

This is that any foundation income would increase the attractiveness of gainful employment by affording a substantial chance to increase living standards through gainful work. As things now stand, I am sure many people feel that they can never get off the bottom through work, that no matter what they do they can never aspire to anything more than bare subsistence. What some do is turn to illicit activities whose rewards ordinarily are not reached by the tax collector.

I turn now to some observations on training and jobs, which are closely related to the matter of incentives. In New York City this year some 30,000 youngsters will drop out of school. The number of drop-outs is rising. The same is true in Washington. The city's education and training programs are growing glaringly inadequate in their function of training the city's work force for its changing economy. The Human Resources Administration estimates that only 13,000 people a year are entering the city's various remedial training programs. Of those 13,000, only about a quarter are young people and, of the 13,000, possibly 20 percent go into permanent jobs. This is a pitifully small effort relative to the city's need. Then, like most great metropolitan areas, we are faced with desperate shortages of competent typists, secretaries, bookkeepers, and other clerical workers, along with managers, professional people, and the service people who make the city work, like plant repairmen, and even television repairmen, and computer servicemen. The idea of computers having to shut down because of lack of servicemen is rather ironic, because it was the computers who were supposed to put us out of work. The situation temporarily is the other way around; lack of people is putting computers out of work.

Well, anyway, the point is that there are lots of needs for people and there is a good deal of complaint that the jobs which the ghetto people could fill are, of course, moving out of the city. These are the goods-handling jobs, the manufacturing jobs, and so forth. So the frantic impulse which we see being followed by some of the distinguished people in the city is to try to get industry back or try to persuade it to stay in town. I think this is a misdirected effort. What we should be doing is mounting very serious attempts to train people for the jobs which are going to be available. These clearly are the white-collar jobs and the service jobs. It is here we see the desperate shortages.

So I would suggest that when it comes to the training and job situation, and talk of incentives, while it is certainly relevant and important, it runs up against the fact that one, we are simply not training people for the job available; two, the jobs that are available are on the whole desirable jobs and good jobs and represent an advance; and three, we should be doing something about it.

Now, this tendency which I have noted for the job concentration to be on the white collar and the service sides is nearly universal. Looking at the manpower needs projections of the Department of Labor and the National Planning Association, one sees very clearly that the great increases over the next decade are going to be in white collar and in service jobs, not in blue collar jobs, not in manufacturing jobs—the latter are slow growth categories.