

Education in making available funds under Title II-B of the Economic Opportunity Act to cover the cost. As a result of this initial effort, it was possible for 476 trainees to advance into high school equivalency courses by 1966. Since, until quite recently, Manpower Development and Training Act was not an available training resource in this area, funding for some 200 full-time one-year vocational educational training spaces was approved under the Title V project on July 28, 1966. This number was being further expanded when additional MDTA training resources were made available last spring.

Another significant training resource under Title V has been the provision of on-the-job training through the use of private employers. 658 trainees have been assigned to such placements with an almost 100 percent success rate as far as securing resultant employment. In fact, taking into account the prevailing economic conditions in this area,³ the 33 percent job placement rate is quite favorable. A report for the period January 1965 to May 1966 shows that a total of 1,936 trainees had been terminated from the project during this period. Of this number, 943 (48.7 percent) had been involuntary due to agency policy (regarding absenteeism, misconduct, etc.) and 993 (51.3 percent) had been voluntary. Of the voluntary terminations, 640 (64.5 percent) had left the project because of having obtained employment.

A labor mobility demonstration project was approved as of July 1, 1966 in this area sponsored jointly by the D/HEW and the Department of Labor. The cost of actual relocation of family heads and their dependents is paid by the Department of Labor grant. The D/HEW grant covers financial assistance, if and when needed, medical care, and casework and related services before and after relocation. There have been 83 participants in the demonstration project who have been relocated from Eastern Kentucky, most of them to Lexington, Louisville and the northern part of Kentucky, with some working in Indiana, Ohio, and Virginia. These men found jobs as material handlers, painters, assemblers, truck drivers, and auto body repairmen with rates of pay ranging from \$1.74 to \$2.46 per hour. As of April 15, 1967, 208 trainees in the Kentucky Title V project have been referred to the Division of Employment Service under the mobility demonstration and were interested in being included in the demonstration. A number of these trainees are located in the four counties covered by the Community Associates, Inc. report. Most of them would not have been brought to the point where they could relocate and qualify for jobs in other communities were it not for the services they received under Title V.

Apparently the inference which the Community Associates, Inc. report tries to make is that vocational training is limited because of the use of "straw bosses." We assume this is with reference to the use of selected Title V trainees to serve as crew foreman for other trainees engaged in work experience. The purpose is to provide closer supervision to smaller groups of trainees (one foreman to crews of 10-20 trainees). A two-week foremanship (crew chief) course is provided under contract with the University of Kentucky. Since the crew chiefs are among the most successful in moving into vocational training and private employment, it is necessary to reschedule the training course periodically in order to fill vacancies. The use of crew chiefs is not intended as a means of providing vocational training but is intended primarily to supplement project staff supervision of work experience to assure that the work experience is actually instilling good work habits.

The Community Associates, Inc. report devotes considerable attention to the manpower coordination problems (see especially Appendix III). It should be noted that need for coordination in this area is of fairly recent origin since up until recently the Work Experience and Training program under Title V was practically the only work-training program in this depressed area. Parenthetically, it might be added that a recent analysis made by the Office of Economic Opportunity showed that the Work Experience and Training program has put more money in the 182 poorest counties in the country than any other anti-poverty program, although it is not one of the largest poverty programs. As a result of other manpower programs beginning to concern themselves about the problems of the bottom layer of the poor, we can expect to find more and more need for coordination. In this respect, the Cooperative Area Manpower Planning System (CAMPS)—of which the Title V program is a fully participating part—should afford a mechanism for bringing about a more effective deployment of resources

³ The Community Associates, Inc., report indicates unemployment rate in some counties as high as 53 percent, although it states that its data may be off as much as 10 percent to 20 percent.