

It has been their experience, at least, that it is better to have people who have not had teaching experience before.

Furthermore, as far as the technique in the classroom is concerned, they have built their own textbooks. They have done some of the things that I read out, the educators having done. They have pulled together their subjects. They try to relate English and arithmetic and so on together in one textbook so these don't appear to be separate subjects.

They try to get the youngsters who move along a little more rapidly and who become leaders in the class to help the kids who move along more slowly.

They try to get coaching between the youngsters going.

What they do, and I am not describing very well how they do it, I am afraid, is build a climate in the classroom in which it is the "in" thing to do to move ahead educationally. Everybody is interested in everybody getting ahead. That is really what they do.

I might mention I understand the genesis of the experience of the board for fundamental education was working in prisons and working with prisoners, many, if not most, of whom had the same kind of educational problems. It was trying to determine how to overcome the frustrations of these prisoners in education that led them to the techniques that they are using now.

I understand they have just signed a contract with the steel workers and the steel companies to do a very ambitious educational job for some of the unskilled steelworkers. I think some 10,000 steelworkers are going to have the experience of this kind of education under a contract with the steelworkers and the board of fundamental education and I believe this particular contract is financed under fundamental education.

Mr. GOODELL. You make one point in quoting Mr. Oates, the president of Equitable, which is in complete accord with my viewpoint on minimum wage. You favor the minimum wage but you recognize its impact on employment opportunities for young people.

I think you recognize it realistically. It does destroy a certain number of employment opportunities and it makes it a little more difficult to hire these youngsters, and to a degree, it stimulates the process of automation instead of employment.

Do you feel that a program such as the Industry Youth Corps in which the Government could pay a portion of the wage for a year and then possibly in another year's extension, perhaps combined with on-the-job training help, personnel and equipment, could be an inducement to employers to get these youngsters started, to train them so they can hold a job?

Mr. ROBIE. We feel very strongly this idea is worth an experiment. To say it would work as the panacea or on a huge basis to start out with would not reflect our views.

Mr. GOODELL. I agree with you.

Mr. ROBIE. We know this is a tremendous problem and we know you are just as much, if not more, concerned about it than we are. We are far from having found successful solutions. It is a problem that is going to haunt us for many years to come.

We note that the many experiments such as the Job Corps at a great annual expense that are being tried, we think this particular way of going at it with the payroll subsidy with a local agency in-