

Mr. BELL. As I recall, many features of the Equal Employment Opportunity Act had a reasonable amount of teeth but they relied to a great extent upon the rules and regulations of the States that had equal employment opportunity programs. And I would suspect that perhaps Mr. Dent's bill here more or less covers that point.

Mr. SPRAGUE. I should think so.

Mr. BELL. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. DENT. Thank you, Mr. Bell.

Before calling on Mr. Hawkins, I might say I was interested in your statistics on page 9 dealing with the 6,800 workers who were long-term employees of Studebaker at the time the plant shut down and left the country. You say that 4,000 were serviced by a project, that was a Federal Government project?

Mr. SPRAGUE. It was financed by the Federal Government, by the U.S. Department of Labor and carried out by the United Community Services of St. Joseph's County, and the National Council on the Aging.

Mr. DENT. You say 66 percent were reemployed or in MDTA training. Has there been a followup to find out what happened?

Mr. SPRAGUE. No, there was no followup on that.

Mr. DENT. We are very much interested in whether or not after training they became qualified for some other type of work other than what they were doing at the plant, and whether this retraining gave them indeed an entry into a new job market or whether the training is more or less wasted as far as job getting is concerned.

I don't know whether you have the facilities to check this out for us.

Mr. SPRAGUE. We don't, but I can ask the Labor Department to check it out.

Mr. DENT. They might give you an answer that might be a little more illuminating than just these cold figures. To me, looking at it from your set of figures, there are still 66 percent of the workers out there hanging somewhere in limbo without any definite landing place as to whether they have been reemployed, whether they have become objects of charity through a relief program, or whether they have found their way into poverty program jobs or Government sponsored jobs.

Isn't it true the Government did make a tremendous effort to take care of these displaced workers by some kind of a defense contract deal with Kaiser?

Mr. SPRAGUE. I think Kaiser did move into a part of the Studebaker plant. They employed a very small number of the laidoff Studebaker workers. The Studebaker workers—we dealt only with the 50 and over in this project, because that is where the problem was—ended up dispersed in all kinds of jobs all over the place, Kaiser didn't pick up too many of them.

Mr. DENT. Have you found in your work with the problems of the aging that sometimes a plant that has a labor policy, such as Studebaker has, finds itself in the position where its workers have grown to an age where competition catches up with them. There are some theorists who say that Studebaker was forced out of production in South Bend because of what once used to be their greatest advertising claim, that was that the employees of Studebaker were with them from generation to generation and they had grandfather working