

million, this is something we ought to be able to get if we simply get down to business on it.

I have used Chicago as a single illustration. There the nonwhite unemployment includes 9,000 adult men, 11,000 adult women, 16,000 teenagers. A total of 36,000; 33,000 of them are in the central city, in Chicago. That should not be too much of a job for a city that size, or a country this size, to get at, if we get down to it.

Now, that is enough perhaps to summarize the changes that we have taken in the approach to analyzing this problem. But, I cannot emphasize too much the significance of our getting the indexes now into line with the social priorities in this country. And, of course, what is involved is a very basic difference.

We have been approaching unemployment, to a very considerable extent on the theory that we have it on a nationwide basis, involving aggregate policy. It is very important these figures do now substantially tell us what it is in terms of the individual approach to the problem that has to be taken.

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, a good deal of the unemployment that remains is more personal than it is economic, although no one of the three terms is very good any more. They all have old, blunt, rusty meanings—unemployment, economic, personal. They are just the best words lying around.

In the second part of the statement, I have summarized the approach that is being taken as far as the operating programs are concerned, but have not gone into it in detail here, because I am assuming that it falls, if not outside, then on the edge of the committee's interest. But I want to just summarize it very quickly.

The emphasis right now on the manpower program, which is what I am talking about, are these:

First, to concentrate that program where the problem is concentrated. And by concentration, I am talking now about specific census tracts, in specific areas in the city—the concentrated employment program is aimed at, or will be in the course of this year or next, 146 specific census tract areas, where unemployment still hangs on.

Then in the President's job program, we are looking at the 50 cities; we are taking the 50 largest cities, because we know that over half the remaining unemployment is in those 50 largest cities.

Now, this does not mean that the other areas are being left out. But, what it comes down to is, we are taking about 25 percent of our program funds, and aiming those right at the areas in which this situation exists.

The second major development, as far as this programing is concerned, is that we are relying much more strongly than we were before on the enlistment of private business in these programs. These programs represent a sophisticated development of the original on-the-job training concept. I will be glad to go into further detail about those programs, but in a very meaningful way we are turning now to the enlistment of and close cooperation with employers in these programs. There has been set up a committee, the National Alliance of Businessmen, headed by Henry Ford, a 65-man committee, around whose advice and counsel the jobs program will be quite thoroughly developed.