

We also have union contracts in my community which provide that summer jobs are a frequent benefit to the children of the employed worker. So we do have other problems that relate to this whole matter.

And if we have a calm summer, as I hope we will, the lion's share of the credit is the credit of the Federal Government in undertaking this tremendous program when related to the contribution of the private sector.

We hear from our businessmen that the Government is doing too much and that it is developing in areas where it should not. Here we have a concrete example of the failure of the private sector to even recognize the scope of the problem.

I feel very strongly that such employment efforts should not be left to the public sector alone. The burden should be more equitably distributed in both the private and the public sectors.

If we expect long-term gainful employment among these disadvantaged youth, they must be provided with realistic, in-service private employment opportunities to know accurately the demands and requirements expected from an employer in a private sector.

On-the-job training efforts of the sort suggested in this bill will undoubtedly succeed in the same effective manner as have already been tried and tested in the adult on-the-job training program.

Mr. Chairman, I feel without doubt that no sector of our economy or Nation can or should be immune to seeking solutions to the great problem of employability which now confronts us. This proposed plan of action for youth on-the-job training in the private sector will go a long way in that direction.

I might also say that I am disturbed to note continually that youngsters whose families make \$100 or \$200 more than the poverty maximum allowable income of \$3,200 are precluded from participating in these job efforts.

It is my hope, therefore, that the committee can consider changes which would increase this \$3,200 maximum income figure, which is almost \$1,800 out of line in a densely populated urban area. Five thousand dollars per annum in my community of Cleveland is a poverty level for a family of four. I think the legislation ought to consider the differential.

Yet the children from these families are in another world, unable to benefit from these vital employment efforts, like the Neighborhood Youth Corps, and are unable as well to benefit from any other means of gainful employment. These young people are left out with no recourse but to deal with the problem of having too much time on their hands.

I wish to insert in the record at this point statistics which will indicate the large number of young people who are in this terrible bind of being \$200, \$300, or \$400 above that maximum income level. In the Hough community and similar poverty areas in Cleveland, they make up over 50 percent of the population of young people.

I would like to submit these statistical tables as exhibit No. 1.

(The tables referred to follow :)