

57.

Observation: It is clear that the longer a Corpsman stays in the center, the more he will benefit from his experience. Not only is he more likely to finish a course and feel he has received enough training to get a job but also that he now has the ability to face society on his own. Later we will see that this sense of confidence leads this group to the highest rate of current employment.

58.

POST-JOB CORPS EXPERIENCE

59.

Relocation

On leaving the Job Corps, 15 percent said they did not return to the home they had been living in before they joined. Currently, of the total group, 31 percent are not at their pre-Job Corps home:

60.

RELOCATION

	Returned To Same Home (Base: Total) %	Where Living Now (Base: Total)			
		Pre-Job Corps Home %	Same Neighbor- hood %	Different Neighbor- hood Same Town %	Different Town, City Rural Area %
Total	85	69	11	11	9
Graduates	84	67	8	15	10
Dropouts	86	71	12	9	8
Discharges	87	67	16	10	7
Sex					
Men	86	70	11	11	8
Women	79	65	12	16	7
Race					
Negro	88	75	11	9	5
White	82	59	13	14	14
Age					
Under 18	90	77	9	9	5
18-19	85	68	13	11	8
20 and over	83	66	10	12	12
Length of Time in Job Corps					
Less than 3 months	90	77	9	9	5
3-6 months	85	68	12	9	11
More than 6 months	80	62	10	17	11
Region					
North	80	65	15	12	8
North Central	84	68	11	9	13
South	89	74	9	11	6
West	77	55	15	13	17
Size of Place					
Large Metro	92	77	9	10	4
Small Metro	85	69	12	13	6
Non-Metro	83	66	11	8	15

61.

There is little difference between graduates, dropouts and discharges on relocation. Women moved more than men and whites more than Negroes. The older the Corpsman is and the longer he stayed in the Job Corps, the more likely he is to have relocated.

Regionally, the West had the highest percentage who moved, the South the lowest. Corpsmen in non-metropolitan areas tended to relocate more than Corpsmen from urban areas.

Almost one in ten indicated they had moved to a different city, town or rural area. This type of move was highest for those living in non-metropolitan areas.

The main reason the Corpsmen moved was to be with relatives:

WHY MOVED FROM PRE-JOB CORPS HOME

(Base: Not at pre-Job Corps home = 31%)

	<u>Total</u> %	<u>Graduates</u> %	<u>Dropouts</u> %	<u>Discharges</u> %
To be with relatives, wife	28	24	33	23
To be on my own	19	16	20	27
Moved to better house	16	20	13	23
Got married	11	12	11	4
Easier to get to work	10	16	7	4
Stayed with relative looking for job	8	11	6	4
Moved to cheaper place	4	4	4	4
Other	4	1	7	15

62.

The graduates are more likely to have moved because it was easier to get to work or they were looking for a job while staying with relatives than either dropouts or discharges.

Job Corps Contacts Since Leaving the Center

Four in ten of the Corpsmen have kept in touch with someone they knew in the center:

KEPT IN TOUCH WITH ANYONE

FROM CENTER

Kept in Touch (Base: Total)	Yes %	With Whom (Base: Kept in touch = 40%)	Total %
Total	40	Other Corpsmen	81
Graduates	56	Resident worker or cadre supervisor	14
Grad-Negro	63	Teacher	12
Grad-White	46	Vocational or work supervisor	7
Dropouts	35	Other	10
Dropout-Negro	40		
Dropout-White	29		
Discharges	23		
Sex/Type of Center			
Men	36		
Urban-male	39		
Conservation-male	35		
Women	82		
Race			
Negro	44		
White	33		
Age			
Under 18	23		
18-19	44		
20 and over	46		
Length of Time in Job Corps			
Less than 3 months	21		
3-6 months	42		
More than 6 months	61		

Note: Figures add to more than 100% because some respondents gave more than one answer.

63.

Graduates are more likely to have kept in touch than dropouts or discharges. Negroes have maintained more contacts than whites. A surprisingly high 82 percent of women say they have kept in touch with someone from the center. The longer someone was in the Job Corps the more likely he is to have maintained contact.

In the great majority of cases the contact has been with another Corpsman.

Readjustment Allowance

Just under one third of the August 1966 terminations said they had not received their readjustment allowance:

WHAT DID WITH READJUSTMENT ALLOWANCE *

(Base: Total)

	Total %	Graduates %	Dropouts %	Discharges %
Not yet received it	32	13	41	38
Spent on myself	30	39	25	26
Gave it to parents	19	22	17	17
Put in bank	12	20	9	7
Bought a car	6	14	2	3
Other	6	3	8	3
Not sure	3	1	2	8

* Note: Figures add to more than 100% as some respondents gave more than one answer.

. 64.

Most of the graduates, however have received their money. Even though a list of possible ways of using the readjustment allowance was read to each respondent, the largest percentage of each group volunteered that "they spent it on themselves".

What Did Immediately After Job Corps

Sixty percent of the Corpsmen found a job immediately after leaving the Job Corps:

80-084 0282

WHAT DID IMMEDIATELY AFTER JOB CORPS

(Base: Total)

	Current Status			Other %
	Working %	In school %	Unemployed %	
Total	60	11	27	4
Graduates	59	12	26	4
Grad-Negro	60	10	28	3
Grad-White	56	15	25	6
Grad-Urban	57	12	24	6
Grad-Conservation	62	14	23	2
Dropouts	61	10	27	4
Dropout-Negro	66	9	25	3
Dropout-White	59	12	28	4
Dropout-Urban	67	12	21	5
Dropout-Conservation	59	8	33	2
Discharges	51	9	36	7
Current Status				
Working	67	8	24	2
In school	41	48	17	2
Unemployed	54	8	34	5
Sex				
Men	61	11	26	4
Women	43	9	40	9
Race				
Negro	62	10	27	3
White	57	12	28	5
Length of Time in Job Corps				
Less than 3 months	59	13	27	4
3-6 months	61	11	25	6
More than 6 months	60	7	32	3
Age				
Under 18	48	22	28	4
18-19	62	10	26	4
20 or over	65	4	28	4

*Note: Approximately 2 percent were both working and in school.

66.

There is little difference in immediate post-Job Corps employment between the graduates and the dropouts. The discharges lag behind the other two groups. More men than women found a job right after leaving the center. While age is a significant factor with the younger Corpsman more likely to be in school and the older Corpsman more likely to be working, the combined total of those working or in school (or both) does not vary by age.

Over half of those now unemployed said they had a job immediately after leaving the Job Corps.

Of the 11 percent who went to school right after leaving the center, over half (55 percent) report they are still in school.

Among those working, the median hourly rate showed an increase of \$.15 over the pre-Job Corps rate:

HOURLY RATE IMMEDIATELY AFTER

LEAVING JOB CORPS

(Base: Working right after leaving Job = 60%)

	<u>Total</u> %	<u>Graduate</u> %	<u>Dropouts</u> %	<u>Discharges</u> %
1.00	10	6	11	17
1.00 - 1.25	33	34	33	36
1.26 - 1.50	26	24	29	19
1.51 - 1.75	12	11	11	10
1.76 - 2.00	7	10	7	2
2.01 - 2.25	6	6	5	10
Over 2.25	6	9	4	6
Median	\$1.32	\$1.35	\$1.30	\$1.23
Change from pre-Job Corps	\$.15	\$.21	\$.11	\$.08

The graduates moved ahead of the dropouts. Their median pay rate increased by \$.21 compared with \$.11 for the dropouts and \$.08 for the discharges.

Only one in ten of those working said they found their job with direct placement assistance from the Job Corps:

HOW FOUND JOB RIGHT AFTER JOB CORPS

(Base: Working right after leaving Job Corps = 60%)

	Through Job Corps %	On my own %	State employment %	Other %
Total	10	34	16	40
Graduates	21	25	22	32
Dropouts	4	40	13	43
Discharges	4	27	14	55
Sex				
Men	9	34	16	41
Women	20	25	15	40
Length of Time in Job Corps				
Less than 3 months	4	39	11	46
3-6 months	5	35	18	42
More than 6 months	26	25	18	31

Graduates received much more placement help from the Job Corps than dropouts or discharges. Women received more help than men. Unless the Corpsman was in the Job Corps for more than six months he received almost no placement help.

Observation: With only 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).

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.

Number of Jobs Since Leaving the Job Corps

Only one in ten has not worked at all since leaving the Job Corps:

NUMBER OF JOBS SINCE LEAVING JOB CORPS

(Base: Total)

	None %	One %	Two %	Three %	Four %	More than four %
Total	10	40	29	13	5	3
Graduates	10	45	29	10	3	2
Dropouts	9	38	27	15	6	5
Discharges	12	39	35	11	3	-
Sex						
Men	10	38	29	14	5	4
Women	15	51	26	2	6	-
Race						
Negro	10	44	29	12	3	2
White	10	36	29	14	6	5
Age						
Under 18	19	31	26	16	3	5
18-19	7	39	30	14	6	4
20 and over	8	46	30	10	5	1
Length of Time in Job Corps						
Less than 3 months	14	36	29	14	4	3
3-6 months	9	41	28	13	6	3
More than 6 months	6	45	33	10	3	3

70.

Half of the Corpsmen have had more than one job. Dropouts have switched jobs more often than graduates or discharges.

Observation: The longer a Corpsman stays in the Job Corps, the more likely he is to have worked since leaving the center and the less likely he is to have changed jobs. Longer exposure to the Job Corps thus leads to higher rate of employment and greater job stability.

Almost one quarter of the Corpsmen were asked to leave a job:

ASK TO LEAVE JOB

(Base: Worked since Job Corps = 90%)

	Asked to leave %
Total	23
Graduates	19
Dropouts	25
Discharges	19

Dropouts have been asked to leave a job more often than graduates or discharges.

Current Status

Overall, the number working or in school has not changed from the period just before entering the Job Corps:

CURRENT STATUS

(Base: Total)

	Working %	In school %	Unemployed %	Other %
Total	57	11	36	1
Graduates	66	9	28	*
Grad-Negro	72	8	24	-
Grad-White	60	10	35	1
Grad-Urban	69	9	28	-
Grad-Conservation	67	9	26	-
Dropouts	52	11	40	2
Dropout-Negro	53	12	41	-
Dropout-White	51	13	42	3
Dropout-Urban	53	13	42	-
Dropout-Conservation	54	10	41	-
Discharges	55	10	37	-
Sex/Type of Center				
Men	57	11	37	*
Urban-Male	58	11	37	-
Conservation-Male	57	11	36	-
Women	51	11	29	13
Race				
Negro	58	9	35	-
White	54	12	39	2
Length of Time in Job Corps				
Less than 3 months	49	14	43	1
3-6 months	56	11	36	1
More than 6 months	69	7	27	1
Region				
North	74	11	23	1
North Central	58	11	37	1
South	57	10	36	1
West	35	17	52	2
Age				
Under 18	44	17	45	-
18-19	60	9	34	1
20 and over	61	8	34	1
Moved				
Same neighborhood	54	9	33	5
Different neighborhood	66	12	31	-
Different city	64	10	28	-
Didn't Move	55	11	38	1

*Note 1: Approximately 5 percent are both working and in school.

*

72.

*Note 2: If the 7 percent of all contacts who are in the military were included, the overall figures would look as follows:

	<u>Total</u> <u>%</u>
Working	53
In school	10
In military	7
Unemployed	34
Other	1

Two thirds of the graduates are now working compared with just over half of the dropouts and discharges. Negro graduates are working significantly more than white graduates. Men are working more than the women. There is little difference between those from urban centers and those from Conservation centers. Older Corpsmen are working more but going to school less than the younger Corpsmen. The longer a Corpsman stayed in the Job Corps the more likely he is to be working.

The following table presents the percentage point change in the number working now and in school now compared with their pre-Job Corps status:

CHANGE IN STATUS

(Base: Total)

	Working now	In school now
	Working before Job Corps %	In school before Job Corps %
Total	-1	+1
Graduates	+5	-
Grad-Negro	+4	-
Grad-White	+9	+1
Grad-Urban	+5	+2
Grad-Conservation	+2	-2
Dropouts	-4	+2
Dropout-Negro	-9	+3
Dropout-White	-	+4
Dropout-Urban	+1	+5
Dropout-Conservation	-10	-
Discharges	-1	-3
Sex/ Type of Center		
Men	-2	+1
Urban-Male	+4	+3
Conservation-Male	-7	-
Women	+13	+1
Race		
Negro	-3	-1
White	+2	+3
Length of Time in Job Corps		
Less than 3 months	-1	+2
3-6 months	-5	+1
More than 6 months	+11	+1
Region		
North	+18	-
North Central	+15	-2
South	-5	+2
West	-18	+4
Age		
Under 18	-	-
18-19	+4	-1
20 and over	-7	+4
Moved		
Same neighborhood	-10	+3
Different neighborhood	+7	+3
Different city	-4	+5
Didn't Move	-1	-

74.

The graduates have gained five points in the percentage employed while the dropouts have slid four points and the discharges slid one point. Relatively then, the graduates have gained nine points over the dropouts.

Women have gained 13 points while men have lost two points. Those in the Job Corps over six months who are now working have increased eleven percentage points while those in under three months who are now working have declined one point.

Regionally, the North had the largest gain in employment, while the West dropped the most (The loss in the West is somewhat offset by an increase in the number going to school).

Relocation presents a mixed picture: those who moved within the same neighborhood or to a different city show a decline in employment, while those who moved to a different neighborhood within the same city show an increase in employment. All of those who moved show a gain in the number now attending school.

Observation: While most of the shifts are not large and, in total, there has been no significant shift, it is clear that the graduates and those in the Job Corps for the longest time have been able to improve their situation while the dropouts and those in for a short period of time have lost ground.

Type of Job

Compared with pre-Job Corps occupations there has been a decline in the number working in service occupations and an increase in clerical work, machine trades and structural work:

TYPE
(Base: Working

	Total	Graduates	Graduates		
			Negro	White	Urban
	%	%	%	%	%
Professional, Technical and Managerial	5	8	9	5	7
Clerical and Sales	8	11	14	8	11
Service	25	26	32	16	19
Farming, Fishery, Forestry and Related work	3	1	-	3	-
Processing	7	8	5	11	5
Machine Trades	10	11	10	13	17
Bench Work	7	6	7	6	6
Structural Work	10	9	7	11	8
Miscellaneous	25	20	16	27	27

75.

OF JOB
now = 57%)

Conservation %	Dropouts				Conservation %	Discharges %	Sex	
	Dropouts %	Negro %	White %	Urban %			Men %	Women %
4	3	5	1	2	4	7	4	26
3	8	9	6	9	3	-	6	48
32	24	24	24	22	24	26	25	26
3	5	4	5	3	9	3	4	-
13	7	4	8	9	4	9	7	-
6	10	4	16	11	9	9	11	-
8	8	8	8	9	6	9	7	-
13	12	13	12	13	12	9	11	-
18	24	29	20	22	29	28	25	-

The next table shows the current occupation of those now working by the job for which they were trained in the Job Corps:

TYPE OF JOB NOW BY JOB CORPS TRAINING
(Base: Working Now = 57%)

	Trained for in Job Corps:						
	Professional Technical %	Clerical Sales %	Service %	Farming Fish %	Machine Trade %	Bench Work %	Structural Work %
Present Occupation							
Professional technical	34	10	3	-	3	-	4
Clerical, sales	15	36	8	8	5	-	3
Service	23	19	38	38	7	28	22
Farming, Fish	-	4	-	3	5	3	4
Processing	8	2	3	8	6	21	11
Machine trades	4	8	13	13	20	14	4
Bench work	4	2	3	8	6	10	11
Structural work	4	-	5	11	10	10	16
Miscellaneous	8	19	27	11	28	14	25

Less than half of those currently employed are working in the occupation grouping they trained for in the Job Corps. Technical, clerical and service groups have the highest proportion in the area trained for.

Using Job Corps Training on Job

Less than one quarter of those working say they are using any Job Corps training on their job:

77.

USING JOB CORPS TRAINING

Using Training (Base: Working now = 57%)		What Using (Base: Working now and using training = 13% of total)	
	Yes %		Total %
Total	23	What learned	
Graduate	35	Repair machines	18
Grad-Negro	39	Typing, adding machine	11
Grad-White	27	Cooking	10
Grad-Urban	36	Meeting others respect for others	10
Grad-Conservation	26	Hospital aide work	10
Dropouts	14	Woodworking	9
Dropout-Negro	13	Welding	6
Dropout-White	17	Learned to drive	6
Dropout-Urban	17	Everything learned helped	5
Dropout-Conservation	13	Reviewed school work	5
Discharges	23	Other	25
Sex/Type of Center			
Men	22		
Urban-male	26		
Conservation-Male	17		
Women	48		
Race			
Negro	25		
White	20		
Length of Time in Job Corps			
Less than 3 months	5		
3-6 months	21		
More than 6 months	42		

78.

Many more graduates than dropouts or discharges are using Job Corps training. Negro graduates and urban center graduates are more likely to have found the training useful than white graduates or conservation center graduates. The two groups who have been most successful are women and Corpsmen who spent over six months in centers, but even with these groups less than half are using Job Corps training. Machine repairs and clerical skills are the items most mentioned as being useful.

How Got Current Job

Only 6 percent of those now working said they got their current job with direct placement help from the Job Corps:

HOW GOT CURRENT JOB
(Base: Working Now = 57%)

	<u>Through Job Corps</u> %	<u>On My Own</u> %	<u>State Employment Agency</u> %	<u>Other</u> %
<u>Total</u>	6	22	18	54
Graduates	9	22	23	46
Dropouts	4	22	14	60
Discharges	4	16	18	62
<u>Sex</u>				
Men	6	23	17	54
Women	9	5	32	54
<u>Length of Time in Job Corps</u>				
Less than 3 months	3	20	12	65
3-6 months	4	24	15	57
More than 6 months	11	20	28	31

79.

Very few used the Job Corps directly (including graduates and those who were in for over six months).

More used the state employment agency to help find their current job than they did for the job found immediately after leaving the Job Corps.

Length of Time on Job -- Number of Raises

The median length of time on the current job is 2.4 months:

NUMBER OF MONTHS ON JOB
(Base: Working Now = 57%)

	Less than 1 month %	1-3 months %	4-6 months %	More than 6 months %	Median %
Total	22	35	37	6	2.4 months
Graduates	22	32	41	5	2.6
Dropouts	20	37	34	9	2.4
Discharges	28	32	38	2	2.1

Graduates have been on the job slightly longer than the dropouts or discharges.

They have also received more raises:

RECEIVED ANY RAISES
(Base: Working Now=57%)

	None %	One %	Two %	Three %	More than Three %
Total	61	28	7	3	1
Graduates	57	30	8	4	1
Dropouts	62	27	8	2	1
Discharges	69	26	3	2	-
<u>Sex/Type of Center</u>					
Men	61	29	7	2	1
Urban-Males	56	32	10	2	*
Conservation-Males	63	26	6	3	2
Women	74	13	9	4	-

Men have received more raises than women and urban center Croppmen more raises than conservation center Corpsmen:

Number of Hours Worked

The number of hours worked per week has shown a slight decline from the pre-Job Corps level:

81.

NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
(Base: Working Now =57%)

	<u>Total</u> %	<u>Graduates</u> %	<u>Dropouts</u> %	<u>Discharges</u> %	<u>Men</u> %	<u>Women</u> %	<u>Negro</u> %	<u>White</u> %
Under 17	7	4	11	3	7	-	5	10
17-29	2	1	3	3	2	-	2	3
25-32	7	5	10	5	6	22	8	7
33-40	53	64	44	46	53	65	55	49
41 or more	31	26	32	43	32	13	30	31
Not sure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median Hours	37.1	37.0	36.7	38.8	37.3	35.5	37.1	36.9
Change	-.5	-.7	-.5	-.2	-.4	+4.8	-	-1.2

Observation: The women, starting from the lowest level, are the only groups who have shown an increase in the number of hours worked.

Hourly Pay Rate

Overall, the median pay rate of those now working is \$1.42 an increase of \$.25 from the pre-Job Corps rate:

HOURLY PAY RATE
(Base: Working now = 57%)

	Under \$1.00 %	\$1.01 \$1.25 %	\$1.26 \$1.50 %	\$1.51 \$1.75 %	\$1.76 \$2.00 %	\$2.01 \$2.25 %	Over \$2.25 %	Median %	Change from Pre-Job Corps %
Total	7	20	33	16	7	7	10	\$1.42	+\$.25
Graduate	4	17	32	20	9	8	10	1.48	+ .34
Grad-Negro	1	22	28	19	12	7	11	1.49	+ .33
Grad-White	10	12	37	22	3	8	8	1.44	+ .33
Grad-Urban	3	13	28	22	9	9	16	1.57	+ .41
Grad-Conservation	6	18	34	20	11	7	4	1.44	+ .30
Dropout	9	21	33	14	6	7	10	1.40	+ .21
Dropout-Negro	9	22	37	17	2	5	8	1.38	+ .20
Dropout-White	9	20	29	12	10	9	11	1.43	+ .26
Dropout-Urban	5	20	32	16	8	7	12	1.45	+ .26
Dropout-Conservation	13	28	35	12	4	6	7	1.35	+ .17
Discharges	7	30	31	14	4	5	9	1.35	+ .20
Sex/Type of Center									
Men	6	20	32	17	8	7	10	1.44	+ .27
Urban	4	16	30	19	8	8	15	1.50	+ .32
Conservation	10	22	35	14	7	6	6	1.38	+ .22
Women	13	30	35	4	-	9	9	1.30	+ .23
Race:									
Negro	5	23	32	17	7	6	10	1.42	+ .25
White	10	18	32	15	7	8	10	1.42	+ .27
Age									
Under 18	12	26	30	18	5	4	5	1.35	+ .25
18 - 19	6	21	34	15	6	8	10	1.42	+ .26
20 and over	6	18	31	16	10	7	12	1.46	+ .25
Length of Time in Job Corps									
Less than 3 months	7	24	33	14	8	5	9	1.39	+ .24
3 - 6 months	8	22	34	16	6	6	8	1.40	+ .23
More than 6 months	5	14	31	17	10	9	14	1.50	+ .36
Region									
North	2	12	31	26	9	7	13	1.55	+ .34
North Central	-	19	17	13	13	15	23	1.77	+ .55
South	11	23	39	14	5	4	4	1.35	+ .23
West	3	27	17	13	7	13	20	1.56	+ .24
Relocation									
Moved-same neighborhood	2	21	24	16	7	18	11	1.55	+ .41
Moved-different neighborhood	2	19	30	15	15	2	17	1.49	+ .33
Moved-different town	11	5	21	15	11	14	23	1.47	+ .15
Didn't move	8	23	35	16	6	5	7	1.44	+ .29

83.

Graduates have had a larger increase in median hourly rate than either dropouts or discharges. Urban center graduates have shown the the largest increase. Generally Corpsmen from urban centers do better than Corpsmen from Conservation centers.

The longer someone stayed in the Job Corps the greater the increase in his hourly rate.

Regionally, Corpsmen in the North Central region had by far the largest increase in pay rate.

Observation: Longer stays in the centers and completion of a training course have clearly helped the graduates. Compared with dropouts and discharges, they are working more, more likely to be using their Job Corps training and, as result have had a larger increase in pay rate.

Chance for Job Advancement

Over half the August 1966 terminations who are now working feel they have a good chance for advancement:

CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT ON JOB

(Base: Working now = 57%)

	Pretty Good %	Sort of Dead End %	Not sure %
Total	54	35	11
Graduate	56	35	9
Dropout	52	37	11
Discharges	58	29	13
Sex/Type of Center			
Men	55	34	11
Urban	60	33	7
Conservation	49	37	14
Women	39	52	9
Race			
Negro	57	33	10
White	50	38	12
Length of Time in Job Corps			
Less than 3 months	50	37	13
3 - 6 months	55	36	9
More than 6 months	56	33	11

Men are more confident of their chances than are women (over half the women say their job is a sort of dead end). Urban center Corpsmen are more optimistic than those from Conservation centers.

Observation: The question on advancement possibilities elicits the hopes of the Corpsman at least as much as it does a rational appraisal of their situation. It is not surprising, then that there is little difference in the responses of the graduates, dropouts and discharges.

85.

In School Now

Of the 11 percent who are back in school, two thirds say they are in high school:

(Base: In school now = 11%)

<u>Type of school *</u>		<u>School grade</u>		<u>How Long to</u>	
			<u>%</u>	<u>Complete school</u>	<u>%</u>
High school	66	8th	3	Less than 1 year	36
Trade school	7	9th	14	1 year	14
College	7	10th	15	2 years	25
Vocational		11th	18	3 years	9
training	19	12th	21	More than 3 years	8
Other	5	Higher 12th	5	Not sure	8
		Not sure	24		

*Figures add up to more than 100% as some respondents gave more than 1 answer.

Half of those back in school expect to finish within one year.

Almost nine in ten (87%) feel that school is now worth while. This compares with less than seven in ten (69%) who felt their earlier schooling was worth while.

Just under half said the Job Corps helped a lot in preparing them to go back to school:

86.

DID JOB CORPS HELP PREPARE YOU FOR SCHOOL

(Base: In school now = 11%)

	<u>Total</u> %	<u>Graduate</u> %	<u>Dropout</u> %	<u>Discharge</u> %
Helped a lot	47	70	41	30
Helped some	24	13	25	40
Didn't make much difference	27	17	30	30
Not sure	2	-	4	-

Observation: While only a small percentage of the August 1966 terminations are back in school, it is obvious that the Job Corps provided an impetus for them to return. This is particularly true of the graduates.

Unemployed Now

Only one fifth of those now unemployed have been out of work since leaving the Job Corps:

WHAT DOING JUST BEFORE UNEMPLOYED

(Base: Unemployed now = 36%)

	<u>Total</u> %	<u>Graduates</u> %	<u>Dropouts</u> %	<u>Discharges</u> %	<u>Men</u> %	<u>Urban</u> %	<u>Conservation</u> %	<u>Women</u> %
In Job Corps	20	25	19	19	19	16	21	38
In school	4	1	5	6	4	3	4	8
Working	74	73	74	72	75	79	73	54
Other	2	1	2	3	2	2	2	-

87.

A higher percentage of currently unemployed graduates than unemployed dropouts or discharges have been out of work since leaving the centers. Almost four in ten of the unemployed women have not worked since the Job Corps.

The median length of time unemployed is 2.2 months:

HOW LONG UNEMPLOYED

(Base: Unemployed now = 36%)

	Total %	Graduate %	Dropout %	Discharges %	In Job Corps		
					Under 3 months %	3 - 6 Months %	Over 6 months %
Less than 1 month	34	35	35	32	30	37	36
1 - 3 months	41	41	39	43	39	41	45
4 - 6 months	18	20	18	17	24	15	13
Over six months	7	4	8	8	7	7	6
Median months	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.0	1.9

The longer the unemployed Corpsman was in the Job Corps, the shorter the period he is likely to have been out of work.

Two thirds of the unemployed are trying to get a job:

WHAT TRYING TO DO NOW

(Base: Unemployed now = 36%)

	Total %	Graduate %	Dropout %	Discharges %	Urban %	Conservation %	Negro %	White %
Get a job	64	68	66	52	67	58	65	66
Get into Armed Forces	7	6	9	3	9	7	4	11
Rejoin the Job Corps	14	18	10	25	7	22	18	9
Get into school	4	1	4	3	7	1	4	3
Other	6	4	7	3	7	4	5	7
Doing nothing	5	3	4	14	3	8	5	4

One in seven is trying to rejoin the Job Corps. The discharges are most interested in rejoining.

Negroes more than whites and conservation center Corpsmen more than urban center Corpsmen are interested in getting back into the Job Corps.

Among those looking for a job only 8 percent are being helped by the Job Corps (graduates - fifteen percent, dropouts - four percent, discharges - six percent).

Observation: It is clear once again that few of these ex-Corpsmen look to the Job Corps for placement help.

Interest in Armed Forces

One quarter of the Corpsmen have tried to join the Armed Forces and of this group 27 percent passed both the physical and mental tests:

89.

TRIED TO ENTER ARMED FORCES

	Tried to Enter Armed Forces (Base: Total)	Passed Physical and Mental Tests (Base: Tried to Enter Armed Forces 25%)
	%	%
Total	25	27
Graduates	28	36
Grad-Negro	21	25
Grad-White	36	42
Grad-Urban	34	49
Grad-Conservation	25	20
Dropouts	23	21
Dropout-Negro	20	11
Dropout-White	27	27
Dropout-Urban	24	30
Dropout-Conservation	27	11
Discharges	25	25
Sex/Type of Center		
Men	26	27
Urban	26	36
Conservation	27	18
Women	2	X
Race		
Negro	21	20
White	30	32
Length of Time in Job Corps		
Less than 3 months	29	22
3-6 months	25	26
More than 6 months	20	35

Graduates have tried to enter the Armed Forces slightly more than dropouts or discharges. More whites than Negroes and more of those in the Job Corps under three months than those in for a longer period of time have tried to join.

90.

Graduates have had more success in passing the physical and mental tests than dropouts or discharges. The urban graduates have had the greatest success.

Sixty-eight percent of the graduates are either 1A or 1Y compared with 44 percent of the dropouts and 58 percent of the discharges.

SELECTIVE SERVICE CLASSIFICATION

(Base: Men =95%)

	<u>Total</u> %	<u>Graduate</u> %	<u>Dropout</u> %	<u>Discharges</u> %
Now				
1A	29	39	24	29
1Y	24	29	20	29
4F	15	11	16	19
Other	8	4	8	9
None	20	14	26	8
Don't know	4	3	6	6

Among those whose draft classification changed since the period before going into the Job Corps, (22%) the classification of graduates has tended to be raised, while for the dropouts, it has declined:

91.

CHANGE IN SELECTIVE SERVICE CLASSIFICATION

(Base: Men =95%)

	<u>Total</u> %		<u>Graduate</u> %		<u>Dropout</u> %		<u>Discharges</u> %	
Did not change	72		69		73		66	
<u>Changed</u>	<u>22</u>		<u>27</u>		<u>20</u>		<u>24</u>	
	<u>Was</u>	<u>Is</u>	<u>Was</u>	<u>Is</u>	<u>Was</u>	<u>Is</u>	<u>Was</u>	<u>Is</u>
IA	9	10	7	16	11	7	9	12
1Y	3	6	6	7	2	5	1	6
4F	2	4	2	1	1	5	3	6
Other	2	1	1	2	3	3	-	2
None	6	-	10	-	3	-	9	-
Don't know	*	1	1	1	*	*	2	-
<u>Not sure</u>	<u>6</u>		<u>4</u>		<u>7</u>		<u>10</u>	

Value of Job Corps Experience

More than half of the August 1966 terminations feel they are better off now than they were before they went into the Job Corps:

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, Survey of the Economic Status of the Nation, 1966, p. 100.

BETTER OFF OR WORSE OFF NOW COMPARED

WITH BEFORE JOB CORPS

(Base: Total)

	Better Off %	Worse Off %	About the Same %	Not Sure %
<u>Total</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>3</u>
Graduates	71	10	19	-
Grad-Negro	71	8	21	-
Grad-White	73	9	18	-
Grad-Urban	77	6	17	-
Grad-Conservation	64	15	21	-
Dropouts	48	19	28	5
Dropout-Negro	45	23	28	4
Dropout-White	51	16	27	6
Dropout-Urban	52	17	26	5
Dropout-Conservation	46	21	27	6
Discharges	49	21	26	4
Sex/Type of Center				
Men	56	16	25	3
Urban-Male	61	13	23	3
Conservation-Male	51	20	25	4
Women	62	13	23	2
Race				
Negro	54	18	26	2
White	58	14	24	4
Age				
Under 18	48	19	27	6
18-19	59	15	23	3
20 and over	57	16	25	2
Length of Time in Job Corps				
Less than 3 months	44	20	31	5
3-6 months	55	17	24	4
More than 6 months	74	9	16	1

93.

Three quarters of the Corpsmen who were in centers for more than six months feel they are now better off compared with less than half of those who were in for less than three months.

Significantly more graduates than dropouts or discharges feel they are now better off.

Observation: There is clear evidence that a successful stay in the Job Corps can improve a youth's chances. The graduates and those in centers over six months have not only improved their employment situation and their pay rate more than the other groups, but they also sense this improvement. Whether these groups will maintain their advantage in the future is a question that, at this point, cannot be answered.

It must also be remembered that the graduates represented only 32 percent of the August 1966 terminations. The other 68 percent have not done as well as the graduates since leaving the Job Corps. If the Job Corps is to be a real success, the completion rate must be significantly increased.

Follow up placement procedures must also be improved. For the value of the training the Corpsmen receive, whether or not they finish a course, is wasted if they cannot find a job in which they can apply what they have learned.

94.

ACTIVITIES AND INVOLVEMENT WITH THE COMMUNITY

Leisure Activities

Each respondent was shown a list of various leisure activities and was asked how often he had participated in each of these activities since leaving the Job Corps. The following table presents the percentage of each group involved in each activity on a regular basis:

96.

ACTIVITIES DO OFTEN
(Base: Total)

	Total	Grad- uates	Drop- outs	Dis- charges	Race		Sex		Age		
					Negro	White	Men	Women	Under 18	18-19	20 and over
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Music:											
Listen to jazz	36	31	38	40	44	24	37	25	34	40	32
Listen to Rock'n Roll	63	62	67	53	67	58	64	61	65	69	54
Listen to folk music	8	5	11	8	3	15	9	2	10	8	8
Listen to classical or semi-classical	9	10	8	8	10	7	8	14	5	10	10
Listen to country or western	12	9	14	12	3	25	12	7	12	13	11
Play musical instrument	11	11	10	10	11	9	11	2	10	13	8
Amusements											
Go to movies	27	28	27	26	29	24	26	34	25	28	26
Go to plays	3	4	3	2	3	4	4	-	1	4	4
Go to concerts	4	4	4	7	6	2	4	7	6	4	4
Visit museum/art gallery	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	1	4
Go to night clubs	11	11	9	13	14	6	11	14	6	11	15
Gamble	5	4	5	9	5	6	5	5	5	8	2
Watch TV	64	64	64	61	62	67	67	63	73	64	64
Go to parties	33	34	35	29	37	29	34	30	32	40	25
Go dancing	31	31	34	23	35	26	31	32	31	35	26
Hang around	20	11	26	22	19	22	21	11	31	19	14
Play chess, checkers, etc.	13	11	16	6	15	10	13	7	13	14	11
Drink beer, liquor	6	4	8	6	7	6	7	-	5	6	8
Read Books											
Comic books	14	10	16	14	14	14	14	16	15	14	13
Mystery, detective	12	10	13	11	10	15	11	14	9	13	11
Novels	8	10	7	4	8	7	8	7	4	8	9
Scientific/technical	8	12	9	-	8	10	8	9	6	9	9
History or biography	10	13	9	8	13	5	11	2	8	12	8
Poetry	5	5	5	5	6	2	5	7	4	3	8

Continued

ACTIVITIES DO OFTEN (con't)
(Base: Total)

	Total	Grad- uates	Drop- outs	Dis- charges	Race		Sex		Age		
					Negro	White	Men	Women	Under 18	18-19	20 and over
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<u>Read Magazines</u>											
Girlie	7	7	8	8	8	6	8	5	6	8	7
Adventure	9	9	9	7	9	9	9	5	8	10	7
News	16	18	17	10	19	13	16	20	10	19	18
Trade	16	17	17	10	14	18	17	-	21	17	11
Intellectual	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	-	1	2	1
Women's	4	4	5	1	5	2	2	30	1	3	7
Movie, record store	8	6	9	13	9	8	8	20	6	11	7
Love story	7	5	8	8	8	5	5	27	2	8	8
<u>Sports</u>											
Play pool	37	27	41	40	40	32	39	9	42	40	27
Play golf	3	3	2	4	3	2	3	-	1	3	4
Go swimming	24	18	28	23	22	29	25	11	31	28	15
Go bowling	13	13	14	10	12	15	13	11	13	15	10
Play team sports	31	29	28	40	40	18	33	5	31	34	27
Go fishing	11	8	14	7	9	6	12	5	17	10	8
<u>Other</u>											
Go out on dates	43	48	42	36	45	40	43	45	37	44	46
Participate in Civil Rights	2	3	2	1	3	1	2	-	1	3	1
Pleasure trips	14	11	16	14	13	15	14	14	13	15	13
Read newspapers	48	54	47	42	52	42	46	66	36	47	58

98.

Listening to Rock'n Roll, watching television, reading newspapers and going out on dates are the major activities of these ex-Corpsmen.

Generally, the graduates, dropouts, and discharges are similar in the frequency of participating in most of the activities. The graduates are somewhat more directed, however, they "just hang around" and "play pool" a good deal less than do the other groups and go out on dates somewhat more. This is also a reflection of the higher age level of the graduates.

Religious Attendance

Each respondent was asked how often he attended church services before entering the Job Corps, during his stay in the Job Corps and since leaving:

Before	During	Since	Never	Often	Never	Often	Never
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

00	14	01	07	11	15	19	23	27	31
05	44	55	06	30	35	39	43	47	51
10	28	58	03	33	38	42	46	50	54
15	16	52	08	32	37	41	45	49	53
20	05	57	02	29	34	36	40	44	48

99.

RELIGIOUS ATTENDANCE

(Base: Total)

	Attendance Before Job Corps			Attendance While at Job Corps			Attendance Now		
	Regu- lar %	Occasion- ally %	Nev- er %	Regu- lar %	Occasion- ally %	Nev- er %	Regu- lar %	Occasion- ally %	Nev- er %
Total	30	55	15	22	37	41	25	43	32
Graduates	31	56	13	28	45	27	28	41	31
Dropouts	30	53	17	18	34	48	24	42	34
Discharges	33	54	13	26	28	46	24	44	32
Sex									
Men	28	56	16	22	37	41	24	42	34
Women	59	36	5	30	36	34	43	41	16
Race									
Negro	31	59	10	24	41	35	26	48	26
White	30	49	21	20	33	47	24	35	41
Type of Center									
Urban	27	56	17	17	40	43	22	44	34
Conservation	31	55	14	27	37	36	26	40	34
Age									
Under 18	26	54	20	15	37	48	19	41	40
18-19	30	58	12	23	36	40	25	46	29
20 and over	34	51	15	26	39	35	29	39	32
Length of Time in Job Corps									
Less than 3 months	28	54	18	11	25	64	23	42	35
3-6 months	31	54	15	26	39	35	26	42	32
More than 6 months	34	55	11	30	49	21	28	43	29

100.

Church attendance declined while in the Job Corps and then rose after the Corpsmen returned home although not to the pre-Job Corps level. Those in the Job Corps less than three months showed by far the greatest decline in religious attendance.

Observation: The change of environment, being away from home, in many cases for the first time, the disruption of familiar patterns all play a part in the decline in attending religious services. But the longer a Corpsman stayed in the more likely he was to adjust to the new routines and, as a result, resume going to church.

Organization Membership

One in ten of the August 1966 terminations belongs to a labor union, trade, or professional organization.

MEMBERSHIP IN LABOR UNION, TRADE OR PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATION

(Base: Total)

	Belong: %
Total:	10
Graduates	12
Dropouts	10
Discharges	9
Current Status	
Working	14
In school	5
Unemployed	7
Age	
Under 18	4
18-19	9
20 and over	16
Region	
North	18
North Central	15
South	5
West	17

101.

There is little difference based on type of termination. More of the Corpsmen currently working are likely to belong to unions or trade organizations than Corpsmen currently in school or unemployed. The regional pattern is probably explained by the fact that the South has a large number of states with "right-to-work" laws.

Membership in Social Organizations

While graduates belong to clubs or social groups more than the dropouts or discharges, size of place provides the clearest distinction.

BELONG TO CLUB OR SOCIAL GROUP

(Base: Total)

	<u>Belong</u> <u>%</u>
Total	12
Graduates	14
Dropouts	12
Discharges	9
Sex/Type of Center	
Men	12
Urban-Male	17
Conservation-Male	7
Women	9
Size of Place	
Large Metro	22
Small Metro	10
Non-Metro	10
Current Status	
Working	13
In school	16
Unemployed	11

Corpsmen living in large metropolitan areas are more likely to belong to a club or social organization than those living in smaller metropolitan or non-metropolitan areas.

Driving

Over eight in ten say they know how to drive and one in five say they own a car:

DRIVING

	Know How (Base: Total) %	Learned in Job Corps (Base: Know how) %	Have License (Base: Total) %	Own Car %
Total	83	14	36	20
Graduates	85	22	45	25
Dropouts	44	9	35	19
Discharges	80	14	22	14
Sex				
Men	86	13	37	20
Women	50	18	16	9
Type of Center				
Urban	90	13	44	25
Conservation	82	16	29	15
Race				
Negro	83	16	29	15
White	85	11	44	26
Age				
Under 18	84	12	22	12
18-19	86	16	39	19
20 or over	79	12	41	27
Length of Time in Job Corps				
Less than 3 months	84	4	35	19
3-6 months	83	15	31	16
More than six months	84	27	47	29
Current Status				
Working	86	15	40	25
In school	81	19	37	15
Unemployed	82	10	28	13

103.

Over one quarter of Corpsmen who were in the Job Corps more than six months and know how to drive learned in the Job Corps.

Car ownership is highest for Corpsmen who were in the Job Corps over six months and those over 20. Graduates have more licenses and own more cars than dropouts or discharges.

In spite of the large percentage who know how to drive, in no group are there as many as half who have a license.

Voting

Of those eligible to vote (20%) less than three in ten are registered.

REGISTERED TO VOTE

(Base: Eligible to vote = 20%)

	Registered %
Total	29
Graduates	24
Dropouts	34
Discharges	35
Sex	
Men	30
Women	23
Race	
Negro	32
White	19

Graduates are registered less than dropouts or discharges . Men are registered more often than women and Negroes more than whites.

Of those registered just under half have actually voted. Obviously, voting is a sparse habit -- a mark of most young people, not simply Job Corpsmen.

Savings

The Corpsmen were asked how much money they save each week:

AMOUNT SAVE EACH WEEK

(Base: Total)

[illegible]

105.

Graduates are saving more than are the dropouts or discharges. Savings also increase with length of time in the Job Corps.

Medical Care

Just under half of the August 1966 terminations have been to see a doctor or dentist since leaving the Job Corps:

MEDICAL CARE

Seen a Doctor or Dentist (Base: Total)		What had done (Base: Seen Doctor or Dentist = 47%)	
	%		%
Total	47	Routine medical checkup	49
Graduates	51	Routine dental checkup	11
Dropouts	46	Got medicine, was sick	14
Discharges	46	Tooth pulled	8
Sex		Tooth filled	5
Men	46	Was in hospital	7
Women	59	Had operation	4
Race		Other	27
Negro	44		
White	53		
Length of Time in Job Corps			
Less than 3 months	44		
3-6 months	45		
More than six months	55		

More women than men and more whites than Negroes have been to a doctor or dentist since leaving the Job Corps.

Over half of those who saw a doctor or dentist received a routine medical or dental checkup.

Contact with Social Agency

Fifteen percent of the Corpsmen have contacted a social agency since leaving the Job Corps:

107.

CONTACT WITH SOCIAL AGENCY

	(Base: Total) Gone to social agency	Agency Went To (Base: Gone to agency = 15%)			
	%	Welfare %	Unem- ployment %	Religious %	Other %
Total	15	18	39	3	40
Graduates	14	15	44	3	38
Dropouts	14	18	36	2	44
Discharges	18	20	36	5	49
Current Status					
Working	11	13	31	-	56
In school	13	17	50	-	33
Unemployed	17	20	50	6	30
Sex					
Men	14	17	40	3	40
Women	25	18	27	-	55
Type of Center					
Urban	15	17	36	5	42
Conservation	11	20	47	-	33
Length of Time in Job Corps					
Less than 3 months	12	24	48	-	28
3-6 months	17	17	32	2	49
More than six months	14	12	46	8	34
Age					
Under 18	16	14	28	-	58
18-19	13	12	42	4	42
20 and over	15	28	39	3	30

108.

Women have gone to a social agency more than have the men. Slightly more discharges than graduates or dropouts contacted an agency.

The unemployment bureau is the agency contacted most often.

Contact With Police

More dropouts and discharges than graduates have had trouble with the police:

109.

TROUBLE WITH POLICE

	(Base: Total)		(Base: Had trouble = 15%)	
	Had trouble	Had Lawyer	Didn't have Lawyer	Didn't need Lawyer
	%	%	%	%
Total	15	31	35	34
Graduates	11	28	36	36
Grad-Negro	8	33	33	34
Grad-White	16	25	38	37
Dropout	17	27	37	36
Discharges	16	56	25	19
Current Status				
Working	14	19	47	34
Sex				
Men	15	30	36	34
Women	8	100	-	-
Type of Center				
Urban	18	32	39	29
Conservation	13	25	34	41
Race				
Negro	12	29	38	33
White	19	30	35	35
Age				
Under 18	23	15	39	46
18-19	14	45	30	25
20 and over	10	25	42	33
Length of Time in Job Corps				
Less than 3 months	19	26	41	33
3-6 months	14	36	34	30
More than six months	11	24	29	47
Region				
North	15	19	38	45
North Central	16	35	35	30
South	12	25	41	34
West	25	48	22	30

The younger Corpsmen have had more trouble with the police than have the older Corpsmen. The longer a youth stayed in the center the less likely he is to have had trouble with the law. Whites have had more trouble than Negroes and men more than women. One in four from the West have had police contact.

Just under one third of those who have had contact with the police since leaving the Job Corps have had a lawyer to help them.

Observation: Compared with the dropouts and discharges the graduates attend religious services more, have higher membership in organizations and clubs, own more cars and are more likely to have seen a doctor or dentist. They have had less trouble with the police.

On balance the graduates have made more positive contacts and less negative contacts with the community than either the dropouts or discharges.

111.

ADDITIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

REGION
(Base: Total)

	<u>Total</u> %	<u>Graduate</u> %	<u>Dropout</u> %	<u>Discharge</u> %
North	14	14	15	12
North Central	19	16	19	13
South	55	59	53	66
West	12	11	13	9

SIZE OF PLACE
(Base: Total)

	<u>Total</u> %	<u>Graduate</u> %	<u>Dropout</u> %	<u>Discharge</u> %
Large metro	14	14	13	11
Small metro	47	47	46	59
Non-metro	39	39	41	30

TYPE OF CENTER
(Base: Total)

	<u>Total</u> %	<u>Graduate</u> %	<u>Dropout</u> %	<u>Discharge</u> %
Urban	50	49	53	34
Conservation	45	43	42	54
Women's	5	8	5	2

AGE
(Base: Total)

	<u>Total</u> %	<u>Graduate</u> %	<u>Dropout</u> %	<u>Discharges</u> %	<u>Men</u> %	<u>Women</u> %
16 years old	4	2	4	5	4	-
17 years old	19	11	24	15	20	6
18 years old	24	23	23	28	23	17
19 years old	21	19	23	19	21	19
20 years old	17	21	14	17	16	29
21 years old	10	15	8	11	10	21
Over 21	5	9	4	5	6	8
Median	18.1	18.7	18.0	18.1	18.1	19.3

ETHNIC						
(Base: Total)						
	White					
	Negro	Total	Puerto Rican	Mexican	Other	Indian
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total	54	45	2	6	37	1
Graduates	55	44	2	5	37	1
Grad-Urban	47	52	4	6	42	1
Grad-Conservation	60	38	-	5	33	2
Dropouts	47	52	2	7	43	2
Dropout-Urban	37	63	-	7	59	1
Dropout-Conservation	60	40	1	7	32	-
Discharges	75	25	-	5	20	-
Sex						
Men	55	45	2	6	37	1
Women	54	44	-	6	38	2
Type of Center						
Urban	45	54	3	6	55	1
Conservation	63	37	1	6	30	-

113.

CURRENT EDUCATION

(Base: Total)

	Total %	Grad- uates %	Drop- out %	Dis- charges %	Men %	Women %	Negro %	White %
Not high school graduate	87	81	91	91	88	73	87	89
Was high school graduate before Job Corps	10	14	8	9	9	27	11	8
Became high school graduate after Job Corps, finished school	1	2	*	-	1	-	1	1
Became high school graduate after Job Corps, passed exam	2	3	1	-	2	-	1	2

MARITAL STATUS

MARITAL STATUS
(Base: Total)

	Total %	Men %	Women %	Under 18 %	18-19 %	20 and over %
Single	91	92	79	97	90	87
Married	8	8	15	3	9	12
Divorced	1	*	6	-	1	1

NUMBER OF CHILDREN
(Base: Married or divorced =9%)

	Total %	Men %	Women %
None	65	65	70
One	21	23	10
Two	9	9	10
Three or more	4	3	10

Note: * Less than 1%

NUMBER OF ROOMS
(Base: Total)

	Total %	Grad- uates %	Drop- out %	Dis- charges %	Negro %	White %	Men %	Women %
One room	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	-
Two rooms	4	5	3	3	4	2	4	4
Three rooms	11	11	11	14	12	10	12	4
Four rooms	22	19	24	22	23	20	22	15
Five rooms	22	25	21	19	23	22	22	15
Six or more	39	37	39	40	36	43	38	62

NUMBER OF PEOPLE LIVE WITH
(Base: Total)

	Live Alone %	1-3 Others %	4-6 Others %	7-9 Others %	10 or More %	Not sure %
Total	4	30	42	18	6	*
Graduates	6	31	42	14	6	1
Dropout	3	31	39	20	7	*
Discharges	5	21	45	22	6	1
Race						
Negro	4	28	40	19	9	*
White	4	31	44	17	3	1
Sex						
Men	4	30	41	19	6	*
Women	2	19	53	11	15	-
Age						
Under 18	1	27	43	22	6	1
18-19	3	28	42	20	6	1
20 and over	7	33	40	13	7	*

115.

WHOM LIVE WITH

(Base: Do not live alone = 96%)

	Mother %	Father %	Spouse %	Children %	Sisters/ Brothers %	Other Relations %	Friends %	Others %
Total	77	54	6	3	74	20	5	5
Graduate	74	55	8	2	72	20	7	4
Dropout	78	55	6	4	73	20	4	5
Discharges	81	52	3	-	79	23	6	7
Race								
Negro	76	48	6	5	76	26	5	7
White	80	62	5	1	72	14	6	3
Sex								
Men	77	55	6	3	73	20	5	5
Women	80	43	7	7	78	26	7	7
Age								
Under 18	85	60	1	2	79	19	3	4
18-19	77	55	7	4	74	19	5	5
20 or over	71	49	10	3	70	23	8	4

ITEMS HAVE IN HOME

(Base: Total)

	Total %	Graduate %	Dropout %	Discharges %	Men %	Women %
Telephone	67	69	65	67	65	86
TV set	95	94	94	96	94	98
Radio	95	93	96	94	95	93
Record Players	78	78	79	73	78	84
Books	88	89	89	83	88	93
Magazines	85	89	83	82	84	98
Art pictures on wall	66	68	64	63	64	80

APPENDIX A

	Pre-Job Corps Occupation								Job Corps				
	Total	Grad- uates	Drop- outs	Dis- charges	Negro	White	Men	Women	Total	Grad- uates	Drop- outs	Dis- charges	Negro
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Miscellaneous Occupations	25	21	24	41	25	25	25	11	12	5	13	15	10
Motor Freight	1	2	1	-	1	2	1	-	*	-	1	-	1
Transportation	2	1	2	5	3	2	2	-	*	*	*	-	-
Packaging and Materials													
Handling	9	6	9	16	10	6	9	6	1	*	-	1	*
Graphic Art	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Logging	*	-	1	-	*	1	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motion Pictures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Laborers	8	8	6	17	8	7	8	-	*	-	*	-	*
Car Wash & Service Station	5	4	5	3	3	7	5	-	1	1	1	-	-
Truck Driver	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	1	*
Post Office	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	-	*
All Other	*	-	*	-	*	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Don't Know	*	-	*	-	-	1	-	5	10	5	11	13	9

116.

(Con't)

Training					Current Occupation									
White	Men	Women	Urban	Conser- vation	Total	Grad- uates	Drop- outs	Dis- charges	Negro	White	Men	Women	Urban	Conser- vation
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<u>11</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>25</u>
<u>1</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
-	*	-	*	-	6	6	6	5	5	8	7	-	7	5
-	-	-	-	-	*	-	*	-	-	1	*	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	*	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*	*	-	-	1	9	8	9	10	10	5	9	-	10	8
1	1	-	1	-	4	2	4	10	4	5	4	-	2	6
*	*	-	*	1	3	4	3	3	4	2	3	-	3	4
*	*	-	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	*	1	1	-	*	1
<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

APPENDIX A

[illegible]

117.

(con't)

Training					Current Occupation									
White	Men	Women	Urban	Conser- vation	Total	Grad- uates	Drop- outs	Dis- charges	Negro	White	Men	Women	Urban	Conser- vation
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>
4	3	-	4	*	3	3	2	2	4	2	2	-	4	3
1	1	-	2	-	2	1	4	-	1	3	2	-	2	2
-	*	-	*	*	2	1	2	3	2	2	2	-	2	1
3	5	-	3	4	*	1	-	4	1	-	1	-	*	1
-	*	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>25</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>
<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
5	8	-	6	7	1	1	*	2	1	1	1	-	1	-
7	7	4	10	4	1	2	*	2	1	2	1	-	1	2
9	10	-	6	15	1	-	2	-	1	1	1	-	1	1
4	4	-	2	6	6	5	8	5	5	6	6	-	6	7
-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	1

APPENDIX A

	Pre-Job Corps Occupation								Job Corps				
	Total	Grad-	Drop-	Dis-	Negro	White	Men	Women	Total	Grad-	Drop-	Dis-	Negro
	%	uate	out	charges	%	%	%	%	%	uate	out	charges	%
Processing Occupations	7	5	9	3	4	10	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metal & Ore Refinery Work	*	-	*	2	-	1	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food & Tobacco Processing	*	-	1	-	*	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper & Textile Processing	3	2	3	-	1	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petroleum Gas and Coal Processing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals, Plastics & Synthetics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber & Paint	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wood Products	2	1	3	1	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leather, Stone & Glass	2	2	2	-	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine Trades Occupations	4	4	4	5	2	5	4	-	24	17	29	23	20
Metal Machining	1	1	1	2	2	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	2
Mechanics & Machine Repairman	2	1	2	2	*	2	2	-	2	*	3	1	1
Motorized Vehicle & Engineering Equip.	1	1	1	1	-	2	1	-	1	1	1	1	1
Marine Mechanic Repairman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	-	-	-
Engine Power Transmission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	13	21	19	14
Business & Commercial Machine Repairman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
Utilities Service Mechanics & Repairman	*	1	*	-	-	1	*	-	1	*	1	1	1
Printing Occupations	*	-	*	-	*	-	*	-	1	1	1	-	1

118.

(con't)

Training					Current Occupation									
White	Men	Women	Urban	Conser-	Total	Grad-	Drop-	Dis-	Negro	White	Men	Women	Urban	Conser-
%	%	%	%	vation	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
-	-	-	-	-	7	8	7	9	5	9	7	-	8	8
-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	2	1	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	*	-	*	-	1	-	1	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	4	2	2	1	-	2	2
-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	*	-	1	-	*	-	*	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	*	-	1	3	-	-	1	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	1	2	1	-	2	1
-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	-	1	2
27	25	2	30	19	10	11	10	9	7	16	11	-	13	8
*	1	-	1	1	3	2	3	5	3	4	3	-	4	3
2	2	-	2	1	6	6	6	3	4	8	5	-	7	2
1	1	-	1	1	*	-	*	-	-	1	*	-	-	1
*	*	-	1	-	*	1	*	1	*	*	1	-	-	1
21	18	-	21	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	2	1	-	1	1
1	1	2	1	*	*	1	*	-	*	1	1	-	1	-

APPENDIX A

	Pre-Job Corps Occupation								Job Corps				
	Total	Grad-	Drop-	Dis-	Negro	White	Men	Women	Total	Grad-	Drop-	Dis-	Negro
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Service Occupations	38	41	36	36	46	30	39	61	10	12	9	8	11
Domestic services	*	1	-	-	1	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
Food & Beverage													
Preparation & services	22	22	20	23	24	19	22	27	6	1	4	6	6
Lodging & Related services	1	2	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbering, Cosmetology & Related services	*	1	*	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	2	-	1
Miscellaneous													
Personal services	2	2	2	-	2	2	1	17	-	-	-	-	-
Apparel & Furnishings services	1	-	2	3	2	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	1
Protective services	*	-	-	-	*	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Building & Related services	12	13	12	10	15	7	12	6	2	2	2	1	3
Farming, Fishery, Forestry & Related Occupations	9	10	10	7	5	15	10	-	9	13	6	8	9
Plant Farming	7	7	9	5	3	12	8	-	*	1	-	-	*
Forestry service	1	2	*	-	1	2	1	-	8	12	6	8	8
Cattle ranch	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	-	1	-	*	-	1

119.

(con't)

Training					Current Occupation										
White	Men	Women	Urban	Conser- vation	Total	Grad- uate	Drop- out	Dis- charges	Negro	White	Men	Women	Urban	Conser- vation	
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
<u>8</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>27</u>	
-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	*	1	
4	7	6	5	5	13	12	13	15	13	11	12	9	12	13	
-	-	-	-	-	*	1	-	2	-	1	1	-	*	1	
2	1	11	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	*	8	1	-	
1	*	2	1	-	2	2	2	-	1	3	2	9	1	2	
-	-	-	-	-	*	-	*	-	-	1	*	-	*	-	
1	2	-	3	2	8	10	7	9	11	4	9	-	7	10	
<u>8</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>	
-	*	-	*	-	3	1	4	2	2	4	3	-	1	5	
8	10	-	4	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	*	-	-	*	*	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	

APPENDIX A

	Pre-Job Corps Occupation								Job Corp Base:						
	Base: Working Before Entering Job Corps = 58%														
	Grad-			Drop-			Dis-		Grad-			Drop-		Dis-	
	Total	uate	out	charges	Negro	White	Men	Women	Total	uate	out	charges	Negro		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%		
Professional, Technical and Managerial Occupations	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>		
Architecture and Engineering	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	1		
Medicine and Health	4	2	2	3	4	1	2	11	4	5	4	1	4		
Education	-	1	2	-	2	1	1	6	*	1	*	-	1		
Art	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	*		
Clerical and Sales Occupations	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>11</u>		
Stenography, Typing, Filing & related work	1	1	1	-	1	1	*	6	4	7	3	1	3		
Computing & account recording	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1		
Material & Production Recording	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	*	-	1		
Information and Message Distribution	*	-	*	-	-	*	*	-	2	7	1	1	2		
Salesman Service	*	1	-	-	-	1	*	-	2	1	2	-	1		
Merchandising	1	2	1	-	*	*	1	5	-	-	-	-	-		
Miscellaneous Clerical	1	1	*	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	2	2		
Business Machines and IBM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	1		

A CONTINUING STUDY OF JOB CORPS TERMINATIONS
WAVE II - INITIAL INTERVIEW WITH TERMINATIONS FROM

August 15, 1966 To December 15, 1966

An Interim Report

May 1967

Prepared by

Louis Harris and Associates, Inc.
1 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York 10020

Index

	<u>Page</u>
Introduction	1
<u>Tables</u>	
Pre Job Corps Status	8
What Doing Just Before Job Corps	9
Type of Job	10
Number of Hours Worked Per Week	11
Full Time or Part Time Job	11
Hourly Rate	12
<u>Terminations</u>	
Length of Stay	13
Type of Termination	15
Post Job Corps Status	16
What Did Immediately After Job Corps	16
Hourly Rate Immediately After Job Corps	17
Number of Jobs Since Leaving the Job Corps	18
What Doing Now	19
Type of Job Now	22
Full Time or Part Time Job Now	24
Number of Hours Now Working	24
Current Hourly Rate	26

INTRODUCTION

In order to evaluate the effectiveness of Job Corps Training, Louis Harris and Associates is conducting a continuing study of Job Corps terminations (graduates, dropouts, discharges). In February and May of 1967 we interviewed ex-Corpsmen who had left centers six months earlier (August and November 1966 respectively). In August 1967 we will interview February 1967 terminations and in November 1967 we will interview May 1967 terminations.

In these initial interviews we will examine: a) the pre-Job Corps work history of each respondent, b) their attitudes toward the Job Corps with particular emphasis on life in the centers and the job training received, c) What each individual did immediately after leaving the Job Corps. Did they get a job, go to school or become unemployed? d) What each individual is doing currently (i.e. six months after leaving the Job Corps), -- working, going to school or unemployed.

Twelve months after the initial interview each respondent will be contacted again to find out what he is doing at that time. Then, twelve months after this second interview we will attempt to contact each respondent for a third time to determine again, at that point, whether he is working, going to school or is unemployed.

This study plan permits us to look at both the short range and the long range impact of the Job Corps, for we will not only be able to look at the status of each individual immediately after leaving the center and six months later but also eighteen months and thirty months after termination.

2.

A full report was prepared in March 1967 for the August 1966 terminations. This report is an interim statement of pre- and post Job Corps status for terminations from October 15, 1966 to December 15, 1966. The normal one month period of November was extended two weeks on either side to provide enough names for sampling purposes.

Upon completion of the fourth wave of initial interviews (November 1967) a full analysis of the four waves will be presented.

In all reports, where pertinent, each table will show the new wave as well as the unweighted sum of the new wave plus previous waves. This combined set with its increasing data base will provide stable and accurate information.

Sample

The Job Corps supplied a list of 4,649 names of terminations for the period October 15, 1966 to December 15, 1966. From this list 900 individuals were to be interviewed. As a result of improved lists and interviewers becoming more adept at finding the individuals, 1,254 interviews were completed.

Names were clustered from the list into geographic sampling areas, accepting as workable any area with a diameter of fifty miles in which there were at least five names. (A larger area or fewer names would have made both the time needed to complete the interviewing and the cost of the interviewing prohibitive.) The criteria selected permitted a clustering of approximately 2,500 names into 207 areas. Into each of these areas one or more trained Harris interviewers was dispatched to find and interview the ex-Corpsmen.

3.

In spite of the large size of each sampling area, the tendency of the areas to cluster around metropolitan centers introduced a slight urban bias to the sample. To eliminate this urban bias attempts were made to interview a number of individuals who were not clustered into the sampling areas. This was accomplished by sending telegrams to 1031 individuals who were not grouped into the geographic areas asking them to call New York collect at which time they were interviewed by phone. Of the 1254 completed interviews 1050 were conducted in person and 204 by telephone.

An additional problem was the need to interview an adequate number who were not at the address supplied by the Job Corps to insure the representativeness of the sample. Of the 1254 interviews, 283 were with individuals who were not living at the indicated address.

The representativeness of this sample is seen in a comparison of the completed interviews with the total list on certain demographic characteristics.

4.

COMPARISON OF SAMPLE AND TOTAL LIST

WAVE II

	Sample (Base = 1254) %	Total List (Base = 4649) %
<u>Region</u>		
North	15	16
North Central	15	17
South	54	53
West	15	14
<u>Sex/Type of Center</u>		
Men	91	92
Urban	49	50
Conservation	42	42
Women	9	8
<u>Type of Termination</u>		
Graduate	35	37
Dropout	50	50
Discharge	15	13

On the important dimensions of region, sex, and type of termination our sample breakdown is close to the breakdown of the total list.

The following table presents a breakdown of our attempted contacts first percentaged on the total list of 4,649 names and then on the total contacts we completed:*

* A "contact" is a completed interview or some information on the individual.

5.

RESULTS OF ATTEMPTED CONTACTS

WAVE II

	Total List (Base = 4649) %	Contacts (Base = 2672) %
<u>Interviewed</u>		
Interviewed at address supplied	21	37
Interviewed at other address	6	11
<u>Not Interviewed</u>		
In military	4	7
Moved or don't know at address	15	26
No such address	2	3
Not at home	6	11
Other not at address	3	5
No information	43	-

Some of the "moved", "no such address", "not at home" groups (as well as the "no information" group) are probably in the military.

Analytic Groups

The definition and size of the analytic sub-groups follows:

Total* (1254 - 2122) - All respondents.

Type of Termination

1. Graduate (435-706) - those who completed a course of training in the Job Corps Center.
 - a) Grad-Negro (261-404) - all Negro graduates
 - b) Grad-white (164 - 277) - all white graduates
 - c) Grad-Urban (288-412) - all male graduates from urban centers
 - d) Grad - Conservation (100-212) - all male graduates from Conservation centers

2. Dropouts (625 - 1097) - those who did not complete a course of training in the Job Corps center but decided to leave.

- a) Dropout-Negro (285-503) - all Negro dropouts
- b) Dropout-white (312-556) - all white dropouts
- c) Dropout-urban (242-473) - all male dropouts from urban centers
- d) Dropout-Conservation (286-470) - all male dropouts from Conservation centers

3. Discharges (194-306) - those who did not complete a course but were asked to leave for medical, disciplinary, or other reasons.

Current Status

1. Working now (719-1199) - those who say they are currently working. This group includes thirty who are also in school from the second wave and 71 from Wave I and II combined.

2. In school now (106-197) - those who say they are currently in school or in some type of vocational training program. This group includes the 30-71 who are also working.

3. Unemployed now (423-729) - those who are currently unemployed.

Sex/Type of Center

- 1. Men (1135-1946) - all male terminations
 - a) Urban (588-988) - all male terminations from urban centers
 - b) Conservation (498-860) - all male terminations from Conservation centers
- 2. Women (118-166) - all female terminations

Race

- 1. Negro (679-1136) - all Negro terminations
- 2. White (532-914) - all white terminations

Age

- 1. Under 18 (350-546) - all terminations under 18 years old
- 2. 18-19 (542-925) - all terminations 18-19 years old
- 3. 20+ (341-621) - all terminations 20 years or older

7.

Length of Time in Job Corps

1. In Job Corps less than 3 months (421-679) - all terminations who were in the Job Corps less than three months.
2. In Job Corps 3-6 months (456-854) - all terminations who were in the Job Corps three-six months.
3. In Job Corps more than six months (366-559) - all terminations who were in the Job Corps more than six months.

Region

1. North (188-411) all terminations from Connecticut, Main, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont.
2. North Central (192-353) all terminations from Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin.
3. South (681-1164) all terminations from Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington D.C., West Virginia.
4. West (193-294) all terminations from Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

Size of Place

1. Large metro (272-391) all respondents living in metropolitan areas with central cities of one million or more.
2. Small metro (684-1096) all respondents living in metropolitan areas with central cities of less than one million.
3. Non-metro (296-631) all respondents living in non-metropolitan areas.

* Note: Because there were some individuals who did not answer certain questions or gave answers other than those used in the sub-group definitions, these groups do not always add exactly to 1254. The first number in the parenthesis is the sample size for this wave (Wave I), the second number in the parenthesis represents the combined total of Wave I and Wave II.

PRE-JOB CORPS STATUS

In past studies the number of Corpsmen working before they entered the Job Corps has been overstated. This has occurred because of the difficulty the respondent had in recalling a point in time, "just before entering the Job Corps", which may be as much as two years past. This period tends to spread in his mind and he may tell us about a job he had one month, six months or even a year before entering the Job Corps.

This problem has been eliminated by designing a series of questions which jogs the respondent's memory and leads him to a clearer recall of that period "just" at the time when he signed up for the Job Corp.

Using this new series we find that less than half of the terminations from the November period were working at the time they entered the Job Corps:

9.

WHAT DOING JUST BEFORE JOINING THE JOB CORPS

(Base: Total)

	Wave II				Wave I & II Combined			
	Working %	In- School %	Un- employed %	Other %	Working %	In- School %	Un- employed %	Other %
Total	44	10	44	2	49	10	40	1
Graduates	47	10	42	1	53	10	36	1
Grad-Negro	52	11	36	1	58	10	32	*
Grad-White	40	9	50	1	45	9	45	1
Grad-Urban	47	8	44	1	52	8	40	*
Grad-Conservation	49	14	35	2	58	12	29	1
Dropouts	41	10	47	2	48	9	41	2
Dropout-Negro	46	12	40	2	53	11	35	1
Dropout-White	37	8	54	1	43	8	48	1
Dropout-Urban	36	8	54	2	44	8	46	2
Dropout-Conservation	48	9	42	1	55	10	34	1
Discharges	46	11	42	1	49	12	38	1
Current Status								
Working	53	7	38	2	58	7	34	1
In school	36	25	37	2	39	25	34	2
Unemployed	33	9	56	2	40	9	50	1
Sex								
Men	47	9	42	2	51	10	38	1
Women	27	15	57	1	30	13	56	1
Race								
Negro	48	12	39	1	54	11	34	1
White	39	8	52	1	44	8	47	1
Length of Time in Job Corps								
Less than 3 months	37	11	50	2	42	11	46	1
3-6 months	44	9	46	1	52	9	38	1
More than 6 months	52	10	36	2	54	9	35	2
Age								
Under 18	39	14	45	2	41	15	43	1
18-19	43	11	45	1	48	10	41	1
20 or over	52	4	42	2	58	4	36	2
Region								
North	49	8	42	1	52	9	38	1
North Central	39	11	48	2	41	12	45	2
South	48	10	41	1	54	9	36	1
West	30	10	57	3	38	11	49	2

10.

Only three in ten in the West were working compared with just about half in the North and South and four in ten in the North Central region. Women again show a significantly lower employment level than the men.

Type Of Job

Over a third of those working at the time they entered the Job Corps had some type of service job:

TYPE OF JOB

(Base: Working before Job Corps = 44%-49%)

	Wave II					Wave I & II Combined				
	Sex		Race			Sex		Race		
	Total	Men	Women	Negro	White	Total	Men	Women	Negro	White
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Professional, technical	2	1	7	1	3	3	2	11	3	2
Clerical, sales	7	6	13	7	7	5	4	13	5	5
Service	35	34	64	41	27	37	36	64	43	28
Farming, fishing	9	9	3	5	14	9	9	2	5	15
Processing	6	6	7	5	6	6	6	4	4	9
Machine trades	2	2	-	2	1	3	3	-	2	3
Be: ch work	5	5	-	5	5	4	4	-	4	3
Structural work	5	5	3	5	5	6	7	2	7	6
Miscellaneous	29	32	3	29	32	27	29	4	27	29

11.

Number of Hours Worked Per Week

NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED PER WEEK

(Base: Working before Job Corps = 44%-49%)

	Wave II					Wave I & II Combined				
	Sex		Race			Sex		Race		
	Total	Men	Women	Negro	White	Total	Men	Women	Negro	White
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Under 17	6	5	13	4	8	6	6	14	5	8
17-24	6	7	3	6	6	5	5	2	5	5
25-32	8	7	13	6	10	7	6	20	6	9
33-40	53	53	49	57	48	51	51	43	55	43
41 or more	27	28	22	27	28	31	32	21	29	35
Median hours	36.5	36.7	35.4	36.8	36.3	37.0	37.2	34.6	36.9	37.2

Full Time or Part Time Job

On this wave (for the first time) we asked whether the job just before the Job Corps was

full or part time:

FULL TIME OR PART TIME JOB

(Base: Working just before entering Job Corps = 44%)

	Sex			Race		Age		
	Total	Men	Women	Negro	White	Under 18	18-19	20 or over
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Full time	74	75	69	82	64	70	72	81
Part time or seasonal	26	25	31	18	36	30	28	19

Hourly Rate

The median pre-Job Corps hourly rate for those working in Wave II was \$1.19 compared to \$1.17 for the first wave:

HOURLY RATE

(Base: Working Before Job Corps 44% - 49%)

	Wave II						Wave I & II	
	Under \$1.00 %	\$1.00 -1.25 %	\$1.26 -1.50 %	\$1.51 -1.75 %	\$1.76 -2.00 %	Over \$2.00 %	Median	Median
Total	18	42	25	7	3	5	\$1.19	\$1.18
Graduates	14	44	23	10	3	5	1.20	1.18
Grad-Negro	9	46	25	12	3	5	1.22	1.20
Grad-White	24	42	21	6	3	4	1.15	1.14
Grad-Urban	11	43	26	10	5	5	1.23	1.20
Grad-Conservation	19	44	21	10	-	6	1.18	1.16
Dropouts	21	41	25	6	3	4	1.18	1.18
Dropout-Negro	22	42	24	5	1	6	1.17	1.17
Dropout-White	19	38	26	7	6	4	1.20	1.18
Dropout-Urban	14	38	34	7	2	5	1.24	1.21
Dropout-Conservation	20	42	20	8	5	5	1.18	1.18
Discharges	14	48	28	2	5	3	1.19	1.18
Sex/Type of Center								
Men	16	43	25	7	4	5	1.20	1.19
Urban	13	42	29	8	4	4	1.22	1.21
Conservation	18	44	22	7	4	5	1.18	1.17
Women	42	39	16	3	-	-	1.05	1.06
Race								
Negro	16	45	25	7	2	5	1.19	1.18
White	20	39	25	6	6	4	1.19	1.17
Age								
Under 18	26	44	23	2	2	3	1.14	1.12
18-19	12	47	28	8	2	3	1.20	1.18
20 and over	17	38	22	9	7	7	1.22	1.22
Length of Time In Job Corps								
Less than 3 months	21	38	30	5	2	4	1.19	1.17
3-6 months	13	47	26	7	2	5	1.20	1.18
More than 6 months	18	43	19	8	6	6	1.19	1.17
Region								
North	3	43	37	10	4	3	1.28	1.25
North Central	15	44	17	14	1	9	1.20	1.21
South	23	44	24	5	2	2	1.15	1.14
West	20	36	23	4	11	6	1.21	1.26

13.

Not only were far fewer women than men working before entering the Job Corps but, among those who were working, their earnings were also significantly lower.

Length of Stay

The median length of time in the Job Corps for the November termination is 4.3 months:

LENGTH OF TIME IN JOB CORPS

(Base: Total)

Wave II										
	Sex/Type of Center					Race		Age		
	Total	Men	Urban	Conser-	Women	Negro	White	Under 18	18-19	20 or over
				vation						
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Less than three months	34	33	24	42	40	28	40	50	30	22
Three - six months	37	37	34	41	41	40	34	40	38	32
More than six months	29	30	42	17	19	32	26	10	32	46
Median months	4.3	4.4	5.3	3.6	3.7	4.7	3.9	3.0	4.6	5.6

Wave I & II Combined										
	Sex/Type of Center					Race		Age		
	Total	Men	Urban	Conser-	Women	Negro	White	Under 18	18-19	20 or over
				vation						
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Less than three months	33	32	26	37	33	28	36	48	31	21
Three - six months	41	42	38	46	40	43	40	44	41	37
More than six months	26	26	36	17	27	27	24	8	28	42
Median months	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.9	3.8	4.5	4.0	3.1	4.4	5.4

Type of Termination

LENGTH OF TIME IN JOB CORPS

(Base: Total)

	Wave I									
	Sex/Type of Center					Race		Age		
	Total	Men	Urban	Conser- vation	Women	Negro	White	Under 18	18-19	20 or over
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Graduate	35	35	49	20	31	38	31	17	36	51
Dropout	50	49	41	57	57	42	58	64	48	38
Discharge	15	16	10	23	12	20	11	19	16	11

Wave I & Wave II Combined

	Sex/Type of Center					Race		Age		
	Total	Men	Urban	Conser- vation	Women	Negro	White	Under 18	18-19	20 or over
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Graduate	33	33	42	25	36	36	30	18	33	48
Dropout	53	52	49	55	54	45	61	66	52	40
Discharge	14	15	9	20	10	19	9	16	15	12

Urban centers have significantly higher proportions of graduates than Conservation centers. Over half of the November terminations 20 years or older graduated compared with 17 percent of those under 18.

POST JOB CORPS STATUS

On this second wave, 53 percent found a job immediately after leaving the Job Corps, an increase of nine percentage points over their pre-Job Corps status:

WHAT DID IMMEDIATELY AFTER JOB CORPS

(Base: Total)

	Wave II				Wave I & II			
	Working %	In School %	Un- employed %	Other %	Working %	In School %	Un- employed %	Other %
Total	53	8	39	1	56	9	34	3
Graduates	56	5	38	2	57	8	33	3
Grad-Negro	53	7	39	4	55	8	35	4
Grad-White	61	3	37	-	59	8	32	2
Grad-Urban	55	4	40	3	56	7	35	4
Grad-Conservation	61	7	31	1	64	11	26	1
Dropouts	52	9	40	1	59	9	34	2
Dropout-Negro	49	9	42	1	56	9	35	2
Dropout-White	54	9	38	1	56	10	34	3
Dropout-Urban	57	10	36	1	62	11	29	3
Dropout-Conservation	54	7	39	*	56	7	37	1
Discharges	53	9	39	1	52	9	38	3
Current Status								
Working	65	4	32	1	65	6	29	2
In school	37	50	22	-	39	49	20	1
Unemployed	41	4	55	1	46	6	46	3
Sex								
Men	55	7	37	1	58	9	33	2
Women	34	10	56	3	37	10	51	4
Race								
Negro	52	8	39	2	56	9	34	3
White	55	7	39	1	56	9	34	3
Length of Time in Job Corps								
Less than 3 months	54	10	37	1	55	11	33	2
3-6 months	52	8	40	2	56	9	33	4
More than 6 months	55	4	41	1	57	5	38	2
Age								
Under 18	50	13	37	2	49	17	34	2
18-19	51	8	42	2	55	9	35	3
20 or over	59	2	38	1	62	3	34	2

17.

Hourly Rate Immediately after Job Corps

Overall, for the first two waves the Corpsmen show a \$.15 increase in hourly rate immediately after the Job Corps compared to their pre-Job Corps rate:

HOURLY RATE IMMEDIATELY AFTER JOB CORPS

(Base: Working right after Job Corps = 53% - 56%)

	<u>Total</u> %	<u>Graduates</u> %	<u>Dropouts</u> %	<u>Discharge</u> %
Less than \$1.00	11	7	13	11
\$1.01 - 1.25	26	23	26	34
\$1.26 - 1.50	28	28	29	31
\$1.51 - 1.75	15	18	16	10
\$1.76 - 2.00	6	7	6	1
\$2.01 - 2.25	5	6	4	4
\$2.26 - 2.50	3	4	2	3
Over \$2.50	6	7	4	6
Wave II Median	\$ 1.37	\$ 1.43	\$ 1.34	\$ 1.29
Change from pre-Job Corps	\$+.18	\$+.23	\$+.16	\$+.10
Wave I & II Median	\$ 1.33	\$ 1.39	\$ 1.32	\$ 1.26
Change from pre-Job Corps	\$+.15	\$+.21	\$+.14	\$+.08

Graduates have a greater rate increase than dropouts or discharges.

Number of Jobs since Leaving the Job Corps

Number of Jobs since Job Corps (Base:Total)														
Wave II							Wave I & II combined							
	None	One	Two	Three	Four	More Than Four	None	One	Two	Three	Four	More than Four		
Total	16	42	25	10	4	3	13	42	27	11	4	3		
Graduates	13	42	31	9	2	3	12	44	30	9	2	3		
Dropouts	17	40	23	11	5	4	14	38	25	13	6	4		
Discharges	17	49	21	8	3	2	15	46	25	10	3	1		
Sex														
Men	14	42	26	10	4	4	12	40	28	12	4	4		
Women	29	52	15	3	-	1	25	51	18	3	2	1		
Race														
Negro	16	46	26	8	2	2	14	45	27	9	3	2		
White	14	39	25	11	5	6	12	38	26	13	6	5		
Age														
Under 18	19	43	22	8	4	4	19	38	24	11	4	4		
18 - 19	15	42	26	10	3	4	12	40	28	12	4	4		
20 +	13	44	26	10	4	3	11	45	28	10	4	2		
Length of Time In Job Corps														
Less than 3	18	41	22	11	4	4	16	39	25	12	4	4		
3 - 6	17	44	23	9	4	3	13	42	26	11	5	3		
Over 6	11	42	31	9	3	4	9	43	32	10	3	3		

Almost nine in ten of all terminations in Wave I and II have had at least one job since leaving the Job Corps.

19.

What Doing Now

In this second wave over two thirds of the graduates are working compared with 54 percent of the dropouts and 55 percent of the discharges:

CURRENT STATUS

	Wave II				Working Now- Working Before Job Corps	In School Now- In School Before Job Corps
	Working %	In- School %	Un- employed %	Other %	%	%
Total	58	9	34	2	+14	-1
Graduates	65	8	27	3	+18	-2
Grad-Negro	66	10	25	3	+24	-1
Grad-White	64	5	29	3	+24	-4
Grad-Urban	64	7	29	3	+17	-1
Grad-Conservation	70	8	20	5	+21	-6
Dropouts	54	9	38	1	+13	-1
Dropout-Negro	51	9	41	1	+ 5	-3
Dropout-White	57	9	37	2	+20	+1
Dropout-Urban	60	10	35	*	+24	+2
Dropout-Conservation	54	8	38	2	+ 6	-1
Discharges	55	9	38	2	+ 9	-2
Sex/Type of Center						
Men	59	8	33	2	+12	-1
Urban	61	8	33	2	+19	-1
Conservation	58	8	33	2	+10	-3
Women	46	12	43	3	+19	-3
Race						
Negro	58	9	33	2	+10	-3
White	59	8	34	2	+20	-
Age						
Under 18	49	13	40	3	+10	-1
18-19	59	8	33	2	+16	-3
20 and over	67	5	29	1	+15	+1
Length of Time in Job Corps						
Less than 3 months	55	10	37	1	+18	-1
3-6 months	54	9	37	3	+10	-
More than 6 months	68	6	26	2	+16	-4
Region						
North	63	7	27	4	+14	-1
North Central	54	10	38	3	+15	-1
South	60	8	33	2	+12	-2
West	49	12	43	1	+19	+2

*Note: Approximately 3% in Wave II are both working and going to school.

21.

CURRENT STATUS

	Wave I & II Combined					
	Working %	In- School %	Un- employed %	Other %	Working Now- Working Before Job Corps %	In School Now- In School Before Job Corps %
Total	58	9	35	2	+ 9	-1
Graduates	65	8	27	2	+12	-2
Grad-Negro	68	9	24	2	+10	-1
Grad-White	62	7	32	3	+17	-2
Grad-Urban	65	8	29	2	+13	-
Grad-Conservation	68	9	23	2	+10	-3
Dropouts	53	10	39	1	+ 5	+1
Dropout-Negro	52	10	41	1	- 1	-1
Dropout-White	54	10	39	2	+11	+2
Dropout-Urban	56	11	38	*	+12	+3
Dropout-Conservation	54	9	39	1	- 1	-1
Discharges	55	10	37	1	+ 6	-2
Sex/Type of Center						
Men	58	9	35	1	+ 7	-1
Urban	60	9	34	1	+13	+1
Conservation	57	9	35	1	+ 2	-2
Women	48	12	39	6	+18	-1
Race						
Negro	58	9	34	1	+ 4	-2
White	57	9	36	2	+13	+1
Age						
Under 18	47	14	42	2	+ 6	-1
18-19	59	9	34	2	+11	-1
20 and over	64	6	31	1	+ 6	+2
Length of Time in Job Corps						
Less than 3 months	52	12	40	1	+10	+1
3-6 months	55	10	37	2	+ 3	+1
More than 6 months	68	6	26	2	+14	-3
Region						
North	67	9	25	3	+15	-
North Central	55	10	37	2	+14	-2
South	59	8	34	1	+ 5	-1
West	45	14	46	1	+ 7	+3

If the 7 percent of all contacts who are in the military are included the overall figures are as follows:

	Wave II	Wave I & II
	<u>%</u>	<u>Combined</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
Working	54	54
In school	8	8
In military	7	7
Unemployed	32	33
Other	2	2

Type Of Job

In the second wave fewer graduates than dropouts or discharges are in service occupations and more are in machine trades and structural work:

23.

TYPE OF JOB

(Base: Now Working = 58%-58%)

Wave II

	Total	Graduates	Dropouts	Discharges	Race		Sex	
					Negro	White	Men	Women
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Professional, technical	5	6	4	6	7	3	3	34
Clerical and Sales	9	8	8	14	9	10	8	20
Service	24	19	24	35	25	20	23	24
Farming, fishing	5	4	7	5	6	5	6	2
Processing	5	6	6	4	5	6	6	-
Machine trades	11	7	8	6	11	11	11	16
Bench work	6	7	5	6	6	7	6	-
Structural	12	15	11	5	14	9	13	-
Miscellaneous	23	18	27	19	17	29	24	4

Wave I & II Combined

	Total	Graduates	Dropouts	Discharges	Race		Sex	
					Negro	White	Men	Women
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Professional, technical	5	7	4	5	7	3	4	31
Clerical and Sales	9	10	8	9	9	9	7	29
Service	24	21	24	31	26	21	24	25
Farming, fishing	5	3	6	5	5	5	5	1
Processing	6	6	6	6	5	7	6	-
Machine trades	11	14	9	9	9	13	11	11
Bench work	6	7	6	7	7	7	7	-
Structural	11	13	12	6	12	10	12	-
Miscellaneous	23	19	25	22	20	25	24	3

24.

In the second wave, one third of the women who are now working are in technical fields, particularly nursing. This compares with 7 percent before the Job Corps.

Full Time or Part Time Job Now

For most of those now working, the job is full time. This is more true of graduates than other types of terminations and more true of men than women:

FULL TIME OR PART TIME JOB

(Base: Now Working = 58%)

	Total %	Graduates %	Dropouts %	Discharges %	Men %	Women %	Less Than 3 months %	Length of Time in Job Corps	
								3-6 months %	More Than 6 months %
Full time	85	89	81	82	86	71	79	83	90
Part time or seasonal	15	11	19	18	14	29	21	17	10

Number of Hours a Week Now Working

The median number of hours of those now working in Wave II is 36.8 compared to 37.1 for the first wave.

25.

NUMBER OF HOURS WORKING

(Base: Working Now = 58% - 58%)

	Wave II							
	Total	Graduates	Dropouts	Discharges	Sex		Race	
					Men	Women	Negro	White
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Under 17	4	1	6	4	3	16	3	3
17 - 24	2	2	3	3	3	-	1	4
25 - 32	10	7	11	15	9	18	10	10
33 - 40	56	65	48	52	55	56	62	49
40 or more	28	25	32	26	30	10	24	34
Median hours	36.8	36.9	37.0	36.3	37.1	34.3	36.6	37.4
Change from pre-Job Corps	+3	+4	+3	-.3	+4	-1.1	-.2	+1.1

	Wave I & II Combined							
	Total	Graduates	Dropouts	Discharges	Sex		Race	
					Men	Women	Negro	White
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Under 17	5	2	8	4	5	11	4	6
17 - 24	2	2	3	3	3	-	1	4
25 - 32	9	6	10	11	8	19	9	9
33 - 40	55	65	47	50	54	59	59	48
40 or more	29	25	32	32	30	11	27	33
Median hours	36.9	36.9	36.9	37.1	37.0	34.7	36.9	37.2
Change from pre-Job Corps	-.1	-.3	-.1	-.3	-.2	+1	-	-

Women are working somewhat less than men but there is generally little difference between the two groups.

Current Hourly Rate

The pattern of Wave I is repeated in Wave II: graduates have a higher median hourly pay rate and a larger increase over the pre-Job Corps earnings than do the dropouts or discharges.

27.

HOURLY PAY RATE

(Base: Working Now = 58%-58%)

	Wave II									Change From Pre-Job Corps
	Under \$1.00 %	\$1.01 -1.25 %	\$1.26 -1.50 %	\$1.51 -1.75 %	\$1.76 -2.00 %	\$2.01 -2.25 %	\$2.26 -2.50 %	Over \$2.50 %	Median	
Total	6	22	35	17	8	4	3	5	\$1.41	\$+.22
Graduates	3	17	33	21	9	5	4	8	1.48	+.28
Grad-Negro	4	14	34	22	10	5	5	6	1.49	+.27
Grad-White	2	21	30	22	8	5	2	10	1.47	+.32
Grad-Urban	3	15	32	21	10	6	6	7	1.50	+.27
Grad-Conservation	2	17	38	21	6	6	-	10	1.45	+.27
Dropouts	8	23	35	15	8	3	2	6	1.39	+.21
Dropout-Negro	6	29	38	11	8	3	1	4	1.35	+.18
Dropout-White	9	20	36	17	8	4	2	4	1.40	+.20
Dropout-Urban	6	16	40	15	11	4	1	7	1.43	+.19
Dropout-Conservation	8	28	33	16	6	3	2	4	1.36	+.18
Discharges	10	30	32	14	3	3	4	4	1.33	+.14
Sex/Type of Center										
Men	6	21	35	17	8	4	3	6	1.41	+.21
Urban	4	17	36	18	10	5	4	6	1.45	+.23
Conservation	7	26	35	17	5	3	2	5	1.37	+.19
Women	14	36	23	17	4	-	-	6	1.25	+.20
Race										
Negro	6	23	34	16	8	4	4	5	1.40	+.21
White	8	20	34	18	7	4	2	7	1.41	+.22
Age										
Under 18	9	31	40	12	2	1	1	4	1.31	+.17
18-19	6	22	33	18	9	5	2	5	1.42	+.22
20 and over	5	14	32	20	10	6	5	8	1.49	+.27
Length of Time in Job Corps										
Less than 3 months	8	27	42	10	5	1	2	5	1.34	+.15
3-6 months	9	23	30	20	7	5	1	5	1.40	+.20
More than 6 months	2	15	32	21	11	6	5	8	1.51	+.32
Region										
North	4	7	28	28	17	6	5	5	1.60	+.32
North Central	3	26	26	16	4	5	5	15	1.45	+.25
South	8	24	38	14	6	4	2	4	1.37	+.22
West	7	23	34	13	8	3	3	9	1.40	+.19

HOURLY PAY RATE

(Base: Working Now = 58%-58%)

	Wave I & II Combined									Change From Pre-Job Corps
	Under \$1.00 %	\$1.01 1.25 %	\$1.26 1.50 %	\$1.51 1.75 %	\$1.76 2.00 %	\$2.01 2.25 %	\$2.26 2.50 %	Over \$2.50 %	Median	
Total	7	21	34	16	8	5	6	3	\$ 1.41	\$+.23
Graduates	4	17	33	27	9	6	6	4	1.48	+.30
Grad-Negro	3	16	32	21	11	6	7	4	1.49	+.29
Grad-White	5	17	33	22	6	6	4	7	1.46	+.32
Grad-Urban	3	14	31	21	9	7	9	6	1.53	+.33
Grad-Conservation	4	18	35	20	9	7	2	5	1.45	+.29
Dropouts	8	23	35	14	7	5	5	3	1.39	+.21
Dropout-Negro	8	25	38	13	5	4	4	3	1.36	+.19
Dropout-White	9	21	33	14	9	6	5	3	1.40	+.22
Dropout-Urban	6	18	36	15	10	5	6	4	1.43	+.22
Dropout-Conservation	10	26	34	14	5	5	4	2	1.35	+.17
Discharges	9	30	32	13	3	4	6	3	1.34	+.16
Sex/Type of Center										
Men	6	21	34	16	8	5	6	4	1.42	+.23
Urban	4	17	34	18	9	6	8	4	1.46	+.25
Conservation	8	25	35	15	6	4	3	4	1.37	+.20
Women	14	34	27	12	3	3	3	4	1.27	+.21
Race										
Negro	5	23	34	16	8	5	6	3	1.41	+.23
White	9	20	33	16	7	6	5	4	1.41	+.24
Age										
Under 18	10	29	37	13	3	2	3	3	1.32	+.20
18-19	6	22	33	16	8	6	6	3	1.42	+.24
20 and over	5	16	32	18	10	6	8	5	1.48	+.26
Length of Time In Job Corps										
Less than 3 months	8	26	38	11	6	3	4	4	1.36	+.19
3-6 months	9	23	32	18	6	5	5	2	1.40	+.22
More than 6 months	3	15	32	20	10	7	8	5	1.50	+.33
Region										
North	3	9	30	27	14	6	8	3	1.57	+.32
North Central	2	22	22	15	8	10	13	8	1.57	+.36
South	9	24	38	14	6	4	3	2	1.36	+.22
West	6	24	30	13	7	6	7	7	1.42	+.16

Mr. KELLY. If I may make one more point, it is interesting to note that about the time that the Louis Harris survey was carried in the papers, there was another survey made by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, and in the U.S. Chamber of Commerce survey, and I must say that even though some of the results we are going to show you here I think the sample was too small to be an accurate survey, nevertheless one of the things that was not pointed out was the fact that on page 24 of the chamber of commerce survey 76 percent formerly unemployed or underemployed youths have been gainfully employed after Job Corps, 87 percent of the enrollees said the training was good to excellent; 86 percent said the program was good to great; 71 percent of the employers rate work habits as satisfactory to excellent; 80 percent of the employers rate training as satisfactory to excellent; 81 rate skills satisfactory to excellent, and the median wages are \$1.51 to \$1.70 per hour.

Mr. GIBBONS. I ask that this chart be included.

Chairman PERKINS. Without objection.

(The chart to be supplied follows:)

THE U.S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE REPORT

A MORE DETAILED LOOK

Page 24: "76% formerly unemployed or underemployed youths have been gainfully employed after Job Corps."

Page 25: 87% of enrollees said the *training* was "good to excellent."

Page 25: 86% said the *program* was "good to great."

Page 30: 71% of the employers rate *work habits* as "satisfactory to excellent."

Page 30. 81% of the employers rate *skills* as "satisfactory to excellent."

Page 31: 80% of employers rate *training* as "satisfactory to excellent."

Page 31: Median wages of those working is from \$1.51 to \$1.70 per hour.

The report does not include those entering military or school.

Mr. GOTTLEB. I think it would be a great mistake to understand that the Job Corps is raiding high schools to get enrollees or that it is taking \$1.75 an hour earners. If we take a high school youngster, it is somebody whose educational ability does not reflect that certificate, somebody who has not been able to function as a satisfactory citizen, somebody who has so many problems that that piece of paper doesn't mean a thing.

As far as our taking those who work at even \$1.75, there may be some youngsters who came close to that on a part-time basis. We looked at the social security earnings of these youngsters and found that the average earnings were \$639 per year and that many of them had not worked more than two and a half quarters a year.

There is very often a discrepancy about how much people say they earn and how much they get, and finally the Job Corps is a voluntary program made especially for those youngsters who want to do something with themselves and who recognize their problem and are looking for an opportunity to become in fact productive and responsible citizens.

Chairman PERKINS. Mr. Goodell.

Mrs. GREEN. Would the gentleman yield?

Mr. GOODELL. Yes.

Mrs. GREEN. I respectfully request that those charts on the Harris survey related to the high school graduates and the records of unemployment be made a part of the record at this point.

Chairman PERKINS. Without objection, so ordered.
(The documents to be supplied follow:)

FULL INTERVIEWS WITH 1161 ENROLLEES WHO HAD NOT COMPLETED A PROGRAM

Pre-Job Corps—Non Completers :

Page 10 : 56% were working, of which 66% full time, 34% part time.

Page 14 :

12% in school.

30% unemployed.

Page 14 : 66% earning between 75¢ and \$1.25 an hour.

Post-Job Corps—Non Completers :

Page 87 :

54% working, of which 83% full time, 17% part time.

10% in school.

5% in military.

32% unemployed, of these 60% looking for work, 18% trying to go school or military, 16% trying to re-join Job Corps.

Page 66 : 60% earnings wages greater than \$1.25 an hour.

Enter Job Corps because they wanted to learn a trade, get an education, out of school, and out of work.

Left due to fights, homesickness, too much discipline, too many Negroes.

Page 67 : "Any contact with Job Corps can improve employment potential."

Chairman PERKINS. Mr. Goodell.

Mr. GOODELL. Mr. Kelly, since you put in chamber of commerce charts, I think the record should make clear, as I recall, that that was a survey of graduates who had completed training in the Job Corps, was it not?

Mr. KELLY. It was a survey on 192 youngsters that had come out of the Job Corps.

Mr. GOODELL. Who had completed training and were graduates?

Mr. KELLY. They had completed a program component, not necessarily gone through an entire program. As a matter of fact, when I say program component, I pointed that out earlier when we were looking at the charts. They would have completed, let's say, the tuneup phase, for example, of the automotive mechanics program.

Mr. GOODELL. They were not people who were discharged or who were terminated prior to completing the phase of their training that they embarked upon. Is that correct?

Mr. KELLY. Well, again, Congressman Goodell, the Job Corps program is a voluntary program.

Mr. GOODELL. I will suspend the question. I don't want to get into an argument of who is a graduate and who isn't a graduate and how long they were in training.

Mr. KELLY. I am not trying to be elusive, Congressman.

Mr. GOODELL. It was my understanding that the survey was based upon names given to the chamber by the Job Corps group of people who had completed training and were graduates. If you wish to define what you mean by graduation, I'll be glad to go into that. We have a great deal of difference here. You often define a graduate, or one completing training, in certain releases that you make, as someone who has been in the Job Corps more than 30 days. I think we ought to get your various categories very clear.

Let me say at the outset, from our viewpoint this year on this side of the aisle, that I think it is a rather happy situation, that so much time is being spent talking about proposals that we are making. This is in considerable contrast to past years.

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.

Mr. KELLY. I didn't see the Harris survey until January because it wasn't delivered until January.

Mr. GOODELL. All right. Since January we tried to get it. I saw it for the first time a month ago. Mrs. Green says she hasn't got it yet.

Chairman PERKINS. The gentleman's time has expired.

Mr. GOODELL. I threw quite a bit at them, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. GOTTLIEB. The Harris surveys have all been in the OEO library for everybody to read since January.

Mr. GOODELL. You say that, but a Congressman can go to your library where there is a single copy and he can sit in your library and he finds that half the things are not available. That they are out somewhere and there is only one copy. If they were available since January, it is unknown to our people who have tried to go there and use them. Proceed.

Mr. GOTTLIEB. I would like to make the second point of why we waited so long to get data and why we went to survey. There are thousands of universities in this country who have been in business over 150 years who could not tell you today what their students are doing, whether they are employed, how much they are earning, whether there is any correlation about how long they stayed in the university and their reading and math ability.

The Job Corps has set up an evaluation system and it hasn't taken us 150 years; in less than 2 years we have an evaluation system that allows us to say something in great detail about every youngster who comes in, what happens to him in the program, and what happens to him 6, 12, and 18 months after. It did take us almost 2 years to implement that system.

Mr. GOODELL. Dr. Gottlieb, if I may interrupt for just a moment, almost any university knows a great deal more about its students when they enter than you know about your enrollees at the time they go into the Job Corps. Almost every university probably has better statistics about what their graduates are doing now.

Mr. BRADEMAS. I am not so much concerned that I get my own time, Mr. Chairman, but there are other members.

Mr. GOODELL. I will explain that the chairman took 12 minutes on the 5-minute rule, and Mrs. Green went beyond 5 minutes.

Mr. BRADEMAS. I have no desire to cut off the gentleman, as I am sure he is very well aware, but there are other members on the committee on his side as well as ours who might like to have 5 minutes.

I hope, Mr. Chairman, you will hold me rigidly to 5 minutes so that our other colleagues will have the opportunity to ask questions. One of the things that has most struck me about your testimony, Mr. Kelly, is the nature of the profile of the Job Corps enrollee as well as the kind of program that you provide that enrollee.

I make this observation and ask you for a comment. The suggestion seems to be made that we can in effect turn the Job Corps type program into a vocational type program. Have you any general comment first, on the difference between a vocational school enrollee and a Job Corps enrollee; and second, on the difference between the kind of a program which is normally provided someone who goes to a vocational school and the kind of program you provide in the Job Corps?

Mr. KELLY. We made just such a comparison, Congressman Brademas, on page 86 of your booklet and Dr. Gottlieb has a comment on that.

Mr. GOTTLIEB. There are several comparisons made comparing Job Corps enrollees, Neighborhood Youth Corps, MDTA, private vocational education, and public vocational education wherever we were able to get data from these other programs to make comparisons. In addition, on page 88 there is a triangle which shows the clientele that are handled by the various programs. In every comparison that we have been able to do it is clear that our youngsters are most deprived from an educational point of view, from a medical point of view, and in terms of the poverty backgrounds they come from. One thing is apparent, that long before we even put our youngsters into vocational training there is so much more that has to be done first. We have youngsters that we cannot enroll in our own vocational training because they can't read a blueprint, don't know what a ruler is and how to handle it. You don't put these people into a vocational training program.

Mr. KELLY. On page 86 you will note that this private vocational education, 84 percent of the youngsters that go into that program have completed high school where only about 10 percent of our youngsters have completed high school that come into the Job Corps. I think that is an important measure.

I was up at Camp Kilmer not long ago and one of the difficulties we were having there is that we had a number of youngsters there that before they could get into the welding program—and they indicated they wanted to be welders—they could not read well enough to read the very elemental welding manual that we had put together and they were discouraged because they had seen other kids with torches and tanks who were cutting metal and they could not understand why they could not do that until basic education was upgraded.

Mr. BRADEMAS. In this committee we are also considering right now vocational education legislation to improve and strengthen the quality of the traditional vocational education in our country because we find that it is not doing an adequate job in terms of meeting job requirements.

I have another question, Mr. Chairman. We have heard a lot of testimony in the past and read newspaper stories about Job Corps enrollees getting into trouble in the various communities where Job Corps centers are located.

I would like to ask if you find this a continuing problem and if you are still receiving widespread complaints?

Mr. KELLY. Let me say, Congressman Brademas, that I was very curious about that when I became Director of the Job Corps and one of the things I did in the late spring was to write a letter to law enforcement officers all over the country that were adjacent to Job Corps centers. I also wrote the same kind of letter to mayors of towns and cities. I also wrote the same kind of a letter to the chambers of commerce that were located in these places and the overwhelming response that I got was that the Job Corps was a good neighbor, that the Job Corps problem incidents with the police were very low. As a matter of fact, I got a number of these letters.

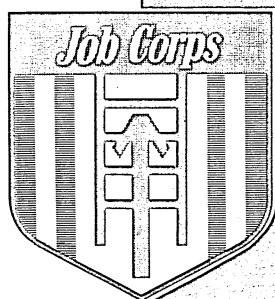
Here, R. A. Miles, the chief of police of Austin, Tex., says: "I might add that I do believe that it is an excellent thing. One of the staff at Camp Perry made the remark they had a 24-percent dropout rate and I pointed out to him that since their group had about a 90-percent dropout rate from school that I believe that instead of looking at the 24-percent dropout rate it should be looked at as a 26-percent retention rate," as a matter of fact rather than reading all of these could I put them in the record as this point.

Mr. BRADEMAS. I ask unanimous consent that that be done.

Chairman PERKINS. Without objection, so ordered.

Mr. KELLY. We will put in the negative letters, too, five generally negative letters.

(The letters to be supplied follow:)



reports...

COMMUNITY
RELATIONS

June, 1967

Office of Economic Opportunity

Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, August 20, 1964

(h) : Job Corps officials shall, whenever possible, stimulate formation of indigenous community activity in areas surrounding Job Corps camps and centers to provide a friendly and adequate reception of enrollees into community life.

(i) : Whenever there is a vacancy in a Job Corps camp or center which an enrollee resides which is an appropriate

The basic policy objectives of Job Corps community relations and public affairs ... are to:

Develop understanding and good will on the part of the support communities towards the Job Corps Center community and its program.

Channel community interest into positive support and assistance by means of more effective and meaningful liaison with community officials and agencies, news media, private groups and their leadership, and individual citizens.

Strengthen the center's basic program for the Corpsmembers' social development and citizenship training by means of complementary programs on and off the center, including whenever possible the integration and coordination of center activities and community life, development of person-to-person exchange, and practice of community service.

(From the Men's and Women's Centers Policy Manual, 1967.)



COMMUNITY RELATIONS

I. Community Relations Councils

- A. Purpose
- B. Number of Councils and Composition
- C. Types of Councils and Legal Status
- D. Minutes of Typical Council Meeting

II. Community Attitudes.. Letters to the Director of Job Corps

- A. 54 Support Program
- B. 17 Previous Apprehension-Now Support
- C. 1 Strong Opposition
- D. 5 Generally Negative but not Opposed
- E. 17 Non-Committal
- F. Supplementary Letters

III. "Salute To Communities Week"

- A. Proposed Activities
- B. Results

IV. Community Service Projects

- A. Nebraska Centennial
- B. Flood Control Assistance
- C. Preservation of Wildlife
- D. Community Clean-Up/ Beautification
- E. Hosting An Xmas Party for Children

OEO Release: "Job Corps Youth, Neighboring Communities
Help Each Other"

V. Finale

I. Community Relations Councils

A. PURPOSE

"... it is vitally necessary that positive center-community relations be maintained; an organized, continuously working partnership must be established between the center and the community at all levels. If planned and carried out with the interests and needs of both in mind, the most effective instrument for this is the Community Relations Council.

"The Council can be an important part of fast, friendly, frank and accurate communications between the center and its support communities. It should act as a sounding-board. It should provide --through the channels and community resources at hand-- worthwhile social, recreational and even educational activities for the Job Corpsmen during their training... And the Corpsmen can, through the council's auspices, participate meaningfully in community affairs, in special events, and in joint projects."

(from the Manual for Job Corps Community Relations, 1966.)

B. NUMBER OF COUNCILS AND COMPOSITION

There are 152 Community Relations and Youth Councils organized, comprised of approximately 2,584 members across the nation.

These members represent the following areas of interest and responsibility:

City Government	Minority Groups
State and County Government	Human Relations Agencies
Education	Legal Profession
Business and Industry	Law Enforcement
Youth	Labor Unions
Anti-Poverty Agencies	Press/News Media
Churches	Women's Organizations
Social/Service Groups	Arts and Letters
Medical Profession	Institutions
Miscellaneous Professions	Job Corps Center Staff
Individual Citizens	Other Federal Agencies

C. TYPES OF COUNCILS AND LEGAL STATUS

Various types of councils are formed, depending upon the local circumstances -- by reason of geography, proximity to other centers, and patterns of trading and recreation for the center. The different types include: between one town and one Job Corps center; between communities which are neighbors to two or more Job Corps centers, and perhaps involving both contractor-operated Urban Centers and the agency-operated Conservation Centers; youth councils; and special councils such as a business/industry or law enforcement support group. Separate youth councils are still in the experimental stage, and their formation continues to depend upon the local needs and upon the expressed desires of the Job Corps center's student government. The centers do, however, generally involve the Corpsmembers -- individually, through the center's student government as such or through other student and interest groups -- in outside youth activities and liaison.

A Community Relations Council is not an official committee appointed by the Office of Economic Opportunity or its agents. Consequently, the Council's activities and decisions can have no binding effect upon the Federal Government, which administers the Job Corps program.

D. MINUTES OF A TYPICAL COUNCIL MEETING

(Attached: Bar Harbor Council meeting, between Acadia Job Corps Center and representatives of communities in the area. Meeting was in 1966.)

BAR HARBOR - JOB CORPS COMMUNITY
RELATIONS COUNCIL MEETING MINUTES

Dear Community Relations Council Member:

Here are the "Minutes" of the May 12th meeting of the Bar Harbor - Job Corps Community Relations Council. Present at the meeting were:

George O. Barker
Leslie C. Brewer
Thomas B. Hyde
Lyman J. Kane
Richard S. Libby
Caswell M. Wood
Hoyt H. Wilcox
Eugene Allen, District Field Supervisor

and one guest:

The proposed development of the Main Street recreation area with Job Corps help has been at least temporarily stopped due to an uncertainty of land ownership, according to Town Manager Cole.

The development of a running track on the federal property adjoining the Main Street recreation area may proceed immediately, according to Superintendent Hyde. Deputy Director for Work Fruin and Mr. Wood will coordinate the necessary arrangements. Job Corps will provide equipment, supervision, planning and labor as needed.

The proposed redevelopment of the grammar school grounds which is a combined effort among the Soil Conservation District, the Town of Bar Harbor, and Job Corps, is slated to get under way on June 8.

Mr. Brewer presented a draft of a letter which can be circulated to all interested townsmen and Job Corpsmen. This letter was developed by Mr. Brewer as a result of his last meeting's suggestion by which all concerned will help the get-acquainted process between townspeople and Job Corps people through the simple expedient of saying hello. Lapel pins and such devices may eventually be used if this campaign gathers sufficient momentum. Job Corps will mimeograph copies of this letter on paper supplied by Mr. Brewer and distribution will be made accompanying bank statements, light bills, etc.

Mr. Wood and Mr. Wilcox are exploring means by which high school youngsters and Job Corpsmen may get better acquainted. This will be started by teams from each group visiting the activities of the other. In other words, 10 or 12 Job Corpsmen spending perhaps half a day in high school sessions and vice versa, with high school volunteers attending Job Corps education and work sessions. It may be possible to develop youth forums in the future. There has been an offer from the high school French Club to Job Corpsmen entertainers who might wish to join the club in presenting its annual variety show on May 23. Corpsmen have accepted and arrangements are being made.

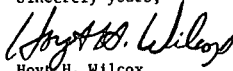
Police Chief Kane mentioned areas of discontent developing in the community which relate to the activities of Corpsmen in the community for recreation purposes during the past weekend. Both Chief Kane and Mr. Wilcox regard these matters very seriously and steps will be taken among Corpsmen which, it is hoped, will lead to improved social relationships. Job Corpsmen will not be permitted inside of the police station which they have inadvertently come to regard as a bus stop building. Mr. Barker was very concerned over the social relationships which developed between Corpsmen and town youngsters at the dance Saturday night. Steps will be taken to orient corpsmen further to the types of social relationships which are acceptable in Bar Harbor.

Mr. Brewer made the excellent suggestion that Job Corps produce and publish a list of key staff members and their functions as an aid in facilitating communications among Town officials and Job Corps officials concerning matters of mutual interest. Job Corps will prepare and distribute such a list in the very near future.

Chief Kane offered to present a program to Job Corpsmen called, "Youth and the Law." This suggestion was heartily welcomed, and Chief Kane will take suitable action.

A concern was expressed by several that some of the town folk may feel that Job Corps staff members feel somewhat aloof and apart. Special sessions will be initiated on the Job Corps staff to help their preventing any such impressions in the future.

Sincerely yours,


Hoyt H. Wilcox
Center Director

Acadia Job Corps Conservation Center
National Park Service (Interior)
Bar Harbor, Maine

Battle Creek Enquirer & News

March 29, 1967

Community-Corps Council Picks Officers, Sets Goals

Gerald M. Cole, agency assistant with Federal Life & Casualty Co., will serve a second term as chairman of the Battle Creek Community Relations Council for the Custer Job Corps Center.

Mr. Cole was re-elected Tuesday at a meeting of the council. Other officers elected were Mrs. Thelma Robinson, first vice chairman; the Rev. Lloyd Stauffer of the Church of the Brethren, second vice chairman, and Mrs. Nathan Cohen, secretary.

Elected to the executive committee were Richard Anthony, executive director of United Community Services; Robert Newby, regional director of the Michigan Civil Rights Commission, Mrs. J. G. McCarthy, Wayne Cox of the Calhoun County AFL-CIO Labor Council; Police Chief Clifford D. Barney; James Willis, administrative assistant to the Battle Creek city manager, and E. J. Traut.

The purpose of the council is to provide recreation, enjoy-



Gerald M.
Cole

ment and fellowship for corpsmen through education and associations with youth in the community.

The council moved to formulate and support a concrete program for participation of Battle Creek youth and corpsmen at the Custer Job Corps base.

The council also voted to cooperate with the youth study committee of United Community Services, and moved to assist the Battle Creek-Job Corps Joint Youth Council.

The Community Relations Council will assist the youth council in a car wash planned from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Saturday, April 8, in the K mart parking lot. The car wash will be sponsored by the council and area high schools.

Council members also moved to assist the youth council in an invitational skating party from 2 to 5 p.m. Sunday, April 16. Fifteen representatives from each of the area high schools will be invited to the party.

II. Community Attitudes

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC
OPPORTUNITY

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

March 8, 1967

Dear

Having recently been appointed Director of Job Corps, I would very much like to know how you, a leader of a community in which a Job Corps Center is located, feels about that Center.

I am, therefore, taking the liberty of asking for your frank and honest appraisal about:

- how it has benefitted your community
- how the young people in the Centers have participated in community affairs
- how they engaged in community projects
- how the Center has proved to be a good neighbor

I would be most grateful for your views. I'm sure they will be invaluable in my goal to improve all phases of the Job Corps program.

May I hear from you soon?

Sincerely,

W. P. Kelly
Director
Job Corps

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. P. Kelly, J

DATE: April 7, 1967

FROM : Bernie R. Diamond, J/C *BRD*

SUBJECT: Current Community Attitude toward Job Corps

On March 8, we sent your letter attached to the Mayor, Chief of Police, leading editor, and the President of the Chamber of Commerce in each of 71 different communities supporting Job Corps Centers.

We included major support communities in close proximity to all Urban Centers and twelve Conservation Centers selected by the agencies as representative communities. Several Centers are supported by more than one community which accounts for the large number of 71.

The four week response period we allocated to the project is up today and we are delighted to report the following results.

Responses were received from one or more representatives in 59 of the 71 communities. Letters were received from communities in the following States:

California	Maine	Oregon
Indiana	Missouri	Tennessee
Iowa	New York	Texas
Illinois	Nebraska	Utah
Kentucky	New Jersey	Washington
Massachusetts	Oklahoma	Wisconsin
Michigan	Ohio	West Virginia

No response has been received to date from the following communities:

Warren, Pa.	Blue Jay CC
Poplar Bluff, Mo.	Poplar Bluff
Toppenish, Wash.	Fort Simcoe
Morton, Wash.	Cispus
Oregon City, Ore.	Timberlake
Lewiston, Maine	Poland Spring WC
Huntington, W. Va.	Huntington
Columbus, Indiana	Atterbury MC
Franklin, Indiana	Atterbury
Pleasanton, Calif.	Parks
New Brunswick, N.J.	Kilmer



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

2.

We have attached copies of all letters received as of this date (94). Others may continue to come in but this group represents a very high percentage of returns and we did not want to hold up this report. The letters are divided into five categories.

Those tabbed (1) express support for the program and total 54.

Those tabbed (2) are letters which indicate apprehension and a negative attitude prior to the establishment of the local Center, but now express support based on actual experience. These total 17. These 17 when added to the 54 tabbed (1) total 71 in support of the program out of the 94 received. The support is expressed because of the way the Centers have assisted the communities with volunteer projects; the attitude of the Corpsmen and staff; the impact on the local economy the Center has made and because both the Job Corps and the citizens of local communities are doing a better job of getting to know one another.

Tab (3) covers the only letter received which expresses strong opposition.

Tab (4) covers a total of five letters which did not state opposition but were generally negative in their comments.

The final group tabbed (5) cover a total of 17 which are either non committal, indicate the addressee is out of town and would answer at a later date, or indicate community is too far from the Center to permit objective answer.

A. Support for program

YOU CAN PUT YOUR CONFIDENCE IN . . .

Guthrie

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE . . . GUTHRIE, OKLAHOMA

March 22, 1967

Mr. W. P. Kelly
Director
Job Corps
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Kelly:

It is only recently that I have been actively working with the Job Corps Center here in Guthrie, but I have followed its progress with great interest since the Center first got underway in May of 1966.

The general attitude of this community towards the Job Corps Center may be summed up in the statement that we feel it is "our" Center. Most Guthrie citizens are proud of the Center, most realize that the city actually owns the property, and most folks cooperate and help in every manner possible.

In reply to your specific questions let me say this: some of the most significant benefits to our community are those that are the most difficult to measure.

For instance, how does one measure the educational and social stimulus afforded our town by the presence of 80 or 90 highly intelligent, well-travelled new residents? We've heard more good, fact-filled speeches in the past six months, in our civic organizations, than we did in the previous six years. And these are Job Corps speakers!

We've never measured it, but most of the town's merchants have felt the impact of Job Corps dollars. The October, November, December, 1966 period was a difficult time, financially, for the businessmen in most small Oklahoma towns. Not so, Guthrie! Here we enjoyed a 20 percent increase in retail sales over the same period a year earlier, and most of us credit this increase to Job Corps staff and to the young Corpswomen who are, by the way, some of the politest and neatest customers we have.

-continued-

STRATEGIC LOCATION . . . QUALITY LABOR . . . ATTRACTIVE INDUSTRIAL SITES
ABUNDANT POWER AND FUEL . . . TOP NOTCH SCHOOLS

The presence of the young women in our town has taught staid old Guthrie something about tolerance, about the right to human dignity that all of our citizens have. These lessons are learned slowly, admittedly, but they are being learned.

Naturally, because the city of Guthrie owns the Job Corps site, we may expect to benefit materially when and if that site is turned back to us. Job Corps and Philco-Ford have both invested considerable sums of money in our site and these are dollars which will accrue to the ultimate benefit of Guthrie citizens. This fact is generally realized throughout the city and, undoubtedly, contributes materially to the strong support of the Center and the Corpswomen by our citizens.

The Guthrie Center staff, intimately aware of the problems of totally integrating 425 energetic young women into a basically staid, almost stodgy, somewhat upper-middle-aged community, has moved very carefully in its attempts to involve the Corpswomen directly in community affairs. The general policy which they seem to be following is to permit the Corpswomen to participate only in carefully selected projects which will win for them the popular support of all citizens. For example, Corpswomen have worked on clean-up teams maintaining the neat appearance of the grounds surrounding the Center, on our local Heart Fund campaign; they have contributed from their meagre incomes to our Cerebral Palsy Drive, and spend many hours per week working with local orphanages and in the Head Start program.

Just recently a concerted effort has been launched to, for the first time, bring Guthrie's young people and the Corpswomen into direct social contact through the opening of a downtown Job Corps "canteen". In a town where available young men are in somewhat short supply these 400 Corpswomen are generally looked upon as an ever-present danger. Whether or not we can overcome this feeling remains to be seen. In any event, the Center's past policy of keeping the young people apart except for well-planned social affairs, has kept us from any unpleasant incidents.

The Job Corps Center, operating under established Philco and Ford policies, has proved to be a fine neighbor. They keep their "house clean", they move quickly and efficiently to take care of any problems which may arise, they purchase locally thus supporting those who supported them, they joined the Chamber of Commerce, giving a substantial contribution on behalf of the Corpswomen, and a large number of the young women attend church each Sunday, which is looked upon very favorably in this part of the country.

I do hope, Mr. Kelly, that this brief run-down will meet your needs. May I extend, on behalf of the town of Guthrie, our warm invitation for you to personally visit Guthrie to see, first-hand, how smoothly our Center is proceeding and how well regarded the Corpswomen and staff are in the town.

Most Sincerely,

Charles F. Gerlach, Jr.

Charles F. Gerlach, Jr.
President
Guthrie Chamber of Commerce
Guthrie, Oklahoma



City of Henderson

CITY BUILDING

W. P. Kelly
Acting Director, Job Corps
Washington, D. C. 20506

HENDERSON, KENTUCKY 42420

March 22, 1967

Dear Mr. Kelly:

May I congratulate you on your appointment as Acting Director of Job Corps, you certainly have a challenging and rewarding job ahead of you.

I am grateful for the opportunity to answer any question you may ask about the training center at Camp Breckinridge, Kentucky. First, let me say I have been associated with the Center Director, Mr. James Fornear, since the beginning of the program and in my opinion he is not only one of the finest men I have ever known, but the best organizer I have ever seen. I saw him take the reins of the Center when it was ready to fall to pieces and make, in my opinion, the leading Job Corp Center in the country. Anytime I have ever asked for help or advice he has never failed yet. Also, he has a wonderful staff working with him of which I have had the pleasure of working with quite frequently.

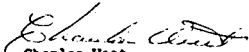
And now to answer your questions:

1. The program has benefited our community not only from the monetary standpoint, but it has brought to this City some of the finest people I have ever met and I sincerely hope they remain here. Several of the students have found employment and made Henderson their home.
2. The students have participated in numerous community affairs and I'm sure we have only seen the beginning.
3. They are always eager to join any project in our City and I remember the genuine praise they received during the Christmas holidays when they helped on numerous money-making projects for the needy.
4. The Center has definitely proven to be a good neighbor, as a matter of fact, I think of it as another nearby city. When I need help I always feel free to call on Jim or any member of his staff and I insist that they do likewise.

I hope I have assisted you in making your job a little more understanding, and if I can be of further assistance, please feel free to call.

Very truly yours,

HENDERSON POLICE DEPARTMENT


Charles West
Chief of Police

Office of Economic
Opportunity-Job Corps
Mr. W.P. Kelly, Director
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D.C. 20506

March 14, 1967

Dear Mr. Kelly:

Thank you very much for your letter of March 8, 1967 in which you ask for my reactions to our local Job Corp Center. It is my feeling that straight to the shoulder comments will be the most beneficial and what you desire. I'm afraid I must make a confession at the offset and that is, if you desire criticism, my letter will not be overly productive because I find very little to complain about.

Because I represent a Building Trades Union it is probably understandable that I should especially appreciate the significance of the construction of the physical facilities of course the additions. The construction work at the Port Vannoy Center has been of great benefit to our community, both employing of local Building Tradesmen and supplying of materials by local Building Supply Companies. To cover all the points I would like to raise I'm afraid I shall not be able to elaborate to the extent I would like to, but I'm certain you will understand. The boys at the Center have given Grants Pass, Oregon citizens an opportunity to learn something of the colored race and I believe on the whole, they have learned.

I happen to play softball for one of the town teams and so I've had a first-hand view of the participation of the Job Corps Boys in our community and it has been gratifying to see the enjoyment and response on the part of both the boys and the towns people. I understand the Job Corpsmen participate by having a team involved in all sports with which the town has an organized league.

I'm aware of the practice of putting the boys in good physical condition when they arrive at the center, especially working on their teeth and I submit to you that this is the best money spent in the program because if the trainees don't feel well I don't see how you can expect them to progress satisfactorily.

I am aware of several good deeds that the Corpsmen have been involved in, one being the renovation of toys for the needy children at Christmas. The boys even donated some of their own money to purchase needed materials to repair the toys for the children in town. The boys have also done a great deal of work for the Girl Scout Camps and this is a direct benefit to the citizens of our community.

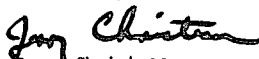
I don't think there is any question but what, considering the acrimony of a certain number of the citizens of Grants Pass at the beginning, the Job Corps Center has been an excellent neighbor. The boys have given the people in Grants Pass an opportunity to enjoy the true meaning of the holidays by being available to their homes. We had the pleasure of the company of two boys from the Center over Thanksgiving and by their being with us, it gave us the nicest feeling and I'm sure that the true test of being a good neighbor is to make people feel better than they possibly are.

In closing, I think the kindest wish I can make in your behalf is that all the many many people who work in the Job Corps Program are as dedicated, effective and just plain nice as Mr. James Stoop of the Port Vannoy Job Corps Center.

Without his virtues, which I have partially attempted to enumerate above all, the good things I've been able to report to you would not be true.

Hoping this letter serves the purpose intended and congratulations on your appointment, I remain,

Sincerely,


Jerry Christeen

CC:James Stoop
JC:dg



City of Lincoln Nebraska

DEAN H. PETERSEN
MAYOR

OFFICE OF THE
MAYOR

March 16, 1967

Mr. W. P. Kelly
Director, Job Corps
Office of Economic Opportunity
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D. C. 20506

Dear Mr. Kelly:

I am happy to give you my frank appraisal of the Job Corps Center we have located here in Lincoln. I am delighted with its operation, with the results they are achieving for the betterment of the corpsmen and the impact it has had on our community.

In answer to your specific questions, No. 1 - How has it benefitted our community. Within the last sixty days, a new industry started operation next to the Job Corps on our former Air Force Base. The president of the corporation, appearing at a local civic club, in answer to a specific question, said he felt the Job Corps was an added asset that carried substantial weight in their making a decision to come to Lincoln, Nebraska.

No. 2 - Have the young people in the Center participated in community affairs. Just recently they baked a 1,000 pound cake to help start off Nebraska's Centennial Celebration.

No. 3 - Have they engaged in community projects. There has been some interchange in the field of recreation, and I am confident this will expand into other worthwhile projects.

No. 4 - Has the Center proved to be a good neighbor. The management is excellent, the operation is excellent and we have had only minor incidents with corpsmen and they have been very few in number. Much less trouble than our University.

I am sure you realize we have people who are unwilling to recognize the value of the Job Corps because they have not taken the trouble to discover its real merits. But by and large the community has accepted it as a worthwhile part of our city. As more people inspect the facility and discover the fine job that is being done for our young people, the Job Corps enhances its status as an integral part of the life of the City of Lincoln.

As Mayor, I had a part in the negotiations that helped establish the Job Corps in Lincoln. I can assure you as I look back that if I were to do it all over again, I would certainly follow the same route. I think it is an excellent program for these disadvantaged people. I hope we can continue it.

Sincerely,

Dean H. Petersen
Mayor

DHP:1

CITY OF MORGANFIELD

118 EAST MAIN
MORGANFIELD, KENTUCKY 42437
PHONE 389-2525

J. EARLE BELL
MAYOR

March
Seventeenth
1967

Mr. W. P. Kelly
Acting Director
Job Corps
Office of Economic Opportunity
Washington, D. C. 20506

Dear Mr. Kelly:

I join with the majority of our people who believe the Job Corps has merit; that it is doing a good job in most instances, and that it will improve as time goes by.

Naturally, there are financial benefits to this community, and the Breckinridge Job Corps Center has added many fine citizens to our city who are to us now just "home folks."

On numerous occasions, Job Corpsmen have assisted nearby communities in various projects like restoring the home of a widow with several children, and clearing debris that obstructed vision of kids at a school for retarded children. Last Christmas they came to our city, as well as other cities in the area, and presented some wonderful programs.

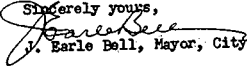
The local Center has cooperated with us to the fullest extent, and personnel there is always anxious to provide programs for civic groups, aid in local projects, and all of us are constantly being invited to visit the Center and see first hand what is taking place.

There have been some undesirable moments, naturally, but I realize a venture of this type cannot operate on a basis of perfection. The Breck Center has a capable director in the person of Jim Fomear, and others affiliated with the Center are some of the finest folks I have ever known.

One of the big jobs now, as we see it, with the Job Corps program is that of public relations and getting more people to personally visit and see what's going on instead of sitting back and forming opinions on hearsay.

Wishing you much success in your new role as Acting Director of the Job Corps, I am

Sincerely yours,


J. Earle Bell, Mayor, City of Morganfield, Kentucky.

SAN MARCOS Chamber of Commerce

TELEPHONE EX 2-3611
P. O. BOX 2310

San Marcos, Texas 78666

March 17, 1967

Mr. W. P. Kelly
Acting Director
Job Corps
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D. C. 20506

Dear Mr. Kelly:

President Bob Cooper has passed on your letter of March 9 with the request that I answer your question in reference to community relations with the Gary Job Corps Center. He realizes that I am nearer to the working relations than he has been due to his business demands.

We feel that Gary Job Corps Center has been a real asset to the city of San Marcos, in fact to the entire area of this State. In spite of a few items of adverse publicity which accompanies anything governmental these days, Texans are relatively proud of the fact that Gary is the top rated Center in the nation.

Gary has benefited the area and San Marcos economically as well as physically and socially. We have experienced good relations with the staff, many of whom are serving on city and area development boards. Our relations with the corpsmen have been basically very good. Once in awhile, as in military cities, we will experience unpleasantness between local youths and corpsmen, but these are considered routine incidents of life. The majority of the corpsmen fit into local churches, social groups and sports events very readily.

We operate a "USO" type downtown lounge for the corpsmen and have found that they are very appreciative of this facility. They keep it in excellent repairs and clean it regularly. They are proud of this effort. The corpsmen have been welcomed into our community projects and have always carried their share of the load. We find them willing to take part, and actually wanting to take part, which

Page 2

is a good healthy sign of future citizens.

Gary is visited constantly by industrialists and business leaders searching for future employees of merit, because they have realized that any corpsman graduating from the Center will be one of the best employees hired. These boys are eager to become a productive citizen and the staff at Gary is training them well in personal responsibility.

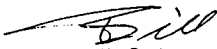
We have used the corpsmen in programs throughout the area and they always excel due to the individual desire to make good. Of course, we visit regularly with both staff and corpsmen and can assure you that Gary is well received in this area.

Tomorrow we are hosting a golf tournament between the Gary staff and the Chamber of Commerce which has found favor throughout the community. We enjoy sporting events together; we have witnessed the staff and corpsmen in action as they work side by side with the townspeople when needed and appreciate this effort.

We are holding our Annual Banquet of the Chamber at Gary, Friday, April 7, at 7 PM, and I take pleasure in inviting you to attend this affair as my guest and see the Gary Corpsmen in action.

Good luck to you in your new position. This is one of America's best programs and the more of it I see the better I like it. When in this area please drop by for a visit.

Sincerely,



W. W. Cox
Manager

WWC/md

CITY OF CAMANCHE

CAMANCHE, IOWA

March 15, 1967

OFFICE OF
~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
Police Chief;

Mr W.P.Kelly,
Acting Director,
Job Corp
Clinton Iowa.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter dated march 8, 1967, regarding our relations with the Job Corp, our city has had no problems with any of the enrollees at the Job Corp.

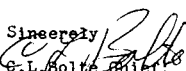
As for benefiting the community I will say that it has created employment for several residents of Camanche.

Our city has a population of about 3044 people we have no community affairs in which the enrollees could participate in.

As far as being good neighbors with Camanche I have stated in the above paragraph that we have had no real problems with them therefore I would have to state that the corp is a very good neighbor.

My sincere thought on the Job Corp is that it is a golden opportunity for the underprivileged youngsters of this country to achieve a goal in life that they would other wise be denied.

Camanche has five (5) churches in which we would welcome any of your members to attend. 1st Baptist Church, 1000, 3rd St, Lutheran Church, 1430-5th St, Methodist Church, 812-3rd St Assembly of God Church, 217-9th Ave. The Catholic faith has no church as yet but are holding there s rvices in Varner Hall, 315-9th Ave.

Sincerely

G.L. Bolger, Chief,
Police Department.
Camanche Iowa-52730



CITY OF LINCOLN

NEBRASKA

DEPARTMENT OF
SAFETY AND PUBLIC PROPERTYMUNICIPAL BUILDING
321 NORTH 10TH STREET 68508

March 17, 1967

EMMETT JUNGE
DIRECTORFIRE
POLICE
HEALTH
CITY BUILDINGS
MUNICIPAL GASOLINE
PRINTING & MAILING

Mr. W. P. Kelly
Director Job Corps
Office of Economic Opportunity
Executive Office of President
Washington, D. C. 20506

Dear Mr. Kelly:

This will acknowledge your recent letter in which you requested my comments on our relationship with the new job corps center in Lincoln. Our center was established early last summer on our former Lincoln Air Force Base with the first men students starting in September. During the six months, that the center has been in operation I would say that every possible effort has been made for this activity to fit into our community and it has been done very successfully.

The company that is responsible for the center has made every possible effort to integrate all of their instructional personnel and students into our community life and I believe have already achieved this reputation.

As to the boys themselves, I would say we have a minimum of problems with them, certainly no more than the average of our own teen age population. Their program is based on adequate rewards for continued progress of the boys in their various educational opportunities and I am convinced that with proper supervision that we will continue to have a minimum of incidents with them. I believe it is a little early in the time the center was established to specifically answer each question that is asked but I hope my general comments have indicated the attitude of our community in this new activity.

Yours very truly,

Emmett Junge
Emmett Junge, Director
Safety and Public Property

EJ:gn



Clearfield Chamber of Commerce

A Peaceful City in the Center of Utah Defense

P. O. BOX 248

Clearfield, Utah

March 16, 1967

W. P. Kelley
Director Job Corps.
Executive Office of The President
Washington, D. C. 20506

Dear Mr. Kelley:

In reply to your letter of March 8, 1967 regarding the Job Corps Center in Clearfield, the following information is submitted.

Our community has been benefited by having approximately 500 full time employees working at the Center. Several have rented and live in our community. A few have purchased homes here. We receive some business from these employees, but have realized very little business in direct purchases for the operation of the Job Corps itself. This has been disappointing to us.

Since our community is relatively small, approximately 11,000 in population, with few sources of entertainment for youth, we have had little activity or participation from the Job Corps boys in our community. A few attend church services.

To date we have not had any particular problems with the youth fighting or causing civil riots or commotion. Some boys have been AWOL and stolen auto's, but generally the youth have gone to the larger cities, Ogden to the North and Salt Lake City to the South when they go on leave.

The personnel are very cooperative and interested in working with leaders of the community.

Very truly yours,

CLEARFIELD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE


Golden Stephenson,
President

GS:bc

CITY OF SPARTA

GATEWAY TO THE COULLEE COUNTRY

SPARTA, WISCONSIN

OFFICE OF
~~SPARTA~~
Mayor

March 18, 1967

Mr. W. P. Kelly
Acting Director
Job Corps

Dear Mr. Kelly:

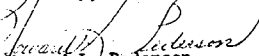
The short time that the Job Corps Center has been located near Sparta does not afford me a real opportunity to analyze, and evaluate the impact of the Corps on our community. However, in answer to your question number one, I would say the addition of the personnel to this area has had an economic impact upon Sparta and surrounding communities.

In answer to questions number two, and three, no community project of major significance has been undertaken to date. Members of the Corps did assist in placing light bulbs in our Christmas Street Decorations, and a toboggan slide was carved out of the snow at the Monroe County recreation hill. In these instances Corps members showed a desire to please, and be helpful. Their spirit of co-operation was excellent.

In answer to question number four, there seems to be a sincere desire on the part of the Corps and of the citizens of this community to establish good relations within the groups, and to further a good neighbor policy.

I hope the opinions herein expressed will be helpful to you.

Sincerely,


Howard L. Pederson
Mayor

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC
OPPORTUNITY

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

March 8, 1967

Mr. J. Donald Murray
Editor
Fulton Journal
Fulton, Illinois

Dear Mr. Murray:

Having recently been appointed Acting Director of Job Corps, I would very much like to know how you, a leader of a community in which a Job Corps Center is located, feels about that Center.

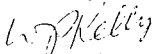
I am, therefore, taking the liberty of asking for your frank and honest appraisal about:

- how it has benefitted your community
- how the young people in the Centers have participated in community affairs
- how they engaged in community projects
- how the Center has proved to be a good neighbor

I would be most grateful for your views. I'm sure they will be invaluable in my goal to improve all phases of the Job Corps program.

May I hear from you soon?

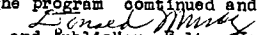
Sincerely,



W. P. Kelly
Acting Director
Job Corps

There have been minor problems in connection with the Clinton Job Corps, located just across the Mississippi river from us. I do not think these problems begin to nullify the many advantages inuring to the community from the installation, to say nothing of the good results which may be expected with many of the people who are being trained.

The total impact is highly favorable from almost every standpoint. I would like to see the program continued and extended.


Editor and Publisher, Fulton Journal

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC
OPPORTUNITYEXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

March 8, 1967

Mr. Robert Melvold
Editor
Maquoketa Community Press
Maquoketa, Iowa

Dear Mr. Melvold:

Having recently been appointed Acting Director of Job Corps, I would very much like to know how you, a leader of a community in which a Job Corps Center is located, feels about that Center.

I am, therefore, taking the liberty of asking for your frank and honest appraisal about:

- how it has benefitted your community
- how the young people in the Centers have participated in community affairs
- how they engaged in community projects
- how the Center has proved to be a good neighbor

I would be most grateful for your views. I'm sure they will be invaluable in my goal to improve all phases of the Job Corps program.

May I hear from you soon?

Sincerely,



W. P. Kelly
Acting Director
Job Corps

We are not located in the town of the Job Corps Center. We are in a town near-by. However, many from our community have visited the center and heartily endorse it. From our personal observations we feel it is doing an excellent job. From the news releases from there we learn that they do cooperate and participate in the Clinton Community.

We have printed features on the activities of the Center. We feel the whole area needs to be acquainted with the work there and feel sold on it. Naturally not every girl there has been without problems and some have developed but the assets and those who have benefited by it far outweigh the problems.

Fred A. Henderson, Mayor

City of Herrin

Office Phone: 942 6166 — Residence Phone: 942-5812

Herrin, Illinois 62948

March 10, 1967

Mr. W. P. Kelly
Acting Director Job Corps
Office of Economic OPPORTUNITY
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D. C. 20506

Dear Sir:

I am, Mayor Fred A. Henderson, of Herrin, Illinois, and I am on the Board of the Crab Orchard Job Corps. However, I have quit attending the meetings but do think it is one of the finest things that has ever happened.

My views are different from some that control the board. I think each and every person regardless of creed, color, or nationality has a place in life and should be given an equal opportunity but I do believe that there is no one that enters the Job Corps that does not know when he is violating the law. I do not believe that it is the place of the Job Corps officials to make every effort to get them out of all the trouble they get into knowing they are wrong. I think they should abide and be instructed that they have to abide by the law and if they don't then they should be prosecuted the same as anyone else without interference from the Job Corps Officials.

I want to say that I have worked for a living since I was nine years old and there has never been a time in history that anyone willing to work for his own keep couldnot get by. However, I do agree that we need more training for the underprivileged but instruct them that they come under the same laws as all other citizens.

Sincerely,

Fred A. Henderson
Fred A. Henderson,
MAYOR
City of Herrin

fah/jmf

Approved:

Roy Cole
Roy Cole,
Chief of Police

CITY COUNCIL

ETER PALMER

AYOR

JID SHANKS

AYOR PRO TEM

IVIS LARUE

B. EMMA LONG

E WHITE

CITY OF AUSTIN

FOUNDED BY CONGRESS, REPUBLIC OF TEXAS, 1839

W. T. WILLIAMS, JR., CITY MANAGER

POLICE DEPARTMENT
700 E. 7TH ST.
TELEPHONE ME 4-3341

R. A. MILES
CHIEF OF POLICE



MARCH 10, 1967

MR. W. P. KELLY
ACTING DIRECTOR, JOB CORPS
OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20506

DEAR MR. KELLY:

I AM ENCLOSING A LETTER WHICH I WROTE TO THE DIRECTOR OF
THE CAMP GARY JOB CORPS AT SAN MARCOS. IT WILL TELL YOU HOW I
FEEL ABOUT THE JOB CORPS.

I MIGHT ADD THAT I DO BELIEVE THAT IT IS AN EXCELLENT
THING. ONE OF THE STAFF AT CAMP GARY MADE THE REMARK THAT THEY
HAD A 24% DROP-OUT RATE AND I POINTED OUT TO HIM THAT SINCE
THEIR GROUP HAD ABOUT A 90% DROP-OUT RATE FROM SCHOOL THAT I
BELIEVED THAT INSTEAD OF LOOKING AT IT AS A 24% DROP-OUT RATE
THAT THEY SHOULD LOOK AT IT AS A 76% RETENTION RATE.

I DO FEEL MOST KINDLY TOWARD THE JOB CORP AND BELIEVE
THAT IT HAS GREAT POTENTIAL FOR A LASTING GOOD.

SINCERELY,

R. A. Miles

R. A. MILES
CHIEF OF POLICE

RAM/nm

ENCL.

THE SAINT LOUIS

ARGUS

4595 EASTON / ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63113 / Jefferson 1-1323


 HANNIE MITCHELL-TURNER, PRESIDENT
 FRANK W. MITCHELL, SR., PUBLISHER

March 14, 1967

 Mr. W.P. Kelly
 Director, Job Corps
 Office of Economic Opportunity
 1200 N.19th Street, N.W.
 Washington, D.C. 20506

Dear Mr. Kelly :

I am in receipt of your communication of March 8th requesting my frank and honest appraisals about the St. Louis Job Corps Center for Women. My close association with these young ladies makes me cognizant of the fact that there is a definite need for a program like Job Corps.

The center has been beneficial to our community in that it has brightened a blighted area. When the former hospital moved to the county the building was beginning to deteriorate. The area which was becoming a poor spot to the surrounding neighborhood is much cleaner, and safer to walk now that the center has around the clock watchmen. Needless to say, the center has greatly increased our economical growth.

The young ladies from the center have participated in several affairs that our reporters have covered. The Christmas Party sponsored by the 8th District Police-Community Relations Committee (our office is also in this district), a fashion show sponsored by Rose-Bud Beauty College and their contribution to the March of Dimes drive. I am sure that with the approach of spring there will be more community affairs for them to participate in.

Quite recently our city had a Bond Issue before the voters seeking funds with which to complete the Gateway Arch. I was told that the St. Louis Job Corps Center for Women did a splendid job for the Bond Issue, and that they were a willing, cooperative and fine group of young ladies.

I would like to close by saying that Aleeta Norman, a corps-woman, from the center is working in our office as an apprentice journalist and writing column for our youth page.

With warmest wishes to you and the members of your staff, I am

Yours truly,
Frank W. Mitchell, Sr.
 Frank W. Mitchell, Sr.
 Editor- Publisher

ONE OF THE NATIONS LEADING NEGRO NEWSPAPERS / PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK SINCE 1912



Los Angeles Times
TIMES MIRROR SQUARE

March 15, 1967

Mr. W.P. Kelly
Director, Job Corps
Office of Economic Opportunity
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Kelly:

In reply to your letter asking my opinion of Job Corps, There is not too much I can tell you as specific answers to your questions.

Principally, this is because the JC center here is for women and, obviously, not as involved in community projects as a men's center. I have visited the WJC center several times on various stories and have found it to be apparently well run and effective.

There are no loud complaints from residents that I know of--but, again, it is in a downtown area where there is not too much contact with easily outraged old ladies, as in the Florida fiasco.

The nearest Men's Job Corps center, as you know, is the conservation camp at Fenner Canyon in the Palmdale area and when I last visited there some months ago, community acceptance appeared to be good. There has never been the residential uproar there that has accompanied the installation of the urban center at Clearfield, Utah, and the proposed Women's Job Corps center at Saugus.

Incidentally, I spent three days at Clearfield last week to learn how Thicol has attempted to overcome community resistance there, tying it in to problems the company is experiencing in Newhall-Saugus. I came away with the distinct impression Thicol is doing a hell of a good job and have done a story which is due to run in The Times next Monday.

Sorry I can't be more informative...but at this moment I seem to know a hell of a lot more about Utah than I know about Los Angeles.

Sincerely
Jack Jones
Jack Jones

**PRESS HERALD - EVENING EXPRESS**

Portland Evening Express Portland Sunday Telegram
Portland Press Herald

PORTLAND, MAINE

March 13, 1967

Mr. W. P. Kelly
Director, Job Corps
Office of Economic Opportunity
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D. C. 20506

Dear Mr. Kelly:

I feel I should first start out by saying I've heard only good of the Poland Spring Job Corps Center.

The facility is about 25 miles from Portland and we generally do not have direct contact with the center. However, our reporters have, since the opening of it, contacted officials and students in the course of their duties and have found all hands cooperative.

In the area of benefits to this community, Job Corps trainees are working as nurses' aides at Portland's Mercy Hospital and in the Portland Public Health Nursing program. In the latter program they are assisting at well-baby clinics, and with eye-testing programs in the local public schools.

Sister Mary Consuela, director of nursing at Mercy Hospital, and Miss Florence Tankevich, Health Department nursing director, both have praised the conduct and ability of the trainees, as well as the job corps.

I understand that at least one local department store has indicated it is willing to accept a retail sales trainee.

Job Corps women have been well received here.

Mr. W. P. Kelly
page 2
March 13, 1967

On Thanksgiving Day 55 trainees were entertained in homes throughout the Greater Portland area. We, of course, recorded this in stories and pictures in the Press Herald and Sunday Telegram. Because of the publicity, I understand officials at the center still are receiving invitations for girls to spend weekends and holidays with area residents.

More than 30 girls were entertained in Portland homes at Christmas.

A couple of weeks ago, 25 girls were entertained by members of the Westbrook Methodist Church. (Westbrook is a community of about 12,000, and 5 miles from Portland). The weekend of March 25-26 the church will entertain another group of 25 trainees.

Women's Job Corps Week will be observed May 14-20 in Portland, and 30 or more local women, headed by Mrs. Kenneth C. H. Sills, plan special displays, and exhibits in the city during that week.

The Job Corps girls also have given as well as received! A group recently read and recited for the Williston Club, a church group, and they will entertain the Democratic Women's Club here March 23.

Looking at the Center from here, I'd say it all looks good.

Sincerely yours,

Byron J. Israelson
Byron J. Israelson
City Editor

BJI:jml



GREATER SAN FRANCISCO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

CYRIL MAGNIN

president

March 15, 1967

Mr. W. P. Kelly
Acting Director
Job Corps
Office of Economic
Opportunity
Washington, D. C. 20506

My dear Mr. Kelly:

In response to your inquiry of March 8, I can offer the following comments.

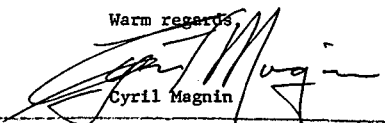
In attempting to respond to your question, I was faced with the difficulty of having only general knowledge of the Job Corps and its relation to the community. My general impression was and still is that the Job Corps is responding to one of society's most pressing problems. I have been heartened and encouraged by this commitment.

To obtain more specific information, a member of the Chamber's staff looked into the question and offered the following information.

- 1) There is very little contact between San Francisco and Job Corps' trainees from the five centers in the area.
- 2) The five centers occasionally send trainees in to spend a day or two in the city.
- 3) This time is usually spent at the discretion of the trainee and is rarely coordinated with other community activities.
- 4) The regional Job Corps' staff requested and was denied a position for a community organizer to set up events in San Francisco or Oakland for the trainees.
- 5) Very few incidents have resulted from interaction between trainees and communities they visited.

I trust you will find the above comments pertinent to your questions. The Job Corps undoubtedly has great value to the youth involved and the community, and certainly community participation and liaison would be beneficial.

Warm regards,



Cyril Magnin

The Charleston Gazette

The State Newspaper
Charleston, W. Va. 25330

W. E. CHILTON, III
PUBLISHER

March 10, 1967

Mr. W. P. Kelly
Acting Director Job Corps
Office of Economic Opportunity
Washington, D. C. 20506

Dear Mr. Kelly:

I am not sufficiently familiar with the routine operations of Charleston's Job Corps Center to answer your specific questions.

Speaking both as a private citizen and a spokesman for our newspaper, we're happy that a Job Corps Center has been placed in Charleston, and we hope it remains here for a long time to come.

But, as I indicated in my first paragraph documenting my general impressions would be an impossibility.

From time to time there has been minor friction between "town and gown" but nothing out of the ordinary, and in my opinion far less than many old ladies in tennis shoes had anticipated.

Sincerely,



WEC, III/jah

GREATER PORTLAND CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
142 FREE STREET
PORTLAND · MAINE · 04101

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

207-773-8121

Mr. W. P. Kelly
Director
Office of Economic Opportunity
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D. C. 20506

Mr. Kelly:

Mr. Spallholz will be out of the city ~~until~~ ^{until} mid-April. In his absence, I am taking the liberty of answering your recent letter to him.

As with any project of this type, benefits are difficult to measure. I am sure that a good part of what is paid to the Job Corps staff as salary finds its way into the economy of our area. Any new money injected into the area's economy, of course, multiplies purchasing power.

Because of the distance of the Center from Portland (approximately 30-miles), I'm afraid there has not been much opportunity for the young people to participate in community affairs or projects.

With the exception of one or two isolated instances, the community-Center relationship has been excellent. I have talked with many of the people who have had direct contact with both the girls and staff, and everyone is very high in their praise of both.

As a member of the Portland Community Council (not a very good one as far as participation is concerned), it has been my personal experience that the Center enjoys the benefit of a highly competent and dedicated staff. I've been very impressed with the operation of the Center and the efforts put forth to develop a close relationship with the community.

G. W. Garrett
George W. Garrett, C.C.E.
Executive Vice President

March 10, 1967

GWG/cc

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

BOROUGH OF METUCHEN

MIDDLESEX COUNTY

METUCHEN, N. J.

EDWARD F. LEISS
CHIEF OF POLICETelephone:
(Code 201) 548-4000

March 10, 1967

W.P. Kelly, Director
Office of Economic Opportunity
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of March 8, 1967 regarding my views of the Job Corps Center located in Edison, New Jersey was received. Being a small borough a few miles away we have had very little contact with the members of said project. However we of the Middlesex County Chiefs of Police were treated to a tour of the entire project last year. I want to state that I was very impressed as was those chiefs present. I felt this was an opportunity of a lifetime for those boys concerned. It is a well worth project and I wish it continued success. Trusting my views meet with your approval, I remain,

Respectfully yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Edward F. Leiss".
Edward F. Leiss
Chief of Police.

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

March 8, 1967

Editor
San Marcos Record
211 East Hutchinson
San Marcos, Texas

This should answer your questions.
Tom Buchanan
Editor

Dear Sir:

Having read
Corps, I would
of a community
feels about

I am, there
frank and honest

-- how

-- how

part

-- how

-- how

I would be
be invaluable
Corps program

May I hear

SAN MARCOS RECORD, Thursday, March 2, 1967—Page 9

On Its Second Anniversary

Gary Job Corps Is Winning

Two years ago this Friday Gary Job Corps Center enrolled its first students to become one of the first and eventually the largest training center for this special segment of the War on Poverty. And while this war has had its stalemates and reverses on several fronts, we feel that Gary has been winning its part of the war.

Best place to look for success is at the boys themselves. We interviewed two who had been at the center since its opening ("Two of Original 229..." page 1, section II). They showed improvement in job potential, in attitudes as citizens, in physical fitness, and in mental capabilities such as reading, writing and arithmetic. We think these two are typical of the Job Corps product. Visit with almost any of these young men and you will note an enthusiasm for the future, a confidence that knowing job skills gives to a man.

There has been trouble, but not much, from the corpsmen. During the first nine months a survey by the Record disclosed that arrests of local youths had outnumbered arrests of job corpsmen 48 to 20 in San Marcos, and as a general rule the arrests of job corpsmen were for less serious offenses such as loitering or petty theft. That record has generally improved as far as the corpsmen are concerned, local lawmen attest.

But while the trouble-makers grab headlines of the big city press, quietly and without fanfare Gary has been doing its good work. Many of the boys, feeling the critical eyes of the nation on them, have worked overtime on charitable projects—giving blood, searching for lost children, holding talent shows and other fund raising affairs for funds to help "the less fortunate."

They cooperated with the Jaycees on the Christmas party, for kids. They worked with the schools to landscape Crockett Elementary. They have planted, pruned, and beautified the library and several church yards. They cleared Camp Kiwanis of brush and put a new roof on the Girl Scout building.

Not only have the boys added to our community—so have the teachers. Some of the finest teachers and school administrators in Texas have settled here to meet the challenge of Gary. They have brought new ideas and energy to our clubs, churches, and city.

Another great impact, businessmen tell us, is the financial one. The payroll at Gary tops 7½-million!

With two years under its belt, Gary has shown remarkable progress. Many call it the finest Job Corps Center in the nation. It has served 6,957 boys, including the more than 3,000 presently enrolled. The boys must like it, for the relatively low 20-percent dropout rate of the first half year lessened to 18-percent for the last 18 months.

Gary has done the job that was intended—to help potential welfare cases learn to pull their weight in today's economy. Of the 3,009 who have been placed, most are at work while 133 are back in school and 802 are in the military.

Gary Job Corps Center is winning its battle against poverty while it helps our community. We salute it on its second anniversary.



OFFICE OF THE
CHIEF OF POLICE

March 14, 1967

W. P. Kelly, Acting Director Job Corps
Office of Economic Opportunity
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D. C. 20506

Dear Sir:

With reference to your letter of March 8, 1967, first I would like to congratulate you on your appointment as Acting Director of the Job Corps, and know you have a big job ahead of you. Personally I am for the program, and I believe you will find most of us in Clinton favorable. It seems those against it are in the minority, but are making themselves heard the most.

The program has benefited our community economically and has given us recognition on a national level. The young people are participating in community affairs such as, churches, local celebrations, speaking engagements, choral singing and sharing of athletic facilities. The girls are assisting with the Handicapped Children's Center, and are doing a good job.

Will Lewis, the director and his staff are to be commended on selling the program to the citizens of Clinton. They have cooperated in every way possible to cement relations between the girls and the community.

I believe the only real problem existing in a town of this size, is not the behavior of the girls, but the behavior of the men they attract from other cities. This does entail more work for the police department, but I am not offering this as an excuse or a complaint.

I hope to meet with you on your first trip to Clinton, Iowa. Feel free to call or contact us for any information of mutual interest.

Very truly yours,


ROBERT L. DWYER
CHIEF OF POLICE

RL/elw



CHARLESTON AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

POST OFFICE BOX 471, CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA 25322 / TELEPHONE 342-5175

March 27, 1967

Mr. W. P. Kelly, Director
Job Corps
Office of Economic Opportunity
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D. C. 20506

Dear Mr. Kelly:

I have before me your recent letter to Mr. Fred A. Otto, President of the Charleston Area Chamber of Commerce, requesting how Mr. Otto feels about the Job Corps Center located in Charleston.

Mr. Otto is on an extended vacation in Florida and I will pass this letter along to him when he returns.

In the meantime, I can state for Mr. Otto, as well as for myself, that we can commend those in charge of the local Center for their efforts to be a good neighbor in the community.

I have toured the Center and was impressed with the caliber of instruction which I saw in progress.

You will be interested to know that there have been no complaints in recent months registered in the Chamber of Commerce office in connection with the Job Corps Center operation.

Very truly yours,

Frank G. Sohn
Executive Vice President

FGS:nkw

ROBERT W. RUHL
PRESIDENT

MEDFORD PRINTING CO.
PUBLISHER OF

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

33 NORTH FIR STREET

P.O. BOX 1352

PHONE 779-1411

MEDFORD, OREGON

March 25, 1967

Mr. W.P. Kelly, Director
Job Corps
Office of Economic Opportunity
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D.C. 20506

Dear Mr. Kelly:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Job Corps, and how the community feels about the job it is doing.

My contacts have largely been indirect, but are, I believe, representative of those of many. And I am happy to be able to report that, with few exceptions, the impressions are most favorable.

Aside from the obvious economic benefits to this area, the Job Corps boys and their leadership have participated in a wide variety of constructive projects, both on and off the job, and have amassed a considerable reservoir of good will. Their behavior (again with a few inevitable exceptions) has been excellent, and has been compared favorably with that of other young people resident in the area.

I could enumerate several examples, but let two suffice:

The first contingent, in the very earliest days, engaged in flood damage rehabilitation and earned high marks for the way they pitched in. And recently, the job they did for the community of Cave Junction in razing an old building and salvaging the building materials was much appreciated.

I assume that your questions pertain specifically to the Fort Vannoy Job Corps camp, and my replies are directed at it. But I also would like to commend the job which has been done at Tongue Point, this despite the locally-distressing necessity of converting it from a boys center to one for girls in mid-session.

Every cent spent on this program is an investment in the future of this nation. My largest current concern is that the amounts available are inadequate to maintain the program at an optimum level, let alone to expand it to the degree many feel it should be.

Sincerely,

E. W. Allen Jr.
Eric W. Allen Jr.
Editor

The Oregonian

ESTABLISHED 1850

DAILY AND SUNDAY PORTLAND, OREGON 97201

March 20, 1967

Mr. W.P. Kelly
Acting Director
Job Corps
Washington, D.C. 20506

Dear Mr. Kelly:

Mr. Robert C. Notson, our executive editor, has asked me to respond to your letter of March 8.

Portland has no major Job Corps center nearer than the Tongue Point Center 100 miles to the west near Astoria. In respect to Portland your questions may be answered as follows:

- (1) The Job Corps Center at Tongue Point has been of indirect benefit to this metropolitan center because the young men stationed there have exchanged social visits with groups of young women from Portland schools and colleges. Both sides must have gained in understanding.
- (2) The Tongue Point young men have "participated" in Portland affairs only slightly and in the manner noted above.
- (3) No engagement in Portland community projects.
- (4) Portland is too distant from any Job Center for me to judge any with respect to being "a good neighbor."

May I suggest, you would get more helpful answers to your questions by addressing the editor of the Astorian Budge at Astoria. The Tongue Point Center, as you of course know, has just been transformed from a men's center to a women's center. Astoria may have views on both phases.

Sincerely yours,

Malcolm C. Bauer
Malcolm C. Bauer
Associate Editor

mkw



DIAL (616) 962-4076

172 WEST VAN BUREN STREET • BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN 49016

March 23, 1967

Mr. W. P. Kelly, Director
Job Corps
Office of Economic Opportunity
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Kelly:

Thanks for asking us for an appraisal of the Job Corps Center located near our city. We are pleased to cooperate.

The community has benefited economically from the many millions of dollars which have been spent in refurbishing the property and in providing food and services for its operations. U.S. Industries has brought in many high caliber, capable people in their organization structure who have taken part in the community's activities.

Many of the young people have entered into community life, taking part in various young peoples' club activities that benefit the community.

One of the activities of our Chamber is "Clean Up - Paint Up - Fix Up Week". Last year the Corps took on the project of cleaning up the brush and trash and leveling the ground along one of the main entrance streets into our city. This was a substantial contribution to our overall beautification program. Among other activities in which they have participated are the Civic Theater and United Arts Council projects.

U.S. Industries has assembled what we believe to be an outstanding management organization at the Center. This has brought in many talented, capable people and added others already in our community. We have had a fine working relationship with with those people, and compliment them highly for the job they are doing.

We appreciate the opportunity of furnishing you this information.

Cordially,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "S. L. Betz".

S. L. Betz,
Executive Associate

SLB/m

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

March 8, 1967

Mr. Darwin Covert
Chief of Police
Evansville, Indiana

Dear Mr. Covert:

Having recently been appointed ~~Acting~~ Director of Job Corps, I would very much like to know how you, a leader of a community in which a Job Corps Center is located, feels about that Center.

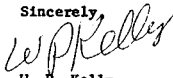
I am, therefore, taking the liberty of asking for your frank and honest appraisal about:

- 1) - how it has benefitted your community
- 2) - how the young people in the Centers have participated in community affairs
- 3) - how they engaged in community projects
- 4) - how the Center has proved to be a good neighbor

I would be most grateful for your views. I'm sure they will be invaluable in my goal to improve all phases of the Job Corps program.

May I hear from you soon?

Sincerely,



W. F. Kelly
Acting Director
Job Corps

- 1.
2. Various Civil organizations have invited Job Corps from Breckenridge to participate giving lectures on Breckenridge.
3. Helping clean up our city parks and repairing toys for tots.
4. Any problems that arise between Breckenridge and our City have been worked out between the management and the police dept.



JOSEPH T. CARROLL
CHIEF OF POLICE

THE CITY OF LINCOLN

DEPARTMENT OF

POLICE

323 NO. 10TH STREET
LINCOLN 8, NEBRASKA

March 13, 1967



EMMETT JUNGE, DIRECTOR
PUBLIC WELFARE AND SAFETY

Mr. W. P. Kelly
Director, Job Corps
Office of Economic Opportunity
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D.C. 20506

Dear Mr. Kelly:

This is in response to your inquiry about our experience with the Lincoln Job Corps Center.

Our working relationship with the staff and personnel of the Job Corps Center located in Lincoln have been very harmonious, and the cooperation which exists between the security forces there and our department has been excellent.

The boys at the Job Corps have, almost without exception, conducted themselves in a very commendable fashion while in our city, and are apparently making every effort to establish themselves as good, responsible citizens and neighbors of our community. Recently Nebraska celebrated its 100th birthday, and March 1st was set aside as the actual birthday celebration date, with much of the activity centered in Lincoln, which is the capitol city of Nebraska. On this occasion, the young men from the Job Corps participated in many ways in helping to make this event a huge success, and we have heard many complimentary remarks about their participation in this community-state celebration.

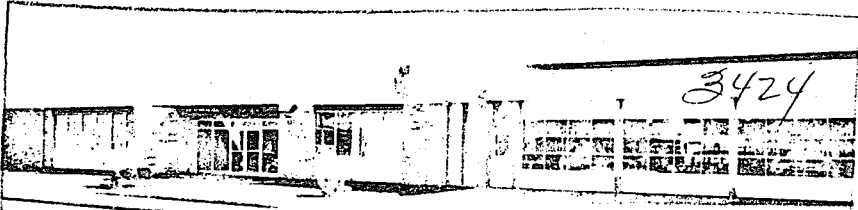
As the situation now exists, the Job Corps Center has certainly not presented this city with any particular police problem, which had been foreseen by opponents to the location of the Job Corps Center here. We feel that much of the success of this project can be attributed to the administration of the program here.

We do hope that this information will be of assistance to you. Please feel free to call upon us at any time if we can be of any service.

Very truly yours,

Joseph T. Carroll
JOSEPH T. CARROLL
Chief of Police

87m



CITY OF BETTENDORF IOWA

GEORGE R. THUENEN, Mayor

March 13, 1967

CITY HALL
Phone 355-1865

MAE G. STEFFEN
City Clerk

THOMAS G. GETZ
City Treasurer

A. J. STAFNE, JR.
City Attorney

EUGENE BETTENHAUER
JAMES STEIK
Aldermen-at-Large

ROBERT NIXON
JOHN GOODUTO
ANTHONY MODR
Ward Aldermen

HERMAN W. WIESEN
Director of Public Works

RICHARD E. QUINN
Street Commissioner

STEVE P. TOMETICH
Chief of Police

ARTHUR J. VOELLIGER
Chief of Fire Dept.

DR. ALWYN TON VELLE
Health Officer

LEO CARLSON
Building Inspector

ROBERT G. DUGGLES
Plumbing Inspector

GEORGE KAPOKA
Electrical Inspector

NORMAN M. PETERSON
Police Judge

RICHARD WATSON
Planning Engineer

Mr. W. P. Kelly
Acting Director
Job Corps
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D. C. 20506

Dear Mr. Kelly:

In reply to your letter of March 8, 1967, I would like to insert some of my own thoughts of the teenager of today.

The vast majority of young people are men at work. They have their world-weariness and hopeless love affairs. But, by and large, they do not seem rootless and alienated. Perhaps, because they feel that the future belongs to them, they have built-in sanity valves.

There is, however, a small but significant portion of the younger generation that is at open war with society. Some time ago I was asked by the father of a teenager if I would attest to the good character of his son, who was brought into our court for his part in a wild party. "Sure, he's a good boy," I said, "but it was a dam fool thing to do." The father expected me to admire him for getting brought into court on a foolish demonstration. We seem to have forgotten that not everything a good boy does is good.

I could go on and on about our teenagers, but in the overall picture a lot of the blame can be laid at the adults' threshold. Now to get to your questions.

In the spring of 1965, after our flood of the Mississippi River, we had the pleasure of using the youngsters in the Job Corps for a clean up job. They did a terrific job for us and their supervisors also did a good job laying out the work and seeing it through to completion. They were a great help to our community. Should we again have a flood or other disaster, I would surely recommend the Job Corps for help.

Yours very truly,

Steve P. Tometich
Steve P. Tometich
Chief of Policy
City of Bettendorf, Iowa

SPT/gv

San Francisco Examiner

EDITOR'S OFFICE

March 13, 1967

Dear Mr. Kelly:

This note is in response to your letter of inquiry under date of March 8 about the Peace Corps Center.

The Parks Job Corps Center, closest to San Francisco, is at Pleasanton, on the east side of the bay about 50 miles from San Francisco.

The Center has had little impact on San Francisco. It does most of its business in Alameda County. Cadet activities also are concentrated in cities closer to the Center -- Livermore, Pleasanton, Hayward, etc.

San Francisco feels the Center's impact economically and otherwise, on two weekends a month, after the twice-monthly cadet paydays. About 1500 cadets come to San Francisco on those days, making the roundtrip via a Greyhound charter.

The Job Corps Community Center of San Francisco has been formed recently to plan events for the cadets while they are here. This council is composed of leading citizens whose idea and effort is to get the cadets involved in community activities and by so doing get a look at and exposure to possible permanent involvement.

It's a little too early to determine any success, but the signs are hopeful.

With good wishes,

Cordially,

Ed. J. Dooley

Mr. W. P. Kelly
Acting Director, Job Corps
Office of Economic Opportunity
Executive Office of The President
Washington, D. C. 20506

LEWIS COUNTY

W. H. Wiester

SHERIFF



SHERIFF'S OFFICE

PHONE 745-4491

CHEHALIS, WASHINGTON

March 10, 1967

Mr. W. P. Kelly
 Acting Director
 Job Corp
 Washington, D.C. 20506

Dear Mr. Kelly:

Thank you for your letter of March 8, 1967. Congratulations on your appointment to this vital position. As a member of the Community Advisory Board of the Job Corp in this location, I know of the importance of your organization.

The community has benefited greatly in many ways; greater employment, money spent in Lewis County by both the boys and the leaders, greater pay roll in the county, just to name a few. Your members have participated very well in every way in this area. Their interest in community affairs and projects is being projected more and more into excellent public relations and conduct by both the boys and the leaders of the camp.

The Center here has proved to be a good neighbor in many ways. They have already formed a search and rescue unit and volunteered their services to this department. They have also assisted in many community projects, and in my opinion the leaders and boys in this camp have proved themselves 100 percent. If your other camps are one half as good as the Cispus Camp, you can consider your over all program a huge success.

Very truly yours,

William H. Wiester

William H. Wiester
 Lewis County Sheriff

WHW:as

CITY OF PORTLAND, MAINE
POLICE DEPARTMENT



LEON T. WEBBER
CHIEF OF POLICE

March 13, 1967

W. P. Kelly
Director
Job Corps
Washington, D. C.

Dear Director Kelly:

In reply to your letter of March 8th, this is to advise you that here, in the city of Portland, we have experienced nothing of a negative nature by our experiences with the members of the Job Corps located at Poland Spring.

There have been several instances of participation by Corps members in social functions and they have apparently proven to be "good neighbors."

I can't honestly say that our community has "benefited" but then I, of course, do not know of all the involvement which might be taking place either economically or otherwise.

From the police point of view, there has been no outward instances of misbehavior or criminality in the period of the Job Corps existence at Poland Spring here in Portland.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Leon T. Webber".



LAWTON, OKLAHOMA

Address all replies to
ALFORD T. HENNESSEE
Chief of Police

11 March 1967

W.P.Kelly, Director Job Corps
Office of Economic Opportunity
Washington, D.C. 20506

Dear Sir:

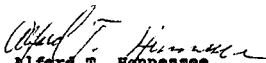
The Job Corps has definitely benefitted our community from an economics standpoint, and has added prestige to this whole area, for having been selected for a Job Corps Center.

As to community affairs, one of the fine programs for the young men at the center is their athletic program. This program has been beneficial for the whole county and southwest Oklahoma. The Center management personnel is very active in our community affairs. Another of the notable projects the Center personnel has performed is the remarkable job in our heavily used recreation areas. I recommend them highly for this work.

The Center is a wonderful neighbor. Many of my officers and I have visited the Center, as also have a large number of our business and civic leaders. The Counselor frequently visits this department. We have, on several occasions, arranged for some of the Job Corps boys to ride throughout the City with one of our supervisors.

Again, we here in Lawton, Oklahoma, believe highly in the Job Corp.

ATB/jg


Alford T. Hennessee
Chief of Police

DIVISION OF POLICE
MUNICIPAL BUILDING, EDISON, NEW JERSEY
08817

EDISON
New Jersey

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX
267-0700



OFFICE OF THE
CHIEF OF POLICE

March 10, 1967

Mr. W. P. Kelly
Acting Director, Job Corps
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Kelly:

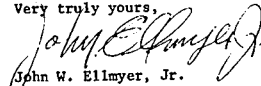
In reply to your inquiry of March 8, 1967, and after perusal of our Police Files from June 13, 1965 through this date, I have no complaints regarding the Job Corp Center in Edison.

Personally, I feel the Job Corp has an exceptional program toward rehabilitating and training school drop outs. I am sure the students who have taken advantage of this program have found it to be essential as well as helpful in obtaining employment.

The Job Corp has been a good neighbor to Edison and we hope that it will be an encouragement to our youth in completing their education.

Trusting this meets with your approval, I remain,

Very truly yours,


John W. Ellmyer, Jr.
Chief of Police

JWE:MW



THE WAPATO INDEPENDENT • PRINTING & PUBLISHING • P. O. BOX 547, WAPATO, WASHINGTON



Friday, March 10

Mr. W. P. Kelly,
Acting Director
Job Corps

Dear Mr. Kelly:

Today I received a letter from you requesting information about the community acceptance and cooperation from the local job corps center.

This is a rough draft which I don't have time to re-organize and re-type. Under the direction of Messrs. Davis and Nelson I feel that the local center has done a pretty good job of community service. Some of these things include: cleaning of the swimming pool, timber thinning and other natural resource projects.

Four of the boys at the center are currently enrolled on a trial basis at White Swan High School. The center has hosted many of the community civic and women's organization for tours and programs at the center. Boys have attended our local Chamber of Commerce meeting. The Job Corps Center has a basketball team which participates in a non-school area league.

The local center has neither benefitted nor handicapped the city of Wapato. The vast majority of the Job Corps enrollees at the Fort Simcoe Center (which is located in barren country out in the middle of nowhere--25 miles from here) are negroes. Furthermore, the majority come from urban areas with the anticipation of their being taught agricultural and natural resource skills. (A few are doing hospital training about 23 miles from the center)

If anything, the nation is becoming more urbanized and I fail to see any benefit in bringing boys out here from Birmingham, Atlanta, Chicago and New York City to learn agricultural skills.

Most of the boys here are negroes. We don't have very many negro girls for them to hustle in Wapato. The center does bus the boys a distance of 100 miles to East Pasco for their social contacts and water skiing behind the Job Corps boats. Furthermore, a section of a Yakima hotel is contracted for the boys each week.

I would appreciate knowing why you feel that urban negroes

should be sent to rural training areas. Such a plan is contrary to all historical record in this country. Do you have information that the nations sociologists and historians don't?

W. W. L. W. L.
W. W. L. W. L.

THE PLAIN DEALER

HERMAN L. VAIL
PRESIDENT

THOMAS V. H. VAIL
PUBLISHER AND EDITOR

F. WILLIAM DUGAN
VICE PRESIDENT AND
GENERAL MANAGER

OHIO'S LARGEST MORNING AND SUNDAY NEWSPAPER

1801 SUPERIOR AVENUE
CLEVELAND, OHIO 44114

AREA CODE 216
621-4500

PUBLISHED BY
THE
FOREST CITY
PUBLISHING COMPANY
CLEVELAND 14 OHIO

March 22, 1967

Mr. W. P. Kelly
Director - Job Corps
Office of Economic Opportunity
Washington, D. C. 20506

Dear Mr. Kelly:

Our Publisher-Editor, Mr. Thomas Vail, handed on to me your letter of March 8, asking our appraisal of the Women's Job Corps Center in Cleveland.

We are well aware that the Cleveland center is giving some 325 girls new and constructive experience, training and supportive personal guidance everyday.

As for your four categories of results:

1) We can see no great concrete benefit to Cleveland.

2) The young women are participating in sports, art and some other community affairs. They have formed some personal relationships with others in this community.

3) We are not aware of their engaging in community projects. We hear that limited funds have reduced their chances to mix into community life.

4) The center has proved to be a good quiet neighbor. It caused no disturbance in an area full of disturbances, the Hough neighborhood. Its new Director, Zelma George, has plans to hurry City Hall into demolishing condemned buildings nearby to create recreation space for the girls. That would be a good kind of disturbance.

I have complained to your men, Herbert J. Kramer and David Gottlieb, that OEO fails to tell us what it is accomplishing in sophisticated terms. I asked for more than mere service figures and Dr. Gottlieb did send me some information on what real follow-up is done and what evidence he has on the actual results of this rehabilitation work.

The Job Corps Center here has its successes. A few are spectacular. I don't doubt that most of its girls are helped in some degree. Nobody who understands reclamation work like this expects total metamorphosis of a majority.

I hope this reply is useful.

Sincerely yours,

TS/rr

Todd Simon
Associate Editor



Office of the Mayor / City of Saint Louis, Missouri

ALFONSO J. CERVANTES, Mayor

March 11, 1967

Mr. W. P. Kelly
Director, Job Corps
Office of Economic Opportunity
Washington, D.C. 20506

Dear Mr. Kelly:

Thank you very much for your letter of March 8, 1967, in which you ask how I as the Mayor of Saint Louis feel about the Job Corps Center which is situated here in Saint Louis.

It is entirely too early to give any type of an evaluation. Since the Center has not even reached its capacity and cannot be said to have been fully activated as yet, it would be little less than presumptuous of anyone to try to give an appraisal of the Center.

But less you feel that your form letter that I received might have been in vain, let me make a few comments:

The Center has benefitted our community in a physical and financial level by taking an abandoned hospital and making it into a habitable Center. It has benefitted our community by keeping before the mind's-eye of the community the altruistic star of assistance to the disadvantaged.

It has been a disadvantage to our community by being the precipitating agent of a headlined negative article that featured homosexuality in the Center. I felt that the article was unconscionable and within the traditions of yellow journalism, but the article was dysfunctional to the community and was precipitated by the Center. The Center has been dysfunctional further in that the cost per enrollee seems to be in the area of \$8,000 per year, and many individuals wonder whether a more economic way for the upgrading of disadvantaged youth might not be obtained. Most people would rather have On-Job Training or non residential work experience programs that would take care of many more youths at a less expensive figure. The national average for On-Job Training, for instance, is \$455 per person. Granted that

Mr. W. P. Kelly

-2-

March 11, 1967

the disadvantaged which the Job Corps deals with is a cut below that dealt with an On-Job Training, the suspicion remains that an On-Job Training Program with strong support through a "Buddy System" of some type would be much more effective than a congregate institutional approach.

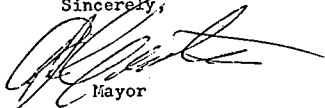
When I was first asked if I would entertain the idea of Saint Louis' acceptance of the Job Corps Center I said Yes, I would. But I would like to ask one favor, that favor was that some of the local unemployed women who originated very recently from areas several hundred miles away from Saint Louis (thus eliminating the standard reason that Job Corps Applicants may not originate in the locality of the Center to which they are sent) be accepted. We have any number of young women who have come in from Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, etc., and are in Saint Louis unemployed. It was these women that I had in mind who might be considered as Job Corps applicants. This request was acceded to. But evidently then completely forgotten. At least I was given no report on my request, and I am informed by the newspapers that all of the women (as is your general policy) have originated from other out-state areas. The courtesy of a report on my suggestion should have been honored.

I have followed with no small interest the young people in your Center here in Saint Louis but I think my comments upon how they have participated in community affairs and how they engaged in Community projects and how they have proved to be good neighbors would necessarily be less than systematic representative and of scientific value. They have assisted the City administration in several City projects, but for me to say that this lentend assistance is typical or repeated in programmatic and creative sequence with other civic and broadly social agencies is clearly beyond my competence.

I repeat my welcome to the Job Corps Center to the City of Saint Louis, I know that you have some splendid administrators and I trust that you will carry out your program with all the success that it deserves. I trust likewise that you will carefully evaluate the costs of these extremely expensive residential programs and ask yourselves if the same money may not be used to greater effect for the enhancing of the life's chances of many more disadvantaged through less expensive programs such as the local Comprehensive Manpower Program or a program that might seek to upgrade the teenagers in the slum areas so that they might be accepted by the Armed Services, or the making of one of the vocational sections of the Center a pre-induction Center where the disadvantaged would receive the basic education, the medical services, the orientation that would help them to qualify for the Armed Services.

There are so many millions of disadvantaged and so few millions of dollars for the job to be done that we must figure out maximum returns on our social, economic, and personal investments.

Sincerely,



Mayor

The EVANSVILLE COURIER

201 N. W. SECOND STREET
EVANSVILLE, INDIANA
(FOUNDED JANUARY 3TH, 1848)

WOODROW HALL, EDITOR

March 15, 1967

Mr. W. P. Kelly, Director
Job Corps
Office of Economic Opportunity
Washington, D. C. 20506

Dear Mr. Kelly:

Reference your letter of March 8 asking my views on the Job Corps Center at Camp Breckinridge, Ky.

The center has benefited the community financially because of its proximity and its expenditures here. In an intangible way, I believe it has brought to the people of this area a greater awareness of the need to do something about poverty and illiteracy. It has also maintained a close relationship with churches, civic groups, the press and other elements of the community.

Corpsmen from the center have been very active in community affairs and projects. I am enclosing a "Letter to the Editor" of The Courier, written by the director of the Mayor's Commission on Human Relations, that states specifically some of the positive things Corpsmen have been involved in here.

Officials at the Center realize that good relations with Evansville are vital to the success of the Center and have tried to be a good neighbor by policing Corpsmen who come here on weekends, setting up local Job Corps Headquarters so the young people will have a place to go, and cooperating with various elements in the community. Local groups are invited to the Center for tours and Center officials are receptive to requests for speeches here on the Center's activities.

Despite all this, I must point out that I believe the attitude of Evansville is one of tolerance more than acceptance. This is due to the rocky start the Center got when it practically opened with a riot. Following this, two Corpsmen in a stolen car -- and drinking -- crashed head-on into another car killing some members of a family. The Corpsmen were being chased by police at the time. One of them was awaiting action on another charge in another state.

Mr. W. P. Kelly, Director
Page -2-

Two or three local policemen have quit part-time duty at the Job Corps Headquarters here because of what they called "danger that wasn't worth it." Several scuffles and much drinking have been reported at the headquarters.

Lastly, five Corpsmen left the Center shortly after going there and returned to West Virginia, blaming their action on "lousy food and broken promises." They said recruiters had promised them they would be housed together and they weren't, etc.

I would offer these two recommendations:

1. Study closely the recruiting system, possibly delaying payment until the Corpsmen had graduated. This would eliminate the lying recruiters do just to get their money, and would put a premium on good screening. Much of the trouble that the Job Corps has run into has germinated in recruiting offices.
2. Do something about the huge racial imbalance. I have talked to some Corpsmen personally who complain of that more than anything else. It's not so much prejudice as downright fear in some cases, although both elements are involved.

Sincerely,

Woodrow Hall
Woodrow Hall

WH:bd

Encl.

X

DESERET NEWS

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY / 33 RICHARDS STREET • POST OFFICE BOX 1257 • SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84110 • PHONE 364-2501

NORMAN R. BOWEN
CITY EDITOR

Mr. W. P. Kelly
Acting Director
Job Corps

March 10, 1967

Dear Mr. Kelly,

I think the best way I can answer your recent query is to refer you to the enclosed series of articles which we ran in February.

We assigned one of our most able young reporters to live with the Job Corpsmen in the three Utah centers and give us a depth report.

It was well worth the three week's time which reporter Paul Winegar spent on the story.

If, after you've read our report, you would still like further information, I will be happy to assist.

Sincerely yours,

Norman R. Bowen
Norman R. Bowen

Corps Offers Success In Small Doses

By PAUL WINEGAR
Deseret News Staff Writer

PRICE — For Job Corps of small doses.

"We take a young fellow who has never completed anything in his life and put him to work building a sidewalk. In two days he's walking on it, and you can see a change in him. For the first time he sees a goal."

The words are those of R. Gurr, a tough ex-Marine who runs the Castle Valley Conservation Center for the Bureau of Land Management.

Unfortunately, even dedicated men like Mr. Gurr cannot reach all the boys, and despite the fact that this center is recognized as one of the nation's best, it has failed with more than one-third of its enrollees.

ITS TOTAL

Since its activation in July, 1965, the center has received 375 corpsmen. Of that number, 88 have resigned from the program; 24 have been given involuntary discharges; 54 have gone AWOL; four have been sent home at the request of parents; and five have been medically discharged.

On the other side of the coin, five have transferred to other conservation centers; 21

have gone to urban centers; approximately 10 have joined the armed forces; and 12 have taken jobs before completing the program.

As of last week, 167 boys still enrolled at the camp, and the number of actual participants from the center stood at 12.

The Castle Valley Center is Utah's oldest Job Corps operation. It began as a 10-man center, and was recently authorized to expand to a 20-man center.

Like its sister-center, Weber Basin, the camp consists mainly of mobile structures housed for approximately \$1 million. Its operating budget for this year is about \$260,000. Average cost per year for each corpsman is \$2,585, according to Mr. Gurr.

STAFF OF 32

The camp is run by a staff of 32, which includes instructors, work leaders, supervisors, cooks, a medic and secretaries.

It draws about 50 per cent of its corpsmen from what is called the Kansas City region, which includes Utah, Missouri, Kansas, Wyoming, Colorado and North Dakota. The other 50 per cent comes from other states.

Mr. Gurr said the camp has 20 Negroes, 61 Caucasians

Government, Business Join At Job Center

By PAUL WINEGAR
Deseret News Staff Writer

CLEARFIELD — The Clearfield Urban Job Corps Center is operated by a partnership of big government and big business.

It is run by Thirkol Chemical Corp. under contract with the U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity. Cost for the first 15-months of operation will be \$12.6 million.

The government, as it does at all Job Corps centers, picks up the tab for all operational expenses, supplies, equipment, salaries, lease costs, plus the cost of feeding, clothing, housing and paying the corpsmen.

Thirkol gets a fixed fee of \$500,000 for the 15-month period, and has to negotiate with the OEO when the contract expires.

BETTER EDUCATED

The center, generally, gets better educated boys than the camps, and offers more technical training. Here, the corpsmen have a choice of five vocational clusters including medical aides, ranch assistants and technicians; automotive and small

engine repair; food processing; chemical and plastics; laboratory technicians; and heating and air conditioning. They also receive enough basic education to advance them to the ninth-grade level in reading and math.

The facilities are located on the Freepoint Center, which was once the Clearfield Naval Supply Depot.

WAREHOUSE HOUSING

Corpsmen are housed in huge warehouses which were remodeled into dormitories. The dorms are divided into small five-man rooms, and each man has a private bunk and locker. There is also a day room in each dorm and an office for counselors.

The vocational training area is also located in a remodeled warehouse and is fitted with \$1.2 million worth of equipment.

Total investment in capital improvements in the property was \$2,000,000, including construction of an \$800,000 gymnasium and swimming pool.

At present it's costing about \$3,000 to train a corpsman for 15-months at Clearfield. Officials are quick to argue that the cost would be considerably less if it were amortized over a 10-year period.

OFFICERS

EARL H. ECKERSLEY, Mayor
 ALICE R. CORWELL, Treasurer
 RALF ERLANDSON, Municipal Judge
 M. B. COLEMAN, City Recorder
 JAMES G. BARDEN, Chief of Police
 LESLIE KIDDINS, Supr. Public Works

CITY OF ESTACADA

P. O. BOX 247 PHONE 279-3223
 ESTACADA, OREGON 97022

COUNCILMEN

NORMAN E. BURKE
 VON GRAY
 WILLIAM KRIEGER
 DELBERT NORDQUIST
 ESTHER M. WATTS
 ROBERT H. WEINRICH

March 14, 1967.

Mr. W. P. Kelly
 Director Job
 Washington, D. C. 20506

Dear Sirs:

In reply to your letter of March 8, 1967, I am pleased to report that the Job Corps has benefitted our community in many ways, to-wit:

1. By purchase of some food and clothing.
2. Boys working in some of the business places for on the job training, and
3. By working on Forest Service Projects, to-wit:
 - (a) A complete water system at Carter Bridge Camp Ground.
 - (b) Tree Planting.
 - (c) Tree thinning Hillock Burn.
 - (d) Stream cleaning project five miles on Fish Creek.
 - (e) Slash burning Blue Tick Sale.
 - (f) New building at Lazy Bend Camp Ground.
 - (g) Fire fighting.

Since the Job Corps is located approximately 30 miles up the Clackamas River from our City, and having their own community center, they have not participated to any great extent in community affairs, however, our churches have opened their doors to them and welcomed them regardless of race or religion.

The Job Corps has proved to be a good neighbor and we have experienced no trouble.

Some of the personnel live in Estacada and have taken an active part in our community affairs, and we hope the Job Corps will continue in our area.

Very truly yours,

Earl H. Eckersley
 Mayor

CITY OF TOMAH

819 SUPERIOR AVENUE
TOMAH, WISCONSIN 54680
Area Code 608 Phone 372-8542

Bartley P. Wellner
Mayor

March 17, 1967

Phyllis Zimmerman
City Clerk

Mr. W. P. Kelly
Director of Job Corps
Office of Economic Opportunity
Washington, D. C. 20506

Dear Mr. Kelly:

In answer to your letter of March 8th requesting my views relative to the Job Corp Center located in the vicinity of our community, my frank and honest appraisal of this great Humanitarian effort can best be expressed in the words, "we can not find any fault with them and have only the highest praise for the fine cooperation of the staff and director. We have had very few incidents and feel they are doing a superb job in carrying out their programs."

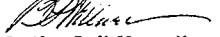
Many benefits have accrued to our community as a result of this center, both from an economic and growth basis and as the enrollment at this center improves we are hopeful we will share in further values.

So far there has not been too much participation in our community affairs, due probably to our severe winters and also to the fact that this center is just about getting underway, but we have extended our facilities to the job corp members which we are sure will be taken advantage of when weather permits.

We are glad to say we have accepted the job corp as good neighbors and our good neighbor policy I am sure is felt by all of the staff located at this center.

If we can be of any further assistance do not hesitate to get in touch with us.

Cordially yours,


Bartley P. Wellner, Mayor
City of Tomah

WELCOME TO TOMAH WISCONSIN — OASIS WHERE THE "T" DIVIDES
THE PARKWAY CITY



CITY OF HAYWARD - POLICE DEPARTMENT

22738 Mission Blvd.
Hayward, Calif.

March 15, 1967

W. P. Kelly - Acting Director
Job Corps
Office of Economic Opportunity
Washington, D. C. 20506

Dear Sir:

In reply to your inquiry of March 8, 1967, please be advised that initially we had a few problems with the young people connected with the Job Corps Center; however, personal contact with the officials in charge and their willing cooperation made the problems short lived.

I have no knowledge of their engagement in any of our community projects.

Sincerely,

GEORGE FORTH
Chief of Police

By C. Marchand
C. Marchand, Captain

CH:rs

TOWN OF BLACKWELL

FOREST COUNTY

Route 1

LAONA, WISCONSIN — 54641

March 14, 1967

W.P. Kelly
Acting Director
Job Corps
Washington D.C.

Dear Mr Kelly:

I am happy to have this opportunity to serve you and the Job Corps who in my opinion are doing a fine job in my community.

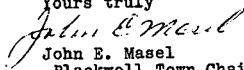
Last year the Job Corps offered their services in replacing a bridge that was destroyed by heavy logging trucks, which saved the Towns of Blackwell and Laona a considerable amount of money. They also rebuilt several roads in my community of which I was most grateful for.

The Corps men helped flood our ice skating rink, and helped in removing the snow after each storm. Also their work on our Lake Parks is not to be overlooked. The town dump is maintained by them and kept in very good condition.

While on pass the Corps men conduct themselves in an orderly manner and respect the privilage the town has to offer them. All in all the Job Corps has been a great service to our community economy wise. It has created employment for many of our citizens and helped many of our businesses in this area.

I know I can count on them to help in many more projects that will be coming up this year.

Yours truly



John E. Masel
Blackwell Town Chairman

Clearfield Police Department

89 EAST CENTER STREET
CLEARFIELD, UTAH

TELEPHONE 825-4141

March 16, 1967

Mr. W. P. Kelly
Acting Director Job Corps
Executive Office of the President
Washington D. C. 20506

Dear Mr. Kelly,

In regard to your request of March 9, for my frank and honest appraisal of the Clearfield Job Corp Center, I feel it a pleasure to respond.

The Job Corp has benefitted our community in the respect that they are proving to communities all over the area what a good thing these Job Corps really are. If truly successful, Clearfield will become a famous place where young people will seek to come. The center itself has not been established long enough to see a noticeable benefit, but we have hopes for a progressive future.

As for as participating in community affairs, the Job Corp seems to be pretty well independent and the Corpmen seldom come into town. However, some of them do attend church meetings, patronize some of our businesses, and visit families. We have had very few problems with these boys.

We have not had many community projects for the Job Corpmen to participate in, but there are activities we hope to include them in futurewise. These Job Corpmen would also be an asset in the assistance of putting out fires and looking for lost children.

We have no complaints as to the operation of the center. They handle their own problems which seldom involve our department. They are very cooperative with us, and we also try our best to cooperate with them.

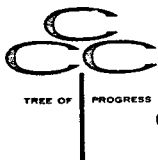
I hope this information will be of some benefit to you.

Sincerely,

CLEARFIELD POLICE DEPARTMENT

Herbert Mottishaw
Herbert Mottishaw
Chief

HM:lr

**CLINTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE**

TUCKER BUILDING, CLINTON, IOWA 52732 • AREA CODE 319 • 242-5702

March 16, 1967

Office of Economic OPPORTUNITY
W. R. Kelly, Director Job Corps
Washington, D.C. 20506

Dear Mr. Kelly:

The Job Corps Center at Clinton, Iowa, has become generally well accepted in the community. The Clinton area has benefited from additional income dollars as well as utilization of the former Veterans Administration buildings.

The installation has made available various facilities, i. e., swimming pool, theater (for local drama groups), and particularly housing for the Handicapped Childrens Center which is now located on the premises.

Several industries, who have participated in the on-the-job training program have given good reports of the girl's abilities reflecting the fine overall training they are receiving at the Center.

Admittedly, with the influx of the large number of non-residents, there have been some "growing pains" but these have not deterred the majority of the citizens from feeling the Center has been advantageous to the community.

It is most important to point out that the high caliber of the local General Learning Corporation personnel has contributed tremendously to the above listed advantages, and in making the local Center an integral part of the Clinton community.

Sincerely,

Marvin D. Ohsann
Marvin D. Ohsann, President



Oneida County Sheriff Department

RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN-54501

TELEPHONE 362-3636

TELETYPE CODE 18

SHERIFF	Jack D. Phillips
CHIEF	Penny J. Dines
LIEUTENANT	John H. Vanney
SERGEANT	Clifford J. Guilday
DETECTIVE	George W. Doucette

March 21, 1967.

Mr. W. P. Kelly
Acting Director of Job Corps
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D. C. 20506

Dear Mr. Kelly:

Replying to your recent letter having reference to the Job Corps Center located in this community.

In my opinion, Mr. Pager who is in charge of the Center here is doing a mighty fine job---both for the members of the Corps and in fitting the Center into this community.

Just a few weeks ago a Snowmobile Marathon was staged in our County. This is an event which requires a great amount of preparation work, such as preparation of the marathon trails through the woods, preparation of starting and finishing areas as well as intermediate stops. This work requires the combined effort of the members of several local Clubs, plus all Police available and all other available help when the Marathon is underway.

I want you to know that the members of the Job Corp Center contributed a great amount of help, both on the preparation work and during the actual Marathon. To show appreciation of this help, a local club staged a Snowmobile Marathon about a week ago at the Corp Center with members of the Corp Center being the participants. I would say that the entire program made for good public relations between the Corp Center and this community.

I think that the Job Corps Center is doing a good job, is fitting itself into the Community, and is being accepted by the Community.

Very truly yours

Jack D. Phillips
Jack D. Phillips,
Sheriff of Oneida County.

Tight Crime and Communism



CITY OF AUBURN, MAINE

"MAINE'S CITY OF OPPORTUNITY"

45 SPRING STREET · AUBURN, MAINE 04210

POLICE DEPARTMENT
ALTON E. SAVAGE, CHIEF

March 21, 1967

Mr. W. P. Kelly, Job Corps Director
OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D. C. 20506

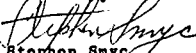
Dear Mr. Kelly:

I am sorry for the delay in answering your letter of March 8, 1967 in regard to the Job Corps Center in this area.

It is a benefit to the area to have the girls shopping in this community and neighboring communities. I have no personal knowledge of the Job Corps activities with community projects, except from time to time items and pictures of groups from the Corps appear in our local papers.

They have been good neighbors to the community and caused no problems.

Sincerely,


Stephen Smyc

Chief of Police

SS/w

COMMISSIONERS
Charles Taylor
James Simmons
Glen Dowden
B. H. Addison

OFFICERS
T. V. Morris, Mayor
M. J. Courington, Treasurer
Homer S. Reese, City Manager

CITY OF HEAVENER

HEAVENER, OKLAHOMA

March 13, 1967.

Mr. W. P. Kelly
Acting Director, Job Corps
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D. C. 20506.

Dear Mr. Kelly:

I have received your letter of March 8, concerning the Job Corps Center near Heavener.

I have known of this center ever since it was established. When I received your letter, I went out to this Job Corps Camp and made an inspection of the camp and of the work the members were doing, so that I would have first hand information and see personally what was going on.

I found the camp very clean and everything in order. I believe that we have excellent administrative personnel; and they are doing everything possible to teach and to train those boys. Contrary to public rumor, I found the boys were really working: Building roads, operating heavy equipment, beautifying the highways, constructing or improving camp sites and recreational areas, and improving the National Forests.

When these boys come to Heavener, they conduct themselves in a gentlemanly manner. They attend the ball games and the shows, and some come in to church on Sunday. My Chief of police tells me they are well disciplined.

We are pleased to have this camp in our area.

If I can be of further service to you at any time, please call upon me.

Respectfully,

Tal V. Morris
TAL V. MORRIS
MAYOR OF HEAVENER.

CITY OF STURGIS

Sturgis, Union County, Kentucky

PHONE: 333-2186 AREA CODE 502

CHARLES PRYOR, JR., MAYOR

March 18, 1967

ERNEST WISE, CHIEF OF POLICE

R. D. DAVIS, TREASURER

JAMES T. MOLT, CLERK

Mr. W. P. Kelly
Acting Director
Job Corps
Office of Economic Opportunity
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D. C. 20506

Dear Mr. Kelly:

Regards your inquiry on the experiences of the City of Sturgis with Breckinridge Job Corp Center, which is about 12 miles from our city, our relations with Corpsmen from the center has been excellent. Many of the Corpsmen and staff members have helped bolster participation in worship services in our community.

We have had no difficulty with Corpsmen on their visits here.

A number of Corpsmen from the recreation aides program gave our Girl Scout troops valuable assistance during a week-long day camp program last summer. We look forward to having the assistance of some of the Corpsmen in a beautification program being planned for the city this spring and summer.

Perhaps the most important factor has been the tremendous impact made on our economy with the employment of more than eighty-five residents of our community in staff positions at the Center.

We have only the kindest words and regards for the staff and Corpsmen at Breckinridge Job Corp Center. They have been an asset to our entire area.

Sincerely,

Charles Pryor, Jr.
Charles Pryor, Jr.
Mayor

CPJr:bjf

Nebraska State Legislature

Unicameral

SENATOR ROSS H. RASMUSSEN

District 15
Dodge County
Hooper, Nebraska 68031

COMMITTEES

Committee on Committees
Education, Vice-Chairman
Intergovernmental Cooperation
Salaries and Claims
Urban Affairs
Legislative Council

SEVENTY-SEVENTH SESSION

March 16, 1967

Mr. W. P. Kelly
Director
Job Corps
Office of Economic Opportunity
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D. C. 20506

Dear Mr. Kelly:

Thank you for your letter asking for my frank and honest appraisal regarding the Job Corps Center located at Lincoln, Nebraska.

It has benefited Nebraska by acquainting Nebraska with problems of other States. However, in this area I do not believe the citizens of Nebraska feel that they have the responsibility of providing this service for individuals from other States. The acceptance of other individuals from other States makes many Nebraskans feel that problems of untrained youths exist in other States but not in Nebraska. We know this is not true as our educational training program in Nebraska presently does not meet the needs of all our youth.

In my opinion, we need a uniform manner in providing card file records of these individuals. I passed legislation two years ago which required the schools to report dropouts to the State Commissioner of Education. I have not checked to determine how complete this program is.

The young people in the Job Corps Center in Lincoln have participated in community functions -- the most widely accepted of which has been their participation in the centennial promotion of the State.

I have not personally visited the Job Corps Center as yet but plan to do so. I have made arrangements for the wives of the Legislators to tour the Lincoln Center.

Sincerely yours,



Ross H. Rasmussen

RHR:akp

C.M. ELLIOTT
CITY MANAGER

DAVID MORRIS
CITY ATTORNEY

MISS ARLENE R. VANDER ROEST
CITY CLERK

City of Kalamazoo
Michigan

CITY COMMISSION

RAYMOND L. HIGHTOWER
MAYOR

MRS. MARGARET L. MACHIN
VICE MAYOR

OTTO YNTEMA

BERT H. COOPER

WILLIAM H. DAYLIS

PAUL J. SCHRIER

JACOB HOOGENDOORN

Mr. W. P. Kelly
Director, Job Corps
Office of Economic Opportunity
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D. C. 20506

March 13, 1967

Dear Mr. Kelly:

In reply to your letter of March 8 concerning my appraisal of the Job Corps Center near Kalamazoo, I'm pleased to make a few observations. Before doing so, however, let me have the privilege of congratulating you for carrying forward a significant educational venture in our time. I believe the undertaking is commendable and that the results will prove that the Job Corps is a positive contribution to American Life and a sound investment in our economy. On March 3, Meyer Schwartz interviewed me for my impressions of the Job Corps Center between Kalamazoo and Battle Creek. I tried to give him my general impression as it has emerged during the months of our relationship with the center.

Except for a minor fracas in the streets of Kalamazoo on the evening following an address made by Sargent Shriver at the Job Center, things have gone rather smoothly between the community and the Center. I think there is no intention here to exaggerate minor infractions of the law by members of the Center. I think that they have not been excessive or difficult. For the most part there has been excellent cooperation between the officials at the Center and the officers and citizens of Kalamazoo. I hope and expect that this cooperation will continue.

I have made no detailed assessment of the financial benefits of the Center to Kalamazoo. I do know that a considerable portion of those employed at the Center live either in the city of Kalamazoo or nearby. Furthermore the young men from the Center shop in Kalamazoo. I am sure that the merchants appreciate the trade and generally are pleased to have them visit their stores and shops.

We have had many examples of fine community participation. They have shared in ~~activities~~ in Kalamazoo, and several groups with whom they have worked have commended them highly. It is my understanding that some members of the corps rather regularly visit the homes of friends they have made in our city.

I am acquainted with a number of the men and women working with the Center at Fort Custer and have served on an advisory board having to do with community relationships. For a few months now the Center has maintained a downtown address in Kalamazoo to which corps members may gather when they come into or leave Kalamazoo. I shared in the dedication of this place, and as far as I know it has been a good adjunct to the community program here.

I think the relationship between the Job Corps Center and the City of Kalamazoo is being rapidly normalized to such an extent that we are beginning to assume that everything will go satisfactorily. Because this is not necessarily so, I would appreciate any suggestions from you which would help to improve the prospects for continuing good relations between people from this community and the members of the Job Corps Center at Fort Custer.

Sincerely,

Raymond L. Hightower
Raymond L. Hightower
Mayor, City of Kalamazoo

RLH:td

B. Previous apprehension - now support

Village of Medina

ORLEANS COUNTY -- MEDINA, NEW YORK 14103

VILLAGE CLERK PHONE 716/776-0710

Mayor: J. P. KENNEDY
Trustees: F. H. SATEMAN S. R. KUBATEK
E. J. BIELAK J. I. LOUGHIN
O. T. BUTTS C. A. WHITE (Mrs.)

Clerk-Treasurer C. M. HOEY
Dep. Clerk-Treas. H. H. BENOUP
Attorney N. L. WESTER

March 19, 1967

Mr. W. P. Kelly
Acting Director
Job Corps
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D. C. 20506

Dear Mr. Kelly:

Thank you for asking for my opinion of the
Iroquois Job Corp of Medina.

Your director, Mr. Raymond Calgane came to me before any boys came to the Medina Job Corp and explained its workings, its endeavors and its aims. He also attended every civic, fraternal and service club meeting to explain the programs and he did a great selling job, which was very necessary because our people, from what they had read and heard had built up resentment for the Job Corp. Because of Mr. Calgane's selling ability our community took on a wait and see attitude.

How to sell this program to our community presented a problem, so we decided the best way to do this was to ask help from the people of our community. We held a public meeting which was well attended. The Job Corp was explained by Mr. Calgane and from this we developed an Iroquois Job Corp Leisure Time Committee made up of clergymen, schoolteachers, retired administrators and citizens. This committee meets the first Tuesday night of every month. This committee (with Mr. Calgane's direction) developed plans for a group of retired teachers who volunteered to teach some of the boys at the Job Corp to read and write. A music program and an athletic program was also developed, as well as community church service and a Christmas appreciation dinner and many other things.

It is amazing to see these young raw recruits when they first come and then a few months later see them develop into polite fine young gentlemen.

The boys at the Job Corp have been of great service in our community doing work for our village, work that we could not have had done otherwise because there was no labor available.

Village of Medina

ORLEANS COUNTY -- MEDINA, NEW YORK 14103

VILLAGE CLERK PHONE 714/770-0710

Mayors: J. P. KENNEDY
 Trustees: F. H. BATEMAN S. E. KUBATEK
 E. J. BIELAK J. I. LOUGHIM
 O. F. BUTTS C. A. WHITE (Mrs.)

Clerk-Treasurer C. A. HOVEY
 Dep. Clerk-Treas. H. H. EDKOUF
 Attorney N. L. WEBSTER

Kelly

-2-

March 10, 1967

They spent hundreds of hours digging out a drain ditch at the east end of Medina. They helped develop our community Christmas lighting program. They painted a great many used toys for needy children at Christmas. Without the men of the Job Corp these toys would not have been available for poor children for Christmas.

This spring and summer a work program consisting of rebuilding portions of broken down street curbs and side walks in our village is planned. This work has needed to be done for years, but no labor has been available to do it.

Your Iroquois Job Corp has also been a supporter of our business and industry, spending many thousands of dollars which has helped our economy.

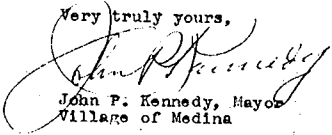
The administrators from your Job Corp have played a part in our civic, fraternal and club life as well as being supporters of our churches.

It has been my privilege to get to know, not only your director, but all the personnel at the Job Corp. They are well respected, well accepted ladies and gentlemen in our community.

Your director, Mr. Calgane, and his staff believe in doing everything they can for their young men, but he also demands that they live up to the letter of the law at all times and its honor system.

In conclusion I would like to tell you that you can be very proud of the Iroquois Job Corp in Medina. The staff have only one desire and that is to make Iroquois the best Job Corp in the United States and to keep that honor.

Very truly yours,


 John P. Kennedy, Mayor
 Village of Medina

JPK:mr

P.S. Thought perhaps you would like to know the only criticism I have, that's from stores, including mine, and suppliers - most merchandise is sold to the Job Corp at a discount. Invoices should be paid on a 10 days E.O.M. basis - not two to five months later.

W. BEVERLY HOWELL

P. O. BOX 1181
OGDEN, UTAH

April 3, 1967

Mr. W. P. Kelly, Director
Job Corps
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D.C. 20506

Dear Mr. Kelly:

This is in reply to your letter of March 8, asking several questions concerning community views about the Job Corps Centers.

In our community, we have two Job Corps; one is the Weber Basin Job Corps, which is a rural project, and the Clearfield Job Corps, which is an urban project. The Weber Basin facility has been in operation for more than a year. The business generated by both the Weber Basin and Clearfield Centers is appreciated by the business community.

Both groups have expressed a willingness to be of assistance to the community and have offered to participate in community events. The Weber Basin Job Corps built a float, which was included in our Christmas Parade, and they furnished a Color Guard for the parade.

One indication of their acceptance in the community happened last Thanksgiving. An article was inserted in the paper by the Director at the Weber Basin Job Corps that the boys would be available as guests to visit the homes of local residents for Thanksgiving Day. As it turned out, there were more invitations to the boys than there were boys to accept the invitations, which was a healthy situation.

The Clearfield Center has been in operation less than six months, and I cannot give you as good an appraisal of this operation. There are minor problems from time to time, but generally the Centers have been receptive to constructive criticism on the part of some community groups. There was considerable skepticism in the local community at the time both of these Centers were opened. While there is some skepticism today, I believe the situation has generally improved and the Centers are more accepted than many citizens thought they would be. The majority of the people feel that these Centers can prove to be good neighbors.

Yours very truly,

W. Beverly Howell

W. Beverly Howell
President
Greater Ogden Chamber of Commerce

OFFICE OF
W. D. SHOWNEN
CHIEF OF POLICE

POLICE DEPARTMENT
TOMAH, WISCONSIN

16 March 1967

W. P. KELLY
Director
Job Corps

Dear Mr. Kelly:

When Job Corps first came into our community there were mixed comments on the part of our citizens, in reference to the objective of the Corps, problems that may arise on the part of the Corpsman, etc. Rumors started in all probability from articles in various news media that were all on the negative side. We now have members of the Staff living in the City and many of our residents who work on the center. This in itself will create an increase in our economy.

The Corpsman make use of our churches, attend some school events and a few in town on liberty. Staff personnel have also joined our local civic organizations and will become involved in affairs of the community as time goes on.

We have attempted through the efforts of the Center Public Relations and the Community Relations Council to involve Corpsman in community projects. This phase has been slow in developing due to our citizens wait and see attitude, and the problems of the staff in organizing a new center. Although in the last month civic organizations seem to be more active and desire to become better acquainted with the members of the center.

When the Center became a reality in this area, regardless of the rumors pertaining to same, we of the City felt cooperation must exist for the good of all concerned. Staff personnel of the Center have accomplished their part in this goal. Corpsman have presented very few incidents in their visits to the City and I cannot foresee a greater amount percentage wise, at this time, than those caused by our own local youth.

I personally feel the McCoy Job Corps Center is a fine addition to this area.

Sincerely,

W. D. Shownen
W. D. Shownen
Chief of Police

16 March 1967

Mr. W. P. Kelly, Director
Job Corps Operations
1200-19th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Kelly:

Your letter dated March 8 indicating a desire to obtain my frank and honest appraisal of the Job Corps Center has been received.

In my opinion, the Job Corps has benefited the community financially because of the amount of money spent by staff, enrollees and the Center itself. I feel, too, that it has increased to some degree the tolerance of many of our citizens to other races.

The young people at the Center have had very little opportunity to engage in community affairs because a city of our size does not have numerous fund campaigns and similar drives in which to participate. The girls have participated in our arts and craft exhibit, attend our high school athletic contests, performed in our annual city parade, and done anything else of a community nature when possible.

The arts and crafts exhibit and high school football contests mentioned above I think composed their participation in community projects as well.

As to being a good neighbor, I think the Center has been accepted completely by the community, and we would like to consider ourselves good neighbors all around. We had some trying times at first, but over the direction of Dr. Leo Schmidt and now Mr. Raymond McDonald we feel that the Center is being excellently run. We have no complaints officially,

I hope this answers some of your questions.

Sincerely yours.

Casey G. Rounkles (Mayor)

C. G. Rounkles

Excelsior Springs, Missouri

CITY OF OMAHA
EXECUTIVE OFFICE
A.V. SORENSEN, MAYOR

March 20, 1967

Mr. William P. Kelly, Jr.
Acting Director of Job Corps
Office of Economic Opportunity
1200 - 19th Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20506

Dear Mr. Kelly:

Thank you for your letter of March 8, 1967.

I am grateful for the opportunity to express to you certain facts and my personal comments concerning the operation of a Women's Job Corps Center in the city of Omaha.

With the hindsight of 21 months of experience, I am personally pleased that Burroughs Corporation chose Omaha to establish its Women's job Corps Center. Many of us were skeptical and apprehensive when Burroughs announced its intentions to open a Center here; however, with the passage of time, and a determined effort by Burroughs to promote a proper understanding of its program, our confidence has grown to the point where many of us now take a measure of pride in the Center and the city's contribution to it.

I confess to you that many citizens are still skeptical of the entire Job Corps effort, but few offer alternative answers to the basic problem to which the Job Corps addresses itself.

It is my understanding that the Omaha Center's young women have contributed over 3,000 hours of volunteer work to various fund drives held annually in Omaha. This has included the United Community Services, March of Dimes, Salvation Army, Cerebral Palsy, and others. This is one of the ways that the Center has been a good neighbor.

In turn, I can point with pride to the fact that over 100 businesses and organizations have cooperated with the Center in establishing a successful on-the-job training program, an indication of the way the young women have been accepted.

Mr. William P. Kelly

Page 2

We have a number of these young women in City Hall, and their work habits are entirely satisfactory.

I am pleased to serve as an honorary member of the Community Relations Council which in many ways serves as a "bridge" between the Center and the community. Several of my friends, leading citizens of this community, are also enthusiastic members of this Council.

We hope the way can be found, working closely with the Center management, for the young women of this Center to participate directly in the Centennial year observance being held this year in the State of Nebraska. This has been suggested to me, and I am highly in favor of it.

In short, I am pleased with the operation of the Center, and impressed with what appears to be a businesslike approach by the Burroughs Corporation management. I look forward to an even greater mutually productive future in our cooperative association.

The outstanding achievements of our Job Corps Center are, in my opinion, the result of good management by Burroughs. Their people here have both practical common business sense and a compassion for young people, which is a credit to the entire program.

Come visit us sometime!

Cordially,



A. V. SORESEN

Mayor

AVS:h

Standard Publishing Company

417 Thompson
Excelsior Springs, Missouri

Dear Mr. Kelly,

In reference^e to your letter dated March 8, I will try to answer the questions.

I have only been in Excelsior Springs a few months so I am not quite what you would call a community leader. It was kind of you to label me that anyway.

If I had been here a little sooner I am afraid I would have a different opinion on the Job Corps Center here than I do. I had heard there were certain problems when the facility opened. I think most new things do experience problems however.

About the first assignment I had when I got here was to do a feature story on the Job Corps Center.

I quickly found that public opinion was adverse concerning the ~~facility~~ facility because of the bad start.

Since that time I think public opinion has improved.

I think Dr. Leo Schmidt and L.L. Edge had as much to do with the change as anyone.

Dr. Schmidt established new rules at the center and Edge turned out some real good copy on the changes.

I think you have an excellent public relations man in Loy Edge. He has cooperated with news media in this area beyond the call of duty. I think because of this effort, the public has begun to realize the importance of the facility. They now realize the Job Corps is a good neighbor.

The girls have been invited to participate in many civic activities and are welcomed most everywhere as far as I know.

OVER

The center has brought increased income to the community, and I think the public realizes that. I know the merchants do.

There is much I could say about the facility and I have already said more than you have asked for.

Time does not permit a very formal letter as I am the only one writing news for this daily. Please excuse the form.

All in all I think the Job Corps Center has added a lot to the community and I don't think anyone could praise Dr. Schmidt or Loy Edge enough for making the people realize this.

Sincerely,

Kim Sexton, Editor

THE COURIER-NEWS

A GANNETT NEWSPAPER

EUGENE F. HAMPSON
Managing Editor

PLAINFIELD, N. J.
PL 7-4000

MARCH 13, 1967

MR. W. P. KELLY
ACTING DIRECTOR OF JOB CORPS
OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20506

DEAR MR. KELLY:

IF YOU HAD REQUESTED INFORMATION ON THE CAMP KILMER JOB CORPS CENTER JUST SHORT OF A YEAR AGO I WOULD HAVE BEEN FORCED TO SAY THAT WE WOULD LIKE NOTHING BETTER THAN TO GET THEM OUT OF OUR AREA.

HOWEVER, I AM HAPPY TO REPORT THAT RECENT MONTHS HAVE BROUGHT A BETTER PICTURE OF THE CENTER AND THE CORPSMEN. THE LONG HOT SUMMER WAS JUST THAT AT KILMER IN 1966, BUT BETTER CONTROLS, ETC. HAVE BROUGHT A CESSATION OF THE INCIDENTS WHICH CAUSED ONE AREA TOWNSHIP TO PETITION TO CLOSE THE CENTER.

PLAINFIELD HASN'T SEEN TOO MUCH OF THE CORPSMEN SINCE THEY SEEM TO TURN TOWARD NEW BRUNSWICK AND OTHER AREAS NEARER THAN PLAINFIELD IN THEIR OFF-TIME.

NOT ONLY HAVE REPORTS OF TROUBLE DIMINISHED, BUT WE HAVE HAD NUMEROUS STORIES OF CORPSMEN PARTICIPATING, BENEFICIALLY TO THEMSELVES AND THEIR NEIGHBORS, IN PROJECTS OF MANY KINDS.

IT IS ENCOURAGING TO SEE KILMER AREAS BEING USED BY THE CORPS, AND OTHER AREAS BEING ACTIVATED BY RUTGERS UNIVERSITY. THIS GHOST CAMP WAS A SAD SIGHT FOR SOME YEARS.

MY ONLY COMPLAINT ABOUT EMPLOYMENT HAS COME FROM ONE LOCAL RESTAURANT OWNER WHO CLAIMS HE HAS SOUGHT HELP FROM THE CENTER AND HAS BEEN UNABLE TO GET A PROPER REPLY.

I WOULD SAY WE CAN LIVE WITH THE CENTER VERY NICELY IF THE PRESENT DISCIPLINE CONTINUES.

SINCERELY,

Eugene F. Hampson
EUGENE F. HAMPSON
MANAGING EDITOR

EFH/BJH



The Evansville Press

GORDON HANNA
EDITOR

March 13, 1967

Dear Mr. Kelly:

The Job Corps Center at Camp Breckinridge has brought both benefits and problems to Evansville, and I believe until recently most of our citizens would have said there was an excess of the latter.

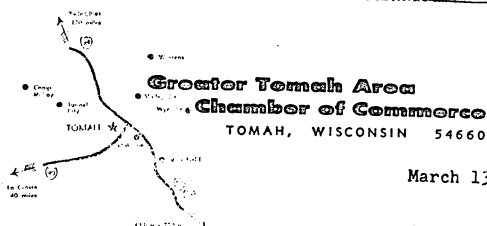
There was something of a policing problem from the start. However, discipline appears to have improved a great deal since the new management took over last July.

As to specific benefits, I think you might be interested in a recent letter to the editor from one of our leading citizens. A tear sheet is enclosed.

Sincerely,

Gordon Hanna

Mr. W. P. Kelly
Director, Job Corps
Office of Economic Opportunity
Washington, D. C. 20506



March 13, 1967

W. P. Kelly
Director Job Corps
Office of Economic Opportunity
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D. C. 20506

Dear Mr. Kelly:

Since its inception, the McCoy Job Corps Center staff has been most considerate and cooperative. They have been practical minded and appeared to have made no snap judgments or action. The problems that have arisen have been few and well controlled by the management.

The influx of staff to this community has not only increased our population but furnished this community with several fine teachers and participants in our various cultural programs. A number are active in our several service clubs.

As would be expected, the economic status of the community has risen from the location of the center near Tomah. The corpsmen purchase program in itself has given a boost to business. Much of the salaries received by the staff is being spent locally thereby effecting the economy. Contracted work or supplies likewise involved makes a difference.

The general attitude of the community toward the Job Corps program has improved now that the camp is established and a functioning facility. During the time the program was being finalized, a considerable number of questions arose in the minds of our citizens as a result of the inconsistent information released and reading of problems experienced by other centers.

In our contacts, the attitude and deportment of the corpsmen has been outstanding. Several projects have been accomplished through Job Corps personnel assistance. Installation of Christmas decorations and preparation of a tobaggan slide area on county property are good examples. With less than one half of the anticipated student load having reported, plus a severe winter, cooperative projects have been hampered. An art show is on display at one of the local banks now. Each new activity as well as good local public relation releases has raised the status of the Job Corps program considerably. Additional offers of service to the community have been made and we expect to take advantage of them in the future.

The McCoy Job Corps Center under the direction of Mr. H. Mills and his staff has been good for this community. Congratulations on your appointment as Director of the Job Corps.

Sincerely yours,

John Graf

John Graf
President

JG/MZ

AT THE ALUMINUM CENTER
OF THE WORLD

The Maryville-Alcoa Daily Times



307 East Harper Avenue
Maryville, Tennessee 37801

TUTT S. BRADFORD, Publisher

Mr. W. P. Kelley
Acting Director
Executive Office of the President
Office of Economic Opportunity
Washington, D. C. 20506

March 13, 1967

Dear Mr. Kelley:

In answer to your letter of March 8 requesting my impressions of the effects of the job corps here, I am pleased to report the following.

There were many people with misgivings about how the corpsmen would react to the community and how the community would react to the corpsmen. I can state without equivocation that these fears were unfounded and that, with very minor exceptions, there has been a mutual respect and understanding after the initial meetings between the two.

The corpsmen have participated in community affairs and projects and have done a wonderful job on landscaping our county children's home. Ballparks have been built with their services and, when they couldn't finish them during regular working hours, many of the corpsmen came back on their own time to complete the work.

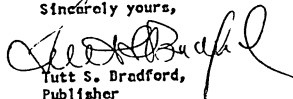
The center has proved to be a good neighbor for it was largely in the immediate surroundings that most of the problems had been anticipated, largely because of race. However, these have been negligible and reflect both upon the manner in which the corpsmen have conducted themselves and upon a realization of the community that a fine purpose was being well served by the camp.

A large part of the clarification of aims and the welding together of understanding can be traced to two factors- the able direction of the camp director, Jim McLaughlin, and the efforts of the superintendent of the Great Smoky Mountain National Park, George Fry. As soon as people understood, they accepted the camp and helped to make it a success.

There have, of course, been lapses by both elements and this, too, is understandable. Let me say that community leadership and proper firmness and fairness by the camp personnel have smoothed over these until they were forgotten in the overall appraisal of the camp.

I cannot state anything about the training of the corpsmen or any interior problems but community relationships have been far above what was originally estimated. I hope that this letter contains the information that you need for your study.

Sincerely yours,


Tutt S. Bradford,
Publisher

TSB: jjc



JOHN C. BEITZ
CHIEF OF POLICE

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
TOWNSHIP OF PISCATAWAY

PISCATAWAY, NEW JERSEY 08854



TELEPHONES
HO 9-1000
PL 2-6300

13 March, 1967.

Mr. W.P. Kelly
Acting Director, Job Corps.
Washington, D.C.
Dear Mr. Kelly:

In answer to your letter of 8 March, 1967, I would like to say that I have no answers to your specific questions, inasmuch as they do not apply, by and large, to the relations between the Job Corps and this community. However, I can say that since about July, 1966, relations between this community and the Kilmer Job Corps Center have improved tremendously. Evidently the changes you made insofar as control over the young man is concerned has had a great effect on discipline and behavior. I am well pleased with conditions as they now exist. If there is anything further I can do to maintain the good relations which now prevail, please do not hesitate to call on me.

Very sincerely yours,

J.C. Beitz
John C. Beitz,
Chief of Police.

**CITY OF SAN ANTONIO**

SAN ANTONIO 5, TEXAS

March 14, 1967

Mr. W. P. Kelly, Acting Director
Job Corps
Office of Economic Opportunity
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D. C. (20506)

Dear Mr. Kelly:

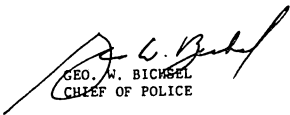
In response to your questions about the effect of the Job Corps Center on the community:

The Job Corps plan has benefitted this community by providing an opportunity for unskilled young men to learn a useful trade. This community has a surplus of unskilled labor and a shortage of skilled labor.

Camp Gary Corpsmen visit San Antonio over week ends and contribute to retail sales by purchasing clothing and other items. There is very little participation by Camp Gary Corpsmen in community affairs in San Antonio. This may improve if plans for a local service club materialized.

When Camp Gary first opened and corpsmen began visiting San Antonio, a few of them were involved in serious crimes which resulted in the Corps acquiring a bad reputation. Steps were taken to offset this. Louis H. Buttons was assigned to the San Antonio area to aid in resolving these problems. This has been a big help and there have been no serious offenses on the part of Camp Gary Corpsmen in the last year.

Sincerely,


GEO. W. BICKEL
CHIEF OF POLICE

CWB/md

The Evening News174 JEFFERSON STREET
PERTH AMBOY, N.J.

March 17, 1967

Mr. W.P. Kelly
Acting Director
Job Corps
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D.C. 20506

Dear Mrs. Kelly:

In answer to the four questions posed by you in your letter of March 8 regarding the effects of the job corps center in Edison Township and surrounding communities, I will make the following points:

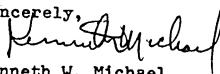
The benefit to the community of the job corps center has been minimal. For the first year of its existence, it was a major concern to area residents because of repeated incidents involving job corpsmen. The tightening of security at the center has eased the problem. Residents of nearby areas are not as antagonistic toward the center as they once were and now appear to view the situation with roughly the same attitude that they had toward the soldiers who were stationed there when the installation was known as Camp Kilmer.

Within the last few months there has been a concentrated effort on the part of the leaders of the center to have the corpsmen engage in community fund drives, clean-up campaigns and a variety of meaningful activities which has enhanced the image of the center and of the job corpsmen.

Because of the lack of recreation facilities near the job corps center, a major problem arose when the corpsmen sought entertainment during their free time. This problem has been greatly alleviated as a result of shipping the corpsmen to Philadelphia and New York on weekends.

Presently, the attitude of the residents of Edison Township toward the center has been one of enduring rather than welcoming. Continued efforts of the corpsmen and plans toward helping the community in special projects will improve this attitude on the part of the residents. To a large degree the discipline problem seems to have been solved satisfactorily.

Sincerely,



Kenneth W. Michael
Editor

KWM/sg

W
S
O
N
AM
FM

—Your Hospitality Stations

880 KC ROAPER HOTEL 88.9 MC
HENDERSON, KENTUCKY

VALLEY 8-3885
P. O. BOX 418

Henderson Broadcasting Company, Inc.

HECHT S. LACKEY
PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER

Mr. W. P. Kelly, Director
Job Corps
Office of Economic Opportunity
Washington, D. C. 20506

March 23, 1967

Dear Mr. Kelly:

Thank you very much for your recent letter, asking for a frank opinion of the Job Corps. I'll be happy to give you my personal opinion, which does not necessarily reflect the opinion of the firm for which I work. Naturally, my only knowledge of the Job Corps is based on my contacts with the Breckinridge Job Corps Center and its personnel.

In answer to the specific points raised in your letter, there are few ways in which the Job Corps has benefitted our community, in my opinion. Some of their young people have assisted with charity drives here, and employees have contributed to the community. But Breckinridge has undoubtedly been of more benefit to the town of Morganfield, since it is closer to that town. The center's young people have presented programs to church groups and civic clubs, and have helped with some community projects, such as the Salvation Army Christmas Drive. The center was a good neighbor to Morganfield when that town's police department needed assistance because of sickness and injury.

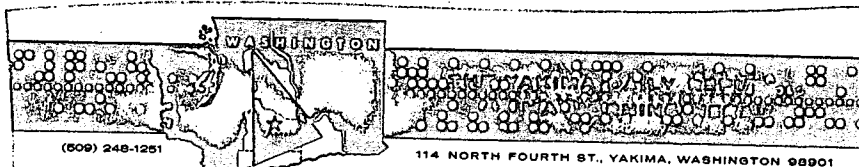
Many people feel that the objective of the Job Corps is well worth working toward, but they do not agree with many policies of the Job Corps. If I may inject my personal opinion (which is shared by a number of people I know), the Job Corps should be conducted more like an army base, particularly in the area of discipline, financial rewards, and benefits for the student. A young man entering the Job Corps should have to make a definite commitment and not be able to leave if he doesn't like it, particularly before he has had a chance to adjust to his new environment. These views, incidentally, are shared by some of the personnel I know employed at the Job Corps. Students at the Job Corps shouldn't be given more money, more freedom, or more benefits than a man serving his country in one of the branches of the service, in my opinion. On the contrary, they will benefit in the long run if they are taught discipline and respect for others, and if they must pay for their misdeeds (like anyone else). I think that part of their training and education should be in the field of human relations and personal relations with others (such as the human relations ideals taught in the Dale Carnegie Course).

Since the Graflex Corporation has taken over operation of the Breckinridge Job Corps, the operation here has improved immensely. From remarks I have heard in the past, some problems have resulted from having to rely too much on advice and directives from officials in Washington (who too often are not familiar with the actual operation).

Thank you, Mr. Kelly, for the opportunity to express my opinion. From the beginning I have felt that the concept of the Job Corps was admirable, even though my thinking is usually conservative. I know it can make productive citizens out of men who have not had enough opportunities in life. Good luck in your efforts to make the program a success.

Sincerely,


Art Grunewald
Station Manager



Mr. W. P. Kelly
Acting Director
Job Corps
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D. C. 20506

March 21, 1967

Dear Mr. Kelly:

Please excuse the delay in answering your letter of March 8. Mr. James Tonkin, general manager, to whom your letter was addressed, just returned from vacation and turned the letter over to me.

Regarding the Job Corps Center, located at Fort Simcoe, about 25 miles from our city:

Because of its relative infancy, the center has had little opportunity to show any major impact on the communities nearby. Most of the corps' efforts so far have been devoted to preparing the center's grounds for the upcoming spring growing season, etc.

However, the center already has made plans to help a very deserving group of residents in Yakima's southeast section build a self-help Community Center which will be used for job training and recreation in that relatively low-income area.

Several Yakima Valley civic groups, including the Yakima Chamber of Commerce, have paid visits to the Job Corps Center and all have been impressed with what has been done in the short time since the center was established.

On my one visit to the center I was especially aware of the obvious success in the center's individual training process; the boys were polite, genuinely interested in the visitors and their various fields of work; they were quite evidently glad of the opportunity to be in such a camp, and most of them shared a contagious faith in what the center can be once grass starts to grow, trees begin to green out and the wild flowers in that area burst into bloom.

As a newspaper, we have been impressed with the candor of the camp director, Mr. George Davis, who has demonstrated an eagerness to deal frankly with whatever problems arise at the camp as far as publicity goes. I'm sure that generally the nearby smaller communities have changed their minds about the "dangers" of being near a Job Corps Center. I'm also confident that as time goes on, the corpsmen themselves will gain the cooperation of nearby townspeople in giving the center a real chance to succeed as a neighbor.

I've talked with many Yakima people who were enthusiastic in their praise of the boys from the center who were guests in homes here on several special occasions--Christmas, New Year's, etc.

As one who admittedly was skeptical about the final worth of the Job Corps venture at first, let me assure you that from what I've seen and learned of the Fort Simcoe achievements and those of other camps in Washington State, I'm personally certain that even partial success seems worth whatever the cost.

Sincerely,

THE YAKIMA DAILY REPUBLIC
YAKIMA MORNING HERALD

Tom Thomas:c
Executive Editor

Tom Thomas



LIVERMORE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

P.O. BOX 671 • 39 SOUTH LIVERMORE AVENUE • LIVERMORE, CALIFORNIA 94550 • PHONE 447-1406

March 21, 1967

Mr. W. P. Kelly
Acting Director
Job Corps
Office of Economic Opportunity
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D. C. 20506

Dear Mr. Kelly:

Regarding your inquiry, President Nordahl of our Chamber has asked me to relay his thoughts to you on the Parks Job Corps Center.

With the establishment of the Center two years ago the community was naturally apprehensive although that initial concern proved to be unfounded. The community's relations with the Corps has been good and during the past year except for an occasional newspaper story, we hardly know they are there.

Our business people, particularly the clothing store people have benefited economically from the Corps although there has not been the local purchasing there was during the initial build-up.

The boys themselves, when they occasionally come into Livermore in an official capacity have conducted themselves well and seem to be a credit to the organization.

In summary the Parks Job Corps Center has been a good neighbor in our valley area.

Sincerely

Jay Walton
JAY WALTON
Manager

JW:jd



MAYOR'S COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS
CITY OF EVANSVILLE

FRANK F. McDONALD, MAYOR
EVANSVILLE, INDIANA 47708

JANET R. WALKER
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

March 29, 1967

PHONE 424-6481
EXTENSION 288

Mr. W. P. Kelly, Director
Job Corps
Office of Economic Opportunity
Washington, D. C. 20506

Dear Mr. Kelly,

Your letter to Mayor Frank McDonald of this city has been shared with me, as it is this office that has been most closely associated with the community relations aspects of the Breckinridge Job Corps.

Mayor McDonald has been in close touch with me and a co-operative, active participant in our contact with Breckinridge.

Specifically, for the honest appraisal you request. It is difficult to assess the benefit to the community. We know that some corpsmen have been employed in the community upon their graduation, and in our short labor market this could be an asset. Quite honestly, there have been many headaches beginning with the disturbance, or so called riot, in August 1965, and sporadically on a minor scale since. It is unrealistic, we know, to have the number of boys involved here without these minor incidents and do not feel it is too serious at this point. It does, however, handicap good community relations with some of our more conservative or negative citizens.

There has been some reluctance on the part of corpsmen, sociologically understandable, to participate in community affairs, yet there has been increasing improvement seen during the past year as the boys progress with their training.

They have engaged to a remarkable degree in community projects, cleaning play grounds, etc., and co-operated with our Human Relations Commission. Never have the corpsmen been involved in a planned community activity that they have failed to sell themselves. This has on several occasions been pointed out to the community via speech, discussion, letters to the editor, etc. and has done much to further good relations. In the past two years there has definitely been a more positive attitude displayed toward the job corps in our community and much credit is due to Graflex, Incorporated and the current staff at Breckinridge.



MAYOR'S COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS
CITY OF EVANSVILLE

FRANK F. McDONALD, MAYOR
EVANSVILLE, INDIANA 47708

JANET R. WALKER
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

March 29, 1967

PHONE 424-6481
EXTENSION 228

Both in 1966 and 1967 we have held a 'Job Corps Day' in Evansville, both considered highly successful: the second being roughly twice as large as the first. The commission has a Job Corps Committee actively working to promote good understanding and sponsoring projects such as home visitations, toward this end. Unfortunately, it is always the unpleasant episodes that make news, and fights, drunkenness and on a few occasions more serious offences have been reported. I do not feel, however, that our news media has been unduly prejudiced and there has been positive coverage in news stories, columns and editorials.

Recently, more realistic rules and regulations, curtailment of over-night passes, for example, have been effective in solving some of the community problems. Again, let me stress the splendid co-operation of the Breckinridge director and senior staff.

The obvious need to give these young men a chance to be contributing members of society, in my opinion, justifies any effort on our part. We have, of course, an obligation to continue to search for the most effective methods of achieving this goal.

Very truly yours,

Janet R Walker

(Mrs.) Janet R. Walker
Executive Director

JRW/mlg