

**10/31/79 [1]**

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

*Gretchen*

The attached was returned in  
Mrs. Carter's outbox. It is  
being forwarded to you for  
appropriate handling.

Madeline MacBean

11-5-79

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

*Ros  
comment  
J*

October 31, 1979

**Electrostatic Copy Made  
for Preservation Purposes**

MR. PRESIDENT:

Attached is the usual detailed, two-week schedule and an outline schedule through December 31 of this year. This was prepared to give you an indication of the amount of work, both official and political, you have to do. I have tried to reduce everything but SALT, energy and re-election needs. The items that might be further reduced are the alternating economic and domestic breakfasts.

In addition, Gretchen gave me a list this week of residence events you and Rosalynn have indicated an interest in scheduling in November. After reviewing the draft schedule, please indicate those you still would like to schedule.

<u>Approve</u>	<u>Disapprove</u>	<u>Delay</u>	
_____	_____	_____	Dexter, Ga. Bar-B-Q
_____	_____	_____	Dolly Parton Sunday Concert
_____	_____	_____	Miss. Fish Fry/Concert
_____	_____	_____	Formal Evening at Campaign's Request
✓	_____	_____	Police Chiefs' Event
_____	_____	_____	Congressional Children's Party
_____	_____	_____	Thanksgiving Staff Party

*Gretchen,  
Phil feels that schedule is so full we  
should not plan <sup>more</sup> at this time. He is  
going to contact Dexter group & also since  
group about having something in area  
for campaign.*

*R*

NOV 15 1979

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

10/31/79

Hamilton Jordan  
Dick Moe

The attached was returned in  
the President's outbox today  
and is forwarded to you  
for appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson



*Good J*

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON

October 30, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR HAMILTON JORDAN ✓  
 JODY POWELL

FROM: RICHARD MOE *RM*

SUBJECT: RESPONSE MECHANISM

*Mr. President.  
 F.Y.I. Belbin  
 this 1/10/80  
 we will under way.  
 we will have to  
 perfect.  
 R.D.*

To kick this business off, the Vice President today had lunch with the Dick Dudman group of a dozen top political reporters. He went immediately on the offensive using many of the points in the "Case for Carter" piece we discussed over the weekend, particularly emphasizing the what-would-he-do-differently line. It should result in some favorable stories.

I have asked Bill Miller to have a similar session with economic reporters tomorrow (he has no public appearances scheduled this week), and that should help as well.

I am having lunch with Marty Franks tomorrow (hopefully Stu will join us) to begin the coordination process with him. The sooner he can get on board, the better.

Let me emphasize again the need for an early Cabinet session to emphasize the need for cooperation in this area. This operation will only succeed with their total support.

Please let me know if you have any ideas about either responses or initiatives.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

10/31/79

Hamilton Jordan  
Al McDonald

The attached was returned in the  
President's outbox today and is  
forwarded to you for appropriate  
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

October 29, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM : HAMILTON JORDAN *HJ*  
AL MCDONALD *AM*

SUBJECT: White House Organization

As you know, we have re-examined the White House organization to clarify certain areas of responsibility. Attached is an organization chart that depicts how the organization looks as of November 1, 1979.

We would welcome any guidance or suggestions on this line up. Otherwise, we will use it as our operating base and publish it as appropriate.

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*OK to me, but  
a) Does Lloyd agree?  
b) " This " ?*

*They should  
have direct access  
to me except  
for "administration"  
matters*

*J  
ps: Same to Susan*

FOR STAFFING
FOR INFORMATION
FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND
NO DEADLINE
FOR APPROPRIATE HANDLING
LAST DAY FOR ACTION

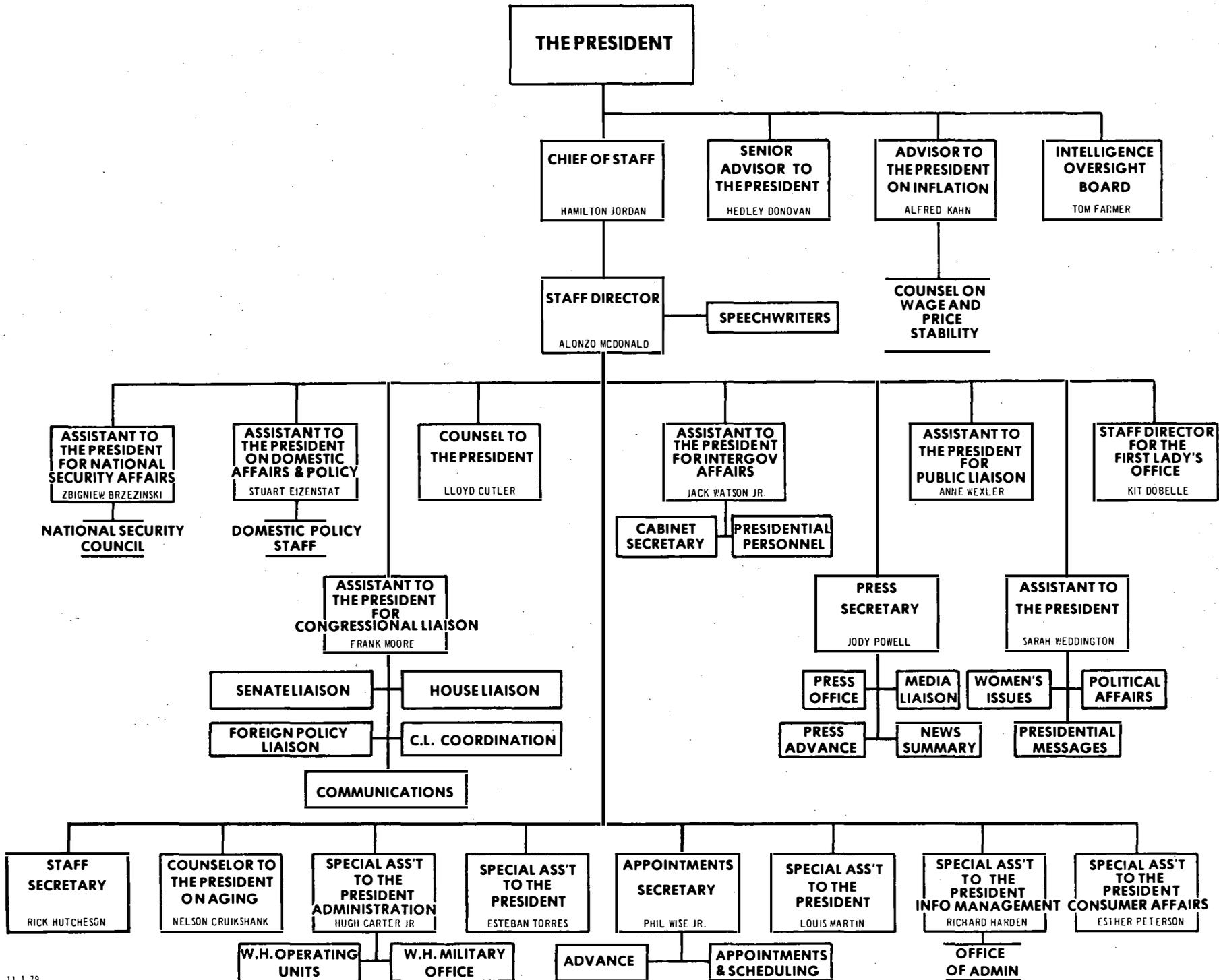
ADMIN CONFID
CONFIDENTIAL
SECRET
EYES ONLY

ACTION  
FYI

	VICE PRESIDENT
X	JORDAN
	CUTLER
	DONOVAN
	EIZENSTAT
X	MCDONALD
	MOORE
	POWELL
	WATSON
	WEDDINGTON
	WEXLER
	BRZEZINSKI
	MCINTYRE
	SCHULTZE
	ANDRUS
	ASKEW
	BERGLAND
	BROWN
	CIVILETTI
	DUNCAN
	GOLDSCHMIDT
	HARRIS
	KREPS
	LANDRIEU
	MARSHALL

	MILLER
	VANCE
	BUTLER
	CAMPBELL
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	CRUIKSHANK
	FIRST LADY
	FRANCIS
	HARDEN
	HERTZBERG
	HUTCHESON
	KAHN
	LINDER
	MARTIN
	MILLER
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PRESS
	SANDERS
	SPETH
	STRAUSS
	TORRES
	VOORDE
	WISE

# THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE



THE CHAIRMAN OF THE  
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS  
WASHINGTON

October 31, 1979

EYES ONLY

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Electrostatic Copy Made  
for Preservation Purposes

From: Charlie Schultze *CLS*

Subject: Producer Price Index for October  
(To be Released Thursday a.m., November 1)

Prices of finished goods at wholesale rose 1.0 percent in October. This was a 13.2 percent annual rate (compared to a 15.4 percent annual rate over the prior three months).

Prices of food at wholesale declined slightly (-0.1 percent). Energy prices again rose by a large amount, 4.8 percent. (Most energy prices get into the PPI after a one month delay. The current figures reflect price rises that occurred in September.) Excluding food and energy, finished goods prices increased by 1.0 percent. Price increases for intermediate goods (materials and parts) were also large -- 1.8 percent for the month. Some of these price advances reflect the passing through of petroleum price increases into the price of goods that use petroleum as a raw material (e.g. chemicals, plastics). But other increases were widespread.

Early this year we had several months of large increases in finished goods prices outside of food and energy. But for the last five months increases have been more moderate (while energy price increases got larger). Although we cannot draw conclusions from one month's data, the October price rise for finished goods outside of food and energy, at a 12.2 percent annual rate, is a disturbing sign. I hope it does not mean that double-digit inflation is spreading beyond the energy and housing sectors.

Note: The October estimate of the price increase for goods excluding food and energy is preliminary. We cannot get a double-checked number until Thursday morning from BLS.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

October 31, 1979

*done*  
*J*

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FRANK MOORE *FM*

SUBJECT: LEAHY SALT SPEECH

Congratulations! Another important SALT vote. I recommend you call Leahy this evening to thank him. He has indicated he would like a call.

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THE AD HOC LEADERSHIP COUNCIL  
OF  
AGING ORGANIZATIONS

DAVID C. CROWLEY  
CHAIRMAN PRO TEM

30 OCTOBER 1979

MEMBERS OF THE AD HOC LEADERSHIP COUNCIL OF AGING ORGANIZATIONS

American Association of Homes for the Aging \*

AFL/CIO Social Security Department \*

American Association of Retired Persons/  
National Retired Teachers Association \*

National Caucus on the Black Aged \*

National Council on the Aging \*

National Council of Senior Citizens \*

Association of Gerontology in Higher Education

Asociacion Nacional Pro Personas Mayores

Concerned Seniors for Better Government

Gerontological Society

Gray Panthers

Legal Research and Services for the Elderly

National Association of Area Agencies on Aging

National Association of Retired Federal Employees

National Association of State Units on Aging

National Association of Title VII Project Directors

National Indian Council on Aging

National Senior Citizens Law Center

United Auto Workers/Retired Members Department

Urban Elderly Coalition

Western Gerontological Society

30 October 1979

\* Convener Organizations

Thank you, Mr. President, for taking time to meet with us, and to listen to some of the very real concerns we have with respect to the elderly. Through the Ad Hoc Leadership Council of Aging Organizations, we represent 22 national aging groups. We are here today on behalf of the nation's 24 million older Americans, and particularly on behalf of the more than 15 million of these older citizens we represent.

You may recall that we last met with you in May of 1978. At that time, we outlined for you our conviction that the viewpoints of the elderly were not reaching the policy makers of your administration. You assured us then that you would encourage your appointees to reach out in developing programs in health, housing and income maintenance.

We were greatly encouraged by your pledge of support at that time. As a response to your stated commitment, older citizens have been supportive of several of your key proposals. As you may know, we sponsored a widely publicized rally at the Rayburn Building last week in support of your hospital cost containment legislation, and we were honored to have Mrs. Carter participate with us at that rally.

But our deepest concern, and the reason we sought this meeting with you, is to express our feeling that we have not been at all successful in having our most pressing priorities adequately considered at the highest levels of your administration. In fact, it seems that rather than making progress in the last two years, the administration has taken a backward step regarding the stature of older Americans in its policies.

For instance, you assured us last year that your counselor on aging would become a key White House advisor on a range of issues affecting the elderly. We were assured that he would have constant access to you. Yet apparently this is no longer the case. The counselor can serve neither you nor the elderly if he is not consulted.

We are concerned, Mr. President, that your stated commitment to the needs of older Americans is not being translated into federal policy. We believe a number of current policies are detrimental to the elderly.

For example, earlier this year, we were amazed and even angered by the administration's proposed budget for 1980. That budget made it clear that the elderly were being asked to bear a disproportionate share of the fight against inflation. In fact, the budget proposed reductions in benefits for programs that were already in existence. Our opposition to proposed cutbacks in the Social Security program is well known, and we will continue to oppose benefit reductions we feel are unfair.

Again we ask you to reconsider and reject attempts to tamper with the principles of Social Security. If the goal of your administration is to restore the confidence of the American people in government and the office of the President, it cannot be done at the expense of basic, social programs.

As we look ahead to 1981, and to continued economic problems, we are most apprehensive as to what is in store for the elderly in the 1981 budget. We appreciate your concerns for inflation. But the problems of inflation cannot be solved by reducing promised services and income assistance to those people inflation hits hardest, the poor and the old.

Mr. President, while you are still formulating internally the budget options for 1981, we ask that you consult your own counselor on aging. Take seriously the advice he can give you now, before the budget figures are set in concrete.

During the past budget cycle, major changes to programs affecting the elderly were proposed without consultation. We are concerned that these same mistakes may be made in the 1981 budget. Because of the problems of inflation, creativity and flexibility are required now, more than ever, in the budget process. We are apprehensive that the interests of the nation's elderly will not be adequately addressed in the 1981 budget, because we have always been in the position of being brought in after the fact. We can and should be close partners beforehand.

If the needs and abilities of older Americans are to be recognized within the administration, the policy direction must come from the White House. We are concerned when our organizations must oppose you on Social Security issues. We are disturbed when human services programs are threatened by budget reductions.

Opportunities exist to translate your commitment to older Americans into meaningful policies. We need your assurance that the elderly will be given greater voice in the newly organized Department of Health and Human Services. We need your leadership to assure that energy assistance is available this winter so the millions of Americans who are poor as well as old will be able to keep warm and stay alive. You will have this opportunity soon, when you are asked to approve the energy assistance program coming out of Congress.

Finally, we hope in your remarks to us, you will address these three issues. First, will you share with us how the 1981 budget, in its proposed form, will affect the provision of income assistance and services to the nation's elderly? Second, can we expect you to take the lead in re-evaluating the administration's position on Social Security cutbacks, which are injurious to beneficiaries? And third, will you comment on your use of the counselor on aging in the decision-making process at the White House?

We believe your goals and ours are similar; that is, the best interests of the nation and its older population. But the procedures are not working for consideration of the viewpoints of the elderly, and that is what we want to call your attention to today.

Thank you, Mr. President, for this opportunity to make our concerns known to you.

11/1/79

Tim Kraft/Alicia

These were returned from the President today. There are several references to scheduling items, so please let Phil know.

Rick Hutcheson

CARTER/MONDALE PRESIDENTIAL COMMITTEE, INC.  
1413 K STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005

*done*  
*J*

October 30, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: TIM KRAFT *TK*

SUBJECT: Telephone Calls

*See note re*  
*Don Pierce*  
*J*

Jerome (Jerry) Cosentino  
(o) 312/793-3575 (Chicago Office)  
(o) 217/782-2211 (Spfd. Office)  
(h) 312/448-8248

*11/11/79*

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Illinois State Treasurer Cosentino is considering running as an uncommitted delegate. He has foreclosed the possibility of running on a Kennedy slate, but is contemplating running on a Carter slate. He is almost certain to win, regardless of whose slate he chooses. Cosentino's only difficulty with the Carter Administration has been that we do not pay sufficient attention to him.

Talking Points:

-- I know that you will be meeting with Bob Torricelli, our Illinois Coordinator.

-- We appreciate any help you can give to Bob, and to the campaign in general.

NOTES: *Leads to JC - Long time JC Supporter - No firm commitment - Have Bob come to see him - will stop by oval office when in Wash*

Hubert (Bud) Loftus  
(o) 312/543-3010

Bud Loftus was elected as an uncommitted delegate in 1976 despite the fact that the Carter Campaign elected the remainder of the delegates on that slate. Loftus ran 30% ahead of any other uncommitted delegate. As former State Senate candidate in a highly Republican area, he is extremely popular with local Democrats. Mr. Loftus is the law partner of Illinois State Assembly Speaker Bill Redmond.

Talking Points:

-- I know you have met with Bob Torricelli, our Illinois Coordinator, and appreciate the time you have spent with him.

-- I would appreciate anything you can do for the campaign.

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Telephone Calls - October 30, 1979 - Page two

Bud Loftus

NOTES: pretty even in 14<sup>th</sup> dist. - His friends  
are my supporters - (Wall needs to follow  
up) - Likes Torricelli

Dan Pierce

(o) 217/782-8111 (Spfd. office)  
(o) 312/433-2568 (Chicago office)  
(h) 312/433-1097

11/179

Assemblyman Dan Pierce was elected in 1976 as a Carter delegate (12th Congressional District). He is currently undecided as to whether he will run on the Kennedy, the uncommitted, or the Carter slate. It is rumored, however, that Senator Kennedy will call Pierce during the week of October 29 asking him to run for delegate and that Pierce is likely to respond favorably to that call. This call is vital to gaining his support.

Talking Points:

- I know that you will be meeting with Bob Torricelli, our Illinois Coordinator, and I appreciate the time you've spent with him.
- I will appreciate any help you can give to Bob and the campaign.

NOTES: Will meet Mon. w/ Torricelli.  
Can't come to Sun. mtg. Was recommended  
by Bob Abboud for something - no follow up.  
Let Bob have Dan come by to see me -

Done  
J

Jim Maloney  
(o) 515/284-6040  
(h) 515/255-1884

Jim (wife Sharon), as you know, is the Polk County (Des Moines) Auditor (Floyd Gillotti is Deputy Auditor) and was extremely active supporter in '76. He declined to serve on our steering committee this year although both Romjue and I worked on him. He said he was "burned out", didn't want "to go through all that again" and that he wasn't a member of the steering committee last time. The last remark is a sort of petulant reference to the fact that he worked hard but Gillotti (the steering committee member) seemed to get most of the credit.

He has not been ignored or not invited to functions. I don't think he's crazy about Kennedy but he'll surely be rushed hard by them. He's more conservative than Kennedy, but might be simply overrun if we don't make another pass at him.

You were a guest at his house at a reception in October '75 before the J-J dinner that year. You might call him and say you wish you could make it back, but Fritz will make it in your stead. Tell him Polk County will be crucial and you could use his good help again (don't play up Gillotti). Ask his views on the campaign across the state in general. If you are so inclined, ask him to bring Sharon to Washington with him to join you for lunch or dinner (and an overnight if possible).

NOTES: *Will not be promoting anyone else = Phil Wise call Monday re possible*

Mary Warren  
(o) 415/538-5533  
(h) 415/531-5069

Mary Warren chairs the Alameda County Democratic Party. In 1976 Alameda County provided us with the largest margin of any California County (80,000). She has been a consistent Carter supporter since 1976. She did organizational work with the Northern California County Chairs in 1976 for Senator John Tunney. Within the past few days she received a personal phone call from Senator Kennedy and apparently responded to his request in a non-committal way. She represents much that we need, i.e. the party structure and leadership in Alameda County. At this point she and Mayor Lionel Wilson are all that we have. A concern she may raise - the Postal Service - she feels it is filled with Republicans who are organizing personnel for Conally.

NOTES: *Meeting a key people in the County = (or callup) Assess by weekend = looks good Will call Jim Copeland*

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

MEETING WITH ENVIRONMENTAL YOUTH AWARD WINNERS

Thursday, November 1, 1979  
12:10 p.m.  
The Rose Garden

FROM: Anne Wexler *Anne*

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I. PURPOSE

To present the Environmental Youth Awards to sixteen winners.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS, AND PRESS PLAN

A. Background

Since 1977 the Environmental Youth Awards Program, sponsored by the Environmental Protection Agency, has recognized students who have organized environmental protection projects in their communities. These children you are seeing today represent the 100,000 young people between the ages of 3 and 18 enrolled in the program.

Last year you met with a group of 20 students who received awards. This year, on October 23, you also met with Charles Schultz, whose film "Charlie Brown Clears the Air" was sponsored by EPA to help promote the President's Environmental Youth Award Program.

Prior to their meeting with you, the children will attend a reception at the Council on Environmental Quality. After the Rose Garden ceremony, the group will have a tour of the Capitol, lunch with their Congressmen, and visit the Smithsonian's Air and Space museum.

B. Participants

A list of the award winners in the order in which they will be presented to you is attached. Their parents will be in the audience. Also attending will be: Doug Costle, EPA Administrator; Barbara Blum, Deputy Administrator of EPA; Gus Speth, Chairman of CEQ; Mary Faye Dudley, Director of the Office of Public Awareness of EPA; Andy Ireland (D-FL); Marjorie Holt (R-MD); Herbert Harris (D-VA); Bud Schuster (R-PA); Ray Roberts (D-TX); George Danielson (D-CA); and Walter Fauntroy (D-Washington, D.C.).

C. Press Plan

White House press pool.

III. AGENDA

- You will greet the group and congratulate the award winners.
- Doug Costle will make a few remarks on the President's Environmental Youth Award Program.
- Costle and Barbara Blum will introduce each child; the children will pick up their certificates and proceed down the receiving line to yourself, Anne Wexler, Doug Costle, Barbara Blum, Gus Speth and Congressmen. ~~Your list of award winners is~~ in the order in which they will be introduced.

IV. TALKING POINTS

1. I am proud to greet this year's winners of the Environmental Youth Award.
2. This program is one of the few which encourages young people to participate actively in studying, appreciating, and cleaning up their environment.
3. Since the establishment of the President's Environmental Youth Awards, approximately 200,000 young people have received an award. The projects they worked on ranged from building nature trails to measuring noise pollution. Most important, these projects are ones from which their communities will benefit in the years to come.



**President's Environmental Youth Awards**

Scott M. Laurie  
Christopher R. Petchler

Kevin E. Kovelant  
John Woerner

A group of Cub Scouts in Pack 981 in Annapolis, Maryland, studied aquatic life and marshes in the Chesapeake Bay area for several weeks. They culminated their studies by releasing weighted bags of popcorn into the bay, simulating an oil spill. They observed the drift of the popcorn and determined what air, sea and shoreline life could be endangered by a genuine oil spill.



**President's Environmental Youth Awards**

Robert H. Green  
Lizbeth A. Etienne  
Antony J. Etienne

Three high school students from Cincinnati, Ohio represent their civil air patrol. These young people have taken courses in both aerial and ground monitoring of radiation provided by the Air Force and Civil Defense at their own expense. These young people live in an area of an almost completed nuclear reactor and would be immediately available for monitoring in the event of a nuclear accident.



Mary Jane Roddy was selected by her class at Rosemead High School in Los Angeles, California to represent their project. They made four movies on environment, energy and pollution which they show to civic groups and other schools. The students themselves were the actors and handled all technical and production procedures themselves.



**President's Environmental Youth Awards**

Randolph L. Barber  
Cynthia Jo Parker  
James F. Skinner

Three high school students from Lakeland, Florida's Kathleen Senior High School have been taking water samples from the many lakes of the area for their Central Florida Regional Planning Commission. They have an active part in keeping drinking water safe for local consumption.

Kimberly Shafer (Annandale, MD)  
Nathan Liepold (Washington, D.C.)

Two young summer campers studied small creatures, learning about special adaptations and behaviors of insects by observing and drawing them. They did population studies of insects and animals in meadow and forest habitats. They also studied interdependence of plant and animal life in a micro-habitat. Through these and other camping experiences, such as courses in open areas, woodlands, meteorology, map and compass, and folk history, these young people have been provided with an understanding of how the natural environment affects and appears in social and historical environments.



Michael C. Birlew (Argyle, TX)  
Tana S. Landgraf (Marietta, GA)  
Kevin Ward (Warfordsberg, PA)

A Cub Scout, Boy Scout and Explorer Scout will represent the 1979-80 energy education and conservaiton program developed by the President's Environmental Youth Awards and the Boy Scouts of America. This program will involve 5 million scouts and adult leaders in response the President's request that Americans conserve energy. Attached, you'll find a copy of the guidelines set up to earn the award.

EXPANDING EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES  
FOR DISADVANTAGED YOUTH



Recommendations of the National Commission  
for Employment Policy to be included  
in the Commission's Fifth Annual Report  
to the President and the Congress

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR EMPLOYMENT POLICY  
1522 K Street, NW, Suite 300  
Washington, D.C. 20005

(202) 724-1545

October 31, 1979

The President  
The White House  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

The Commission looks forward to meeting with you tomorrow and to reviewing with you our recommendations on expanding employment opportunities for disadvantaged youth.

The Commission has been examining the issue of youth unemployment for the past year. The attached document summarizes our major findings and recommendations. Once these recommendations have been finalized, they will be formally submitted to both you and the Congress, together with a background report prepared by the Commission's staff.

I want to note the Commission's appreciation for the work done by the members of its earlier Task Force on Youth, chaired by John Porter, and including Roy Escarcega, Timothy Barrow, Lester Thurow, and Malcolm Lovell. It has also enjoyed a close and productive working relationship with the Vice President's Task Force on Youth Employment. The Commission hopes that these joint efforts will help the nation find new ways to improve the lives of disadvantaged youth during the decade of the eighties.

Sincerely,



ELI GINZBERG  
Chairman

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## I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Goals

Given high and rising rates of unemployment, especially among minority youth, and the cumulative deficits which are often produced by growing up in a low-income or minority family and community, the Commission recommends that the nation make a new commitment to improving the employment prospects of disadvantaged youth. More specifically:

- ° The President and the Congress should identify the employability and employment problems of disadvantaged youth as a domestic issue of critical importance to the future well-being and security of the nation and pledge that the federal government and the nation will devote the resources and efforts necessary to its amelioration.
  
- ° While the federal government should take the lead role, state and local governments, business, labor, education, and community based organizations must undertake substantial responsibility for improving the employment prospects of disadvantaged youth. The local leaders of all of these organizations should make a new commitment to work together on ameliorating the problem, and local employers should be fully involved in helping to plan and implement these efforts.

- Federal resources should be targeted on youth most in need. While there is no simple way to identify this group, those youth most at risk come from low-income families, are members of a minority group, or live in areas with high concentrations of low-income families.
- The major objective of federal education, training, and employment programs for youth should be to improve the long-term employability of these youth; that is, their basic education, work habits, ability to absorb new skills on the job, and other competencies which will permit successful integration into the regular work force.

#### Elements of A Youth Policy

The Commission believes that any new set of policies should be based on the following set of principles:

- Youth unemployment should be viewed principally as a structural problem and long-term solutions sought. Nevertheless, there is no question that sustained high levels of employment are an important precondition for substantially improving the labor market prospects of disadvantaged youth.

- Remedying the educational deficiencies of disadvantaged youth must be high on the nation's agenda. Without basic literacy skills, youth are unable to take advantage of further education or training and will be permanently consigned to the bottom of the economic and social ladder.
- Our nation should renew its commitment to eliminate racial discrimination and cultural stereotyping in the labor market. In particular, all of our institutions must be involved in creating a new environment of trust and confidence between those who come from different backgrounds so that access to good jobs and treatment on the job are based on performance alone.
- Youth themselves must be more fully involved in improving their own employability and must make greater efforts to meet the performance standards set by our educational and employing institutions. To encourage disadvantaged youth to do so, these performance standards must be clearly articulated and greater rewards for success in meeting them provided at each stage of the employability development process.
- Employment and training programs should be carefully targeted to provide second chance opportunities to those youth, who for reasons

of family background, poor schooling, or race, are likely to be permanently handicapped in the labor market. These programs should be restructured, where necessary, so as to have a cumulative impact on the long-term employability of participants.

- There must be a new emphasis on moving those disadvantaged youth who are ready into unsubsidized private and public sector jobs. While sheltered experiences may be appropriate at various stages in their development, the ultimate goal should be to create opportunities for them in the regular labor market. The federal government should consider using a variety of expenditure, tax, and regulatory powers to achieve this objective.

#### Specific Recommendations

The specific recommendations which the Commission believes would implement these principles follow:

##### To provide adequate job opportunities:

- (1) In the event that the unemployment rate rises substantially, that is to 7 percent or higher, and more particularly if it stays at such a high level for a sustained

period, Congress should expand funding for priority national goals such as energy conservation. In so doing it should stipulate that private firms which obtain contracts to further these goals must hire a percentage of disadvantaged youth and adults who are designated by the Job Service or by CETA prime sponsors as being ready to work.

To improve basic educational competencies:

- (2) The President and the Congress should support new funding for compensatory education in the secondary schools. These funds should be used to improve the basic skills of young people from disadvantaged backgrounds, through well-funded, intensive programs involving special tutorial efforts, extra after-school sessions, alternative schooling opportunities, compensatory education linked to occupational training, and in-service training for teachers.

The effectiveness of Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act in the elementary schools must not be jeopardized by a reduction in funding at this level. What is needed is a comparable program at the junior and senior high levels (a) to sustain the positive effects achieved at the elementary level and (b) to provide a second chance for those not adequately served at the elementary level.

- (3) To encourage a partnership with other local institutions, a portion of the new compensatory education funds recommended in (2) should be set-aside for allocation on the basis of close consultation between the schools and CETA. This would be comparable to the 22 percent set-aside under the Youth Employment and Training Program which should continue to be allocated on the basis of such consultation. The new set-aside would encourage additional joint efforts on behalf of CETA-eligible youth and might lead to the development of more alternative schooling opportunities.
- (4) The Secretary of Education should be provided with special funding to collect, integrate and disseminate information about exemplary programs, such as the adopt-a-school programs in Oakland, Baltimore, and Dallas. While schools must retain flexibility to deal with local conditions, what has been learned about effective ways of motivating and assisting disadvantaged youth to acquire the basic skills should be mobilized to promote wider sharing and adoption of the successful models.

To broaden opportunities for minority and female youth:

- (5) The EEOC should encourage companies with overall low minority and/or female utilization to improve their utilization

by hiring job-ready youth from inner-city schools or those trained through CETA programs.

- (6) Education, vocational education, and CETA programs should be implemented in ways that will broaden the occupational opportunities of young women from disadvantaged backgrounds.
- (7) Teenage mothers should be treated as a high priority group in both WIN and CETA and their child care and income needs should be fully met, with no diminution of support under AFDC when they participate in an education or training program.

To link performance to rewards:

- (8) Schools and prime sponsors should be encouraged or required to establish local performance standards and disadvantaged youth who achieve the standards should be rewarded with entrance into a more generously stipended program or with a job opportunity. Those who fail to meet the standards should be given second chance opportunities, whenever possible.
- (9) Prime sponsors should encourage the Private Industry Councils to obtain specifications from employers about the criteria they use in hiring young people, and, to the greatest extent possible, secure commitments from them that young people who meet their requirements will have a job opening when they leave schools or a training program.

To improve employment and training programs:

- (10) The Administration should request, and Congress should enact, a consolidated youth title under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act, the principal goal of which should be to improve the employability of economically disadvantaged youth ages 16 through 21.
- (11) The Department of Labor should encourage CETA prime sponsors to invest substantial funds in remedial programs for the most disadvantaged, even if this increases costs per individual and results in a smaller number being served.
- (12) The Job Corps should be maintained as a separate program, and once current enrollment limits are reached, the program should be further expanded.
- (13) The Congress should designate the eligible population under the new consolidated youth title as all youth from families in which income was at or below 70 percent of the Bureau of Labor Statistics lower living standard.
- (14) Prime sponsors should be permitted to utilize up to 20 percent of their funds under the youth title to assist youth who do not meet the income requirement but nevertheless face substantial barriers to employment.

- (15) The majority of the funds for the consolidated youth title should be distributed by formula to local prime sponsors. However, a sizeable portion should be set aside for supplemental grants to areas with high concentrations of low-income families and another portion should be reserved to the Secretary of Labor to reward superior performance or to fund innovative programs, particularly those of an interdepartmental nature.
- (16) Congress should provide for forward funding, a five-year authorization and additional emphasis on staff development under the new youth title.

To move disadvantaged youth into regular jobs:

- (17) Short-term, subsidized work experiences in the private sector should be permitted under CETA with safeguards to insure that employers do not misuse the program and that the youth are provided with a carefully structured and supervised learning experience or training opportunity.
- (18) The President, with advice from the Office of Personnel Management, should consider making youth, who have successfully completed a CETA program involving experience in a federal agency, eligible for conversion to entry level positions in the career service on a noncompetitive basis.

- (19) The President should direct the Secretary of Defense to review the experience of Project 100,000 during the late 1960s which was successful in recruiting and providing special training for 246,000 young men who did not meet the regular qualifications.
- (20) When the various pieces of legislation that authorize grants-in-aid are being considered for adoption or renewal, the Administration and the Congress should consider writing in provisions that would encourage or require that the grant recipients employ a specified percentage of disadvantaged youth who are referred to them as job ready by either the Job Service or the CETA prime sponsor.
- (21) The President should direct the Office of Management and Budget, with the assistance of other appropriate agencies, to determine whether and how the procurement process might be modified so that there would be new incentives for employers to hire structurally unemployed adults and disadvantaged youth.

Finally, to insure long-term cumulative progress in improving the employment prospects of disadvantaged youth, the Commission recommends that:

- (22) Congress should review annually the extent to which the gross discrepancies in the employment to population ratios and

the unemployment rates for minority youth relative to white youth and adults are narrowed as a result of implementing the foregoing recommendations. In the absence of substantial and continuing progress in narrowing the gaps, the Administration and the Congress should seek to fashion revised and new programs which hold greater potential to ameliorate the present intolerable situation where our society has no regular job opportunities for many young people who come of working age.

\* \* \*

## II. RECOMMENDATIONS

### A. A National Commitment to Disadvantaged Youth

While unemployment rates for youth are very high, most youth make the transition from school to work without serious problems. In fact, among white youth, the proportion successfully entering the labor market over the past decade has increased. Among minority youth, on the other hand, there has been a marked decline in the proportion both seeking and finding work. The consequences of not attending to this situation are serious and include crime, alienation, and reduced social mobility as well as lower incomes and lost output.

Past efforts to deal with the labor market problems of disadvantaged youth have tended to stress the provision of jobs and have not fully come to grips with the cumulative deficits produced by growing up in a low-income or minority family and community. Enhancing the employment prospects of these youth can be achieved only if schools, community based organizations, training institutions, and the job market are more effectively involved in joint efforts to overcome the legacy of poverty and racial discrimination.

Given the seriousness of the problem and the nature of the deficits which must be overcome, the Commission believes that:

- ° The President and the Congress should identify the employability and employment problems of disadvantaged youth as a domestic issue of critical importance to the future well-being and security of the nation and pledge that the federal government and the nation will devote the resources and efforts necessary to its amelioration.
- ° While the federal government should take the lead role, state and local governments, business, labor, education, and community based organizations must undertake substantial responsibility for improving

the employment prospects of disadvantaged youth. The local leaders of all of these organizations should make a new commitment to work together on ameliorating the problem, and local employers should be fully involved in helping to plan and implement these efforts.

- ° Federal resources should be targeted on youth most in need. While there is no simple way to identify this group, those youth most at risk come from low-income families, are members of a minority group, or live in areas with high concentrations of low-income families.
- ° The major objective of federal education, training, and employment programs for youth should be to improve the long-term employability of these youth, that is, their basic education, work habits, ability to absorb new skills on the job, and other competencies which will permit successful integration into the regular work force.

## B. Elements of A Youth Policy

The reasons that disadvantaged youth have problems in the labor market are many and these reasons interact. Based on the Commission staff's analysis, the most important causes of their joblessness appear to be the inability of the economy to absorb all those who want to work combined with educational handicaps and discrimination which put disadvantaged, and especially minority, youth at the end of the hiring queue, regardless of the state of the economy. The lack of sufficient job opportunities for these youth, or of opportunities for upward mobility consistent with their aspirations, has produced a situation in which many of our youth no longer strive for excellence in the classroom or the workplace. Employers, for their part, have turned to other sources of labor, leaving subsidized work experience programs in the public sector as the dominant source of employment for minority youth. While these programs provide income and job opportunities which would not otherwise exist, they appear to have few long-term benefits and a limited ability to integrate youth into the regular labor market.

Based on these findings, the Commission believes that any new set of policies should be based on the following set of principles:

- °Youth unemployment should be viewed principally as a structural problem and long-term solutions sought. Nevertheless, there is no question that sustained high levels of employment are an important precondition for substantially improving the labor market prospects of disadvantaged youth.
- °Remedying the educational deficiencies of disadvantaged youth must be high on the nation's agenda. Without

basic literacy skills, youth are unable to take advantage of further education or training and will be permanently consigned to the bottom of the economic and social ladder.

- °Our nation should renew its commitment to eliminate racial discrimination and cultural stereotyping in the labor market. In particular, all of our institutions must be involved in creating a new environment of trust and confidence between those who come from different backgrounds so that access to good jobs and treatment on the job are based on performance alone.
- °Youth themselves must be more fully involved in improving their own employability and must make greater efforts to meet the performance standards set by our educational and employing institutions. To encourage disadvantaged youth to do so, these performance standards must be clearly articulated and greater rewards for success in meeting them provided at each stage of the employability development process.
- °Employment and training programs should be carefully targeted to provide second chance opportunities to those youth, who for reasons of family background, poor schooling, or race, are likely to be permanently handicapped in the labor market. These programs should be restructured, where necessary, so as to have a cumulative impact on the long-term employability of participants.
- °There must be a new emphasis on moving those disadvantaged youth who are ready into unsubsidized private and public sector jobs. While sheltered experiences may be appropriate at various stages in their development, the ultimate goal should be to create opportunities for them in the regular labor

market. The federal government should consider using a variety of expenditure, tax, and regulatory powers to achieve this objective.

In the sections that follow, the Commission provides a number of more specific recommendations which it feels would further these objectives.

### C. Adequate Job Opportunities

The Commission believes that the employment problems of disadvantaged youth will be severe no matter what the state of the economy and most of its recommendations are directed to needed structural changes for the longer-term. Nevertheless, it is concerned about the possible impact of a recession on the employment prospects of youth. The evidence is clear that youth employment, and especially minority youth employment, is even more sensitive to the business cycle than adult employment. Moreover, in periods of economic slack, other measures will simply reallocate existing opportunities and will be strongly resisted for this reason. Thus, the Commission recommends that:

- (1) In the event that the unemployment rate rises substantially, that is to 7 percent or higher, and more particularly if it stays at such a high level for a sustained period, Congress should expand funding for priority national goals such as energy conservation. In so doing it should stipulate that private firms which obtain contracts to further these goals must hire a percentage of disadvantaged youth and adults who are designated by the Job Service or by CETA prime sponsors as being ready to work.

#### D. New Directions for Educational Policies

Mastery of basic reading, writing, and computational skills is a prerequisite for other kinds of training, including on-the-job training, with the result that these skills are almost universally demanded by employers. High school dropouts, who are disproportionately black and Hispanic, face a significantly higher probability of becoming unemployed than do high school graduates. Even among those who graduate from high school, especially from inner city schools, the acquisition of basic skills is likely to be deficient. Any serious strategy for improving the labor market prospects of disadvantaged youth must put major emphasis on closing the basic skills gap. If this gap is not closed, the employment prospects of these youth will worsen as unskilled jobs in industry or agriculture continue to decline as a proportion of total job opportunities.

The federal government has made a strong commitment toward providing funds for low-income students who wish to go on to college or other post-secondary training. An equally strong commitment must be made to provide funds for remedial programs to serve low-income youth who are not college-bound but who lack the basic skills.

The schools have been, and should continue to be, the primary institution for providing these basic skills. However, it is critical that a partnership with employers and employment and training programs be forged so that disadvantaged youth will have more learning opportunities outside of the regular classroom and greater motivation to acquire the basic skills. Accordingly, the Commission makes the following recommendations:

- (2) The President and the Congress should support new funding for compensatory education in the secondary schools. These funds should be used to improve the basic skills of young people from disadvantaged backgrounds, through well-funded, intensive programs involving special tutorial efforts, extra after-school sessions, alternative schooling opportunities, compensatory education linked to occupational training, and in-service training for teachers.

The effectiveness of Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act in the elementary schools must not be jeopardized by a reduction in funding at this level. What is needed is a comparable program at the junior and senior high levels (a) to sustain the positive effects achieved at the elementary level and (b) to provide a second chance for those not adequately served at the elementary level.

- (3) To encourage a partnership with other local institutions, a portion of the new compensatory education funds recommended in (2) should be set-aside for allocation on the basis of close consultation between the schools and CETA. This would be comparable to the 22 percent set-aside under the Youth Employment and Training Program which should continue to be allocated on the basis of such consultation. The new set-aside would encourage additional joint efforts on behalf of CETA-eligible youth and might lead to the development of more alternative schooling opportunities.
- (4) The Secretary of Education should be provided with special funding to collect, integrate and disseminate information about exemplary programs, such as the adopt-a-school programs in Oakland, Baltimore, and Dallas. While

schools must retain flexibility to deal with local conditions, what has been learned about effective ways of motivating and assisting disadvantaged youth to acquire the basic skills should be mobilized to promote wider sharing and adoption of the successful models.

E. Broadening Opportunities for Minority  
and Female Youth

The policy of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) to identify patterns of systemic discrimination against minorities and women and to encourage employers to voluntarily pursue remedial actions that will bring them into compliance with Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 provides a significant opportunity to increase the number and proportion of minority and female youth who can be placed into regular jobs. The EEOC is in a position to identify by prime sponsor area those employers whose work forces are not representative of the local labor force.

Accordingly, the Commission recommends that:

- (5) The EEOC should encourage companies with overall low minority and/or female utilization to improve their utilization by hiring job-ready youth from inner-city schools or those trained through CETA programs.

Improving the employability of disadvantaged young women, the vast majority of whom are going to have family support responsibilities at some point in their lives, requires opening up to them a wider range of occupational choices than those that most working women currently have. All youth-oriented labor market policies have a potential impact--for better or worse--on future patterns of occupational segregation which currently confine women, and especially minority women, to the lowest paid jobs.

Within the group of disadvantaged young women, teenage mothers have special needs. They not only need income support but also require money for child care services while completing their schooling or training in order to obtain the requisite skills which will enable them to earn an income equal to or

above that available to them as welfare recipients.

It is with these needs in mind that the Commission recommends that:

- (6) Education, vocational education, and CETA programs should be implemented in ways that will broaden the occupational opportunities of young women from disadvantaged backgrounds.
- (7) Teenage mothers should be treated as a high priority group in both WIN and CETA and their child care and income needs should be fully met, with no diminution of support under AFDC when they participate in an education or training program.

F. Linking Performance to Rewards

Too often, both in our schools and our employment and training programs, performance standards have not been established or maintained. The result is that graduation from high school or completion of a CETA program have had less value in helping young people obtain jobs than would be the case if employers had confidence in these credentials and were willing to commit jobs based on them. This lack of standards is one reason why disadvantaged youth themselves have had little incentive to succeed. They need to be convinced that if they take steps to improve their competencies these efforts will be appropriately rewarded in the labor market. Unless they are motivated to improve their own educational competencies or employability, the chances that such programs can be successful are slim. Therefore, the Commission recommends that:

- (8) Schools and prime sponsors should be encouraged or required to establish local performance standards and disadvantaged youth who achieve the standards should be rewarded with entrance into a more generously stipended program or with a job opportunity. Those who fail to meet the standards should be given second chance opportunities, whenever possible.
- (9) Prime sponsors should encourage the Private Industry Councils to obtain specifications from employers about the criteria they use in hiring young people, and, to the greatest extent possible, secure commitments from them that young people who meet their requirements will have a job opening when they leave school or a training program.

G. New Directions for Youth Employment  
And Training Programs

The Youth Employment and Demonstration Projects Act of 1977 was designed to promote a reassessment and redirection of youth employment programs. Through a variety of new program initiatives and a large-scale research and demonstration effort, much has been learned about what works best for whom, and the relationships between schools, employment and training programs, and the private sector have been explored and fostered.

While the results of these efforts are not complete, the Commission believes enough information is available to recommend that:

- (10) The Administration should request, and Congress should enact, a consolidated youth title under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act, the principal goal of which should be to improve the employability of economically disadvantaged youth ages 16 through 21.

The Commission has been reluctant to support separate programs for separate groups under CETA. However, the severity of the employment problems for disadvantaged youth and the importance of establishing collaboration with the school system in serving this age group convinces us that a separate title is needed at this time.

The Youth Title should provide for a new comprehensive program which would replace the Youth Employment and Training Program (YETP), the Youth Community Conservation and Improvement Program (YCCIP), and the Summer Youth Employment Program (SYEP). The present level of funding for these programs must be at least maintained if the desired results of consolidation are to be realized.

Because of severe deprivation, disadvantaged young people need access to a wide range of services including remedial education, skill training, work experience and knowledge of how to look for and get a job. For this reason, the Commission rejects prescribing approaches under the new youth title. However, for youth in need of comprehensive remediation, programs must be of sufficient quality and duration to make a contribution to the youth's employability. Therefore, the Commission recommends that:

- (11) The Department of Labor should encourage CETA prime sponsors to invest substantial funds in remedial programs for the most disadvantaged, even if this increases costs per individual and results in a smaller number being served.

One of the most successful employment and training programs is the Job Corps, which provides comprehensive services in residential centers to the most seriously disadvantaged youth. Because of its demonstrated record of success in recent years, the Commission recommends that:

- (12) The Job Corps should be maintained as a separate program, and once current enrollment limits are reached, the program should be further expanded.

Youth from economically disadvantaged backgrounds are more likely than other youth to be in need of employment and employability development assistance. It is especially important to reach this group--half of whom are nonwhite or Hispanic--at an early age. Accordingly, the Commission recommends that:

- (13) The Congress should designate the eligible population under the new consolidated youth title as all youth from families in which income was at or below 70 percent of the Bureau of Labor Statistics lower living standard,

This recommendation reconfirms the position taken by the Commission in its Third Annual Report that a single set of basic eligibility requirements be used throughout CETA and that youth programs be income-conditioned under the same definitions of income that prevail in other parts of CETA.

To this the Commission would add one variation. The Commission's Youth Task Force heard testimony at its field hearings that a strict income limit may unnecessarily penalize youth from families with incomes slightly above the limit, youth from working poor families and others who are greatly in need of help to succeed in the labor market. Therefore, the Commission recommends that:

- (14) Prime sponsors should be permitted to utilize up to 20% of their funds under the youth title to assist youth who do not meet the income requirement but nevertheless face substantial barriers to employment.

Whether the purposes of a youth title can be achieved and youth most in need served depends on the way in which funds are allocated. If there is poor articulation between the distribution of the population most in need and the distribution of available funds, the employment problems of disadvantaged youth will persist. Moreover, the Commission believes that intensive targeting on areas where there are concentrations of low-income families is needed. Finally, sufficient funds should be reserved to the Secretary of Labor to provide incentives for innovation, coordination and exemplary performance.

Accordingly, the Commission recommends that:

- (15) The majority of the funds for the consolidated youth title should be distributed by formula to local prime sponsors. However, a sizeable portion should be set aside for supplemental grants to areas with high concentrations of low-income families and another portion should be reserved to the Secretary of Labor to reward superior performance or to fund innovative programs, particularly those of an interdepartmental nature.

Under the Youth Employment and Demonstrations Projects Act, the Secretary of Labor was granted a significant amount of money for research and demonstration. In its Third Annual Report, the Commission noted that it recognized the value of such programs, but stated that once these programs have operated long enough to be assessed, the successful ones should be folded into general allocations to the prime sponsors. Now that this large scale effort has been undertaken, the Commission recommends that research and demonstration money under the youth title be reduced. There are, however, two projects the Commission would like the Secretary to pursue under recommendation (15) above. In collaboration with the Secretaries of Education, Commerce, Housing and Urban Development, Health and Human Services, and the Administrator of the Community Services Administration, the Secretary of Labor should support efforts aimed at utilizing funds from various agencies on joint programs and services to improve employability preparation for young people, and to enhance community economic development, particularly in the nation's cities and counties with the largest concentrations of disadvantaged youth. Efforts should be taken to disseminate the findings from the more successful efforts and to modify departmentally-funded programs to reflect the new findings. Second, while all prime sponsors should be expected to achieve their prescribed performance goals, the Secretary should establish an incentive program to reward prime sponsors who do an exceptionally good job at meeting their performance standards.

Crucial to the effective operation of youth employment programs is adequate planning and implementation time, a stable funding and program environment, and dedicated, experienced staff. To accomplish these objectives and promote more effective cooperation among local educational, training and employer communities, the Commission recommends that:

- (16) Congress should provide for forward funding, a five-year authorization and additional emphasis on staff development under the new youth title.

It should be noted that the major federal education programs already have these components.

#### H. Moving Disadvantaged Youth into Regular Jobs

Federal employment and training programs have failed in the past to adequately involve the private sector in the employability development process. The Youth Employment and Demonstration Projects Act contained several new experiments to encourage the private sector to participate more actively in training and employing young people with labor market handicaps, including up to 100 percent subsidy of their wages. In addition, the Private Industry Councils created under Title VII of CETA have been encouraged to undertake a number of activities to improve the employability of youth. Private Industry Councils, by virtue of their independence and the community standing and experience of their members, are in a unique position to contribute to improving the employability development of youth by insuring that it is related to the skills employers seek and by opening up opportunities for training and later employment in the private sector. Finally the Targeted Jobs Tax Credit, passed as part of the Revenue Act of 1978, provides incentives for employers to hire disadvantaged youth between the ages of 18 and 24.

The Commission has earlier supported all of these initiatives for integrating youth more effectively into the private sector, and believes that such efforts should be carefully monitored and wherever possible expanded. In particular, the current prohibition against private sector work experience under CETA is depriving youth of opportunities to learn more readily transferable skills, to be exposed to a wider variety of work settings, and to acquire valuable contacts and references for future employment. In addition, such experiences could help to break down the resistance of many employers to hiring youth from disadvantaged minority communities. Accordingly, the Commission recommends that:

- (17) Short-term, subsidized work experiences in the private sector should be permitted under CETA with safeguards to insure that employers do not misuse

to determine whether and how the procurement process might be modified so that there would be new incentives for employers to hire structurally unemployed adults and disadvantaged youth.

the program and that the youth are provided with a carefully structured and supervised learning experience or training opportunity.

While the above efforts to integrate youth into the regular job market are important, they by no means exhaust the leverage of the federal government since the latter accounts, directly or indirectly through its grants to other levels of government and to private contractors, for a substantial proportion of all employment.

With a civilian workforce of 2.8 million and a uniformed military force of 2.1 million, the federal government is the nation's largest employer. Since it believes that the federal government should take the lead in providing opportunities for disadvantaged youth, the Commission recommends that:

- (18) The President, with advice from the Office of Personnel Management, should consider making youth, who have successfully completed a CETA program involving experience in a federal agency, eligible for conversion to entry level positions in the career service on a noncompetitive basis.
- (19) The President should direct the Secretary of Defense to review the experience of Project 100,000 during the late 1960s which was successful in recruiting and providing special training for 246,000 young men who did not meet the regular qualifications.

Federal grants-in-aid to state and local governments are now in the range of \$80 billion per year. While a substantial portion of the grant-in-aid funds are used to provide services or benefits to individuals, such as grants for medicaid and income security payments, many of the grants sustain or generate employment. Some movement toward targeting a portion of the employment generated by grant funds has taken place in the recent past. Mandatory approaches were proposed in the Labor

Intensive Public Works Act of 1978, and voluntary approaches in the National Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1979. Serious consideration is also being given to the possible use of administrative requirements and incentives to accomplish employment objectives.

The Commission believes these efforts should be extended and recommends that:

- (20) When the various pieces of legislation that authorize grants-in-aid are being considered for adoption or renewal, the Administration and the Congress should consider writing in provisions that would encourage or require that the grant recipients employ a specified percentage of disadvantaged youth who are referred to them as job ready by either the Job Service or the CETA prime sponsor.

During fiscal year 1978 the government spent some \$95.6 billion through contracts for supplies and equipment; research and development; and construction and other services. About 35 million workers are covered by federal contract compliance regulations under Executive Order 11246. Although the contract procurement mechanism has long been considered a potentially fruitful area for pursuing a targeted employment objective, relatively little is known about the range of employment that is generated through the procurement process. The Commission believes that, as a result of the establishment of a Federal Procurement Data Center under OMB's Office of Federal Procurement Policy, it is now possible to begin to collect data that will help to illuminate the question of whether procurement policy should be used to pursue targeted employment goals. Thus, the Commission recommends that:

- (21) The President should direct the Office of Management and Budget, with the assistance of other appropriate agencies,

## I. Monitoring Progress

It will not be possible to eliminate the employment problems of disadvantaged youth quickly or cheaply, and the Commission believes that the nation will need to make a sustained commitment over many years if real progress is to occur. This progress must be monitored and changes in programs implemented as more knowledge becomes available. For these reasons, the Commission recommends that:

- (22) Congress should review annually the extent to which the gross discrepancies in the employment to population ratios and the unemployment rates for minority youth relative to white youth and adults are narrowed as a result of implementing the foregoing recommendations. In the absence of substantial and continuing progress in narrowing the gaps, the Administration and the Congress should seek to fashion revised and new programs which hold greater potential to ameliorate the present intolerable situation where our society has no regular job opportunities for many young people who come of working age.

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BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

# PRESIDENT'S ENVIRONMENTAL YOUTH AWARD



## CUB SCOUT APPLICATION

(Please print or type)

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City, state, and ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

This is to certify that Cub Scout \_\_\_\_\_ is a

Name

registered member of Pack \_\_\_\_\_

No.

District

Council

and has:

1. Completed the "Home Energy Savers' Quiz" with his family.
2. Completed one of the following:
  - a. Saved newspapers, cans, or bottles for recycling.
  - b. Talked to his school class on the importance of energy conservation.
  - c. Explained how to read a gas or electric meter.
  - d. Carried out a solar energy experiment.
  - e. Made and displayed an energy conservation poster.
3. Participated in a den or pack energy conservation project.

Approved:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signed by Cubmaster

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signed by Scout executive

Mail to: Camping and Conservation Service  
National Office, Boy Scouts of America  
P.O. Box 61030

# PRESIDENT'S ENVIRONMENTAL YOUTH AWARD



## BOY SCOUT APPLICATION

(Please print or type)

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City, state, and ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

This is to certify that Boy Scout \_\_\_\_\_ is a  
Name  
registered member of Troop \_\_\_\_\_  
No. District Council

and has:

1. Helped plan and took part in a troop energy conservation or recycling project.
2. Made a home energy inventory and showed a list of things he can personally do to reduce energy consumption.
3. Completed two of the following:
  - a. Made solar cooker and cooked something in it.
  - b. Visited an energy facility and told his patrol about it.
  - c. Made a drawing to show how solar energy can heat a room or small building.
  - d. Made a poster about energy conservation and displayed it.
  - e. Showed that he knows how to read a gas or electric meter and what it means.

Approved:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signed by Scoutmaster

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signed by Scout executive

# PRESIDENT'S ENVIRONMENTAL YOUTH AWARD



## EXPLORER APPLICATION

(Please print or type)

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City, state, and ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

This is to certify that Explorer \_\_\_\_\_ is a  
 registered member of Post \_\_\_\_\_ Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 No. District Council

and has:

1. Made a home energy audit.
2. Showed a list of what he or she has done to reduce energy waste.
3. Taken part in a significant post energy conservation project.
4. Visited an energy facility and written a report on what was seen.
5. Written an essay on why there is an energy problem, why energy conservation is important, including the dangers of dependence on foreign oil.
6. Listed five sources of energy alternates to fossil fuels, and explained the problems with each.
7. Completed one of the following:
  - a. Taken part in a recycling project for 3 months.
  - b. Organized a community (or neighborhood) recycling program and followed it through to the first collection.
  - c. Researched and prepared a report on careers related to energy.

Approved:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signed by post Advisor

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signed by the council Exploring chairman

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signed by Scout executive



# The President's Environmental Youth Awards

