

as to how many sit on this side of the aisle and listen to these questions and to the profound answers.

Chairman PERKINS. Mr. Ford?

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, I was very happy to hear my colleague's questions about the Job Corps. He put his finger on a very sensitive point that this committee will go into, not with this particular piece of legislation but with another one that is coming along.

I am on the subcommittee that wrote this legislation in the past couple of years, with the chairman. A fight has been developed over there over the concept of the Job Corps which seeks to remove a particular type of fellow from his home environment. I could give you a profile.

We may or may not have a large number of them. I don't have very many of these people in the district I represent, although I have some very poor people.

The surroundings that the poor people live in, in my district, are far superior to most of the areas that the Job Corps recruits come from. I don't suggest it is better to be poor in good surroundings than in bad, but a lot of the pressures that these kids have on them before they come to the Job Corps don't exist in a suburban type area like I represent.

I don't mean to confuse this with the Neighborhood Youth Corps, which is a program for the in-school and out-of-school youth. I thought that is what the gentleman from White Plains was describing as the program he was cooperating with now, the out-of-school Neighborhood Youth Corps. One of the concepts under fire in the Congress is the concept of putting boys in a camp type of arrangement which some of the members of Congress characterize as being semimilitary, though it is a long way from that.

We find a very marked difference in our success with these kids. Quite frankly, as a defender of the Corps I have to admit we have a lot of problems. We find marked difference in our success between the conservation centers, where the boys are closer to the CCC type operation than with some of the urban centers where we have more diversity in the kinds of things we try to teach them.

But the defenders of the Job Corps say that one of the great gains we make even with a boy who drops out is that for a short time he is in a new environment where there is a new set of personal disciplines made available to him. Eating regularly, getting along with a group, and doing all of these things are not possible when he leaves the training area. Do you think that the boy out of the big cities' slums or out of the extreme rural poverty of some of the sections of Appalachia would be reached by a program that was operated in the local school district the same as when it reaches him in the Job Corps?

Mr. BREIT. I had the occasion to visit a Job Corps center in Idaho, which is a conservation type, and I thought the program there was very effective. As a matter of fact, we have six teachers currently working with the Job Corps there. I would think the overall picture would be that it would probably be a better program, such as the conservation program I visited there, if that were continued, although in conjunction with that we are planning to set up in our school system next year a Job Corps center for our own youngsters, not from other communities or other cities.