

Mr. SHRIVER. I understand, but I don't think it is a very important point. That is my point. Fifty percent of the people who graduate from law school never practice law. What difference does it make?

Mr. GOODELL. I think it is extremely important.

Mr. SHRIVER. I understand you do. I was just trying to bring up a point that I thought from an education point of view has some relevance.

Mr. GOODELL. I think it is very important when you put it beside about 12 other very clear statistics as to what has happened to the Job Corps youngsters—the low percentage who are working compared to the amount of money we have spent on them, the fact that actually you have very little increase, if not a loss, of employment as compared to the enrollees when they went in—and so on down the line from the statistics that I have cited.

Let me just clarify one other thing because there was some question this morning.

Chairman PERKINS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GOODELL. Let me say this and then I will yield to the gentleman because I am going to quit and let them go on the VISTA.

I made the statement that only one out of 10 of the Job Corps enrollees found their job with direct placement assistance from the Job Corps. I quote from page 68 of the Harris poll marked confidential at the top. I hope I am not going to get in trouble. It cites this statistic and then at the bottom says:

Observation:

With one in five of the graduates, and one in four of those in centers more than six months, placed through the Job Corps there is clear evidence that follow up and placement has not been as adequate as it might be or at least that it was inadequate in August and September of 1966.

If I had the other polls in complete form we could talk about them, but we will after I have looked them over this weekend.

Finding jobs for the dropouts and discharges who did not complete their training is certainly difficult. The fact remains, however, that these youth received almost no direct placement help from the Job Corps.

Now, this was, as I understand it, the report that you received in January 1967 based upon August 1966 terminations from the Job Corps.

Mr. KELLY. That is right. Let me say this, Congressman. The placement system has radically changed in the last 6 months.

Mr. GOODELL. It has changed radically in the last 6 months after 21½ years of our talking and criticizing and suggesting that you change it because we knew the system you had was not going to work. I refer to the idea of expecting a Job Corps center in California to refer a Job Corps graduate to an employment office across the Nation and have him get a job. Then you finally worked in the idea of regional placement offices and said you would establish small regional offices, which were supposed to be very small according to the original plan, but which are now charged with getting jobs for all these Job Corps enrollees. Now I hear you are going to switch it around and, as I understand it, send enrollees to regional schools.

You are now going to have them stay in their own region. It was our contention first that this should be done—and they are going to have