

the Senate committee on March 15. It is rather tragic irony to read what he said, and I quote:

It is a well-known fact that Detroit has avoided civil disorder that has beset our other major cities for the past few summers. This didn't happen by chance. It is the result of careful planning and the implementation of programs made possible through the Economic Opportunity Act. Not only have these programs contributed to an orderly aid in the retention of crime, but they also provided needy teenagers with money for books and clothes so they could return to school.

This whole problem of education and poverty and offering of jobs to those who are less fortunate in our society is a very difficult one. We can differ on the best approaches to solving the problem, but it certainly does not help very much in overpromising in some of these programs. The phrase I use is promising an instant tomorrow.

There is one other aspect I would like you to talk about, because it is the first time I have seen the chamber's position. Maybe you have taken this position before. It is the first time I have seen you take it, and it is one which I think the chamber could be very helpful in correcting. That is the problem of outdated child labor laws in respect to age limitation and unemployment.

A good many of these, of course, are State oriented, and that is why I say the chamber may be very helpful in getting some of these changed.

Mr. BURKHART. Yes. We have found this is a real problem because I think it is primarily a State law problem. I do think that to the extent you could call attention to it, that the Federal agencies could be aware of it and, well, to any degree that you can help, I think it is very important because we have got a situation where many, many kids could go to work, would be willing to go to work, but where the law won't permit them to.

Of course, as was also pointed out in relation to that, I think this minimum wage problem is one that is also directly related which is one the Federal Government can do something about. I say related to that, along with the laws, there is one area of law which you do have the opportunity at the national level, and that is this minimum wage level because there are many of these people that are employable. If you can just take a simple example, many 5-and-10-cent stores used to have teenage clerks, but when the minimum wage gets so high, they simply do away with them and have self-help and go out past the cashier.

I think this is characteristic of many of the problems imposed by legal restrictions.

Mr. GOODELL. I appreciate very much your very knowledgeable and perceptive comments. Mr. Burkhardt, I think your testimony, studies and the whole approach of the chamber will be very helpful not only to this committee, but the Congress and the American people. Thank you.

I have no further questions.

Chairman PERKINS. Let me compliment you on your statement. I appreciate it. It is always good to hear from the chamber of commerce.

I notice on pages 47 and 48 of the chamber's circular that there is a statistical breakdown of the opinions of employers who have hired former Job Corpsmen. I see that these employers have felt that 4 out