

program; (4) conduct of the training program; and (5) placement and followup of those persons who have completed training. Steps 1, 2, and 5 are within the jurisdiction of the Department of Labor; steps 3 and 4 are responsibilities of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Institutional training, which represents the bulk of the training activity, is the responsibility of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. This training is administered by the Department's Office of Education, through agreements with the State vocational education agency. The State agency, under the guidance of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, arranges for appropriate training to be given in either public or private training facilities.

Within the Division of Vocational and Technical Education of the U.S. Office of Education, a special staff has been assigned to develop procedures and to carry out program operations. This staff provides assistance to State vocational education agencies in curriculum design, training program development, production of teaching materials, and related educational activities. A field staff has been organized, with regional representatives in the nine field offices of the Department. These persons function as direct representatives of the Office of Education in training project review sessions and in implementing policy and regulations. They provide professional guidance and assistance in the manpower training program to State vocational training agencies and other types of training agencies. The initiative for starting manpower training projects usually comes from the community—either from the employment office, schools, or civic groups. Manpower advisory committees made up of leaders from school organizations, community groups, industry, and management and labor also aid in planning. The determination of occupations for which training is needed and in which job opportunities are available is made by a local office of the State employment service, in cooperation with employers and trade unions in the area.

As training proceeds, school officials submit reports on the attendance and performance of each trainee to the local or State employment security office. These reports comprise the basis for payment to eligible trainees of a weekly training allowance provided under the act. At completion of training, the local employment office provides services to place the graduates, thus completing a series of cooperative efforts at many governmental levels and involving many agencies, both public and private.

3. History

Prompted by the knowledge that advances in technology are displacing more and more workers every year and that the number of the consistently unemployed in the Nation is not, in an affluent society, to be tolerated, on March 15, 1962, Public Law 87-415, the Manpower Development and Training Act, was enacted. In August 1962, funds became available to implement the provisions of the act and program operations began. Two months later the first amendment to the basic legislation was enacted, Public Law 87-729, October 1, 1962. This amendment dealt with unemployment benefits under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act paid to persons receiving training allowances while in manpower training. By the end of 1962, 430 training projects accommodating 16,157 trainees were approved. These