

become useful, productive human beings. Reclamation is never cheap. But in the long run it is cheaper than riots in the streets, crime and public welfare.

The job of transforming a youngster's sense of alienation from society, by bringing him into the mainstream, through useful training, reeducation and self reevaluation, is only part of the story.

When a youngster comes out of a Job Corps center, he needs a job. A good job with decent pay. Otherwise, he will slide back into his old environment, lose his skills and his new-found self-esteem. We are happy to note that the 1967 Amendments of the EOA make provision for better placement procedures for those coming out of the Job Corps. This is essential to the success of this program.

Because we in organized labor have been concerned about the placement of men and women coming out of Job Corps centers, we have cooperated with the Job Corps in developing a Job Corps center visitation and recruitment program. This program has a threefold purpose: to let labor leaders see the Job Corps in action, to get labor leaders to help the centers in the placement process and to help recruit for the Job Corps.

Over 25 international unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO and 23 State AFL-CIO central bodies have participated in tours of Job Corps centers, with more than 500 labor people participating in visits to 10 Job Corps centers.

The labor leaders who have participated in visits to one or another of the Job Corps centers in all parts of the country were impressed by what they saw and heard.

John I. Rollings, President of the Missouri State Labor Council, AFL-CIO, after a tour of the Women's Job Corps Center at Excelsior Springs, Mo., said:

I wish everyone could see the desire and dedication to develop into better citizens by these girls. I wish all union leaders here would go back to their organizations and tell the story of the Job Corps. We must let our Congressmen know how we feel about the program and see that it is properly and adequately funded.

Maurice Lieson, International Representative, American Bakery and Confectionery Workers Union, said that his union would cooperate with the Job Corps and would seek to get jobs for graduates of the Job Corps. He cited the fact that 50 percent of the members of his union were women.

From a report of a visit of representatives of building trades locals from the Bowling Green, Ky., area, to the Job Corps Center at Great Onyx, Ky., states:

We found the business agents of the Laborers and the Cement Mason's Locals interested in the placement of the Corpsmen.

In addition, the above two locals offered on-the-job training during their busy season. . . . The State President and the State Secretary of the Kentucky Building Trades Council requested Job Corps information in order to carry the message of Job Corps activities to local unions throughout the State of Kentucky.

Time does not permit the inclusion of many other citations of this kind that are in our files.

The AFL-CIO would like to call the attention of this committee to the work being done at the Job Corps Center in Jacob's Creek, Tenn. Sponsored by the International Union of Operating Engineers and its