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INVENTORY OF FEDERALLY SUPPORTED EXTENSION AND CONTINUING EDUCATION PROGRAMS, REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT'S NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL ON EXTENSION AND CONTINUING EDUCATION. PART I AND PART 2.

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ONE OF THE FIRST CONCERNS OF THE PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COUNCIL AFTER IT WAS APPOINTED UNDER TITLE I OF THE HIGHER EDUCATION ACT OF 1965, WAS TO IDENTIFY AND EVALUATE ALL FEDERALLY SUPPORTED EXTENSION AND CONTINUING EDUCATION PROGRAMS, INCLUDING COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAMS, COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAMS, ADULT VOCATIONAL EDUCATION, ADULT BASIC EDUCATION, MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT, VOCATIONAL EDUCATION, RESPONSE TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE DEVELOPED AND CIRCULATED BY GREENLEIGH ASSOCIATES, AND 16 OFFICES REPORTED THEY HAD NO PROGRAMS IN THIS AREA. THE RESPONSES CREATED THE MOST EXTENSIVE, EXTANT LISTING OF SUCH PROGRAMS, ALONG WITH MORE ABUNDANT INFORMATION ON INDIVIDUAL PROGRAMS. AN ABSTRACT OF EACH PROGRAM INCLUDES THE TITLE, ADMINISTERING AGENCY, PURPOSE, ELIGIBILITY, NUMBER OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES INVOLVED, LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION, FACILITIES, PROBLEMS, FUNDING, JURISDICTION, COMMUNICATION TO THE NATIONAL COUNCIL, AND PUBLICATIONS. PROGRAMS ARE INDEXED BY TITLE, AGENCY, AREA OF MAJOR EMPHASIS (URBAN OR RURAL), TYPE OF TRAINING PROVIDED, POPULATION SECTOR SERVED, AND PROGRAMS PROVIDING CONTINUING EDUCATION FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE INVENTORY BE REVISED ANNUALLY. THE DOCUMENT INCLUDES TABLES AND THE QUESTIONNAIRE. IT IS ALSO AVAILABLE FROM GREENLEIGH ASSOCIATES, INC., 355 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10017. (AJ)

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**INVENTORY OF FEDERALLY SUPPORTED  
EXTENSION AND CONTINUING EDUCATION PROGRAMS**

**Report to the President's National Advisory Council  
on Extension and Continuing Education**

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**INVENTORY  
OF  
FEDERALLY SUPPORTED EXTENSION  
AND CONTINUING EDUCATION PROGRAMS**

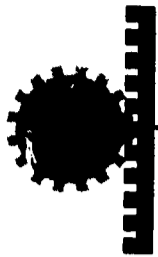
**REPORT  
TO  
THE PRESIDENT'S NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL  
ON EXTENSION AND CONTINUING EDUCATION**

**PART ONE: REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

**Prepared by  
Greenleigh Associates, Inc.  
New York Chicago San Francisco  
March 1967**

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March 27, 1967

Mr. Jules Pagano, Director  
Division of Adult Education Programs  
U.S. Office of Education  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Pagano:

We are pleased to submit the Inventory of Federally Supported Extension and Continuing Education Programs commissioned for the National Advisory Council. Report and Recommendations are in Part One, Program Abstracts and Indexes in Part Two.

The Council will find the report contains more than "the comprehensive listing of available programs" contemplated in the proposal, and provides greater depth in program information than the contract stipulated, as well as a more extended analytic overview. The abundant data and insights acquired in our exploration of the subject of federally supported extension and continuing education programs have been assembled here for the Council. We trust they will assist the Council in fulfilling the responsibilities assigned to it by the President.

The "map" of federally supported extension and education plans has been drawn in this inventory with more precision than obtained before. But, as the Report and Recommendations point out, there is still much to explore, and much to be gained in a continuing study of this important subject.

We are sure that the Council's activities and deliberations will enlarge the effectiveness of continuing education, as well as enlarging what is known about federally supported programs. We appreciate the opportunity of having taken this first step with the Council.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur Greenleigh  
President

AG/whl

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We wish to express our appreciation for the cooperation of all the members of the President's National Advisory Council on Extension and Continuing Education.

Special acknowledgement, for valuable assistance throughout the study, goes to Mr. Jules Pagano, Director, Division of Adult Education Programs, U.S. Office of Education, and Director of the National Advisory Council.

The inventory benefited greatly from the liaison services of Mr. Bill J. Brisco and Mr. William R. Wright, Office of Education Fellows.

We also acknowledge with thanks the cooperation of persons in Federal agencies with whom we were able to confer; their interest and insights were most helpful:

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We wish to express special appreciation to our entire clerical staff for their extraordinary efforts on behalf of this project.

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## I. THE NEED FOR AN INVENTORY

One of the first concerns of the President's National Advisory Council on Extension and Continuing Education, after it had been designated under Title I of the Higher Education Act of 1965, was to identify and take stock of all the programs within its purview.

This identification was a prerequisite for fulfilling the Council's mandate to:

1. Advise the Chairman of the Council, who is also the U.S. Commissioner of Education, on "policies to eliminate duplication and to effectuate the coordination of programs under this title and other programs offering extension or continuing education activities and services."<sup>1/</sup>
2. Review "the administration and effectiveness of all federally supported extension and continuing education programs, including community service programs..."<sup>2/</sup>

Since an adequate identification of programs could not be readily assembled from previously published compilations in or outside the Federal government, the Council requested an inventory based on a current canvass of agencies administering federally supported programs within the Council's purview.

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<sup>1/</sup> Higher Education Act of 1965, Title I, Section 109 (b).

<sup>2/</sup> Higher Education Act of 1965, Title I, Section 109 (c).

The contract with Greenleigh Associates, Inc., was for just such an inventory, the Greenleigh proposal stating that:

The chief instrument in developing the inventory information is a questionnaire circulated to all Federal agencies administering programs within the scope of this listing.

A basic compilation of programs was contemplated, identifying them in terms salient to the Council's interest, and indexing the information in convenient form.

The needs of the Council were to govern in devising the inventory, the Greenleigh proposal stated, although it was realized that the inventory was of value also to others. Those who would benefit from knowing the contents of the store of continuing education include present or putative suppliers and users of continuing education: program administrators in the Federal, State, and local governments, private or public institutions in education or other fields, and the many individuals presently or prospectively participating in continuing education programs.

Since the Council's own initial report was due the end of March 1967, the Council required the initial inventory to proceed within severe time constraints. About four months were allocated for completion of the inventory; within this period the inventory was planned, questionnaires mailed, responses received, data analyzed, and the final report published. In addition, earlier reports were requested from Greenleigh, to brief the Council on emerging information.<sup>3/</sup>

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<sup>3/</sup> Planning for the inventory began the end of November 1966. Greenleigh's Preliminary Report was sent to the Council in mid-January 1967, and the Interim Report the end of February.

## II. METHODOLOGY

### Definitions

The definitional problems which have to be resolved in any questionnaire were particularly acute for this questionnaire.<sup>4/</sup> There are no standard definitions for extension and continuing education, despite their long lineage. As for the more recently developed "community service programs," there is even less general agreement on the kind of activities which should be under this rubric. A further complication is the fact that Federal support takes many forms: direct or indirect expenditures, grants or subsidies, direct operations or financial support, etc.

Definitional concepts were discussed in a series of meetings with representatives of the Council and program administrators throughout the Federal government. During November and December, 1966, conferences were held with twenty-five representatives of nineteen departments in nine Federal agencies.<sup>5/</sup>

The differences in agencies' understanding and usage were taken into account in formulating definitions and directions for the questionnaire. The questionnaire went through successive drafts, in the course of being pre-tested with program administrators and Council members.

The definitions incorporated in the final questionnaire<sup>6/</sup> refer to extension and continuing education programs and to community service programs in terms of the Council's presumed jurisdiction and present interest:

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<sup>4/</sup> They are discussed in the Greenleigh Preliminary Report, p. 4, and the Greenleigh Interim Report, p. 8.

<sup>5/</sup> See Greenleigh Interim Report, "The Definitional Problems," p. 8.

<sup>6/</sup> The questionnaire is reproduced in the Greenleigh final report, Part Two: Program Abstracts and Indexes.

**EXTENSION AND CONTINUING EDUCATION PROGRAMS, INCLUDING COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAMS, as defined here, are certain kinds of federally supported educational programs for adults which continue their education and extend their personal or professional competence.**

(In some instances, extension and continuing education programs are referred to as "community service programs," the terms sometimes being used interchangeably. Other community service programs, which are not ordinarily identified also as "extension and continuing education," are included in this questionnaire only to the extent noted hereafter.)

The programs "assist the individual to meet the tasks imposed by the complexities of our society in fulfilling his role in the world of work, as an informed and responsible citizen, and in his individual growth and development."

The programs may provide personal education, career or job training, or community education. They may be offered by institutions of higher education or by other private or public institutions (private firms, specially constituted agencies, hospitals, public schools, etc.).

**INCLUDED** in this definition are the continuing education aspects of any federally supported program, whether or not continuing education is the major purpose of the program. For example, in certain programs the States may have authority to use Federal funds for staff training as well as for other purposes; to the extent that the Federal agency knows that this option is utilized, the program should be reported in this questionnaire with reference to its continuing education aspects.

**EXCLUDED** from this definition are direct grants (tuition, stipends, other allowances) for undergraduate or graduate study. Although such allowances may be considered "continuing education programs" in another context, they are excluded here.

**COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAMS** (other than the already-defined "extension and continuing education programs, including community service programs") are included in this questionnaire if they are research programs or educational services offered by institutions of higher education.

Should these definitions be altered? In the light of responses to the questionnaire, the Council may determine that revisions in the definitions are appropriate, either to enlarge or curtail the Council's purview, or to identify the Council's purview more precisely.

Information Sought: Type and Quantity

Criteria. - Selection of items for the questionnaire was governed by the following criteria:

1. The needs of the Council.
2. The extent to which commonalities could be abstracted and differences delineated, for numerous programs with widely-varying goals and procedures.
3. The ability of Federal agencies to provide requested information expeditiously.
4. The manageability of information yielded by the questionnaire, in terms of converting it promptly into an inventory listing.

The first two criteria bear on the substance of the inventory, the other two relate to the timing of the inventory.

Program Descriptions. - The topics germane to the Council's review of extension and continuing education programs include:

1. The program's main purpose.
2. The problems with which the programs are concerned (poverty, health, etc.).
3. The target groups to which the programs are directed (youth, aged, etc.).
4. The geographic area of main emphasis (rural, urban, suburban).

5. The kind of training which the programs provide (adult literacy, vocational education, etc.).
6. The occupations for which training is provided (aides, teachers, etc.).
7. The extent to which institutions of higher education are used in program implementation.

Program Magnitudes.- The Council hoped for more than an outline map locating federally supported extension and continuing education programs throughout the Federal government -- despite the fact that even a rudimentary map would be a valuable contribution. In addition to descriptive information on each program, the Council wanted quantitative data in order to determine magnitudes of operations and program impact in aggregative terms.

Such information is indeed essential for broad evaluation and policy-making. Program operations and impact can not be evaluated in unitary terms. For example, if fifteen programs in continuing education are directed to mentally handicapped persons and only two programs are directed to farmers,<sup>7/</sup> no inference can be made about relative distribution of resources. For that, it is necessary to know the dollar resources allocated to the fifteen programs, compared with dollar resources allocated to the two programs.

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<sup>7/</sup> The example given corresponds with the number of programs in these categories reported in the inventory.

Input-Output Considerations. - Can the programs be classified in the descriptive categories sought, and are quantitative data available separately by category? With respect to inputs, can the agencies report quantitative data on resources used (dollars, teachers, etc.)? With respect to outputs, can the agencies report quantitative data on persons served? The availability of aggregative information along these lines was explored in the discussions with program administrators and the pre-testing mentioned earlier.

There are formidable problems in developing the kind of information essential for input-output reporting:

1. Classifications must be mutually exclusive, universally applicable, and significant. For example, if the analysis were in terms of "Programs, by Type of Training," such categories as "training for health occupations" and "professional training" would not be mutually exclusive. Neither category would be universally applicable unless defined to mean precisely the same thing in every program. Which category would be more significant, with respect to general evaluation and policy-making?
2. Inputs and outputs have to be in quantifiable terms and mean the same in all programs. For example, program inputs may be "dollars" or "teachers," and program outputs may be "persons served." Aggregation is inappropriate if "persons served" are "enrollees" in one program and "graduates" in another; or if they are "viewers of a half-hour television program" in one program and "graduates of a two-year training program" in another program.



3. Agencies must maintain records which can feed-back the input-output data sought. Leaving aside the question of defining "persons served" in explicit and universal terms, how many programs maintain records of "persons served"?

Evidence of these problems was abundant during the pre-testing period. Indeed, additional problems emerged. For example, many programs have more than one target or type of clientele, but program inputs are intermingled, as are program outputs.

It was clear that these problems could not be resolved within the time period available for completing the initial inventory. The alternative opted for was to avoid questions which agencies simply could not answer at this time, and to seek descriptive information and quantitative data satisfying the four criteria noted at the outset. If the data could not be aggregated, it would be of value in describing an individual program and could add to the insights needed for developing aggregative data.

The Final Questionnaire.- In its final form, the questionnaire sought the following kinds of information:

1. "Locational," i.e., program title, administering agency, legislative authorization, main purpose, eligibility.
2. "Descriptive," i.e., population sectors to which the program is directed, type of training provided, occupations to which the program is directed, problems with which it is concerned, area of main emphasis. For each "descriptive" category, a series of classifications were offered for checking responses.
3. "Title I-Related," i.e., utilization of institutions of higher education in program implementation.

4. "Quantitative," i.e., Federal funds expended, number of States and jurisdictions in which program operated, number of program participants, size of staff, etc. The quantitative data was sought chiefly through an open-end question,<sup>8/</sup> in order to retrieve the data in whatever form it was maintained.

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<sup>8/</sup> Question 14 (Part IV - Communication To The National Advisory Council) asks: "To what extent has the program been able to serve the groups to which it is directed and/or deal with the problems it focuses upon?"

"Please indicate in a separate attached statement for the National Advisory Council, in as brief form as feasible, the extent to which the program is fulfilling its objectives and the extent to which it is coordinated with similar programs administered by other Federal agencies and State agencies.

"Include any quantitative data available on program size in terms of participants and staff (e.g., number of students, or number of hours, or number of classes), along with whatever explanatory comments are appropriate.

"Include any additional comments or explanations which you may want to offer on your answers in this questionnaire.

"The National Advisory Council will receive with interest any observations which you care to make on the operation of the program and how it can be strengthened."

## Techniques

A systematic design was developed to stimulate responses to the questionnaire.

At the outset, direct contact was made with administrators of major programs in key agencies, to discuss the purpose and meaning of the inventory.

Special arrangements were made with the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare -- and separately with the Public Health Service -- and the Department of Defense, to facilitate reporting of their programs.<sup>9/</sup>

Various reports and listings of adult education programs were studied,<sup>10/</sup> as a clue to where responses should be expected, and as a source for tear sheets on individual programs and checklists of programs in various agencies.

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<sup>9/</sup> Discussed in the Greenleigh Preliminary Report and Interim Report.

<sup>10/</sup> Greenleigh Preliminary Report, "Table 1, Published Materials Reviewed in Connection with Inventory Listing."

Wherever possible, agencies received checklists or tear sheets along with the questionnaire.<sup>11/</sup> These illustrated the programs within the scope of the inventory.

The questionnaire provided definitions of terms used, along with directions. Agencies were invited to telephone a Federal number in Washington, D. C. if they wanted more information or additional copies of the questionnaire.<sup>12/</sup>

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<sup>11/</sup>The questionnaire sent to offices in the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (other than Public Health Service) included the following paragraph in "Directions": "A list is attached of programs administered by your agency which seem to be within the scope of this questionnaire. The list is culled chiefly from the 1966 edition of Grants-In-Aid and Other Financial Assistance Programs Administered by the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (Office of Program Analysis, HEW). Please report every germane program your agency administers, whether or not it appears on the attached lists."

The questionnaire sent to all offices (other than Public Health Service) included the following paragraph in "Directions": "If tear sheets are enclosed, they refer to programs administered by your agency which seem to be within the scope of this questionnaire. If they are, please include them. Please report every germane program your agency administers, whether or not a tear sheet is attached for it. Please describe the program as of the present time; the tear sheet may be a handy reference in some respects, unless it contains some errors or has been superseded. (The tear sheets were culled from listings which were not concerned with exactly the same subject matter as this questionnaire.)"

<sup>12/</sup>The questionnaire sent to all offices included the following in "Directions": "If you have any questions about the questionnaire, or want additional copies, please telephone the U. S. Office of Education. Bill J. Brisco and William R. Wright, at the Division of Adult Education Programs (IDS Code 13, 37692), are at your service."

The questionnaire was particularly designed for ease in answering. The pre-test conferences had disclosed, not surprisingly, that Federal agencies for the most part are bored and burdened with questionnaires. The structured questions predominant in the questionnaire could be answered with more facility than open-end questions.

The open-end question which closed the questionnaire served for items for which structuring was not feasible. Another important reason for this open-end formulation was to open a line of direct communication to the National Council. The conferences with various agency spokesmen indicated that many would appreciate the opportunity to "have the Council's ear."

The covering letter, accompanying the questionnaires mailed to Federal agencies, requested them to send "any available booklets or brochures" or "materials for public information" which describe their programs. The purpose was to make available to the Council, without burdening the agencies in any way and without ignoring the agencies' information flow, already-published materials which reported the programs in greater depth perhaps than the questionnaire permitted. Analysis of the published materials was not included in the Greenleigh contract, but the materials were scanned for a check of questionnaire responses and listed in the individual program abstracts. Additionally, the materials constitute a good resource for the Council and it was efficient to acquire them simultaneously with the questionnaire responses.

### III. RESULTS OF THE INVENTORY

#### Rate of Response

Nineteen agencies or independent commissions completed questionnaires identifying 132 separate programs.

In addition, sixteen offices or agencies reported that they do not administer any programs within the Council's purview. (See Table 1.) Three of the sixteen are offices in the Departments of Justice and Labor, which did report programs for other offices in their agencies.

A few agencies did not respond to the questionnaire. Although some agencies did not respond for all their programs, the volume of responses produced the most extensive listing extant of federally supported extension and continuing education programs, along with more abundant information on individual programs than was heretofore available. The individual program abstracts appear in Part Two: Program Abstracts and Indexes.

How high was the rate of response? The best way to measure the response rate may be to compare the programs reported in the inventory with the programs listed by the Library of Congress.

The Library compilation<sup>13/</sup>, published three months after the Council's inventory was in progress, lists the statutory authority for Federal programs of extension and continuing education. Programs are listed only by department, statutory title, statutory authority, in the following form:

#### "DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

1. Federal Extension Service--Cooperative Extension Program--  
7 U.S.C. 341"

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<sup>13/</sup> The Library of Congress, Legislative Reference Service, "Statutory Authority for Federal Programs of Extension and Continuing Education" (Washington, D. C.: January 27, 1967), pp. 1-15.

The definitional differences between the Library listing and the Council's inventory should be noted. The 132 "programs" in the inventory are reported by administering agencies. Some reported programs on an omnibus basis, others on a more detailed basis.<sup>14/</sup> The programs reported to the Council may be a combination authorized by more than one statutory designation, or they may derive from administrative action rather than statutory designation.

In contrast, the Library of Congress lists 150 "programs" by statutory designation, which may be administered by other agencies than shown, or administered in combination with other programs. Some may be inactive.

With due regard for these differences, the Library of Congress list was scanned to determine how it compared with programs reported in the Council's inventory. The results are summarized in Table 2. It appears that eleven programs which are on the Library list, but absent from the inventory, are programs which should have been reported to the Council. Other differences between the lists do not seem significant, either because the Library program may have been reported to the Council under another title or by another agency, or because the Library program does not seem germane to the Council's jurisdiction.

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<sup>14/</sup> For example, the Civil Service Commission reported its numerous programs covering almost eighty percent of in-service training for Federal employees, as Interagency Training Programs in one questionnaire. The Administrative Office of the United States Courts reported its orientation and training programs in eleven separate questionnaires.

### Depth of Response

Responses to the questionnaire were, for the most part, complete and consistent.

One hundred of the 132 programs included a response to the open-end question, i.e., a "communication" to the Council. (See Table 3 for number and nature of the responses.) These ranged in size and substance from very brief to rather lengthy comments, and from perfunctory statements to comprehensive ones.

Seventy-two of the 100 communications included some quantitative data, although these were very limited for many programs. Published materials were received for fifty-four programs.

Summaries of the communications to the National Advisory Council appear on the individual program abstracts. The Greenleigh contract did not include analysis of this material. Nevertheless, the communications were reviewed and summarized so that the Council could read the comments concurrently with the abstract. The comments in many programs add much to an understanding of the goals and activities.

### Program Characteristics

Descriptions of each program, in Part Two: Program Abstracts and Indexes, are presented under uniform headings, and in summary fashion. Even summarized, the great variety of activities, goals, and achievements emerges. There are similarities and relationships among federally supported extension and continuing education programs, but there are also significant differences in many cases.

In the absence of aggregative data, it is difficult to provide an overview. To a certain extent the indexes in Part Two serve as an overview.



**Programs are indexed as follows:**

1. By program title.
2. By administering agency.
3. By area of major emphasis (urban or rural).
4. By type of training provided.
5. By population sector served.
6. By programs which provide continuing education for government employees (Federal, State or local).

The inappropriateness of aggregating the programs on a unitary basis has been discussed earlier. A "program" is not a uniform unit. Distributions based on the number of programs can be misleading because the number of programs may bear no relationship to the magnitude of programs.

With due regard for the caveat just stated, a distribution of programs by agencies has been prepared as a very gross indicator of where the programs are. (See Table 4, Distribution of Programs by Agencies.) As expected, the largest number are in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Less expected may be the rather large number and variety of programs in the Department of Justice.

Again without abandoning the caveat, a count has been made of the number of programs which are not exclusively extension or continuing education, as a gross indication of how the Council's purview divides for these two main groups. (See Table 5, Number of Programs Which Are not Exclusively Extension or Continuing Education.) Forty-one of the 132 programs reported in the inventory are programs with additional components, such as research or service.

The caveat accompanies the count of programs which utilize institutions of higher education in program implementation. (See Table 6.) In 111 of the 132 programs, some utilization may occur; it is on an optional basis in eighty-eight programs, on a mandatory basis in twenty-three programs. The number of higher education institutions utilized in fiscal 1966 or 1967 was reported for seventy-nine programs, and was not available for thirty-two programs.

The figures on utilization of higher education institutions are somewhat ambiguous, and require a second caveat: they provide no indication of the extent of utilization. For example, in some programs the use of a college may be tangential and meager; the use of one college in a particular program may mean that one course offering was given at the college. In other programs, the use of colleges may be direct and massive; all course offerings may draw on college staff, and the number of offerings may be very substantial.

A third caveat applies to the figures on utilization of higher education institutions: the figures give no clue to the percent of nation-wide higher education facilities involved in extension or continuing education and community service programs. Even if every one of the 111 programs using higher education institutions had been able to report the number used, an aggregate figure would not be meaningful. For example, the five colleges used by Program X may be the same as five of the ten colleges used by Program Y; whether the combined programs used fifteen colleges or less can be determined only if the names of the colleges are available. The questionnaire did not ask for the actual names of colleges utilized. The pre-tests had established that this information was not available for many of the programs. Where it was available it could be a formidable reporting requirement, certainly with respect to programs using large numbers of institutions of higher education.

In looking next at the distribution of programs by area of emphasis (Table 7), the initial caveat has to be recalled: the number of programs may

bear no relationship to the magnitude of programs. Only eleven of the 132 programs reported a special emphasis: seven in urban areas, four in rural areas. The others reported that the emphasis was the same, or the question not applicable; some did not answer the question.

Whether there is a gap in continuing education programs, with respect to dealing with urban problems, can not be measured from these figures. Urban problems are included in many of the programs which apply with equal emphasis in urban, suburban, and rural areas. Quantitative data on program allocations are required to determine how much or how little of resources in continuing education are applied to urban problems by programs in the inventory.

Finally, in reviewing the questionnaire responses it should be noted that about twenty of the programs reported are in-service training for Federal employees, pursuant to the Government Employees Training Act. (See Part Two: Program Abstracts and Indexes, "Index of Continuing Education for Government Employees." The index is not restricted to programs pursuant to the Government Employees Training Act.) Some of the in-service programs are concerned with broad social and economic questions, such as civil rights and public health. Other of the in-service programs focus on specific vocational skills, such as automatic data processing, typing, or navigating an airplane. Still others are entirely internal, concerned with administrative and supervisory procedures within a particular agency or bureau. The extent to which these programs are in the Council's purview merits consideration.

#### Program Inputs and Outputs

In the report on methodology earlier, the problems of developing an input-output analysis were discussed. An analysis along such lines was not feasible in this initial inventory, and was not contemplated.

Nevertheless, the Greenleigh Interim Report included an approach to the input-output analysis for the purpose of illustrating the gaps and overlaps in the data, and the definitional problems. The presentation was on a demonstration basis, using twenty programs in nine agencies, selected at random from questionnaire responses received before the terminal date.

The conclusion was:

Before a program analysis can be made in terms of resources employed and persons served, there are data gaps to close, definitional problems to resolve, and orders of priority to establish.<sup>15/</sup>

The conclusion remains unchanged after reviewing all the responses to the questionnaire.

The demonstration table is repeated from the Interim Report, because it summarizes the problems perhaps more vividly than words can. (See Table 8, Input-Output Demonstration Analysis for Federally Supported Extension and Continuing Education Programs: Resources Employed and Persons Served, in Twenty Programs in Nine Agencies.)

In Table 8, inputs are shown as "Resources Employed" in three categories: "Federal Dollars," "Other Dollars," "Teachers." None of the inputs are aggregated at the end of Table 8, because there are gaps and infirmities in the data:

1. "Federal Dollars" are not reported in the same terms for all programs. Some report appropriations, others report administrative allocations. Some refer to direct operations only, others include all disbursements. Some report no figures, others report estimated figures. In one program the data are reported for fiscal 1967; in all others the time period is fiscal 1966.

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<sup>15/</sup> Greenleigh Interim Report, p.11.

2. "Other Dollars" are not reported for any of the programs; the information was not sought in the questionnaire. However, in input-output analysis it would be valuable--if available. Many programs require matching funds or utilize resources of non-Federal agencies or institutions. It is not known whether these non-Federal expenditures can be reported by Federal agencies; Federal agencies' report requirements often do not or can not encompass non-Federal sources.
3. "Teachers," i.e., number of teachers, was reported in very few programs. The information was sought in the open-end Question 14. In the few programs which provided information on number of teachers used, the definitions of teachers varied (or were not stated), as did duration of teaching assignment.

In Table 8, outputs are shown as "Persons Served," i.e., "Type" and "Number." Outputs are not aggregated at the end of Table 8, because there are gaps and infirmities in the data:

1. "Type of Persons Served" was reported by all agencies, using the specific categories provided in the questionnaire, plus whatever additional comments they offered. The responses were multiple in many cases, e.g., "mentally handicapped" and "physically handicapped." The responses were overlapping in many cases, e.g., "poverty population," "Negroes," "youth," "unemployed," etc. It is difficult to develop categories which would be broad enough to avoid overlapping and at the same time would be meaningful in analytical terms. For example, the broad category of "health personnel" could subsume many of the categories listed separately in the questionnaire: "aides," "dentists," "nurses," "physicians." But even with broadly-defined categories there are many programs serving more than one category, for example "health personnel" and "educational

personnel." Agencies may not be able to report "Resources Employed" separately for each category in programs which serve more than one population group.

2. "Number of Persons Served" was not reported for all programs. The information was sought in the open-end Question 14. Where some figure was reported for "Number of Persons Served" the basis for reporting varied: total attendance in all training programs, or number of enrollments, or number on educational leave, or some other variation. In addition to definitional differences, there were differences in time periods. Some programs reported "Number of Persons Served" for a fiscal year, others for a calendar year; many gave an aggregate figure for several years.

At this stage of the "state of the arts," shortcomings and infirmities are to be expected in an input-output analysis of federally supported extension and continuing education programs. This initial inventory has mapped previously unknown areas, but there is still terra incognita to be explored further.

The greater the realization of the problems which presently thwart an input-output analysis, the likelier it is that the problems can be resolved--albeit over a longer period of time than could be allotted for this first approach.

#### IV. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The inventory of federally supported extension and continuing education programs should be continued on an annual basis, with each successive inventory incorporating whatever changes will expand the inventory's usefulness, but not necessarily expanding the total amount of information sought.
2. One yield from the inventory should be, as in the initial inventory, a comprehensive compilation of individual program abstracts.
3. Another yield should be data on "inputs" and "outputs" for a quantitative and analytical overview of extension and continuing education.
4. Long-term goals for subsequent inventories should be determined with regard to policy needs. Related definitions, classifications, and jurisdiction should be delineated realistically, taking into account the insights acquired in the initial inventory.
5. The experiences, insights, and views of program administrators should be shared with the National Advisory Council in developing data requirements for the inventory. Channels effective in the initial inventory should be continued, and new channels developed--perhaps a formal colloquium for members of the National Advisory Council and program administrators.
6. Federal agencies should be asked to initiate record-keeping, in connection with federally supported extension and continuing education programs, which will yield quantitative data for meaningful aggregation.
7. Planning should begin early for the next inventory. Time is a major dimension in inquiries which require the cooperation and response of hundreds of program administrators, the establishment of standard definitions and classifications for diverse programs, and the maintenance of uniform records by agencies which must also satisfy other record-keeping requirements.

**TABLES**



Table 1

FEDERAL OFFICES WHICH REPORTED NO CONTINUING  
EDUCATION PROGRAMS WITHIN THE NATIONAL COUNCIL'S PURVIEW

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Comment</u>
Appalachian Regional Commission	The Commission did report one program ( <u>Supplements to Federal Grants-In-Aid Program</u> ), but it is not within the Council's definition. <u>Supplements</u> provide grants for construction of facilities which may be used for continuing education by the appropriate State or local agency.
Atomic Energy Commission	The Commission did not fill in a questionnaire, but provided its <u>Guide to Nuclear Education Activities</u> , which lists some programs (such as "Seminar Speakers, Visiting Lecturers, Consultants") which may be within the Council's purview.
Bureau of the Budget	The Bureau does not administer any extension or continuing education programs.
Defense, U.S. Department of: National Security Agency	The Agency does not administer any extension or continuing education programs.
Federal Maritime Commission	The Commission does not administer any extension or continuing education programs.
Justice, U.S. Department of: Community Relations Service	"The Community Relations Service programs in which the Agency is involved do not fall within the definition..."
Justice, U.S. Department of: Office of Criminal Justice	"National Conference on Bail and Criminal Justice does not seem to fit the description of a 'continuing education program' ... The funds, however, have now run out. There are no regularly scheduled programs to which we could refer any inquiries."

(Continued on next page)

Table 1 (Continued)

Agency	Comment
Labor, U.S. Department of: Women's Bureau	"Women's Bureau does not directly administer any extension or continuing education programs ...we are exceedingly interested in furthering this activity with information and encouragement. We do offer advisory services on continuing education." The Bureau enclosed a copy of its pamphlet ( <u>Continuing Education Programs for Women, Pamphlet 10, September 1966</u> ).
Library of Congress	"Although the services of the Library of Congress are available to all adult readers, its publications are widely used, and its cultural programs...are popular...and a few extension concerts are made possible ...we do not have any regular continuing education programs."
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	"NASA's training activities are directed largely toward the support of students at the graduate level. Specialized summer programs include support of a comparatively small number of undergraduates and some faculty members. All of these programs are excluded from the questionnaire..."
Office of Emergency Planning	"...training accomplished through the Government Employees Training Act of 1958, which is authority this Agency has used for adult training, will be reported through centralized reporting of the Civil Service Commission."
Office of Science and Technology	The Office does not administer any extension or continuing education programs.
State, U.S. Department of	The Department does not administer any extension or continuing education programs.

(Continued on next page)

Table 1 (Continued)

Agency	Comment
Treasury, U.S. Department of: Coast Guard, and other Treasury divisions	No extension or continuing education programs are administered.
United States Information Agency	The Agency does not administer any extension or continuing education programs.
Veterans Administration	Replying to the suggestion that VA's vocational rehabilitation program might be reported to the National Advisory Council, VA advised: "Rarely, however, would training which could be considered in the nature of extension or continuing education be prescribed as part of a disabled veteran's vocational rehabilitation program."

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**NOTE: Material quoted is from letters addressed to the President's National Advisory Council.**

Table 2

**FEDERAL PROGRAMS OF EXTENSION AND CONTINUING EDUCATION  
LISTED BY THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS**

<b>Cross-Reference</b>	<b>Number of Programs</b>
Programs listed in the Library compilation which were also reported in the Council inventory.	73
Programs listed in the Library compilation which were not reported in the Council inventory, and:	
(a) may have been reported in the Council inventory under another title or by a different administering agency;	24
(b) do not appear to be germane to the Council inventory;	42
(c) appear to be germane to the Council inventory.	11

Table 3

**RESPONSES TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE**

<b>Nature of Response</b>	<b>Number of Programs</b>
Questionnaires were completed.	132
Questionnaires included a communication to the National Advisory Council.	100
Communications included some quantitative data.	72
Questionnaires included published materials.	54

Table 4

**DISTRIBUTION OF PROGRAMS BY AGENCIES**

---

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Number of Programs</u>
U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare	69
U. S. Department of Defense	11
Administrative Office of the U. S. Courts	11
U. S. Department of Justice	9
National Science Foundation	6
U. S. Department of Commerce	5
U. S. Department of Labor	3
General Services Administration	3
U. S. Department of Interior	3
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities	2
Ten agencies, each reporting one program: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Civil Aeronautics Board, Civil Service Commission, Office of Economic Opportunity, Federal Aviation Agency, General Accounting Office, Peace Corps, Post Office, Small Business Administration, Tennessee Valley Authority	10

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Table 5

**NUMBER OF PROGRAMS  
WHICH ARE NOT EXCLUSIVELY EXTENSION OR CONTINUING EDUCATION**

<b>Type</b>	<b>Number of Programs</b>
Program has other components in addition to extension or continuing education.	38
Program does not have extension or continuing education as a direct component.	3

Table 6

**UTILIZATION OF INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION  
IN PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION**

<b>Utilization</b>	<b>Number of Programs</b>
<b>Basis:</b>	
Mandatory	23
Optional	<u>88</u>
	111
<b>Number of colleges or universities utilized:</b>	
Reported	79
Not reported	<u>32</u>
	111

Table 7

**DISTRIBUTION OF PROGRAMS BY AREA OF EMPHASIS**

<b>Emphasis</b>	<b>Number of Programs</b>
Program's major emphasis is in urban areas.	7
Program's major emphasis is in rural areas.	4
Program applies with equal emphasis in all areas.	53
Program's emphasis was not mentioned; or question was "not applicable. "	<u>68</u>
	132

TABLE 8

INPUT-OUTPUT DEMONSTRATION ANALYSIS FOR FEDERALLY SUPPORTED EXTENSION AND CONTINUING EDUCATION PROGRAMS:  
RESOURCES EMPLOYED AND PERSONS SERVED, IN TWENTY PROGRAMS IN NINE AGENCIES

Agency and Program Title	Resources Employed		Persons Served	
	Federal Dollars	Other Dollars	Type	Number
AGRICULTURE, FEDERAL EXTENSION SERVICE Cooperative Extension Service	\$90,335,000(FY'66) <sup>1/</sup>	N.R. <sup>2/</sup>	Farmers, homemakers, poverty population, youth	N.R.
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION Interagency Training Programs	N.R. <sup>4/</sup>	- <sup>5/</sup>	Federal employees	22,000(FY'66) <sup>7/</sup>
COMMERCE State Technical Services Act	3,500,000(FY'66)	N.R. <sup>8/</sup>	Scientists, engineers, technical managers, business administration personnel, in industry and State or local governments	N.R.
DEFENSE Off-Duty Voluntary Educational Program	5,250,000(FY'66)	-	Active-duty military personnel	304,300 (Oct. '65-'66) <sup>9/</sup>
HEW, WELFARE, CHILDREN'S BUREAU Child Welfare Services*	3,606,277(FY'66) <sup>10/</sup>	N.R. <sup>11/</sup>	Child welfare workers employed by State or local governments	N.R. <sup>12/</sup>
HEW, PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, HEALTH MANPOWER BUREAU Continuing Education Branch, Dental Health Center	247,000(FY'66) <sup>13/</sup>	-	Dentists	N.R.
HEW, WELFARE, BUREAU OF FAMILY SERVICES Staff Development, State Welfare Personnel	14,000,000(FY'67) <sup>14/</sup>	N.R. <sup>15/</sup>	Social workers employed by State or local governments	23,524 (FY '65) <sup>17/</sup>
Work Experience and Training Program, Title V, Economic Opportunity Act	112,500,000(FY'66)	N.R. <sup>18/</sup>	Recipients of public assistance and other members of poverty	133,000 (Dec. '64-Nov. '66)



INTERIOR, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
Adult Education, American Indians

1, 100, 621(FY'66) - - N.R. American Indians 28, 831 (FY '66)

Employment Assistance for American Indians

11, 421, 000(FY'66) - - N.R. American Indians 5, 108 (1963)

JUSTICE, IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION  
Citizenship Education and Training Program\*\*

89, 566(FY'66)<sup>19/</sup> - <sup>20/</sup> - - N.R.<sup>21/</sup> Immigrants

JUSTICE, PRISONS

Educational and Vocational Training for  
Federal Prisoners

2, 900, 000(FY'66) - - N.R. Federal prisoners 17, 613 (FY '66)<sup>22/</sup>

JUSTICE, FBI

FBI Field Police Training Program

533, 000(FY'66)<sup>23/</sup> - - N.R. State and local law enforcement personnel 163, 149 (FY'66)<sup>24/</sup>

FBI National Academy

55, 000(FY'66)<sup>23/</sup> - - N.R. State and local police personnel 200 (Annually)

LABOR, MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION

Manpower Development and Training

400, 951, 000(FY'66) N.R.<sup>25/</sup> - - N.R. Mentally handicapped, Negroes, physically handicapped, poverty population, unemployed, youth, older workers, prison inmates

MDTA's Experimental and Demonstration  
Manpower Program

20, 000, 000(FY'66) - - N.R. Ditto N.R.

MDTA's Research Program\*

3, 800, 000(FY'66) - - N.R. Ditto N.R.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

College Teacher Programs

5, 277, 260(FY'66)<sup>23/</sup> - - N.R. College teachers of science, mathematics, engineering N.R.

Institutes for Secondary School Teachers of  
Science and Mathematics

35, 433, 588(FY'66)<sup>23/</sup> - - N.R. Teachers of science or mathematics in grades 7-12, and supervisory personnel N.R.<sup>27/</sup>

Research Participation for  
High School Teachers

719, 237(FY'66) - - N.R. High school teachers of science and mathematics N.R.<sup>28/</sup>

FOOTNOTES FOR TABLE 8

\*The asterisk identifies programs which are not exclusively extension or continuing education.

\*\*The double asterisk identifies "community service" programs.

N.R. means "Not Reported."

(In the numbered footnotes which follow, material enclosed in quotation marks is from Program Abstracts.)

- 1/ The figure is the sum of (a) appropriations of \$89,135,000; (b) administrative allocations of \$1,200,000.
- 2/ "Matching funds, as determined by Congress, are required from State and local governments and non-tax sources."
- 3/ The figure refers to "professional staff."
- 4/ Federal expenditures were not reported, because the program's cost is shared by participating agencies. The Civil Service Commission's report for fiscal 1966 mentions that the "total agency cost for the reimbursable training program" was over \$1 million.
- 5/ Presumably none, because the program is supported only by Federal agencies.
- 6/ Educational offerings vary from single lectures or seminars to extended courses. Large numbers of persons serve as guest speakers, and may serve on more than one occasion.
- 7/ The Commission reported that nearly 22,000 Federal employees attended the 545 sessions of 122 different training programs offered by the Commission's central and Regional Offices, exclusive of those participating in programs at the Executive Seminar Centers in Kings Point, New York and Berkeley, California.
- 8/ "50-50 matching is required, except for non-matched planning grants available to State-designated agencies."
- 9/ The figure refers to number of enrollments.
- 10/ The figure represents administrative allocations, based on estimated budgets for fifty States and four jurisdictions.
- 11/ The "Federal share" is not less than one-third nor more than two-thirds.
- 12/ Only one "participation" figure was reported. "In 1965, the latest year for which data is available, 1018 staff members were granted full-time educational leave from the child welfare program by public welfare agencies."
- 13/ The figure represents administrative allocations for direct operations.
- 14/ Administrative allocations were \$8,500,000 for programs under relevant titles of the Social Security Act, plus \$5,500,000 for educational leave.

- 16/ The Bureau reports that "about 500 State and local staff development personnel provide training ..." But its report notes this is a State-administered program, and States report on only certain types of continuing education. They are not asked to report on colleges and institutions used; only certain types of training sessions need be reported.
- 17/ The Bureau reports that 23,524 persons attended institutes, seminars, or workshops. See footnote No. 16 for reference to training sessions not reported.
- 18/ "Although no matching requirements are specified, it is expected that there will be some local or State contribution to the costs of materials or equipment and on-the-job supervision for construction work involved in projects."
- 19/ The figure refers to administrative allocations of \$60,566 for printing textbooks and \$29,000 for preparing mailing lists of naturalization prospects for the public schools. Allowance is not made for costs recovered. ("These costs are generally recovered annually from the \$10 fee charged applicants for naturalization, collected by Clerks of Naturalization Courts, and deposited to miscellaneous receipts of the U.S. Treasury.")
- 20/ The Federal textbook program complements State and local adult education programs, and adult education correspondence programs administered by public colleges and universities. The education and correspondence programs are entirely under non-Federal supervision and draw funds from non-Federal sources.
- 21/ The "number served" has several dimensions. For example, 167,384 resident aliens were put on the mailing lists of public schools for invitations to citizenship classes; 93,925 aliens attended citizenship classes and 2,753 were enrolled in correspondence courses. The number who used the agency's citizenship textbooks is not reported.
- 22/ The 17,613 is an aggregate of three figures reported by the agency; the three may not be mutually exclusive: "Within fiscal year 1966, 13,871 inmates were enrolled in general education programs and 658 inmates were granted high school completion diplomas. A total of 3,084 inmates completed a vocational training program during this same period of time."
- 23/ The figure refers to administrative allocations.
- 24/ The figure refers to 163,149 law enforcement personnel who attended 5,337 police training endeavors. It is not clear whether the figure is inclusive of 18,453 law enforcement officers who attended 227 Law Enforcement Conferences in fiscal 1966.
- 25/ "Matching funds are required. States must contribute ten percent of funds for institutional training, in cash or in kind."
- 26/ "Over 500,000 have benefited from (MDTA) training programs and about 78 percent of those completing training have jobs."
- 27/ "Approximately half of the estimated 230,000 secondary school teachers of science and/or mathematics have so far attended at least one institute. Many teachers have attended more than one."
- 28/ The agency reports that the total numbers of high school science teachers is approximately 130,000. "It is estimated that about 1% of high school science teachers have participated in this select program."

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE  
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

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**INVENTORY OF FEDERALLY SUPPORTED  
EXTENSION AND CONTINUING EDUCATION PROGRAMS**

**Report to the President's National Advisory Council  
on Extension and Continuing Education**



ED012415

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ON EXTENSION AND CONTINUING EDUCATION**

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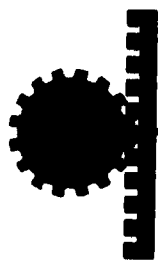
**INVENTORY  
OF  
FEDERALLY SUPPORTED EXTENSION  
AND CONTINUING EDUCATION PROGRAMS**

**REPORT  
TO  
THE PRESIDENT'S NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL  
ON EXTENSION AND CONTINUING EDUCATION**

**PART TWO: PROGRAM ABSTRACTS AND INDEXES**

**Prepared by  
Greenleigh Associates, Inc.  
New York Chicago San Francisco  
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March 27, 1967

Mr. Jules Pagano, Director  
Division of Adult Education Programs  
U.S. Office of Education  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Pagano:

We are pleased to submit the Inventory of Federally Supported Extension and Continuing Education Programs commissioned for the National Advisory Council. Report and Recommendations are in Part One, Program Abstracts and Indexes in Part Two.

The Council will find the report contains more than "the comprehensive listing of available programs" contemplated in the proposal, and provides greater depth in program information than the contract stipulated, as well as a more extended analytic overview. The abundant data and insights acquired in our exploration of the subject of federally supported extension and continuing education programs have been assembled here for the Council. We trust they will assist the Council in fulfilling the responsibilities assigned to it by the President.

The "map" of federally supported extension and education plans has been drawn in this inventory with more precision than obtained before. But, as the Report and Recommendations point out, there is still much to explore, and much to be gained in a continuing study of this important subject.

We are sure that the Council's activities and deliberations will enlarge the effectiveness of continuing education, as well as enlarging what is known about federally supported programs. We appreciate the opportunity of having taken this first step with the Council.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur Greenleigh  
President

AG/whl

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## FOREWORD

At the end of 1966, the President's National Advisory Council on Extension and Continuing Education commissioned an inventory of federally supported extension and continuing education programs, including community service programs. The reason for the inventory, the methodology, and the results are discussed in Part One of this report: Report and Recommendations, and in earlier reports to the Council by Greenleigh Associates, Inc.<sup>1/</sup>

One yield from the inventory has been a more extensive listing of federally supported extension and continuing education programs than heretofore available, along with more abundant information on individual programs than previously published in one source. Federal agencies filled out questionnaires for each individual program which met the Council's definitions.<sup>2/</sup> In addition, sixteen offices or agencies reported that they do not administer any programs within the Council's purview.<sup>3/</sup>

An individual "program," in this report, is the program as reported by the administering agency. Some agencies reported programs on an omnibus basis, while others reported in more detailed fashion.

The information reported for each program is summarized in the individual program abstracts which follow, based on the headings, categories, and definitions used in the questionnaire. The individual program abstracts are necessarily in brief form.

The inventory does not purport to be a complete listing of every federally supported extension and continuing education program. A few agencies did

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1/ Greenleigh Associates, Inc., Preliminary Report (January 1967); Interim Report (February 1967).

2/ Definitions are stated in the questionnaire, which appears at the end of this report.

3/ These are listed in Part One: Report and Recommendations, Table 1. Three of the sixteen offices reporting no programs were in the Departments of Justice and Labor, which did report programs for other offices in their agencies.

not respond to the questionnaire, and some agencies did not respond for all their programs. Nevertheless, the rate of response appears to have been very high,<sup>4/</sup> particularly in view of the limited time period which could be allowed for responses.

On behalf of Greenleigh Associates, Inc. and the President's National Advisory Council, we wish to thank all the agencies which did respond.

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4/ This is discussed in Part One, "Rate of Response."

## EXPLANATION OF TERMS AND SYMBOLS

Wherever a single asterisk appears in a program title (for example, Adult and Vocational Research\*), it signifies that the program is not exclusively extension or continuing education and has additional components such as research or service.

Wherever a double asterisk appears in a program title (for example, Industrial Equipment and Machine Tool Lending Program\*\*), it signifies that the program is a community service program and does not have an extension or continuing education component as such.

The topic headings shown in the individual program abstracts refer to the information as given in the agencies' responses to the questionnaire. (The questionnaire is reproduced, following page 310.)

UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES refers to the response that (a) facilities of other agencies or institutions, as listed in the questionnaire, are or are not utilized in implementing the program; (b) utilization is mandatory or optional.

NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED refers to the response, from programs which do utilize in implementing the program, stating how many colleges or universities (itemized separately as "public" or "private") were utilized in fiscal 1966 and in fiscal 1967.

AREAS refer to the response that (a) the program is or is not directed to urban, suburban, and rural areas with the same emphasis; or (b) the question is not applicable; and (c) if applicable, that the program's emphasis is major or minor or has little or no emphasis in urban, suburban, or rural areas.

TYPE OF TRAINING refers to the response indicating type of training provided by the program: (a) personal education, subdivided as "adult literacy" and "other personal education (such as cultural, homemaking, or any other subjects not specifically concerned with career or job training)"; (b) career or job training, subdivided as "professional" and "vocational, technical or subprofessional"; (c) community (e.g., seminars or conferences for businessmen, community leaders, lay people); (d) not

applicable, because program is research or the like.

**POPULATION SECTORS** refer to the response that (a) the program is or is not concerned with particular sectors of the population; or (b) the question is not applicable; and (c) if applicable, population sectors concerned with are one or more of the thirteen categories shown.

**OCCUPATIONS** refer to the response that (a) the program is or is not directed to particular occupations; or (b) the question is not applicable; and (c) if applicable, the occupations directed to are one or more of the eleven categories shown.

**PROBLEMS** refer to the response that (a) the program is or is not concerned with particular problems; or (b) the question is not applicable; and (c) if applicable, problems concerned with are one or more of the eighteen categories shown.

**FEDERAL FUNDS** refer to responses stating, separately for fiscal 1966 and fiscal 1967, how much in Federal funds was appropriated for the program, or allocated administratively if specific appropriations do not govern. If estimates had to be made of administrative allocations, agencies were asked to include to the extent possible all allocations for the program.

**JURISDICTION** refers to responses stating, for fiscal 1966, the number of States and the names of jurisdictions (District of Columbia, Guam, etc.) in which the program operated in fiscal 1966.

**COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL** refers to responses to the open-end Question 14, asking for comments and quantitative data on the extent to which (a) the program has been able to serve the groups to which it is directed; and/or (b) deal with the problems it focuses upon.

**PUBLISHED MATERIALS** list the names of reports or publications, describing program purpose or operations, which were enclosed with responses to the questionnaire.

**PROGRAM TITLE**

**ADULT BASIC EDUCATION**

**ADMINISTERING AGENCY**

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Adult and Vocational Education

**MAIN PURPOSE**

To initiate programs of instruction for persons age eighteen or older, whose inability to read and write the English language impairs their opportunity for employment commensurate with their ability; to train instructors of individuals in need of adult basic education. The program assists in (a) establishment by local education agencies of adult basic education pilot projects; (b) meeting costs of local adult basic education programs; (c) developing and improving State education services for adult basic education programs.

**ELIGIBILITY**

Federal aid for programs and projects is available to State education agencies administering approved State plans; and--for teacher training projects--to colleges and universities, State or local education agencies, or other appropriate public or private nonprofit agencies or organizations.

**LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY**

Title III of the Amendments to the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (P. L. 89-750) also known as the Adult Education Act of 1966.

**UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES**

Facilities of other agencies or institutions are utilized on an optional basis, including colleges or universities (public and private), elementary or secondary schools, other Federal agencies, State or local government agencies, nongovernment agencies.

**NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED**

Nine public, in fiscal 1966; eighteen public and one private, in fiscal 1967.

**AREAS**

The program applies with equal emphasis to urban, suburban, and rural areas.

**TYPE OF TRAINING**

Adult literacy.

**POPULATION SECTORS**

The program is concerned with illiterate persons, the poverty population, and the unemployed.

**PROBLEMS**

The program is concerned with education, employment, poverty, welfare.

**FEDERAL FUNDS**

Appropriations were \$21,000,000 in fiscal 1966, \$30,000,000 in fiscal 1967.

**MATCHING FUNDS**

None required for teacher training projects. For other projects, State or local funds must provide ten percent in fiscal 1965-67, fifty percent in fiscal 1968.

**PUBLISHED MATERIALS**

Adult Basic Education Program - Summary for Fiscal Years 1965, 1966, 1967

<b>PROGRAM TITLE</b>	<b><u>ADULT AND VOCATIONAL RESEARCH*</u></b>
<b>ADMINISTERING AGENCY</b>	U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Research
<b>MAIN PURPOSE</b>	<p>To assist the States in maintaining, extending, and improving programs for people who need to acquire or upgrade their occupational skills.</p> <p>Financial assistance is provided for research, training programs, and demonstration or pilot programs to support the improvement and expansion of occupational education. Particular emphasis is placed on vocational research and development related to the vocational education of young people from economically depressed communities.</p> <p>Funds for adult and continuing education research are also a part of the program.</p>
<b>ELIGIBILITY</b>	Grants and contracts are awarded to universities, colleges, State and local education agencies, public and private non-profit agencies and institutions.
<b>LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION</b>	P. L. 90-210, P. L. 89-10.
<b>UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES</b>	Facilities of other agencies and institutes are utilized on an optional basis, including colleges or universities (public and private), elementary or secondary schools, other Federal agencies, State or local government agencies, nongovernment agencies.
<b>NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED</b>	In fiscal 1966, one public and one private. <u>1/</u>
<b>AREAS</b>	The program is directed to urban, suburban, and rural areas with the same emphasis.
<b>PROBLEMS</b>	The program is concerned with education and employment.
<b>FEDERAL FUNDS</b>	Administrative allocations for two demonstration projects were \$69,431 in fiscal 1966. <u>1/</u>
<b>MATCHING FUNDS</b>	No specific percent is required.
<b>JURISDICTION</b>	In fiscal 1966 the program operated in two States. <u>1/</u>



COMMUNICATION TO  
NATIONAL COUNCIL

The Division of Adult and Vocational Research report (Vocational, Technical, and Adult Education Research for 1967) states:

"How to adapt the available resources to the needs of non-college bound students is the legitimate concern of vocational education research. Optimizing the opportunity for individual achievement in a modern free enterprise economy requires new curricula, instructional methods, and motivational techniques. This is the purpose of the research and development efforts authorized by the Vocational Education Act of 1963. The basic goal of the Division of Adult and Vocational Research (DAVR) is to help non-professional persons of all ability levels and backgrounds, in school and out, to acquire the basic knowledge, occupational skills, and personal characteristics that will enable them to lead fully satisfying lives as economically self-sufficient individuals."

Three branches carry out the purposes of the research and development program:

- (1) Employment Opportunities, concentrating on economic and occupational information needed for education and transitions from school to work and from job to job;
- (2) Human Resources, focusing on the relationship between the student's characteristics (e.g., abilities and aptitudes) and performance in school and on the job;
- (3) Educational Resources Development, stressing improvement of existing vocational programs and development of new programs and personnel to return them.

"An important activity sponsored by the Division has been the support of vocational teacher training institutes around the country. These are programs designed to inform vocational teachers about the results of research efforts that are relevant to their teaching problems... Teacher training institutes have contributed directly to the implementation of research findings at the local school level with minimum delay."

PUBLISHED MATERIAL

Vocational, Technical, and Adult Education Research for 1967 (December 1966)

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1/ The figures refer to two demonstration projects only, cited for this inventory but representing only a "very small portion" of the overall program.

**PROGRAM TITLE** ADULT EDUCATION, AMERICAN INDIANS

**ADMINISTERING AGENCY** U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs

**MAIN PURPOSE** To raise the general educational level of Indian adults and to increase their individual competencies.

**ELIGIBILITY** Adult education units are established only in Indian communities on Indian reservations for adults who have indicated a desire for such special services, and whose need for the services is established.

**LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION** Education and Welfare Services, 1472507.1766.2

**UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES** Facilities of other agencies or institutions are used. These include, on an optional basis, colleges or universities (public and private), elementary or secondary schools, other Federal agencies, State or local government agencies, nongovernment agencies.

**AREAS** The program's major emphasis is in rural areas.

**TYPE OF TRAINING** Personal education (including adult literacy), career or job training, community education.

**POPULATION SECTORS** The program is concerned with American Indians.

**OCCUPATIONS** The occupations to which the program is directed include homemaker, farmer, stockman, and rural wage-earner jobs.

**PROBLEMS** The problems with which the program is concerned include civil rights, education, employment, homemaking, land use.

## FEDERAL FUNDS

Appropriations were \$1, 100, 621 in fiscal 1966, \$688,621 in fiscal 1967.

## MATCHING FUNDS

Not required.

## JURISDICTION

The program operated in twenty-one States in fiscal 1966.

## COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL<sup>1/</sup>

In fiscal 1966, 302 communities had adult education programs, with 28, 831 adults participating; 183 adults passed the General Educational Development tests. Approximately 4, 000 fewer adults participated in the program the past fiscal year, and adult educators taught fewer formal classes, because such classes were provided by the Office of Economic Opportunity and other community groups.

The work of educators was in the following categories:

1. Direct education. There were 7, 232 adults in formal classes. Classes in health and sanitation had the highest participation, basic education second, arts and crafts third, and home management and vocational training, both fourth.
2. Counseling parents and students, chiefly in education and employment.
3. Working with personnel of other branches of the Bureau, other Federal agencies, State and local governments, and associations.
4. Facilitating and interpreting Federal programs to tribal officials and agency personnel.

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<sup>1/</sup> In lieu of a communication, the agency sent its report on the 1966 adult education program which appeared in Indian Education, October 15, 1966 (semi-monthly publication of Division of Education, Bureau of Indian Affairs).

ADVANCED SCIENCE SEMINAR PROJECTS

<b>PROGRAM TITLE</b>	<b>National Science Foundation</b>
<b>ADMINISTERING AGENCY</b>	
<b>MAIN PURPOSE</b>	"To supplement science offerings of university graduate schools by providing more specialized graduate student training than is available in the usual graduate curriculum and to provide for a dissemination format for subject matter and views on the forefront of a particular area of science for young postdoctorals and graduate faculty in science."
<b>ELIGIBILITY</b>	Colleges, universities and non-profit scientific research institutions are eligible to submit proposals for projects in specialized graduate and postdoctoral level educational opportunities.
<b>LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION</b>	National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (P. L. 507), 42 USC 1861-1875.
<b>UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES</b>	Facilities of other agencies or institutions are utilized on an optional basis, including colleges or universities (public and private), and nongovernment agencies.
<b>NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED</b>	Sixteen public and nine private, in fiscal 1966; an estimated nine public and eight private, in fiscal 1967.
<b>TYPE OF TRAINING</b>	Professional.
<b>OCCUPATIONS</b>	The program is directed to teachers in graduate science faculties, and graduate and postdoctoral students.
<b>PROBLEMS</b>	The program is concerned with education, in-service training, and "increasing the scientific potential of the Nation."
<b>FEDERAL FUNDS</b>	Administrative allocations were \$1,088,840 in fiscal 1966, and \$1,000,000 (estimated) in fiscal 1967.

## MATCHING FUNDS

Not required.

## JURISDICTION

In fiscal 1966 the program operated in eighteen States and the District of Columbia.

## COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL

"The Advanced Science Seminar Projects program has been quite successful in serving graduate students, postdoctorals, and graduate faculty in substantive educational activities.... This program provides opportunities for advanced and specialized education and research training, and is intended to supplement graduate school curricula, and to enable participants to pursue science subject areas in depth... There is coordination with similar programs in other Federal agencies, and on occasion, joint funding is undertaken with such agencies. However, there is no program in other agencies which is an exact counterpart of the Advanced Science Seminar Projects program.

"This is a relatively small program, funded at approximately \$1,000,000. Approximately 40 grants are made annually which average about \$25,000 each. In FY 1966, NSF supported 1182 participants, either entirely or partially in Advanced Science Seminar Projects. However, there were 1760 additional participants whose travel and subsistence were paid from other funds. Thus, a total of 2,942 individuals benefited from these activities."

AGENCY-WIDE TRAINING PROGRAM

PROGRAM TITLE

Federal Aviation Agency

ADMINISTERING AGENCY

To develop the knowledge and skills of employees so that they can perform their tasks with maximum efficiency, economy, and effectiveness.

MAIN PURPOSE

The program is open to employees of the agency who are nominated by supervisors and approved by the organizational segment conducting the training.

ELIGIBILITY

Enrollment in technical training courses in civil aviation, at the FAA Academy in Oklahoma City, is open to qualified citizens of other countries who are sponsored by a responsible official of their government or by an industrial employer operating in the field in which training is requested.

Government Employees Training Act, P. L. 85-507, approved July 7, 1958; Executive Order 10800, issued by the President, January 13, 1959; Civil Service Commission Regulations, Chapter T of Federal Personnel Manual; Federal Aviation Act of 1958.

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION

Facilities of other agencies or institutions are utilized on an optional basis, including colleges or universities (public and private), other Federal agencies, nongovernment agencies.

UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES

Career or job training.

TYPE OF TRAINING

The program is directed to Federal employees, chiefly in this agency.

OCCUPATIONS

The program is concerned with in-service training and transportation. (The Federal Aviation Agency is the arm of the United States Government responsible for the promotion, regulation and safety of civil aviation, and for safe and efficient use of air space which is shared by both civil and military aircraft.)

PROBLEMS

## FEDERAL FUNDS

Appropriations were approximately \$17 million in fiscal 1966 and the same in 1967.

## MATCHING FUNDS

Not required.

## JURISDICTION

In fiscal 1966 the program operated in fifty States.

## COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL

"Training, including that provided to foreign nationals is designed to meet specific operational needs; is educationally sound; and is provided at the lowest reasonable cost.

"The program is designed to lead to improved public service, dollar savings, the building and retention of a permanent cadre of skilled and efficient Government employees, well abreast of scientific, professional, technical and management developments both in and out of Government. Other essential goals include lowering turnover of personnel, achieving reasonably uniform administration of training, consistent with the missions of the Government departments and agencies, and ensuring fair and equitable treatment of Government employees with respect to training."

The agency's general policy (Training Authorities and General Policy) provides that: "The Agency will also cooperate with other federal departments and agencies by opening its training facilities and programs to other federal employees, whenever possible, on a space available basis, and/or under arrangements and conditions mutually beneficial."

The FAA Academy in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma offers courses in air navigation facilities, air traffic, flight standards, airports, training development, logistics; non-resident training is offered in correspondence courses.

The National Aircraft Accident Investigation School, established in 1963 by an inter-agency agreement between the Civil Aeronautics Board and the Federal Aviation Agency, is located at the FAA Aeronautical Center. The School is reported separately; see program title "National Aircraft Accident Investigation School."

(continued next page)

AGENCY-WIDE TRAINING PROGRAM (continued)

The Agency's Management and General Training Schools were established in 1965 at the National Aviation Facilities Experimental Center, Atlantic City, New Jersey. They are described in the Catalog as having "a continuing responsibility for the development and conduct of training courses aimed at meeting specific managerial and general training needs within the Agency. These courses are designed to create situations or experiences that motivate the manager to learn new facts and skills; develop new attitudes that can be used to improve job performance; and receive encouragement and guidance regarding his own self-development efforts."

The FAA Academy and the MGT Schools provide training required for agency-wide centralized needs. Additionally, each region and center within the agency administers a training program on a decentralized basis to meet local training needs.

**PUBLISHED MATERIALS**

Catalog of FAA Training Courses (Approved Dec. 10, 1965)

Catalog of Courses, The Management and General Training Schools (1967)

Training Authorities and General Policy (FAA Order, 5/8/63)



BASIC CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

PROGRAM TITLE

ADMINISTERING AGENCY

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Food and Drug Administration

MAIN PURPOSE

To provide staff training in criminal investigations.

ELIGIBILITY

The program is open to FDA criminal investigators.

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION

Government Employees Training Act.

UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES

Facilities of other agencies or institutions are used. These include, on a mandatory basis, other Federal agencies, State or local government agencies.

TYPE OF TRAINING

Professional.

OCCUPATIONS

The program applies to Federal employees who are criminal investigators.

PROBLEMS

The program is concerned with crime and delinquency, in-service training, and physical health.

FEDERAL FUNDS

Administrative allocations were \$360, 000 in fiscal 1966, \$120, 000 in fiscal 1967.

JURISDICTION

In fiscal 1966, the program operated in two States.

COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL

Three 8-week, full-time, basic courses in Criminal Investigations, attended by thirty participants each, were held at Berkeley during fiscal 1966.

Three full-time, 6-week courses are being held in fiscal year 1967. Each course is attended by thirty participants and is being taught in-service.

ASSISTANCE TO ARTISTS AND ARTS PROGRAMMING\*

PROGRAM TITLE

ADMINISTERING AGENCY

National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities, National Endowment for the Arts

MAIN PURPOSE

To provide financial assistance and encouragement to individuals and groups in the arts.

ELIGIBILITY

Applications are accepted from individuals, and public and nonprofit tax-exempt organizations, for support of programs that broaden the scope and develop the quality of the arts in the United States.

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION

National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965, P. L. 89-209.

UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES

Facilities of other agencies or institutions are used. These include, on an optional basis, colleges or universities (public and private), elementary or secondary schools, other Federal agencies, State or local government agencies, nongovernmental agencies.

NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED

Two private, one public.

AREAS

Program is directed to urban, suburban and rural areas with the same emphasis.

TYPE OF TRAINING

Personal education (other than adult literacy), professional, community.

OCCUPATIONS

Artists, all branches.

PROBLEMS

The program is concerned with education, employment, recreation, and the enrichment of the quality of American life with its ever-increasing leisure time.

FEDERAL FUNDS

Appropriations were \$2.5 million in fiscal 1966, \$4 million in fiscal 1967.

## MATCHING FUNDS

Not required when grants are made to individuals. When grants are made to organizations, 50-50 matching funds are required.

## JURISDICTION

In fiscal 1966, the program operated in forty-nine States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico.

## COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL

The programs encompass more than continuing education. The National Council on the Arts "has created new opportunities for artists, launched innovative projects in the arts, expanded and developed audiences, and assisted existing organizations to broaden arts programs." During its first year of operation, the Council has, among other efforts:

Approved a grant for twenty-one 2-hour programs which will be made available to 113 educational television stations throughout the country;

Made a grant to the American Ballet Theatre which will give people in fifty cities an opportunity to view performances;

Made a grant to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York for a two-month exhibit of costumes which 250,000 people are expected to visit.

## PUBLISHED MATERIALS

Review of the Scope and Exposure of Initial Programs of the National Council on the Arts (September 29, 1966).

**ASSISTANCE TO STATE ARTS AGENCIES\***

**PROGRAM TITLE**

**ADMINISTERING AGENCY**

National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities, National Endowment for the Arts

**MAIN PURPOSE**

To provide financial assistance to enable the fifty States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, to survey their cultural resources and establish or support State arts agencies to provide adequate programs, facilities and services in the arts for their populations.

**ELIGIBILITY**

Applications are accepted from official arts agencies in the States and eligible jurisdictions.

**LEGISLATIVE**

National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965, P. L. 89-209.

**AUTHORIZATION**

**UTILIZATION OF**

**OTHER FACILITIES**

Facilities of other agencies or institutions are used. These include, on a mandatory basis, State or local government agencies, and on an optional basis, colleges or universities (public and private), elementary or secondary schools, other Federal agencies, non-government agencies.

**TYPE OF TRAINING**

Personal education (other than adult literacy), professional, community.

**POPULATION SECTORS**

The program is concerned directly with artists, indirectly with entire U. S. population.

**PROBLEMS**

The problems with which the program is concerned are education, employment, recreation, and developing the quality of arts programming.

**FEDERAL FUNDS**

In fiscal 1966 no funds were appropriated; appropriations for fiscal 1967 were \$2 million.

## **MATCHING FUNDS**

In fiscal 1967 only, a one-time non-matching \$25,000 grant was available to each State "to conduct a study to plan the development of a State agency and to establish an arts agency or council."

Program grants (up to \$50,000 per State, annually) are made on a 50-50 matching basis.

## **COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL**

Official State arts agencies in fifty States, District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands have applied for the grants "to take a comprehensive new look at their cultural needs and develop strong local and regional programs to fill them. Applications...revealed a remarkable variety of imaginative programs in the visual, performing and creative arts and innovative technical assistance projects."

Applications filed before May 1, 1966 indicated the States were developing 295 new projects in the arts in fiscal 1967, and would implement 700 projects in fiscal 1968. Projects include:

Special educational services to develop the arts at the community level (e.g., new systems and equipment for art education).

Community programs to stimulate art appreciation (e.g., master classes and special workshops, adult education programs).

Technical assistance and advisory services in any field of the arts (e.g., for community cultural centers).

## **PUBLISHED MATERIALS**

The Program of Assistance to State Arts Agencies

**BASIC DRUG INSPECTION AT THE UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND**

<b>ADMINISTERING AGENCY</b>	U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Food and Drug Administration
<b>MAIN PURPOSE</b>	To train inspectors to conduct investigations of drug manufacturers.
<b>ELIGIBILITY</b>	The program is open to Federal drug inspectors.
<b>LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION</b>	Government Employees Training Act.
<b>UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES</b>	Public colleges or universities must be used in this program.
<b>NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED</b>	One public, in fiscal 1966 and 1967.
<b>TYPE OF TRAINING</b>	Professional.
<b>OCCUPATIONS</b>	The program is directed to Federal employees who are drug inspectors.
<b>PROBLEMS</b>	The program is concerned with in-service training and physical health.
<b>FEDERAL FUNDS</b>	Administrative allocations were \$37,500 in fiscal 1966, and the same in fiscal 1967.
<b>JURISDICTION</b>	In fiscal 1966, the program operated in Rhode Island.
<b>COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL</b>	The Rhode Island Program is a three-week, full-time course, for thirty-six participants, including some Public Health Service employees. Administrative allocations for this bi-annual course include travel and per diem.

<b>PROGRAM TITLE</b>	<b><u>BASIC SUPERVISORY DEVELOPMENT COURSE</u></b>
<b>ADMINISTERING AGENCY</b>	U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Food and Drug Administration
<b>MAIN PURPOSE</b>	To train supervisors in the latest managerial techniques and in FDA policies.
<b>ELIGIBILITY</b>	The program enrolls first and second level supervisors.
<b>LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION</b>	Government Employees Training Act.
<b>UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES</b>	Facilities of nongovernment agencies may be used.
<b>TYPE OF TRAINING</b>	Professional.
<b>OCCUPATIONS</b>	The program is directed to Federal employees who are supervisors (first and second level) in this agency.
<b>PROBLEMS</b>	The program is concerned with in-service training in the latest managerial techniques and FDA policy, and physical health.
<b>FEDERAL FUNDS</b>	Administrative allocations were \$39,000 in fiscal 1966, and the same in fiscal 1967.
<b>JURISDICTION</b>	In fiscal 1966, the program operated in one State.
<b>COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL</b>	"The course is conducted four times a year by thirty supervisors; it consists of seven 8-hour sessions. It has served to help supervisors keep up to date and thus, provide better supervision."

CAPTIONED FILMS FOR THE DEAF \*

**PROGRAM TITLE**

**ADMINISTERING AGENCY**

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Handicapped Children and Youth

**MAIN PURPOSE**

To provide a captioned film loan service; to sustain and enlarge related services by supporting production and distribution of such films and the training of persons in use of films for the deaf.

**ELIGIBILITY**

Grants and contracts are awarded to universities and colleges, State and local education agencies, public or nonprofit private agencies and institutions, individuals and private profit-making agencies, institutions and organizations.

Captioned films may be borrowed by groups of deaf persons or by individuals when group use is impossible. Training films may be borrowed by non-deaf groups, such as vocational education groups, teachers and parents of the deaf.

**LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION**

P.L. 85-905, September 2, 1958, as amended by P.L. 87-715, September 28, 1962 and P.L. 89-258, October 19, 1965.

**UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES**

Facilities of other agencies and institutions are utilized on an optional basis, including colleges or universities (public and private), elementary or secondary schools, other Federal agencies, State or local government agencies, nongovernment agencies.

**NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED**

Seven public in fiscal 1966, six public in fiscal 1967.

**AREAS**

The program is directed to urban, suburban, and rural areas with the same emphasis.

**TYPE OF TRAINING**

Career or job training.

**POPULATION SECTORS**

The program applies to the deaf, those who work with the deaf, and parents of deaf children.



## PROBLEMS

The program is concerned with applications of communication media to education, welfare and recreation of the deaf.

## FEDERAL FUNDS

Appropriations were \$3,000,000 in fiscal 1966 and the same in 1967.

## JURISDICTION

In fiscal 1966 the program operated in fifty States and the District of Columbia.

## COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL

"The program is reaching some 1,400 groups of deaf persons, has an annual film audience of an estimated 1.5 million persons and is reaching virtually every deaf school child with films, filmstrips and other educational media especially designed to meet the special learning problems of deaf children.

"Virtually nothing has been done to reach the parents of deaf children with an effective program. Neither is anything substantial being done in the education of the adult deaf nor with those who work with the deaf.

"Authority for these latter functions is provided in P. L. 89-258 with a budget authority escalating to \$7 million by 1970. Since the budget now appears to be frozen at the \$3 million level no start will be made on these important functions."

!

**PROGRAM TITLE** CAREER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING PROGRAM

**ADMINISTERING AGENCY** U.S. Department of Defense, Office of Secretary of Defense

**MAIN PURPOSE** To improve the performance and meet the developmental needs of employees of the Office of the Secretary and affiliated activities such as the Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

**ELIGIBILITY** The program is open to all civilian and military employees of the Office of Secretary of Defense and Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

**LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION** Government Employees Training Act.

**UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES** Facilities of other agencies or institutions are utilized on an optional basis, including colleges or universities (public or private), elementary or secondary schools, other Federal agencies, State or local government agencies, nongovernment agencies.

**NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED** Two public, four private in fiscal 1966; two public, seven private in fiscal 1967.

**TYPE OF TRAINING** Career or job training.

**OCCUPATIONS** The program is directed to Federal employees in this agency.

**PROBLEMS** The program is concerned with in-service training.

**FEDERAL FUNDS** Administrative allocations were \$28,000 in fiscal 1966, \$40,000 in fiscal 1967.

COMMUNICATION TO  
NATIONAL COUNCIL

Career development opportunities include:

1. Long-term training of six to twelve months (e.g., Princeton Fellowships for Federal Executives, in Princeton, N.J.; Senior Seminars in Foreign Policy, at Foreign Service Institute, Washington, D.C.).
2. General management and supervision, in programs of one to two weeks (e.g., Brookings Conferences for Federal Executives, George Washington University Administrative Leadership Laboratory).
3. Management sciences (seminars, workshops, and orientations in statistics, operations research, mathematics, etc.).
4. Professional, technical, and specialist (seminars and courses in management, communications, etc.).
5. Defense program and weapons orientations (courses and seminars).
6. Office and clerical (courses in letterwriting, files improvement, etc.).
7. Non-government training (professional meetings; courses, seminars, institutes, and conferences conducted by non-government institutions, for needed training not available through government facilities).

PUBLISHED MATERIALS

"Career Development Opportunities for Civilian Personnel" (Dec. 1, 1966)

"Executive Trainee Program" (Sept. 15, 1966)

CHILD WELFARE SERVICES \*

PROGRAM TITLE

ADMINISTERING AGENCY

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Welfare Administration, Children's Bureau

MAIN PURPOSE

To assist State public welfare agencies in establishing and strengthening child welfare services.

Continuing education, including staff training, is one aspect of the program.

ELIGIBILITY

Formula grants are available to State public welfare agencies.

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION

Title V, Part 3 of the Social Security Act, as amended.

UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES

Facilities of other agencies or institutions are utilized. These include - on a mandatory basis - colleges or universities (public and private), and on an optional basis, other Federal agencies, State or local government agencies, nongovernment agencies.

NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED

" Not known. "

AREAS

Program is directed to urban, suburban and rural areas with the same emphasis.

TYPE OF TRAINING

Career or job training.

OCCUPATIONS

The program is directed to aides, homemakers, social workers, and State or local government employees in related classifications.

PROBLEMS

The program is concerned with in-service training and welfare.

FEDERAL FUNDS

Administrative allocations were \$3, 606, 277 for fiscal 1966 and \$4, 985, 860 for fiscal 1967. (Figures are based on estimated budgets for fifty-four States and jurisdictions.)

## MATCHING FUNDS

The Act specifies matching requirements by defining the "Federal share," which is not less than one-third nor more than two-thirds.

## JURISDICTION

In fiscal 1966, the program operated in fifty States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

## COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL

"Under Title V, Part 3 of the Social Security Act, as amended, Federal funds are allotted to State public welfare agencies by the Children's Bureau for the purpose of establishing, extending and strengthening public child welfare services. Policies for Federal financial participation in child welfare services permit the use of these funds by State public welfare agencies in granting education leave for education of staff at the graduate level. This program provides all or part of the costs of professional education. Educational leave under the child welfare program is defined as leave granted to a staff member by the State public welfare agency for the purpose of professional education as a means of improving the administration of its services.

"Federal child welfare services funds may also be used for the costs of institutes, conferences and short-term courses related to child welfare for which the public agency accepts some responsibility, as well as for attendance of personnel of the State public welfare agency engaged in child welfare services at institutes, conferences and short-term courses related to child welfare.

"The use of Federal child welfare services funds for educational leave continues to represent a major method through which State public welfare agencies meet their responsibility for child welfare services. The value of this method is affirmed by the recent establishment of an additional policy for Federal financial participation to the effect that State public welfare agencies are required to increase the number of persons to be granted educational leave each year.

"In 1965, the latest year for which data is available, 1018 staff members were granted full-time educational leave from the child welfare program by public welfare agencies."

CHILD WELFARE TRAINING GRANT PROGRAM - SHORT-TERM TRAINING PROJECTS

**PROGRAM TITLE**

**ADMINISTERING AGENCY**

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Welfare Administration, Children's Bureau

**MAIN PURPOSE**

To provide a pool of trained personnel for work in the field of child welfare, by making grants to institutions of higher learning for special training projects and short term training activities.

**ELIGIBILITY**

Graduate schools or departments or other public or nonprofit institutions of higher training, accredited by an appropriate official accrediting agency, are eligible for Federal grants.

**LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY**

Section 526 of Title V, Part 3 of the Social Security Act as amended in 1962.

**UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES**

Use of colleges or universities (public and private) is mandated.

**NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED**

Ten public and eight private, in fiscal 1966.

**AREAS**

Program is directed to urban, suburban and rural areas with the same emphasis.

**TYPE OF TRAINING**

Career or job training.

**OCCUPATIONS**

The program is directed to aides, social workers, other child welfare personnel, including State or local government employees in these classifications.

**PROBLEMS**

The program is concerned with crime and delinquency, and welfare.

**FEDERAL FUNDS**

Administrative allocations for short-term projects were \$172,391 in fiscal 1966.

## MATCHING FUNDS

Although there is no matching requirement for training grants, it is expected that each applicant will finance as large a part of the project cost as possible.

## JURISDICTION

In fiscal 1966, short-term projects under this program operated in sixteen States.

## COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL

"Grants for short-term training activities are made to assist in increasing the competence of personnel employed in the field of child welfare, including professional staff or non-professional staff in positions not requiring professional social work training, such as certain personnel in day care centers, foster parents and child care staff in children's institutions. These short-term training activities include seminars, workshops, institutes and conferences.

"Grants for short-term training activities are made only to institutions of higher learning but plans for the projects are developed by the colleges and universities on request of, and in cooperation with the child welfare agencies, both State and local, to be served. Short term training projects must be designed for the personnel of more than one agency. These projects are planned to supplement the in-service training programs developed by the individual State and local agencies for their own staff.

"The Child Welfare Training Grant Program was initiated in 1963 when three grants were made for short-term training activities. In 1964, grants were made to 14 institutions of higher learning. Twenty-six grants were made in 1965 and 18 grants were made in 1966.

"Through these grants, a total of 100 training projects has been provided for child welfare staff, in such areas as, for example, day care, group foster care, delinquency services, protective services, research, administration and community planning."

## PUBLISHED MATERIALS

Child Welfare Traineeships - 1965-1966

Child Welfare Training Grant Awards - Fiscal Year 1966

Federal Grants for Training of Personnel for Work in the Field of Child Welfare

**PROGRAM TITLE**  
**CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAM**

**ADMINISTERING AGENCY**  
U. S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service

**MAIN PURPOSE**  
Promoting the instruction and training in citizenship responsibilities of aliens who wish to become naturalized citizens of the United States, and assisting them to meet the educational requirements for naturalization.

Program components are: (1) preparation and distribution of citizenship textbooks; (2) cooperation with State or local educational authorities and encouragement of their adult education programs, which are entirely under their control and supervision; (3) similarly, cooperation with public colleges and universities and encouragement of their adult education correspondence programs, which are entirely under their control and supervision.

**ELIGIBILITY**  
Federal textbooks are furnished without cost for aliens enrolled in citizenship education courses conducted by public schools (including public colleges and universities). Elsewhere, the same publications may be purchased from the Government Printing Office.

**LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION**  
Section 332(b), Act of June 27, 1952, Immigration and Nationality Act, 66 Stat. 253 or 8 USC 1441 (b).

**UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES**  
Use of public schools (elementary or secondary schools, and institutions of higher education) is mandated.

**NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED**  
Thirty-two public, in fiscal 1966 and 1967.

**AREAS**  
Program is directed to urban, suburban and rural areas with the same emphasis.

**TYPE OF TRAINING**  
Adult literacy, other personal education, community training.

**POPULATION SECTORS**  
The program is specifically directed to immigrant aliens eligible for citizenship.



## PROBLEMS

The program is concerned with promoting instruction and training in citizenship responsibilities of alien applicants for naturalization.

## FEDERAL FUNDS

Administrative allocations for printing textbooks were \$60,566 in 1966, \$30,000 in 1967.

The cost of preparing and mailing to the public schools the names and addresses of newly-arrived immigrants and naturalization applicants is estimated at \$29,000 annually in fiscal 1966 and 1967.

These costs are generally recovered annually from the \$10 fee charged applicants for naturalization, collected by Clerks of Naturalization Courts, and deposited in miscellaneous receipts of the U. S. Treasury.

## MATCHING FUNDS

Not required.

## JURISDICTION

In fiscal 1966, the program operated in forty-nine States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

## COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL

The agency comments that: (a) no similar program is administered by any other Federal agency; (b) the program's objectives are being achieved effectively; (c) the excellence of the program is attested by the encouragement and cooperation consistently received from the public school authorities and other educators and organizations interested in the education of the foreign-born.

The agency reports that in fiscal 1966, public schools were furnished information regarding 167,384 resident aliens for use in extending invitations to attend citizenship classes; 93,925 aliens attended 4,303 citizenship classes and an additional 2,753 were enrolled in correspondence courses; the number naturalized included 27,004 who had attended citizenship classes, and 1,751 who had been enrolled in home study courses.

## PUBLISHED MATERIALS

### Naturalization Requirements and General Information

### Information Concerning Citizenship Education to Meet Naturalization Requirements

**PROGRAM TITLE** CIVIL DEFENSE EDUCATION

**ADMINISTERING AGENCY** U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Adult and Vocational Education

**MAIN PURPOSE** To provide education in civil defense for adults, and training in radiological monitoring to selected persons.

**ELIGIBILITY** Federal aid for the programs is available to chief State school officers or agreed-upon education agencies.

**LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION** P. L. 81-920 (Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950), January 12, 1951, section 201 (e), initial clause only.

**UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES** Facilities of other agencies or institutions are utilized on an optional basis, including public colleges or universities and State or local government agencies.

**NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED** One public in fiscal 1966, four public in fiscal 1967.

**AREAS** The program is directed to urban, suburban, and rural areas with the same emphasis.

**TYPE OF TRAINING** Personal education (not adult literacy), vocational, technical or subprofessional, community.

**PROBLEMS** The program is concerned with civil defense.

**FEDERAL FUNDS** Administrative allocations were \$3,648,500 in fiscal 1966, and \$5,909,000 in fiscal 1967.

**MATCHING FUNDS** None.

**JURISDICTION** In fiscal 1966 the program operated in forty-nine States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico.

COMMUNICATION TO  
NATIONAL COUNCIL

"The Civil Defense Adult Education (CDAE) program is conducted through organized educational channels for those adults who want to know more about Civil Defense preparedness and to support community schools that wish to teach Civil Defense preparedness in their programs of instruction. This program alerts individuals to the need for Civil Defense; develops a knowledge and understanding of the basic principles and practices of Civil Defense; provides for the development of teaching techniques and instructional materials for Civil Defense information and instruction; and contributes to the support and development of local and State Civil Defense programs.

"...The CDAE program consists of two courses. The Personal and Family Survival course is aimed at teaching individuals how to survive and is available for all adults. The Ramont course is designed to train Radiological Monitors and is limited to selected individuals who will have definite assignments as monitors.

"State Civil Defense Adult Education staff members are required to attend the Radiological Monitoring for Instructor's course and the Civil Defense Adult Education Seminar at the Office of Civil Defense Staff College, Battle Creek, Michigan. Upon satisfactory completion of these courses these State staff members conduct workshops to train teachers for the Personal and Family Survival course. The Ramont Instructors are provided by the Civil Defense University Extension Program or Office of Civil Defense Staff College.

"The program was started in FY 1960 with four States - Texas, Minnesota, Florida, and Kentucky. During the first year a total of 60,150 adults completed the 12-hour course."

In fiscal 1966 a total of 354,078 adults completed the course, in forty-nine States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

CIVIL DEFENSE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION PROGRAM

PROGRAM TITLE

ADMINISTERING AGENCY U. S. Department of Defense, Department of the Army, Office of the Civil Defense

ADMINISTERING AGENCY

MAIN PURPOSE To provide (1) OCD approved training for State and local officials, emergency staff members and instructors in specialized areas; (2) effective leadership orientation in civil defense through conferences for State, county, municipal officials and business and industrial leaders.

MAIN PURPOSE

ELIGIBILITY The programs enroll State and local government officials, business and industrial leaders, educational personnel, and civilians assigned civil defense responsibilities or duties.

ELIGIBILITY

UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES Facilities of other agencies or institutions are used. These include, on a mandatory basis, colleges or universities (public and private).

UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES

NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED Fifty public, one private, in fiscal 1966; fifty-one public, one private, in fiscal 1967.

NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED

AREAS Program is directed to urban, suburban, and rural areas with the same emphasis.

AREAS

Career or job training, community.

TYPE OF TRAINING

OCCUPATIONS The program is directed to Federal government employees, State or local government employees, teachers, business and industrial leaders.

OCCUPATIONS

PROBLEMS The program is concerned with civil defense.

PROBLEMS

FEDERAL FUNDS Appropriations were \$3,865,198 in fiscal 1966, \$4,040,000 in fiscal 1967.

FEDERAL FUNDS

JURISDICTION In fiscal 1966 the program operated in forty-nine States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

JURISDICTION

COMMUNICATION TO  
NATIONAL COUNCIL

"Since the implementation of this program in fiscal year 1963, through November 30, 1966, over 100,000 public officials and key community leaders have attended 2,350 conferences at 51 universities. These conferences have helped develop better understanding and support for civil defense activities and have assisted significantly in achieving increased operational capability."

During the same period 1,944 courses were conducted and completed by 28,419 persons.

"These conferences and courses were conducted at 51 universities by 163 full time staff members augmented, on a part time basis, by other selected university staff members."

COLLEGE TEACHER PROGRAMS

National Science Foundation

**MAIN PURPOSE**  
"To improve the teaching effectiveness of college teachers of science, mathematics and engineering by increasing their subject matter competence through the provision of opportunities for study and research in institutes, short courses, seminars and research participation programs."

**ELIGIBILITY**  
Teachers of science, mathematics and engineering in technical institutes, junior and community colleges, colleges and universities are eligible to apply for participation.

**LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION**  
National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (P. L. 507) as amended, 42 USC 1861-1875.

**UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES**  
Facilities of other agencies or institutions are utilized on an optional basis, including colleges or universities (public and private), and nongovernment agencies (e.g., non-profit scientific research organizations).

**NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED**  
Fifty-eight public and thirty-five private, in fiscal 1966; seventy-two public and thirty-nine private, in fiscal 1967.

**TYPE OF TRAINING**  
Professional.

**OCCUPATIONS**  
The program is directed to teachers of science, mathematics, and engineering.

**PROBLEMS**  
The program is concerned with education, in-service training, and "increasing the scientific potential of the Nation."

**FEDERAL FUNDS**  
Administrative allocations were \$5,277,260 in fiscal 1966, \$6,600,000 (estimated) in fiscal 1967.

**MATCHING FUNDS**  
Not required.

**JURISDICTION**  
In fiscal 1966 the program operated in thirty-eight States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

**PROGRAM TITLE**

**COMMUNITY SERVICE AND CONTINUING EDUCATION PROGRAMS \***

**ADMINISTERING AGENCY**

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Adult and Vocational Education

**MAIN PURPOSE**

To strengthen community service programs of colleges and universities, for the purpose of assisting the people of the United States in the solution of community problems such as housing, poverty, government, recreation, employment, youth opportunities, transportation, health, and land use.

**ELIGIBILITY**

Funds are available to States having approved State plans.

**LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION**

Higher Education Act of 1965, Title I, P.L. 89-329, November 8, 1965.

**UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES**

Facilities of other agencies or institutions are utilized, including colleges or universities (public and private) on a mandatory basis, and on an optional basis State or local government agencies, other Federal agencies, nongovernment agencies.

**NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED**

203 public and 98 private, in fiscal 1966.

**AREAS**

The program is directed with major emphasis to urban and suburban areas, with minor emphasis to rural areas.

**TYPE OF TRAINING**

Personal education (not adult literacy), career or job training, community.

**POPULATION SECTORS**

The program is concerned with "all adult populations."

**PROBLEMS**

The program is concerned with "any community problem area."

**FEDERAL FUNDS**

Appropriations were \$10,000,000 in fiscal 1966, and the same in fiscal 1967.

**MATCHING FUNDS**

Federal financial participation is limited to 75 percent for fiscal 1966-67, 50 percent for fiscal 1968-70.

**JURISDICTION**

In fiscal 1966 the program operated in forty-four States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Virgin Islands.

COMMUNITY WORK AND TRAINING PROGRAM \*

PROGRAM TITLE

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Welfare Administration, Bureau of Family Services

ADMINISTERING AGENCY

To help the States develop and carry on community work and training programs. Programs are designed to improve the work skills and overall employability of individuals receiving aid to families with dependent children, or likely to need such aid in the future.

MAIN PURPOSE

Applications can be submitted by State welfare departments.

ELIGIBILITY

Title IV of the Social Security Act, as amended by Section 409.

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION

Facilities of other agencies and institutions are utilized as needed and as available, including public colleges or universities, elementary or secondary schools, other Federal agencies, State or local government agencies.

UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES

'Not available at present.'

NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED

Program is directed to urban, suburban, and rural areas with the same emphasis.

AREAS

Personal education (including adult literacy), vocational, technical or subprofessional.

TYPE OF TRAINING

The program is concerned with illiterate persons, poverty population, unemployed, public assistance recipients, particularly recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children.

POPULATION SECTORS

The program is concerned with education, employment, poverty, welfare.

PROBLEMS

Data not available. ('These costs are not broken out of our regular overall program appropriation.')

FEDERAL FUNDS



## MATCHING FUNDS

Matching funds are required, to the extent specified in the program.

## JURISDICTION

In fiscal 1966 the program operated in eleven States.

## COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL

"A report on Community Work and Training under Title IV of the Social Security Act as amended by Section 409 will be submitted to Congress. As soon as this report has been reviewed by Congress, it is expected that a report will be published. This will then be available to the President's National Advisory Council on Extension and Continuing Education."

The program's intent, as described in A New Approach - Relief Rolls to Payrolls, is "to help needy persons acquire or hold on to the ability to support themselves and so to prevent or reduce dependency wherever possible."

"The unemployed father is the chief concern of these programs. But community work and training programs can also help other groups with employment problems - women, youth, the retarded, and minority groups such as Indians or Negroes.

"A work and training program is carried out by the State public welfare department, or under its supervision. It starts with the individual where he is - giving him basic education if necessary - and puts him through a training schedule tailored to his needs and abilities. Included in the typical community work and training program are education, constructive work experience, vocational training, counseling and guidance, and job placement services. In addition, the necessary social services are provided for help with problems of family life and health which may make it harder for some to get and hold a job.

"... Work experience for those taking part in the program is provided by cooperating public agencies. These agencies assign the individuals to jobs that serve a useful public purpose and yet do not displace other workers or adversely affect regular employees. Arrangements for work experience are made with any agency of local, county, or State government: libraries, schools, museums; departments of health, recreation, welfare, highways, parks, public works, administration, maintenance, and others."

## PUBLISHED MATERIALS

A New Approach - Relief Rolls to Payrolls

**PROGRAM TITLE** CONTINUING EDUCATION BRANCH, DENTAL HEALTH CENTER

**ADMINISTERING AGENCY**

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service,  
Bureau of Health Manpower

**MAIN PURPOSE**

To expand the continuing education functions and resources of dental schools and other educational institutions; to increase the educational quality and scope of continuing education programs through consultation, technical assistance and grants.

The program is directed toward the practicing dentist in continuing his professional education.

**ELIGIBILITY**

Initially the grant program will strengthen continuing education at selected dental schools which have demonstrated capabilities. Other program activities (research, demonstrations and consultation) are directed to all professional organizations, public and private, concerned with dental health.

**LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION**

Sec. 422(f) of the Public Health Service Act, as amended, 42 USC, 288a.

**UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES**

Facilities of other agencies or institutions are utilized on an optional basis, including colleges or universities (public and private), elementary or secondary schools, other Federal agencies, State or local government agencies, nongovernment agencies.

**AREAS**

The program is directed to urban, suburban, and rural areas with the same emphasis.

**TYPE OF TRAINING**

Professional.

## OCCUPATIONS

The program is directed to dentists.

## PROBLEMS

The program is concerned with dentistry.

## FEDERAL FUNDS

Allocations for direct operations were \$247,000 in fiscal 1966. In fiscal 1967 allocations were \$326,000 for direct operations, \$100,000 for grants -in-aid.

## MATCHING FUNDS

Not required.

## JURISDICTION

All States and jurisdictions were aware of the program and had some contact during fiscal 1966.

## COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL

It is anticipated that each grant to an institution to expand its continuing education capabilities will average \$50,000. Two dental schools are expected to receive the initial grants in 1967.

"The challenge facing the program is the development of a Nationwide system capable of reaching the dentist wherever he practices or lives. Improved teaching methodology and materials, and instructional methods and devices are important components of this effort.

"Additionally, there is provided to State dental societies, public health agencies, universities and other voluntary and official groups, consultation and technical assistance in the development of programs in continuing study, and in providing teaching manuals, automated teaching devices and preassembled courses.

"A continuing dialog is maintained with professional groups such as the American Dental Association and the American Association of Dental Schools to ensure the most effective use of resources. Contacts and exchanges of information are made with other components of the Public Health Service that conduct or have an interest in continuing education programs for the health professions."

## ADMINISTERING AGENCY

National Science Foundation

## MAIN PURPOSE

The creation of collaborative arrangements between the teaching and administrative staffs of a school system and the science faculty of a neighboring college, to provide for consultation on school system improvement and to conduct needed teacher training.

## ELIGIBILITY

The program is focused primarily on secondary school science and mathematics instruction, but all personnel in grades K-12 associated with the teaching of science and mathematics in the cooperating school districts are eligible to apply.

## LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION

National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended (P. L. 507).

## UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES

Facilities of other agencies or institutions are utilized on an optional basis, including colleges or universities (public and private), elementary or secondary schools.

## NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED

Twenty-three public and twenty-seven private, in fiscal 1966; twenty-seven public and twenty private, in fiscal 1967 (estimated).

## TYPE OF TRAINING

Professional.

## OCCUPATIONS

The program is directed to teachers of science and mathematics.

## PROBLEMS

The program is concerned with education and in-service training, and with "increasing the scientific potential of the Nation."

## FEDERAL FUNDS

Administrative allocations were \$1,957,426 in fiscal 1966, and \$2,250,000 (estimated) in fiscal 1967.

## MATCHING FUNDS

Not required.

## JURISDICTION

In fiscal 1966 the program operated in twenty-four States, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

## COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL

"This program has had singular success in dealing with the problem it focuses upon--utilization of the resources of a neighboring college or university in the up-grading of science education in local schools and school systems.

"There is no similar program administered by another Federal or State Agency."

**DRUG PHARMACOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH**

<b>PROGRAM TITLE</b>	<b>U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Food and Drug Administration</b>
<b>ADMINISTERING AGENCY</b>	<b>To increase ability of drug inspectors to communicate in pharmacological terms with clinical investigators.</b>
<b>MAIN PURPOSE</b>	<b>The program enrolls drug inspectors.</b>
<b>ELIGIBILITY</b>	<b>Government Employees Training Act.</b>
<b>LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION</b>	<b>Facilities of private colleges and universities must be used.</b>
<b>UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES</b>	<b>One private, in fiscal 1966 and fiscal 1967.</b>
<b>NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED</b>	<b>Professional.</b>
<b>TYPE OF TRAINING</b>	<b>The program is directed to Federal drug inspectors.</b>
<b>OCCUPATIONS</b>	<b>The program is concerned with in-service training and physical health.</b>
<b>PROBLEMS</b>	<b>Administrative allocations were \$18, 600 in fiscal 1966, an estimated \$39, 000 in fiscal 1967.</b>
<b>FEDERAL FUNDS</b>	<b>In fiscal 1966, the program operated in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.</b>
<b>JURISDICTION</b>	<b>Thirty-six participants are included in this bi-annual program. Public Health Service has also participated in the program.</b>
<b>COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL</b>	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE

PROGRAM TITLE

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Federal Extension Service, in cooperation with the land grant colleges designated by State legislatures

ADMINISTERING AGENCY

To aid in diffusing among the people of the United States useful and practical information on subjects relating to agriculture and home economics, and to encourage the application of the same.

MAIN PURPOSE

"People of the United States, Commonwealth, and Territories."

ELIGIBILITY

The Cooperative Extension Service is a three-way partnership. Federal, State and county governments share in financing, planning, and conducting out-of-school educational programs to serve local needs.

Smith-Lever Act of 1914, as amended October 5, 1962; Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946; 7 USC 341.

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION

Facilities of other agencies or institutions are utilized, including land grant colleges on a mandatory basis, and - on an optional basis - private colleges or universities, elementary or secondary schools, other Federal agencies, State or local government agencies, nongovernment agencies.

UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES

Fifty-two land grant colleges in fiscal 1966 and 1967.

NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED

The program's major emphasis is in rural areas, minor emphasis in urban and suburban areas.

AREAS

Personal education (other than adult literacy), career or job training, community.

TYPE OF TRAINING

## POPULATION SECTORS

Groups which are largely involved in the extension programs include farmers, homemakers, poverty population, youth.

## OCCUPATIONS

The program is directed to subprofessional aides, homemakers, farmers and farm laborers, community development leaders, management of marketing firms.

## PROBLEMS

The program is concerned with a wide range of problems, including education, homemaking, land use, poverty, recreation, youth development, agricultural production and marketing, and community development.

## FEDERAL FUNDS

Appropriations were \$89,135,000 in fiscal 1966, \$92,824,000 in fiscal 1967. Administrative allocations were \$1,200,000 in fiscal 1966 and fiscal 1967.

## MATCHING FUNDS

Matching funds, as determined by Congress, are required from State and local governments and non-tax sources.

## JURISDICTION

The program operates in fifty States and Puerto Rico.

## COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL

The agency reports that "the Cooperative Extension Service is making major adjustments to better serve its clientele" by providing "increased specialization of staff and support from additional university disciplines."

"In order to better serve commercial agriculture, highly trained specialized agents are being employed to work with farmers on a multi-county basis . . . This program is being closely coordinated with other agencies concerned with agriculture at the local level through close working relationships with all agricultural agencies . . . with dealers, processors, fieldmen and others providing technical assistance to commercial farmers . . . At the national level the work is closely coordinated with research, regulatory and service agencies of the USDA . . . [with] other departments concerned with agriculture.

(continued next page)

"The home economics program provides informal adult and youth education in family living ... the program is serving an increasingly greater number of people in urban areas ... This program has been reoriented in part to better serve low-income families ... If a large proportion of the population in the U.S. were to be served by this program, however, considerable additional resources would be necessary ... This program is being coordinated closely with professional home economists employed by business, FHA, and the various social agencies at the local level. At the national level, the work is coordinated with home economics research staff in the USDA, with OEO, HEW and other agencies concerned with family development. During the past year training was provided for about 9500 sub-professionals employed by other agencies."

The agency reports that the Cooperative Extension Service youth development program reaches nearly three million youth annually, primarily through the 4-H Program. It is coordinated closely with various youth-serving agencies at the local and national level, in the private and public sectors. "We believe that the objectives of this program are being carried out well with those youth being served."

"The community resource development program is directed primarily at helping develop rural communities ... While major contributions are being made in many communities, this program is inadequately staffed at the present time and important emphasis is being placed on expanding this staff." Work is coordinated at the local and State level through panels involving agency representatives, and at the national level through the Rural Areas Development Board. Close cooperation exists with other agencies concerned with community development (OEO, EDA, Labor, etc.).

The Cooperative Extension program is carried out by a professional staff of about 15,100; 11,500 work on a county or multi-county basis; 3,500 are located at Land Grant Universities, and 100 in the Federal Extension Service.



<b>PROGRAM TITLE</b>	<b><u>EFFECTIVE WRITING</u></b>
<b>ADMINISTERING AGENCY</b>	U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Food and Drug Administration
<b>MAIN PURPOSE</b>	To help increase ability to communicate effectively in writing.
<b>ELIGIBILITY</b>	The program is open to the agency's clerical employees.
<b>LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION</b>	Government Employees Training Act.
<b>UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES</b>	Facilities of nongovernment agencies may be used.
<b>NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED</b>	None.
<b>TYPE OF TRAINING</b>	Vocational, technical or subprofessional.
<b>OCCUPATIONS</b>	The program is directed to Federal employees in this agency.
<b>PROBLEMS</b>	The program is concerned with in-service training.
<b>FEDERAL FUNDS</b>	Administrative allocations were \$900 in fiscal 1966, \$1,900 in fiscal 1967.
<b>JURISDICTION</b>	In fiscal 1966 the program operated in the District of Columbia, and in fiscal 1967 in one State.
<b>COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL</b>	"Through a review in basic grammar, writing exercises, and practical tests, the class participants (14 in each of two classes in FY 1967) are given background information to help increase their ability to communicate effectively in writing. The course consists of eight 2-hour sessions, plus a 1/2-hour individual meeting with the instructor for each student."

**CUBAN REFUGEE PROGRAM \***

**PROGRAM TITLE**

**ADMINISTERING AGENCY** U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Welfare Administration

**ADMINISTERING AGENCY**

**MAIN PURPOSE** (a) Financial assistance to meet basic maintenance requirements of needy Cuban refugees;

**MAIN PURPOSE**

(b) Financial assistance in resettling refugees to home and job opportunities outside the Miami area;

(c) Care of Cuban children who reached the United States unaccompanied by parents or close relatives;

(d) Health services, ranging from medical screening to long-term hospitalization;

(e) Funds to meet a share of the extra expenses assumed by the Miami public schools because of the large number of refugee children; loans to refugee college students; English and vocational courses for adults; retraining projects for refugee professionals.

**ELIGIBILITY**

Federal aid is provided (a) to State public welfare agencies for financial assistance, (b) through contract with Dade County for part of the costs of public education, (c) through direct contract with private agencies for resettlement out of the Miami area.

**LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION**

P. L. 87-510, 22 USC, 2601-04, Executive Order 11077.

**UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES**

Facilities of other agencies or institutions are utilized. These include, on a mandatory basis, colleges or universities (public and private), other Federal agencies, and - on an optional basis - nongovernment agencies.

**NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED**

Eleven public and seven private, in fiscal 1966; ten public and four private, in fiscal 1967.

**TYPE OF TRAINING**

Adult literacy, career or job training.

**POPULATION SECTORS**

The program is concerned with Cuban refugees who may be elderly persons, physically handicapped, poverty population, unemployed, women, youth.

**OCCUPATIONS**

The program is directed to aides, nurses, physicians, teachers, dentists, veterinarians, optometrists, and other medical professionals.

**PROBLEMS**

The program is concerned with education, employment, physical health, poverty, welfare, resettlement capability.

**FEDERAL FUNDS**

Administrative allocations were \$1,206,000 in fiscal 1966, \$1,800,000 in fiscal 1967.

**MATCHING FUNDS**

Not required.

**JURISDICTION**

In fiscal 1966, the program operated in fifteen States.

**PROGRAM TITLE** DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS, SECTION 1115 SOCIAL SECURITY ACT \*

**ADMINISTERING AGENCY**

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Welfare Administration,  
Bureau of Family Services

**MAIN PURPOSE**

To develop and improve the methods and techniques by which individuals can be helped to achieve self-support or self-care, or to maintain and strengthen family life.

**ELIGIBILITY**

Grants are made to State public assistance agencies; they can enter into contracts with other public or non-profit agencies and individuals.

**LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION**

Section 1115 of the Social Security Act, as amended, 42 USC 1351.

**UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES**

Facilities of other agencies or institutions are utilized, including on a mandatory basis State or local government agencies, and on an optional basis colleges or universities (public and private), other Federal agencies.

**NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED**

Ten public and eight private, in fiscal 1966; the same number in fiscal 1967.

**TYPE OF TRAINING**

Adult literacy, career or job training.

**POPULATION SECTORS**

The program is concerned with illiterate persons, poverty population, unemployed, youth, State and local public welfare employees and recipients.

**OCCUPATIONS**

The in-service training part of the program is directed to State and local public welfare employees and graduate social work students.

**PROBLEMS**

The program is concerned with employment, in-service training, poverty, welfare.

## FEDERAL FUNDS

Administrative allocations in fiscal 1966 totaled \$682,563 (\$150,710-Project funds, \$531,853-Regular). Administrative allocations in fiscal 1967 totaled \$187,905 (\$63,820-Project funds, \$124,085-Regular).

## MATCHING FUNDS

The same proportion of Federal financial participation is normally available for expenditures for demonstration projects as for ongoing expenditures for services, staff training, assistance or administration under the public assistance titles.

## JURISDICTION

In fiscal 1966, the program operated in four States.

## COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL

Continuing education is only one component of the program, although "the overall purpose of the demonstration project program is broadly educational."

With respect to all projects active in fiscal 1966, the primary program areas were:

Primary Program Area	Number of Special Project Funds	
	Projects	Obligated in Fiscal 1966
Direct social service	21	\$ 462,468
Strengthening administration and stimulating program development	28	709,315
New methods of administration	10	46,587
Staff recruitment, development or strengthening relationship with social work education	44	275,096
New approaches to encourage education and prepare for self-support	13	57,785
Extending eligibility or increasing assistance payments	3	446,634

(continued next page)

DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS, SECTION 1115 SOCIAL SECURITY ACT\* (continued)

In its communication to the National Council, the agency selected four projects to report upon:

In-Service Training for Selected Experience, Public Welfare Workers, Washington State Department of Public Assistance, Olympia, Washington.

A ten-month intensive in-service training program for caseworkers with little or no professional training. The approach combines intensive didactic instruction in a single training center and carefully supervised on-the-job training with a small caseload in various well-supervised local welfare agencies. Social services in behalf of Aid to Families with Dependent Children will be particularly stressed.

University of Missouri School of Social Work Experimental Program, Missouri Division of Welfare, Jefferson City, Missouri.

A five-year project to test the effectiveness of accelerated social work education (one calendar year rather than two academic years), and to determine the optimum time span for graduate social work education. Of the twenty-four students in the program in the first year, at least sixteen will be from the Missouri Division of Welfare or local public welfare agencies in Missouri.

Demonstration in Work Readiness in Clatsop County, Oregon State Public Welfare Commission, Salem, Oregon.

A three-year project to improve the employability of present and potential recipients of public assistance through establishment of a community work and training program, in collaboration with a community college.

Certificate Program, Oregon State Public Welfare Commission, Salem, Oregon.

A three-year continuing experimental education program co-sponsored by the Oregon State Public Welfare Commission, the Portland State College School of Social Work, the Division of Continuing Education in the Oregon State Department of Higher Education. The approach is practice-focused to professional training of sixty workers annually who have not received graduate social work training but have developed well in the public welfare setting.

Higher Education Project, Kentucky Department of Economic Security, Frankfort, Kentucky. A two-year project for the employment of six counselors to give assistance and practical guidance to poor and gifted youth who plan to enroll in Kentucky colleges.

**PUBLISHED MATERIALS**

"Demonstration Projects in Public Assistance." Welfare in Review (May 1964)

"Demonstration Projects in Public Assistance (Section 1115 of the Social Security Act), Program and Fiscal Report for Fiscal Year 1966 and Estimate of Special Federal Project Funds Available for New Projects in Fiscal Year 1967" (July 1966)

**PROGRAM TITLE** EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR FEDERAL PRISONERS

**ADMINISTERING AGENCY** U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons

**MAIN PURPOSE** To prepare Federal prisoners for successful re-entry into society through educational and vocational training activities.

The program's major aims are to:

1. Increase academic competencies in basic subject skills;
2. Equip each inmate with a marketable skill;
3. Familiarize inmates with the expected demands of the economic and social society.

**ELIGIBILITY** The program applies to inmates committed to a Federal prison.

**LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION** Basic Laws Governing Operations of the Bureau of Prisons, Title 18, USC, Sections 4001-5, 4007-9, 4041-2, 4082, 4086, 5011, 5013, 5034.

**UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES** Facilities of other agencies or institutions are utilized on an optional basis, including public colleges or universities, elementary or secondary schools, State or local government agencies.

**NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED** Six public, in fiscal 1966; seven public, in fiscal 1967.

**TYPE OF TRAINING** Adult literacy, other personal education, career or job training.

**POPULATION SECTORS** The program is concerned with inmates of Federal prisons.

**PROBLEMS** The program is directed to rehabilitation of Federal prisoners.



## FEDERAL FUNDS

Appropriations were \$2.9 million in fiscal 1966, \$3.2 million in fiscal 1967.

## JURISDICTION

In fiscal 1966 the program operated in eighteen States and the District of Columbia.

## COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL

"The exact extent to which the program is fulfilling its objective is unknown at this time. It is estimated that approximately 66% of the prisoners released from Federal Prisons are not re-committed to a Federal Prison. It is assumed that increased educational achievement and vocational training accomplished by inmates while in prison has made a significant contribution to their successful societal adjustment.

"Within fiscal year 1966, 13,871 inmates were enrolled in general education programs and 658 inmates were granted high school completion diplomas. A total of 3,084 inmates completed a vocational training program during this same period of time.

"Certificates of vocational training were issued by the states to 1,205 inmates, while 2,189 were awarded certificates by other accrediting agencies. Five hundred-twenty (520) received apprenticeship recognition."

EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION FACILITIES PROGRAM\*\*

**PROGRAM TITLE**

**ADMINISTERING AGENCY**

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of the Secretary, Office of Assistant Secretary for Education-(ETV)

**MAIN PURPOSE**

To assist in the construction of non-commercial educational television broadcast stations by providing Federal financial assistance for the acquisition and installation of transmission apparatus.

**ELIGIBILITY**

Grants for equipment may be made to a public school, public college or university, a State ETV agency, or a community organization whose main purpose is to operate an ETV station.

**LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION**

P.L. 87-447, 76 Stat. 64, 20 USC 390-397.

**UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES**

Agencies and institutions eligible for grants for equipment are noted above. Program participation over the resulting station commonly includes additional agencies and institutions, such as private colleges or universities, elementary or secondary schools, other Federal agencies, State or local government agencies, nongovernment agencies.

**NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED**

Twenty-eight public, in fiscal 1966; seven public, in fiscal 1967. (The figures refer to colleges or universities which received grants to buy ETV station equipment, and do not include the numerous colleges and universities which participate in the program - ming, especially over the community stations.)

**AREAS**

The program is directed to urban, suburban, and rural areas with the same emphasis.

**FEDERAL FUNDS**

Appropriations were \$8,826,000 in fiscal 1966 and \$3,304,000 in fiscal 1967.

**MATCHING FUNDS**

Federal grants may cover up to half of the costs for equipment in approved projects, or up to three-fourths under specified conditions.

**JURISDICTION**

In fiscal 1966, the program operated in forty-one States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico.

**COMMUNICATION TO  
NATIONAL COUNCIL**

"The program does not provide training for personnel involved in ETV operations. But the broadcast facilities provided can be used to carry programs dealing with all of the kinds of problems listed.

"... facilities provided by grants under this program appear particularly important in building up public communications media that can be tremendously useful in implementing Extension and Continuing Education programs.

"There is no provision at present for matching Federal funds for the activation of an educational radio station under present legislation entitled the Educational Television Facilities Act."

EMPLOYEE TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

PROGRAM TITLE

ADMINISTERING AGENCY

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Welfare Administration, Bureau of Family Services

MAIN PURPOSE

To plan and coordinate various activities involved in staff improvement, including orientation, in-service training, management training, inter-agency training programs, special teaching seminars, developmental staff meetings.

ELIGIBILITY

The program is open to staff employees.

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION

Government Employees Training Act.

UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES

Facilities of other agencies or institutions are utilized on an optional basis, including public colleges or universities, other Federal agencies, State or local government agencies, nongovernment agencies.

NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED

Three public, in fiscal 1967.

TYPE OF TRAINING

Career or job training, community.

OCCUPATIONS

The program is directed to social workers, and medical care administrators, who are Federal employees in this agency.

PROBLEMS

The program is concerned with physical health, poverty, welfare.

FEDERAL FUNDS

Administrative allocations were \$12,272 in fiscal 1966, \$55,000 in fiscal 1967. (The 1967 figure includes costs of three medical care seminars sponsored by the University of Michigan, University of California at Berkeley, and Columbia University.)

## JURISDICTION

In fiscal 1966, the program operated in the Bureau's central and regional offices, and - for medical care seminars - in the State offices.

## COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL

Program activities reported include:

In fiscal 1966, four quarterly orientation programs for forty-five new staff members (professional and administrative), three orientation programs for thirty-seven nonprofessionals, four-week in-Bureau courses in State plan analysis with forty-two staff persons participating, seminar on "The Specialist as a Teacher" for seven staff members, 179 Bureau employees selected under Government Employees Training Act for training in government and nongovernment facilities, four general developmental staff meetings;

In first half of fiscal 1967, two-week orientation program for forty-one new employees (professional and administrative), training periods of one to four weeks in State plan analysis for fifteen persons, attendance by forty-eight persons in training courses sponsored by government and nongovernment agencies, Medical Care Administration seminars of two to four weeks at three universities for forty-one central and regional employees, new program of Career Development in Public Welfare Administration selecting annually recent graduates of social work schools for two-year work-training program in Bureau (four persons selected initially), new program of field instruction for social work graduate students (one student entered), two general developmental staff meetings.

EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE FOR AMERICAN INDIANS

PROGRAM TITLE

U. S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs

ADMINISTERING AGENCY

To provide eligible persons with a saleable skill so they can engage in reasonable and satisfactory employment.

MAIN PURPOSE

The program is open to American Indians, primarily between the ages of 18 and 35 years, residing on or near a reservation under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

ELIGIBILITY

P. L. 959 (70 Stat. 986, 25 USC Sec. 309), as amended by P. L. 89-14, April 22, 1965 (79 Stat. 74).

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION

Facilities of other agencies or institutions are used. These include, on an optional basis, colleges or universities (public and private), elementary or secondary schools, other Federal agencies, State or local government agencies, non-government agencies.

UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES

Three public, in fiscal 1966 and 1967.

NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED

Program is directed to urban, suburban, and rural areas with the same emphasis.

AREAS

Personal education (including adult literacy), career or job training, community education.

TYPE OF TRAINING

The program applies to American Indians.

POPULATION SECTORS

The program is concerned with education, employment, homemaking, housing, poverty, recreation.

PROBLEMS

Appropriations were \$11,421,000 in fiscal 1966, \$13,259,000 in fiscal 1967.

**MATCHING FUNDS**

Not required.

**JURISDICTION**

In fiscal 1966 the program operated in twenty-six States.

**COMMUNICATION TO  
NATIONAL COUNCIL**

The agency reports that "it appears that the program is meeting the basic needs of the Indian people involved."

In the Bureau's recent study of 327 of the 5, 108 persons assisted in 1963, program results were summarized as follows:

1. "Approximately three-fourths of the program recipients are now A.e., in 1966/ steadily employed, some having never worked previously due to lack of opportunity or lack of an employable skill."
2. Earnings were increased by significant amounts.
3. "With respect to Federal expenditures, there appears to be a direct correlation between the amount expended on a recipient and the amount he earns."

The agency reports 2, 906 persons were in training at the end of fiscal 1966; 831 were on-the-job trainees, 2, 075 vocational trainees.

**PUBLISHED MATERIALS**

A Followup Study of 1963 Recipients of the Services of the Employment Assistance Program, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior (October 1966)

## ADMINISTERING AGENCY

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Elementary and Secondary Education

## MAIN PURPOSE

To improve the quality of education of experienced teachers and related professional personnel who are pursuing careers in elementary and secondary education.

Fellowships are awarded for up to two years of graduate study leading to an advanced degree other than the Doctor of Philosophy or its equivalent. Study programs emphasize subject matter and increased competencies in the use of new instructional methods and materials.

## ELIGIBILITY

Federal aid is available to institutions of higher education.

## LEGISLATIVE

Higher Education Act of 1965, P. L. 89-329, Title V, Part C, November 8, 1965.

## AUTHORIZATION

## UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES

Utilization of colleges or universities (public and private) is mandatory.

## NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED

Thirty-four public and thirteen private, in fiscal 1966.

## AREAS

The program is directed to urban, suburban, and rural areas with the same emphasis.

## TYPE OF TRAINING

Professional.

## OCCUPATIONS

The program is directed to teachers, school psychologists, school administrators, counselors.

## PROBLEMS

The program is concerned with education, and with the related problems of crime, delinquency, mental health, physical health.

## FEDERAL FUNDS

Appropriations were \$7,500,000 in fiscal 1966, \$12,500,000 in fiscal 1967.

## MATCHING FUNDS

Not required.

## JURISDICTION

In fiscal 1966 the program operated in twenty-five States.

## COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL

"In FY 66 approximately 1000 fellowships were awarded by the participating institutions for programs developed interdepartmentally (representative of both content and method) and cooperatively with elementary and secondary schools. By providing an academic year of graduate study - in about one-half of the programs more study is being provided, this fellowship program is making a substantial contribution to the improvement of the preparation of elementary and secondary school personnel."

## PUBLISHED MATERIAL

The Experienced Teacher Fellowship Program, Academic Year 1966-1967 and Summer of 1967



**PROGRAM TITLE**

**FACULTY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS**

**ADMINISTERING AGENCY**

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher Education

**MAIN PURPOSE**

To improve higher education classroom instruction through workshops and institutes for training individuals in the use of educational media.

The U. S. Commissioner of Education will arrange with institutions to conduct short-term workshops or short-term or regular-session institutes for individuals who:

1. Are using, or preparing to use, educational media equipment in teaching in higher education institutes; or
2. Are, or are preparing to be, in institutions of higher education, specialists in educational media or librarians.

**ELIGIBILITY**

Grants or contracts are arranged with institutions of higher education for their operation of the workshops or institutes specified above.

**LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION**

Higher Education Act of 1965, Title VI, Part B (P. L. 89-329).

**UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES**

Use of colleges or universities (public and private) is mandated.

**NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED**

None, thus far.

**TYPE OF TRAINING**

Professional.

**OCCUPATIONS**

The program is directed to college and university faculty members and those preparing to be faculty members.

**PROBLEMS**

The program is concerned with higher education.

**FEDERAL FUNDS**

Appropriations were \$2,500,000 in fiscal 1967.

**MATCHING FUNDS**

Not required.

**JURISDICTION**

The program was not in operation in fiscal 1966.

FARM TEST-DEMONSTRATIONS

PROGRAM TITLE

ADMINISTERING AGENCY

Tennessee Valley Authority, Office of Agricultural and Chemical Development

MAIN PURPOSE

"This is a program of practical farm demonstrations, supervised locally by State agricultural extension services and carried out by farmers on their own farms, for the general purposes of introducing improved fertilizers and fertilizer practices, cheapening the cost of fertilizers to farmers, and assisting in the development of farm resources and increasing farm income."

ELIGIBILITY

"Ultimate beneficiaries are agriculture and farmers generally through farmers selected to act as demonstrators within their communities."

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION

Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933 (48 Stat. 58 as amended).

UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES

Facilities of other agencies or institutions are utilized on an optional basis, including public universities, other Federal agencies, State or local government agencies, non-government agencies.

NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED

Thirty-four public, in fiscal 1966; thirty-six public, in fiscal 1967.

AREAS

The program is directed with major emphasis to rural areas, minor emphasis to suburban areas, and little or no emphasis to urban areas.

TYPES OF TRAINING

Personal education (excluding adult literacy), vocational, technical or subprofessional training, community.

POPULATION SECTORS

The program is concerned with farmers, fertilizer dealers, and others who serve farmers.

OCCUPATIONS

The program is directed to homemakers and farmers.

PROBLEMS

The program is concerned with homemaking, land use, water resources, and "various agricultural problem situations."

## FEDERAL FUNDS

Administrative allocations were \$1,763,781 in fiscal 1966, \$1,994,000 in fiscal 1967.

## MATCHING FUNDS

"Cooperating institutions bear related administrative costs (no definite formula); farmers make partial payments for fertilizers supplied by TVA and bear other on-farm costs of conducting demonstrations."

## JURISDICTION

In fiscal 1966 the program operated in thirty-four States.

## COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL

"The farm test-demonstration program has been very effective in laying the basis for more extensive introduction of improved fertilizers produced by TVA's National Fertilizer Development Center. Being integrated with continuing agricultural education programs of the land-grant college extension services, the demonstrations have also aided the translation of research by the agricultural experiment stations into farm application of best methods of fertilizer use and other farming practices related to soil productivity.

"There have been many instances of coordination of this program with other Federal and State activities. Examples are: the use of test-demonstration farms in balanced farming programs promoted by agricultural extension services; cooperation of Soil Conservation Service technicians in developing soil conservation plans on the test-demonstration farms; and relationship of test-demonstrations to agricultural development programs in irrigation districts.

"The program currently involves about 2,100 test-demonstration farms in 30 states conducting 'whole-farm' demonstrations. Four other states have so far limited their activities to plot and field trials and demonstrations dealing with specific fertilizers or fertility problems.

"The program is conducted in the field by the land-grant colleges of the participating states under contracts which specify the demonstration fertilizers to be supplied by TVA and the extent to which TVA reimburses the cooperating colleges for costs incurred. The colleges contribute a substantial portion of the total costs in the form of their regular state and county personnel and facilities. TVA's contributions are most extensive in the seven Tennessee Valley states, where the program is intensified to serve regional development objectives."

FBI FIELD POLICE TRAINING PROGRAM

PROGRAM TITLE

U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation

ADMINISTERING AGENCY

To extend training assistance, free of charge, to municipal, county, and State law enforcement agencies, upon request. The assistance is extended locally by FBI investigative personnel who are trained as instructors.

MAIN PURPOSE

The program enrolls municipal, county, and State law enforcement officers who are sponsored by the head of their agencies.

ELIGIBILITY

Title 5, Section 22, USC.

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION

Facilities of other agencies or institutions are used. These include, on an optional basis, public colleges or universities, other Federal agencies, State or local government agencies, nongovernment agencies.

UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES

Program is directed to urban, suburban, and rural areas with the same emphasis.

AREAS

Career or job training.

TYPE OF TRAINING

The program is directed to State and local government employees who are law enforcement officers.

OCCUPATIONS

The program is concerned with civil rights, crime and delinquency, and in-service training.

PROBLEMS

Administrative allocations were \$533,000 in fiscal 1966, \$611,000 in fiscal 1967.

FEDERAL FUNDS

Not required.

MATCHING FUNDS

**JURISDICTION**

**In fiscal 1966, the program operated in fifty States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.**

**COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL**

**The agency reports that local law enforcement agencies "continue to request FBI assistance in training their personnel in basic police procedures, investigative techniques, and principles of supervision and management."**

**In fiscal 1966, there were 5,337 police training endeavors, attended by 163,149 law enforcement personnel. A total of 227 Law Enforcement Conferences throughout the fifty States were attended by 18,453 law enforcement officers representing 5,846 enforcement agencies.**

**PUBLISHED MATERIALS**

**"FBI Training Assistance for Local Police," FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin (April, 1965)**

<b>PROGRAM TITLE</b>	<b><u>FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY</u></b>
<b>ADMINISTERING AGENCY</b>	<b>U. S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation</b>
<b>MAIN PURPOSE</b>	<b>To train law enforcement officers from local, county, and State agencies as instructors and enhance their knowledge of administrative problems and procedures.</b>
<b>ELIGIBILITY</b>	<b>Two 12-week classes are conducted each year with a maximum of 100 students per class, in latest techniques and developments in law enforcement.</b> <b>The program enrolls full-time law enforcement officers who meet stipulated eligibility requirements (e.g., five years of experience, age 25-50, high school diploma or equivalency) and are nominated by appropriate agencies (i.e., local county or State police departments, or State Highway Patrol).</b>
<b>LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION</b>	<b>Title 5, Section 22, USC.</b>
<b>UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES</b>	<b>Facilities of other agencies or institutions are used. These include, on an optional basis, colleges or universities (public and private), other Federal agencies, State or local government agencies, nongovernment agencies.</b>
<b>NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED</b>	<b>One public, two private, in fiscal 1966 and 1967.</b>
<b>AREAS</b>	<b>Program is directed to urban, suburban, and rural areas with the same emphasis.</b>
<b>TYPE OF TRAINING</b>	<b>Career or job training.</b>
<b>OCCUPATIONS</b>	<b>The program is directed to State and local government employees who are police personnel.</b>
<b>PROBLEMS</b>	<b>The program is concerned with civil rights, crime and delinquency, education, in-service training, mental health, administrative and scientific approaches to law enforcement.</b>

## FEDERAL FUNDS

Administrative allocations were \$55, 000 in fiscal 1966, \$56, 000 in fiscal 1967.

## MATCHING FUNDS

Not required.

## JURISDICTION

The program operates only in the District of Columbia, but program participants come from every State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Canal Zone, Virgin Islands, and many foreign countries.

## COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL

The agency notes that the program was instituted July 29, 1935 "as a result of requests from local law enforcement authorities in view of a domestic need for training local law enforcement officers... Most of the instruction is given by FBI Special Agent supervisory personnel from the Training Division at FBI headquarters or from other divisions... A number of visiting faculty members including college professors, doctors, judges, law enforcement executives and other administrative specialists also lecture to the National Academy classes. With the primary purposes of this program being to train law enforcement officers as instructors and executives, the quality, content and amount of police training throughout the United States has been greatly enhanced."

The agency reports that "with the graduation of the 78th Session on November 2, 1966, a total of 5, 036 law enforcement officers have successfully graduated from this course... 3, 014 graduates were still active in law enforcement representing every state in the Union, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Canal Zone, Virgin Islands and 35 foreign countries... 814 of these active graduates (27 percent) were the executive heads of their agencies."

"Recognizing that there is still much to be done, and at the request of the President of the United States in 1965, Congress appropriated funds for the construction of a new FBI Academy building... which will enable the National Academy to graduate up to 1, 200 men per year instead of the 200 now possible and to train an additional 1, 000 local law enforcement officers in special schools. Anticipated completion date of this Academy is fiscal year 1969."

## PUBLISHED MATERIALS

The Story of the FBI National Academy

FEDERAL PROBATION TRAINING CENTER

Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts

To provide orientation and basic training to newly-appointed Federal probation officers, and periodic refresher courses for all officers.

The program applies to U.S. probation officers.

Authorization for Judicial Conference of the U.S., 28 USC 331, 28 USC 604(a) (12).

Facilities of other agencies or institutions are utilized. These include, on an optional basis, colleges or universities (public and private), other Federal agencies, State or local government agencies.

Three private, in fiscal 1966; two private, in fiscal 1967.

Professional.

The program is directed to Federal employees who are probation officers.

The program is concerned with crime and delinquency.

Administrative allocations were \$30,000 in fiscal 1966, and the same in fiscal 1967.

In fiscal 1966 the program operated in fifty States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

"The program serves the minimal needs of orientation and indoctrination of new personnel and retraining of all probation officer personnel. It accommodates 7 one-week classes per year of about 25 officers each, permitting about 175 officers to receive this type of training each year. The staff of 2 professional and 2 clerical employees is augmented for instructional purposes by personnel from other federal and nonfederal agencies, universities, and the district probation offices."

Federal Probation Training Center, Chicago, Illinois, Nov. 15-19, 1965, Refresher Course: Program

PROGRAM TITLE

ADMINISTERING AGENCY

MAIN PURPOSE

ELIGIBILITY

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION

UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES

NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED

TYPE OF TRAINING

OCCUPATIONS

PROBLEMS

FEDERAL FUNDS

JURISDICTION

COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL

PUBLISHED MATERIALS



<b>PROGRAM TITLE</b>	<b><u>FOOD AND DRUG LAW COURSE</u></b>
<b>ADMINISTERING AGENCY</b>	U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Food and Drug Administration
<b>MAIN PURPOSE</b>	To help supervisory personnel become more knowledgeable in laws under which the Food and Drug Administration has to function.
<b>ELIGIBILITY</b>	The program enrolls FDA supervisory personnel (e.g., Inspectors, Chemists).
<b>LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION</b>	Government Employees Training Act.
<b>TYPE OF TRAINING</b>	Professional.
<b>OCCUPATIONS</b>	The program is directed to Federal employees who are supervisory personnel (e.g., Inspectors, Chemists), in this agency.
<b>PROBLEMS</b>	The program is concerned with in-service training and physical health.
<b>FEDERAL FUNDS</b>	Administrative allocations were \$21, 600 in fiscal 1967.
<b>JURISDICTION</b>	In fiscal 1966, the program operated in four States.
<b>COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL</b>	The course is conducted for twenty-five participants, and is five 8-hour days in length. It was given four times in fiscal 1967.

FULBRIGHT-HAYS AND OVERSEAS PROJECTS\*

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher Education

To enable educational staff members to engage in approved programs of advanced research and study abroad, which will have an early beneficial effect on the educational offerings of the agency represented.

Grants are authorized to institutions of higher education, school districts, or State departments of education.

Fulbright-Hays, P. L. 98-256; Overseas Projects, P. L. 480.

Facilities of other Federal agencies are utilized and also, on an optional basis, colleges or universities (public and private) and State or local government agencies.

Twenty-eight public and twenty-eight private, in fiscal 1966.

The program is directed to urban, suburban, and rural areas with the same emphasis.

Professional.

The program is directed to teachers.

The program is concerned with education.

Appropriations were \$2,500,000 in fiscal 1966 and an estimated \$3,600,000 in fiscal 1967.

Not required.

In fiscal 1966 the program operated in forty-three States.

Fulbright Hays Overseas Research and Study Grants  
Overseas Projects in Education  
Special Foreign Currency Program

PROGRAM TITLE

ADMINISTERING AGENCY

MAIN PURPOSE

ELIGIBILITY

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION

UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES

NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED

AREAS

TYPE OF TRAINING

OCCUPATIONS

PROBLEMS

FEDERAL FUNDS

MATCHING FUNDS

JURISDICTION

PUBLISHED MATERIALS

**PROGRAM TITLE**

**GEORGETOWN FDA INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY**

**ADMINISTERING AGENCY**

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Food and Drug Administration

**MAIN PURPOSE**

To help FDA chemists keep current with modern instrumentation.

**ELIGIBILITY**

The program is open to FDA chemists.

**LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION**

Government Employees Training Act.

**UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES**

Facilities of private colleges or universities must be used.

**NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED**

One private, in fiscal 1966 and fiscal 1967.

**TYPE OF TRAINING**

Professional.

**OCCUPATIONS**

The program is directed to Federal employees who are chemists in this agency.

**PROBLEMS**

The program is concerned with in-service training and physical health.

**FEDERAL FUNDS**

Administrative allocations were \$216,000 in fiscal 1966, \$226,000 in fiscal 1967.

**JURISDICTION**

In fiscal 1966, the program operated in the District of Columbia.

**COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL**

The FDA Institute at Georgetown University is conducted tri-annually with thirty participants in each class. Classes are held full-time for twelve weeks. Chemists employed by the Food and Drug Administration and, on occasion, by the Department of Agriculture are enrolled.

## ADMINISTERING AGENCY

U. S. Department of Defense, Department of Air Force

## MAIN PURPOSE

To increase economy and efficiency in operations of the Air Force and to raise the standards of performance by employees of their official duties to the maximum possible level of proficiency.

## ELIGIBILITY

The program enrolls all civilian Air Force employees.

## LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION

P. L. 85-507, July 7, 1958, now codified into P. L. 89-554, Sept. 6, 1966, 80 Stat. 432, Chapt. 41, 5 USC 4101-4118.

## UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES

Facilities of other agencies or institutions are used. These include, on an optional basis, colleges or universities (public and private), elementary or secondary schools, other Federal agencies, State or local government agencies, nongovernment agencies.

## TYPE OF TRAINING

Adult literacy, career or job training.

## OCCUPATIONS

The program is directed to Federal employees in this agency.

## PROBLEMS

The program is concerned with in-service training.

## FEDERAL FUNDS

Administrative allocations were \$2, 094, 000 (actual expenditures) in fiscal 1966, and \$3, 164, 000 (programmed expenditures) in fiscal 1967.

## JURISDICTION

The program operates throughout the United States and at overseas locations.

## COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL

"The Government Employees Training Act has been instrumental in providing authority for the expenditure of funds to meet the training and development needs of Air Force employees on a priority basis. Funds allocated to Air Force activities for this purpose are included in the normal activity operating budgets of each activity."

In fiscal 1966 there were approximately 13, 500 mancourses of training and slightly over one million manhours of training; tuition costs were approximately \$2, 094, 000; travel and per diem costs were about \$1, 035, 000. The foregoing data refer to nongovernment facilities; information is not available on training costs at Air Force and other Federal facilities.

"Extension and continuing education programs for Air Force civilian employees are directly related to their present or projected future assignments. Air Force facilities are open to other Federal agency personnel under the Interagency Program on a space-available basis. Similarly, Air Force personnel utilizes the facilities of other Federal agencies. However, Air Force facilities are not open to the general public."

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES TRAINING ACT

PROGRAM TITLE	
ADMINISTERING AGENCY	U. S. Department of Defense, Department of the Army, Office of the Civil Defense.
MAIN PURPOSE	To promote efficiency and economy in the operation of the government and provide a means for the development of maximum proficiency in the performance of official duties.
ELIGIBILITY	The program is open to civilian employees of the Office of Civil Defense.
LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION	P. L. 85-507, as approved July 7, 1958.
UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES	Facilities of other agencies or institutions are used. These include, on an optional basis, private colleges or universities, other Federal agencies, nongovernment agencies.
NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED	Two public, one private, in fiscal 1966; two public, in fiscal 1967.
TYPE OF TRAINING	Career or job training.
OCCUPATIONS	The program applies to Federal government employees in this agency.
PROBLEMS	The program is concerned with in-service training.
FEDERAL FUNDS	Administrative allocations were \$10, 000 in fiscal 1966, and the same in fiscal 1967 (for a total of 720 OCD employees).
JURISDICTION	In fiscal 1966 the program operated in ten States.
COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL	"During Fiscal Year 1966, continued emphasis has been placed on training to improve communications within the Office of Civil Defense and in communications involving contacts with other Governmental Officials and the public."
	The agency reports that during fiscal 1966 approximately seventy employees spent 960 hours in training. Subjects included various aspects of communication and management.
	Training plans for fiscal 1967 will exceed 1966 manhour expenditures by approximately twenty percent, based on proposed training covering approximately 750 employees.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES TRAINING ACT

PROGRAM TITLE	U. S. Department of Defense, Department of the Army
ADMINISTERING AGENCY	
MAIN PURPOSE	To train, develop and retain skilled and efficient Government civilian employees to meet current and anticipated future needs of the Department of the Army in accomplishment of its assigned mission.
ELIGIBILITY	The program enrolls all civilian employees whom management identifies as needing training or development.
LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION	Government Employees Training Act, P. L. 85-507 (72 Stat-327)
UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES	Facilities of other agencies or institutions are used. These include, on an optional basis, colleges or universities (public and private) elementary or secondary schools, other Federal agencies, State or local government agencies, nongovernmental agencies.
TYPE OF TRAINING	Career or job training.
OCCUPATIONS	The program is directed to Federal employees in this agency.
PROBLEMS	The program is concerned with in-service training.
FEDERAL FUNDS	Administrative allocations were \$2, 697, 555 in fiscal 1966 and \$3, 000, 000 in fiscal 1967, for training expenditures using non-governmental facilities.
JURISDICTION	In fiscal 1966 the program operated in fifty States, the District of Columbia, Canal Zone, the Virgin Islands.

The agency's Annual Report identifies the program's continuing objectives as:

1. Provision of a qualified work force compatible with requirements generated by new scientific and technological developments, military doctrine, new or modified material and mission changes. (For example: Due to a critical shortage of skilled machine operators in the commuting area of Watervliet Arsenal, the Arsenal initiated training for 318 employees: forty hours classroom instruction, two weeks on-the-job training, followed by placement in various manufacturing shops.)
2. Retraining of career employees affected by base closures, reductions in force, and transfer of functions.
3. Refinements and expansion of civilian career management programs.
4. Training and development of executives and managers at all organizational levels.
5. Furthering effective international relations through training in overseas operations. (For example: The Local National Professional Engineer Trainee Program, in operation in the Ryukyu Islands since 1961, currently includes nine engineer trainees being trained primarily for the Ryukyuan economy. They receive on-the-job experience, theoretical knowledge from U.S. citizen engineers, a special training allowance, and are not U.S. Army employees.)
6. Developing and transmitting new Department of the Army instructional material.

Statistics reported for fiscal 1966, on training in non-government facilities, show 18,919 employees participated. Expenditures for tuition and fees, travel, and per diem, totaled \$2,697,555.

PUBLISHED MATERIALS

Annual Report, Government Employees Training Act, Department of the Army, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel (Washington, D.C.: August 12, 1966).

**PROGRAM TITLE**  
**GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES TRAINING ACT PROGRAM**

**ADMINISTERING AGENCY**

U. S. Department of Defense, Defense Contract Audit Agency

**MAIN PURPOSE**

To increase economy and efficiency in operations of the agency, and to raise standards of performance by employees of their official duties to the maximum possible level of proficiency.

Methods are a combination of on-the-job and off-the-job, programmed, centralized, in-service, and nongovernment facility training.

**ELIGIBILITY**

The program is open to employees of the Defense Contract Audit Agency.

**LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION**

5 USC 4101, September 6, 1966 (80 Stat. 432), Government Organization and Employees, Ch. 41, Training.

**UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES**

Facilities of other agencies or institutions are utilized on an optional basis, including colleges or universities (public and private), elementary or secondary schools, other Federal agencies, State or local government agencies, nongovernment agencies.

**NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED**

None in fiscal 1966; three public and three private, in fiscal 1967.

**TYPE OF TRAINING**

Career or job, community.

**OCCUPATIONS**

The program is directed to Federal employees of this agency, in all jobs.

**PROBLEMS**

The program is concerned with in-service training, and Defense Contract Audit Agency mission and support.

**FEDERAL FUNDS**

Administrative allocations were \$638,796 in fiscal 1967.

**JURISDICTION**

In fiscal 1966 the program operated in fifty States.

**COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL**

"Full use is made of facilities and training materials made available by other Federal agencies, such as the Department of Defense, the U. S. Civil Service Commission and the U. S. Department of Agriculture."

The schedule of training for fiscal 1967 calls for the training of 3,106 employees for a total of 19,312 man-days. Major training is in Technical Orientation of Trainees, Logistics Management, Statistical Sampling, Basic ADP.



**INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM\***

<b>PROGRAM TITLE</b>	<b>INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM*</b>
<b>ADMINISTERING AGENCY</b>	U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs
<b>MAIN PURPOSE</b>	To attack the problem of unemployment by locating industrial plants, commercial endeavors and tourism enterprises on Indian reservations. The primary objectives are jobs and income; the secondary objective is providing work experience.
<b>ELIGIBILITY</b>	The Industrial Development Branch endeavors to create employment in areas of high employment need. Advice and counsel is extended on manufacturers' proposals.
<b>LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION</b>	Act of November 2, 1921 (25 USC 13).
<b>AREAS</b>	The major emphasis is in rural areas of under 2,500 population.
<b>POPULATION SECTORS</b>	The program is concerned with American Indians.
<b>PROBLEMS</b>	The program is concerned with employment, creation of job opportunities, and utilization of human resources.
<b>FEDERAL FUNDS</b>	Appropriations totaled \$736,000 in fiscal 1966, of which \$42,000 came from the Area Redevelopment Administration, Department of Commerce. Fiscal 1967 appropriations were \$666,000.
<b>MATCHING FUNDS</b>	Not required.
<b>JURISDICTION</b>	In fiscal 1966, the program operated in twenty-four States.
<b>COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL</b>	The program was formally established in 1957. Professional and clerical staff presently total fifty-four persons. At the end of fiscal 1966, eighty-two industrial-type plants were in operation, and another eleven in construction; twenty-seven had been established in fiscal 1966. In full operation, about 7,000 job opportunities for Indians are expected, with annual payrolls of some \$20,000,000. The agency notes that "employment of 7,000 Indian workers would directly benefit about 35,000 family members"; approximately 380,000 Indians still live on reservations.

"To achieve our objective of maximum opportunity for the Indian that will enable him to enter the economic mainstream, our program must naturally be highly coordinated. This coordination would entail working with the various branches of the Bureau of Indian Affairs as well as the many other Federal agencies, such as Small Business Administration, the Economic Development Administration, Office of Economic Opportunity, Department of Labor and any other Federal agencies that may be able to help."

**PROGRAM TITLE**

**GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES TRAINING ACT**

**ADMINISTERING AGENCY**

U. S. Department of Defense, Defense Supply Agency

**MAIN PURPOSE**

To increase efficiency and economy in the Government by providing training programs for civilian officers and employees of the Government with respect to the performance of official duties.

**ELIGIBILITY**

The program enrolls Defense Supply Agency civilian employees identified by management as requiring training for present or foreseeable future assignments.

**LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION**

Title 5, Subpart C, Chapter 41, "Training," USC.

**UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES**

Facilities of other agencies or institutions are used. These include, on an optional basis, colleges or universities (public or private), elementary or secondary schools, other Federal agencies, State or local agencies, nongovernmental agencies.

**TYPE OF TRAINING**

Career or job training.

**OCCUPATIONS**

The program is directed to Federal employees in this agency.

**PROBLEMS**

The program is concerned with in-service training.

**FEDERAL FUNDS**

Administrative allocations were \$101,126 in fiscal 1966, \$140,000 (estimated) for fiscal 1967. The figures are for 'non-Government facilities training costs which cover the bulk of DSA's continuing education programs."

**JURISDICTION**

In fiscal 1966 the program operated in forty-eight States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

COMMUNICATION TO  
NATIONAL COUNCIL

The agency reports that "the Government Employees Training Act aids in the accomplishment of the Defense Supply Agency's mission by providing a continuing statutory vehicle not directly subject to the fluctuations of annual appropriation acts." It provides "flexibility in the use of Government and non-Government training resources," promotes "interchange of knowledge concerning programs of other agencies," encourages "wide publicity of tuition assistance and in-service training" which is "of continuing benefit to the Government when competing with private industry for recruiting and retaining high caliber employees." The Act assures "that valid job-related development needs will be met," standardizes "opportunities among Federal agencies," reduces "the attrition to agencies which formerly had more liberal training and educational benefits to offer."

The agency identifies the three principal ways it is using the Act for maximum use of available manpower resources:

Varied and broad training and retraining;

Civilian Career Management Programs;

Equal opportunity for employees to develop potential, including identification of overqualified and underutilized employees, as well as of undertrained employees.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES TRAINING ACT

PROGRAM TITLE

U. S. Department of Defense, Department of the Navy

ADMINISTERING AGENCY

To increase the competence of employees of the Department of the Navy to perform their official duties through increasing their skills, knowledge and abilities.

MAIN PURPOSE

The program enrolls employees of the Department of the Navy who are nominated by management.

ELIGIBILITY

Government Employees Training Act; P.L. 85-507, Section 385, July 7, 1958.

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION

Facilities of other agencies or institutions are used. These include, on an optional basis, colleges or universities (public and private), elementary or secondary schools, other Federal agencies, State or local government agencies, nongovernment agencies.

UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES

Not available. "The Department of the Navy utilizes as many of these as are available at particular locations and are in a position to meet requirements."

NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED

Career or job training.

TYPE OF TRAINING

The program is directed to Federal employees in this agency.

OCCUPATIONS

The program is concerned with in-service training.

PROBLEMS

Administrative allocations were \$10,625,799 in fiscal 1966, for nongovernment facilities.

FEDERAL FUNDS

## JURISDICTION

In fiscal 1966 the program operated in fifty States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and Puerto Rico.

## COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL

The agency states that the program is fulfilling its objectives in terms of the needs of the Department of the Navy.

It notes that the Government Employees Training Act "has permitted the Navy a wider latitude in devising and developing flexible and wide-ranging sub-programs of career development in the various professional, as well as scientific and engineering fields," and has "permitted a more organized, career oriented approach to the training and development programs for wage board ('blue collar') employees."

"In addition the Act has allowed the utilization of extension and continuing education programs to a much greater degree than was hitherto the case."

The agency reports that "the sub-programs coming under the purview of the Act are coordinated with other Federal and State agencies when the offerings of these agencies are pertinent to the needs of the Navy." Cited are inter-agency courses offered by the Civil Service Commission, the Department of the Army and the Department of the Air Force, and courses offered by State agencies in the field of environmental science.

During fiscal 1966, long-term training (i. e., fulltime training over 120 days in duration) utilized personnel numbering 171, eighty-five were in sciences, seventy-five in engineering, and eleven in management. Sixty-three colleges and universities were utilized; five were located overseas.

**PROGRAM TITLE** GRANTS FOR COMPREHENSIVE STATEWIDE PLANNING FOR VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION SERVICES \*\*

**ADMINISTERING AGENCY** U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Vocational Rehabilitation Administration

**MAIN PURPOSE** To award grants to States for the cost of planning for the development of a comprehensive vocational rehabilitation program in each State, including the orderly development of services and resources (public and nonprofit private) so that by July 1, 1975 or sooner, vocational rehabilitation services will be available to all handicapped individuals in the State.

**ELIGIBILITY** Grants will be made to an organization designated by the Governor that acts for the State. In every case, the State vocational rehabilitation agency or agencies shall be represented and significantly involved in the conduct of the planning.

**LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION** Vocational Rehabilitation Act, Section 4 (a) (2) (B).

**AREAS** The program is directed to urban, suburban, and rural areas with the same emphasis.

**POPULATION SECTORS** The program is concerned with the mentally and physically handicapped.

**PROBLEMS** The program is concerned with rehabilitation of persons whose mental or physical disability (including behavioral disorders) constitutes a substantial handicap to employment, and educational, medical or rehabilitation services which may reasonably be expected to render the individual fit to engage in gainful occupation.

**FEDERAL FUNDS** Appropriations were \$2,000,000 in fiscal 1966, \$3,250,000 in fiscal 1967. "These funds are for comprehensive Statewide planning for vocational rehabilitation services. It is not possible to state how much applies to extension and continuing education."

**MATCHING FUNDS** None.

## JURISDICTION

In fiscal 1966 the program operated in four States. "Grants are now approved in 41 States and the District of Columbia."

## COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL

The agency advises that the program was authorized "in an attempt to more adequately determine the extent to which the program /Basic Support Services under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act/ is fulfilling its objectives, and in order to promote an orderly development of resources to meet these needs."

**INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT AND MACHINE TOOL LENDING PROGRAM\*\*****PROGRAM TITLE**

General Services Administration, Office of Personnel

**ADMINISTERING AGENCY**

To lend machine tools and industrial equipment to nonprofit educational institutions and training schools for use in training programs determined by the Secretary of Defense to contribute materially to the national defense effort.

**MAIN PURPOSE**

Applications are accepted from nonprofit educational institutions and training schools teaching vocational skills that will contribute materially to the national defense effort.

**ELIGIBILITY**

National Industry Reserve Act of 1948, P.L. 80-883 (50 USC 451-462).

**LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION**

Program is directed to urban, suburban, and rural areas with the same emphasis.

**AREAS**

Vocational, technical or subprofessional. (The GSA program does not provide training. The training is provided by agencies and institutions to whom GSA loans tools and equipment.)

**TYPE OF TRAINING**

The program is concerned with "vocational skills training that will contribute materially to the national defense effort."

**PROBLEMS**

"No Federal funds are appropriated or allocated for this particular program. Other programs under the National Industrial Reserve Act of 1948 would continue to be carried out even if the industrial equipment and machine tool lending program were discontinued."

**FEDERAL FUNDS**

In fiscal 1966, the program operated in thirty-nine States.

**JURISDICTION**

"It has been established from field inspection reports that the lending of machine tools and industrial equipment to qualified schools and institutions has a salutary effect upon the economy and existing shortages of skilled labor in defense industries. It is estimated that 90 to 95 percent of the trained graduates are placed directly in industry. It is estimated, conservatively, that 15,000 to 16,000 individuals have completed training under this program. Demand for trainees exceeds supply in many areas. Through December 31, 1966, there have been 185 loans made to schools and institutions in 39 states.

**COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL**

"This program is fully coordinated with the Department of Defense, which determines the type of equipment and the schools to which the equipment is loaned."



INSTITUTES AND JOINT COUNCILS ON SENTENCING

PROGRAM TITLE	Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts
ADMINISTERING AGENCY	
MAIN PURPOSE	To develop uniformity in Federal sentencing procedures via group conferences with legal and correctional officers.
ELIGIBILITY	The program applies to U.S. judges, U.S. attorneys, Federal probation officers, and other officials of the U.S. courts and U.S. Department of Justice.
LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION	USC, Title 28, Sect. 334.
UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES	Facilities of other agencies or institutions are utilized. These include, on an optional basis, colleges or universities (public and private), other Federal agencies, State or local government agencies, nongovernment agencies.
NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED	None in fiscal 1966 and 1967.
TYPE OF TRAINING	Professional.
OCCUPATIONS	The program is directed to Federal employees in the fields specified.
PROBLEMS	The program is concerned with crime and delinquency.
JURISDICTION	In fiscal 1966, the program operated in the Ninth Judicial Circuit of the U.S.
COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL	"The program has brought into sharp focus the problem of disparity in sentencing and has increased awareness of newer sentencing options. It has increased the exchange of sentencing information and philosophy among judges and between judges, prosecuting attorneys, and correctional personnel and agencies."  Since inception of the program in 1959, eighteen institutes and joint councils have been conducted. Attendance of judges totaled 285 at five inter-circuit meetings, 404 at eleven circuit institutes. The institutes vary in size and composition, but usually include fifty to seventy-five judges. Conferences vary in length from one to three days.

**PROGRAM TITLE** INJURY CONTROL PROGRAM, NATIONAL CENTER FOR URBAN AND INDUSTRIAL HEALTH\*

**ADMINISTERING AGENCY**

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Bureau of Disease Prevention and Environmental Control

**MAIN PURPOSE**

"To offer effective educational experiences which will provide a basis for injury control in public health, medical practice and all phases of community life. To incorporate that knowledge as an essential component of these professional practices and in community programming and planning. To establish a basis of understanding among the non-health professions, civic leadership, and the general public which could result in a reduction of accidental injury both in incidence and severity."

**ELIGIBILITY**

All professional health workers, other professionals associated with the field of injury control, supervisory level personnel responsible for safety, and civic leaders.

**LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY**

Public Health Service Act, Sections 301, 311, and 314 (e). Public Health Traineeship Programs, Section 306, PHS Act (traineeship grants for short-term training).

**UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES**

Facilities of other agencies or institutions are utilized on an optional basis, including colleges or universities (public and private), other Federal agencies, State or local government agencies, nongovernment agencies.

**NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED**

Twenty-nine public and six private, in fiscal 1966; twenty-three public and four private, in fiscal 1967.

**AREAS**

The program is directed to urban, suburban, and rural areas with the same emphasis.

**TYPE OF TRAINING**

Professional, community.

**OCCUPATIONS**

The program is directed to nurses, physicians, social workers, teachers, and to government employees (Federal, State or local) in these and related occupations.

**PROBLEMS**

The program is concerned with accidental death and injury.

**FEDERAL FUNDS**

In fiscal 1966 allocations were \$44,644 for grants-in-aid, \$125,000 for direct operations. In fiscal 1967, allocations were approximately \$50,000 for grants-in-aid, \$185,000 for direct operations.

## **MATCHING FUNDS**

### **JURISDICTION**

### **COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL**

**Not required.**

**In fiscal 1966, the program operated in twenty-one States.**

**"The Injury Control Program offers effective educational experiences which will: 1) Provide a basis for injury control in public health, medical practice and all phases of community life; 2) incorporate that knowledge as an essential component of these professional practices, and in community programming and planning; and 3) establishes a basis of understanding among the non-health professionals and the general public which could result in a reduction of accidental injury both in incidence and severity. The program's major components are orientation and basic training, comprehensive education and training, applied training in community programming, resource development and utilization.**

**"... the health professions combined with the resources, other professionals and civic leadership have the capability and opportunity to make strong contributions toward reducing accident mortality and morbidity. To most effectively make these contributions, it is necessary that they understand accepted concepts and technical information on injury control, be aware of available information pertaining to its many facets, have a working knowledge of the nature of specific accidents and injuries, be acquainted with the injury control aspects of specific areas of the environment and recognize how injury control activities may be merged as a function within their current involvements. To meet this need, seminars have been conducted..."**

**"To firmly establish the responsibility of professional health workers in the field of accidental injury control, it is important that all students in professional health fields... be made knowledgeable of... available information on accidental injury control. It is equally important that other professional disciplines... and civic leaders through courses recognize their responsibilities... Through the Injury Control Program's Education and Training activities, these needs are being met.**

**"... working relationships have been established with other divisions throughout the Public Health Service... Special symposiums have been developed for meetings such as State Health Association Meetings to update knowledge and skill... decreasing the time lag between the discovery of new knowledge and its application in practice.**

**"... Where a particular State or community desires to inaugurate a comprehensive injury control program, educational experiences are provided... and guidelines... These have proved to be a most effective educational function."**

**INSTITUTES FOR SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS OF SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS**

**PROGRAM TITLE**

**ADMINISTERING AGENCY**

National Science Foundation

**MAIN PURPOSE**

To provide one or more of the following:

1. Remedial training for those initially ill prepared;
2. Up-dating those once adequately prepared;
3. Specific background training for new curricular materials;
4. Training in depth to meet new, higher standards;
5. Preparation for positions of leadership.

**ELIGIBILITY**

Teachers of science and/or mathematics in grades 7-12, and supervisory personnel involved with the teaching of science and mathematics, in public or private schools are eligible to apply for participation.

**LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION**

National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended (P. L. 507), 42 USC 1861-1875.

**UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES**

Facilities of other agencies or institutions are utilized on an optional basis, including universities or colleges (public and private), and nongovernment agencies.

**NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED**

Estimated figures are 169 public and 103 private, in fiscal 1966; 180 public and 91 private, in fiscal 1967.

**TYPE OF TRAINING**

Professional.

## OCCUPATIONS

The program is directed to teachers of science or mathematics.

## PROBLEMS

The program is concerned with education, in-service training, and "increasing scientific potential of the nation."

## FEDERAL FUNDS

Administrative allocations were \$35,433,588 in fiscal 1966, and (estimated) \$34,350,000 in fiscal 1967.

## MATCHING FUNDS

Not required.

## JURISDICTION

In fiscal 1966 the program operated in fifty States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and Puerto Rico.

## COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL

Approximately half of the estimated 230,000 secondary school teachers of science and/or mathematics have so far attended at least one institute. Many teachers have attended more than one.

"It must be recognized, however, that the subject-matter deficiency of most secondary school teachers of science and/or mathematics cannot be corrected thru participation in a single project. It should be recognized also that teachers whose competence in subject-matter is adequate will inevitably and quickly become out-of-date without continuation of study at frequent intervals."

INTERAGENCY TRAINING PROGRAM

PROGRAM TITLE

General Services Administration, Office of Personnel

ADMINISTERING AGENCY

**MAIN PURPOSE**  
To promote more effective and economic procurement and use of Federal property and administrative services by means of educational programs in the functional areas established by the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, 63 Stat. 377, as amended.

**ELIGIBILITY**  
The program is open to Federal employees who meet the eligibility requirements specified for the individual courses, and are nominated by agency employee development officers.

**LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION**  
Government Organization and Employees, P. L. 89-554 (5 USC 4104-4118).

**UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES**  
Facilities of other agencies and institutions are utilized on an optional basis, including colleges or universities (public and private), other Federal agencies, nongovernment agencies.

**NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED**  
None in fiscal 1966 and 1967.

**TYPE OF TRAINING**  
Career or job training.

**OCCUPATIONS**  
The program is directed to Federal employees. State employees, and employees of private organizations under contract to the Government, are trained on a "space available" basis.

**PROBLEMS**  
The program is concerned with the functional areas established by the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 377) as amended.

## FEDERAL FUNDS

Administrative allocations were \$24, 440 in fiscal 1966 and an estimated \$37, 000 in fiscal 1967. (In fiscal 1966 other agencies paid GSA \$585, 726 for tuition.)

## MATCHING FUNDS

Not required. ("During fiscal 1966, these programs were offered to other agencies on a reimbursable basis. They are now being offered at no cost.")

## JURISDICTION

In fiscal 1966, courses were offered in forty-two States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. (Trainees came from all fifty States.)

## COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL

"The GSA Institute began operations on January 7, 1963. Courses in property management, paperwork management, transportation, and communications were offered to improve the business management activities of the Federal Government.

"During fiscal year 1966, the GSA Institute gave a total of 974 course offerings to 20, 741 employees of Federal agencies, an increase of 306 offerings and 7, 369 students trained from the previous year. The cost of the courses was borne in large part by payments from the Federal agencies who utilized this training facility.

"In the interest of efficiency and economy, the GSA Institute was discontinued as an organizational entity on June 30, 1966. GSA services will continue to offer interagency training courses in subject matter areas that are directly related to their primary missions on a nonfee basis. Courses in administrative operations, secretarial skills, and written communications will now be offered by the U.S. Civil Service Commission through its interagency training program."

The subject matter areas in which GSA plans to continue offering courses are: Procurement and Supply Management, Public Buildings Management, Transportation Management, Telecommunications and Public Utilities, Archives and Records Management, Property Utilization and Disposal, GSA Centralized Services.

## PUBLISHED MATERIALS

GSA Orders: General Services Administration Institute

INTERAGENCY TRAINING PROGRAMS

PROGRAM TITLE	U. S. Civil Service Commission
ADMINISTERING AGENCY	To train Federal employees in the performance of official duties and the development of skills, knowledge, and abilities which will best qualify them for performance of official duties.
MAIN PURPOSE	Federal employees nominated by their departments or agencies.
ELIGIBILITY	5 USC, Sec. 4104.
LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION	Facilities of other agencies or institutions are utilized in implementing the program, including on an optional basis, colleges or universities (public and private), elementary or secondary schools, other Federal agencies, State or local government agencies, nongovernment agencies.
UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES	"Unknown, but quite extensive," in fiscal 1966 and 1967.
NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED	Career or job training.
TYPE OF TRAINING	Federal employees.
OCCUPATIONS	The program is concerned with in-service training, including education and civil rights.
PROBLEMS	The program's cost is shared by participating agencies.
FEDERAL FUNDS	In fiscal 1966 the program operated in approximately forty States and the District of Columbia.
JURISDICTION	



## COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL

The Commission's 1966 report on interagency training discloses:

"Civil Service Commission interagency training for Fiscal Year 1966 was characterized by prompt response to training needs generated by Presidential programs. Over 8,000 Federal employees attended Commission training programs in equal employment opportunity, civil rights, Programming-Planning-Budgeting, and improved service to the public. In addition, work continued in the development of an integrated curriculum in personnel management with the addition of several new programs, including a comprehensive course for beginning and middle-level personnelists. ADP and management sciences training were given organizational recognition with the creation of the ADP Management Training Center, and planning was completed for a second Executive Seminar Center in Berkeley, California, which will be in full operation during Fiscal Year 1967.

"Nearly 22,000 Federal employees from 65 departments and agencies attended the 545 sessions of 122 different training programs offered by the Commission's Central and Regional Offices /exclusive of programs at the Executive Seminar Center at Kings Point, New York/. The Department of Defense -- including Army, Navy, Air Force, and other constituents of the Department -- was the largest user; taken together, the Defense agencies sponsored 6,000 participants in Commission interagency training programs -- nearly 30% of the total number of participants. The Department of Interior was the next largest user, followed by Agriculture, HEW, Treasury, the Veterans Administration, and the Department of Commerce, each with 1,000 participants, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, General Services Administration, and Federal Aviation Agency, each with over 500 participants. As a group, these agencies accounted for 80% of the total number of participants.

"In the Regions, training activity showed a sharp increase. The number of sessions increased 28% and the number of participants rose 43%; agency expenditures for cost-shared training, however, rose only 33%. The same

(continued next page)

trend held in the Central Office and for the Commission as a whole. The total agency cost for the reimbursable training program increased 33% from the previous fiscal year to over \$1 million, but this increase was not as sharp as the increase in training activity. There was, therefore, a decrease in average cost per participant, primarily caused by the large number of "auditorium" courses -- Improving Communications with the Public and Meet the Public in the Central and Regional Offices, and Executive Orientation in PPB in the Central Office.

"Participant characteristics show little change from past years. Average grade is again GS-11, average age remained at 43, average education rose slightly from 2+ years of college to 3 years, and average length of service rose 2 years to 16. The proportion of women rose from 20% in 1965 to 22% in 1966. With respect to occupation, the impact of courses on PPB and public communications was reflected in a larger proportion of trainees in the general administration group and a decrease in the personnel management occupations. Taken together, trainees in these two groups made up nearly half of all participants; another 12% were engineers and 9% were financial managers."

Referring to Executive Seminars, the Commission's report states:

"The Executive Seminar Center, Kings Point, during its third year of operation continued to provide quality educational experiences for mid-career Federal executives. Forty-six different departments and agencies utilized the Center's program providing 594 participants from all areas of the United States and from several foreign bases. The full curriculum of ten seminars was presented in the seventeen seminar sessions conducted."

The Commission's report on other areas of special emphasis includes:

"The Congressional Fellowship Program was given great impetus when President Johnson met with graduates of the 1961-1966 programs at the White House in August and strongly endorsed this jointly-sponsored Civil Service Commission-American Political Science Association program. At his request, this program

has been expanded so that more career executives will have an opportunity to learn about Congress and how Executive-Legislative relations can be strengthened. In June, 22 Fellowships -- a record number -- were awarded to employees of 16 agencies for the 1967 program.

"Executive Programs and Courts provides Federal executives with an understanding of the growing dimensions of quasi-judicial responsibilities they exercise. In this course, participants explore the relevancy of legal procedures to administrative practices, the impact of the judiciary on executive behavior and the conduct of agency activities, and the scope of adjudicatory and rule-making authority executed by Federal executives.

"Ideas and Authors -- Public Issues and Problems represents an extension of OCS's Ideas and Authors program to a new field. National attention has been and is focused on developments in the evolving area of civil rights, the problems of urban life, the impact of automation, and the existence of persistent poverty. To foster better understanding of these social issues and related Federal programs, meetings were held with Charles Silberman (Crisis in Black and White), Edgar May (The Wasted Americans), Herbert Simon (The Shape of Automation), and Robert C. Weaver (Dilemmas of Urban America). In addition to listening to and exchanging ideas with these leading writers, participants had the advantage of hearing carefully selected critics discuss each of the books. The Public Issues series will be continued in the coming year."

#### PUBLISHED MATERIALS

ADP Management Training Center

Executive Seminar Center, Berkeley, Calif.

Executive Seminar Center, Kings Point, N. Y.

Program: Administration of Public Policy,  
September 13-24, 1965

Program: Skills and Goals of Management,  
April 26-May 7, 1965

1966 Interagency Training Conducted by the U. S. Civil Service Commission,  
prepared by the Office of Career Development, U. S. C. S. C.  
Interagency Training Programs, 1966-1967

**PROGRAM TITLE** JOB CORPS TRAINING CENTERS FOR YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN

**ADMINISTERING AGENCY** Office of Economic Opportunity, Job Corps

**MAIN PURPOSE** To equip impoverished youth with skills and attitudes needed to find and hold suitable employment and to become constructive citizens.

**ELIGIBILITY** The program enrolls youth aged 16 through 21 who are permanent residents of the United States, from an impoverished environment, unable to find suitable employment, out of school for at least three months (drop-out, or high school graduate with low achievement record), medically qualified, and who have no record of serious or repeated criminal offenses.

**LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION** Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, Title I - Youth Programs, Part A - Job Corps.

**UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES** Facilities of other agencies or institutions are used. These include, on an optional basis, colleges or universities (public and private), other Federal agencies, State or local agencies, nongovernmental agencies.

**NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED** Two public, in fiscal 1966 and fiscal 1967.

**AREAS** Program is directed to urban, suburban, and rural areas with the same emphasis.

**TYPE OF TRAINING** Personal education (including adult literacy), career or job training, community education.

**POPULATION SECTORS** The program applies to youth of both sexes and all ethnic groups, who may be illiterate persons, and are of the poverty population and unemployed.

## PROBLEMS

The program is concerned with education, employment, and poverty.

## FEDERAL FUNDS

Appropriations were \$310,000,000 for fiscal 1966, \$211,000,000 for fiscal 1967.

## MATCHING FUNDS

Not required.

## JURISDICTION

In fiscal 1966 the program operated in forty States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

## COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL

"As of calendar year ending 1966, a total of 35,658 youth had finished either the advanced, senior or basic training programs offered by Job Corps.

"Upon completion of the above-mentioned programs, these youth were graduated from the Job Corps and the majority are currently employed, in school, or on active military duty."

## PUBLISHED MATERIALS

Economic Opportunity Act of 1964

Education in Job Corps Youth Conservation Center

Every Girl Needs a Chance to Become Somebody

"Industry and Job Corps Salvage America's Rejected Youth" in Iron Age:  
The National Metalworking Weekly

Fact Sheet for Women's Centers of the Job Corps

Is There a Job in Your Future?

It Works (published by Industrial Union Dept., AFL-CIO)

Job Corps Facts

Job Corps Urban Centers Vocational Programs

Step Up to Job Corps

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND YOUTH OFFENSES CONTROL ACT \*

PROGRAM TITLE

ADMINISTERING AGENCY

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Welfare Administration

MAIN PURPOSE

To provide grant funds to support demonstration and training projects which promise new and effective approaches to the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency.

Having transferred to the Office of Economic Opportunity the city projects initiated during the Act's first four years, the Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development has concentrated on small, short-term projects to demonstrate innovative programs for youth in trouble. Grants are given to support training centers, curriculum development projects, workshops, institutes, seminars. Projects are designed to create new training materials, update skills of personnel, and train new kinds of personnel for the human services fields.

ELIGIBILITY

Grants are made to State, local, Federal, or other public or nonprofit agencies, organizations or institutions.

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION

Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses Control Act of 1961, as amended, 42 USC, Sections 2541-2545; P.L. 87-274, Sections 1-6, 88-368, 89-69; 75 Stat. 572.

UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES

Facilities of other agencies or institutions are utilized, including on an optional basis, colleges or universities (public and private), elementary or secondary schools, other Federal agencies, State or local government agencies, non-government agencies.

NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED

Fourteen public and ten private, in fiscal 1966; the same number in fiscal 1967.

## AREAS

The program's major emphasis is in urban areas, minor emphasis in suburban and rural areas.

## TYPE OF TRAINING

Personal education (not adult literacy), career or job training, community.

## POPULATION SECTORS

The program is concerned with American Indians, Mexican-Americans, Negroes, Puerto Ricans, poverty population, unemployed, youth.

## OCCUPATIONS

Continuing education aspects of the program are directed to aides, social workers, teachers, youth workers, law enforcement personnel, courts and correctional personnel, lawyers, State or local government employees in related classifications.

## PROBLEMS

The program is concerned with crime and delinquency, education, employment, in-service training, mental health, poverty, recreation, and welfare.

## FEDERAL FUNDS

Appropriations were \$6,750,000 in fiscal 1966, \$8,207,000 in fiscal 1967.

## MATCHING FUNDS

Grant recipients are expected to contribute money, facilities or services to the fullest extent possible.

## JURISDICTION

In fiscal 1966, the program operated in eighteen States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

PROGRAM TITLE **LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE: SPECIAL PROGRAM FOR DEVELOPMENT OF DEGREE PROGRAMS IN POLICE SCIENCE**

**ADMINISTERING AGENCY**

U. S. Department of Justice, Office of Law Enforcement Assistance

**MAIN PURPOSE**

"To advance the establishment of law enforcement as a fully professionalized calling requiring appropriate educational preparation, a special program of development grants to plan and initiate college degree programs in police science, police administration, and law enforcement has been instituted."

**ELIGIBILITY**

"Applicants must be appropriately accredited junior colleges, colleges, or universities qualified to offer the proposed degree. Institutions must be accredited by the recognized accrediting unit, and by a regional accrediting association."

**LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION**

The Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965, P. L. 89-197, 79 Stat. 828, September 22, 1965.

**UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES**

Public and private colleges or universities are utilized.

**NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED**

Four public, in fiscal 1966; nine public and four private, in the first half of fiscal 1967.

**AREAS**

The program is directed to urban, suburban, and rural areas with the same emphasis.

**TYPE OF TRAINING**

Career or job training.

**OCCUPATIONS**

The program is directed to present and prospective law enforcement personnel, employed by State or local governments.

**PROBLEMS**

The program is concerned with crime and delinquency.

**FEDERAL FUNDS**

Administrative allocations were \$78, 517 in fiscal 1966, \$400, 000 in fiscal 1967.



## MATCHING FUNDS

Matching funds are required. "Recipient must pay all indirect project costs above ten percent and make other contributions of money, facilities or services."

## JURISDICTION

The program operated in four States in fiscal 1966.

## COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL

"... It should be noted that our program has been in effect for little more than a year (with most training grants having been made considerably less than a year ago) and thus it is difficult to assess results. Generally speaking, we feel that each type of support is well calculated to achieve its goals and might point out that the two special programs, i. e., for police science degree program developed and correctional state-wide in-service training, promise to have a pronounced national effect. For example, at the start of the police science degree program effort there were approximately 30 states in the nation which had no college or university offering a 2-year or 4-year degree in law enforcement or police science. Our grants (to February 15...) have enabled institutions in 15 of these states to move toward establishment by next fall of such programs."

The Guidelines describe the program as "part of OLEA's total assistance program in support of new and experimental approaches to pre-entry, in-service, technical, managerial and college-level training for law enforcement officers. It is regarded as an important step in the establishment of law enforcement as a fully professionalized calling requiring appropriate educational preparation.

The program's emphasis is on the two-year "associate" degree, but four-year degree programs also qualify.

## PUBLISHED MATERIALS

Guidelines, Special Program for Development of Degree Programs in Police Science  
(Rev. 9-21-66)

List of Special Program Grant Awards, Fiscal 1966-67

New Grant and Contract Awards in Fiscal 1967

LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE: SPECIAL PROGRAM OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT GRANTS FOR STATE-WIDE IN-SERVICE TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR CORRECTIONAL PERSONNEL

PROGRAM TITLE

ADMINISTERING AGENCY U.S. Department of Justice; Office of Law Enforcement Assistance

ADMINISTERING AGENCY

MAIN PURPOSE "To aid in developing and improving programs of in-service training for state correctional agency staff who are primarily concerned with adult offenders, a special program of development grants has been established. It is hoped that new and experimental approaches to training the subject personnel will be developed."

MAIN PURPOSE

ELIGIBILITY "The Attorney General accepts applications from state correctional systems, i.e., the appropriate entity representing a state system (whether unitary or multi-department in structure), or from educational institutions in cases where correctional agencies agree it is the more appropriate grantee, in which latter case the application must reflect not only endorsement but participation by the state system."

ELIGIBILITY

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION The Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965, P. L. 89-197, 79 Stat. 828, September 22, 1965.

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION

UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES Colleges or universities (public or private), and State or local government agencies are utilized.

UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES

AREAS The program is directed to urban, suburban, and rural areas with the same emphasis.

AREAS

TYPE OF TRAINING Career or job training.

TYPE OF TRAINING

OCCUPATIONS The program is directed to State or local government employees who are line and supervisory correctional officers, probation and parole officers, shop instructors, work supervisors, and middle management personnel.

OCCUPATIONS

PROBLEMS The program is concerned with crime and delinquency.

PROBLEMS

## FEDERAL FUNDS

Administrative allocations were \$390,000 in fiscal 1967.

### JURISDICTION

The program was not operative in fiscal 1966.

### COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL

"...almost no states have grants for state-wide training programs for supervisory and line personnel working in all phases of corrections--parole, probation, and institutions. Under our special program in this area, three states are on the way to planning such programs and we imagine that at least 25 will have developed them by the end of the current calendar year."

The Guidelines describe the program as part of OLEA's effort "to support new and experimental approaches to training of correctional staff, with special emphasis on training those in direct contact with offenders."

"It is expected that whether the applicant is the state system itself, or the college or university with which it will be working, training models will be developed which will make maximum use of university and community training resources as well as those within the correctional system; and that the training will be directed primarily toward enhancing the capacity of trainees to function as 'change agents.'"

### PUBLISHED MATERIALS

Guidelines, Planning and Development Grants for State-wide In-Service Training Programs for Correctional Personnel (Ed. 9-22-66)

List of Approved Projects, Fiscal Year 1966

New Grant and Contract Awards in Fiscal 1967

LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE: TRAINING - CORRECTIONS

<b>PROGRAM TITLE</b>	
<b>ADMINISTERING AGENCY</b>	U. S. Department of Justice, Office of Law Enforcement Assistance
<b>MAIN PURPOSE</b>	"To improve the quality of state and local correctional personnel by making grants to any public or private non-profit agency or organization for the establishment or improvement of programs and facilities to provide professional training and related education to such persons."
<b>ELIGIBILITY</b>	"The Attorney General may accept applications from any public or private non-profit agency or organization to achieve the aims of the program."
<b>LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION</b>	The Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965, P. L. 89-197, 79 Stat. 828, September 22, 1965.
<b>UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES</b>	Facilities of other agencies or institutions are utilized on an optional basis, including colleges or universities (public and private), elementary or secondary schools, other Federal agencies, State or local government agencies, nongovernment agencies.
<b>NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED</b>	One public and one private in fiscal 1966, plus three regional higher education organizations; none, in the first half of fiscal 1967.
<b>TYPE OF TRAINING</b>	Vocational, technical or subprofessional.
<b>OCCUPATIONS</b>	The program is directed to present and prospective correctional personnel, employed by State or local governments.
<b>PROBLEMS</b>	The program is concerned with crime and delinquency, in-service training, rehabilitation, resocialization, reduction of recidivism.
<b>FEDERAL FUNDS</b>	Administrative allocations were \$496, 316 in fiscal 1966, \$350, 000 in fiscal 1967.

## MATCHING FUNDS

Not required. "However, the Attorney General requires, wherever feasible, that a recipient contribute money, facilities, or services for carrying out the project for which assistance is sought."

## JURISDICTION

In fiscal 1966, the program operated in nine States and in the District of Columbia.

## COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL

"Our general training demonstrations and grants have...had a profound impact in a training area that was largely neglected in terms of federal aid."

Examples of "Correction Projects," from the List of Approved Projects, are:

Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois; two-year grant for regional training program for middle management correctional personnel in approximately fifteen central region states. Program consists of ten-week pilot institute with practice teaching experience for correctional training officers, four 1-week test institutes, graduate training fellowships; approximately 200 trainee participants in all categories.

Denver County Court, Colorado; two-year grant for establishment of a professionally directed, community-oriented probation service within county court for misdemeanant offenders; probationers receive diagnostic workups, priority referrals to social agencies, job assistance, "crisis counseling," and, when needed, psychiatric and group therapy. Demonstration utilized volunteer probation workers, university consultation and training services contributed by personnel from State agencies.

King County Sheriff's Department, Seattle Washington; development, operation and evaluation of two-year pilot work-release program for inmates of county jail. Project will permit departure from jail for work, training, and counseling experience; budgeting of earnings for family support and restitution payments; appropriate rehabilitative services.

## PUBLISHED MATERIALS

List of Approved Projects, Fiscal Year 1966

LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE: TRAINING - CRIMINAL JUSTICE

**PROGRAM TITLE**

U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Law Enforcement Assistance

**ADMINISTERING AGENCY**

**MAIN PURPOSE**

"To improve the quality of personnel engaged in the criminal justice process, grants may be made to any public or private non-profit agency or organization for the establishment or improvement of programs and facilities to provide professional training and related education to such personnel."

**ELIGIBILITY**

"The Attorney General may accept applications from any public or private non-profit agency or organization to achieve the aims of the program."

**LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION**

The Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965, P.L. 89-197, 79 Stat. 828, September 22, 1965.

**UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES**

Facilities of other agencies or institutions are utilized on an optional basis, including colleges or universities (public or private), elementary or secondary schools, other Federal agencies, State or local government agencies, nongovernment agencies.

**NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED**

None, in fiscal 1966; one public and two private, in the first half of fiscal 1967.

**AREAS**

The program is directed to urban, suburban, and rural areas with the same emphasis.

**TYPE OF TRAINING**

Professional.

**OCCUPATIONS**

The program is directed to present and prospective criminal justice personnel, who are employed by State or local governments.

**PROBLEMS**

The program is concerned with crime and delinquency, in-service training.

**FEDERAL FUNDS**

Administrative allocations were \$82,050 in fiscal 1966, \$240,000 in fiscal 1967.

**MATCHING FUNDS**

Not required. "However, the Attorney General requires, wherever feasible, that a recipient contribute money, facilities, or services for carrying out the project for which assistance is sought."

**JURISDICTION**

The program operated in one State in fiscal 1966.

**COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL**

Examples of programs, from the lists in New Grant and Contract Awards and List of Approved Projects, are:

Roscoe Pound-American Trial Lawyers Foundation, with University of Michigan, one-year grant; creation, production, and evaluation of films on criminal law advocacy and trial work for training prosecutors, defense attorneys, law students, law enforcement personnel.

National District Attorneys, Chicago, Illinois, two-year grant; training project in five mid-western States; includes one-week training institutes for new prosecuting attorneys, total of 150 participants; and development of State manuals for prosecutors and other law enforcement personnel, covering legal issues and procedural guidance.

**PUBLISHED MATERIALS**

List of Approved Projects, Fiscal Year 1966

New Grants and Contract Awards in Fiscal 1967

LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE: TRAINING - LAW ENFORCEMENT

PROGRAM TITLE

U. S. Department of Justice, Office of Law Enforcement Assistance

ADMINISTERING AGENCY

'To improve the quality of state and local law enforcement personnel by making grants to any public or private non-profit agency or organization for the establishment or improvement of programs and facilities to provide professional training and related education to such personnel. Included here is a sub-program which seeks to improve quality of law enforcement personnel by assisting state training and standards commissions to develop and implement new programs and expand present efforts.'

MAIN PURPOSE

The Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965, P. L. 89-197, 79 Stat. 828, September 22, 1965.

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION

Facilities of other agencies or institutions are utilized on an optional basis, including colleges or universities (public and private), elementary or secondary schools, other Federal agencies, State or local government agencies, and nongovernment agencies.

UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES

Five public and one private, in fiscal 1966; two private, in the first half of fiscal 1967.

NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED

The program is directed to urban, suburban, and rural areas with the same emphasis.

AREAS

Vocational, technical or subprofessional.

TYPE OF TRAINING

The program is directed to present and prospective law enforcement personnel, employed by State or local governments.

OCCUPATIONS

The program is concerned with crime and delinquency, in-service training.

PROBLEMS

Administrative allocations were \$1,404,975 in fiscal 1966, \$1,455,000 in fiscal 1967.

FEDERAL FUNDS



## MATCHING FUNDS

Not required. "However, the Attorney General requires, wherever feasible, that a recipient contribute money, facilities, or services for carrying out the project for which assistance is sought."

## JURISDICTION

In fiscal 1966, the program operated in thirteen States and in the District of Columbia.

## COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL

The Guidelines report the program "has contributed materially to the provision of needed training for law enforcement officers on a State-wide basis; the introduction of uniformity in standards, content, and scope of such training; the critical examination and enhancement of training formats, quality, and resources; and in some cases, the definition of appropriate minimum standards of selection and preparation for personnel undertaking careers in law enforcement. This special LEAA program is designed to lend support to those efforts in a manner which recognizes the importance of local initiative in setting appropriate standards and goals for each State and which permits every State to qualify for some form of participation."

## PUBLISHED MATERIALS

Guidelines, Special Program for Development and Aid to State Law Enforcement Training and Standards Commission (August 1966)

**LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT \***

**PROGRAM TITLE**

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Adult and Vocational Education

**ADMINISTERING AGENCY**

To enable the States and territories to improve and expand public library services, and construct facilities where necessary for developing library services.

**MAIN PURPOSE**

Federal aid is available to State library administrative agencies having approved State plans.

**ELIGIBILITY**

P.L. 84-597 (Library Services Act), June 19, 1956. As amended by P.L. 84-896, August 1, 1956, section 25; P.L. 86-679, August 31, 1960; P.L. 87-688, September 25, 1962, section 5; P.L. 88-209 (with amendments including redesignation as the Library Services and Construction Act), February 11, 1964.

**LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION**

Facilities of other agencies or institutions are utilized, including State or local government agencies, on a mandatory basis, and on an optional basis colleges or universities (public and private) and other Federal agencies.

**UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES**

The program is directed to urban, suburban, and rural areas with the same emphasis.

**AREAS**

Personal education (including adult literacy), career or job training.

**TYPE OF TRAINING**

The program serves the adult population, with particular concern for elderly persons, illiterate persons, mentally handicapped, physically handicapped, poverty population, women, youth.

**POPULATION SECTORS**

The program is concerned with community issues, including education, in-service training, poverty.

**PROBLEMS**

In fiscal 1966 appropriations were \$17,000,000 and administrative allocations \$850,000.  
In fiscal 1967 appropriations were \$24,000,000 and administrative allocations \$1,200,000.

**FEDERAL FUNDS**

## **MATCHING FUNDS**

For the fifty States and the District of Columbia, the Federal share may not be more than 66 percent or less than 33 percent. For American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, the Federal share is 66 percent.

## **JURISDICTION**

In fiscal 1966 the program operated in fifty States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

## **COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL**

"Extension and continuing education programs are a vital part of public library services to adults in urban, rural, and suburban communities of the United States.

"Public libraries in New York State in Brooklyn, New York, Rochester developed experimental programs for adults with low education in disadvantaged areas. Brooklyn's 3-B's program took services to bars, beauty shops, and barbershops. At Rochester staff members who volunteered for the inservice training course were trained to work with disadvantaged persons. The New York Public Library strengthened its services to North Manhattan through a larger collection and staff and special projects in Countee Cullen Branch Library. The New York Public Library projects using large-scale books provides a special service and is gathering research data on service to visually handicapped and older men and women.

"Neighborhood centers were established in New Haven, Connecticut. Los Angeles Public Library service was strengthened in the Watts area and to Spanish-speaking population.

"Cleveland and Kalamazoo Public Libraries developed Reading Centers and created, as well as supplied, materials. Volunteers were trained to work with adults with need for literacy and reading improvement programs.

"In Cleveland, Ohio, and Madison, Wisconsin, special programs take books and recordings to shut-ins.

"The State library agencies coordinate programs with other agencies. State plans and guidelines call attention to other educational agency programs, e.g., adult basic education and older Americans, vocational and higher education, and Economic Opportunity office.

(continued next page)

"Libraries throughout the country support to a greater and lesser degree programs of study and research with materials and interlibrary reference services. Millions of dollars are put into selection and acquisition of books for adult students. Network systems operate in regional programs, e.g., California, New York, Maryland, New England, Wisconsin."

**PUBLISHED MATERIAL**

"A Time for Self-Renewal," School Library Journal, January 1966.

"Impatience and the Pressure of Time: Cleveland's Reading Centers Project," Ohio Library Association Bulletin, July 1966.

"Little Miracle on Chapel Street," American Education, July-August 1966.

"Service for Everyone," Wilson Library Bulletin, May 1966.

Service to Adult Illiterates: Guidelines for Librarians, American Library Association, Adult Services Division.

The Federal Government and Public Libraries, Illinois State Library.

"The Library and Adult Illiteracy," Wilson Library Bulletin, September 1965.

"War on Poverty," Library Journal.

"Workshop Outline on Serving the Functionally Illiterate," PLA Committee on Serving the Functionally Illiterate.

NDEA INSTITUTES FOR ADVANCED STUDY IN COUNSELING AND GUIDANCE

ADMINISTERING AGENCY

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Elementary and Secondary Education

1. To arrange through grants or contracts for the operation by institutions of higher education of short-term or regular session institutes for advanced study in counseling and guidance, including study in the use of new materials.
2. To improve the qualifications of individuals who are engaged, or are teachers preparing to engage, in counseling and guidance of students in elementary or in secondary schools or in institutions of higher education, including junior colleges and technical institutes.

ELIGIBILITY

Federal aid is available to institutions of higher education.

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION

The National Defense Education Act of 1958, P. L. 85-864, as amended.

UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES

Utilization of colleges or universities (public or private) is mandated.

NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED

Forty-eight public and thirteen private, in fiscal 1966; thirty-seven public and eleven private, in fiscal 1967.

AREAS

The program is directed to urban, suburban, and rural areas with the same emphasis.

TYPE OF TRAINING

Professional.

OCCUPATIONS

The program applies to school personnel engaged in counseling and guidance, such as counselors and school psychologists.

PROBLEMS

The program is concerned with counseling and guidance of students on all educational levels.

FEDERAL FUNDS

Appropriations were \$7,250,000 in fiscal 1966, and the same in fiscal 1967.

MATCHING FUNDS

None.

JURISDICTION

The program operated in thirty-two States in fiscal 1966.

COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL

"In FY 66 there were 66 institutes established, serving approximately 2000 participants. Through basic and innovative programs of high quality the professional qualifications of personnel engaged in the counseling and guidance of students at all educational levels have been improved immeasurably."

PUBLISHED MATERIALS

Counseling and Guidance Institutes, Summer 1966

**PROGRAM TITLE** MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING PROGRAM

**ADMINISTERING AGENCY** Small Business Administration, Management Training Division

**MAIN PURPOSE** To provide group training in principles and function of management. Daytime and evening instruction is provided in courses, conferences, problem clinics and work-shops.

**ELIGIBILITY** The program enrolls present and prospective small-business owners or managers, and those who work with small-business clients (e.g., lawyers, bankers, accountants).

**LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION** Small Business Act of 1958, as amended, Section 8(b)(1); Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, Title IV, Section 401.

**UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES** Facilities of other agencies or institutions are used. These include, on an optional basis, colleges or universities (public and private), elementary or secondary schools, other Federal agencies, State or local governments, nongovernmental agencies.

**NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED** 192 in fiscal 1966, 155 thus far in fiscal 1967.

**AREAS** Program is directed to urban, suburban and rural areas with the same emphasis.

**TYPE OF TRAINING** Community.

**POPULATION SECTORS** The program applies to present and prospective owners and managers of small businesses, particularly American Indians, Negroes, and members of the poverty population.

**PROBLEMS** The program is concerned with problems attendant upon management of the small firm.

FEDERAL FUNDS

Estimated appropriations were \$920,000 in fiscal 1966, \$940,000 in fiscal 1967.

MATCHING FUNDS

Not required.

JURISDICTION

In fiscal 1966 the program operated in forty-eight States, District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

COMMUNICATION TO  
NATIONAL COUNCIL

"The program is fulfilling its objectives within the limits of funds available."

SBA coordinates at the national level with the Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Internal Revenue Service, Department of Commerce, Office of Economic Opportunity. At the State level SBA works with State Departments of Education and State Development Commissions.

Professional staff consists of six in the national office and thirty-nine in field offices.

From 1954 through December 31, 1966 there were 7,489 training programs, 325,511 enrollments, 1,218 participating educational institutions.

The agency reports that present efforts include "extension of the program into areas not now served and development of better instructional material."

**PROGRAM TITLE** MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING

**ADMINISTERING AGENCY** U. S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration

**MAIN PURPOSE** To provide occupational training and retraining for unemployed and under-employed persons who cannot obtain appropriate full-time employment without such training. Basic education may also be provided when required.

**ELIGIBILITY** The program is open to:

1. Unemployed workers;
2. Persons working below skill capacity or substantially less than full time or who will be unemployed because their skills have or will become obsolete;
3. Disadvantaged youth 16 thru 21 who are out of school and in need of occupational training.

**LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION** Manpower Development and Training Act. P. L. 87-415, March 15, 1962, 17 Stat. 24-33, as amended by:

- P. L. 87-729, October 1, 1962, 76 Stat. 679
- P. L. 88-214, December 19, 1963, 77 Stat. 422
- P. L. 89-15, April 26, 1965, 79 Stat. 75
- P. L. 89-792, November 7, 1966, 80 Stat. 1434
- P. L. 89-794, November 8, 1966, 80 Stat. 1451.

**UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES** Facilities of other agencies or institutions are used. These include, on an optional basis, colleges or universities (public and private), elementary or secondary schools, other Federal agencies, State or local government agencies, nongovernment agencies.

**AREAS** The program places major emphasis upon urban areas, minor emphasis upon rural areas.

**TYPE OF TRAINING** Personal education, adult literacy, vocational, technical or subprofessional.



## POPULATION SECTORS

The program is concerned with the mentally handicapped, Negroes, physically handicapped, poverty population, unemployed, youth, older workers, prison inmates.

## OCCUPATIONS

The program is directed to aides, migrant workers, nurses, social workers, service and semiskilled occupations.

## PROBLEMS

The program is concerned with crime and delinquency, education, employment, poverty.

## FEDERAL FUNDS

Appropriations were \$400,951,000 in fiscal 1966, \$420,944,000 in fiscal 1967.

## MATCHING FUNDS

Matching funds are required. States must contribute ten percent of funds for institutional training, in cash or in kind.

## JURISDICTION

In fiscal 1966, the program operated in fifty States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

## COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL

"The MDTA program has proved to be an effective tool in helping to solve the Nation's manpower problems. Over 500,000 have benefited from its training programs and about 78 percent of those completing training have jobs."

Training programs are conducted through public or private educational institutions or on the job. Institutional training is administered by the Bureau of Employment Security, through its local State Employment Services, in cooperation with the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. On-the-job training is administered by the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training. Both Bureaus are components of the Manpower Administration of the Department of Labor.

## PUBLISHED MATERIALS

MDTA: A Summary of the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, as Amended (December 1965)

MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING ACT'S EXPERIMENTAL AND DEMONSTRATION MANPOWER PROGRAM

PROGRAM TITLE

ADMINISTERING AGENCY U.S. Department of Labor, Office of Manpower Policy, Evaluation, and Research

MAIN PURPOSE To develop new methods and innovative techniques for meeting the Nation's manpower problems, especially the rehabilitation of disadvantaged and socially or economically handicapped individuals.

ELIGIBILITY Applications are accepted from private community, civic, or social welfare organizations, colleges and universities, indigenous organizations of the disadvantaged, Federal or State agencies.

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, P. L. 87-415, as amended (March 15, 1962); Manpower Act of 1965, Title I, Sec. 102 (6), P. L. 89-15 (April 26, 1965).

UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES Facilities of other agencies or institutions are used. These include, on an optional basis, colleges or universities (private and public), elementary or secondary schools, other Federal agencies, State or local government agencies, nongovernmental agencies.

AREAS Program places major emphasis upon urban areas, minor emphasis upon rural areas.

TYPE OF TRAINING Adult literacy, personal education, vocational, technical or subprofessional training, community.

POPULATION SECTORS The program is concerned with illiterate persons, mentally handicapped, Negroes, physically handicapped, poverty population, unemployed, veterans, youth.

OCCUPATIONS The program is directed to aides, homemakers, migrant workers, and "any special group which needs particular attention."

**PROBLEMS**

The program is concerned with crime and delinquency, education, employment, home-making, in-service training, mental health, physical health, poverty, welfare.

**FEDERAL FUNDS**

Appropriations were \$20 million in fiscal 1966, \$15 million in fiscal 1967.

**MATCHING FUNDS**

Not required.

**JURISDICTION**

In fiscal 1966, the program operated in thirty-eight States and the District of Columbia.

**COMMUNICATION TO  
NATIONAL COUNCIL**

The program is administered by OMPER, which is the staff arm of the Manpower Administration of the Department of Labor.

**PUBLISHED MATERIALS**

1966 Report of the Secretary of Labor on Manpower Research and Training under MDTA

MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING ACT'S RESEARCH PROGRAM\*

PROGRAM TITLE

U.S. Department of Labor, Office of Manpower Policy, Evaluation, and Research

ADMINISTERING AGENCY

To improve the Department of Labor's operational programs, develop new perspectives and solutions to manpower programs, and provide early warning of emerging problems.

MAIN PURPOSE

The agency contracts with universities, State and local government agencies, other organizations or individuals with research capabilities in the manpower area. Grants are available only to universities or other nonprofit organizations and their employees.

ELIGIBILITY

Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, P. L. 87-415, as amended March 15, 1962; Manpower Act of 1965, Title I, Sec. 102(5), P. L. 89-15, April 26, 1965.

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION

Facilities of other agencies or institutions are used. These include, on an optional basis, colleges or universities (public and private), other Federal agencies, State or local government agencies, nongovernmental agencies.

UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES

Sixty-seven in fiscal 1966, and the same number estimated for fiscal 1967.

NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED

The program is concerned with education, employment, and manpower.

PROBLEMS

Appropriations were \$3.8 million in fiscal 1966 and the same in fiscal 1967.

FEDERAL FUNDS

Not required.

MATCHING FUNDS

In fiscal 1966, the program operated in twenty-eight States, and the District of Columbia.

JURISDICTION

COMMUNICATION TO  
NATIONAL COUNCIL

In Manpower Research Projects (p. v.) the Department reports:

"Since the inception of the program, research emphasis has been placed on many persistent and continuing manpower problems: The impact of continuing technological changes on employment, the large increases in the number of young workers entering the labor force each year, the growth in the nonwhite labor force, the high rates of unemployment and underutilization in some areas accompanied by labor shortages in others, and the continued shift of workers from rural areas to urban centers. Increasing emphasis is being given to occupational needs and adjustments, to the special problems of migratory farmworkers, to the lack of jobs and inadequate occupational preparation and training in urban 'ghettoes,' to problems of skill shortages created by rising military requirements, and to the long-term problem of wasted human resources in rural areas. Other significant research undertaken includes studies of various methods and techniques used by employers to adjust to growing skill shortages, the development of information on the nonparticipation of eligible workers in the labor force, and the search for solutions to the employment problems of disadvantaged groups such as older workers and the handicapped."

PUBLISHED MATERIALS

Manpower Research Projects Sponsored by the U.S. Department of Manpower Administration, Through June 30, 1966

1966 Report of the Secretary of Labor on Manpower Research and Training Under the MDTA

MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING IN REDEVELOPMENT AREAS

U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration

ADMINISTERING AGENCY

To support efforts of the Economic Development Administration in reducing unemployment. The program is a supplemental program of the Manpower Development and Training Act, flexibly administered and funded at the national level. It provides training to qualify the unskilled and displaced workers, in designated redevelopment areas, for skills vital to industrial and economic growth.

MAIN PURPOSE

The program applies, in areas designated for economic development assistance under the Act, to firms willing to provide employment to unemployed and underemployed residents, and to unemployed and underemployed residents who can reasonably be expected to obtain employment as a result of such training.

ELIGIBILITY

Section 241 of Title II of the Manpower Development and Training Act (P. L. 89-415, as amended by P. L. 89-15, April 26, 1965, 79 Stat. 75).

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION

Facilities of other agencies or institutions are utilized, including other Federal agencies and State or local government agencies on a mandatory basis, and on an optional basis colleges or universities (public and private), elementary or secondary schools, nongovernment agencies.

UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES

The program is directed to urban, suburban, and rural areas with the same emphasis.

AREAS

Adult literacy, vocational, technical or subprofessional.

TYPE OF TRAINING

The program is concerned with American Indians, farmers, illiterate persons, Negroes, poverty population, unemployed, women, youth, Spanish-speaking persons.

POPULATION SECTORS

The program is directed to skills vital to industrial and economic growth, including those service jobs which tie in with economic welfare of the community.

OCCUPATIONS

## PROBLEMS

The program is concerned with problems relating to the employment and economic growth of the community, including in-service training, poverty, recreation, sanitation, transportation.

## FEDERAL FUNDS

Appropriations were \$22,000,000 in fiscal 1966, \$24,000,000 in fiscal 1967.

## MATCHING FUNDS

Not required.

## JURISDICTION

In fiscal 1966, the program operated in forty States and Puerto Rico.

## COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL

"The Training Program is fulfilling part of its objective, in that thousands of unemployed have been trained and placed. However, in planning for the future more emphasis is needed on improving the program operations.

"In the first several years of MDTA the State Employment Services, who as the operating arm of the program are responsible for recruitment, enrolled as trainees too many of the 'cream of the crop'. The various testing and screening devices used by them resulted in 'screening out' those who needed the training most and whom these programs were intended to serve.

"To some extent this has been corrected, in some areas more than others. In areas with a preponderance of Spanish-speaking such as Puerto Ricans, migrant or agricultural Mexican-Americans and Negroes, a more extensive and intensive effort is still needed if these people who are being displaced from agricultural employment or are new entrées to the labor market are to be trained for industrial jobs available during this period of economic expansion. The problem of the persistent ghetto unemployed in the cities is well known and needs no further elaboration.

"These unemployed are still with us despite the demand for skills in many areas of the country which far exceeds both the labor supply and the training of the unemployed.

(continued next page)

MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING IN REDEVELOPMENT AREAS (continued)

"Recommendations for improvement

a) Methods for developing training programs at the local and State levels need drastic improvement. Too many extraneous considerations frequently hamper the development of programs, considerations which have little to do with training the unemployed or availability of jobs.

b) Serious consideration should be given to divorcing manpower training from the State Employment Services and establishing a new service consisting of Employer-Labor-Government whose sole responsibility will be the development and implementation of the most effective methods for dealing with this still very extensive and involved problem.

c) An important training resource, still largely untapped, are the training programs developed by management for training its own labor force. If recommendations (a) and (b) are followed, an approach to management throughout the country could succeed in getting their active participation in a two-step training program where the public sector handles the relatively short-term inexpensive preparatory (prevocational) training from which trainees will be fed into management training programs, handled by industrial trainers. What is suggested is a massive program other than the individual OJT which are frequently too little and late. This should have the effect of:

- 1) Drastically reducing the cost per trainee;
- 2) Trainees would get highly practical, concentrated training in the skills needed resulting in immediate employment.
- 3) Would give management the labor force they need, when they need it.

"Many thousands more could thus be trained each year both because appropriated funds would go further, and many more unemployed could be trained without taxing already over-taxed facilities, and by Industrial Trainers who are expert in their fields.



"Section 241 ( a followup program to ARA), although supplied with a very limited budget has succeeded in approving for training the following unemployed.

	<u>Projects</u>	<u>Trainees</u>	<u>Monies authorized</u>
ARA (1962-1965)	1, 060	44, 975	\$25 million
EDA (1966)	279	13, 635	\$22 million

"The Training Office of EDA works with the Departments of Labor, HEW, and with the pertinent State agencies. We also work with OEO, BIA and Agriculture. Frequently we go in jointly with OEO and BIA on jointly funded programs."

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICES\*

PROGRAM TITLE

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Welfare Administration, Children's Bureau

ADMINISTERING AGENCY

To promote health of mothers during the maternity cycle, and of children of all ages. In-service training, staff development, and public and professional education are a part of nearly every maternal and child health program.

MAIN PURPOSE

Grants are awarded to State health agencies.

ELIGIBILITY

Social Security Act, Title V, Part 1.

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION

Facilities of other agencies or institutions are utilized. These include, on an optional basis, colleges or universities (public and private), other Federal agencies, State or local governmental agencies, nongovernment agencies.

UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES

Sixteen public and eighteen private, in fiscal 1966.

NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED

Program is directed to urban, suburban, and rural areas with the same emphasis. ("Though there is a rural emphasis in the law which established the maternal and child health grant-in-aid program, there is no rural emphasis in the training aspects of the program.")

AREAS

Personal education (not adult literacy), career or job training, community.

TYPE OF TRAINING

The program (apart from its training component) is directed to women, youth, and children.

POPULATION SECTORS

## OCCUPATIONS

The training aspects of the program are directed to aides, homemakers, nurses, physicians, social workers, teachers, nutritionists, speech, hearing or vision specialists, dentists and psychologists, government employees (Federal, State or local) in specified occupations.

## PROBLEM

The program is concerned with mental health and physical health.

## FEDERAL FUNDS

Administrative allocations were \$5,539,196 in fiscal 1966, \$6,931,280 (estimated) in fiscal 1967.

## JURISDICTION

In fiscal 1966, the program operated in fifty States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands.

## COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL

"In-service training, staff development, public and professional education is a part of nearly every (probably all) maternal and child health programs. Such activities may be financed by Federal, State or local funds. State agencies are not asked to report the amount spent for these activities.

"Of each year's maternal and child health appropriation, the Children's Bureau may use up to 12 1/2% for special projects. In Fiscal Year 1966, \$5,529,196.00 of Children's Bureau special project funds were used to support training activities in the States.

"Because Children's Bureau philosophy is that training is necessary to improve the quality of services to mothers and children, Children's Bureau has supported training to the extent possible with its limited funds. Parent education is an important activity in most maternal and child health programs."

MEDICAL SELF-HELP TRAINING PROGRAM

PROGRAM TITLE

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Services, Bureau of Health Services

ADMINISTERING AGENCY

To provide information and training that will help prepare people for survival in a time of natural or national disaster when the services of a physician or other allied personnel are not available. The program's goal is to train at least one member of each family in the United States.

MAIN PURPOSE

Everyone 15 years of age and above, capable of learning a few fundamental techniques.

ELIGIBILITY

Public Law 920 and amendments thereto.

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION

Facilities of other agencies or institutions are utilized on an optional basis, including colleges or universities (public and private), elementary or secondary schools, other Federal agencies, State or local government agencies, nongovernment agencies.

UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES

Not known.

NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED

The program is directed to urban, suburban, and rural areas with the same emphasis.

AREAS

Personal education, community.

TYPE OF TRAINING

The program is concerned with physical health and sanitation.

PROBLEMS

Administrative allocations were \$854,762 in fiscal 1966 and \$828,700 in fiscal 1967.

FEDERAL FUNDS

Not required.

MATCHING FUNDS

## JURISDICTION

In fiscal 1966 the program operated in fifty States, Guam, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands.

## COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL

"The Office of Civil Defense, Office of the Secretary of the Army, transfers funds to the Public Health Service for the administration of the Medical Self-Help Training Program. The Federal Government furnishes the training materials to the States, without charge, who are responsible for the implementation of the program.

"There are 3 staff members in Headquarters who devote full time for the administration of the program. Since the program started in March 1962 through September 30, 1966, 110,443 courses have been completed with 3,816,459 students being trained."

## PUBLISHED MATERIALS

Course in Medical Self-Help Training (Lessons 1-11)

Family Guide Emergency Health Care

Instructor Guide

Medical Self-Help Training

**PROGRAM TITLE**

**MENTAL HEALTH TRAINING (CONTINUING EDUCATION FOR MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONS AND ALLIED DISCIPLINES)**

**ADMINISTERING AGENCY**

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Institute of Mental Health

**MAIN PURPOSE**

1. To increase the effectiveness of existing mental health manpower;
2. To make continuing education and staff development an integral part of service, training and research programs in all types of mental health settings;
3. To meet the urgent need for implementation of State Mental Health Plans and Community Mental Health Centers;
4. To foster development of continuing education divisions within training centers for the mental health professions.

**ELIGIBILITY**

Applications are accepted from public or private non-profit institutions (e. g. , community mental health center, college or university, hospital, clinic, professional organization, State or community agency).

**LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION**

Section 303(a) of Public Health Service Act, as amended, P. L. 78-410.

**UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES**

Facilities of other agencies or institutions are utilized on an optional basis, including colleges or universities (public and private), elementary or secondary schools, other Federal agencies, State or local government agencies, nongovernment agencies.

**NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED**

None in fiscal 1966; three public and five private, estimated in fiscal 1967.

**AREAS**

The program is directed to urban, suburban, and rural areas with the same emphasis.

**TYPE OF TRAINING**

Career or job, community.

**POPULATION SECTORS**

The program is concerned with the mentally handicapped, and the poverty population, but "almost every sector may be involved as ultimate beneficiary."

## OCCUPATIONS

The program is directed to occupations connected with continuing education in mental health, e.g., aide, nurse, physician, social worker, teacher, clergy, lawyer, psychiatrist, behavioral scientist, and other allied professionals and nonprofessionals, including government employees (Federal State or local) in the occupations cited.

## PROBLEMS

The program is concerned with crime and delinquency, education, in-service training, mental health, poverty.

## FEDERAL FUNDS

In fiscal 1966, allocations were \$30,000 for direct operations. In fiscal 1967, allocations were \$700,000 for grants-in-aid, \$35,000 for direct operations.

## MATCHING FUNDS

Not required.

## JURISDICTION

The program did not operate in fiscal 1966.

## COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL

About twenty grant applications have already been submitted following spontaneous inquiries or informal news of the program. New applications will be due by June 1, 1967, for grants to begin by January 1, 1968. Thereafter applications will be received on a three-times-per-year cycle.

"Priority will be given to proposals containing one or more of the following: (1) Development of strong continuing education divisions within training centers for the mental health professions, thus increasing the amount and quality of continuing education resources available in the vicinity; (2) continuing education which is an integral component in the implementation of community and State mental health planning efforts; and (3) projects with a program development emphasis, targeted to the needs of a specific group of potential trainees, as compared to offering isolated courses to whomever may be recruited; (4) research and education projects preferably built into active continuing education and staff development programs.

"In addition to project grant support, the Continuing Education Branch will foster program development via contracts, conferences, staff collaboration with other NIMH and other Federal agencies and consultation to the field."

MENTAL HEALTH TRAINING, CONTINUING EDUCATION IN PSYCHIATRY  
FOR NONPSYCHIATRIC PHYSICIANS (GENERAL PRACTITIONER POST-  
GRADUATE EDUCATION IN PSYCHIATRY)

PROGRAM TITLE

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Institute of Mental Health

ADMINISTERING AGENCY

"To support development of effective psychiatric continuing education programs with sufficient clinical orientation to enable general practitioners and other non-psychiatric physicians to deal more effectively with the emotional aspects of illness generally and take a more active role in the treatment and prevention of mental illness."

MAIN PURPOSE

Applications are accepted from public or private non-profit institutions (e.g., medical schools, hospitals).

ELIGIBILITY

Section 303(a) of Public Health Service Act, as amended, P.L. 78-410.

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION

Facilities of other agencies or institutions are utilized, including on an optional basis colleges or universities (public and private), other Federal agencies, State or local government agencies, nongovernment agencies.

UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES

Twenty-two public and twelve private, in fiscal 1966; twenty-three public and fourteen private, in fiscal 1967.

NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED

The program is directed to urban, suburban, and rural areas with the same emphasis.

AREAS

Professional.

TYPE OF TRAINING



<b>POPULATION SECTORS</b>	The program is concerned with the mentally handicapped and the poverty population, but "every sector may be involved as ultimate beneficiary of the program."
<b>OCCUPATIONS</b>	The program is directed to physicians.
<b>PROBLEMS</b>	The program is concerned with in-service training, mental health, physical health.
<b>FEDERAL FUNDS</b>	Allocations in fiscal 1966 were \$1,471,000 for grants-in-aid, \$35,000 for direct operations. In fiscal 1967 estimated allocations are \$2,100,000 for grants-in-aid, \$35,000 for direct operations.
<b>MATCHING FUNDS</b>	Not required.
<b>JURISDICTION</b>	In fiscal 1966 the program operated in fifty States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico.

**PROGRAM TITLE**  
**NATIONAL AIRCRAFT ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION SCHOOL**  
**(AIRCRAFT ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION PROCEDURES AND TECHNIQUES**  
**TRAINING)**

**ADMINISTERING AGENCY**  
 Civil Aeronautics Board, Bureau of Safety

**MAIN PURPOSE**  
 (1) To provide (under joint interagency sponsorship) career training for Civil Aeronautics Board and Federal Aviation Agency personnel and other personnel having a job responsibility in the investigation of aircraft accidents;  
 (2) To indoctrinate parties participating in Federal investigations in the procedures and techniques utilized by the Government.

**ELIGIBILITY**  
 The programs are open to personnel who have a responsibility for, or participate in, aircraft accident investigations, in (1) CAB and FAA; (2) other government offices, including State and local governments; (3) foreign governments; (4) the aeronautical industry.

**LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION**  
 Federal Aviation Act of 1958, particularly 313 (d); The Government Employees Training Act, Section 7; Executive Order 10800, as amended, Section 1 (f); CAB/FAA Interagency Agreement, March 27, 1963, as revised May 13, 1965.

**UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES**  
 Facilities of other agencies or institutions are used. These include, on a mandatory basis, other Federal agencies, and on an optional basis include colleges or universities (public and private), State or local government agencies, nongovernment agencies.

**NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED**  
 One public, in fiscal 1966 and fiscal 1967.

**TYPE OF TRAINING**  
 Professional, community.

## OCCUPATIONS

The program is directed to Federal, State or local employees, foreign government personnel, and aeronautical industry personnel, in job classifications germane to this program.

## PROBLEMS

The program is concerned with transportation, and keeping pace with advancing aerospace technology.

## FEDERAL FUNDS

Appropriations (excluding interagency appropriation for cost of student attendance) were \$160,117 in fiscal 1966, \$156,443 in fiscal 1967.

## MATCHING FUNDS

Not required.

## JURISDICTION

In fiscal 1966, the program operated in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; participants came from many States and jurisdictions.

## COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL

The agency reports that "since its establishment in September, 1963, the CAB and the FAA have coordinated in meeting successfully the objectives of the Program . . . Knowledge and job skills in the aircraft accident investigation specialty are the hard core of the program."

The school is staffed by nine people from the CAB and the FAA. Guest lecturers instruct in areas requiring specialist expertise.

In fiscal 1966 there were five classes instructing sixty-seven students for 10,720 hours. Projected figures for fiscal 1967 are eleven classes, 155 students, and 20,400 hours.

Next year the National Aircraft Accident Investigation School will be transferred to the U.S. Department of Transportation.

NATIONAL CENTER FOR CHRONIC DISEASE CONTROL\*

**ADMINISTERING AGENCY**

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Bureau of Disease Prevention and Environmental Control

**MAIN PURPOSE**

"To prevent and control chronic diseases such as cardiovascular disease, chronic respiratory disease, cancer, diabetes, arthritis, chronic kidney disease, and neurological and sensory disorders; and other health related problems such as malnutrition and smoking."

**ELIGIBILITY**

Applications are accepted from any non-profit institution or agency which is concerned with the prevention and control of chronic diseases.

**LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION**

PHS Act, Title III, Sect. 301 (42 USC 241). Formula grants to States in the areas of Heart, Cancer, and other Chronically Ill and Aged are authorized by Sec. 314 (c) and 314 (e) of the same Act; amounts available are determined by annual appropriations. Project Grants for Chronically Ill and Aged are authorized by Sec. 316 of PHS Act. Cancer and Neurological and Sensory project grants are authorized by annual appropriations.

**UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES**

Facilities of other agencies or institutions are utilized on an optional basis, including colleges or universities (public and private), elementary or secondary schools, other Federal agencies, State or local government agencies, nongovernment agencies.

**NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED**

Thirty-two public, in fiscal 1966; nineteen public, in fiscal 1967.

**TYPE OF TRAINING**

Career or job training, community.

**PROBLEMS**

The program is concerned with the chronically ill and aging.

**FEDERAL FUNDS**

Appropriations in fiscal 1966 were \$2,300,000 for grants-in-aid, \$2,000,000 for direct operations. Fiscal 1967 appropriations were \$1,900,000 for grants-in-aid, \$500,000 for direct operations.

**MATCHING FUNDS**

Not required.

**JURISDICTION**

In fiscal 1966, the program operated in twenty-four States, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Puerto Rico.

**COMMUNICATION TO  
NATIONAL COUNCIL**

"The continuing education in the National Center for Chronic Disease Control is primarily specialized training of practicing physicians and other health professionals in the areas of cancer, heart, and neurological and sensory diseases and research training.

"An example of this continuing education is specialized training for nurse staffing in Coronary Care Units, Cancer recognition by dentists, and health personnel training in the techniques of the closed cardiac-resuscitation technique. This program is carried out mainly through grants."

**PROGRAM TITLE**

**NATIONAL CENTER FOR RADIOLOGICAL HEALTH\***

**ADMINISTERING AGENCY**

**U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Bureau of Disease Prevention and Environmental Control**

**MAIN PURPOSE**

**"The Training Program is aimed toward developing national capacity to protect citizens and workers from unnecessary radiation exposure and to promote the most efficient medical, dental and industrial use of radiation with minimum exposure to all by providing professional health personnel with technical knowledge needed to increase their competency in the field of radiological health."**

**ELIGIBILITY**

**"Applications are accepted from professional health personnel concerned with radiation protection, primarily from State and local health agencies, other federal agencies, universities and industry. The ultimate beneficiary will be the general population and occupational groups whose exposure to radiation will be reduced to a minimum."**

**LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION**

**PHS Act (P.L. 410, 78th Congress; 42 USC 241 and P.L. 749, 89th Congress), Sect. 301, 311, 314 (e) and Appropriation Bill H.R. 18231.**

**UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES**

**Facilities of other agencies and institutions are utilized on an optional basis, including colleges or universities (public and private), other Federal agencies, State or local government agencies, nongovernment agencies.**

**NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED**

**Thirty-six public and fourteen private, in fiscal 1966; thirty-two public and twelve private, in fiscal 1967.**

**AREAS**

**The program is directed to urban, suburban, and rural areas with the same emphasis.**

**TYPE OF TRAINING**

**Career or job training.**

**OCCUPATIONS**

**The program is directed to aides, nurses, physicians, radiological health workers and allied health professions; and to government employees (Federal, State or local) in these and related occupations.**

## PROBLEMS

The program is concerned with radiological health.

## FEDERAL FUNDS

Allocations in fiscal 1966 were \$2,724,007 for grant-in-aid, \$462,305 for direct operations. Allocations in fiscal 1967 were \$2,509,809 for grants-in-aid, \$619,500 for direct operations.

## MATCHING FUNDS

Not required.

## JURISDICTION

In fiscal 1966, the program operated in forty-eight States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico.

## COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL

"Two major activities of the Training and Manpower Development Program are carried out by Technical Training Services and University Grants and Training Services.

"The Technical Training Services, through its five Training Sections, provides technical short-course training in radiological health to some 1500 trainees annually through approximately 80 course weeks presented at National Center for Radiological Health headquarters, regional laboratories and State locations.

"In view of the diverse professional health personnel involved in the use of radiation, short courses, of necessity, are designed to meet different categorical needs... Because specialized technical courses of this nature are not available elsewhere, they are urgently sought by other agencies to meet their staff development needs.

"During the past year, a professional staff of 20 participated in the training program through class and laboratory instruction, preparation of course manuals and teaching aids and consultation and training assistance to government agencies, universities, professional organizations and industries."

In fiscal 1967, sixty-three separate courses (ranging from one to eleven days in duration) were presented in twenty-three different cities (e.g., "Radiological Health for Pharmacists" in Seattle, Washington; "Radiological Health for Nurses" in Providence, Rhode Island). Fifty-one percent of the trainees were Federal employees, twenty-one percent were State employees.

(continued next page)

"The University Grants and Training Services, through cooperative programs with educational institutions, provides for institutional training grants and staff assistance in the development of curricula and support of graduate students for the education of radiological health specialists and technicians through full-time study programs."

The total number of radiological health specialists graduated to date is about 337; the graduate ratio is five master's to one doctorate. More than half the graduates are employed by public health agencies and in teaching.

"The following trends in radiological health training have been noted:

1. There are more requests than can be funded.
2. Radiological Health Specialists - The projects are stabilizing, but the trend is to more 2-year master's and doctoral programs.
3. Radiological Health Technicians - The first projects must be considered demonstrations. Graduates are being employed in medicine, government and industry.
4. The greatest current new interest relative to available grants support is for X-ray and nuclear medicine technician training and training of radiologists."

**PUBLISHED MATERIALS**

Protecting and Improving Health Through Radiological Sciences, A Report to the Surgeon General Prepared by the National Advisory Committee on Radiation  
(April 1966)



<b>PROGRAM TITLE</b>	<b>NDEA (TITLE VI) LANGUAGE AND AREA CENTERS</b>
<b>ADMINISTERING AGENCY</b>	U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher Education
<b>MAIN PURPOSE</b>	To aid institutions of higher education in the establishment and operation of centers for teaching critically needed modern foreign languages and related area studies.
<b>ELIGIBILITY</b>	Federal aid is available to institutions of higher education which meet the program's requirements.
<b>LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION</b>	National Defense Education Act, Title VI.
<b>UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES</b>	Use of colleges or universities (public and private) is mandatory.
<b>NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED</b>	Twenty-seven public and thirty-four private, in fiscal 1966.
<b>AREAS</b>	The program is directed to urban suburban, and rural areas with the same emphasis.
<b>TYPE OF TRAINING</b>	Professional.
<b>OCCUPATIONS</b>	The program is directed to government employees (Federal, State or local) and teachers.
<b>PROBLEMS</b>	The program is concerned with education.
<b>FEDERAL FUNDS</b>	Appropriations were \$5,000,000 in fiscal 1966, \$5,800,000 (estimated) in fiscal 1967.
<b>MATCHING FUNDS</b>	Participating institutions must pay at least half the cost of establishing and operating a center.
<b>JURISDICTION</b>	The program operated in thirty-three States in fiscal 1966.
<b>PUBLISHED MATERIALS</b>	"Enrollment at NDEA Language and Area Center, Fall 1958-64 " "Languages Offered 1966-67 at NDEA Language and Area Centers"

**PROGRAM TITLE**

**NATIONAL CENTER FOR URBAN AND INDUSTRIAL HEALTH\***

**ADMINISTERING AGENCY**

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Bureau of Disease Prevention and Environmental Control

**MAIN PURPOSE**

"The training program of the National Center for Urban and Industrial Health is dedicated to providing realistic systems for the continual upgrading of professional personnel in the environmental fields for the shortening of the gap between the research laboratory and application in the environment."

**ELIGIBILITY**

Professional personnel of governmental institutions (Federal, State or local), and industrial and educational institutions, are eligible to attend courses.

**LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION**

Public Health Service Act (P. L. 78-410 as amended), Sec. 301, 311, 314 (c), and 314 (e). Public Health Traineeship Programs, Section 306, PHS Act (traineeship grants for short-term training). Solid Waste Disposal Act, Title II, P. L. 89-272 Sec. 204 (a) and Sec. 204 (b) (3), October 20, 1965.

**UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES**

Facilities of other agencies or institutions are utilized on an optional basis, including colleges or universities (public and private), other Federal agencies, State or local government agencies, nongovernment agencies.

**NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED**

Thirty-eight public and six private, in fiscal 1966; thirty-two public and four private, in fiscal 1967.

**AREAS**

The program's major emphasis is in urban and suburban areas, with minor emphasis in rural areas.

**TYPE OF TRAINING**

Career or job training, community.

**OCCUPATIONS**

The program is directed to aides, nurses, physicians, social workers, teachers, engineers, chemists, biologists, bacteriologists, physicists, mathematicians, industrial hygienists, city planners, sanitarians, industrial personnel; and to government employees (Federal, State or local) in these and related occupations; and to elected officials.

## PROBLEMS

The program is concerned with air pollution, housing, in-service training, land use, recreation, sanitation, water resources, occupational health, land pollution, accidental death and injury, water supply and sea resources, milk and food protection, computational analysis.

## FEDERAL FUNDS

Allocations in fiscal 1966 were \$194,644 for grants-in-aid, \$367,000 for direct operations. In fiscal 1967, allocations were \$400,000 for grants-in-aid and \$736,000 for direct operations.

## MATCHING FUNDS

Not required.

## JURISDICTION

In fiscal 1966, the program operated in thirty-one States (with course attendees drawn from all States), the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands.

## COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL

"Paralleling the growth of our environmental problems both in magnitude and complexity is an ever increasing fund of knowledge of the environment. Personnel working in the field are faced with the problems of not only being adequately trained to meet the needs of the field but also the monumental task of keeping current with the technical literature.

"...Short courses and seminars are offered in occupational health, water supply and sea resources, injury control, environmental sanitation, solid wastes disposal and computational analysis. In addition, orientation programs are carried out for municipal and civic leaders in the environmental fields."

NATIONAL COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CENTER \*

PROGRAM TITLE

ADMINISTERING AGENCY

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Bureau of Disease Prevention and Environmental Control

MAIN PURPOSE

"To provide the latest information on the control of communicable diseases to health workers and others concerned with this problem."

ELIGIBILITY

Any worker concerned with the control of communicable diseases, students and faculty of academic institutions.

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION

Communicable Disease Activities, Public Health Service, 1967 (General) 7570343;  
Communicable Disease Activities, Public Health Service, 1966-67 (Grants for Community Immunization). 756/70343;  
Control of Venereal Diseases, Public Health Service, 1967. 756/70343;  
Control of Tuberculosis, Public Health Service, 1967. 7570340.

UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES

Facilities of other agencies or institutions are utilized on an optional basis, including colleges or universities (public and private), elementary or secondary schools, other Federal agencies, State or local government agencies, nongovernment agencies.

NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED

"Data not attainable."

AREAS

The program is directed to urban, suburban, and rural areas with the same emphasis.

TYPES OF TRAINING

Career or job training, community.

OCCUPATIONS

The program is directed to aides, nurses, physicians, social workers, teachers, sanitarians, veterinarians, laboratory workers, others concerned with health programs; and to government employees (Federal, State or local) in these and related occupations.

PROBLEMS

The program is concerned with control of communicable diseases.

**FEDERAL FUNDS**

Appropriations for direct operations were \$4,520,973 in fiscal 1966 and \$5,300,259 in fiscal 1967.

**MATCHING FUNDS**

Not required.

**JURISDICTION**

In fiscal 1966, the program operated in fifty States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

**COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL**

"Reports from agencies and individuals indicate that these training activities fulfill a vital function in the on-going programs of State and municipal health departments, private practitioners, other Federal agencies, and academic institutions.

"The National Communicable Disease Center Program coordinates its program with other training programs of the Bureau of Disease Prevention and Environmental Control and through National Communicable Disease Center facilities provides support and assistance to other programs of the Bureau and the Public Health Service."

The Center's program reports for fiscal 1966 list 23,649 enrollments; 15,698 were from State and local agencies, chiefly Health Departments.

**PUBLISHED MATERIALS**

"Distribution of Enrollments by Trainees' Employing Agencies, Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1966"

"345 Field Courses--By State, Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1966"

"Geographic Origin of Enrollments, by Branch, Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1966"

"Non-Government Personnel, Enrollments by Branch, Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1966"

"Number of Training Events in Each State by Branch, Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1966"

"Professions or Occupations, Enrollments, Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1966"

"State and Local Health Department Personnel, Enrollments by Branch, Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1966"

"Trainees from Other Countries, Enrollments by Country of Origin, Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1966"

**PROGRAM TITLE**  
NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES ACT OF 1965,  
P.L. 89-209 (TEACHER TRAINING INSTITUTES FOR ADVANCED STUDY:  
HUMANITIES AND THE ARTS)

**ADMINISTERING AGENCY**  
 U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of  
 Elementary and Secondary Education

**MAIN PURPOSE**  
 "To arrange through grants or contracts, with institutions of higher education for the  
 operation by them within the United States of short-term or regular session institutes  
 for advanced study of the humanities and the arts, including study in the use of new  
 materials.

"To improve the qualification of individuals engaged in or preparing to engage in the  
 teaching or supervising or training of teachers, of such subjects as will, in the  
 judgment of the U.S. Commissioner of Education, after consultation with the Chair-  
 man of the National Endowment for the Humanities, strengthen the teaching of the  
 humanities and the arts in elementary and secondary school."

**ELIGIBILITY**  
 Federal aid is available to institutions of higher education.

**LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION**  
 P.L. 89-209 (National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965),  
 September 29, 1965, section 13.

**UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES**  
 Utilization of colleges or universities (public and private) is mandatory.

**NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED**  
 Eight public and three private, in fiscal 1966.

**AREAS**  
 The program is directed to urban, suburban, and rural areas with the same emphasis.

**TYPE OF TRAINING**  
 Professional.

**OCCUPATIONS**

The program is directed to elementary and secondary school teachers.

**PROBLEMS**

The program is concerned with education, specifically with "strengthening the teaching of the Arts and Humanities in elementary and secondary schools."

**FEDERAL FUNDS**

Appropriations were \$500,000 in fiscal 1966 and the same in fiscal 1967.

**JURISDICTION**

The program operated in ten States in fiscal 1966.

**MATCHING FUNDS**

Not required.

**COMMUNICATION TO  
NATIONAL COUNCIL**

"In FY 66, there were 11 institutes established, serving approximately 430 participants. These institutes had an innovative impact, emphasizing new approaches to the teaching of Art and Humanities as well as emphasizing their inter-relationships."

**PUBLISHED MATERIAL**

Institutes for Advanced Study in Arts and Humanities, Summer 1966

**PROGRAM TITLE**

**NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE \***

**ADMINISTERING AGENCY**

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service,  
National Library of Medicine

**MAIN PURPOSE**

"An over-all goal of the National Library of Medicine program is to improve the flow (including storage, bibliographic control, retrieval, and transmission) of biomedical information from the point of generation to the ultimate user for the purposes of research, education and medical practice."

**ELIGIBILITY**

The program is open to public and private non-profit institutions and to individuals.

**LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION**

Public Health Service Act, as amended, Sects. 301, 372, 393-399a.

**UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES**

Facilities of other agencies or institutions are utilized, including colleges or universities (public and private) and nongovernment agencies.

**OCCUPATIONS**

The program is directed to health professionals.

**COMMUNICATIONS TO NATIONAL COUNCIL**

"The National Library of Medicine serves not only as a national repository for biomedical literature but also as a major resource for supporting the development and improvement of a national biomedical and communications system. One of the National Library of Medicine's objectives within this framework is to encourage and assist library and related information resources to give specific attention to continuing education of the health professions. (Library activities have long been recognized as multipurpose functions and, as educational instruments, medical libraries are used extensively for the purposes of continuing education. Within the National Library of Medicine program, we would estimate that in fiscal year 1966 \$2,163,000 was allocated to continuing education and in fiscal year 1967 approximately \$5,200,000.)"



Program elements contributing to continuing education include:

1. Bibliographic and interlibrary loan services, which can be used to implement local continuing education programs, and to provide literature for self-learning.
2. Research grants on information handling and communication, which may include elements related to continuing education, (e.g., evaluation of library-based materials and techniques for learning purposed, instructional factors in continuing education).
3. Funds for improving library facilities, equipment, and activities, which may be used for elements in the library which directly or indirectly support continuing education.

<b>PROGRAM TITLE</b>	<b><u>NDEA INSTITUTES FOR ADVANCED STUDY IN TWELVE SPECIFIED FIELDS</u></b>
<b>ADMINISTERING AGENCY</b>	U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Elementary and Secondary Education
<b>MAIN PURPOSE</b>	<p>To improve the qualifications of individuals by arranging specialized short-term or regular-session institutes for advanced study (including study in the use of new materials) for those serving or preparing to serve as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) Teachers or supervisors or trainers of teachers of history, geography, economics, civics, reading, English, English for speakers of other languages, modern foreign languages, or industrial arts for elementary or secondary schools.</li><li>b) Teachers of disadvantaged youth in elementary or secondary schools enrolling substantial numbers of culturally, economically, socially, and educationally handicapped youth in need of specialized training.</li><li>c) Library personnel in elementary or secondary schools, or supervisors of such personnel.</li><li>d) Educational media specialists.</li></ol> <p>(The "twelve specified fields" are Civics, Disadvantaged Youth, Economics, Educational Media Specialists, English, English for Speakers of Other Languages, Geography, History, Industrial Arts, Modern Foreign Languages, Reading, School Library Personnel.)</p>
<b>ELIGIBILITY</b>	Federal aid is available to institutions of higher education with approved programs.
<b>LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY</b>	Title XI of National Defense Education Act of 1958, as amended (P.L. 88-665, P.L. 89-329).

**UTILIZATION OF  
OTHER FACILITIES**

Utilization of colleges or universities (public or private) is mandatory.

**NUMBER OF COLLEGES  
OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED**

In fiscal 1966, 178 public and 109 private; in fiscal 1967, 175 public and 97 private.

**AREAS**

The program is directed to urban, suburban, and rural areas with the same emphasis.

**TYPE OF TRAINING**

Professional.

**OCCUPATIONS**

The program is directed to teachers, school supervisors, and various school specialists.

**PROBLEMS**

The program is concerned with improving the qualifications of teachers, and (vis-à-vis their students) with crime and delinquency, education, poverty.

**FEDERAL FUNDS**

Appropriations were \$34,897,000 in fiscal 1966, \$30,000,000 in fiscal 1967.

**MATCHING FUNDS**

None.

**JURISDICTION**

In fiscal 1966, the program operated in fifty States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico.

**COMMUNICATION TO  
NATIONAL COUNCIL**

"In FY 66, there were 554 institutes established serving approximately 26,000 participants. These institutes have made a substantial contribution to the improvement of American education by providing a massive dialogue about the problems of learning between elementary and secondary school teachers (and related school specialists) and college instructors."

**PUBLISHED MATERIALS**

NDEA Institutes for Advanced Study, Summer 1967

**PROGRAM TITLE** NDEA (TITLE VI) LANGUAGE AND AREA FELLOWSHIPS

**ADMINISTERING AGENCY**

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher Education

**MAIN PURPOSE**

To help meet the critical need for individuals equipped with knowledge and skills in modern foreign languages and related studies, by providing fellowships at the undergraduate, graduate and post-doctoral level, to students and teachers.

**ELIGIBILITY**

Federal aid is available to institutions of higher education with approved programs.

**LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION**

National Defense Education Act, Title VI; International Education Act of 1966.

**UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES**

Use of college or universities (public and private) is mandated.

**NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED**

Twenty public and thirty private, in fiscal 1966.

**AREAS**

The program is directed to urban, suburban, and rural areas with the same emphasis.

**TYPE OF TRAINING**

Professional.

**OCCUPATION**

The program is directed to government employees (Federal, State or local) and teachers.

**PROBLEMS**

The program is concerned with education.

**FEDERAL FUNDS**

Appropriations were \$C, 100, 000 in fiscal 1966, \$6, 900, 000 in fiscal 1967.

**MATCHING FUNDS**

Not required.

**JURISDICTION**

The program operated in thirty States in fiscal 1966.

**PUBLISHED MATERIALS**

'Modern Foreign Language Fellowships, National Defense Education Act, Title VI'

Notification to Members of Congress: National Defense Education Act, Title VI, Language Development (October 6, 1966)

NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH CORPS AND THE COLLEGE WORK STUDY PROGRAM

**PROGRAM TITLE**

U. S. Post Office Department

**ADMINISTERING AGENCY**

To further the Neighborhood Youth Corps and College Work Study Programs by providing worthwhile work experience.

**MAIN PURPOSE**

Arrangements for employment are made through Neighborhood Youth Corps local sponsors for its enrollees, or through colleges for their eligible students (under the Higher Education Act of 1965).

**ELIGIBILITY**

U. S. Civil Service Commission Bulletin No. 300-5 covers the status of enrollees and operating arrangements for their employment.

**LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION**

The program is directed to urban, suburban, and rural areas with the same emphasis.

**AREAS**

Vocational, technical or subprofessional.

**TYPE OF TRAINING**

The program is directed to training for Federal employment.

**OCCUPATIONS**

The program is concerned with education and poverty.

**PROBLEMS**

In fiscal 1966 the program operated in Arizona, Louisiana, Texas, and Puerto Rico.

**JURISDICTION**

"Reports are submitted for each four week period to the Civil Service Commission, which coordinates these programs."

**COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL**

The Civil Service Bulletin on the Neighborhood Youth Corps program states that "Federal agencies are entirely suitable to serve as hosts to NYC enrollees... Federal installations that can provide meaningful experience to enrollees should communicate directly with the local sponsors of Neighborhood Youth Corps projects in their community. This is an important program which deserves the full support of all Federal agencies."

The Bulletin on the Work-Study Program notes that the aim of the program "is to provide part-time work experience of worthwhile character to college students from low income families who need jobs to continue their course of studies... Federal agencies should not compete with local community action programs or with local public or private nonprofit community-oriented organizations. Federal agencies should, however, advise the colleges that they are ready to support the program with this understanding, and can provide very meaningful opportunities which will give students a valuable learning experience... Agencies having an opportunity to serve as hosts to Title I-C enrollees should keep in mind the spirit and objective of the program... Where work assignments are well thought out, benefits can be significant not only to the students taking part but also to their host agencies."

**PUBLISHED MATERIALS**

U. S. Civil Service Commission Bulletins:

No. 300-6, Assignment of Neighborhood Youth Corps Enrollees to Federal Agencies (November 30, 1965);

No. 300-5, Work-Study Program for College Students under Title I-C of the Economic Opportunity Act (November 5, 1965)

**PROGRAM TITLE** OFF-DUTY VOLUNTARY EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM (ARMED FORCES EDUCATIONAL SERVICES PROGRAM)

**ADMINISTERING AGENCY** U. S. Department of Defense, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense

**MAIN PURPOSE** To provide educational opportunities for military personnel.

**ELIGIBILITY** All active-duty military personnel are eligible.

**LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION** Annual Department of Defense Appropriations Act.

**UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES** Facilities of other agencies or institutions are used. These include, on an optional basis, colleges or universities (public and private), elementary or secondary schools, other Federal agencies, State or local agencies, nongovernment agencies.

**NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED** In fiscal 1966, 400; the same in fiscal 1967.

**TYPE OF TRAINING** Adult literacy, career or job training.

**POPULATION SECTORS** The program applies to Armed Forces military personnel.

**FEDERAL FUNDS** Appropriations were \$5,250,000 in fiscal 1966, \$5,450,000 in fiscal 1967.

**MATCHING FUNDS** Not required.

**JURISDICTION** In fiscal 1966 the program operated in fifty States, all jurisdictions, and overseas locations of the United States Armed Forces.

## COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL

The program "consists of primarily academic courses of study which are utilized during off-duty time. Enrollment is voluntary. The student may study by himself, as a member of a group with a qualified instructor or by correspondence." The program range is from elementary through college level.

Objectives of the program, with reference to the serviceman, are to:

- "1. Perform his Service job more effectively.
2. Prepare himself for more responsible Service jobs and increase his chances for promotion.
3. Maintain continuity in the academic or vocational training which he began before entering the Service.
4. Prepare himself to continue his education after he leaves the Service.
5. Increase his value in the civilian manpower pool."

For the period October 1965-1966 there were 304,303 enrollments, sixty percent in group study classes. Approximately one million examinations were processed, including end-of-course and subject examinations, high school equivalency, college comprehensives.

Annually approximately 2,500 military personnel earn college degrees. About 90,000 enlisted men earn high school diplomas or equivalency each year.

## PUBLISHED MATERIALS

Basic Facts About Military Service (High School News Service Report)

Correspondence Courses (Offered by Colleges and Universities Through the United States Armed Forces Institute)

United States Armed Forces Institute Catalog (Thirteenth Edition)

**ADMINISTERING AGENCY**

U. S. Department of Defense, Department of the Army, Office of Civil Defense

**MAIN PURPOSE**

To support national civil defense by developing and presenting courses and briefings, training and education materials.

**ELIGIBILITY**

The program is open to people from the United States and foreign countries who have responsibility in civil defense, such as representatives of government, the professions, educational institutions.

**LEGISLATIVE  
AUTHORIZATION**

Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, Title II, Section 201 (e)

**UTILIZATION OF  
OTHER FACILITIES**

Facilities of other agencies or institutions are used. These include, on an optional basis, public colleges or universities, other Federal agencies.

**NUMBER OF COLLEGES  
OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED**

One public, in fiscal 1966 and 1967.

**AREAS**

Program is directed to urban, suburban, and rural areas with the same emphasis.

**TYPE OF TRAINING**

Personal (not Adult Literacy), community.

**PROBLEMS**

The program is concerned with civil defense.

**FEDERAL FUNDS**

Appropriations were \$740,485 in fiscal 1966, \$436,000 in fiscal 1967.

**JURISDICTION**

In fiscal 1966 the program operated in Battle Creek, Michigan, but program participants came from every State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Canal Zone.

**COMMUNICATION TO  
NATIONAL COUNCIL**

The agency reports that early in fiscal 1966, two of the three OCD schools were closed. The cumulative total of graduates of OCD schools since fiscal 1960 is 28,715.

Besides workshops and special courses, seventy courses were offered in fiscal 1966, and 2,877 persons graduated. Courses included Civil Defense Management, Planning and Operations, Radiological Monitoring.

The University of Chicago furnished professional support and consultant services to the Staff College faculty. Personnel in the resident staff numbered about forty, of which twenty-four were professional.



PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT FOR STAFF MEMBERS

ADMINISTERING AGENCY

U.S. General Accounting Office, Office of Policy and Special Studies

MAIN PURPOSE

To meet the varied needs, in professional development, of staff members.

ELIGIBILITY

The program is open to GS-510 series of professional accountants.

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION

Comptroller's General's Order No. 2.6, Item 2.b.

UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES

Facilities of other agencies or institutions are used. These include, on an optional basis, colleges or universities and other Federal agencies.

NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED

Two public and three private, in fiscal 1966; three public and three private in fiscal 1967.

TYPE OF TRAINING

Professional.

PROBLEMS

The program is concerned with in-service training (i.e., in-house professional training).

FEDERAL FUNDS

Administrative allocations were \$586,184 in fiscal 1966, an estimated \$600,000 in fiscal 1967.

JURISDICTION

In fiscal 1966 the program operated in sixteen States and the District of Columbia.

COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL

"The U.S. General Accounting Office has designed a series of courses to develop its professional staff members as they progress with the Office. The basic courses are scheduled to provide staff members as they enter on duty with orientation training, then provide a course at the intermediate level or after they have been with the Office for about 18 months and finally at the GS-12 level an advanced audit management course ... Reports from the supervisors, from the staff members attending the courses and from the directorate level indicate that the objectives are being met."

Courses given during fiscal 1966 included:

Training Given Through General Accounting Office Facilities  
(e.g., Basic Computer Systems Principles, Advanced Accounting and Audit Study), attended by 1,204 participants;

Training Through Agency or Nongovernment Facilities  
(e.g., Automatic Data Processing), attended by 136 participants.

OVERSEAS PROJECTS IN EDUCATION: SUMMER SEMINARS

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher Education

To improve the quality of foreign language and area studies instruction in American schools and colleges, by providing opportunities to teachers and instructors for intensive summer study programs at universities abroad.

Secondary school teachers and college faculty members who teach modern foreign languages and social or cultural studies of foreign areas may apply.

Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (The Fulbright-Hays Act), P. L. 87-256, Section 102 (b) (6).

Facilities of other agencies or institutions are utilized, including other Federal agencies on a mandatory basis, and on an optional basis colleges or universities (public and private) and nongovernment agencies.

One private, in fiscal 1966; two public and five private in fiscal 1967.

Professional.

The program is directed to teachers.

The program is concerned with education.

Administrative allocations were \$345,400 in fiscal 1966 and \$392,600 in fiscal 1967.

Not required.

PROGRAM TITLE

ADMINISTERING AGENCY

MAIN PURPOSE

ELIGIBILITY

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION

UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES

NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED

TYPE OF TRAINING

OCCUPATIONS

PROBLEMS

FEDERAL FUNDS

MATCHING FUNDS

## JURISDICTION

### COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL

Grantees in fiscal 1966 came from thirty-three States.

The agency reports that "the objectives are being realized through increased competence and awareness of other cultures on the part of the grantees."

"The seminar program is coordinated with other projects administered by the Division of Foreign Studies, all of which are concerned with improved teacher competence and curriculum development in the fields of modern foreign languages and foreign area studies (with emphasis on non-Western areas). The program also complements projects administered by other components of the Office of Education, such as the Division of Educational Personnel Training in the Bureau of Elementary and Secondary Education, and programs administered by the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs in the Department of State."

In fiscal 1966 summer seminars were held in Chile, Ethiopia, France, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Philippines, U.A.R. The number of participants totaled 190, and ranged from twenty to thirty per country.

**PROGRAM TITLE** PEACE CORPS TRAINING PROGRAM\*

**ADMINISTERING AGENCY** Peace Corps

**MAIN PURPOSE** "To prepare Americans, most of whom are between the ages of 21 and 26, to live and work in specific developing countries of the world in a variety of middle-level manpower jobs (i.e., teaching, public health, agriculture, community development, vocational education, construction, etc)."

**ELIGIBILITY** "Applications from the Peace Corps are accepted from any American citizen over the age of 18. Peace Corps trainees are selected on the basis of reference checks, physical health, education and/or skills and work experience, and willingness to serve in the Peace Corps program."

**LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION** The Peace Corps Act and Executive Order 22495.

**UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES** Facilities of other agencies or institutions are utilized on an optional basis, including colleges or universities (public and private), elementary or secondary schools, other Federal agencies, State or local government agencies, nongovernment agencies.

**NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED** Approximately thirty-four public and forty-one private, in fiscal 1966; approximately the same number in fiscal 1967.

**TYPE OF TRAINING** Personal education, vocational, technical, or subprofessional.

**OCCUPATIONS** The training aspect of the program is directed to aides, homemakers, social workers, teachers, and occupations involved in poultry raising, food production, cooperatives, credit unions, arts and crafts.

**PROBLEMS** The program is concerned with education, employment, homemaking, in-service training, land use, physical health, poverty, recreation, sanitation, water resources, welfare.

## FEDERAL FUNDS

In fiscal 1966, appropriations were \$34,716,000 and administrative allocations were \$740,000. In fiscal 1967, appropriations were \$28,745,000 and administrative allocations \$1,006,000.

## MATCHING FUNDS

Not required.

## JURISDICTION

In fiscal 1966, the program operated in twenty-seven States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

## COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL

"Peace Corps Volunteer training is under continuous scrutiny and review, both from within the Office of Training and by its many constituencies outside--the training institutions (nearly 100 annually), the trainees-Volunteers (about 10,000 annually) and the recipient countries (over fifty in 1967). Our measures of success and failure are still highly subjective for we have not yet been able to identify the successful Volunteer and isolate those factors that make success possible. The training program itself--usually of twelve weeks duration--can be judged by trainee interest and happiness, by objective tests and language facility and numerous other techniques, but none can measure the impact of in-country circumstances with sufficient accuracy to provide us a model training format that will work under all conditions. Increasingly we have attacked the basic problems of language learning, technical ability and cross-cultural adaptation with better and more realistic approaches to training; as a result better prepared Volunteers are sent to the field, but we remain far from having all the answers. We are working with VISTA on a cooperative program this summer, but generally speaking Peace Corps training is run independent of other federal agencies. There is frequent cooperation at the local level with community organizations, school boards, community action groups, boards of health, Indian groups, etc."

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAM

PROGRAM TITLE

U.S. Department of Defense, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense

ADMINISTERING AGENCY

To upgrade educational levels of military personnel in appropriate specialty fields, via academic courses in civilian colleges or universities.

MAIN PURPOSE

Selected military personnel are eligible.

ELIGIBILITY

Annual Department of Defense Appropriations Act.

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION

Facilities of other institutions and agencies are utilized, including colleges or universities (public and private) on a mandatory basis, and other Federal agencies and nongovernment agencies on an optional basis.

UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES

Two hundred public, fifty private in fiscal 1966. (Number of institutions is estimated.)

NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED

Professional.

TYPE OF TRAINING

The program is directed to Armed Forces military personnel.

POPULATION SECTORS

Appropriations were \$6,830,000 in fiscal 1966, \$7,000,000 in fiscal 1967.

FEDERAL FUNDS

Not required.

MATCHING FUNDS

In fiscal 1966 the program operated in fifty States and in the District of Columbia.

JURISDICTION

Total number of students participating in educational programs at civilian educational institutions, college level, at government expense:

COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL

<u>Officers</u>	<u>Enlisted Men</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Cost</u>
6,566	1,356	7,922	\$6,830,000

"This includes students attending short term non degree courses, under-graduate and graduate level. The figure shown in the report of the number of institutions is estimated at 200 public colleges and 50 private. An exact figure is not available as each of the Services contracts with the institutions individually and there are duplications among the Services and the institutions."

**RADAR, LORAN AND GYRO, FIRE FIGHTING AND DAMAGE CONTROL**

**ADMINISTERING AGENCY** U. S. Department of Commerce, Maritime Administration

**MAIN PURPOSE** To increase safety of ship operations by training officers and seamen in use of navigational aids.

**ELIGIBILITY** The program is open to licensed American merchant marine deck officers and merchant seamen.

**LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION** Merchant Marine Act of 1936, Sect. 216C.

**TYPE OF TRAINING** Career or job.

**OCCUPATIONS** The program is directed to merchant marine personnel.

**PROBLEMS** The program is concerned, broadly, with transportation.

**FEDERAL FUNDS** Administrative allocations were \$63, 027 in fiscal 1966, \$81, 303 in fiscal 1967.

**JURISDICTION** Operational facilities are in three major port cities: New York, New Orleans, San Francisco.

**COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL** The program is available on a no cost basis and depends on individual request for instruction by merchant seamen and officers. The program has been very successful in providing education for professional advancement and greater safety at sea.

"The total program is coordinated with the U. S. Coast Guard, the licensing body for U. S. merchant seamen, and with the Military Sea Transportation Service, Department of Navy, a major employer of civilian seamen. Navy facilities and instructors are used for the Fire Fighting and Damage Control portion of the program."

For calendar year 1966, there were 1, 405 participants:

<u>Course</u>	<u>Persons completing course</u>
Fire fighting and damage control	817
Gyrocompass	69
Loran	37
Radar	482

**PROGRAM TITLE** PROJECT GRANTS FOR GRADUATE TRAINING IN PUBLIC HEALTH\*

**ADMINISTERING AGENCY**

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Bureau of Health Manpower

**MAIN PURPOSE**

To strengthen or expand graduate or specialized training in public health in eligible institutions.

**ELIGIBILITY**

Applications are accepted from schools of public health and other public or non-profit private institutions providing graduate or specialized training in public health (i. e., schools of nursing, engineering, medicine, osteopathy, dentistry).

**LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION**

Section 302 of the Public Health Service Act, as authorized by P. L. 86-720, September 8, 1960, as amended by P. L. 88-497, approved August 27, 1964.

**UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES**

Facilities of colleges or universities (public and private) are utilized.

**NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED**

Two public and one private, in fiscal 1966; the same, in fiscal 1967.

**TYPE OF TRAINING**

Professional.

**OCCUPATIONS**

The program is directed to nurses, physicians, social workers, and other professional health personnel, including those in government employ (Federal, State or local).

**PROBLEMS**

The program is concerned with public health.

**FEDERAL FUNDS**

Allocations for grants-in-aid were \$151,402 in fiscal 1966, \$146,963 in fiscal 1967.



**MATCHING FUNDS**

Not required.

**JURISDICTION**

In fiscal 1966 the program operated in three States.

**COMMUNICATION TO  
NATIONAL COUNCIL**

"It should be noted that Project Grants for Graduate Training in Public Health are focused on the support of graduate or specialized academic training in public health. While funds may be utilized for support of continuing education programs in eligible institutions, it is only a secondary objective of this grant program."

**PUBLISHED MATERIAL**

Public Health Service Grants for Training Projects - Policy Statement

PUBLIC UNDERSTANDING OF SCIENCE

**PROGRAM TITLE**

**ADMINISTERING AGENCY**

National Science Foundation

**MAIN PURPOSE**

To provide the public with a better understanding of the nature of science and its impact on daily life, through films for educational television, public lectures, seminars and conferences between scientists and mass media representatives.

**ELIGIBILITY**

Institutions of higher learning and non-profit groups such as scientific societies are eligible to submit proposals for projects related to public understanding of science.

**LEGISLATIVE**

**AUTHORIZATION**

National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (P.L. 507), 42 USC 1861-1875.

**UTILIZATION OF**

**OTHER FACILITIES**

Facilities of other institutions or agencies are utilized on an optional basis, including colleges or universities (public and private), nongovernment agencies (scientific societies and non-profit educational institutions).

**NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR**

**UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED**

Five public and three private, in fiscal 1966; one private and one public, in fiscal 1967.

**TYPE OF TRAINING**

Personal (not adult literacy), community.

**PROBLEM**

The program is concerned with "increasing general understanding of science and its relation to one's daily life."

**FEDERAL FUNDS**

Administrative allocations were \$179, 857 in fiscal 1966, \$300, 000 (estimated) in fiscal 1967.

**MATCHING FUNDS**

Not required.

## JURISDICTION

In fiscal 1966 the program operated in seven States and the District of Columbia.

## COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL

"It is believed that the program has been reasonably successful in the search for, and support of, innovative projects and projects with a 'ripple' effect. Support of seminars for science writers, for example, has an ultimate effect on many times their number, i. e., the readers of articles written by the seminar participants.

"So far as is known, no other agency has a program of this sort. Other science-oriented agencies, as well as NSF, have public information offices, but these are 'public relations' oriented rather than 'education' oriented. A few grants have been made jointly with other Federal agencies and with private foundations.

"Figures on participants and staff are somewhat meaningless, since a large portion of the funds spent have been used for preparation of T. V. programs where it is very difficult to gauge audience size."

REGIONAL IN-SERVICE TRAINING FOR FEDERAL PROBATION OFFICERS

Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts

To keep Federal probation officers abreast of new developments in corrections and provide interchange of experiences.

The program applies to U.S. probation officers, members and staff of the U.S. Board of Parole, personnel of the Federal Bureau of Prisons and its institutions.

Authorization for Judicial Conference of the U.S., 28 USC 331, 28 USC 604 (a) (12).

Facilities of other agencies or institutions are utilized. These include, on an optional basis, colleges and universities (private and public), other Federal agencies, State or local government agencies.

None in fiscal 1966 and 1967.

Professional.

The program is directed to Federal employees in the fields specified.

The program is concerned with crime and delinquency.

Appropriations were \$16,500 in fiscal 1966 and the same in fiscal 1967.

In fiscal 1966 the program involved personnel from seventeen States and the District of Columbia.

"Inservice training institutes are held in each of six geographical regions once each three years. They are attended by virtually all officers (580) of the Federal probation system, divided about equally among the regions. Sessions usually run 2 1/2 days. They provide an excellent means for improvement of communication between professionals and updating their grasp of newer correctional techniques. Greater frequency would increase their effectiveness."

Federal Probation System Inservice Training Institute, Central States Area, May 24-27, 1966: Program

PROGRAM TITLE

ADMINISTERING AGENCY

MAIN PURPOSE

ELIGIBILITY

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION

UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES

NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED

TYPE OF TRAINING

OCCUPATIONS

PROBLEMS

FEDERAL FUNDS

JURISDICTION

COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL

PUBLISHED MATERIALS

<b>PROGRAM TITLE</b>	<b><u>SAVANNAH PROGRAM</u></b>
<b>ADMINISTERING AGENCY</b>	<b>U.S. Department of Commerce, Maritime Administration</b>
<b>MAIN PURPOSE</b>	<b>To provide qualified merchant marine personnel for manning and operation of the nuclear ship <u>Savannah</u>.</b>
<b>ELIGIBILITY</b>	<b>The program is open to U.S. Coast Guard licensed deck officers and marine engineers.</b>
<b>LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION</b>	<b>Merchant Marine Act of 1936 as amended (46 USC 1205), Section 715.</b>
<b>UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES</b>	<b>Use of the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, N. Y , is mandated.</b>
<b>TYPE OF TRAINING</b>	<b>Professional.</b>
<b>POPULATION SECTORS</b>	<b>The program is concerned with merchant marine personnel.</b>
<b>OCCUPATIONS</b>	<b>Various nuclear reactor classifications.</b>
<b>PROBLEMS</b>	<b>The program is concerned with application of nuclear power for propulsion of the U.S. Merchant Marine.</b>
<b>FEDERAL FUNDS</b>	<b>Administrative allocations totaled \$350, 000 in fiscal 1966, and the same in 1967.</b>
<b>COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL</b>	<b>The program is a highly specialized training program. Licensed marine engineers and deck officers recruited by the First Atomic Ship Transport, Inc. through the Brotherhood of Marine Officers were selected by a panel for reactor operator training on the basis of their scholastic experience, professional experience, age, and aptitude tests.</b>
	<b>During the first year of experimental operation, eighty-six persons were in training in seven classifications. The period of training ranged from four to ten months, depending on the classification involved.</b>
<b>PUBLISHED MATERIALS</b>	<b><u>Training</u> (Description of the Savannah Training Program during first year)</b>

**PROGRAM TITLE**  
**REGIONAL MEDICAL PROGRAMS: HEART DISEASE, CANCER, STROKE,**  
**AND RELATED DISEASES \***

**ADMINISTERING AGENCY**  
U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Institutes of Health

**MAIN PURPOSE**  
a) Through grants, to encourage and assist in the establishment of regional cooperative arrangements among medical schools, research institutions, and hospitals for research and training (including continuing education) and for related demonstrations of patient care in heart disease, cancer, stroke, and related diseases;  
b) To enable the medical profession and the medical institutions of the Nation to make available to their patients the latest advances in the diagnosis and treatment of these diseases.

**ELIGIBILITY**  
The program is open to groups of public or nonprofit institutions or agencies, which:  
Engage in research, training, diagnosis, and treatment of heart disease, cancer, stroke, or related diseases;  
Meet specified geographical, institutional, and cooperative arrangements.

**LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION**  
P. L. 89-239, 89th Congress, S. 596., Oct. 6, 1965, "Heart Disease, Cancer and Stroke Amendments of 1965" - PHS Act- (42 USC, Ch. 6A) 79. 926.

**UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES**  
Facilities of other agencies or institutions are utilized. These include, on an optional basis, colleges or universities (public and private), elementary or secondary schools, other Federal agencies, State or local government agencies, nongovernment agencies.

**NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED**  
As of January 1, 1967, planning grants only had been awarded. In the thirty-four preliminary planning regions, twenty-three designate colleges or universities as coordinating headquarters.

#### **TYPE OF TRAINING**

Career or job.

#### **OCCUPATIONS**

The program is directed to occupations essential for improvement of health care, such as aide (in relevant classifications), certain government job classifications (Federal, State or local), nurse, physician, social worker.

#### **PROBLEMS**

The program is concerned with education, in-service training, mental and physical health, as related to heart disease, cancer, stroke, and related diseases.

#### **FEDERAL FUNDS**

In fiscal 1966 appropriations totaled \$25 million (\$24 million in grants-in-aid, \$1 million for direct operations). In fiscal 1967, \$45 million was appropriated (\$43 million in grants-in-aid, \$2 million for direct operations).

#### **MATCHING FUNDS**

Not required.

#### **JURISDICTION**

The agency reports ninety percent of the population of the nation is covered by planning activities.

#### **COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL**

"As a result of the newness of the program and in that only planning grants have been awarded, it is difficult to assay definitively the specific progress to date in the Program."

The agency notes that continuing education, which constitutes only one aspect of the program, is addressed directly to the primary purpose of the Regional Medical Program. Because the more successful continuing education and training programs are often dependent upon cooperative efforts of a number of individuals and organizations, the creation of regional cooperative arrangements by the Regional Medical Programs may provide significant new opportunities for the development of effective continuing education activities.

(continued next page)

REGIONAL MEDICAL PROGRAMS: HEART DISEASE, CANCER, STROKE,  
AND RELATED DISEASES\* (continued)

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"The use of television, computers, teaching machines, or other applications of modern techniques and hardware is being explored in some places and many Regional Medical Programs are considering the effective utilization of these educational tools. By providing an opportunity to integrate the use of these techniques into a total educational program related to the real educational needs of the region, the Regional Medical Programs can help to avoid the danger that these techniques may be developed in isolation from those needs."

"The Regional Medical Programs provides a mechanism for cooperative relationships between the medical environment primarily concerned with development and dissemination of new knowledge and the environment primarily concerned with the delivery of health services. Only if both environments are involved and cooperating will the full impact of continuing education and training programs be made on the health needs of the region."

"Coordination with similar programs administered by other parts of the Public Health Service is underway through the mechanisms of conferences, informal discussion, exchange of program materials, position allocations, and exchange of detailed information about activities and resources. Coordination with other parts of the Federal Government, National organizations, and State agencies is being approached on both the National and Regional decision-making levels."

**PUBLISHED MATERIALS**

"Planning Grants for Regional Medical Programs Approved and Funded as of December 31, 1966."



SCIENCE ASSOCIATES-GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

<b>PROGRAM TITLE</b>	U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Food and Drug Administration
<b>ADMINISTERING AGENCY</b>	
<b>MAIN PURPOSE</b>	To provide medical and scientific techniques necessary for evaluating new drug applications.
<b>ELIGIBILITY</b>	The program enrolls medical officers.
<b>LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION</b>	Government Employees Training Act.
<b>UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES</b>	Facilities of private colleges or universities must be used.
<b>NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED</b>	One private, in fiscal 1967.
<b>TYPE OF TRAINING</b>	Professional.
<b>OCCUPATIONS</b>	The program is directed to Federal employees who are physicians in this agency.
<b>PROBLEMS</b>	The program is concerned with in-service training and physical health.
<b>FEDERAL FUNDS</b>	Administrative allocations were \$42,000 in fiscal 1967.
<b>JURISDICTION</b>	In fiscal 1966, the program operated in the District of Columbia.
<b>COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL</b>	The four-week, full-time program is conducted for approximately sixty medical officers.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT GRANTS \*

**PROGRAM TITLE**

**ADMINISTERING AGENCY**

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Administration on Aging

**MAIN PURPOSE**

Grants and contracts are authorized for (a) research on current patterns and living conditions of older persons; (b) demonstration and evaluation of new approaches and programs in meeting the needs of older people; (c) achieving or improving coordination of community services.

Continuing education is only one aspect of the program.

**ELIGIBILITY**

Requests for grants may be submitted by public or other non-profit agencies, organizations, or institutions. Contracts may be made with any such agency or with an individual.

**LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION**

Older Americans Act of 1965, Title IV, approved July 14, 1965 (45 USC 904).

**UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES**

Facilities of other agencies or institutions are used. These include, on an optional basis, colleges or universities (public and private), elementary or secondary schools, nongovernment agencies.

**NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED**

One public and one private, in fiscal 1966; the same number in fiscal 1967.

**AREAS**

Program is directed to urban, suburban, and rural areas with the same emphasis.

**TYPE OF TRAINING**

Personal education (not adult literacy), vocational, technical or subprofessional, community.

**POPULATION SECTORS**

The program applies to the elderly.

**PROBLEMS**

The program is concerned with problems of, or related to, the aging.

**FEDERAL FUNDS**

Administrative allocations were \$20,000 in fiscal 1966 and the same in fiscal 1967.

**MATCHING FUNDS**

Recipients of research and demonstration grants are required to pay part of the project costs.

**JURISDICTION**

In fiscal 1966 the program operated in seven States.

**COMMUNICATION TO  
NATIONAL COUNCIL**

"Continuing education has been a secondary function of ten research developments and demonstration projects. Seminars and pre-service training of subprofessionals for two to four weeks (with inservice followup) has opened new job opportunities or cultural vistas to some 2,000 participants in these projects. One project has begun reaching 33,000 TV viewers in a series of 39 weekly showings."

**RESEARCH PARTICIPATION FOR HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS**

<b>PROGRAM TITLE</b>	National Science Foundation
<b>ADMINISTERING AGENCY</b>	
<b>MAIN PURPOSE</b>	To provide the teacher who has a substantial background in science with an experience in a scientific research laboratory which will round out his background for teaching and motivating students.
<b>ELIGIBILITY</b>	"Highly selected, well prepared (usually a master's degree in science or mathematics) high school teachers of science and/or mathematics in public or private schools are eligible to apply for participation in a project."
<b>LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION</b>	National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (P.L. 507), 42 USC, 1861-1875.
<b>UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES</b>	Facilities of other agencies or institutions are utilized on an optional basis, including colleges or universities (public and private), other Federal agencies, nongovernment agencies (e.g., hospitals and other non-profit institutions having active research programs).
<b>NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED</b>	Thirty-one public, nineteen private, in fiscal 1966; thirty-eight public, nineteen private, estimated in fiscal 1967.
<b>TYPE OF TRAINING</b>	Professional.
<b>OCCUPATIONS</b>	The program is directed to science teachers.
<b>PROBLEMS</b>	The program is concerned with education, in-service training, and the "increasing the scientific potential of the nation."

**FEDERAL FUNDS**

Administrative allocations were \$719,237 in fiscal 1966, \$750,000 (estimated) in fiscal 1967.

**MATCHING FUNDS**

Not required.

**JURISDICTION**

In fiscal 1966 the program operated in twenty-four States.

**COMMUNICATION TO  
NATIONAL COUNCIL**

"Research participation projects are designed to enable qualified high school teachers of science and mathematics to obtain experience in scientific research. There are approximately 130,000 high school teachers of science, 30,000 of whom also teach mathematics. It is estimated that about 1% of high school science teachers have participated in this select program."

<b>PROGRAM TITLE</b>	<b>SCIENTIFIC WRITING</b>
<b>ADMINISTERING AGENCY</b>	U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Food and Drug Administration
<b>MAIN PURPOSE</b>	To help the participants attain skill in correct presentation of scientific papers for publication.
<b>ELIGIBILITY</b>	Scientists employed in this agency.
<b>LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION</b>	Government Employees Training Act.
<b>UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES</b>	Facilities of other agencies or institutions are not used.
<b>TYPE OF TRAINING</b>	Professional.
<b>OCCUPATIONS</b>	The program is directed to Federal employees who are scientists in this agency.
<b>PROBLEMS</b>	The program is concerned with in-service training and physical health.
<b>FEDERAL FUNDS</b>	Administrative allocations were \$2,000 in fiscal 1966, and the same in fiscal 1967.
<b>JURISDICTION</b>	In fiscal 1966, the program operated in the District of Columbia.
<b>COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL</b>	The course consists of twelve, 2-hour sessions held once a week for ten participants.

**PROGRAM TITLE**

**SEMINAR FOR CLERKS OF U.S. COURTS OF APPEALS AND THEIR  
CHIEF DEPUTIES (PROPOSED)**

**ADMINISTERING AGENCY**

Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts

**MAIN PURPOSE**

To discuss the proper applications of statutes and procedural rules of court, to improve the organization of the offices, to review management practices, to review and improve the docketing of cases and the processing of case files, to establish sound fiscal practices.

**ELIGIBILITY**

The program applies to Clerks and Chief Deputy Clerks of U.S. Courts of Appeals.

**LEGISLATIVE  
AUTHORIZATION**

Authorization for Judicial Conference of the U.S., 28 USC 331, 28 USC 604(a) (12).

**UTILIZATION OF  
OTHER FACILITIES**

Facilities of other institutions may be utilized, including private colleges or universities.

**TYPE OF TRAINING**

Vocational, technical or subprofessional.

**OCCUPATIONS**

The program is directed to Federal employees in the field specified.

**PROBLEMS**

The program is concerned with in-service training.

**JURISDICTION**

The program has not begun operations.

**SEMINAR FOR CLERKS OF U.S. DISTRICT COURTS AND THEIR  
CHIEF DEPUTIES (PROPOSED)**

**PROGRAM TITLE**

**Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts**

**ADMINISTERING AGENCY**

**To discuss the proper application of statutes and procedural rules of court, to improve the organization of the office of clerks of U.S. district courts, to review management practices, to review and improve the docketing and indexing of cases and the processing of case files, to discuss records management, to establish sound fiscal practices, to instruct personnel on meeting attorneys and the public at the counter to receive case papers, to assist with passport applications and naturalization papers.**

**MAIN PURPOSE**

**Clerks and Chief Deputy Clerks of U.S. District Courts.**

**ELIGIBILITY**

**Authorization for Judicial Conference of the U.S., 28 USC 331, 28 USC 604(a)(12).**

**LEGISLATIVE  
AUTHORIZATION**

**Facilities of other institutions may be utilized, including private colleges or universities.**

**UTILIZATION OF  
OTHER FACILITIES**

**Vocational, technical or subprofessional.**

**TYPE OF TRAINING**

**The program is directed to Federal employees in the fields specified.**

**OCCUPATIONS**

**The program is concerned with in-service training.**

**PROBLEMS**

**The program has not begun operations.**

**JURISDICTION**



SEMINAR FOR JUDGES OF U. S. COURTS OF APPEALS (PROPOSED)

PROGRAM TITLE

ADMINISTERING AGENCY

Administrative Office of the U. S. Courts

MAIN PURPOSE

To provide in-service professional training.

ELIGIBILITY

The program applies to U. S. circuit court judges.

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION

Authorization to be sought from Judicial Conference of the U. S.

UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES

Facilities of other agencies or institutions will not be utilized.

TYPE OF TRAINING

Professional.

OCCUPATIONS

The program is directed to Federal employees, in the specified classification.

PROBLEMS

The program will be concerned with in-service training in judicial administration, opinion writing and techniques.

JURISDICTION

The program was not offered in 1966.

COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL

"A committee of the Judicial Conference of the United States is now studying the broad question of continuing education, research and training in the Judicial Branch. Suggestions have already been made to include in its study the feasibility of seminars for judges of the appellate courts which would include discussion of judicial administration as well as problems that arise particularly in the appellate courts, such as opinion writing and the use of per curiam opinions."

**PROGRAM TITLE** SEMINAR FOR NEWLY-APPOINTED U.S. DISTRICT JUDGES

**ADMINISTERING AGENCY** Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts

**MAIN PURPOSE** In -service professional training for judicial officers.

**ELIGIBILITY** The program applies to newly-appointed U.S. District Judges.

**LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION** Resolutions of the Judicial Conference of the United States, September 1961 and 1962.

**UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES** Facilities of other agencies or institutions are not used.

**TYPE OF TRAINING** Professional.

**OCCUPATIONS** The program applies only to U.S. District Judges.

**PROBLEMS** The program is concerned with judicial administration.

**FEDERAL FUNDS** No allocations in fiscal 1966 and 1967.

**JURISDICTION** The program did not operate in 1966.

**COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL** The program was inaugurated in 1962, following passage of the Omnibus Judgeship Act in May 1961 which created sixty-three new district judgeships, a twenty percent increase in the number of positions.

In 1962 three regional 1-week seminars were held, each with twenty-eight to thirty-two new appointees. Fifteen experienced judges served as discussion leaders.

"Statements by the participants indicated that the 1962 seminars were invaluable to the new district judges and achieved their purpose of acquainting them with some of the problems involved in the operation of their courts. As a result the Judicial Conference authorized a seminar on an annual basis."

Two seminars were subsequently held in Denver, Colorado, in February 1964 and June 1965. Altogether, 131 new appointees have attended one of the seminars. There are a total of 341 judgeship positions.

"Difficulties have been encountered in carrying out this program because of the lack of a staff. A seminar scheduled to be held in February 1967 was indefinitely postponed."

#### PUBLISHED MATERIALS

Seminar for Newly Appointed United States District Judges:  
Program, June 28 - July 2, 1965.

SEMINAR FOR REFEREES IN BANKRUPTCY

PROGRAM TITLE

Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts

ADMINISTERING AGENCY

To provide in-service professional training for judicial officers.

MAIN PURPOSE

The program applies to all 217 referees in bankruptcy in the U. S. District Court.

ELIGIBILITY

28 USC 331; Judicial Conference Report, Sept. 1961, p. 92.

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION

Facilities of other agencies or institutions are not utilized.

UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES

Professional.

TYPE OF TRAINING

The program is directed to referees in bankruptcy.

OCCUPATIONS

The program is concerned with practice and procedure of judicial officers within the framework of the Bankruptcy Act.

PROBLEMS

\$20,000 in fiscal 1966, and the same in fiscal 1967.

FEDERAL FUNDS

In fiscal 1966 the program operated in thirty-two States.

JURISDICTION

COMMUNICATION TO  
NATIONAL COUNCIL

"The response of the participating referees and comments received from a number of federal judges indicate that the seminar programs for referees are eminently successful and are filling a long felt need in the federal judicial system. There is great need for uniform practice and procedure in the administration of the Bankruptcy Act and we believe that it can be attained and improved through these seminars."

There is an annual seminar, five-day duration, in Washington, D.C., attended by approximately forty-four participating referees in bankruptcy and 14 discussion leaders. Regional "refresher" seminars, two-day duration, in various locations (Los Angeles, Atlanta, Cleveland, Kansas City, and Chicago, in 1966) are attended by approximately twenty referees each.

"Up to the present time the Bankruptcy Division and other offices of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts have been able to absorb the additional work relating to the seminar programs."

PUBLISHED MATERIALS

Seminar for Referees in Bankruptcy, March 27-31, 1967: Seminar Program

Midwest Regional Seminar for Referees in Bankruptcy, Chicago, Illinois, June 9-10, 1966: Seminar Program

SEMINARS FOR U.S. COMMISSIONERS

Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts

In-service professional training for judicial officers.

The program applies to all U.S. Commissioners having a substantial judicial business and all National Park Commissioners.

Authorization for Judicial Conference of the U.S., 28 USC 331, 604(a)(12).

Facilities of other agencies or institutions are not utilized.

Professional.

The program is directed to Federal employees in the fields specified.

The problem with which the program is concerned is the practice and procedure of judicial officers within the framework of statutes and rules of court prescribing duties of U.S. Commissioners.

The program was not in operation in fiscal 1966.

"A program is planned for periodic regional and national seminars to provide in-service professional training for those United States commissioners (of a national total of approximately 708) having an appreciable volume of judicial business, and for the 17 National Park commissioners functioning in our major national parks... The urgency of more extensive training programs has been emphasized by the proposals contained in a bill which was pending in the 89th Congress, S. 3475 proposing 'To abolish the office of United States commissioner, to establish in place thereof within the judicial branch of the government the offices of United States magistrate and deputy United States magistrate, and for other purposes.' Such proposal to upgrade the status and duties of these officers will be reintroduced in the 90th Congress."

PROGRAM TITLE

ADMINISTERING AGENCY

MAIN PURPOSE

ELIGIBILITY

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION

UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES

TYPE OF TRAINING

OCCUPATIONS

PROBLEMS

JURISDICTION

COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL

**PROGRAM TITLE** SEMINARS ON EFFECTIVE USE OF PRETRIAL PROCEDURE (not active)

**ADMINISTERING AGENCY** Administrative Office of the U. S. Courts

**MAIN PURPOSE** To provide in-service professional training in pretrial procedures for judicial officers.

**ELIGIBILITY** The program applies to U. S. district judges and practicing lawyers.

**LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION** 28 USC 333.

**UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES** Facilities of other agencies or institutions are not utilized.

**TYPE OF TRAINING** Professional.

**OCCUPATIONS** The program is directed to U. S. district judges and members of the bar who practice in Federal courts.

**PROBLEMS** The program is concerned with judicial administration.

**FEDERAL FUNDS** None in fiscal 1966 and 1967.

**JURISDICTION** The program did not operate in 1966.

**COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL** The agency reports that "the pretrial conference has been adopted almost universally in the United States district courts" but is not used to the best advantage in most courts. "As a result the Judicial Committee and the Judicial Conference itself have continued to advocate circuit programs of this type to strengthen and improve pretrial conference procedures and techniques.

Conferences usually last about half a day, and vary in size from a meeting of the judges to a large conference of several hundred judges and leading lawyers.



**PROGRAM TITLE** SEMINAR ON PROTRACTED CASES (not active)

**ADMINISTERING AGENCY** Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts

**MAIN PURPOSE** To provide in-service professional training for judicial officers.

**ELIGIBILITY** The program applies to U.S. district judges who have protracted litigation pending before them.

**LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION** Authorized by Judicial Conference of the U.S., in September 1955.

**UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES** Facilities of other agencies or institutions are not utilized.

**TYPE OF TRAINING** Professional.

**OCCUPATIONS** The program is directed to U.S. district judges.

**PROBLEMS** The program is concerned with judicial procedures for the trial of protracted cases.

**FEDERAL FUNDS** None in fiscal 1966 and 1967.

**JURISDICTION** The program did not operate in 1966.

**COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL** "In the Judicial Conference of the United States this seminar program was considered highly successful both as an educational and research project."

The program was of limited duration: two 5-day seminars, one 3-day seminar. Proceedings were published in the legal literature. "Out of the program there was developed a Handbook of Recommended Procedures for the Trial of Protracted Cases which was adopted by the Judicial Conference of the U.S. at its session in March 1960."



<b>PROGRAM TITLE</b>	<b><u>SHORTHAND REFRESHER COURSE</u></b>
<b>ADMINISTERING AGENCY</b>	U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Food and Drug Administration
<b>MAIN PURPOSE</b>	To increase shorthand taking ability.
<b>ELIGIBILITY</b>	The program is open to clerical employees of the agency.
<b>LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION</b>	Government Employees Training Act.
<b>UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES</b>	Facilities of nongovernment agencies may be used.
<b>TYPE OF TRAINING</b>	Vocational, technical or subprofessional.
<b>OCCUPATIONS</b>	The program is directed to clerks, secretaries and stenographers who are Federal employees in this agency.
<b>PROBLEMS</b>	The program is concerned with in-service training.
<b>FEDERAL FUNDS</b>	Administrative allocations were \$800 in fiscal 1966, \$2,700 in fiscal 1967.
<b>JURISDICTION</b>	In fiscal 1966, the program operated in one State.
<b>COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL</b>	"This shorthand course consists of twenty 1-1/2 hour sessions held twice a week for 10 weeks. Through taking dictation, practicing constant exercises, and other classroom methods, the individuals (20 in each class) endeavor to increase their shorthand taking ability.  "The result has been an increase in shorthand skills, as well as an increase in efficiency."

**SERVICES FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN\***

**PROGRAM TITLE**

**ADMINISTERING AGENCY**

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Welfare Administration, Children's Bureau

**MAIN PURPOSE**

To locate handicapped children, or children with conditions which could lead to crippling, and to provide the medical and related care needed to correct or ameliorate these conditions.

**ELIGIBILITY**

Formula grants are available to State crippled children's agencies. Special project grants are available to State crippled children's agencies and to institutions of higher learning.

**LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION**

Social Security Act, Title V, Part 2.

**UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES**

Facilities of other agencies or institutions are utilized. These include, on an optional basis, colleges or universities (public and private), other Federal agencies, State or local government agencies, nongovernment agencies.

**NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED**

Sixteen public and nine private, in fiscal 1966.

**AREAS**

Program is directed to urban, suburban, and rural areas with the same emphasis. ("Though there is a rural emphasis in the law which established services to handicapped children, there is no rural emphasis in the training aspects of the program.")

**TYPE OF TRAINING**

Career or job training, community.

**POPULATION SECTORS**

The program (apart from its training components) applies to the mentally and physically handicapped.

## OCCUPATIONS

Training aspects of the program are directed to homemakers, nurses, physicians, social workers, nutritionists, physical and occupational therapists, speech and hearing specialists, dentists, psychologists, and government employees (Federal, State or local) in related classifications.

## PROBLEMS

The program is concerned with mental and physical health.

## FEDERAL FUNDS

Administrative allocations were \$5, 010, 393 in fiscal 1966, \$6, 543, 257 (estimated) in fiscal 1967.

## MATCHING FUNDS

The Act requires that the State match dollar for dollar the funds under Section 512 (a); no matching is required for the funds under Section 512 (b).

## JURISDICTION

In fiscal 1966, the program operated in fifty States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

## COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL

"In-service training, staff development, public and professional education is a part of nearly every Crippled Children's program. Such activities may be financed by Federal, State or local funds. States are not asked to report the amount spent for educational activities.

"Of each year's crippled children's appropriation the Children's Bureau may use up to 12-1/2% for special projects. In Fiscal Year 1966, \$5, 010, 393. 00 of Children's Bureau special project funds were used to support training activities in the States.

"Because Children's Bureau philosophy is that training is necessary to improve the quality of services to handicapped children, Children's Bureau has supported training to the extent possible with its limited funds."

**PROGRAM TITLE** SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION CENTER FOR CONTINUING EDUCATION,  
ADULT EDUCATION

**ADMINISTERING AGENCY** U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration

**MAIN PURPOSE** To provide an opportunity for employees to continue programs of self-development by attending evening classes conducted by the Adult Education Department of the Board of Education of Baltimore County, Maryland, structured to meet the scholastic needs of Social Security employees.

**ELIGIBILITY** The programs are primarily for Social Security employees.

**LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION** Government Employees Training Act.

**UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES** Classes are conducted by the Board of Education of Baltimore County, using Social Security Administration headquarters facilities.

**TYPE OF TRAINING** Career or job training.

**OCCUPATIONS** The program is directed to Federal employees in this agency.

**FEDERAL FUNDS** There are no Federal appropriations for this program. Students pay a nominal registration fee for each course.

**JURISDICTION** The program operates only in Baltimore, at Social Security headquarters.

**PUBLISHED MATERIAL** Social Security Center for Continuing Education: Courses of Instruction (Spring 1967)

**PROGRAM TITLE**  
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION CENTER FOR CONTINUING EDUCATION,  
GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY (GRADUATE)

**ADMINISTERING AGENCY**  
U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration

**MAIN PURPOSE**  
To provide an opportunity for employees to continue programs of self-development, by attending evening classes in three graduate level-programs leading to the Master of Science degree (i.e., M.S. in Financial Management, M.S. in Governmental Administration, M.S. in Personnel Administration). Classes are conducted by The George Washington University, College of General Studies.

**ELIGIBILITY**  
The programs are primarily for Social Security employees.

**LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION**  
Government Employees Training Act.

**UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES**  
Classes are conducted by The George Washington University, using Social Security Administration headquarters facilities.

**NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED**  
One (The George Washington University), in fiscal 1966 and fiscal 1967.

**TYPE OF TRAINING**  
Career or job training.

**OCCUPATIONS**  
The program is directed to Federal employees in this agency.

**FEDERAL FUNDS**  
There are no Federal appropriations for this program. Students pay stipulated amounts per credit hour.

**JURISDICTION**  
The program operates only in Baltimore, at Social Security headquarters.

**PUBLISHED MATERIAL**  
Social Security Center for Continuing Education: Courses of Instruction (Spring 1967)

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION CENTER FOR CONTINUING EDUCATION,  
UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND (UNDERGRADUATE)

**PROGRAM TITLE**

**ADMINISTERING AGENCY**

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration

**MAIN PURPOSE**

To provide an opportunity for employees to continue programs of self-development by attending evening classes at the undergraduate level, for academic credit if desired. Classes are conducted by the University of Maryland, University College.

**ELIGIBILITY**

The programs are primarily for Social Security employees.

**LEGISLATIVE  
AUTHORIZATION**

Government Employees Training Act.

**UTILIZATION OF  
OTHER FACILITIES**

Classes are conducted by the University of Maryland, using Social Security Administration headquarters facilities.

**NUMBER OF COLLEGES  
OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED**

One (University of Maryland), in fiscal 1966 and fiscal 1967.

**TYPE OF TRAINING**

Career or job training.

**OCCUPATIONS**

The program is directed to Federal employees in this agency.

**FEDERAL FUNDS**

There are no Federal appropriations for this program. Students pay stipulated amounts per credit hour.

**JURISDICTION**

The program operates only in Baltimore, at Social Security headquarters.

**PUBLISHED MATERIAL**

Social Security Center for Continuing Education: Courses of Instruction (Spring 1967)

## VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS

<b>PROGRAM TITLE</b>	U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Adult and Vocational Education
<b>ADMINISTERING AGENCY</b>	
<b>MAIN PURPOSE</b>	To assist in maintaining, extending, and improving vocational and technical education to assure that persons, regardless of age or community, have access to vocational training or retraining of high quality which is suited to their needs, interests, and abilities, and which is realistic in terms of actual or anticipated opportunities for gainful employment.
<b>ELIGIBILITY</b>	Federal aid is available to State boards for vocational education under approved State plans. For research and training grant programs, eligibility extends additionally to colleges and universities and other public or nonprofit private agencies and institutions.
<b>LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION</b>	Smith-Hughes Act of 1917, George-Barden Act of 1946, Vocational Education Act of 1963.
<b>UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES</b>	Facilities of other agencies or institutions are utilized, including elementary or secondary schools, other Federal agencies, State or local government agencies, on a mandatory basis; and on an optional basis, colleges or universities (public and private), non-government agencies.
<b>NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED</b>	In fiscal 1966, 281 public; in fiscal 1967, 290 public (estimated).
<b>AREAS</b>	The program is directed to urban, suburban, and rural areas with the same emphasis.
<b>TYPE OF TRAINING</b>	Personal education (including adult literacy), vocational, technical, or subprofessional, and community.
<b>POPULATION SECTORS</b>	The program is concerned with "all persons who have already entered the labor market and who need training or retraining to achieve stability or advancement in employment."
<b>OCCUPATIONS</b>	The program is directed to subprofessional jobs in all occupational areas.
<b>PROBLEMS</b>	The program is concerned with education, employment, homemaking, in-service training.
<b>FEDERAL FUNDS</b>	Administrative allocations (for total adult expenditures, in all Acts administered by the Division) were \$10,744,661 in fiscal 1966, and \$11,123,462 (estimated) in fiscal 1967.
<b>JURISDICTION</b>	In fiscal 1966, the program operated in fifty States, District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

**STAFF DEVELOPMENT, STATE WELFARE PERSONNEL**

**PROGRAM TITLE**

**ADMINISTERING AGENCY**

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Welfare Administration, Bureau of Family Services

**MAIN PURPOSE**

To strengthen staff development programs in order to meet the increased demands on staff in providing services to people.

**ELIGIBILITY**

Grants are made to States whose State Plans for Staff Development are approved.

**LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION**

Social Security Act, Titles I, IV, X, XIV, XVI and XIX.

**UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES**

Facilities of other agencies or institutions are utilized on an optional basis, including colleges or universities (public and private), other Federal agencies, State or local government agencies, nongovernment agencies.

**NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED**

"Not reported."

**AREAS**

Program is directed to urban, suburban, and rural areas with the same emphasis.

**TYPE OF TRAINING**

Career or job training.

**POPULATION SECTORS**

The program is concerned with the poverty population.

**OCCUPATIONS**

The program is directed to State or local government employees who are social workers.

**PROBLEMS**

The program is concerned with homemaking, in-service training, welfare.



## FEDERAL FUNDS

Administrative allocations in fiscal 1967 were \$8,500,000 (for programs under Titles I, IV, X, XIV, XVI, Social Security Act) plus \$5,500,000 (for educational leave).

## MATCHING FUNDS

The State's share is twenty-five or fifty percent, depending on whether the State Plan meets specified requirements.

## JURISDICTION

In fiscal 1966, the program operated in fifty States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

## COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL

"The Bureau of Family Services in establishing requirements for in-service training gave the States until July 1, 1967 to meet these requirements. Since States are at varying levels in meeting these requirements, it is not yet possible to give an exact statement of the extent to which the program is fulfilling its objectives. States are aware of the requirements and have moved, some more swiftly than others, to accomplish them.

"Since this is a grant-in-aid program, expenditures are made by the State and there is no conflict with other programs.

"This is a State administered program. States are asked to report on only certain types of continuing education. For example, they are not asked to report on colleges and institutions used; also, only certain types of training sessions need to be reported. Latest available figures for fiscal 1965 show that 23,524 staff attended institutes, seminars, or workshops. Potential participants approximate 115,000 State and local employees; about 500 State and local staff development personnel provide training for these people."

## PUBLISHED MATERIAL

Handbook Transmittal No. 55, "To State Agencies Administering Approved Public Assistance Plans, Subject: Staff Development"

<b>PROGRAM TITLE</b>	<b><u>STATE INVENTION PROGRAM*</u></b>
<b>ADMINISTERING AGENCY</b>	U.S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards
<b>MAIN PURPOSE</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. To create more employment through new or expanded production and distribution by bringing to light new inventions, products or processes;</li><li>2. To provide educational functions that enable the inventor to cope with the many problems he will face in developing, protecting, and promoting his inventions.</li></ol>
<b>ELIGIBILITY</b>	The agency works with State development agencies, universities, and chambers of commerce, in arranging expositions open to any inventor.
<b>LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION</b>	15 USC 1154.
<b>UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES</b>	Facilities of other agencies or institutions are utilized, including State or local government agencies on a mandatory basis, and on an optional basis, colleges or universities, other Federal agencies.
<b>NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED</b>	Two public, in fiscal 1966; three public, in fiscal 1967.
<b>TYPE OF TRAINING</b>	Personal (not adult literacy), community.
<b>POPULATION SECTORS</b>	The program is concerned with inventors and other creative individuals.
<b>PROBLEMS</b>	The program is concerned with the development, protection and promotion of inventors.
<b>FEDERAL FUNDS</b>	Administrative allocations were \$43,000 in fiscal 1966, \$51,000 in fiscal 1967.

## MATCHING FUNDS

Matching funds per se are not required but the bulk of expense must be absorbed by State or local agencies or recouped by registration and/or admission fees.

## JURISDICTION

In fiscal 1966 the program operated in eleven States.

## COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL

The program is described in an article in Technical News Bulletin (Sept. 1966) as follows:

"Last year more than 15 State invention exhibitions were held under the sponsorship of State agencies and local chambers of commerce ... An even greater number of such expositions are scheduled for 1966.

"Most of these expositions have come about as the result of a State assistance program started in 1964 by the NBS Institute for Applied Technology, through its Office of Invention and Innovation (OI&I). An OI&I group under Leonard S. Hardland is now working actively with State governments and local agencies to help them set up and run successful invention expositions. Besides providing advice and guidance to the organizing body, this group makes professional advice directly available to aid the inventors who attend in marketing their devices. Such assistance is particularly needed in States with less industry.

"Before the OI&I program was begun, annual inventors' congresses had been held in only three States - in North Dakota beginning in 1957, and later in South Dakota and Minnesota. But the results obtained in these States had clearly shown the value of such meetings both in helping inventors to profit from their discoveries and in stimulating regional industrial activity. Recognizing their potential for advancing the Nation's technology, OI&I began a systematic effort to encourage these shows throughout the country.

(continued next page)

STATE INVENTION PROGRAM\* (continued)

"The invention exposition program is directly in line with the basic mission of OI&I; namely, to help in the development of a national environment that is more conducive to technological innovation. Other activities carried on by OI&I as part of this mission include research on technological change, operation of an invention referral and information center, a design case program for engineering students, and provision of staff support for two Department of Commerce advisory panels - the National Inventors Council and the Invention and Innovation Panel . . .

"An inventors' exposition involves a 2- or 3-day meeting during which inventors may negotiate the sale or license of patents and arrange for the production and distribution of new inventions and new products. It also provides educational sessions - seminars and discussion groups - which assist the inventors in visualizing and coping with the many problems they face in promoting their inventions.

"Upon request from a State government, OI&I will supply guidelines for the sponsoring agencies and examples of typical registration forms, programs, award certificates, terminal questionnaires, and the like. OI&I will also seek and coordinate the assistance of other Government agencies such as the Patent Office and the Small Business Administration, and will assist in obtaining outstanding speakers from these agencies."

**PUBLISHED MATERIALS**

Calendar of State Invention Programs (Sept. 1966 and Jan. 1967)

State Invention Expositions

"State Invention Shows Aid Industry," Technical News Bulletin (issued monthly by National Bureau of Standards), Sept. 1966.

"We Need Your Inventive Skill!" by Vice-Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey, Popular Science Monthly, June 1966.

**PROGRAM TITLE**

**VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION: GRANTS FOR PROJECTS FOR TRAINING SERVICES\***

**ADMINISTERING AGENCY**

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Vocational Rehabilitation Administration

**MAIN PURPOSE**

To assist in the cost of projects which provide training services to handicapped individuals, leading to gainful employment, in public or other nonprofit workshops and rehabilitation facilities. Federal financial participation may assist in the costs of such services as training in occupational skills, work evaluation, work testing, provision of occupational tools and equipment necessary for training purposes, and job tryouts.

**ELIGIBILITY**

Grants may be made to State and public and other nonprofit organizations and agencies for carrying out the purposes of this program.

**LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION**

Vocational Rehabilitation Act, Section 13 (a).

**UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES**

Facilities of State or local government agencies, and nongovernment agencies, may be utilized.

**AREAS**

The program is directed to urban, suburban, and rural areas with the same emphasis.

**TYPE OF TRAINING**

Vocational, technical or subprofessional.

**POPULATION SECTORS**

The program is concerned with the mentally handicapped and physically handicapped.

**PROBLEMS**

The program is concerned with training the handicapped.

**FEDERAL FUNDS**

Appropriations were \$2,000,000 in fiscal 1967.

**MATCHING FUNDS**

Federal funds may pay up to 90 percent of the cost of training services, as well as a weekly training allowance for the trainee and his dependents (within stated limitations).

**COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL**

"The first grant has not yet been awarded under this new program. Regulations, application forms, etc. are being developed."

STATE TECHNICAL SERVICES ACT OF 1965\*

**PROGRAM TITLE**

U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of State Technical Services

**ADMINISTERING AGENCY**

**MAIN PURPOSE**

To provide incentives and support for the States individually and jointly in establishing and maintaining State and interstate technical services programs to achieve industrial and economic growth through the application of science and technology.

**ELIGIBILITY**

Each State, the District of Columbia, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands are eligible. Applications are accepted only from qualified institutions or State Agencies designated under the Act.

**LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION**

State Technical Services Act of 1965, 79 Stat. 679, 15 C. F. R. Ch. VII.

**UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES**

Facilities utilized on an optional basis include colleges or universities (public and private), State or local government agencies, nongovernment agencies.

**NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED**

Seventy-two public and thirty private, in fiscal 1966; 180 estimated in fiscal 1967.

**TYPE OF TRAINING**

Career or job training.

**PROBLEMS**

The program's concern is the need for a wider diffusion and more effective use of science and technology by American enterprise.

**FEDERAL FUNDS**

Appropriations were \$3.5 million in fiscal 1966, \$5.5 million in fiscal 1967.

**MATCHING FUNDS**

50-50 matching is required, except for non-matched planning grants available to State-designated agencies.

## JURISDICTION

### COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL

In fiscal 1966 the program operated in twenty-three States and the Virgin Islands.

The program goes beyond continuing education, but a major portion of the activities are some form of continuing education. For example, in the twenty-four State Programs approved in fiscal 1966, the activities (broadly categorized) were:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Number</u>
Seminars, conferences, courses, etc.	433
Information dissemination services	76
Referral services	38
Field services	32
Demonstration	<u>3</u>
Total	582

OSTS objectives, as expressed in the October 15, 1966 issue of State Technical Services Newsletter, include:

"Increase the ability of scientists, engineers, technical managers and business administration personnel to acquire and make use of new science and technology by assisting in the establishment of, or helping to strengthen, programs of continuing professional education.

"Encourage State-university-industry cooperation--included in this objective are inter-institutional relationships and interstate activities--and broaden the base of institutional participation in assisting local industry to apply new scientific and technological discoveries to their own purposes.

"... Work with educational institutions, professional and technical societies and other governmental agencies at all levels in achieving the above objectives, without overlap or gap, while bringing the best available resource to bear on each problem identified."

(continued next page)

STATE TECHNICAL SERVICES ACT OF 1965\* (continued)

An example of STS activities is the program reported in Pennsylvania:

"The Pennsylvania Technical Program (PENNTAP) was developed by the Designated Agency, THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY, to administer and coordinate the STS programs under the direction of Dr. H. Leroy Marlow. PENNTAP was 'launched' August 11, 1966, with a State grant of \$100,000. The seven projects that will be conducted under the initial year program, and the participating institutions are:

**THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE:**

- (1) Establishment of a PENNTAP Information Center

**UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH:**

- (2) Technical Information Switching Program

**THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY:**

- (3) Automation Workshops for Smaller Pennsylvania Industries
- (4) Library Information Center
- (5) Radio Broadcast Program and Distribution Service
- (6) Televised Conferences, Seminars and Workshops

**PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF TEXTILES AND SCIENCE**

- (7) Briefing on Structures and Handling of Textiles"

**PUBLISHED MATERIALS**

State Technical Services Newsletter  
(issues of Sept. 1, Oct. 15, Nov., 1966)



JURISDICTION

In fiscal 1966 the program operated in twenty-three States and the Virgin Islands.

COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL

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**PROGRAM TITLE**

**VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION: INNOVATION GRANTS\***

**ADMINISTERING AGENCY**

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Vocational Rehabilitation Administration

**MAIN PURPOSE**

To assist in financing projects which (a) introduce methods or techniques, which are new in the State, for vocational rehabilitation services for the handicapped; or (b) develop or provide new or expanded vocational rehabilitation services for groups having particularly severe disabilities.

**ELIGIBILITY**

Federal aid is available to State Vocational Rehabilitation Agencies.

**UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES**

Facilities of other agencies or institutions are utilized on an optional basis, including colleges or universities (public and private), elementary or secondary schools, other Federal agencies, State or local government agencies, nongovernment agencies.

**NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED**

"Innumerable."

**AREAS**

The program is directed to urban, suburban, and rural areas with the same emphasis.

**TYPE OF TRAINING**

Personal education (including adult literacy), career or job training.

**POPULATION SECTORS**

The program is concerned with the mentally handicapped and the physically handicapped.

**PROBLEMS**

The program is concerned with rehabilitation of disabled persons.

**FEDERAL FUNDS**

Appropriations were \$3, 000, 000 in fiscal 1966 and the same in fiscal 1967. ("Over 40% of total program expenditures reflect training and counseling and guidance expenses devoted towards rehabilitating the handicapped individual.")

**MATCHING FUNDS**

Under the 1965 Amendments, an innovation project is financed with a Federal share of ninety percent of its total cost (including administration) for the first three years, and seventy-five percent for the last two years.

**JURISDICTION**

In fiscal 1966, the program operated in fifty States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

**PROGRAM TITLE**  
**STRENGTHENING DEVELOPING INSTITUTIONS\* (HIGHER EDUCATION ACT OF 1964, TITLE III)**

**ADMINISTERING AGENCY**  
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher Education

**MAIN PURPOSE**  
To assist in raising the academic quality of colleges and universities which have the potential to make a substantial contribution to higher education, but are struggling for survival and isolated from the main currents of academic life.

Teaching resources may be augmented through National Teaching Fellowships. Partial support for cooperative arrangements may be provided, to draw on the capabilities and experience of established colleges and universities and on educational resources of business and industry.

**ELIGIBILITY**  
Federal aid is available to institutions of higher education meeting the criteria for "developing institutions."

**UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES**  
Facilities of other agencies or institutions are utilized, including colleges or universities (public and private) on a mandatory basis, and on an optional basis elementary or secondary schools, other Federal agencies, State or local government agencies, nongovernment agencies.

**NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED**  
In fiscal 1966, forty-six public and eighty-one private; in fiscal 1967, 193 public and 339 private.

**AREAS**  
The program is directed to urban, suburban, and rural areas with the same emphasis.

**TYPE OF TRAINING**  
Professional.

**OCCUPATIONS**  
The program is directed to teachers.

**PROBLEMS**  
The program is concerned with education.

## FEDERAL FUNDS

Appropriations were \$5,000,000 in fiscal 1966 and \$30,000,000 in fiscal 1967.

## MATCHING FUNDS

Not required for National Teaching Fellowships. For cooperative programs no percentage is stipulated, but the developing institution is required to contribute to some extent.

## JURISDICTION

In fiscal 1966 the program operated in thirty-eight States and the District of Columbia.

## COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL

"The grantee institutions are located in 38 States and the District of Columbia. Requests for assistance with 310 proposals involving 685 colleges and universities totaled \$32 million. Due to the limited appropriation (\$5 million) the number of institutions receiving assistance was cut sharply from among those judged to have met the qualifications for eligibility.

"Grants have been made for a total of 84 programs in cooperative arrangements to strengthen developing institutions. In addition, 263 National Teacher Fellowships have been awarded."

**PROGRAM TITLE**

**STRENGTHENING STATE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION \* (TITLE V, ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT OF 1965)**

**ADMINISTERING AGENCY**

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Elementary and Secondary Education

**MAIN PURPOSE**

To provide basic grants, special project grants, and interchanges of personnel to:

- a. Stimulate and assist States in strengthening leadership resources of their State departments of education;
- b. Assist State departments of education in establishing and improving programs to identify and meet their education needs.

Basic grants may be used for such activities as statewide educational planning, data collection and dissemination, educational research and demonstration projects, publishing and distributing materials, improving the quality of teacher preparation, studies concerning the financing of public education in the State, statewide measurement of the educational achievement of pupils, sabbatical leave programs, fellowships and traineeships, and provision of consultative and technical assistance to local educational agencies.

Special project grants may be used to pay part of the cost of experimental projects for developing State leadership and for establishing special services having promise of substantial contribution towards solution of problems common to several or all the States.

**ELIGIBILITY**

Federal aid is available to State departments of education or other State-level education agencies.

**LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION**

Elementary and Secondary Act of 1965, P. L. 89-10, April 11, 1965, Title V.

**UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES**

Facilities of other agencies and institutions are utilized. These include, on an optional basis, colleges or universities (public and private), elementary or secondary schools, other Federal agencies, State or local government agencies, nongovernment agencies.

**NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED** Not available. ("The programs are handled by State education agencies, directly, or by contract.")

**TYPE OF TRAINING** Career or job training.

**OCCUPATIONS** The program applies to employees of State and local education agencies, including school teachers, administrators, and other school personnel.

**PROBLEMS** The program is concerned with education and transportation.

**FEDERAL FUNDS** State education agencies budgeted \$689,616 in fiscal 1966, and \$462,805 in fiscal 1967.

**MATCHING FUNDS** For basic grants there were no matching requirements in fiscal 1966 and 1967; in 1968 the Federal share will be between 50 and 66 percent, depending on per capita income of the State in relation to that of the Nation.

For special project grants, the Federal grant covers "part of the cost of experimental projects."

For interchanges of personnel, costs may be paid by the Office of Education or by the State agency or shared.

**JURISDICTION** In fiscal 1966 the program operated in thirty-two States, American Samoa and Guam.

PROGRAM TITLE  
TRAINEESHIP GRANTS FOR SHORT-TERM TRAINING UNDER THE  
PUBLIC HEALTH TRAINEESHIP PROGRAM

ADMINISTERING AGENCY  
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Bureau of Health Manpower

MAIN PURPOSE  
To provide grants to eligible institutions for traineeships to professional health personnel to:

1. Update their knowledge and skills;
2. Decrease time lag between discovery of new knowledge in public health and its effective application.

ELIGIBILITY  
Applications are accepted from public or non-profit private institutions.

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION  
Section 306 of the Public Health Service Act, as authorized by P.L. 84-911 (July 1, 1956), as amended by P.L. 86-105 (July 23, 1959), P.L. 86-720 (Sept. 8, 1960), P.L. 88-497 (Aug. 27, 1964).

UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES  
Facilities of other agencies or institutions are utilized on an optional basis, including colleges or universities (public and private), State or local government agencies, nongovernment agencies.

NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED  
Forty-nine in fiscal 1966, thirty-two in the first half of fiscal 1967.

TYPE OF TRAINING  
Professional.

OCCUPATIONS  
The program is directed to nurses, physicians, social workers, and other professional health personnel with public health responsibilities, including those in government employ (Federal, State or local).

**PROBLEMS**

The program is concerned with public health.

**FEDERAL FUNDS**

Allocations for grants-in-aid were \$1,160,000 in fiscal 1966, \$1,475,000 in fiscal 1967.

**MATCHING FUNDS**

Not required.

**JURISDICTION**

In fiscal 1966 the program operated in forty-one States and the District of Columbia.

**COMMUNICATION TO  
NATIONAL COUNCIL**

Approximately 10,000 traineeships were made available under 170 short-term traineeship grants awarded during fiscal year 1966.

"While the program is helping to meet a rapidly increasing demand for such training, there is a need to broaden program scope and support to enable semi-professional and technical health personnel and key personnel from related non-health professions to receive continuing education in public health.

"The Short-Term Traineeship Program is designed to supplement on-going continuing education programs offered by State and local health agencies, academic institutions and professional organizations. It is also carefully coordinated by the administrative staff with similar grant programs conducted by other elements of Public Health Service, as well as other agencies in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, in an attempt to utilize available funds only for public health training which cannot be considered under other available sources of support."

**PUBLISHED  
MATERIALS**

Traineeship Grants for Short-Term Training Under the Public Health Traineeship Program



TRAINING OF GSA EMPLOYEES

General Services Administration, Office of Personnel

PROGRAM TITLE

ADMINISTERING AGENCY

MAIN PURPOSE

The employee training program is directed toward increasing the effectiveness and proficiency of employees of the GSA in meeting the agency's expanding functional responsibilities and keeping abreast of technological advances.

ELIGIBILITY

Applications are accepted from supervisors for training GSA employees in development of the skills, knowledge, and abilities directly related to the work programs of GSA and necessary for the performance of official duties. These duties may be the current official duties of the employee or official duties to which it is reasonable and likely that he will be assigned.

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION

Government Organization and Employees, P. L. 89-554 (5 USC, 4104-4118).

UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES

Facilities of other agencies and institutions are utilized on an optional basis, including colleges or universities (public and private), elementary or secondary schools, other Federal agencies, State or local government agencies, nongovernment agencies.

NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED

Nineteen public and fourteen private, in fiscal 1966; fifteen public and twelve private, in fiscal 1967.

TYPE OF TRAINING

Career or job training.

OCCUPATIONS

The program applies to Federal employees of the agency.

PROBLEMS

The program is concerned with civil rights, in-service training, transportation, and the General Services Administration's functional responsibilities and administration.

FEDERAL FUNDS

Administrative allocations were \$309,647 in fiscal 1966.

## JURISDICTION

In fiscal 1966, the program operated in fifty States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

## COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL

"The General Services Administration employee training program has been successful in meeting its objective of developing the skills, knowledge, and abilities of its employees to meet the needs of the agency. However, during fiscal years 1966 and 1967, this program has been limited to only the most essential training because of the emphasis throughout the agency on cost reduction and the need to accomplish increasing work-loads with the same or fewer personnel. During FY 65, a total of 248 man-years of formal training was reported. This figure dropped to 233 man-years in FY 66 and will probably decrease again in FY 67. (On-the-job training is not included in these statistics because of the difficulty in separating such training from the normal supervisor-employee relationship.) In FY 66, 77 percent of the training was conducted through in-service facilities, 12 percent through interagency facilities, and 11 percent at non-Government facilities."

## PUBLISHED MATERIALS

### GSA Orders:

HB, Employee Development (Aug. 1963)

General Services Administration Institute (Dec. 30, 1964)

Training Authorization and Record (Feb. 25, 1966)

TRAINING OF PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL FOR THE CARE OF CRIPPLED CHILDREN

**PROGRAM TITLE**

**ADMINISTERING AGENCY**

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Welfare Administration, Children's Bureau

**MAIN PURPOSE**

To provide staffing support for the University-Affiliated Training Centers being constructed under provisions of P. L. 88-164, Title I, part b. Programs in these centers will provide clinical training on a postgraduate level in a multidisciplinary setting for health and health-related personnel serving the handicapped retarded.

**ELIGIBILITY**

Grants may be made to public or other nonprofit institutions of higher learning.

**LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION**

Social Security Act, Title V, Part 2.

**UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES**

Facilities of other agencies or institutions are utilized, including - on a mandatory basis - colleges or universities (public and private).

**NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED**

Three public and two private, in fiscal 1967.

**TYPE OF TRAINING**

Professional.

**POPULATION SECTORS**

The program (apart from its training aspects) is concerned with the mentally and physically handicapped.

**OCCUPATIONS**

The program is directed to nurses, physicians, social workers, physical therapists, occupational therapists, clinical psychologists, nutrition, speech and hearing specialists, dentists, other related health professions.

**PROBLEMS**

The program is concerned with physical health and postgraduate clinical training in evaluation, diagnosis, care, treatment.

**FEDERAL FUNDS**

Appropriations were \$4, 000, 000 in fiscal 1967.

**MATCHING FUNDS**

There is no requirement of matching funds. To assure that available Federal funds will support a maximum number of projects, each applicant is expected to finance as large a part of the project cost as possible.

**JURISDICTION**

The program was not in operation in fiscal 1966.

**COMMUNICATION TO  
NATIONAL COUNCIL**

"The program is coordinated with other constituent agencies of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, through the Training Committee of the Secretary's Committee on Mental Retardation. The objective is to have a number of H. E. W. agencies participate in providing the staffing and trainee support in these training centers."

**TRAINING PROJECTS\***

**PROGRAM TITLE**

**ADMINISTERING AGENCY**

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Administration on Aging

**MAIN PURPOSE**

To support, through grants and contracts, the specialized training of persons employed, or preparing for employment, in carrying out programs related to the purposes of the Older Americans Act. Training grants and contracts are made for the support of teaching personnel, traineeships, short courses, training institutes and conferences, and development of curricula for training in aging.

**ELIGIBILITY**

Public or nonprofit, private agencies, organizations or institutions may receive grants and contracts.

**LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION**

Older Americans Act of 1965, Title V (Sec. 501).

**UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES**

Facilities of other agencies or institutions are utilized, including - on a mandatory basis - colleges or universities (public and private), elementary or secondary schools, State or local government agencies, nongovernment agencies.

**NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED**

Five public and one private, in fiscal 1966; one public and one private, in fiscal 1967.

**AREAS**

The program's major emphasis is in urban areas, minor emphasis in suburban and rural areas.

**TYPE OF TRAINING**

Personal education (other than adult literacy), career or job training, community.

**POPULATION SECTORS**

The program (apart from its training component) is directed to elderly persons.

## OCCUPATIONS

The training aspects of program are directed to aides, homemakers, social workers, teachers, housing managers, Senior Center directors, and government employees (State or local) in related classifications.

## PROBLEMS

The program is concerned with all problems of the elderly, including education, homemaking, housing, in-service training, mental health, physical health, poverty, and recreation.

## FEDERAL FUNDS

Appropriations were \$600,000 in fiscal 1966, \$1,200,000 in fiscal 1967.

## MATCHING FUNDS

Matching funds may be required to the extent deemed appropriate.

## JURISDICTION

In fiscal 1966, the program operated in seven States.

## COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL

"The program has 9 ongoing projects concerned with continuing education. They are located in 7 States widely distributed so that they will reach people in all parts of the country. An aggregate of 202 staff members teaches about 2,520 students ranging from lay older people to college and university faculty members."

TRAINING STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT FOOD AND DRUG OFFICIALS

ADMINISTERING AGENCY U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Food and Drug Administration

MAIN PURPOSE To fulfill the training needs of State and local food and drug agency inspectional personnel.

ELIGIBILITY The program enrolls State and local agency food and drug control officials.

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION Government Employees Training Act.

UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES Facilities of other agencies and institutions are utilized on an optional basis, including public colleges or universities, other Federal agencies, State or local government agencies, nongovernment agencies.

NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED One public, in fiscal 1966.

TYPE OF TRAINING Professional.

OCCUPATIONS The program is directed to State or local government employees who are Food and Drug officials.

PROBLEMS The program is concerned with in-service training, physical health and sanitation.

FEDERAL FUNDS Administrative allocations were \$35, 000 in fiscal 1966, \$26, 700 in fiscal 1967.

JURISDICTION In fiscal 1966, the program operated in forty States, and the District of Columbia.

COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL "During the period of Fiscal Year 1963 through FY 1966, Food and Drug Administration conducted 61 courses designed to fulfill the training needs of state and local food and drug agency inspectional personnel. These courses were held at regional locations and were attended by 1741 state and local agency food control officials. Five additional training sessions are scheduled for presentation during the second half of FY 1967.

"In 1965, FDA, initiated a 4-day training course in 'Medicated Feed Mill Inspection' for State feed control officials. The objective of this course is to set forth for state feed control officials those elements we believe constitute good establishment inspection in terms of medicated feed law enforcement. Since June, 1965, ten courses attended by 212 state feed officials have been conducted on a regional basis by FDA. Three additional courses are planned for the remainder of FY 1967.

"Following the formal course, FDA further provides field training through joint inspection with trainees from each participating state agency to sharpen inspectional skills and provide field practice in the inspectional techniques covered in the formal training session.

"In conjunction with the development of a pilot project for state participation, drug abuse control with the Bureau of Drug Abuse Control (BDAC), FDA developed a 4-day training course in 'Retail Drug Inspection' for the benefit of drug control inspectors for their role in the joint Federal-State drug abuse control project wherein the participating state agencies will assume responsibility for the control of drug abuse at the community pharmacy level. A pilot training course was held in August, 1966, and was attended by 25 drug control officials representing the six states and one metropolitan drug control agency selected for initiation of this coordinated Federal-State program. Three additional training sessions are scheduled for presentation during the remainder of FY 1967."



**VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION: BASIC SUPPORT SERVICES\***

**PROGRAM TITLE**

**ADMINISTERING AGENCY**

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Vocational Rehabilitation Administration

**MAIN PURPOSE**

To assist the States in meeting the costs of providing vocational rehabilitation services to disabled individuals. Services include guidance and placement, diagnosis, physical restoration, job training, establishment of rehabilitation facilities and workshops.

**ELIGIBILITY**

Federal aid is made available to the State Vocational Rehabilitation Agencies in the fifty States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

**LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION**

Section 2 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, and major amendments: P. L. 78-113 (1943), P. L. 83-565 (1954), P. L. 89-333 (1965).

**UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES**

Facilities of other agencies or institutions are utilized on an optional basis, including colleges or universities (public and private), elementary or secondary schools, other Federal agencies, State or local government agencies, nongovernment agencies.

**NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED**

"Innumerable."

**AREAS**

The program is directed to urban, suburban, and rural areas with the same emphasis.

**TYPE OF TRAINING**

Personal education (including adult literacy), career or job training.

**POPULATION SECTORS**

The program is concerned with the mentally handicapped and physically handicapped.

**PROBLEMS**

The program is concerned with rehabilitation of disabled persons.

**FEDERAL FUNDS**

Appropriations were \$160,560,000 in fiscal 1966, \$221,000,000 in fiscal 1967. ("Over 40% of total program expenditures reflect training and counselling and guidance expenses devoted towards rehabilitating the handicapped individual.")

**MATCHING FUNDS**

Under the 1965 Amendments the Federal matching rate became a flat seventy-five percent.

## JURISDICTION

In fiscal 1966, the program operated in fifty States, District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

## COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL

"Although program statistics have shown remarkable progress in meeting our objectives, we have always been and remain short of filling the real need for services to handicapped people as these needs are reflected by several kinds of estimating procedures.

"In an attempt to more adequately determine the extent to which the program is fulfilling its objectives, and in order to promote an orderly development of resources to meet these needs, a program of State-wide planning was authorized in the 1965 Amendments to the Vocational Rehabilitation Act. To date, 42 States have received planning grants. Separate but coordinated planning programs are in operation for rehabilitation facilities and workshops. In addition, a National Citizens Advisory Committee was created by congressional action to make a comprehensive study of the current vocational rehabilitation program and of the Nation's vocational rehabilitation needs, along with formulating goals for the program and make specific recommendations for arriving at those goals. These programs illustrate the recent more sophisticated attempts to estimate the rehabilitation needs and extent to which these needs are being met.

"Coordination with other Federal agencies is accomplished by formal and informal agreements and understandings.

"At the beginning of fiscal year 1966 there were 178,000 referrals on hand applying for rehabilitation services. During the year 491,800 new ones were added, totaling 670,000. Of these 237,000 were accepted for services. From the new cases accepted during the year, and the 262,400 active cases on hand July 1, 1965 (a total of almost 500,000), 154,279 persons were successfully rehabilitated during the year. Among the 500,000 served, 104,000 clients received special training services and training materials.

"The vocational rehabilitation program is concentrating on a trend toward specialization of Staff. During F. Y. 1966, 12,211 total man-years were utilized in the program; 4,215 were for counselling man-years, 25% of which carried specialized caseloads of work primarily in institutions of State operated facilities, or contributed personnel such as interviewers, counselling aides, placement specialists, etc. Many counselors are assigned to disability groups where rehabilitation requires unique and special skills not common to all disability categories. The use of medical consultation to rehabilitation counselors continues to increase. In F. Y. 1966, 200 man-years were devoted to such consultation. Specialists are also used in the development and use of rehabilitation facilities and workshops."

**PROGRAM TITLE** VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION: EXPANSION GRANTS\*

**ADMINISTERING AGENCY**

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Vocational Rehabilitation Administration

**MAIN PURPOSE**

To assist in financing special programs to expand vocational rehabilitation services, in order to rehabilitate into employment a greater number of the physically and mentally disabled.

**ELIGIBILITY**

Federal aid is available to State Vocational Rehabilitation agencies, or any other public or private nonprofit organization or agency capable of providing vocational rehabilitation services that will lead to the placement of the handicapped in gainful employment.

**LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION**

Section 4 (a) (2) (A) of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended by P. L. 89-333 (1965); also P. L. 83-565 (1954), Section 4 (a) (2).

**UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES**

Facilities of other agencies or institutions are utilized on an optional basis, including colleges or universities (public and private), elementary or secondary schools, other Federal agencies, State or local government agencies, nongovernment agencies.

**NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED**

"Numerous."

**AREAS**

The program is directed to urban, suburban, and rural areas with the same emphasis.

**TYPE OF TRAINING**

Personal education (including adult literacy), career or job training.

**POPULATION SECTORS**

The program is concerned with the mentally handicapped and the physically handicapped.

**PROBLEMS**

The program is concerned with rehabilitation of disabled persons.

## FEDERAL FUNDS

In fiscal 1966, administrative allocations were \$3,000,000. In fiscal 1967, appropriations were \$6,310,000. ("Over 40% of the total program expenditures reflect training and counselling and guidance expenses devoted towards the rehabilitation of handicapped individuals.")

## MATCHING FUNDS

Federal funds are available for a maximum of ninety percent of the cost of each expansion project for not over three years.

## JURISDICTION

In fiscal 1966, the program operated in fifty States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

## COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL

Examples of programs for which grants are available are cited in Expansion Grants: cooperative programs between State vocational rehabilitation agencies and schools, hospitals, or welfare organizations; planning special vocational rehabilitation services to meet State-wide needs; community action programs for rehabilitation of the disabled.

Examples of activities not eligible for grants in this particular program are: construction of rehabilitation facilities, staff training.

## PUBLISHED MATERIALS

Expansion Grants to Increase the Rehabilitation of the Handicapped.

**PROGRAM TITLE**  
**VOCAATIONAL REHABILITATION: PROVISION OF VOCAATIONAL REHABILITATION SERVICES FOR SOCIAL SECURITY DISABILITY BENEFICIARIES PAID FOR OUT OF TRUST FUNDS\***

**ADMINISTERING AGENCY**  
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Vocational Rehabilitation Administration

**MAIN PURPOSE**  
"To make it possible for more disability beneficiaries to receive vocational rehabilitation services, money is made available from Social Security trust funds for services to selected beneficiaries. The money is to be used in such a way that the saving from the amount of benefits that would otherwise have to be paid and the increased contributions to the trust funds paid on the earnings of beneficiaries who return to work would exceed, or at least equal, the money paid from trust funds for rehabilitation costs."

**LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION**  
Title II, Section 272 (d) of the Social Security Act, as amended, 1965.

**ELIGIBILITY**  
Federal aid is available for State programs providing vocational rehabilitation services in the fifty States, District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands.

**UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES**  
Facilities of other agencies or institutions are utilized on an optional basis, including colleges or universities (public and private), elementary or secondary schools, other Federal agencies, State or local government agencies, nongovernment agencies.

**NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED**  
"Unknown."

**AREAS**  
The program is directed to urban, suburban, and rural areas with the same emphasis.

**TYPE OF TRAINING**  
Career or job training.

**POPULATION SECTORS**  
The program is concerned with the mentally handicapped and the physically handicapped.

**PROBLEMS**  
The program is concerned with vocational rehabilitation of Social Security Disability beneficiaries.

## FEDERAL FUNDS

Administrative allocations were \$469,000 in fiscal 1966 ("the program became operational in the last few months of fiscal 1966"), and are estimated at \$15,000,000 in fiscal 1967.

## MATCHING FUNDS

None.

## JURISDICTION

In fiscal 1966, the program operated in thirty-nine States and Puerto Rico.

## COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL

"Over the past several years, more than one-half million persons have applied annually for disability benefits and have been considered for State rehabilitation services. Well over half of those who apply for disability insurance are awarded benefits. The number of disabled workers receiving social security disability benefits reached one million in 1966, and there are also almost an additional 1/4 million persons who have been disabled since childhood and are receiving child disability benefits. This immense caseload contains disabled beneficiaries who are in need of physical restoration training and other rehabilitation services to restore them to employment. Inadequate financial resources has been one of the major factors in limiting the number of disability beneficiaries who are accepted by State agencies and provided rehabilitation services.

"... The program became operational in the last few months of FY 1966. Trust funds are provided for the program, as necessary, up to a maximum of one percent of the disability benefits paid in the previous fiscal year. Funds are distributed to the States by grants without matching requirements and provide for the full range of rehabilitation services to those who are eligible. An estimated \$15 million will be available in FY 1967.

"The professional resources of the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration and the Social Security Administration are utilized and operate in close coordination on the administration of this program. Federal and State forces are being organized for the full implementation of the program."

## PUBLISHED MATERIALS

Target: Rehabilitation - What Professional People Who Work With the Disabled Should Know About the Social Security Disability Program

**VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION: REHABILITATION RESEARCH AND TRAINING CENTERS\***

**PROGRAM TITLE**

**ADMINISTERING AGENCY**

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Vocational Rehabilitation Administration

**MAIN PURPOSE**

To strengthen research and training staffs and to provide much needed clinical research and training with selected patients. Also to establish formal working relationships with voluntary comprehensive rehabilitation centers to demonstrate how university, State, and voluntary rehabilitation agencies can cooperate in advancing rehabilitation.

**ELIGIBILITY**

The program awards grants to educational institutions with comprehensive programs of training and research in the various rehabilitation specialties, affiliated with rehabilitation facilities.

**LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION**

Vocational Rehabilitation Act, Section 4 (68 Stat. 655) as amended by P. L. 89-333 (79 Stat. 1289), 29 USC 34.

**UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES**

Facilities of other agencies or institutions are used. These include, on an optional basis, colleges or universities (public and private), and State or local government agencies.

**NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED**

Ten public, nine private, in fiscal 1966; ten public, eight private, in fiscal 1967.

**TYPE OF TRAINING**

Career or job, community.

**OCCUPATIONS**

The program is directed to aides, nurses, physicians, social workers, teachers, rehabilitation specialists and technicians.

**PROBLEMS**

The program is concerned with mental health and physical health.

**FEDERAL FUNDS**

Appropriations were \$7,575,000 in fiscal 1966 and \$8,575,000 in fiscal 1967.

**MATCHING FUNDS**

No specific matching requirements are set forth. Matching ratios are a matter of administrative determination by the Commissioner on staff recommendations.

**JURISDICTION**

In fiscal 1966, the program operated in fifteen States and the District of Columbia.

## COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL

The agency reports that the Rehabilitation Research and Training Center program has been in operation since 1962. "Each of the designated centers has fulfilled the objective of the program."

With the exception of one grantee noted, "our experience, during the past five years, has clearly indicated that the combination of a training program for professional and sub-professional specialists engaged in the rehabilitation process, and a strong research program, has been a highly productive one."

During fiscal 1966, approximately 5,600 persons from various fields (e.g., directors of agencies for the handicapped, physicians) participated in 104 short-term institutes. The Centers reported developments from nearly 300 research projects concerned with many different phases of rehabilitation.

Continuing education is an important aspect of the program, but the program has other major components, such as research and patient care.

## PUBLISHED MATERIALS

Information Statement Governing Selection of Rehabilitation Research and Training Centers for the Deaf and Instructions for Preparing Application for a Grant in Support of Such Centers

Informational Statement Governing Selection of Rehabilitation Research and Training Centers (Medical) and Instructions for Preparing Application for a Regular or Development Grant in Support of Such Centers

Informational Statement Governing Selection of Regional Rehabilitation Research and Training Centers in Mental Retardation and Instructions for Preparing Application for a Grant in Support of Such Centers

Informational Statement Governing Selection of Regional Rehabilitation Research and Training Centers for Vocational Rehabilitation and Instructions for Preparing Application for a Grant in Support of Such Centers

Rehabilitation Research and Training Centers (September - October 1966)

Research and Training Centers - Directory



**VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION: RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION GRANT PROGRAM\***

**ADMINISTERING AGENCY**

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Vocational Rehabilitation

**MAIN PURPOSE**

The program provides partial support for projects which hold promise of making a substantial contribution to the solution of vocational rehabilitation problems common to all or several States.

**ELIGIBILITY**

State and other public agencies and private non-profit organizations may apply for grants.

**LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION**

Vocational Rehabilitation Act, Section 4 (a) (1).

**UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES**

Facilities of other agencies or institutions are utilized on an optional basis, including colleges or universities (public and private), elementary or secondary schools, State or local government agencies, nongovernment agencies.

**NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED**

One private, in fiscal 1966 and 1967.

**AREAS**

The program's major emphasis is in urban areas, minor emphasis in suburban and rural areas.

**TYPE OF TRAINING**

Personal education (not adult literacy), vocational, technical or subprofessional.

**POPULATION SECTORS**

The program is concerned with elderly persons, mentally handicapped, physically handicapped.

**PROBLEMS**

The program is concerned with crime and delinquency, mental health, physical health.

**FEDERAL FUNDS**

Appropriations were \$1,462,386 in fiscal 1966, \$1,400,000 (estimated) in fiscal 1967.

**MATCHING FUNDS**

The matching ratio is a matter of administrative determination.

**JURISDICTION**

In Fiscal 1966, the program operated in thirty States, the District of Columbia, Virgin Islands.

## COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL

"Under the VRA research and demonstration program, a wide variety of projects are supported to contribute to the theory or practice of vocational rehabilitation... Studies involving the training of handicapped persons are a part of the program and are usually workshops in which new procedures are determined for evaluating the work potential or improving the work adjustment of persons with various types of handicap. A few demonstrations involve training of a specific sort, for example, training of the blind as computer programmers, mobility training of the blind, or training of the mentally retarded in candle making or in bookkeeping functions. Some on-the-job training is given, for example, training of mentally retarded in janitorial duties. Workshop or other training is typically provided by State or private agencies rather than universities, because of the service element in the demonstrations.

"The majority of the current training programs take the form of 'Selected Demonstrations', that is, demonstrations of services based on prototypes derived from pilot research and demonstration projects... These selected demonstrations have been located in as wide a variety of geographic locations as possible with the aim of stimulating communities all over the United States to put into effect the results of research and demonstration projects... It is considered that this program has been very successful, since most of the projects have been continued under full community support.

"Under the 1965 Amendments to the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, new Selected Demonstrations are now initiated and carried on under the State vocational rehabilitation program... It can therefore be expected that research and demonstration training programs will eventually total only about 40% of the present number.

"A few projects provide continuing education for personnel who will be concerned with the handicapped. One currently in operation is for the purpose of training housewives in sub-professional vocational counseling functions in order to enable the rehabilitation counselor to serve a larger number of clients."

## PUBLISHED MATERIALS

Guide for Preparing an Application for Selected Demonstration Project:  
Mobility and Orientation Instruction of Blind People

Guide for Preparing an Application for Selected Demonstration Projects:  
Work Adjustment Center for Disabled Persons with Emotional Problems

Vocational Rehabilitation Research and Demonstration Grant Program

**PROGRAM TITLE**

**VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION: TRAINING GRANT PROGRAM\***

**ADMINISTERING AGENCY**

**U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Vocational Rehabilitation Administration**

**MAIN PURPOSE**

1. To increase the supply of personnel in the professional fields involved in rehabilitation of disabled persons by helping training programs expand and by scholarship assistance to students;
2. To participate with professional associations and educational institutions in their efforts to improve the quality of professional preparation for service;
3. To facilitate better communication and working relationships among the professional fields engaged in serving disabled people;
4. To give personnel now serving disabled individuals a better understanding of rehabilitation philosophy and methods through short-term courses or teaching materials, and provide opportunities for raising their level of knowledge and skill in rehabilitation of the handicapped; and
5. To give professional personnel in various professional fields an awareness of rehabilitation needs, concepts and methods.

**LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION**

**Vocational Rehabilitation Act of 1954, Public Law 565, as amended, Section 4 (a) (1).**

**ELIGIBILITY**

**Applications for grants may be made by State vocational rehabilitation agencies, other public agencies and nonprofit organizations, agencies and educational institutions.**

**UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES**

**Facilities of other agencies or institutions are utilized on an optional basis, including colleges or universities (public or private), other Federal agencies, State or local government agencies, nongovernment agencies.**

**NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED**

**One hundred public and eighty-one private, in fiscal 1966; 105 public and eighty-five private, in fiscal 1967.**

## AREAS

The program is directed to urban, suburban, and rural areas with the same emphasis.

## TYPE OF TRAINING

Career or job training.

## POPULATION SECTORS

The program is concerned with the mentally handicapped and the physically handicapped.

## OCCUPATIONS

The program is directed to aides, nurses, physicians, social workers, all other occupations in the broad field of vocational rehabilitation, and to employees in Federal, State and local governments in these and related classifications.

## PROBLEMS

The program is concerned with in-service training, mental health, physical health, vocational rehabilitation.

## FEDERAL FUNDS

In fiscal 1966, appropriations were \$2,766,000 (\$2,366,000 for short-term training; \$400,000 for in-service training). In fiscal 1967, appropriations were \$3,010,000 (\$2,467,000 for short-term training; \$543,000 for in-service training).

## MATCHING FUNDS

Federal grants may be used to pay only part of the costs of a project; the applicant is required to furnish the remainder. In most instances the applicant's share should be about one-third in the first year and increase progressively in any succeeding year.

## JURISDICTION

In fiscal 1966 the program operated in fifty States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico.

## COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL

"This program functions as an integral part of the State-Federal vocational rehabilitation program. The objectives are being met, but shortages of trained personnel continue to exist.

"During 1966 there were a total of 198 courses for 9,301 trainees and for 1967 it is estimated that there will be 208 courses for 9,600 trainees."

## PUBLISHED MATERIALS

"Medical Traineeship Amounts" (August 26, 1965)

Vocational Rehabilitation Administration Training Grant Program: Description of Program and Procedures for Applying for and Administering Grants

**PROGRAM TITLE**  
**WORK EXPERIENCE AND TRAINING PROGRAM UNDER TITLE V OF THE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT**

**ADMINISTERING AGENCY**  
U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Welfare Administration,  
Bureau of Family Services

**MAIN PURPOSE**  
To pay the costs of experimental, pilot, or demonstration projects in public assistance designed to help unemployed fathers and other needy persons to secure and retain employment or to attain or retain capability for self-support or personal independence.

**ELIGIBILITY**  
Grants are made to State public assistance agencies, which may enter into contracts with other public or non-profit agencies.

**LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION**  
Section 502 of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended, 42 USC 2921-2923, and Section 1115 of the Social Security Act, as amended, 42 USC 1351.

**UTILIZATION OF OTHER FACILITIES**  
Facilities of other agencies or institutions are utilized as needed and as available. These include colleges or universities (public and private), elementary or secondary schools, other Federal agencies, State or local government agencies, non-government agencies.

**NUMBER OF COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES UTILIZED**  
"Details not available at present."

**AREAS**  
Program is directed to urban, suburban, and rural areas with the same emphasis.

**TYPE OF TRAINING**  
Personal education (including adult literacy), vocational, technical or subprofessional.

**POPULATION SECTORS**  
The program is concerned with recipients of public assistance and other members of the poverty population who may be illiterate persons or unemployed.

**PROBLEMS**  
The program is concerned with education, employment, poverty, welfare.

**FEDERAL FUNDS**  
Appropriations were \$112,500,000 in fiscal 1966, \$100,000,000 in fiscal 1967.

## MATCHING FUNDS

Although no matching requirements are specified, it is expected that there will be some local or State contribution to the costs of materials or equipment and on-the-job supervision for construction work involved in projects.

## JURISDICTION

In fiscal 1966, the program operated in forty-nine States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands.

## COMMUNICATION TO NATIONAL COUNCIL

"In the period December 1964-November 1966, about 133,000 persons had taken part in the Work Experience and Training Program ... 22,100 (about 33 percent) immediately found gainful employment upon leaving the project. 3,500 (about 5 percent) left various projects to take training under the Manpower Development and Training Program or other advance vocational instructions. 6,700 trainees completed their training, but did not find jobs immediately upon leaving projects ...

"We believe, therefore, that a conservative estimate of the number of successes - considering employment, completion of training, and going into advance vocational training as measures of success - is about 50 percent.

"Another very important measure of success in the Work Experience Program is the number of trainees increasing their educational achievement. To date, over 50,000 trainees have participated in adult basic education - a necessary first step in equipping the functionally illiterate for the work experience and other training they need to find and keep gainful employment. About 6,400 trainees have benefited from high school equivalency courses -- an important step in helping trainees qualify for jobs in fields such as clerical, sales, sub-professional, technical, or others which require this higher level of educational achievement. Over 14,100 developed new work skills or upgraded existing skills through vocational education.

"Other important measures of success in addition to employment and educational achievement are (1) changes in outlook effecting a future break in the poverty cycle, (2) remedial medical attention, and (3) strengthening of family life mainly as a result of having been in the program. It is estimated that in addition to employment and educational gains, a very high percentage of all Title V participants have been benefited."

## PUBLISHED MATERIALS

Press Reports about the Work Experience Program of the Economic Opportunity Act

Statistical Report on Social Services, Form FS-2069: Quarter Ended September 30, 1965

The Work Experience Program Helps Needy People Get Jobs and Hold Them

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THE PRESIDENT'S NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL ON EXTENSION AND CONTINUING EDUCATION

QUESTIONNAIRE

ON

FEDERALLY SUPPORTED EXTENSION AND CONTINUING EDUCATION PROGRAMS

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*Please return the completed questionnaire as soon as possible, but no later than January 23, 1967.*

DIRECTIONS

1. *Please fill out a separate questionnaire for each program administered by your agency which is within the scope of this questionnaire, i.e., federally supported extension and continuing education programs, including community service programs.*

EXTENSION AND CONTINUING EDUCATION PROGRAMS, INCLUDING COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAMS, as defined here, are certain kinds of federally supported educational programs for adults which continue their education and extend their personal or professional competence.

(In some instances, extension and continuing education programs are referred to as "community service programs," the terms sometimes being used interchangeably. Other community service programs, which are not ordinarily identified also as "extension and continuing education," are included in this questionnaire only to the extent noted on page 3.)

The programs "assist the individual to meet the tasks imposed by the complexities of our society in fulfilling his role in the world of work, as an informed and responsible citizen, and in his individual growth and development."\*

\*Title I, Higher Education Act of 1965, Regulations, 173.1, (c), (3).

The programs may provide personal education, career or job training, or community education. They may be offered by institutions of higher education or by other private or public institutions (private firms, specially constituted agencies, hospitals, public schools, etc.).

- INCLUDED in this definition are the continuing education aspects of any federally supported program, whether or not continuing education is the major purpose of the program. For example, in certain programs the States may have authority to use Federal funds for staff training as well as for other purposes; to the extent that the Federal agency knows that this option is utilized, *the program should be reported in this questionnaire with reference to its continuing education aspects.*
- EXCLUDED from this definition are direct grants (tuition, stipends, other allowances) for undergraduate or graduate study. Although such allowances may be considered "continuing education programs" in another context, they are excluded here.
- EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS include, but are not limited to, formal classes, refresher sessions, lectures, seminars, conferences, workshops, on-the-job training, demonstrations, counseling and correspondence, radio, television, and other innovative programs of instruction and study. The programs may be given at a time or location which facilitates adult attendance; they are not limited to daytime sessions in conventional school locations.
- ADULTS are persons who have completed or interrupted their formal education in elementary or secondary school. They may have attended or even completed academic, professional, or technical programs in colleges, universities or other institutions. Adults may be immigrants or refugees, older than the usual age for public school attendance. ("Adults" include young people in continuing education programs outside the regular public school curriculum, such as Neighborhood Youth Corps or 4-H.)

Adult participation in continuing education may be intended to improve job skills in present employment or develop job skills for new employment. Or, the aim of participation may be development in cultural fields, citizenship, and other non-occupational areas.

- INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION are accredited institutions legally authorized to provide post-secondary education and award a bachelor's degree, or provide a two-year program fully acceptable toward such a degree. Business schools or technical institutions are deemed institutions of higher education if they meet the foregoing requirements with the exception of degree-granting.
- PRIVATE OR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OTHER THAN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION include hospitals, schools, community action centers, business firms, and any other institutions or agencies which offer federally supported extension and continuing education programs.
- EXAMPLES of federally supported extension and continuing education programs are:

- Adult Vocational Training Services provided by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.



- Cooperative Extension Service programs of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.
- Management Training Activities of the Small Business Administration.
- Teacher Institutes provided in the National Defense Education Act.

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAMS (other than the already-defined "extension and continuing education programs, including community service programs") are included in this questionnaire if they are research programs or educational services offered by institutions of higher education.

•EXAMPLES are:

- Cooperative Research Program grants in educational research, to colleges and universities, under Title IV of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.
- Cooperative Agriculture and Forestry Research Programs administered by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, available to State Agriculture Experiment Stations attached to land grant colleges.

2. If tear sheets are enclosed, they refer to programs administered by your agency which seem to be within the scope of this questionnaire. If they are, please include them. *Please report every germane program your agency administers, whether or not a tear sheet is attached for it.* Please describe the program as of the present time; the tear sheet may be a handy reference in some respects, unless it contains some errors or has been superseded. (The tear sheets were culled from listings which were not concerned with exactly the same subject matter as this questionnaire.)
3. Inter-agency programs should be reported by the agency which administers the program, if the program is administered by only one agency. Interagency programs which are jointly administered should be reported by whoever has the joint administrative responsibility.
4. If you have any questions about the questionnaire, or want additional copies, please telephone the U. S. Office of Education. Bill J. Brisco and William R. Wright, at the Division of Adult Education Programs (IDS Code 13, 37692), are at your service.
5. A self-addressed envelope is enclosed, for mailing the completed questionnaire. *Please return it as soon as possible, but no later than January 23, 1967.* Your prompt cooperation will be appreciated.

# QUESTIONNAIRE

## PART I - GENERAL INFORMATION

Name and title of person completing this form	Program title (Use statutory designation, and also administrative designation if it is different.)
Office address	
Telephone number	
Department	Agency administering the program
Bureau	Division
Branch	Section

## PART II - PROGRAM INFORMATION

1. What is the main purpose of the program? (Identify briefly the program's chief aims and methods, and the groups or problems to which it pertains.)
2. Who are eligible to receive the program's benefits? (Identify the groups from whom applications are accepted and, if specified, the program's ultimate beneficiaries. For example: "Applications are accepted only from schools of medicine and affiliated teaching hospitals, for support of programs of continuing education of physicians and other health personnel in treatment of cancer.")

3. What is the legislative authorization for the program? (Include statute name and number, regulation number, other identifying numbers, dates.)

4. In implementing the program, are facilities of other agencies or institutions utilized? ("Facilities" means personnel or physical facilities or other resources.)

Yes  No

If "Yes" is checked, is utilization mandatory or optional? (Check as many boxes as applicable.)

	<u>Must be used</u>	<u>May be used</u>
<i>Colleges or universities:</i>		
Public (e.g., land-grant, State) ..	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Private.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Elementary or secondary schools.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other Federal agencies.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
State or local government agencies..	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nongovernment agencies (e.g., hospitals, private firms).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

5. If colleges or universities are utilized in implementing the program, how many have been drawn upon?

	<u>Number utilized in</u>	
	<u>Fiscal 1966</u>	<u>Fiscal 1967</u>
<i>Colleges or universities:</i>		
Public.....	_____	_____
Private.....	_____	_____

6. Is the program directed to urban, suburban, and rural areas with the same emphasis?

Yes  No  Not applicable

If "No," check as many boxes as applicable:

	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Suburban</u>	<u>Rural</u>
Major emphasis.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Minor emphasis.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Little or no emphasis...	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

7. What type of training is provided by the program? (Check as many boxes as applicable.)

*Personal education:*

*Adult literacy*.....

*Other personal education (such as cultural, homemaking, or any other subjects not specifically concerned with career or job training)*.....

*Career or job training:*

*Professional*.....

*Vocational, technical or subprofessional*.....

*Community (e.g., seminars or conferences for businessmen, community leaders, lay people)*.....

*Not applicable (because program is research or the like)*.....

8. Is the program concerned with particular sectors of the population?

Yes

No

Not applicable

If "Yes," check as many boxes as applicable:

*American Indians*.....

*Physically handicapped*...

*Elderly persons*.....

*Poverty population*.....

*Farmers*.....

*Unemployed*.....

*Illiterate persons*.....

*Veterans*.....

*Mentally handicapped*...

*Women*.....

*Negroes*.....

*Youth*.....

*Others*.....   
*(specify)* \_\_\_\_\_

9. Is the program directed to particular occupations?

Yes

No

Not applicable

If "Yes," check as many boxes as applicable:

*Aide (subprofessional, e.g., health or teaching aide)*.....

*Homemaker*.....

*Government employee (any or all jobs):*

*Migrant worker*.....

*Federal*.....

*Nurse*.....

*State or local*.....

*Physician*.....

*Social worker*.....

*Teacher*.....

*Others*.....   
*(specify)* \_\_\_\_\_

10. Is the program concerned with particular problems?

Yes

No

If "Yes," check as many boxes as applicable:

- |                      |                          |                      |                          |                          |                          |
|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Air pollution.....   | <input type="checkbox"/> | Housing.....         | <input type="checkbox"/> | Recreation.....          | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Civil rights.....    | <input type="checkbox"/> | In-service training. | <input type="checkbox"/> | Sanitation.....          | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Crime & delinquency. | <input type="checkbox"/> | Land use.....        | <input type="checkbox"/> | Transportation..         | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Education.....       | <input type="checkbox"/> | Mental health.....   | <input type="checkbox"/> | Water resources.         | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Employment.....      | <input type="checkbox"/> | Physical health..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | Welfare.....             | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Homemaking.....      | <input type="checkbox"/> | Poverty.....         | <input type="checkbox"/> |                          |                          |
| Other.....           |                          |                      |                          | <input type="checkbox"/> |                          |
| (specify) _____      |                          |                      |                          |                          |                          |

PART III - FEDERAL FUNDS

11. How much in Federal funds was appropriated for the program, or allocated administratively if specific appropriations do not govern? (If estimates must be made of administrative allocations, include to the extent possible all allocations for the program.)

	<u>Fiscal 1966</u>	<u>Fiscal 1967</u>
Appropriations.....	_____	_____
or		
Administrative allocations.....	_____	_____

12. Are matching funds required for program participation?

Yes

No

If "Yes," identify amount or form of required contribution (percent basis or however stipulated) and whether it comes from State, local government, or other agency or institution.

13. In how many States, and which jurisdictions, did the program operate in fiscal 1966? (Give number of States and identify jurisdictions by name, i.e., District of Columbia, American Samoa, Canal Zone, Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.)

States (number): \_\_\_\_\_

Jurisdictions (names): \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**PART IV - COMMUNICATION TO THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL**

14. To what extent has the program been able to serve the groups to which it is directed and/or deal with the problems it focuses upon?

Please indicate in a separate attached statement for the National Advisory Council, in as brief form as feasible, the extent to which the program is fulfilling its objectives and the extent to which it is coordinated with similar programs administered by other Federal agencies and State agencies.

Include any quantitative data available on program size in terms of participants and staff (e.g., number of students, or number of hours, or number of classes), along with whatever explanatory comments are appropriate.

Include any additional comments or explanations which you may want to offer on your answers in this questionnaire.

*The National Advisory Council will receive with interest any observations which you care to make on the operation of the program and how it can be strengthened.*

**THE LIBRARY OF  
OCT 6 1967  
CONTINUING EDUCATION**

**PLEASE MAIL THE COMPLETED QUESTIONNAIRE**

**NO LATER THAN JANUARY 23, 1967, TO:**

**THE PRESIDENT'S NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL  
ON EXTENSION AND CONTINUING EDUCATION**

**BOX 3000, GRAND CENTRAL STATION**

**NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017**

*A self-addressed envelope is enclosed.*