

of our Nation through special incentives to teachers in the areas, Federal aid for more effective school types programs, full use of school buildings for job training, adult education, and community activities. In addition, expanded vocational training must be realistically geared to the modern job market.

Manpower training, linked with job placement and adequate training allowances, should aim at lifting the skills of the labor force, particularly the disadvantaged.

Public welfare assistance, restructured, with the program based on need alone, a Federal minimum standard of payments and adequate Federal funds should be provided; State work-incentive programs should enable welfare recipients to retain a substantial amount of the dollars they earn without penalty, to encourage people to find jobs and eventually get off the welfare rolls, and demeaning investigations of applicants should be eliminated.

Relief of rural poverty, concentrated in the Southern and Southwestern States primarily, by Federal legislation to provide farmworkers with unemployment compensation and according to them the same right other workers have under the National Labor Relations Act to organize unions and bargain collectively; by adequate Federal funds to assist low- and moderate-income rural families to buy or rehabilitate housing; continuation and strengthening of the Vocational Education Act of 1963 and the Education Act of 1965 in rural areas; Federal aid in establishment of adequate public facilities, such as highways, hospitals, schools, vocational and technical training institutions, in rural areas; application of the regional approach, used in the Government's Appalachia program, to other economically depressed regions of the country; extension of the Agriculture Department recreational and tourist activities in rural areas, and provisions of full and fair employment opportunities for Negroes, Mexican Americans, and other minorities to work in the industries of rural areas and in State and local governments.

Continued labor-management efforts, through collective bargaining, to provide improved job security to workers and to cushion the effects of technological change on the work force.

A Federal Government maintained national inventory of needs for housing, public facilities, and services, by specific categories, based on present unmet backlogs and estimates of future population growth. Each State and metropolitan area, with the technical assistance of the Federal Government, should develop and maintain a similar inventory of needs within its geographical jurisdiction.

The Joint Economic Committee has demonstrated the feasibility of developing such inventory by category. The Council of Economic Advisers, however, has failed to coordinate such national inventory, by category, program, and degree of annual progress in meeting the needs.

Such inventories of present and projected requirements should serve as the foundation for nationwide programs in each category. They should also be used as yardsticks for the measurement of progress toward meeting the objectives of adequate housing, public facilities, and services.

A planned national effort, under Federal leadership is needed to apply as much of the Nation's resources—manpower, materials, and