that we have a program similar to what we have at the present time under title V. Is that correct?

Mrs. COUGHLAN. That is correct. Of course, there is the position of the States that have moved to adopt the unemployed parents segment of the AFDCUP program where they are putting up State and local financial participation, and I think that there is a question of equity that comes into this, if we continue indefinitely the funding at 100-percent Federal funds under a program like title V.

Mr. CARTER. I think, Mr. Chairman, that I will have to say that the administration's position on this, as I understand it—and it should be clear—is the one that Mrs. Coughlan touched on originally, and that is that title V was fundamentally a demonstration and experimental program, not a permanent program.

Now, Congress is being asked to provide, under AFDCUP, an opportunity for the States to come into that program, and to the extent they would do that they would be able to use the new community work and training programs to take up the population where title V has demonstrated its effectiveness.

Now, I would admit that if a State does not choose or is unable to come into the AFDCUP program, this poses a problem. But the permanent program——

Chairman PERKINS. And at that point, we would be discriminating in the instances where we only require 90–10. The 10 percent may be put up in kind. And you have a group of people, here, that acquire a stage of an active program before these poor people could take advantage, and had to put up 30 or 40 percent in some States. I don't feel that we could afford to leave this gap unbridged. I think we have to do something about that in the interest of the community.

Mr. CARTER. In the wisdom of Congress, you would have, of course, to take such action as you see fit. But this title V is a program related to the social security amendments. And it would seem incongruous to continue that at the same time that we are developing a permanent program.

Chairman PERKINS. I agree. We put as much as $50 million in it in 1 year, even though it was supposedly a demonstration project. But after we found out the value of it, and then were trying to phase it out and not make any arrangements for the poor that are not fortunate enough to be in States where they do come along and adopt the AFDCUP legislation, we should not blame that poor person.

It is the duty of this committee to act and do something. And that is my point of view on this problem.

Mr. CARTER. I understand that.

Chairman PERKINS. There is one further question. You have been interrogated here considerably, Dr. Carter. But isn't it the crux of what you have been saying in all these questions about the Job Corps, Headstart, and so forth, that the basic educational and other institutions in our society function just as we expect them to: to serve the large majority of people; and if the social and political forces operate as we expect them to, these institutions would continue to do that, and not focus specifically on the needs of the poor. That is just about what you say; is it not?

Mr. CARTER. Yes; I have said the equivalent of that on several occasions.