

regular employees with two of the VISTA volunteers in that they for several days assumed complete control over the use of our own employee. At the present time we are planning on the use of "case aides," with a minimum of high school but preferably two years college education to assist regular casework staff in performing many of their duties which do not require a high degree of skill or professional training. The ultimate plan is that one aide will be assigned to each unit of our Department which is comprised of a supervisor and 5-6 caseworkers. There is some reluctance on the part of officials in the Georgia State Department of Family and Children Services and Georgia State Merit System to establish a classification for this purpose, especially in view of the fact that it took many years before there was a mandatory requirement that a caseworker should have at least a college degree, which some officials are fearful that by establishing a lower classification of "case aides" former standards might also be lowered. In my opinion use of "case aides" should be authorized, and officials of the Welfare Administration—HEW should encourage state departments of public welfare to use them more extensively especially in view of the apparent shortage at the present time and for the foreseeable future of caseworkers with college degrees and/or especially graduate training in approved schools of social work.

It is conceded that in some of the smaller county welfare departments it might be difficult to use "case aides" while in counties of 50,000 population (or more) their use would be most beneficial. In order to overcome the reluctance on the part of some State and local welfare officials to use "case aides" for financial reasons, it is suggested that provisions be made whereby Welfare Administration—HEW have appropriated sufficient funds so that they could reimburse states on salaries of such staff in accordance with the 75%-25% formula now applicable to staff performing prescribed services in accordance with State service plans. It was my pleasure to attend a series of meetings recently held under the sponsorship of the National Association on the Employment of Youth, at Nyack, New York where this subject matter was fully discussed with all its implications, and recordings and transcripts made concerning same. I would recommend especially consideration by members of this committee of transcripts of these proceedings, which was attended by some of the most outstanding persons in the health, education, and welfare fields, if same can be secured.

Respectfully submitted.

WELLBORN R. ELLIS, *Administrator.*

JUNE 12, 1967.

Congressman WENDELL WYATT,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Longworth House Office Building, Washington, D.C.:

In May 1967, the Community Relations Department of Tongue Point OB Corps Center at Astoria, Oreg., conducted a mail survey addressed to 5 percent of the total population of the city of Astoria, with names selected at random from the Astoria telephone directory excluding only Tongue Point personnel. Questionnaires were mailed to this 5-percent segment, and returns were received from 50 percent of the original mailing. This provided a survey of two and a half percent of the total population of the city. This is considered a high percentage of returns based on polling experience, and a two and a half percent segment is a solid sampling.

Results of the survey: Do you favor the continuation by Congress of the Job Corps program? Yes, 70 percent. Do you believe location of a Job Corps center at Tongue Point benefits Clatsop County? Yes, 75 percent. Do you favor continuation of Tongue Point Job Corps Center? Yes, 69 percent.

Other aspects: of those responding, 38 percent had been reached previously by some form of contact by the Center; they had heard a representative speak, had visited the center, or had read brochures about it. More than 18 percent had participated in community activities in which corpsmen and corpswomen were involved. Assistance to the center on a volunteer basis was offered by 29 percent. Indicating a high degree of community-center integration, 62 percent reported they were acquainted with one or more center staff members from whom they learned about the center.