

Mr. GOODELL. Your last figure, then, is 30 percent?

Mr. HOWARD. Thirty percent. That is correct.

Mr. GOODELL. That are receiving any training or education?

Mr. HOWARD. Remedial education.

And I should point out that this is only the portion provided by project-sponsored staff, the part that we are paying for. That is, it is the part that shows up on our budget figures.

In addition—and this area is a little more difficult to get reporting on, but we are improving that—in addition, we have many community action agencies using other funds or school systems coming in on their own, to provide these kinds of services.

Mr. GOODELL. Unless you have some hard data on that, I know that this does occur at times, but the Secretary last year expressed very honestly his concern that it was only 10 percent, and it was felt it should be higher.

Mr. HOWARD. It is now 30 percent.

Mr. GOODELL. The figure of 30 percent is a great deal better than last year, but I think all of us are concerned that it is only 30 percent, because one of the standards by which you judge whether a program is offering some kind of long-term assistance is whether they are getting some basic education to meet the hard-core problem that it presents.

This would, for instance, offhand, on a rule of thumb, mean that 70 percent are not getting the kind of help they will need for programs that have a long-term effect.

Secretary WIRTZ. May I interrupt to say that we interpret H.R. 8311, title I, part B, as requiring us to do more on that than we have been doing.

Mr. GOODELL. That is the way it was intended. You have interpreted it correctly. We did intend that.

I will yield for the moment.

Chairman PERKINS. The committee will recess for 10 minutes.

(A short recess was taken.)

Chairman PERKINS. The committee will come to order. A quorum is present.

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Secretary, we have heard this morning quite an interesting discussion about subsidy of private industry and reaching out to treat these structurally unemployed youth.

What has been the experience, would you say, with incentives in general to stimulate private industry to come into this business of training youths, giving them the special attention and the supporting services that Congressman Meeds discussed.

How do you think we can structure these incentives so that we won't be subsidizing business that should be doing the things anyway and training workers they would normally be training, how can we structure these incentives so that we are shooting with a high-powered rifle and not a shotgun and design these programs so that the operations are encouraged to reach out specifically to this group we all want to aim at?

How do we design these incentive programs to work?

Secretary WIRTZ. I am grateful to you for coming back, Mr. Scheuer, because following the discussion this morning with Mr. Goodell I made a special effort to check particularly on the proposal that is made in the alternative in H.R. 10682.