

More advanced courses are also offered. At the Breathitt-Sloniker High School here in Jackson, some relief recipients report nightly for training as draftsmen, auto mechanics and electricians. These men must possess at least an eight-grade education and enough motivation to stick with a year-long course.

SEEKING SECURITY

Surrounded by disassembled automobile engines, one of these trainees, 39-year-old Carter Miller, explains that he lost his job as a filling-station attendant three months ago. As a mechanic, he hopes to gain greater security and more money for his wife and six children.

In the next room, Clarence Wooton, a drafting instructor, boasts of the success of his last class. "Thirteen of the fifteen are working in the trade," he says.

But most of Kentucky's welfare manpower, rather than preparing for such jobs, is simply doing unskilled labor on public projects—planting trees, repairing roads, building sidewalks and bridges, maintaining recreation facilities and the like. The work is arduous manual labor. Under the hot summer sun, Ben Miller and his co-workers hack away with shovels at a hillside, progressing only a few feet a day; with earth-moving equipment, miles of road could be constructed daily.

Many critics scoff at Kentucky's program as meaningless make-work, a resurrection of the WPA of depression days. But state welfare officials disagree. "These people are in their forties and fifties. A lot never held a job, and a lot have many characteristics which prevent them from holding a job," says C. Leslie Dawson, state Commissioner of Economic Security. "Many will have to be on public programs for a long time. But their children get the services of welfare workers, continue to stay in school and from outside influences receive a different idea of what life is all about."

Furthermore, it's argued, Kentucky's poor learn to follow instructions and take responsibility. Some are selected to serve as crew chiefs, and others are forced to measure up or lose their welfare work payments, which average \$205 a month—almost double regular assistance grants. "The biggest thing they learn is to work together and take orders," says Frank Davidson, a work-training supervisor.

CLEVELAND OPENS DAY-CARE CENTER

For a contrast with rural Kentucky, visit welfare officials in Cleveland, who wrestle with work-training problems in the urban slums. The big need, they insist, is for more day-care facilities to accommodate the children of mothers on welfare who seek education and jobs. Cuyahoga County Welfare Director Eugene Burns says hundreds of women could benefit if adequate facilities were available. So far his agency has established seven day-care centers, each accommodating 15 children, in slum churches; five more centers will open soon. The benefits can be easily observed.

At the Antioch Baptist Church, welfare youngsters gobble a noon meal of baked beans, juice, salad and tapioca pudding. Mrs. Corrine Ector, the director, tries to improve manners. "It's the best thing in the world for them. They were definitely not getting the training in the home, even when the mother was there," she maintains.

Cuyahoga County welfare officials say they are finding full-time jobs for 45 welfare recipients a month at wages that often far exceed their relief checks. The keys to success, it's said, are patience, personal attention to individual cases and lots of job preparation.

Of the 13 employees of the city of Cleveland's printing and reproduction division, three are former welfare recipients. Other ex-relievers serve as maintenance men for the municipal power and light operation and perform sanitation work for the health department. Others are employed in private industry at salaries ranging up to \$8,000 annually. "I've been in this business for 10 years, and guys I never thought would amount to anything are off relief," declares Carl Riccardo, who helps place the welfare recipients.

Chairman PERKINS. I have a letter from the Ortho-Vent Shoe Company and I ask permission to insert it in the record after we hear the next witness.

I have another letter from the State of Kansas, State Technical Assistance Division, a progress report, and I will ask permission to have this inserted in the record.