

in Minnesota, the Ramsey County Welfare Department established a bureau of employment and rehabilitation to serve public assistance recipients in 1962. In all, ten States had adopted community work and training programs for public welfare clients prior to the enactment of the Title V program in 1964.

It is true that many of the remaining State welfare agencies did not have experience in training and placement. While they previously had been concerned primarily with providing financial assistance and social services, they quickly saw the value of work experience and training in helping clients become self-supporting. Invaluable experience has been gained over the past 2½ years of operation of the Title V program by public welfare agencies. During this time, knowledge of how to work with the group to be served which public welfare agencies have long had, has been augmented by experience in developing training, work experience and placement services especially designed to serve welfare clients.

5. Title V projects have been administered independently of Community Action Agencies and other manpower programs

The most convincing evidence that Title V projects are not operating independently but are taking advantage of the experience and resources of other programs in the community is the following table showing the value of services provided from other sources in 1966. This table shows fiscal effort only which by no means reflects total community cooperation:

Total	\$21,491,000
Department of Labor:	
a. Vocational instruction (MDTA)	2,238,000
b. Counseling, testing, guidance, and job development	722,000
Vocational instruction outside Department of Labor	679,000
Adult basic education	2,987,000
High school equivalency	110,000
Medical	450,000
Child care	50,000
Other	1,833,000
Sponsors (work experience and training units contributions):	
a. Supervision and instruction	7,008,000
b. Tools and materials	4,362,000
c. Work space	908,000
d. Other	144,000

Specifically, with respect to cooperation with Community Action Agencies, a recent survey shows that of the 251 local Title V projects operating in fiscal year 1967, 172, or 70 percent, were components of Community Action Programs.

6. Shortage of trained social workers to provide pretraining, supportive and other services in Title V projects

The paper quotes an excerpt from an address given by the administrator of the Title V program at the Federal level (Mr. Andrew R. Truelson). He stated "Therefore, in Title V the program objective embraces the needs of the entire family. We must teach wives and mothers the art of good home management, the maintenance of a clean home, how to take care of money, how to buy proper food, and prepare nutritious meals, personal hygiene, and the proper care of their children." Dr. Levitan comments "The assumption that social services can achieve all these objectives is one which even the most ardent advocates of welfare work would question."

Many Title V projects are reaching the objectives outlined above by means of individual and group counseling, classes in home management, consumer education, instruction in child care, grooming, etc. These services are provided either directly by the project staff (as on the Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation in Nevada), through cooperation with other programs, such as community action agencies (as in Conway County, Arkansas) and the Agricultural Extension Services (as in Puerto Rico) or the regular public welfare program (as in the Housekeeping Aide Training Program in New York City).

Provision of these kinds of concrete services does not require trained social work staff. They are being performed effectively by a wide range of aides in Title V projects, e.g. homemaker and child care aides. Many of the other positions involved in administering Title V projects also do not require social workers, but project administrators, work experience and training specialists, counselors, etc.