

with the Neighborhood Youth Corps has been fairly limited in our community. We have had up to three or four boys who have had their income supplemented in a very good way by it. It has not been a consistent experience and it has not been a deep experience with the Neighborhood Youth Corps.

Again, I don't have the total picture of the Neighborhood Youth Corps involvement across the nation, so I would hesitate to comment.

Mr. ERLNBORN. If however we are going to train these youths to have skills that are needed by industry, don't you think we need to involve industry as the employing agent at the end of the line so that the skills that are needed are taught?

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Yes, I am strongly in favor of involving industry in any phase of this program.

Mr. ERLNBORN. If we limit job training of either the Job Corps or Neighborhood Youth Corps, to the expenditure of public funds and employment by public agencies, public works projects, aren't we leaving out of this total picture a great resource—private industry?

Now I have reference, for instance, to the so-called Human Investment Act. We gave tax incentives to industry to invest in capital goods, to get new plant and facilities. Some of us feel that the same principle is valid in the area of getting industry to invest in people, in training people, so that they can be useful for that industry through what we call the Human Investment Act tax credit to encourage industry to do this.

I have reference to your statement about what your experience has been with one industry doing this sort of thing that you think should be expanded. Are you familiar with the Human Investment Act or if you are not, what do you think of the principle of giving tax incentives to industry to get into this training project?

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. I have already said I am for the industry getting into the business of dealing with job training. What that form is to be and what its range shall be is another matter. But the principle of industry being involved in this, I think, is desirable.

Mr. ERLNBORN. As long as we don't have industry involved, wouldn't you agree with the statement that we are leaving out one of the greatest resources that we have available to us?

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. That is one of those questions one hesitates to answer clearly and directly, but again I would say where industry has not been used and where it could effectively be used in partnership or more than that, I think that would be to the good.

Mr. ERLNBORN. Thank you.

Mrs. GREEN. Congressman Dellenback?

Mr. DELLENBACK. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

It is nice to see you, Mr. Rockefeller, again. We were together very briefly at the time of a recent visit with Mr. Shriver to Charleston and Huntington. The involvement was too brief then. I welcome the chance to take a few more minutes now to speak to you. There are too many things, really, that I would like to talk about, but let me be sure that we do read you correctly as to what you are testifying to before us today.

I say this against the background of the chairman's questions earlier. I wish that he were here so that we could be sure that we are paraphrasing him correctly.