

the relationship between age and poverty begins much earlier, at age 25. In the age group 25 to 34 living in urban areas, for example, 13 percent are poor, and then the rate of poverty steadily climbs until at ages 55 to 64, nearly one-third are living in poverty, people living alone or with nonrelatives.

I mentioned the data on poverty because I happen to believe that one (and only one) of the causes of poverty might be found in the employment experiences of American workers while they are in the labor force. One set of such experiences involves becoming unemployed after many years of continuous employment and then having to face the conscious and unconscious patterns of discrimination against older jobseekers that many private and public organizations practice.

To give another typical example, the Studebaker shutdown involved about 7,000 workers. The average age was 54 or 55 years of age. I was shanghaied back into Government to be the President's representative there. I defined the problem as a problem of older workers and the experience in South Bend showed what we could do when we rallied all the forces of the Government and local resources to solve this problem.

The Department of Labor reports on unemployment and length of unemployment suggest to me that through our special programs of training and counseling, and through our various fiscal and monetary policies, we are helping younger workers while leaving behind a solid core of older workers still too young to retire. MDTA still does not train enough older workers.

Mr. DENT. On the South Bend situation, I asked a question yesterday of a witness and I understood him to say, if my memory serves me right, that there were 6,800 workers affected. A project was started, which you are probably aware of, for 4,000. Of these 4,000 at least 65 percent or two-thirds were either reemployed or were under the MDTA training program.

Do you have any knowledge—this is the question I asked yesterday—how many of the 4,000 under the manpower training program were reemployed after their training period was over? It appears that 2,800 of these drifted from the market; they could not get any jobs. Do you have any idea of the success of the program?

Dr. SHEPPARD. We have no specific figures as to the number of people laid off but we have aggregate figures of the economy the last time I checked. There is one study being done by Professor Fahey at Notre Dame. There should be figures coming out on this.

Mr. DENT. Ofttimes this is the problem that makes it so difficult for Congress to know which way to jump. We were told Kaiser bought the plant and 21 or 22 percent got jobs with Kaiser and yet here we have figures of men that made a study saying that 4,000 went under manpower training, 66 percent of the force. We never found out what happened. We spent millions of dollars, but for what?

Dr. SHEPPARD. We will have to find out.

Mr. DENT. That is right. They are just statistics put into a computer and at the end you get a computerized individual.

Dr. SHEPPARD. I have a feeling that a crisis like this, where you get an MDTA project rushed in, very often the program does not aim strictly at the workers affected. I can imagine when workers are brought in for a crisis, it might turn out a lot of younger people not