

been working to paint schools, clearing streambeds, planting seedlings, and doing conservation work on the spoil banks created by a great problem in Kentucky, the strip mining, which is present in eastern Kentucky; that already with this number of people who are beginning to see great results in their own feeling of personal contribution and self-respect as well as the contribution they are making to the area.

Mr. PERKINS. Let me interrupt you to state that I am hopeful that the committee will be able to write the Job Corps legislation so that we will be able to use these youngsters to do something about rehabilitation of these strip mining areas.

Governor BREATHITT. The creation of a Job Corps would begin to reach some of the young men of my State who experience one of our greatest problems. I am talking about those men who have been deemed short of the minimum requirements for drafting into the Armed Forces. In Kentucky the magnitude of the rejection rate for our draft eligibles is great. Recently the Selective Service released data which showed that 50.8 percent of all examinees were turned down during 1963 and more significantly, that about 21 percent of those rejected were unfit because of poor educational attainment. In the same release it was shown that 66.7 percent of all Kentucky draft eligibles were rejected before examination because they had not received an eighth grade education and that 90 percent of the total preexam rejectees had not graduated from high school. Here is indeed fertile ground for the kind of basic education and training goals set by this program.

In Kentucky, 9.7 percent of all families are headed by a woman and of these, 65.3 percent have an income of less than \$3,000 per year. We must do better by these women. The providing of jobs on socially useful projects that give both men and women the chance to learn new skills and to earn money to continue their education will begin to do this. There is another aspect to this program which I find complementary to Kentucky needs. It seems good that there is the potential here for keeping people in a work-training program in their own communities. In most Kentucky areas there is a great need for the kind of projects on which they would be working.

In Kentucky we devote about 65 percent of the total resources available at the State level to the education of our young people. A great portion of the remainder with the exception of our road program goes into a new concept of welfare programs which are designed to help develop the areas rather than merely give them relief or handout programs. It seems to me that, in the long run, every dollar invested in the education of a man tends to multiply itself over a longer period of time and achieve a greater magnitude than does a dollar spent for wages. This is, I think, because a developed intellect keeps giving and giving. The work-study program will help engender this process in some of our youths who would otherwise be lost to us.