

projects were located in 192 different communities in 49 States. Of those authorized for training, at year's end 6,315 persons had commenced training. The program showed promise of becoming an increasingly effective weapon in the Nation's war on poverty and unemployment.

The Department's role in the manpower training program broadened in 1963, to cover 2,455 new training projects. In that year the program was extended to the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. People were being trained in more than 500 different occupational titles. In 1963, in addition to institutional training programs which comprise the bulk of manpower training activity, a second type of project was initiated—workers were to be given on-the-job training at employers' establishments. A third type of project was also started that year, experimental and demonstration in nature. This latter program is aimed at developing new techniques in the occupational training of disadvantaged groups and in their selection, counseling, and referral to training.

After a year of training operations, some deficiencies were noted in the original legislation which the Congress subsequently corrected by enacting Public Law 88-214, the second amending action to the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962. Certain amendments reflected the fact that two groups, the illiterate and semi-literate and the out-of-school/out-of-work youths 16-18 years of age, comprise together one-quarter of the unemployed. The amendment provided for the Secretary of Labor to refer for the attainment of basic education skills those eligible persons who without such training would be unable to pursue occupational training. It also authorized a special program for the testing, counseling, selection, and referral of youths 16 years of age or older, for occupational training and further schooling. In addition, the amended act authorized the extension of the manpower program to July 1966.

In 1964, there were ongoing manpower programs in all of the 50 States, plus Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, and the District of Columbia. Institutional training projects were approved for 114,665 trainees, denoting steady growth of the program from the 1962 figure of 16,157 trainees approved.

On April 26, 1965, President Johnson signed Public Law 89-15, The Manpower Act of 1965. This amending action to the original 1962 act extended the scope of the program to permit refresher or reorientation courses for unemployed or underemployed professional persons. The payment of training allowances was extended from a 72-week-maximum to 104 weeks in recognition that persons with little education require more time in training to become employed and that some of the new highly technical occupational fields require more extensive training. It also extended the Federal Government's share of retraining costs to the 100-percent level until July 1, 1965, instead of requiring one-third matching by States, as originally envisioned. The amended act also repealed section 16 of the Area Redevelopment Act and placed training activities under the Manpower Act. No State matching will be required for training in redevelopment areas.

By the end of fiscal year 1965, a total of 331,420 trainees were approved, approaching the goal of providing assistance for 400,000 persons in the first 3 years of the program. Some 5,755 institutional