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family becomes involved and through these contacts pride and motivation are reborn. We deal with whole people, not numbers in a card file.

Each time a trainee is accepted and placed, the entire family is considered and brought into the picture. How does this correspond to some of the labor departments on going programs? The proof lies in our successes. Men and women who have been given training and education and have been hired. Our success ratio runs as high as 68 percent. Under work training and basic education supported by casework service, job counselling and on the job supervision a family man who had been thought hopeless by another agency and welfare acquired enough self confidence and incentive for self support that he now is supporting himself and family. Would you not consider a bitter, disillusioned, husband-less woman that comes out of her shell; meets people through proper job training association, loses her bitter attitude and eventually remarries, a success in human relations? These are but two examples of the personal touch of welfare that is experienced in Title V.

Time and time again we have seen men and women wait eight to ten months to get on a Labor Department program. Title V acts in days—sometimes hours. The budget is set strictly by need and we handle it that way. Last year we returned a good portion of our budget allowance to the government and we still placed every needy person requesting training through the program.

In fact, we put a couple on our program and placed them into work positions, after they had completed a Labor Department training program.

So, in light of this, we propose that Title V of the Equal Opportunity Act be returned to and remain a welfare program.

Sincerely yours,

LAURENCE A. KING,
Director.

OPERATION BREAKTHROUGH,
Durham, N.C., July 13, 1967.

HON. CARL PERKINS,
*Chairman, House Committee on Education and Labor,
Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR CONGRESSMAN PERKINS: As Operation Breakthrough was selected to be one of the four community action agencies in North Carolina to be funded with a New Careers program under the Scheuer Amendment, I am pleased to submit this statement for inclusion in your Record as Chairman of the House Committee on Education and Labor.

It is my feeling and that of my Manpower staff and those members of the Board of Directors who have been involved in the planning and early implementation of our New Careers program that it is an important new departure in the area of useful employment of the underprivileged. Perhaps its finest single feature is its provision for subprofessional career ladders. The problem of the "deadend job" is one of the most severe facing the product of a poverty environment in his attempt to better himself by his own efforts.

The program also benefits the professional in, for the first time, freeing him from the necessity to devote an inordinate amount of his time to nonprofessional details. Professionals who work in the broad area of social improvement are further aided by participation in this program through the possibility of a sustained working relationship with individuals whose background has been that of poverty. This type of relationship can create the necessary climate for change inside institutions which so far have not had easy access to the real facts of the dismal situation prevailing in poverty neighborhoods. This kind of attitudinal growth and the additional time made available to the professionals to perform the duties for which they are most qualified can only result in the increased effectiveness of the institutions involved and the resultant benefits to the society at large.

I would therefore like to offer my strongest endorsement to the New Careers Provision of Section 205 E of the amended Economic Opportunity Act of 1964.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM R. PURSELL,
Executive Director.