

Mr. LESSER. I could not really give a figure. I am sure tremendous numbers. I would say probably all those who were physically able would probably, if they are working age, benefit, or most of them would benefit by training. But I think you have to have the jobs there; in other words, to train a person, even if you had the funds, let us say, in Appalachia, in certain areas where there are no jobs, to train them and leave them there is not going to help them particularly. I think there have to be the jobs as well as the training, but I would not know the figures.

Representative GRIFFITHS. How could we assure—and the Ways and Means Committee particularly—that these women are given a chance to work? How could we assure that State employment services will actively seek out the employable poor and find jobs or better jobs for them? They are not doing it. We have brought them in and they are just not doing it. So, what do we write into the law that makes them do it?

Mr. LESSER. Well, I think one reason, from my experience with the employment service—I do not know if it has changed in recent years, but one reason for the problem is your budget depends on the number of placements and things like this. Of course, the poor are the hardest people to place, so it is much easier to concentrate your efforts on the nonpoor. Now, this may have changed. As I say, I know that was one of the problems in the past.

Again, I do not know whether there are at this point the jobs.

Another problem tied to the employment service is that a great number of jobs are not placed with the employment service. I think, as Mr. Rees pointed out, an employer who wants to attract a certain type of applicant does not list a job with the employment service. Maybe the Ways and Means Committee should give consideration to a proposal that as a condition of tax offset under unemployment compensation, or a reduced rate, anyway, that an employer be required to list his jobs with the employment service.

Representative GRIFFITHS. Another thing, though, is that although the employment services are required to do so by law, they do not carry the poor unemployed people on the rolls. They do not carry these welfare recipients on the rolls, but they are supposed to. The law says so specifically. We brought them all in—at least five of them from five big, industrial States and they do not do that.

Did you have something that you want to add, Mr. Fitch?

Mr. FITCH. This referred to the question asked earlier about how many of the poor can benefit by training. A partial answer to the question is afforded by the investigations the New York City Human Resources Administration has been making and the existing labor force and the people who might benefit by further training to qualify for the emerging kinds of jobs. They put the training need at about 100,000 a year—over a 10-year period about a million in New York City.

Representative GRIFFITHS. How many are we training now out of that 100,000 in New York City?

Mr. FITCH. That is the 13,000 figure. That is the number in present remedial training programs.

Representative GRIFFITHS. In your opinion, those training programs themselves are inadequate?