

In 1961, as Mrs. Green will recall, and again in 1962 and 1963, we were fighting for the principle of residential training in very much the language that Dr. Gottlieb used, to the effect that a certain number of youngsters must be removed from their environment, home or neighborhood or community, in order to respond to training.

There was no dispute as to the objective and basic approach of getting these youngsters out of their environment. We are concerned, however, that the Job Corps is one of the least efficient ways to accomplish this objective. I use the word "efficient" not just in terms of dollars cost. After all, if we have a certain number of dollars available and we take twice as much money to take care of a single youngster as we could in some other approach, then we have deprived another youngster of that opportunity.

It concerns some of us that your statistics which give a good impression overall are somewhat superficial. Apparently, from every statistic we are able to find, only one-quarter of those who are now working, who were in Job Corps, say they are using Job Corps training. One-quarter is a rather troubling statistic.

These are just the ones that are working, to say nothing of those who haven't gotten jobs. Apparently only about half of those who have been exposed to the Job Corps have found jobs.

The best statistics we can find here show that only one out of 10 found a job with direct placement assistance from the Job Corps—one out of 10 of those who are working.

Mr. KELLY. I am sorry, Congressman. I don't know the source of the statistics you are using.

Mr. GOODELL. For some time I tried to get a copy of the Harris survey and a few other surveys. Finally, with great difficulty, I got a copy of them, and it states specifically, right in your Harris survey, that one in 10 found the job they have with direct placement assistance from the Job Corps. Further, it indicates that less than one-quarter of those working say they are using Job Corps training.

It is also in the survey that 41 percent of the total who have been exposed—this 73,000 that you are talking about—41 percent said they were worse off or the same. In addition, 3 percent said they are not sure. Dr. Gottlieb shakes his head. I am quoting from the Harris survey, and I am sure that there may be other surveys, and we want them all in the record.

It is rather appalling to me that a congressional committee, almost 3 years after we launch a war on poverty, must rely for statistics on surveys done by a polling service with reference to youngsters on whom we have spent anywhere from \$6,000 to \$12,000 a year to help them.

Why are we, at this stage, having to rely on surveys taken by a polling organization? This certainly seems to me to indicate a lack of followthrough by OEO, not to mention these statistics about lack of assistance in getting jobs.

Chairman PERKINS. Your time has run out. The witness will answer the question.

Mr. GOTTLIEB. There are several answers. The copies of the Harris surveys are available.

Mr. GOODELL. I know they are now. Many of us tried to secure copies for a number of months before they finally slipped through the guards, I guess.