

volvement, with a minimum of redtape, with the opportunity not only to involve large employers but especially to involve the hundreds of thousands of small employers where the unskilled jobs really are, we think a simple procedure like this simply understood, hopefully, reasonably and simply administered which would have to be worked out because that would—part of the experiment offers great promise in being another way of dealing with this problem.

Mr. GIBBONS. Would the gentleman from New York yield?

Mr. GOODELL. I yield.

Mr. GIBBONS. For a year and a half we have been doing exactly what you have been talking about. They have the community action program and they built Neighborhood Youth Corps centers. The amendments we passed last year make all of this possible.

We do it not only for youth but we do it for older persons, too. I am very happy to hear this responsible gentleman from business say what he has and I think his comments as well as what you are talking about can be expanded into something useful.

I think it is a good concept and it would work well in many communities.

Mr. GOODELL. I don't know what is happening in your community but the law as written does not include private profitmaking companies as employers with one-quarter of the wage being able to be paid.

All we did was expand it to on-the-job training.

Mr. GIBBONS. That can be pretty generous.

Mr. GOODELL. This is, in effect, what Mr. Shriver said. They circumvent the law by being generous about the training.

Mr. GIBBONS. Let's say they live on spirit. I am not arguing with you, I am agreeing with you. The only thing I say about training, of course, is it is more flexible than a flat 25 percent. In some types of jobs 25 percent may be too little and in other places it may be too much.

Mr. GOODELL. Our percentage is up to 25 and can be more or less and secondly, it can be combined with your subsidy of training costs.

Mr. GIBBONS. If we are falling down in that area it is because we don't have the follow-on basic type of education as a compulsory part of the program. But what you are saying has been done in New Haven, Conn., for instance.

I want to commend you for what you are talking about. I will have some questions later.

Mr. GOODELL. I will yield to my colleague for questions.

Mrs. GREEN. I have been reading your statement. Are you associated at all with the "Plans for Progress?"

Mr. ROBIE. Yes, Mrs. Green, we are. At the time we became associated with it we were not involved in Government business so we did not do it for that reason. We did it because we thought it would help us make progress, and I am happy to say it has. It has been very helpful.

Mrs. GREEN. I have not been familiar with this Board for Fundamental Education which has been chartered by Congress. When was it chartered?

Mr. ROBIE. I am sorry I cannot give you the date. I think it was relatively recent. My memory says about 1961, but I would have to check on that.