

these people to come into the employment office and get them to be interested in MDTA.

So, probably the greatest thing that has happened is the addition of the Nelsen-Scheuer think as an adjunct to the title V but it is no substitution of title V under any set of circumstances.

The benefits that are derived from title V are great in more ways than just the benefit to the individual in the amount of money that he receives or the kind of training that he receives. This program is one which for the first time, I think, has given indication to the general population that these people can earn respect for themselves and that they earn it from their labors.

We receive any number of letters from business firms, from bankers, from garage owners, from principal business people who customarily look with askance at the public welfare rolls in east Kentucky, who are now saying with a good deal of serious interest that this program is one which really makes a new picture in the economy in east Kentucky and which really causes an individual to have respect for himself where he did not have it otherwise.

I think the only program that we have found that has been available to us that we have not been able to take the maximum amount of advantage of in Appalachia, although we have used it extensively in urban areas, is the on-the-job training program. The reason that we have not been able to use it extensively is because to use it means that you have to have industry there to take advantage of it.

Chairman PERKINS. That is correct.

Mr. DAWSON. And it just is not there. We have tried there every device that is available to make use of OJT and have found that it is not a suitable program in east Kentucky.

It might be of some interest to the committee of what kind of emphasis and what kind of activity in Appalachia and in a State with the economic problems which have existed in Kentucky as to what advantage a program such as Job Corps has had.

The State employment service has followed through on about 712 participants who have enrolled in the Job Corps and have had some training. We found that about 50 percent of those who were in Job Corps are now working or are in school or in military service. Of the 356 counted, it is not placed.

Some 170 either did not respond to the questionnaires and 31 were not located, et cetera. But I think with the 50 percent placement rate—

Chairman PERKINS. How much?

Mr. DAWSON. Fifty percent of those who were surveyed.

Chairman PERKINS. How many did you survey?

Mr. DAWSON. About 712, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman PERKINS. That had graduated in Kentucky?

Mr. DAWSON. That had come out of Job Corps.

Chairman PERKINS. That has just come out?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes.

Chairman PERKINS. Some of them had not graduated?

Mr. DAWSON. They were considered as finished; they had enrolled and had either achieved their goal or had been considered graduated.

Chairman PERKINS. When did you make this survey, Mr. Dawson?