

62. When the children move into the labour market, they are handicapped further by the fact that there is no vocational school to give training in skilled trades. (This situation has been remedied by the location of a regional vocational school in a nearby town) but there has been no report of the extent to which people from the town stated, or from Fringeville, are taking advantage of the school.

63. The employment picture of Fringeville adults is one of casual and irregular employment in unskilled trades or, at the very best, in semiskilled trades. Townspeople contend that the men really do not want to work at steady jobs because they prefer to take time off to fish, hunt, and pursue their own particular interests. The fact is that Fringeville men make tremendous efforts to secure employment when it is available. They have, however, limited understanding of their own situation, of the nature of steady work, and of many of the implications of working. They are greatly concerned, as are most of the marginal workers in the area, about acquiring stamps for unemployment insurance and in getting the maximum from available relief facilities.

64. The county urgently needs a coordinated welfare program, for it is evident that there are many relief agencies overlapping closely with one another. The general position of the major welfare agency, the County, is to spend as little as possible; indeed officials boast that they spend less than their budget allows.

65. The attitude of the outside community is that Fringeville people are uneducated, underemployed, inclined to avoid regular work, and are morally deficient. The leaders of the town regard the fringe