

antee of that company that it will hire a majority of long-term unemployed, the immediate question is: Can they hire them one day and fire them the next, or are we going to freeze these employees in their jobs for a given period regardless of their performance, and is this going to be an economical, sensible way of doing it? Will any employer want to be frozen in for a rigid period of time? Aren't we going to need some basis here for an employer being able to dispose of those who show no inclination to perform on the job?

Mayor WALSH. I tried to spell out—and incidentally the Congressman is quoting from the lengthy statement, the one that I submitted, and I read a synopsis of that statement. So that there is no page 15 in the synopsis that I read. In the interest of time I read a synopsis of that statement. So there are two statements.

With respect to what I have said on this particular point, I have indicated that I think more attention needs to be given to the responsibilities of the employer here, just what he has to do and how he does it. I do not think that we can set these down in the few minutes that I have available here. But I do think that something like this is fraught with grave danger unless you can spell out the responsibilities of the employer and the employee very, very clearly. I think you could get into real deep trouble on it.

I am sure you are going to have, if this provision of the bill goes through, some difficulties with it because you are going to try to employ long-term unemployed, and my experience with some of them has been that they have poor work habits, that you are going to have to try to—and this is what this section tries to do—to try to give them decent work habits. It is going to take some skills and it is going to take some pretty capable people to do it.

Mr. GOODELL. I agree; I think there are some problems with reference to that section.

I like your comments with reference to the Youth Conservation Corps and your suggestion that an urban conservation corps might be more appropriate for a city such as Syracuse. I think your statements on page 11 and 12 of the prepared text are very, very meaningful here with reference to either need wherever possible to keep these youngsters integrated into the community and using the word "integrated" in the least controversial sense. They are close to the community, function as a part of that community to the extent possible rather than isolating them into camps far from their normal milling, if we may say that. It is your thought that if given an opportunity to set up the urban conservation camps there would be no difficulty in getting cities to participate in utilizing the educational facilities, personnel, and so forth to the maximum of local control over the operations?

Mayor WALSH. I am sure we can do it. I don't know whether you were here, Mr. Goodell, when I made the point that in my judgment it makes more sense to keep city children in the city.

I don't think it makes good sense to take them out and put them in a rural setting because they are going to have to come back and make their adjustment in the city. If we give them programs within the city, work and earn programs, using our educational facilities, I think that this is where a city child belongs—in the city. I know we can do it, we have the projects. We could spend millions