

holding up any contract or any project on the basis of whether there is or is not a person of a particular race on that job. That part is clear.

I think there is equal justification for being sure that everything is done to see that with respect to the manning of any job there is no discrimination. And in addition, there is an affirmative effort made to make it clear to everybody that the mores 5 years ago are not the mores today. These points must be clear.

But if there is any point where somebody says a project will not go ahead just because of who is or is not on it, it is wrong.

Mr. GOODELL. Mr. Chairman, I would like to follow up on one point that was previously raised in this hearing. We have a variety of different programs for manpower training. Most of them are centered in the Labor Department. There is overlapping jurisdictions between groups who are trying to coordinate the programs. The import of my original comment was not that it was a good thing to expand the on-the-job training program.

It seems to me totally unnecessary to have a separate enactment of a separate law of somewhat different standing. We should fund it in the ongoing on-the-job training program. If we want to expand that and try to focus it on the MDTA training program, the way to do it is to amend MDTA and give you the authority to proceed.

I don't believe it makes any sense at all to add an additional provision of the law. In a recent hearing you are quoted as saying there are 15 to 30 separate manpower programs administered by public and private agencies—all supported by Federal funds—in each major U.S. metropolitan area. I am a little concerned that we are proliferating programs in different laws to be administered by different local agencies where there is obviously a problem of coordination.

Do you have any general comment or recognition in this field?

Secretary WIRTZ. The 1530 reference was to which area, Mr. Goodell? Did you not say 1530?

Mr. GOODELL. Fifteen to thirty separate manpower programs administered by public and private agencies—all supported by Federal funds—in each major U.S. metropolitan area. That was in your testimony before the Subcommittee on Inter-governmental Relations of the Senate Committee on Government Operations last fall.

Secretary WIRTZ. I don't remember the exact context, nor is the statement one that is presently clear or the figure one that is presently clear in my mind, but will be supplied.

(The information referred to follows:)

The statement was that "there are 15 to 30 separate manpower programs administered by public and private agencies, all supported by Federal funds, in each major U.S. metropolitan area."¹ This was one of the coordination problems which came into focus from the work of the three-man teams.

Mr. GOODELL. Let me ask you directly now. Have you read the proposals for the Industry Youth Corps?

Secretary WIRTZ. Yes.

Mr. GOODELL. It is clear from the testimony of Mr. Howard and from your testimony that you do not have authority today to extend your training efforts of the school dropout by paying a portion of the

¹ Hearings before the Senate Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations, Nov. 16, 17, 18, and 21, 1966, p. 248.