were making more money than I was. One of my clients (who worked in one of the Oakland poverty agencies) grossed almost exactly what I did but after we got through with this \$30 and a third business and deducted all the client's work expenses the \$800 monthly income has been exempted down to \$10. This meant the client got a \$155 grant in addition to the \$800 a month salary."

Next: Government-financed abortions.

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Welfare Fraud, Waste Revealed

Oakland
trib 9.27.76

Alameda County's welfare program is huge, complex and growing. Most of its great expenditure and effort goes to aid thousands of deserving needy.

But within the system are glaring instances of abuse and fraud which deprive the truly needy, waste tax dollars and distort the goals of the program.

This is the first of a series of reports disclosing some of the hard-to-believe practices in Alameda County today.

By LLOYD BOLES
Tribune Staff Writer

Alameda County's welfare budget is up \$20 million over last year, jumping to \$134.5 million.

—While a woman who owns an \$88,000 apartment house is drawing aid.

Sixty-seven cents of every tax dollar in the county is spent on public assistance.

—While a county welfare worker terminated his job, took a Hawaiian vacation — and then returned to go on welfare.

The welfare department overspent its budget by \$6.6 million last year — and in the first month of the new fiscal year the department was already over its budget by \$300,000.

—While a \$12,000-a-year professional football player's wife and child are drawing Alameda County aid.

County taxpayers cry out against an unprecedented 67 cent basic county tax rate hike this year.

—While an Oakland resident with a \$16,-

800-a-year income draws a monthly welfare check, legally.

Welfare recipients by the thousands here protest that runaway inflation — uncompensated by a cost of living increase in their grants — is sending their children to bed hungry at night.

—While foreign nationals arriving in Alameda County are being placed on welfare almost immediately.

Alameda County supervisors express frustration as the welfare load swells.

—While some county-employed social workers in Berkeley conduct seminars among students and street people on how to cheat legally and illegally on welfare.

Alameda County spends \$161.7 million a year for all public assistance. Or \$13.4 million a month. Or \$450,000 a day.

— While scores of county welfare recipients annually hie off for vacations in other states — even Europe — and their welfare checks follow them.

Alameda County courts, the sheriff's office, the probation department — bogged down with a staggering criminal caseload — protest vigorously that their slice of the county budget is only 11.9 per cent.

—While more than one third of those arrested on suspicion of narcotics violations in Berkeley for the first seven and a half months of this year were on welfare.

The U.S. Supreme Court hands down decisions, implemented by local Federal District Courts, which the courts say are designed to preserve the constitutional rights of welfare recipients.

—While the results are sometimes strange: The welfare department terminates aid to an Oakland woman who obtained aid claiming she was pregnant; the court decision reinstates her — although by her own calculations she is now 15 months pregnant and hasn't delivered yet.

The county supervisors and the welfare administration blame liberalized state and federal relief laws for their welfare woes.

—While a female county social worker puts up a large sign on her desk containing a four letter word which says: "—The County." And she goes undisciplined.

—While a few social workers and other welfare department personnel place themselves and their friends on aid — sometimes legally and sometimes fraudulently.

—While 29 social workers thumb their noses at their boss when he demands information about their recipient caseloads. And they receive minor suspensions.

The Alameda County Superior Court bench is demanding more judges and more courtrooms to cope with the burgeoning caseload. The board of supervisors drastically cut back expansion of many projects and facilities because of last year's \$6.6 million welfare overspend.

—While an increasing number of judges are allowing hundreds of divorced wives a year to waive alimony — thus throwing them onto the welfare rolls.

And the welfare spiral here — across the state and throughout the nation — forges upward, fed by a recession, strikes, widespread unemployment, the Congress and high court rulings. It seems fostered also by some welfare officials and workers and some recipients who may feel the horn of plenty has no bottom.

Next: Welfare for the employed.

Mulford Asks Probe

Of Welfare

Editorial 9.29.70
Assemblyman Don Mulford, R-Oakland, has called for a three-pronged investigation into the continuing allegations of fraud within the welfare system of Alameda County and the rest of California.

Speaking before the Berkeley Hi-12 Club in Berkeley yesterday, Mulford, chairman of the Assembly majority caucus, said, "My concern is the public reaction to charges of welfare fraud may cause those who truly need assistance to suffer.

"Those who are genuinely in need are being jeopardized by those who are allegedly misusing welfare funds. We must see that those who need assistance get it but we must act quickly and positively to cut out the welfare chiselers.

The veteran Oakland legislator said he had requested John G. Veneman, undersecretary of Health, Education and Welfare, to send a team of federal investigators to Oakland to look into reports of welfare fraud.

"Having worked with Jack Veneman when he was a California assemblyman, I feel certain that he will respond favorably to my request. Because he has served as a county supervisor and a legislator he knows the particular problems we in California face with respect to welfare.

"I am asking that his investigators look into charges that federal laws and guidelines are partially responsible for the alleged misuse of welfare funds. It is my hope that corrective legislation, if needed, can then be introduced in the Congress.

"I am also asking Assemblyman Gordon Duffy, R-Hanford, chairman of the Assembly Health and Welfare Committee, to investigate these charges as they pertain to state laws and administrative guidelines.

"In addition," said Mulford, "following the election Nov. 3 I intend to go to Washington, D.C., personally to meet with Robert H. Finch, special counselor to President Nixon, in order to discuss the entire welfare question in California."

Staggering Cost of Welfare

9.30.76
By ILQYD BOLES

Tribune Staff Writer

Alameda County runs one of the largest welfare operations, per capita, in the nation.

Its welfare department budget alone — some \$134.5 million in salaries and aid — is close to the total state budget in some states.

With its multi-million dollar headquarters on lower Broadway, its six branch offices scattered around the county, its huge fleet of cars, its \$6,000 a month postage bill, its \$24,000-a-month telephone bill—it is most impressive. And it's virtually autonomous.

The county pays its boss, Hrayr Terzian, his two chief assistants, the numerous division chiefs, supervisors, clerks, bookkeepers, secretaries and a host of eligibility

Alameda County's welfare program is huge, complex and growing. Most of its great expenditure and effort goes to aid thousands of deserving needy.

But within the system are glaring instances of abuse and fraud which deprive the truly needy, waste tax dollars and distort the goals of the program.

This is a fourth report disclosing some hard-to-believe practices in Alameda County today.

technicians and social workers some \$24 million annually. The office has some 1,800 employees. The budget calls for 2,005.

Terzian's office ministers to the needs of more than 100,000 welfare recipients — about 1 out of 10 county residents.

The office is so large — one county supervisor calls it an "empire" — that it would like

to have its own planning director and staff — an efficient, highly technical task force which would, among other things, plan ways to expand the facilities and to find means to avail the county of additional federal and state aid funding.

Terzian is a 50-year-old, career county servant who served most of his time in the

county probation department. Philosophically, he's on the liberal side. He has a wealth of compassion for his fellow man.

He's extremely bright. He expresses himself carefully, precisely. His eyes are dark and piercing. He proudly says he is the product of an Armenian ghetto and on the walls of his office hangs a newspaper story about a poverty stricken Armenian boy who made good—himself.

His hair is graying rapidly and he lives a harried existence.

He's got his headaches.

He and his staff seemingly never catch up with the multitudinous court decisions, state and congressional legislative changes, the nightmares of directives from the U.S. De-

partment of Health, Education and Welfare and the State Department of Social Welfare which alter, twist, expand, reduce, amend and reverse thousands of extant regulations involving the dispensing of welfare benefits.

It is not unusual for one state agency alone—the State Department of Social Welfare—to send Terzian a set of regulations preempting earlier regulations—and then within a few hours of the same day cancel these rules with a new set.

"But if you think the rat race with regulations is mind boggling," Terzian said one day, "you should listen to the personnel problems."

Like an iceberg, most of the welfare department's person-

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Continued from Page 1

nel problems are submerged in bureaucratic secrecy. Even when some workers abuse their positions of trust to defraud the county of money, other workers cover up for them.

Terzian admits that a large segment of his huge social worker staff — many of them among the 600 members of the social workers union — are openly defiant.

"Many of them are total advocates of their clients and run their caseloads like their own personal fiefdoms, adopting their own rules of procedure," said Terzian, "sometimes at greater expense to the taxpayers. Of course, we try to discourage this."

Several veteran social workers, admittedly of the "old school," told The Tribune:

Some of the new social workers coming out of the various schools of social welfare in the past six years are an odd breed of cat. They're really the New Left, imbued with a peculiar philosophy which says, 'Damn the Establishment, Damn the taxpayers . . . Forward with the new social revolution.'

"They're anti-war, anti-military, anti-morality, anti-government, anti-church and anti-law enforcement.

"The odd breed — we see them not only in legitimate union picket lines: we see them side-by-side with militants at U.C. confrontations, picketing troops trains and ammunition depots, marching arm and arm with Black Panthers, in the front lines of anti-war moratoriums and

hurling epithets at police during induction center fighting. And one we saw carrying the Viet Cong flag on high during the People's Park demonstrations.

"For most of us social workers — not just the oldtimers but many new ones too — their antics are not only embarrassing, but destructive of morale in our own department. Our hearts are sick.

"These workers are supposed to import dignity, and example, and hope and service to their clients. But unfortunately some of these workers are imposing their own brand of gloom on some of their very poor, very naive and very impressionable clients.

"And it's the clients, led to believe that the county, the state and the government are purposely depriving them of their 'fair share' of the wealth, who suffer.

"And we are the 'squares' when we attempt to reason with their philosophy. But some of them just laugh it off. Others ignore us. Some put up nasty signs to show their defiance."

One such sign was put up in the Berkeley welfare office by a female worker. The sign said, omitting the four-letter word:

" . . . The County."

A supervisor soon ordered it down. The worker who erected it went undisciplined.

No other county department permits the number and type of signs, posters and pictures on the walls and on workers' desks and on "union" tables than exists in the welfare department and some of its branches.

Until recently — many of

the signs have been removed in the past month or so — there were Huey Newton posters, Angela Davis photos, signs on workers' desks stating to management they were underpaid, and various other anti-authority signs in both the main office of the welfare department and the Berkeley office.

On one poster, a union exhortation to participate in a peace vigil, someone had scrawled: "Nixon is a Pig."

Terzian dislikes impropriety or crudeness and he has "really far out" signs and notices removed. "But when the boss is gone," said a social worker, "the signs go up again."

An assistant welfare director the other day told his secretary to obtain a recipient's file from the Berkeley office. He suspected fraud and wanted to check it.

One of the managers of the Berkeley office refused the secretary's request, demanding a full explanation as to why his boss wanted the file. His boss got on the phone and got the file.

A female AFDC social worker went to Terzian and wanted to know if it was all right for her to move in with a male who was about to go on the Aid to the Totally Disabled (ATD) program. Her question to Terzian was not whether her move would pose a question of good taste, but whether it would jeopardize the ATD grant.

A month later one of Terzian's subordinates asked her whether she had moved in with the man, for if the man had gone on aid, and the worker was living with him, it might affect his grant.

"That's none of your busi-

ness!" she promptly told her boss. She was undisciplined.

Last May the board of supervisors ordered Terzian to direct his social workers to make a survey to determine how many gainfully employed persons in their caseloads were also drawing welfare. (There turned out to be 3,559.)

Twenty-nine social workers in the Berkeley office defied him, asserting their boss was not entitled to pass the information on to the board of supervisors because, among other things, their caseloads were confidential and disclosure of their recipients' identities would destroy the "client-worker" relationship. Supervisors had not asked for the recipients' identities — merely statistical information.

The Alameda County Legal Aid Society, subsidized by the federal government, United Bay Area Crusade and private donations, took Terzian to court in an effort to block the survey. "It's a fishing expedition," declared one of the Legal Aid lawyers.

But Superior Court Judge Leonard Dieden ordered the workers to produce the survey anyway, declaring: "Not only does the board of supervisors have the right to the information but they have a duty to make this public inquiry."

The 29 workers later produced. They all got three day suspensions and have appealed through social worker union lawyers to the Alameda County Civil Service Commission.

Last year several social workers defied a long standing county directive against using county cars for personal business by driving the county cars to downtown Oakland to participate in a demonstration at the county administration building by the social worker's union protesting insufficient wage increases.

Seven of them were caught and given brief suspensions.

More recently 10 social workers, including a senior social worker supervisor, took unauthorized leave from their jobs to march in an anti-war peace vigil. They were suspended briefly and they are appealing.

Next: "Beating the County."

'Beat-the-County' Welfare Worker Fired, Goes on Relief

By LLOYD BOLES

Tribune Staff Writer

Alameda County's huge social worker staff is highly educated. Many of them have master's degrees in the field of social welfare.

The social worker's job is to provide service for his case-loads.

The eligibility technician is less educated but well trained by the welfare department. The eligibility worker's job is to determine the eligibility of potential welfare recipients.

Both the social worker and the eligibility worker are versed with the regulations; the social workers particularly are sophisticated in the law. They both know the loopholes.

The vast majority of workers in both classes use their training towards legitimate ends. Some don't.

Here's an example, discovered by The Tribune, of a college-educated, highly-trained and brilliant (according to his

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test scores) young man who used legal loopholes in the Aid to Families With Dependent Children (AFDC) program.

His ruse may have gone undetected if he'd kept his mouth shut. But instead he bragged to fellow welfare workers of his success in "beating the county." The word of his success spread.

In July, this eligibility technician (call him Mr. X) was fired by the welfare department from his post as food stamp specialist in one of the welfare offices. The reason: "unsatisfactory performance."

Undeterred by the setback,

he took a leisurely vacation to Hawaii and returned toward the end of the month to Berkeley. He then drove downtown to the welfare office and contacted a former colleague of his — who promptly put him on welfare.

Mr. X went on the AFDC program at \$148 a month (he claimed his two-year-old child was with him and he was separated from his wife). He also obtained his Medi-Cal card, entitling him and the child to virtually unlimited free medical and dental treatment from

Continued from Page 1

a physician of his choice. And he also got food stamps. Somewhere along the line his wife already had been placed on the food stamp plan.

Not only did Mr. X go on welfare but he applied for and is currently receiving \$65 weekly in unemployment insurance, bringing his total tax free monthly income to \$408.

To give Mr. X an added boost the social worker (a friend of his who later inherited his case) moved his client's aid application date up two weeks, giving Mr. X an additional \$74 — half a month's check.

It is rare for the male spouse to be the recipient of an AFDC grant. Usually the grant goes to the mother, because most often the mother has the child.

How did Mr. X get the grant?

The key factor in an AFDC grant is "deprivation." That is, if one of the parents is absent from the child — then the child is considered deprived, in accordance with federal

welfare rules governing AFDC eligibility.

Simplified, a child is deprived if his mother is divorced with no income from the father, the father is dead, or is in an institution or is living considerably removed from the child.

No such factors existed in this case.

The truth of the matter, The Tribune learned, is that the child is being deprived of his mother's nearness by 20 feet — across a driveway from her home in Berkeley to a next door duplex where the father moved when he applied for aid.

Why was the father rather than the mother the AFDC applicant?

For one thing Mr. X knew that while the Family Support Division of the District Attorney's Office usually goes after the absent father for support — the DA's office rarely goes after the absent mother. "It just ain't cricket," joked a DA's man.

But perhaps the prime reason he, rather than she, applied is that the home in which his wife lives is co-owned by his wife and her mother — and that his wife has a \$200 a month separate income.

Obviously, said a welfare official, "with an income and substantial interest in real estate the mother would have been ineligible for AFDC."

The welfare department discovered the case only after The Tribune began asking questions.

Alameda County Welfare Director Hrayr Terzian

wouldn't discuss this case, or scores of others with The Tribune. He explained that state and federal confidentiality laws make it a misdemeanor to discuss (and thereby disclose the identity) of a welfare recipient.

"However," said Terzian, "we are always interested in cases of possible fraud or abuse and we will quickly check them out if we know who's involved."

In the above case neither Mr. X nor his wife was adequately checked by welfare workers to determine their financial status. "We take their word on a signed affidavit," said a welfare spokesman.

A check with the Assessor's office would have shown Mrs. X owned property; Clerk's Office records would show they are still married; a simple check of Mr. X's county job application form would have shown he is well qualified for a variety of jobs. Mr. X has, for example, taught at both the high school and elementary levels.

Mr. X is currently being investigated by the welfare office. The District Attorney's Office also is taking a look.

Another case which wasn't checked out: A 23-year-old mother of three, whose husband is working in the East, went on the AFDC program at \$221 a month.

And what did she own at the time she was qualified for welfare? An \$88,000 Berkeley apartment house inherited from a relative. If a welfare worker had run this woman's name through the county's multi-million dollar computer system the woman's name would have popped up in the Assessor's Office. Or in the Clerk's Office where the relative's will, bequeathing her the property, is located. Or in the Recorder's Office where the deed of transfer is recorded.

Last December an Alameda County social worker with one child decided to adopt another. She went to the San Francisco Department of Social Services (welfare) to obtain the child.

Workers there told her she had to take some time off to familiarize herself with her new child. So the woman was granted a three month leave of absence by the Alameda County Welfare department.

A few days after she went on leave she went on the county's AFDC program. With Medi-Cal and food stamps. In three months she went back to work for the county — but remained on id, using AFDC income exemption allowances to allow her to remain on aid legally.

A couple of months later, after continued prodding by a highly placed welfare official, she allowed as how she could live on her \$1,800 a month salary and asked to go off the AFDC program.

A couple of weeks ago a \$517-a-month clerk in the welfare office with two children asked the welfare director if she could quit her job and go on to "higher education." Sure, said the welfare director.

The clerk already was on the county's AFDC program. Using the exempted income formula the clerk was allowed to work and remain on aid. She didn't get the full amount allowed a mother of two because she was working.

But now the county will pay the full \$165 a month, the maximum entitlement, plus Medi-Cal and food stamps.

A student, the law says, may earn an unlimited amount of money, if he's on aid, and his earnings may not be offset against his grant.

Following disclosure last May of a wide range of welfare abuses The Tribune received hundreds of letters and telephone calls.

Most of them came from irate taxpayers. Some came from out-of-state newspapers wanting to know if such abuses were really true and could they exist in the categorical aid programs in their own cities.

Many of the calls came from local welfare recipients. At least a score or more calls came from Alameda County

welfare department social workers.

A half dozen social workers who called accused The Tribune of "conducting a witch hunt." "You should," they said, "crucify the establishment, the warmongers — that's why people are poor; that's why we connive and cheat — and the hell with you." They didn't leave their names.

The majority of the other social workers who called — some gave their names — cried: "Bravo! It's about time someone called a spade a spade. Only dig deeper. For you haven't scratched the surface yet."

One person who identified herself as a social worker said she was calling from a phone booth outside the welfare building. "I don't want the other workers to hear me — or else it would be pure hell," she said.

She said that at least a dozen social workers in the Berkeley welfare office were regularly conducting seminars among students, street people and even teaching assistants

at the University of California on how to use legal loopholes to get on welfare legally — and how to cheat outright.

"Some of the workers brag about it during coffee breaks," she said. "It's a big joke."

But she deferred to a colleague, another social worker who said she had attended one of the seminars as a lark, to relate the story.

Her co-worker said she attended the seminar with two other social workers. It was held, she said, at a Berkeley fraternity house. She said a score or more people, male and female, sat around, sipped wine and shouted "Right On," as her two colleagues advised students:

"Get on general assistance—your bank account is never checked."

"Try the ATD (Aid To The Totally Disabled) program—claim you're an alcoholic or suffering from emotional distress and can't work. You're

never checked."

"Get food stamps—everybody else has them. Tell 'em you're broke, or a student down on your luck, or you're travelling through. The feds (U.S. Department of Agriculture) finance this program and don't want your eligibility checked out."

(This is true; the U.S. Department of Agriculture has instructed local welfare departments that "verification of either income or personal property is not to be over-investigated" and as a result, says a welfare department spokesman, "we rely for the most part on the applicant's sworn affidavit.")

(An official but as yet unreleased study shows that there are 3,000 single persons, male and female, in the Berkeley office alone who are getting stamps. A single person can purchase \$28 in food stamps for 50 cents.)

(The Federal Food Stamp Program is costing taxpayers hundreds of millions of dollars across the nation; tens of millions in California and more than \$1.3 million in Alameda County.)

"If you're married, divorce your wife and let her and the kids go on AFDC; then move back into the house—they'll never know."

(This, said the social worker, received a big laugh.)

"If you get knocked off (aid), have Legal Aid appeal for you—it's all free."

Could this be true?

"I don't know," said a welfare official. "We've suspected it. No, I don't doubt it. Not at all."

Next: Waive alimony for welfare.

Welfare Funds Again Head for Deficit Disaster

By LLOYD BOLES
Tribune Staff Writer

The new fiscal year is only two months old and Alameda County's Welfare Department already is more than \$300,000 in the red. Last year it was \$6.6 million overspent.

Why?

Hundreds of factors are involved including liberalized federal and state laws in the past few years which direct local welfare offices to enroll a greater number of persons nebulously described as "fitting the poverty level."

The federal laws originate in the Social Security Act and its amendments — by the hundreds — and are filtered with a myriad of conflicting interpretations down to the Department of Health Education and Welfare where the conflicts are further distilled for forwarding to the various state departments of social welfare. There the refinements are sifted and sent to the local welfare departments.

"It's a total nightmare," said a highly placed welfare

official, "impracticable, inoperable, contradictory rules and regulations which swamp the imagination. And one of the prime results: loopholes which place the sophisticated 'haves' on aid to the detriment of the less wise 'have nots.'"

The county board of supervisors and Welfare Director Hrayr Terzian have for years

Last of a Series

blamed increasing welfare woes (meaning excessive spending) on "liberalized federal and state welfare regulations which freeze our hands."

"But let's face it," said a welfare official who didn't want to be named. "Our own house is in disorder; some of our own staff defy our directives; some of our own social workers beat the bushes in search of additional clients."

"Many of our own staff work hand in glove with the Legal Aid Society and other government subsidized legal organizations in what seems to be a relentless attack on

the system. They say it's to protect the rights of recipients. Maybe in the beginning it was. But now it's pure harassment."

"And what is the result?"

"I'll tell you. It's just one long harangue after the other. Social workers who want to live-in with their recipients; eligibility workers and social workers and some of their superiors who look the other way when they place a 'friend' on aid, sometimes their own colleagues."

"Special funds being appropriated by workers ostensibly to give relief for their poverty stricken clients — but in some cases being kicked back to the workers."

"And with all our turmoil, and distrust of one another, and our anti-war agitation — some workers take half days off their vacations to march in peace vigils, others just walk out — where does this leave many recipients?"

"Confused, that's what. And without the wholehearted service they need; without adequate family budget planning; and, pitifully, without

the sophistication to test the verity of a worker who tells them the Establishment is to blame for all their ills.

"As far as fiscal controls," said the official who is in a position to know, "you might say we watch the taxpayer's money like a hawk. You might say that. But we spend tens of millions of dollars a year. Of someone else's money. From a pot that's always full. What do you think?"

The official explained that his criticisms were not "an indictment of our entire staff. The great majority are sensitive, dedicated, highly trained professionals whose sincere efforts for the most part go unheralded."

The paradox of a nation a once snared in a recession and a spiraling inflation with resultant widespread unemployment contributes to the bulge in the relief rolls.

And then there's the United States Supreme Court. It has jumped foursquare into the scene with one landmark decision

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sion after the other which expands welfare benefits.

And on the local level some Alameda County superior courts and some lawyers — in private practice and in tax supported agencies — are contributing to the growing welfare caseload. Perhaps not intentionally. Or if intentionally, perhaps with sound reasoning.

The almost overwhelming divorce calendar — there are between 30 and 40 divorce cases filed in the county each day — makes it difficult for a judge to know the financial background of each litigant.

But an increasing number of judges are allowing wives to waive alimony without questioning whether approval of such a waiver (which can never be recanted) makes the wife eligible for welfare — or perpetuates on welfare those wives and children already on the rolls.

Many judges allow, instead of an outright waiver, token alimony of \$1 a month or year, the rationale being the court retains jurisdiction if the wife should ever fall on hard times and have need of increased spousal support.

But the result is the same whether there is token alimony or a waiver: If the husband doesn't pay alimony as well as child support in many cases the taxpayer picks up the tab in welfare.

For example: An Alameda County lawyer filed suit to divorce his wife of four years. She obtained services of the Legal Aid Society. An arrangement was worked out whereby the husband would pay \$90 a month child support plus \$1 a month alimony for the next five years.

The court allowed her to accept token alimony with the knowledge that she and her child would go on welfare. A notation in the court record said she had applied. The court ordered no substantive alimony because her husband, a practicing lawyer for more than 15 years, "was having a hard time of it."

The husband drafted the divorce agreement, approved by the court, which allowed him to claim their minor child as a deduction on his federal and state income tax returns.

Last month the daughter-in-law of a judge was divorced from her husband. Her attorney encouraged her to waive all but \$1 a month alimony — and this for only one year. She's now getting \$100 a month from the Aid to Families With Dependent Children program. She's also employed as a \$505 a month clerk in the Alameda County Welfare Department.

The court approved the waiver but ordered \$60 a month child support for her child for the first two years and then \$90.

The woman's husband is gainfully employed. Court records show he borrowed \$1,000 to pay off his own debts.

"Lawyers, too, play the 'waiver' game," said a veteran superior court judge. "Many of them with full knowledge that in so doing they're tossing the wife onto the welfare roll."

Recently a private law firm filed a divorce action on behalf of a young woman with three children who already was drawing \$221 a month under an AFDC grant.

Although the woman's husband was working, the lawyers wrote on the divorce petition: "No spousal support wanted." Spousal support, or alimony, could be the trigger which blasts the woman off the welfare pad. This woman, incidentally, owns an \$88,000 apartment house.

The Legal Aid Society, said Superior Court Judge Lyle Cook, "files an inordinate number of dissolutions (divorces) and in far too many of those I've encountered the layers seek to waive alimony."

"Unless there is an overwhelming reason for spousal support waiver, I won't permit it," said Judge Cook. "If at all possible — and in many instances it's more possible than lawyers like to let on — I hold to the belief that the husband — not the taxpayer — should support the mother of his children."

Some welfare recipient women seeking divorces are quite bland about the reasons for waiving alimony. One woman, drawing a \$148 a month AFDC grant for one child, told the court her \$860 a month salaried husband "just couldn't afford to pay alimony."

"And why not?" asked the court.

"Because," said the woman, "he's putting out \$152 a month in payment for a new truck-camper (\$7,200) and a \$1,200 color television and stereo set."

The court ordered the woman ("you're perfectly able bodied") to get a job and go off welfare. The court told the husband that if he didn't assist his estranged wife to leave welfare "I will order you to sell the camper and television and use the proceeds to support your children."

Superior Court Judge Lewis Lercara declared: "Make it clear that all judges here don't allow alimony waivers when the mother and child are liable to go on welfare. I don't permit it. A judge has the duty and obligation to interrogate all parties carefully — so none ends up without ample justification on the welfare rolls."

Shapiro vs. Thompson is the landmark U.S. Supreme Court decision which wiped out the residency requirements for welfare recipients. It arose in Connecticut where a statute (similar to one in California) reasoned that the state could better protect its own long term welfare recipients by requiring one to live in the state for a year before being eligible for aid.

Not so, said the high court in 1968. An indigent has a constitutional right to travel from one state to another — and the statute penalizes the exercise of this right.

The result: California, which has one of the most liberalized welfare programs in the nation, became the goal for thousands of welfare recipients from other states.

The high court also upset the so-called "MARS Man" (man assuming the role of spouse in the house) statute in California.

Before the decision California law treated a MARS Man living with a woman as a "substitute father" whose in-

come was set off against the welfare grant.

Can't do that, the high court decreed, because one can't presume that the MARS Man — "in the absence of the marriage tie" — was contributing to family support.

The upshot: California now treats the MARS Man as a "boarder" in the house with no legal obligation to support the woman and children. However, said the court, he's expected to pay his way as a boarder.

In the new celebrated U.S. Supreme Court case of Goldberg vs Kelly the court ruled that welfare was a right and recipients must receive "procedural due process" before they are terminated.

Said the court: "Suffice to say that to cut off a welfare recipient in the face of brutal need without a prior hearing of some sort is unconscionable, unless overwhelming considerations justify it."

Some of the results were strange:

A 28-year-old Oakland woman was placed on the county's AFDC program at \$148 a month last October when she told the local department she was pregnant.

(Any single woman who says she's indigent — her story is seldom checked — may apply and go on welfare within hours after she swears she's pregnant).

The woman, and her private physician confirmed it with a note to the department, claimed she was four months pregnant and the baby was due last March.

When she didn't deliver in March, the welfare office sent her to Highland Hospital to be examined by county physicians.

The physicians reported that she was not pregnant.

So the welfare department notified her she was being cut off. But before her checks could be terminated, the Legal Aid Society advised her to appeal.

She did, stating in a letter

of July 16, that she still believed she was pregnant (by now 13 months had passed) and wanted to be reinstated on aid pending the outcome of her appeal.

The welfare department, in accordance with the Federal District Court's implementation of the Goldberg case reinstated her and she didn't miss a check.

By the woman's own calculations she has been pregnant for 15 months. She's still on welfare, and Medi-Cal and food stamps, and there she'll stay until her case is adjudicated.

How long will that be?

Well, first she's entitled to what the court describes as a "pretermination" hearing at the local welfare office level.

It's problematical how long this will take.

In any event, should the woman lose her pretermination appeal at the local level, she's entitled to another administrative remedy: a hearing before an officer representing the State Department of Social Welfare.

Should she lose there the Legal Aid Society, a legal agency with 30 lawyers in Alameda County which is financed 80 per cent by the Office of Economic Opportunity, can seek a writ of mandate in Alameda County Superior Court challenging the hearing officer's denial.

If the superior court overrules her, then he lawyers may appeal to the State District Court of Appeal. And from there to the State Supreme Court; and thence to the U.S. Supreme Court.

"The appeals," according to an Alameda County superior court judge, "could take up to 10 years."

And if she finally loses before the high court, all the aid she has received for the past 10 years is "probably unrecoverable," according to a spokesman for the County Counsel Office.



Welfare Dilemma

Rising Relief Costs Increase Tax Burdens Yet Squeeze the Poor

9/17

As Number on Rolls Climbs, Officials Trim Benefits But Budgets Still Mount

Pressure From the Militants

By RALPH E. WINTER

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

CLEVELAND — Mrs. Catherine Redrick, who supports herself and her four children on \$268 a month in welfare payments, has a new problem.

"I don't know how I can send my kids to school without more money for clothes," she says. The four children "just have tennis shoes to wear, and their other clothes are worn out." Mrs. Redrick is angry because Cuyahoga County, which includes this city, omitted the back-to-school clothing allowance of \$24 per child that it paid last year.

But Samuel P. Bauer also has a problem. As the county's acting welfare director, he was aiding 115,000 welfare recipients at the end of the first half, up from 92,000 a year earlier. The county welfare budget has soared to \$112.5 million this year from \$94.7 million last year. Officials thus omitted the special clothing allowance, which cost a total of \$1.5 million last year. They also trimmed some regular monthly cash benefits and diminished spending on home repairs for relief recipients. But even with the cuts, the county had to borrow \$3 million to balance its welfare budget.

In Cleveland and across the nation, the welfare squeeze is tightening. Because of the business downturn, a loosening of welfare eligibility requirements and other factors, the nation's welfare rolls have swelled to more than 12 million from 10.3 million a year ago, the Government reports. Federally assisted forms of welfare, including Medicaid, cost the taxpayer more than \$12 billion in the fiscal year ended last June 30—double the level four years earlier. In addition, programs paid for by states and localities alone pumped out about \$600 million — a 70% rise from 1966 — to people ineligible for Federally supported aid.

Increasing Tax Burden

The result is a dilemma. Increasingly, welfare offices try to trim payments. This creates hardships. Yet taxes to support welfare still rise. In Gary, Indiana, for instance, a \$92 chunk of the local taxes paid last year by the owner of a \$25,000 home and a \$4,000 car went to relief, up from \$72 only a year earlier, Gary officials say. Because of soaring welfare expenses, Los Angeles and Milwaukee taxpayers are in line for property tax increases. Mainly to pay higher relief costs, some Ohio counties have recently introduced a 0.5% sales tax.

Taxpayers increasingly balk. "There's too many people on welfare who ought to be working," says a hard-hatted construction worker at a Cleveland building site. "It's not the taxpayer's responsibility that they have so many kids they can't support them."

The welfare squeeze has put some states, counties and cities in a bind. Though the Federal Government pays about 52.5% of all welfare costs, states and local governments split the remainder in varying proportions, depending on state law.

Trouble for Texas

Welfare spending in Texas is growing so fast it will soon become literally unconstitutional. The state constitution has an \$80 million annual limit on welfare payments. Such outlays were budgeted at \$75 million in the year ended Aug. 31. But if current levels of compensation are to be maintained, disbursements will climb to \$96 million this fiscal year and \$123 million next year, officials forecast.

Texas recently had to borrow \$13.5 million from a state construction fund reserve to tide over existing welfare programs until the legislature meets early next year. The lawmakers will then consider an emergency appropriation. Even if this is approved, which is far from certain, a state referendum must be held to remove the constitutional welfare payments ceiling.

If Texas can't get the added funds, it plans to cut Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) payments to an average of only \$18 per person monthly from the current \$28.21, state officials say. AFDC mainly supports abandoned unmarried and married mothers and their children.

Texas' current monthly payment is already well below the national average of about \$46 per AFDC recipient, and cutting it will pose hardships. Yet the number of Texas AFDC recipients soared to 271,000 at the end of the first half from 164,000 a year earlier. Either the pie gets bigger or the slices get smaller, officials say.

Stopgap Measures

Other states are already adopting all kinds of stopgap measures. A few months ago Pennsylvania postponed a showdown on welfare financing by adopting an eight-month budget ending next Feb. 28. The move, in effect, drops the politically sensitive problem onto the laps of the governor and legislature to be elected in November. The \$318 million in the eight-month budget roughly equals welfare spending for the full 1970 fiscal year that ended June 30.

The state of Washington has sharply cut certain types of aid. For some recipients the allowed number of state-paid office visits to doctors was cut to one a month from two. The state has also discontinued child day-care payments for families with two healthy adults. (Officials had discovered they were paying child care costs for some low-income married college students.)

Tight budgets are forcing many welfare departments to skimp on staff. San Francisco's 1,400-employee welfare department recently asked for 348 new staff members to cope with the rising caseloads. It got none. Ironically, such skimping sometimes lengthens welfare rolls because overworked employees may tend to grant requests too easily just to keep the lines moving, relief officials say. "It works to the benefit of borderline applicants," a West Coast welfare official admits.

But court rulings have knocked out some economy moves. Federal courts, for instance,

Welfare Dilemma: A Rapid Climb In Relief Outlays Squeezes Budgets

Continued From Page One

forced Texas to change a policy of paying additional benefits per child for only five children; before the court ruling, the policy gave a mother with nine or 10 children the same payment as a mother with five offspring.

Indeed, court rulings are also lengthening relief rolls. For instance, a recent Supreme Court ruling bars states from requiring that welfare recipients live in a state for a given period of time before qualifying for relief. Also, following court and administrative rulings, states can no longer stop AFDC payments if a mother starts to live with a man. A California court ruled this summer that an alcoholic may be granted welfare solely because he's an alcoholic.

But there are other reasons underlining the growth in welfare rolls and the welfare budget squeeze. The biggest factor: The number of mothers and children receiving AFDC leapt to 7.86 million last March (the latest figure), from 6.48 million a year earlier. Over the past five years, the number of AFDC recipients has increased 80%. The growth reflects continued deterioration of family structure and changing morality, welfare experts say.

Today's high unemployment hurts, too. "When it's Administration policy to have higher unemployment, it's sure to be reflected in higher assistance rolls," asserts Arthur Silverman, deputy director of the Milwaukee County Department of Welfare in Wisconsin. Unemployment among unskilled workers runs nearly double the overall jobless rate. Many unskilled workers don't hold a job long enough

to earn unemployment benefits. Others don't get enough unemployment insurance to pay their bills, and still others find the insurance expires before they find a new job. All these categories are likely prospects for welfare.

The recession sometimes aggravates other problems and adds to the relief rolls. Take Robert, a mustached machine operator here in Cleveland who drank too much and drifted from job to job. He and his plump wife, Anne, didn't get along too well in the best of times. But with the business downturn, there's no job for a man with Robert's erratic work record and heavy drinking. After Robert lost his job and couldn't find another, he argued violently with his wife, beat her and left home. Anne filed for divorce, but Robert can't pay alimony or child support. So Anne and the two children joined the welfare rolls. They cost the taxpayer \$175 a month plus any medical care that might be needed.

Even though some hard-pressed states and cities are now trying to trim individual payments, these individual outlays have risen steadily over the long term. That \$46 average monthly payment per AFDC recipient represents a rise of nearly 50% from five years ago.

As a result of twice-yearly adjustments for cost-of-living increases in Illinois, "monthly grants have been going up like clockwork," says a spokesman for the state's Welfare Department. Largely because of these cost-of-living increases, the Illinois welfare budget for the year that began July 1 climbed 30% from the previous year while the number

of recipients is currently 18% higher than a year ago.

Many poor people who were once too proud or too ill-informed to apply for welfare are doing so now. The stigma once attached to "living off the dole" is declining, welfare experts say.

"If Sen. Eastland isn't uncomfortable taking a Government cash payment for his farming, some folks figure they shouldn't be uncomfortable about using welfare services," says a Cook County (Chicago) Welfare Department spokesman. Farms in which the Mississippi Democrat has an interest received Federal subsidies totaling \$133,000 in 1968, the latest figure available. Department of Health, Education and Welfare figures show that an AFDC family in the same state receives an average monthly welfare payment of \$47.25, or \$12.04 a person. Thus, welfare rights groups argue that the recipients have little cause of shame.

The same groups now aggressively seek out the poor and urge them to apply for benefits. While taxpayers increasingly demand smaller welfare budgets, militant welfare rights groups increasingly demand bigger relief payments—sometimes violently. Recently a Washington, D.C., group that wanted more aid smashed welfare office windows before police could break up the crowd.