

C. Strong opposition

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

March 8, 1967

Mr. E. C. Calman, Jr.
The Sturgis News
Sturgis, Indiana 42459

Dear Mr. Calman:

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

*Give some gainful employment
None - a few at Sturgis, but it isn't encouraged
None -
You got to be joking - it's a classic example of
Government waste, misuses of funds and poor
management all the way - Should be abolished!*



Maquoketa
Police Department

March 13, 1967

BEN JACOBSEN
MAYOR

BUDDY A. OLSON
CHIEF OF POLICE

Kelly
Staffing Director, Job Corps
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D. C. 20506

Dear Mr. Kelly:

We have had very little to do with the Clinton Job Corps Center as it is located about 35 miles from us in the City of Clinton, Iowa. Therefore, I have nothing to report on this matter other than comments from citizens who think it a crime to have such a thing located in their community. Their feeling is in respect to the calibre of men who are attracted as visitors to these girls.

Sorry I can not be of more assistance on this matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Buddy A. Olson".

Buddy A. Olson, Chief of Police
Maquoketa Police Department
Maquoketa, Iowa 52060

BAO:cr

CITY OF LOS ANGELES
CALIFORNIA

OFFICE OF THE
CHIEF OF POLICE

~~XXXXXX~~
Thomas Reddin



SAM YORTY
MAYOR

DEPARTMENT OF
POLICE
150 N. LOS ANGELES ST.
LOS ANGELES, CALIF. 90012
PHONE: 624-5211

IN REPLYING PLEASE GIVE
OUR REF. NO 1.7

March 23, 1967

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

We are not in a position to objectively appraise the value to the community of any participation in community affairs by students of the local Job Corps Center.

Because certain police problems are inherent in such concentrations of youth, our contacts with the students have, unfortunately, been mostly negative.

If we can be of service to you in the future, we will be grateful for the opportunity.

THOMAS REDDIN
Chief of Police



DONALD I. McNAMARA
CHIEF OF POLICE

CITY OF PORTLAND
OREGON

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

TERRY D. SCHRUNK, MAYOR

BUREAU OF POLICE



March 17, 1967

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

Dear Mr. Kelly:

In answer to your letter asking for an appraisal of the Job Corps center in our locality, we cannot be of much help. There is no center close enough to Portland to allow us to come into contact with many of these young people.

Very truly yours,

Donald I. McNamara

DONALD I. McNAMARA,
Chief of Police

DIMc:b

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

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

March 8, 1967

Mr. Lee Jurgens
Chief of Police
Davenport, Iowa

Dear Mr. Jurgens:

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
W. P. Kelly
Acting Director
Job Corps

March 13, 1967

The Job Corp is not located in this city, but is located in Clinton, Iowa which is some 40 miles away from Davenport. We have, however, had some reports of missing persons of people attending this Job Corp Training Center and a few isolated incidents involving some of the trainees.

The Chief of Police in Clinton is Robert LaZonby, and I am sure this original letter was intended for him.

Lee Jurgens
Chief of Police

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

March 8, 1967

Mr. Dan Ryan
Editor
Kalamazoo Gazette
401 South Burdick
Kalamazoo, Michigan

Dear Mr. Ryan:

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

Dear Mr. Kelly: You have asked for a check. I would like to give me a call some day and come into Kalamazoo to visit at my office. I'd be glad to discuss the program. To try it in a letter is a bit too tough even for a writer. It is too complex a subject.

Dan Ryan

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR



OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA • • • JOHN H. READING, Mayor

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:

In Mayor Reading's absence I am forwarding your letter regarding the Job Corps Center and its relationship with the City of Oakland to the two departments having the most frequent contact with the Center.

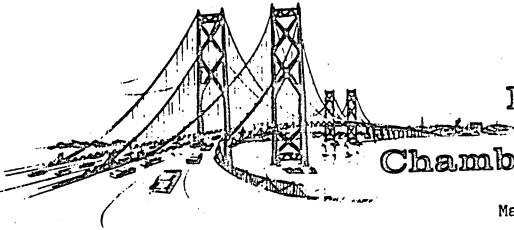
One is the Manpower Commission, which coordinates all employment relating to community projects; and the other is the Department of Human Resources, which manages Oakland's poverty program.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "James H. Price, Jr.", is written over a horizontal line.

James H. Price, Jr.
Assistant to the Mayor

JHP/da



**Bettendorf
Chamber of Commerce**

March 15, 1967

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

Dear Mr. Kelly:

Your recent letter asked for our appraisal about the
Job Corps Center in our community.

The closest center to us is located in Clinton, Iowa,
which is a distance of 25 miles from us. We don't
derive any benefits or feel any effects of the center
and therefore aren't qualified to express an opinion.

Yours truly,

John Pfeiffer
Executive Director

P:mdz



DIAL (616) 968-2076

172 WEST VAN BUREN STREET • BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN 49016

March 16, 1967

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

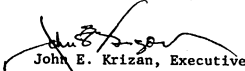
Dear Mr. Kelly:

We had hoped that S. L. Betz, our Executive Associate, who is in charge of the activities comprising community relations would have returned from his business trip by now.

We are holding your letter in abeyance until he returns and will ask him to contact you.

Cordially,

Robert F. Terkhorn, President


John E. Krizan, Executive Vice President

RFT/JEK/m

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC
OPPORTUNITY

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

March 8, 1967

Mr. Vernon R. Krahn
Chief of Police
Fulton, Illinois

Dear Mr. Krahn:

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.

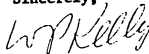
I am, therefore, taking the liberty of asking for your frank and honest appraisal about:

- 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

Dear Mr. Kelly:

Our only association so far with the Job Corp has been in the way of touring visits and having the Job Corp girls work at our local Rest Haven Home.

Sincerely,

Vernon R. Krahn
Chief of Police
Fulton, Ill.



PHONES 896-8281
898-6023

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

25 SPRING STREET

March 11, 1967

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

Dear Mr. Kelly:

Your letter of March 8, 1967 has been received. It is in relation to the Rodman Job Corps Center and its effect upon the people of New Bedford.

There are two groups in New Bedford that could answer your questions with more knowledge of the subject than I. One is the Rodman Community Relations Council. Mr. Jack Ward is chairman. He may be contacted at the Y.M.C.A., New Bedford, Massachusetts. The other group is a committee of City Councillors. This committee on Better Relations Between The Rodman Job Corps and the City of New Bedford is headed by Councillor Ralph Saulnier. He may be reached at the Municipal Building, New Bedford, Massachusetts.

Not having answered your questions, I trust I have supplied you with the source from which the information you seek may be obtained.

Let me congratulate you upon your recent appointment as Director of Job Corps. I wish you the utmost success in this most important administrative position.

Very truly yours,

Thomas F. Cawley

Thomas F. Cawley
Chief of Police

TFC/a

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

ARTHUR R. BERTELSON
• MANAGING EDITOR

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 Mr. Kelly:

It is true that a Job Corps Center has been established in St. Louis. Since it is a relatively recent addition to the community, it may be a little early to say whether we have benefited by it or not.

Insofar as I can tell, there has been very little participation in community affairs by the people at the Center. Perhaps there has been some such activity, but we have not been made fully aware of it. As for the Center being a good neighbor, there seems to be some question about that.

I am enclosing three pieces done by one of our reporters who went to the Job Corps Center as a prospective trainee. I think this would give you a better idea about the potentials of the Job Center than anything I could put in a letter.

Sincerely,

Arthur R. Bertelson
Managing Editor

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC
OPPORTUNITY

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

March 8, 1967

Mr. Lyle Larkins
Chief of Police
Kaysville, Utah

Dear Mr. Larkins:

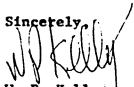
Having recently been appointed Acting Director of Job Corps, I would very much like to know how you, a leader of a community in which a Job Corps Center is located, feels about that Center.

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

- how it has benefitted your community *None*
- how the young people in the Centers have participated in community affairs *Have not*
- how they engaged in community projects *None*
- how the Center has proved to be a good neighbor *Unknown*

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



March 17th, 1967

rock island chamber of commerce

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

Dear Mr. Kelly:

With reference to your recent letter, there is no Job Corps Center in Rock Island, Illinois. The nearest is in Clinton, Iowa and it has had no noticeable impact on our community.

We do have a Neighborhood Youth Corps project in Rock Island but the benefit to the community is yet to be determined, we have no knowledge of the N.Y.C. participating in community affairs or community projects and it has yet to prove itself either a good or bad neighbor.

Yours cordially,

Junius P. Califf
President

JPC:jd



1900 third avenue • rock island, illinois 61201 • phone 309 / 788-6311

executive committee

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Lynn L. Ash <i>First Vice President</i>	Marvin Kelinson <i>Treasurer</i>	William J. Kearney
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THE CLEVELAND CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

800 UNION COMMERCE BLDG. • CLEVELAND, OHIO 44115 • 621-3300

CURTIS LEE SMITH
PRESIDENT

March 10, 1967

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

Dear Mr. Kelly:

Your letter of March 8th to Mr. Curtis Smith will be brought to his attention when he returns from the Orient. He is a member of the Governor's Trade Mission to the Far East and expects to return to the office about March 22.

Sincerely yours,

Eileen M. Jensen
Eileen M. Jensen
Secretary to Mr. Smith



WASHINGTON

THE YAKIMA DAILY REPUBLIC
YAKIMA MORNING HERALD

114 NORTH FOURTH ST., YAKIMA, WASHINGTON 98901

(509) 248-1251

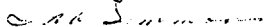
March 9, 1967

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

Dear Mr. Kelly:

Your letter of March 8th addressed to Mr. James Tonkin asking for his opinion on the Job Corps Center located in this area has been received.

Mr. Tonkin is away from Yakima at the present time and will not be back in the office until around the 20th of March. We will hold your letter for Mr. Tonkin and no doubt you will hear from him at that time.

Sincerely,
REPUBLIC PUBLISHING CO.

Secretary

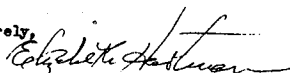
Serving Central Washington's Golden Triangle
AWARD-WINNING LEADERS IN THE PRODUCTION OF NEWS PAPER

March 10, 1967

In reply to your letter of March 8, 1967:

There is no Job Corps Center located in or near the city of Sandy. Timberlake Job Corps Center is the nearest one to us and is about 15 miles away. Estacada is the nearest city to Timberlake - about 20 miles.

Sincerely,


Elizabeth Hartman, Editor
Sandy Post
Sandy, Oregon 97055

THE MILWAUKEE JOURNAL

March 13, 1967

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

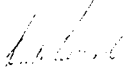
Dear Mr. Kelly:

I have received your letter addressed to Mr. Hoben concerning reaction in the community to a Job Corps Center.

We do not have a Job Corps Center here. There was some talk of starting one, but it never happened.

Best wishes,

DL:b


Dick Leonard
Editor



POLICE DEPARTMENT
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
HALL OF JUSTICE
850 BRYANT STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94103



ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS:
THOMAS J. CAHILL
CHIEF OF POLICE

March 16, 1967

OFFICE OF THE
CHIEF OF POLICE

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
OUR FILE: PC-543

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

Dear Mr. Kelly:

Reference is made to your communication of March 8, 1967, requesting answers to certain questions concerning the Job Corps.

There is no Job Corps Center located in San Francisco, the closest one being Camp Parks in Pleasanton, California. Consequently, I am unable to answer the questions in your letter.

San Francisco has not become closely involved with the Job Corps program because of our distance from the Center. The young people from the Center do visit our city on occasion and they have not become a police problem. On a few occasions when we have had to contact the officials at Camp Parks for assistance as the result of some incident involving a person from the Center, we have received their complete cooperation. We appreciate this and hope that it will continue.

Very truly yours,


Thomas J. Cahill,
Chief of Police

D. J. FILLIS
CHIEF OF POLICE



**SALT LAKE CITY
POLICE DEPARTMENT**
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84111

PHONE: 328-7222

March 21, 1967

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

Dear Sir:

With reference to your letter dated March 8, 1967, the following information is furnished in accordance with your request:

-- how it has benefited your community. Organization is too new to make any comment at this time.

-- how the young people in the Centers have participated in community projects. Organization is too new to make any comment.

-- how they engaged in community projects. Organization is too new to make any comment.

-- how the Center has proved to be a good neighbor. We have found the officers of the Administrative Staff to be most cooperative.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "D. J. Fillis".

D. J. FILLIS,
Chief of Police.

Community Attitudes

(supplementary letters
received after report
of April 7, 1967)

GREATER

*La Crosse Chamber of Commerce**Commerce Building - 7th and Klug*LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN
P. O. BOX 842 54601**99 Years of Service**

3 April 1967

DIAL 784-4880

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

Good Morning Mr. Kelly:

The Job Corps, located at Camp Mc Coy, has not been in existence long enough to create any major impact on La Crosse. The Job Corps opened last October and has not reached full strength.

During this period though, our relationship with the people in charge has been excellent. They have cooperated to the fullest in all aspects of our community life and have been your best Ambassadors. We have not yet had too much contact with the Corpsmen themselves, but we are anticipating working with them in the near future on community-wide projects.

The citizens of La Crosse, although highly skeptical at first, have come to look upon the Job Corps as an asset in helping to give the individual Corpsman another chance to help himself.

We do congratulate you in obtaining the caliber of people that head the Local Center, and we do feel that with such highly competent individuals, the Mc Coy Job Corps will be your best Center.

If we may be of further service to you, please do not hesitate to write or call us.

Sincerely yours,

Alex Skover, President
GREATER LA CROSSE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

D

J

P

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OFFICERS

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PHILIP S. DAVY — 1st Vice Pres.
RICHARD D. MORSE — 2nd Vice Pres.
RICHARD ZOERH — Treasurer
D. B. REINHART — Past President
D. J. PETRUCELLI — General Mgr.

*The City
of San Marcos*

POST OFFICE BOX 725 / SAN MARCOS, TEXAS 78666 / AC 612 892-2417

4 April 1967

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

Dear Mr. Kelly:

Let me offer my congratulations on your recent appointment as Director of Job Corps. The position carries heavy responsibilities; we feel sure you will be equal to the challenge it offers.

In the letter received soon after your appointment, my opinion was requested on four points in regard to the effect Gary Job Corps Training Center has had on the City of San Marcos the past two years.

You ask how it has benefitted our community. I know your letter went to several people in San Marcos. Most will try to answer in terms of material benefit. Gary Center has benefitted San Marcos economy, and we appreciate it. I like to think it has benefitted us in an even more important way. It has given us an opportunity: an opportunity to observe first hand a great program. I believe it has helped to broaden the vision of many of us - awakened a sense of our corporate responsibility to do something for those who have not had many breaks in life.

I have been particularly fortunate in this regard, since, in my capacity as Mayor, I have been invited to represent San Marcos on many occasions at the Center. I was on hand to greet personally all the big groups that arrived during more than a year, until capacity was reached. I am out there so often, I feel almost like a "member of the family", and am always given a cordial welcome.

As to the "Gary boys" participation in community affairs: their first public appearance was at the May Fellowship Day observance of the United Church Women of San Marcos, less than two months after the Center opened. The newly organized choir sang for the service, and the boys stayed afterward for cake and coffee. Since that time they have sung for innumerable church and civic groups. They have had art exhibits in town. The heavy equipment classes did a

mayor of san marcos to w.p. kelly p. 2

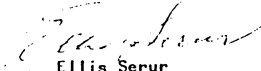
tremendous job of leveling and cleaning the playground of a new elementary school, which was not usable before. The landscaping classes have assisted with beautification of several church grounds, and are presently working with our Recreation & Parks Board on a beautification and improvement project for our City Park on the San Marcos River. These latter programs have resulted in considerable monetary savings for the organizations. The American Legion offered their club house for a lounge for Gary, and the boys redecorated the place, and used the walls for exhibiting their very interesting art work. These projects benefit both the City and the Center, for as local citizens work with these boys, they get to know them personally. The Open House, held when all was finished, was well attended by the townspeople.

On the fourth question - that of being a good neighbor - there have been many instances of Gary Corpsmen responding to calls for donation of blood; engaging in community projects for the poor at Christmas; United Fund, etc. The most dramatic instance of neighborliness was when a retarded girl ran away from home and a call for volunteers to search for her was sent out. Gary boys responded magnificently and searched with local officers all night through riverbottoms and pastures - ending with success.

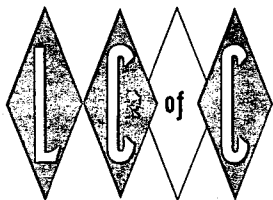
This letter is over-long - but Gary is one of my enthusiasms! I am proud of the way our community has responded to the establishment of the Center. Our police have worked closely with Security at Gary, with the result that "unpleasant incidents" have been kept at a minimum. This cooperation between the two units has paid big dividends.

I send you every good wish in your new assignment. We hope to see you in San Marcos in the not too distant future.

Sincerely yours,


Ellis Serur
Mayor of the City of
San Marcos, Texas

ES: dow



LINCOLN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

208 NORTH ELEVENTH ST., LINCOLN, NEBRASKA 68508

April 11, 1967

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

Dear Sir:

This is a belated reply to your letter of March 8th asking for our appraisal of the Job Corps in Lincoln, Nebraska. My delay in replying has been to permit a little emphasis on familiarization with the elements about which you inquire. I still feel quite insufficiently informed to make an appraisal of any value. However, I am pleased to say that the Job Corps and the staff of Management Systems Company have made themselves quite welcome in Lincoln, Nebraska. The benefits to our community in any economic sense are measured by the expenditure in our midst. The benefits, other than financial, are in the addition to our community of fine, personable people who seem most dedicated to their work with these young people.

The young people in the Centers have participated in community affairs to the limited extent that such groups are able to enter into the rather tight social and civic enterprises of a community like Lincoln. Suffice it to say that the instances in which the corpsmen have cooperated in such civic events as the Centennial opening and their work with the Lincoln Community Council agencies have made for themselves some friends and admirers where possibly there were objectors to the program before.

The Center itself has been a good neighbor in exercising that degree of instruction and control over the activities carried on there to the extent that no conflicts or incidents worthy of comment have occurred.

I do not know if those who were opposing the installation are enough aware of the above examples and of the many others which have been brought to our attention by the very diligent civic relations staff of the Center to have reversed their views but I do know that there have not been any such incidents as were vociferously predicted as we discussed the invitation of the Corps to come to Lincoln.

We must have more time to assess the program and the program must have more time to observe its accomplishments. We feel certain that this additional time will be afforded the interested persons without conflict or difficulty in the relationship between the Lincoln community and the Job Corps community.

Respectfully yours,

Walter E. Nolte
 President

WEN b

MUNFORD PUBLISHING COMPANY
Publishers of The Union County Advocate

TELEPHONES 389-1833
389-1881

214 WEST MAIN

Morganfield, Kentucky 42421

5 April, 1967

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

Dear Mr. Kelly:

Due to my absence from Morganfield I am just now answering your letter of 8 March.

The Breckinridge Job Corps Center has been a tremendous aid to our local economy. This is an agricultural area and our economic situation here has never been critical. However, many of our people are employed at Breckinridge and their income has had a very definite and pleasing effect at the retail level here.

Morganfield is a small city and there have been few opportunities for enrollees to participate in community affairs. Actually, there is very little here to offer in the way of entertainment.

The city government has received the utmost in cooperation from the Center, and the Center's overall public relations here are excellent.

The present management at the Center, in my opinion, is doing a real fine job.

I hope that sometime in the future you will have the opportunity of visiting the Center and also visiting with us here in Morganfield.

Yours very truly

Tyler Munford
Tyler Munford

TM:m



TOWNSHIP OF
PISCATAWAY
 MIDDLESEX COUNTY
 PISCATAWAY, NEW JERSEY 08854
 752-5800

OFFICE OF THE
 MAYOR

Office of Economic Opportunity
 Washington, D.C.

April 3, 1967

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

Dear Mr. Kelly:

Thank you for your letter and the opportunity to offer an explanation.

I am truly unable to answer your questions exactly as you posed them. Last year, which was my first year in public office, I could see that the Job Corps Center was being used in our Township, as a political football. I am sure that we would both agree that this is wrong, no matter what party might write their name on the "political football".

If we deal with the facts, I'd suggest we proceed in this way:

1. The Job Corps is located in the Piscataway-Edison area.
2. The aim of the Corps is, I believe, to rehabilitate and redirect the aims of certain individuals who otherwise might be a detriment to their communities in either a criminal or welfare way.
3. If the above is true, then under proper supervision, the individuals can be helped with individual and or group therapy, and also the teaching of a trade.

Since Mr. Webber has been assigned to head the Jobs Corps Training Center there have been very few complaints and overt actions that would precipitate the press or elected officials to go public in objection to the fact that the Center was located "here".

In fact with an honest, logical approach, as Mr. Webber has, and as I believe the Township Committee has, I know that we can operate with the good of the boys at heart and also with the good of the communities at heart.

This should not be taken as a Carte Blanche for the Office of Economic Opportunity, but rather as an evaluation of the Job Corps Center at Piscataway, New Jersey

Cordially yours,

Robert S. Rutter
 Robert S. Rutter
 Mayor

RSR:ter



KENNETH A. SCHMIED
MAYOR

CITY OF LOUISVILLE
KENTUCKY

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
DIVISION OF POLICE



JOSEPH G. GLASS
DIRECTOR OF SAFETY
W. E. BINDER
CHIEF OF POLICE

April 5, 1967

Mr. Charles Riebe, Director
Great Onyx Job Corps
Mammoth Cave, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Riebe:

I would just like to take this opportunity to express my sincere appreciation for the very nice recognition last Friday.

It was a wonderful program and I will always be grateful for the opportunity of being present.

It must be a great feeling of accomplishment to you to review the influence of the activities which are reflected in the good conduct of the corpsmen through Camp Onyx.

Looking forward to being of service to you in the near future, I am ,

Sincerely,

Major C. J. Hyde
Supt. of Traffic

CJH/ejs

April 4, 1967.

Mr. Dan B. Abraham
Center Director
Timber Lake Job Corps
Estacada, Oregon 97023

Dear Sir:

I wish to take this opportunity, on behalf of the City Council and the people of Estacada, to express our appreciation to the Job Corps and to the boys who worked on the project at our City. Hall.

Also, I wish to commend the crew who worked on the project. They arrived promptly and went about the job in a very workman like manner, performing the assigned task of removing four trees, cutting them up and loading on a truck, also a good job edging the sidewalks and digging up the flower beds, and when finished, left the area in a very neat condition.

I am sure you can be proud of this crew, and this is certainly a first hand demonstration of your first Nation wide Job Corps (Salute to Communities Week), to the people of Estacada and vicinity.

Please accept our thanks.

Very truly yours,

Earl H. Eckersley
Mayor
Estacada, Oregon

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

CITY OF
CHARLESTON
WEST VIRGINIA

DALLAS W. BIAS
CHIEF OF POLICE



May 17, 1967

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

Dear Sir:

My apology for my belated answer to your letter of March 8, 1967, which was misplaced in my office.

I am attaching a copy of a list of activities in which the Job Corps girls have taken part in this community.

As you know at the outset, the Charleston Job Corps Center for Women being one of the first, we were besieged with complaints, rumors and prejudices which were overcome by factual reporting, and the community for some time has come to accept and even to encourage the Job Corps enrollees.

Your question as to how the Job Corps has benefited the community might be a controversial question by different people as to whether it has or has not benefited the community; however, from a personal standpoint in my official position, I feel that it has benefited the community in that the conduct of the girls, in their mixed association and the acceptance thereof by the community, has in fact helped to overcome the underlying racial prejudices which are obvious in all predominately white communities. While at first there were many objections to its being located in the center of town, by the influence of the predominately three "P's", which were police, prejudice and politics, it has become a community educational value to meet the trend of our times.

Yours truly,

Dallas W. Bias
Dallas W. Bias
Chief of Police

DWB/dbl

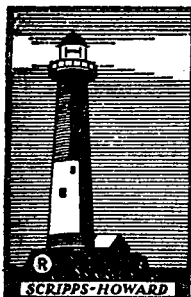
CITY OF
CHARLESTON
WEST VIRGINIA

HOW JOB CORPS ENROLLEES HAVE PARTICIPATED IN COMMUNITY AFFAIRS:

1. Girls have taken active parts in such presentations as Kanawha Players productions, Light Opera Guild shows and other theatrical activities by not only acting in plays, operas, etc., but by also painting scenery, telling tickets, making costumes and assisting with make-up and other behind-the-scenes activities.
2. Corpwomen from the Charleston Job Corps Center have acted as hostesses at more than two state conventions, at the request of Governor Hulett C. Smith. They assist in registration, provide information and help in any way possible.
3. During the recent meeting of the State Legislature, Corpwomen from the Charleston Center acted as Legislative Aides and two Corpwomen served as typist in the Legislative Offices.
4. Corpwomen from the Charleston Center are currently serving as Guides at a local culture Center on week-ends.
5. Corpwomen have participated in several charity drives, including the UNICEF Drive, have helped with the Cancer Drive and have packaged kits for the Heart Fund.

CIVIC PROJECTS INVOLVING CORPSWOMEN

1. Planting trees to participate in beautification projects of city.
2. Tutoring young people at AAY Center.
3. Holding Arts & Crafts Exhibits for community.
4. Participating in tra-city mural athletic leagues.
5. Maintaining free nursery school for local citizens' children.
6. Participating in Unitarian Church sponsored Coffee House each week.



The Evansville Press

A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER

GORDON HANNA, Editor

Telephone 424-7711

Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way

PAGE 10

TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1967

In The Editor's Mail

**Ervin Weil Reports
Job Corps 'Good Things'**

To the Editor of The Press:

I have read with much interest the news stories, both favorable and unfavorable, and the letters to the Editor about the Job Corps at Camp Breckinridge.

Unfortunately, the few instances of bad behavior seem to attract public notice and the fact that hundreds of boys come here on weekends, behave themselves and cause no trouble, does not.

Having visited Camp Breckinridge and having been well impressed by what I have seen there I inquired about some of the good things that may have been done by these boys and received the following information:

1. 25 Corpsmen cleaned up playground areas in Evansville last summer.

2. When the Evansville Salvation Army was robbed of \$2,000 during the Christmas Holidays, Breckinridge boys had a fund drive which netted over \$100, which was given to the Salvation Army to help make up the deficit created by the robbery.

3. A Band Combo from Breckinridge played at the recent YMCA "Pancake Days."

4. One of the Dorms held a Christmas party for the children at Hillcrest Orphanage during the holidays.

5. Another group held a Christmas party for the children at an Evansville school.

6. The Gospel Keys and the Glee Club, singing groups of Breckinridge, sang seven times in Evansville during the past two months.

7. 22 Corpsmen manned the Salvation Army kettles in Henderson during the holidays.

8. 26 Corpsmen sang at the Henderson Garden Club noon meeting.

9. The Gospel Keys sang at the Baptist Youth Center in Henderson.

10. 15 Corpsmen held a Christmas party for the children at the Kennedy Center in Henderson.

11. 10 Job Corpsmen took two of their off days and repaired a home for a woman and her eight children who had been deserted by her husband.

12. Corpsmen took up a collection to assist the survivors of a family that lost four members of their family in a tragic fire.

13. Corpsmen presented a \$250 check to the United Fund of Henderson.

14. Corpsmen assisted the Girl Scouts of Sturgis in their Water Safety Program.

Other projects are being worked on and I feel sure will be carried out during the coming months.

Only time can tell how the boys who stay at the Camp and complete their training will do. As in any new program, mistakes have been made, but it seems to me that these are being corrected and that much good will come from this project.

ERVIN WEIL
523 S. Boeke
Chairman of Mayor's
Commission on Human
Relations

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 the 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 43 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 13-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 302 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.

Battle Creek
Enquirer & News
March 23, 1967
**Let's Show Corps
We're Interested**
Editor, Enquirer and News:

Recently my wife and I were invited to dinner in the dining hall at the Custer Job Corps Center. I was impressed.

Here we have a group of boys who are trying to improve themselves and become working members of society who can make their own way in life.

In a way, these are our boys. We have a stake in their future. Let's get acquainted with them and their problems.

The facilities are open to the public for tours. I urge everyone in the community to go out to the Job Corps and take the tours offered anytime during working hours. Go out and visit these boys. Ask them into your homes for a visit. This might be the spark to ignite the desire for one of them to be a success in life. I firmly believe that if we get to know them and if they know that we expect great things of them, we will have helped them on their way to success.

Let's get together as a community and really help the boys help themselves. Let's show them that we care. For information, call U.S. Industries, Inc.—RON ESTERLINE, 176 Creekview Drive.

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the Arbuckle Job Corps Conservation Center was established in the City of Sulphur, County of Murray, on November 17, 1965; and

WHEREAS, during this time, the residents of the City of Sulphur, County of Murray, State of Oklahoma, have demonstrated their customary traits of hospitality and generosity to new neighbors, by their friendliness and good will, thereby gaining our deep respect, high regard, and admiration.

NOW, THEREFORE, we, the Corpsmen and staff of the Arbuckle Job Corps Conservation Center, do express our deep appreciation and gratitude to the residents of the City of Sulphur for helping us to enjoy the blessings of living and working in the place that is their home, and sharing with us the happiness of friendship.

Edward C. Rodriguez
Center Director

Kalamazoo Gazette March 26, 1967

Custer Job Corps Officials Salute Kalamazoo And Battle Creek

Custer Job Corps officials inaugurated a week-long "Salute" to Kalamazoo and Battle Creek today designed to promote goodwill and continued community participation in the training center.

Center staff members and corpsmen began the week's activities with appearances at area churches this morning to carry open house invitations to congregations.

Public Information Manager Len Colby said arrangement for individual or group tours of the facility can be arranged "on the spot" anytime during the week which runs until April 2.

Special features of the salute will include the appearance of Community Relations Directors Joseph Whitten (Kalamazoo) and Lynn Hodgson (Battle Creek) on Monday's "Accent"

television program on WKZO.

Monday evening Whitten will attend the Kalamazoo City Commission meeting to thank the city for its cooperation with the center and to present a certificate of appreciation.

U.S. Rep. Garry Brown, R-Schoolcraft, will tour the center Tuesday. Also on Tuesday, the center's weekly graduation ceremonies will be open to the public.

Wednesday Custer Public Relations Director Wesley Uch, Whitten, and Mrs. Ralph Birkhold, chairman of the Kalamazoo Community Relations Council, will be guests on the radio program "Talk Back" on WKPR.

The Kalamazoo and Battle Creek families who invited Corpsmen into their homes for

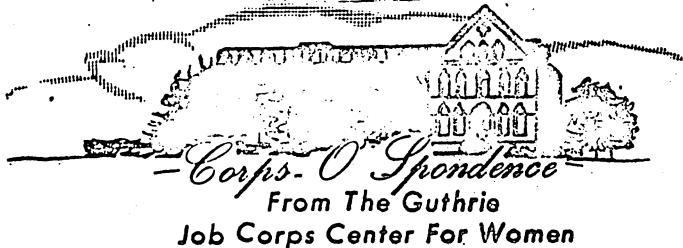
Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners will be honored Thursday with a dinner at the center's main dining hall. About 60 families will be involved.

General activities throughout the week will include tours of the center by student teaching groups from Western Michigan University and Michigan State University, high school groups and service club organizations.

Staff members and corpsmen will be available to clubs, fraternal organizations and churches for talks and question and answer periods on the center and its programs.

Bulletin boards with pictures and clippings from the center newspaper and program outlines have been set up in Battle Creek and at the Community Center headquarters on North Burdick.

The Guthrie Daily Leader, Sunday, April 2, 1967.



This past week has been one of the most important and happy weeks in the history of our Job Corps Center.

All week long the Corpswomen and staff have been saying "thank-you" in various ways to the citizens of Guthrie for welcoming Job Corps to their "home" in the first place, and for the continued support and friendship during the difficult early months.

But, perhaps there are still many citizens of Guthrie who don't really understand why we are here.

According to Government figures nearly one-quarter million, 18 year old girls are being dumped onto society each year with little education, no vocation and faint hope of gaining either in the future. This is a dangerous and a senseless waste of human resources.

Job Corps is one possible answer. It may not be the total answer, but it is an attempt. We think the program deserves a chance and we will always be grateful that Guthrie elected to give it that chance.

The Guthrie Job Corps Center is an experience in living for young women who all-too-often have only experienced survival.

The name of the game is "jobs". That's the goal of Job Corps. But, the ability to hold that job is just as important as the manual dexterity required to master it. And that ability we are learning through our residential life here at the Center, and from the citizens of Guthrie who have set us such a fine example by welcoming this large group of strangers into your homes and into your daily lives.

You could have forced us to remain isolated on our Center, like gold fish in a bowl, and our instructors would still have been able to develop new techniques for educating social cripples. But, the cripples would still be hobbling when you set them out into society again.

Guthrie chose not to isolate us and we are growing healthy in mind and body as a result, proud of our new role as citizens of a fine community, and deeply obligated to our many new friends.

One last time, Guthrie, we say "thank-you", and extend to you a most sincere invitation to listen to the Job Corps Center hour-long broadcast over radio station KWRW Guthrie starting at 7:00 p.m., Sunday, April 2, Dr. Franklyn Johnson representing the office of OEO, Washington, D.C., will be the featured speaker.

Certificate of Appreciation

to

THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF GUTHRIE

and

THE GUTHRIE PUBLIC WORKS AUTHORITY

from

THE CORPSWOMEN

of the

GUTHRIE JOB CORPS CENTER FOR WOMEN

For: Making the Job Corps Center possible

For: Assistance with so many of our problems

For: The fullest possible co-operation, and

For: Extending the hand of friendship to us on all occasions, The Corpswomen of the Guthrie Jobs Corps Center for Women with hearts full of gratitude say

"THANK YOU"

Witness our hand this _____
day of _____, 1967

DALLAS BERRY, President
Student Government

THE GUTHRIE JOB CORPS CENTER FOR WOMEN

*"Thank You, Guthrie,
For Giving
Me This
Chance!"*



The Guthrie Job Corps Center for Women presents

BETTY BREWER.

FIRST GRADUATE OF THE CENTER

Betty came to Guthrie October 20, 1966, from Lima, Ohio. She graduates with a Certificate of Completion to enter her chosen vocation, Nurse Aide, in her home town.

She takes with her an excellent record of accomplishment. She leaves her heartfelt thanks and everlasting gratitude to the citizens of Guthrie, who gave her the opportunity to acquire a vocational skill, and who made her welcome here.

The good people of Guthrie are cordially invited
to attend the Graduation Exercises

Wednesday, March 22, 1967, at 7:30 p.m.
at the dining hall

The Guthrie Job Corps Center for Women.

DESERET NEWS

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Corps' Goal—'Productive Citizens'

By PAUL WINEGAR
Deseret News Staff Writer



Typing classes help to train Job Corpsmen for useful work after leaving Weber center.

part, are mobile homes joined together, and include four 56-man dorms, a mess hall, education building, shop and equipment building, warehouse, gymnasium, vocational building, administrative offices, and a dispensary.

Total operational budget for the first year was \$923,439. The center received its first 16 corpsmen in December of 1965. According to Mr. Ulrich, the cost per corpsman per year is \$4,700, and includes staff salaries, services, supplies for work projects, and pay for the corpsmen.

The center has a capacity of 224 corpsmen, and has about 220 on board at present. Since its activation, it has received some 650 boys, and out of that number, some 400 have either graduated, resigned from the program, been kicked out or gone AWOL. Officials did not have a definite count of their successes, since they consider it a triumph if a youth gets a job before completing training or gets accepted by the armed forces.

A study made on the first 16 corpsmen to go through the Weber Basin Center disclosed that only five of them actually graduated from the program. However, officials considered 14 of them successful.

The study showed seven are now working as productive citizens; four are in the military service; three have gone back to school or are still enrolled in some government poverty program, and one returned to his old life with no apparent change in attitude. The remaining youth could not be located.

The report also disclosed that the first 16 corpsmen stayed an average of six months, and advanced three grades in the educational level. The average educational level upon arrival was fourth-grade, and upon leaving was seventh grade.

See JOB CORPS on Page B-3

OGDEN—The Weber Basin Job Corps Center gets teenage boys who have never flushed a toilet or answered a telephone.

Nearly one-third of them can neither read nor write, despite the fact that many got as far as junior high or high school before dropping out. Another one-third can't read as well as the average second-grader, and some have never been more than a few blocks away from home.

Camp officials don't profess to turn these boys into skilled craftsmen. They merely try to teach the boys that there's a better life than the one from which they came, in hopes of motivating them toward getting a job.

This conservation camp, operated by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, is a small city of mobile buildings situated on 746 acres of government-owned land near the mouth of Weber Canyon.

Richard A. Ulrich, center director, is a career employee with the Bureau of Land Management, and served as a forester in Oregon before the Job Corps program came along.

The other 51 persons who make up the center's staff include an assistant director who is a former school principal, a work project leader, women stenographers, a registered nurse, 15 corpsmen supervisors, 10 instructors, two counselors, and 9 workleader technicians.

All employees are under civil service, and are hired by the Bureau of Reclamation. Their salaries are paid with war on poverty funds administered by the bureau.

Approximately \$1.2 million was spent for preparing the campsite and erecting facilities. The buildings, for the most



Deseret News photos by Don Grayston

Many corpsmen are school dropouts. Center attempts to compensate for lack of education.

Escape Poverty?

U.S. Opens Many Doors

By PAUL WINEGAR

Deseret News Staff Writer

There are so many Great Society programs aiding the nation's poverty stricken that it may soon become a status symbol to be poor.

Federal agencies stumble over themselves competing to take the hands of the underprivileged and lead them onto the path of responsible citizenship.

For young people especially, the choices are many. A youngster from the slums of a big city or the more respectable poverty of a rural area can select a program as carefully as other youngsters choose a college.

If he wants to stay in high school, for instance, there is the Neighborhood Youth Corps, which provides work experience and job training through neighborhood centers.

If he is a high school graduate who can't afford college, he can enlist in the "Upward Bound" program, which is designed to motivate children from low-income families toward college.

If he is a high school dropout and has trouble finding a job, he can enroll in the Manpower Training Development Act, and receive a small government allotment while attending a free trade school run by local school systems with federal money.

And finally, if he wants to learn a trade in a hurry and get away from home, he can join the largest of all the vast train-

ing programs, the Job Corps.

The Job Corps is a system of residential centers for school dropouts who lack the skills necessary to get good jobs.

Simply defined, the goal of Job Corps is to transfer the children of poverty from welfare rolls to the tax rolls by making them employable, productive citizens.

There are three kinds of Job Corps Centers: men's urban, women's urban, and men's conservation. The urban centers, which provide advanced technical training, are run by private industry, and totally financed by the government. The smaller conservation centers are also financed by tax monies, but administered by government agencies such as the Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, and the U.S. Forest Service.

There are 113 Job Corps centers scattered throughout the nation with a total combined enrollment of 28,473 young men and women. Since the program started in 1965, there have been 27,746 youths who have either completed training or dropped out somewhere along the way.

Utah has two 200-man conservation centers in Price and at the mouth of Weber Canyon, and a 1,300-man urban center at the Freeport Center in Clearfield. Although there has been talk of establishing more Job Corps camps in the state, it is unlikely at present because of a

cutback in appropriations for domestic programs.

Selection of Job Corps enrollees is made through state employment offices, and is entirely voluntary. A candidate must be between 16 and 21 years of age, from a low-income family, a high school dropout (although there are some cases of high school graduates being accepted), and either unemployed or under-employed.

A check is made into the youth's background to determine whether he has answered the screening application truthfully, and to see whether or not he has a police record.

The state then sends the information, along with the applicant's reading test, to the Office of Economic Opportunity in Washington, D.C. The OEO, which is sort of a Pentagon for the War on Poverty, makes the final decision on whether the youth will be accepted and where he will be sent.

The poorest readers are sent to one of the 93 conservation centers, where the average reading level is about the 4th grade. Better readers are sent to one of the 20 urban centers. (Women all go to urban centers).

The government pays for transportation to the center and transportation home if a youngster drops out of training or graduates. Almost as soon as the new corpsman arrives, he

See POVERTY on Page B-11

Job Corps Center Appears Over the Hump in McKinney

The Job Corps Center for townspeople that at 5 p.m. every day we weren't going to its first trainees early in March open the gates and let all the with the southern farming community's residents looking on "If a girl comes here to get with a hard eye. Stories about into trouble or to look, as the incidents at other such camps wrong place. If she doesn't and in some instances just plain change her attitude, she will be misinformation had caused released. We expect them to townfolk to wonder whether to co-operate. welcome such centers in their own backyard. The Associated Press took a look at how things were progressing. Here's the report.

By DENNE H. FREEMAN

Associated Press Writer
McKINNEY, Tex. (AP) — When an outside institution comes to a Southern farming community, you can bet there will be some uplifted eyebrows.

The Job Corps Center for Women which moved into the old Veterans Administration Hospital in McKinney was no exception.

However, after almost a month of operation, the center has survived close scrutiny and appears to have won over townsfolk.

Dr. George S. Kadera, director of the center, said some people had funny notions about the center's function.

"My wife was at the grocery store one day when we first came here," Kadera said. "A boy was carrying her groceries to the car and saw a sticker on it.

"Oh, you work with the Job Corps. When are you gonna open that reform school?"

Kadera can laugh about it now, but at the time it made him realize there was a serious misinformation barrier to crack.

Kadera and Bill Griffin, community relations and public information director, started to work to close the misinformation gap.

"First of all we wanted to stress that the program was voluntary for girls 16 to 21 with poverty backgrounds," Kadera said. "We take students out of a poverty environment and attempt to bring their standard of living up. Some 20 per cent of the girls read below the third grade level.

"We wanted to assure the

year payroll," Kadera said. "There will also be many contracts let such as for cleaning, garbage, and laundry." Griffin said the Job Corps hopes to have 600 girls in school by May, learning food services, retailing, cosmetology, fabric arts and other marketable vocations.

So far 255 have arrived.

Otho Nicholas, police chief, said "everything has been fine."

"There have been no incidents, just fine cooperation on both sides," Nicholas said. "We heard a lot of talk about how this might be, or that might be, but nothing has happened."

Pat Gibson, manager of the chamber, said at first there was a lack of enthusiasm from some members of the business com-

munity who visualized break-ins and hot checks.

"I think it has disappointed some of the citizens who haven't found anything wrong," Gibson said. "Also, when a businessman begins to make a few sales to employees at the center, he usually changes his mind. A few dollars in the pocket will do that.

"Some people actually thought it was going to be a reform school. Kadera and his staff did a fine job of educating people to the real facts."

Griffin said the girls at the center have traveled to Dallas each weekend on passes without incident.

The immediate concern of the center is whether the Office of Economic Opportunity will cut back the Job Corps program in

June.

Gibson said the community has set up a committee to help out in any way.

In other words, the Job Corps has not worn out its welcome in McKinney.

TEXARKANA NEWS
TEXARKANA, TEXAS
3-31-67

Job Corps Thanks City For Welcome

The enrollment of the McKinney Job Corps Center rose to 218 Thursday as the center staff commended the citizens of McKinney for the warm welcome since the center first began to form on July 1.

A resolution was presented to the McKinney City Council Thursday, thanking the local citizens for helping establish the center here.

The resolution read: "Whereas, the McKinney Job Corps Center was established in the City of McKinney on July 1, 1966, and "Whereas have demonstrated their customary traits of hospitality and generosity to new neighbors, by showing an active working interest in all center activities, such as the coffee time projects, community night project, church participation in center activities, and total involvement in all areas pertaining to the welfare and development of the Corpwomen, thereby gaining deep respect, high regard and admiration,

"Now, therefore, we, the corpwomen and staff of the McKinney Job Corps Center, do express our deep appreciation and gratitude to the residents of McKinney for helping us to enjoy the blessings of living and working in the place that is their home, and sharing with us the happiness of friendship."

Mayor Pro-Tem W. B. Finney, in the absence of Mayor Leon Ussery, accepted the resolution as other councilmen were present at a meeting at the McKinney Chamber of Commerce.

Delfina Gomez, a corpswoman from Del Rio, presented and read the resolution.

"Delfina Gomez has received very few honors in

her young life, most of which has been spent working at part time jobs to help support her mother and her sister," Dr. George Kadera, center director, said.

"Delfina was selected by the resident advisors of the McKinney Job Corps Center to represent the student body in presenting to the Mayor and the City of McKinney a thank you proclamation from the Job Corps for the interest and concern this city has taken in the Job Corps program.

"She was born in Parras Coah, Mexico, a small village of several hundred people. While her mother worked, she left Delfina in a Catholic convent every day from 7 a.m. until she picked her up at 6 in the evening.

"Delfina moved from Mexico when she was 11 years old, and enrolled in the first grade at Del Rio, Texas. She completed five years of schooling."

Telegram From V-P

Job Corps-Community Relationship Praised

Vice - President Hubert H. Humphrey recently praised Medina for the "friendship and assistance" that the community has rendered to the Iroquois Job Corps at Shelby.

In a telegram to Mayor John P. Kennedy, Mr. Humphrey stated,

"May I add my voice and thanks to the salute which the Job Corps is paying you and your community for the friendship and assistance that you have rendered. The opportunities for self-improvement which you have provided these young people in the Job Corps will be paid back many times over as these young people take their places as productive employees

and responsible citizens. Congratulations and thanks. HHH."

Apprised of the telegram, Raymond Calcagne, director of the Job Corps, said in a statement that the corpsmen and staff "do express our deep appreciation and gratitude to the residents of Medina for helping us to enjoy the blessings of living and working in the place that is their home, and sharing with us the happiness of friendship."

Representatives of the Office of Economic Opportunity, which runs the Job Corps at Shelby with the cooperation of the Department of the Interior, had spoken to Mayor Kennedy and other persons to learn of the community's response to the Job Corps Center.

Isabella

CIS at ISABELLA (Minnesota) stands for Corpsman Information Service. CIS is a Corpsman-operated program to help create good community relations for the center.

Corpsmen in CIS act as hosts and guides for visitors to the center and make visits to schools, churches and other organizations in the community to talk about Job Corps.

To become a member of CIS, a Corpsman must have been at the center long enough to be thoroughly familiar with Job Corps and the facilities at Isabella. He must also have a pleasant personality, be well-groomed and be able to speak clearly.

CIS members are proud of their organization and the contribution they are making to improve the center's community relations.

Lincoln STAR

Thursday, April 6, 1967

RUTH MONTGOMERY

*Job Corps Justifies
Itself In Public Esteem*

WASHINGTON — The controversial Job Corps, once the "enfant terrible" of the poverty program, shows signs of developing into a solid citizen with a streak of civic consciousness.

At least, that's the encouraging word from poverty chieftain Sargent Shriver, who declares that since last May there has been "no single incident of any serious proportion in any Job Corps center."

The same cannot be said for our college campuses and urban ghettos. As the 115 Job Corps centers wind up their week-long "Salute to Communities" program, Public Relations Director Herbert J. Kramer wryly observes:

"While middle-class American youth was indulging itself in riotous behavior on Southern beaches during Easter week-end, America's poor kids in our Job Corps were working, learning, and expressing their gratitude towards local communities in constructive ways, rather than destroying property, slandering adults, and violating at least eight of the ten commandments on the beach at Fort Lauderdale."

Kramer says that only one conclusion can be drawn from the changed atmosphere in Job Corps centers: "Poor kids do not want to be poor, they do not want to be alienated, they do want to belong and participate."

☆☆☆

As an example he cites the "complete reversal" at Camp Rodman in New Bedford, Massachusetts, where riotous behavior once shocked townspeople and congressmen alike. The city council has recently issued a vote of confidence in the camp director. Other cities that once spurned corpsmen

are now inviting them to civic events and parties in private homes.

Although the drop-out rate is 21 per cent, the corps' present strength is 35,000, with a goal of 41,000 by July. Nearly 65,000 have had Job Corps training in the past two years, and Congress now requires that one-fourth of the enlistees be women.

The average Job Corps enlistee has a fifth grade ability in reading and math, but gains one to two grade-levels during a nine months stay in camp. A third of those who enter the program cannot read a simple sentence or solve a second-grade arithmetic problem, in a land where we have long prided ourselves on our free public school system.

☆☆☆

A year ago Congress was complaining of the lack of discipline in job camps. Since then the administration has been tightened, and over half of all corpsmen are "earning perfect scores on reporting to work on time, following instructions, obeying rules, and the like."

This is rather remarkable inasmuch as two-thirds of these youngsters had previously been asked to leave school because of disciplinary, educational, financial or other reasons.

They represent the hard core of disadvantaged youth. Yet a recent survey indicates that of approximately 50,000 Job Corps "graduates," 26,000 found jobs, 5,000 returned to school, and 3,500 entered military service.

The corps has had an exceedingly rough shakedown cruise for the past two years, but perhaps smoother seas are ahead.

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III Salute to Communities Week

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Bennetta B. Washington, J/WC
C. R. Lane, J/MC
J. W. Deinema, J/CC

DATE: February 21, 1967

FROM : W. P. Kelly, J

SUBJECT: Nationwide Job Corps "Salute to Communities Week"

Please take the necessary action to convey the following information to all Center Directors.

All Job Corps Centers will conduct a "Salute to Communities Week," March 26 through April 2. The purpose of the week's activities will be to focus attention on the Center as a neighbor by expressing the individual Center's gratitude for community cooperation, and to encourage continuing participation and greater understanding of Job Corps by all residents of the area. The theme to be stressed is the Center thanking the community for their support during the first two years of Job Corps.

All activities scheduled should be arranged so that normal Center operations will not be disrupted or curtailed.



5010-108

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

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

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. P. Kelly, J

DATE: March 15, 1967

FROM : Bernie R. Diamond, J/C

SUBJECT: "Salute to Communities Week" -- March 26 through April 2.

Twenty-four Urban Centers, 6 State-Related Centers and 47 Department of Agriculture Centers and 39 Department of Interior Centers have completed plans to participate in this Nationwide event.

Virtually all Centers have programmed the following events:

1. Announcements in local churches on Easter Sunday including invitations to visit their Center. Large delegations of Corpsmen will attend church to personally thank residents for their support.
2. Presentation of scrolls and/or certificates of appreciation to Governor, Mayor or members of City Councils, County Officials, members of Community Relations Councils and newspapers. Some presentations will be made to special luncheons at the Center and others will be made at community affairs.
3. Issuance of special invitations via letters, telegrams and personal contact to members of the Congressional Delegation, Governors and State Legislators to visit Centers and/or participate in a specific way. The Governor of Maine and Oklahoma have both confirmed that they will make special tours of their Centers (through efforts of Henry and Blick).
4. Open House and Center tours. Many will have displays of photographs or newspaper clippings indicating voluntary projects the Center has been engaged in. Several will feature art exhibits.
5. Hosting Civic Clubs, Chambers of Commerce, Women's Clubs and school clubs at recognition luncheons or dinners. In addition, several Centers will provide speakers for regular weekly Civic Club luncheons with Job Corps as the theme. Three City Councils will hold their regular council meeting at the Center.
6. Special television and radio shows featuring Corpsmen entertainment and utilizing the theme of "Community We Appreciate You."
7. Invitational sports events and invitations to local schools and industrial leagues to participate. Events will include track and field events, wrestling and boxing.

In addition to all the above, the following are some special and unique events which the Centers themselves have originated:

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



GUTHRIE -- Hopes to graduate first Corpswoman that week. Will run ad with girl's photo, thanking residents of Guthrie for her new start in life. Also presenting permanent photo display of Job Corps activities to President of Chamber of Commerce for display in City Hall.

MCKINNEY -- Starting during Salute Week and every Tuesday thereafter, Center will hold "Family night at the Job Corps." They will host 4 to 5 local families at the cafeteria and during dinner, express appreciation to them.

RODMAN -- Student Government will promulgate and send City Council of New Bedford resolution expressing students appreciation to the people of New Bedford for opening their hearts and homes to them and to the City Council for its constructive criticism and help in winning acceptance for Rodman as a good neighbor. Will hold appreciation dinner in Center gym for 200 area residents who made it possible for Center to overcome serious community relations problems that plagued them first year. Have invited Governors Volpe (Mass.) and Chaffee (R.I.), Senators E. Kennedy and E. Brooke, Congressmen Keith and Heckle.

MCCOY -- First visit to local area bloodmobile will be made to Center with wide scale donations by Corpsmen.

CLEARFIELD -- Corpsmen will participate in a different voluntary community project everyday during Salute Week (church yard clean-up, etc.). Team of Corpsmen will visit all local high schools to express appreciation to students for their acceptance and cooperation.

TILLAMOOK (CC) -- Will hold community ceremony to donate a historical wood carving depicting "Pioneers on the Oregon Trail" to the County Museum.

CLEVELAND -- Will present certificate to firms which have made available facilities for OJT.

CHARLESTON -- Printing souvenir booklets with feature articles from Corpswomen and messages from Sargent Shriver, W. P. Kelly, Bennetta B. Washington and corporate officials. Will distribute to approximately 1,000 expected for Open House.

PARKS -- Will pay special recognition to all members of Community Relations Councils.

BRECKINRIDGE -- Select Corpsmen will visit each business and professional office in Morganfield and Sturgess to present souvenir passes to the Center's Open House to the owners and operators.

KOKO HEAD -- Governor John Burns of Hawaii will issue official proclamation for the week. A male and female student from Kaloni High School will become honorary enrollees for a day -- attending all classes and taking part in all regular Center activities. On Saturday, April 1, Corpsmen will participate in common work project (highway maintenance) with local Jaycees and high school students.

NEW WAVERLY (CC) -- Easter Sunrise Services to be held at Center with all functions except deliverance of Easter message being conducted by Corpsmen.

LUNA (CC) -- Home of Las Vegas, New Mexico citizen Manuel Maostas, recently burned, leaving family including 10 children completely homeless and without clothing. Corpsmen have collected clothing for family and will hold benefit dance during Salute Week.

ATTERBURY -- Westinghouse will present gifts of equipment to Johnson and Bartholomew County Hospital.

POLAND SPRING -- Will present contribution from Corpswomen and staff to local United Fund Drive.

LEWIS AND CLARK (CC) -- Will hold special recognition event for families which have participated in family welcome plan.

ARECIBO (Puerto Rico) -- March 29 designated sports day. Will stage a full-day dual meet between community organizations and Center.

ARROYO (Puerto Rico) -- Corpsmen will hold public positions for a day such as Mayor, School Superintendent, School Principal, and local students will function at Center as Center Director, counselors and teachers. Corpsmen will also visit community hospital and present gifts of ash trays made from bamboo and coconut shells and decorated with Job Corps emblem to patients.

VIEQUES (Puerto Rico) -- Will exhibit Job Corps film for entire community in public baseball park. Corpsmen will offer talent show at Center for community visitors.

GARY -- 4 Center Explorer Scout Posts (approximately 100-members) will host posts from entire area at Explorer Olympic Program. Will also have display booth sponsored by Center posts at Scout-O-Rama in Austin.

KILMER -- Student Government conducting special candy sales to raise \$150.00 to buy uniforms for presentation to little league team they are sponsoring.

CUSTER -- Open invitation to citizens of Battle Creek and Kalamazoo to attend Corpsmen graduation ceremony March 28.

LINCOLN -- Corpsmen read expression of appreciation on floor of State Legislature. Will present Governor and Mayor with Job Corps blazers. Governor will present key Center staff with Admiral Commission in Nebraska Navy. Governor will also present honorary citizenship in the State for Corpsmen.

Parks Job Corps Center

April 3, 1967

"SALUTE TO COMMUNITIES"

OPEN HOUSE AT PARKS JOB CORPS CENTER DREW MORE THAN 1,500 GUESTS YESTERDAY, 50 PERCENT HIGHER ATTENDANCE THAN LAST YEAR. LOCAL MEDIA SUPPORT OF THE AFFAIR WAS EXCELLENT; COMMUNITY CONSENSUS WAS HIGHLY FAVORABLE. VOCATIONAL, BASIC EDUCATION AND DORMITORY AREAS ALL WERE SHOWCASES OF METICULOUS HOUSEKEEPING; C/M DEPARTMENT WAS EXEMPLARY, AND REFLECTED THEIR PRIDE IN JOB CORPS MEMBERSHIP. FOLLOWING NEWS ARTICLE IS BEING RELEASED THIS MORNING TO ALL NORTH CALIFORNIA MEDIA.

BRIGHT NEW CARS, C/M-BUILT FLOATS, FOUR MARCHING CONTINGENTS FROM THE CASTLEMONT HIGH SCHOOL R.O.T.C. AND PRETTY GIRLS FROM LOCAL HIGH SCHOOLS COMBINED IN A SUCCESSFUL PARADE AND OPEN HOUSE AT PARKS JOB CORPS CENTER SUNDAY.

AN ESTIMATED 1,500 PERSONS VIEWED THE PARADE AND TOURED THE CENTERS BASIC EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL FACILITIES. THE AFFAIR WAS THE WIND-UP OF PARKS' "SALUTE TO COMMUNITIES WEEK", WHICH THE CENTER EXPRESSED ITS APPRECIATION FOR THE COOPERATION AND AID IT HAS RECEIVED DURING ITS NEARLY TWO YEARS OF OPERATION.

THE PARADE, SUGGESTED BY C/M GOVERNMENT TO DRAW MORE PEOPLE TO THE OPEN HOUSE, WAS ORGANIZED BY C/M SENATOR LOUIS ASHLEY. AS IT WOUND THROUGH THE STREETS OF THE CENTER, C/M AND VHSITORS CAME OUT TO WATCH--AN AUDIENCE OF AS MANY AS 3,000 PEOPLE IN ALL.

LEADING THE PARADE WAS THE CIVIL AIR PATROL COLOR GUARD AND DRILL TEAM. AN OUTFIT WHICH WON FIRST PLACE AWARDS IN 10 OF THE 12 PARADES IT ENTERED LAST SUMMER. ASHLEY, FOLLOWED, FLANKED BY TWO OF THE MANY GIRLS WHO LENT THEIR CHARMS TO THE PARADE, MISS MARLENE MACIE, OF IRVINGTON HIGH, FREMONT, AND MISS ERNESTINE NETTLES, OAKLAND TECHNICAL HIGH.

THE LARGEST PARADE UNIT BY FAR WAS OAKLAND'S CASTLEMONT HIGH SCHOOL R.O.T.C. HONOR GUARD, BAND, DRILL TEAM AND MARCHING UNIT.

THE MOST ELABORATE C/M FLOATS WERE PREPARED BY THE C/M OF BLDG MAINTENANCE AND LANDSCAPING AND THE FARM CLUB. THE MAINTENANCE FLOAT, DEPICTED A HOUSE AND YARD, WITH THE VARIOUS TOOLS USED IN THEIR MAINTENANCE. THE FARM'S ENTRY WAS LED BY PANCHITO, THE FAMED LLAMA, AND FOUR HORSEMEN, FOLLOWED BY A FLOAT CONTAINING MANY OF THE FARM ANIMALS, INCLUDING SHEEP, GOATS, RABBITS, CHICKENS AND PIGEONS.

RIDING IN BRAND-NEW CARS LOANED BY LIVERMORE AND HAYWARD AUTOMOBILE DEALERS WERE C/M GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE VARIOUS VOCATIONAL AREAS, THE MEXICAN-AMERICAN ORGANIZATION, THE BAMA'S CLUB, THE DISCIPLES (A C/M SINGING GROUP) AND A PLEASANTON CUB SCOUT UNIT.



FEDERAL ELECTRIC CORPORATION
Kilmer Job Corps Center, Edison, N. J. 08817 / Area Code 201 985-1000

APR. 3 1967 - Community Relations Dept.

Kilmer Salutes Citizens
Of Nearby Municipalities

Edison, N.J. - The Student Government and Lead Corpsmen of the Kilmer Job Corps Center presented plaques to the citizens and police departments of several neighboring communities as part of the Job Corps' "Salute to Communities Week," March 26 to April 2.

On Thursday, the Lead Corpsmen who work very closely with local police officers through the Corpsmen "courtesy patrols," invited the police departments to send representatives to receive specially engraved plaques thanking them for their cooperation and understanding since the Center opened February 11, 1965.

Lead Corpsmen James Lopes and Allan Showery presented the plaques to Edison Police Capt. Wilbert Nelson, New Brunswick Police Capt. John Egan, Highland Park Police Capt. William Cuddy, South Plainfield Police Capt. Dominic Spinelli, Metuchen Police Chief Edward ... Police Chief John Beitz.

Police Sgt. Edward Tyler of South Plainfield, a member of the Kilmer Community Relations Council, accompanied Spinelli. Cuddy, member of the council, which serves as a liaison between the Center and the communities.

The following day the student government House of Representatives invited the mayors, or their representatives, to attend a luncheon in the Food Service School Dining Hall where plaques were presented to them on behalf of the citizens of their respective municipalities.

-1010-

Page 2 - Kilmer Presents

Making the presentations were Corpsmen John Miller and John Smith of the student government.

On the receiving end were Mayors Chester W. Paulus of New Brunswick and Herbert M. Tanzman of Highland Park. Township Clerk June S. Jackson represented Mayor Robert Rutter of Piscataway, Metuchen Councilman G.H. Jefferis Jr. accepted the plaque for Mayor Thomas W. Weber and his borough, and Business Administrator John A. Delesandro accepted his township's plaque for Mayor Anthony M. Yelencsics.

Tanzman noted that both he and Capt. Cuddy are members of the community relations council at the Center and complimented the Corpsmen and staff on the good relations with Highland Park.

"The Job Corps is really doing a wonderful job," he said, adding that he could "honestly say, there's been a complete lack of trouble in Highland Park."

Paulus observed that he and Police Chief Ralph Petrone refused "to jump on the bandwagon" last fall when petitions were being circulated to have the Center relocated.

He attributed their refusal to the "close cooperation between your staff and the police department."

Center Director D.L. Webber and Alvin Weber, Kilmer's Office of Economic Opportunity site representative, were also present at the luncheon.



Custer News

CUSTER JOB CORPS CENTER, BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN

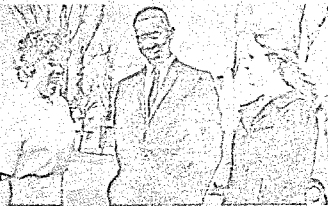


VOLUME II NUMBER 24

FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1967



Custer Corpsman Leonard Kidd, Bluffton, S.C., kicks off the "Salute to Communities Week" by donating blood at Battle Creek's Leila Hospital. Taking Kidd's blood pressure in preparation for the donation is blood bank assistant Mrs. Ethel Burkhead. Kidd, who was a first-time donor, has blood type "O" which can be administered to persons with any blood type. Other Corpsmen donors were Henry Allen, Utica, N.Y.; Eddie Gadsden, Havana, Fla. and William Robinson, Charleston, S.C.

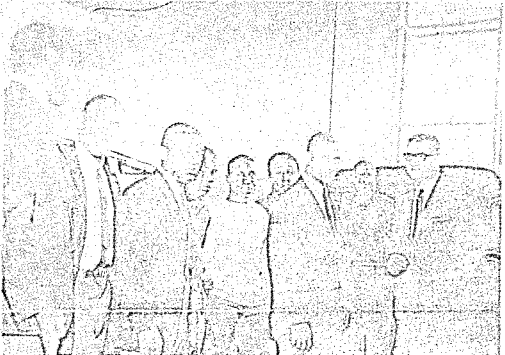


Chatting with Corpsman Ted Johnson after a toast of the Center are Harper Creek High School students Julie Elberhard (left) and Colleen Berry.

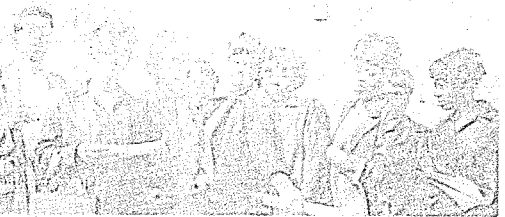


Public Relations Director Wesley Creek (front row, right) and seven Corpsmen stand outside Building 1770 just before departure for Battle Creek hospitals to donate blood. Front row (l to r) are Corpsmen Leonard Kidd, Bluffton, S.C. and Henry Allen, Utica, N.Y. Second row (l to r) Eddie Gadsden, Havana, Fla., Arthur Scott, Jacksonville, Fla. and Tony Madison, Boston, Mass. Third row (l to r) William Robinson, Charleston, S.C. and Jim Viedestholl, Columbus, Ohio.

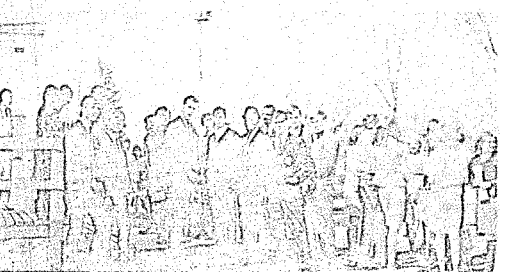
"Salute" Week Huge Success



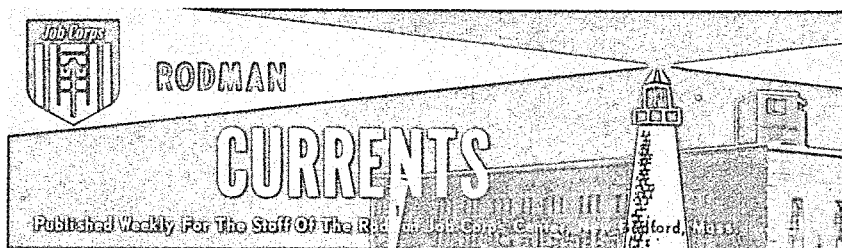
U.S. Congressman Garry E. Rice (R) Schuylersburg, visits Corpsmen students in the Automotive Trades department during a tour of the Center.



Here are some of the members of the Kalamazoo-Job Corps Youth Council who toured Custer Center during "Salute to Communities Week."



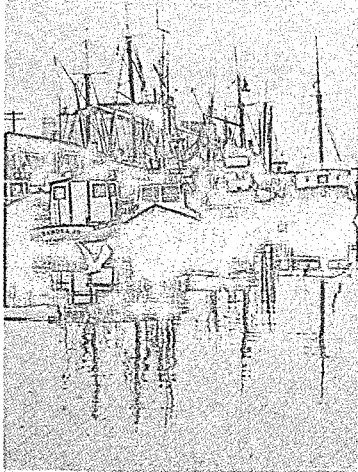
This group of Corpsman guides and Harper Creek High School students are having a "get-acquainted" session outside the chapel after a tour of the Center during "Salute to Communities Week."



VOL. 2 NO. 11

April 4, 1967

"To all the citizens of New Bedford whose hospitality, good counsel and hard work have helped hundreds of disadvantaged young men become successful and productive citizens."



So reads a plaque presented to Mayor Edward F. Harrington at a banquet for about 200 friends of Rodman from the Greater New Bedford area last Tuesday night at Phillips Gymnasium. The plaque will be hung in city hall.

The occasion marked the Center's second anniversary in the city and was part of a Job Corps-wide salute to neighboring host communities.

In accepting the plaque, Mayor Harrington noted that, "Times have not always been too perfectly smooth here in the city, as everyone within the sound of my voice recognizes. But I think that in the end, reason, judgment, common decency, understanding and a certain moral commitment have smoothed away most of the rough spots that divided the community and the Rodman Job Corps Center."

Keynote speaker at the banquet was Dr. Franklin A. Johnson, former national director of the Job Corps. Dr. Johnson spoke of the difficulties faced by the Job Corps when it began. "We have been pioneering, and the way of the pioneer is never easy." He added, "There were no real precedents, no real guidelines and almost no information about the needs of the disadvantaged."

The guests also heard from a recent graduate, Robert B. Buckley, now employed by the Harvard University Data Processing Laboratory at Cambridge. Mr. Buckley told about his work and said he had fond memories of Rodman and its staff. He also introduced his bride of one month, a native of nearby Martha's Vineyard, whom he met while working in Boston.

Toastmaster for the occasion was Jack Ward, general secretary of the New Bedford YMCA and chairman of the Rodman Community Relations Council.

In presenting the plaque to Mayor Harrington, Center Director Theodore E. Nelson acknowledged a "great debt" to hundreds of citizens. He also read congratulatory telegrams from Vice-President Hubert Humphrey and Senator Edward Kennedy.

The dinner was the highlight of the anniversary observance which also included a resolution submitted by Student Government President Sam Owens and adopted by the New Bedford City Council, a dance for students and an afternoon talk to the staff by Dr. Johnson.

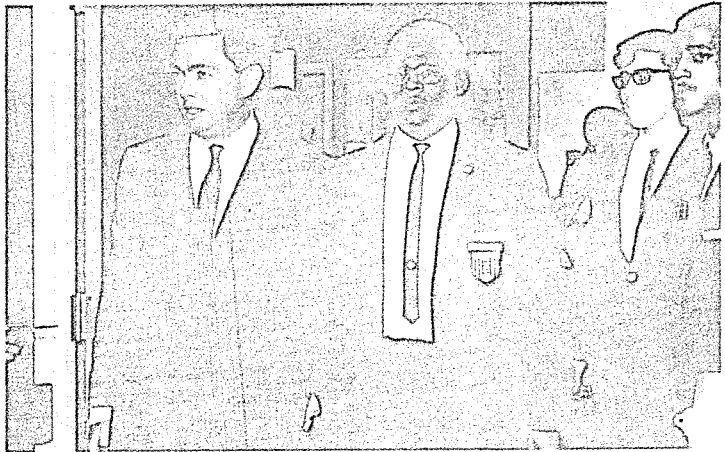
Robert B. Buckley, Graduate :

Well, I thought I'd never be able to make it back to Rodman to be before such a formal gathering. I'm kind of happy about it. 'Cause when I left there was a little bit of a hangup between New Bedford and Rodman students.

Sometimes I kind of regretted that I graduated from the Corps because I found such happiness in the Corps. But since I've been out I've seen

some of the things I thought I'd never have.

When I first came into the Corps I had this mental block. I couldn't do nothing . . . I couldn't do math. . . I don't know what happened to me. I guess they just beat it out of me. Sometimes they ask me on the job, "Can I do this?" Now I answer, "Yes, I can!" Right now I feel I'm in Limbo, I really do.



New Bedford Mayor Edward Harrington :

I think we in New Bedford have reason to be proud of the fact that we have played an important role in what I consider to be a very important experiment. We find that perhaps in some way we have made some small contribution to the lives of some of the young men who came here to the City of New Bedford.

I feel that we should be privileged to feel a certain amount of pride and happiness that we have in fact played some small role in this great experiment in understanding. I think that from the very beginning the people here in New Bedford really wanted to live in peace and harmony and with a sense of mutual understanding with the Job Corps young men and the staff associated with them.

We have found a way to make our individual paths flow steadily in the same stream - - we have found a way to seek a meaningful understanding of each others' wants and needs and problems, we have found a way to react together to make what I think is a continually significant contribution to the lives of young men who come here to New Bedford in the hopes of finding a happier and more fruitful and more important life for themselves. We are living as good neighbors and we have deep respect . . . respect for what you are doing here and for what Rodman means to so many young men and to the City of New Bedford. Let's hope that over the years, and while the Center remains that it can make a significant contribution to the City and to the young men.



Franklyn A. Johnson:

But just like at a university, the Job Corps must have its support from individuals and organizations of society. As I say, it is a creature of society created to accomplish certain purposes. But it cannot subsist alone; it must have the backing of the community. And just as in this case here, where the appearance, behavior, courtesy and dignity of the Corpsmen have done so much to turn a community opinion around, the same has occurred in other areas of the country. It has been truly amazing when you consider the background of these young people, the difficulties which they have had, the tendency towards hopelessness and failure when they came into Job Corps.

Committee Chairman Jack Ward:

It wasn't so long ago that the committee that I represent here this evening, the Community Relations Committee, asked a question about how many boys were placed in the business world. The answer, at that time, wasn't too huge, but now we know that they are progressively promoting this sort of activity.

So now we have many Rodman boys doing a fine job, not only at Harvard University like Bob Buckley, but around the country. We are very, very proud of many of the boys who have left the ranks of Rodman and have gone on into the business world. Rodman has really produced.



Senator Edward M. Kennedy:

I am pleased to extend my very best regards to all of you at tonight's recognition banquet. The Salute to New Bedford Week is a fine way for the Rodman Job Corps Center to show its appreciation to the citizens of New Bedford. New Bedford and the members of the Rodman Job Corps Center both deserve congratulations for their cooperation and mutual respect. You have my best wishes for continued success.



Ted Nelson:

Now a friend is not someone who blindly accepts everything you do. He is critical when you need criticism and supportive when you need support.

Cleveland Job Corps Center for Women WEEKLY NEWS SUMMARY

APRIL 14, 1967

CLEVELAND, OHIO

VOLUME 2 — NO. 32

WE "SALUTE"

BY: DR. ZELMA GEORGE

Standing right in the midst of our times is a really new creation - THE WORLD OF YOUTH. This world of youth is the home of the emerging adult who is suddenly a fascinating, engaging, and imposing figure, and, though not yet mature, not yet wise, he is often most serious and quite dissatisfied with things as they are. His new world is not merely an unhappy accident, it didn't just happen to a certain segment of our population, it is a global phenomenon, which is self-conscious and powerful. In South Korea it toppled a government. In the United States, this world of youth initiated, almost single handedly, the Negro's revolution for human dignity. In other words, it is capable of unbelievable violence and anti-social behavior as well as of positive, constructive action.

Whatever its origin, whatever its future, we have on our hands a Youth Culture, world-wide in scope, cutting across ethnic and geographic lines and social and economic classes and it commands our attention. Trying to explain this phenomenon, adults call it "delinquency", they call it "the drop-out" or "teen-age problem", or just "that new generation", and, to dismiss it, they look for personality defects in the youth himself or particular problems in the home environment of the family. When we attempt to relate our definitions of these youths to reality, we discover that adolescents are no longer where we put them. They have forged a culture of their own which is practically impenetrable to an outsider who is un-

acquainted with the particular signals by which these adolescents share with one another an understanding of their situation and their aspirations for the future.

But, nothing is more important today, however, than that society come to grips with themselves as adults and their relationship to this culture of youth. It is born out of the general moral crisis of our time and its fundamental lack is adequate images of significant humanness. This challenge of youth to civilization is directed toward every segment of our society - the family, the state, the academic structures, the welfare services, the religious organizations, and the economic order.

Through the medium of this Job Corps' News Summary, the staff and students wish to share with graduates, friends and supporters some of the highlights of the Awards Luncheon.

The texts of the Certificates reads:

"The Cleveland Job Corps Center for Women through its unique partnership of government, a non-profit organization, and business designed to provide the young women who come to it with counsel, guidance, and opportunity for the development of personal, social and citizenship skills.

Alpha Kappa Alpha, an international Sorority, and the United States Office of Economic Opportunity join to pay tribute to their vital third partner.

Recognition is hereby given to the role which business has played in providing realistic, on-the-job training and/or productive employment to Cleveland Job Corps members."



Cleveland business and industrial leaders who assembled in the 7th Floor Lounge at the Halle Bros. Co. to be honored by the Cleveland Job Corps Center for Women in the nation-wide "Salute to Communities Week" program would readily comprise a list of "Who's Who" in Cleveland. Principal participants sharing the speaker's table conversation were: (left to right) Messrs. Neil J. Carothers, President of the University Circle Development Foundation; John H. Bustamante, Attorney; Louis B. Seitzer, Retired Editor of the Cleveland Press; Ralph Besse, President of the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co.; Roger Groner, Assistant to the Director in charge of Business and Support Services, Cleveland Job Corps Center; Dr. Zelma George, Center Director; Donald Carmichael, Counselor-at-law, who presided at the Awards Luncheon; Congressman Charles A. Vanik, who presented the award citations in behalf of Sergeant Shriver; and Chisholm Halle, President of the Halle Brothers Co., and Luncheon Host.

The colorful paintings displayed in the background were created by Cleveland Job Corps art students under the supervision of Mr. Hugh Bullock, Senior Master Teacher of Fine Arts.

CLEVELAND CENTER SCORES HIT IN "SALUTE"



▲ Cleveland Job Corps Center Student Council President, Miss Carolyn Hamler, assisted by Head Hostess during the activities and graciously greeted dignitaries before the meeting commenced. Receiving her greetings were: (left to right) Dr. Paul W. Briggs, Superintendent, Cleveland Board of Education; Mr. Louis B. Seltzer, Cleveland Job Corps Mentor and former editor, The Cleveland Press; Dr. George; and Attorney Donald Carmichael.

In extending the Job Corps Center's "Salute to Communities Week" to the Greater Cleveland Community, letters of invitation from the desk of Dr. Zelma George, Center Director, went to 66 select Cleveland Job Corps Center supporters. Acknowledging Business as a partner, the invitation read:

"On behalf of the Cleveland Job Corps Center for Women, Mr. Sargent Shriver, Director, Office of Economic Opportunity; Dr. Loretta Hale, Supreme Basileus, Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Inc.; and Miss Carolyn Hamler, President of the Student Council join me in extending to you an invitation to be present: Friday, March 31, 1967 - 12:15 p.m. - The Halls Bros. Co. - 7th Floor Lounge, Room A to accept in person an Award which we hope you will be proud to display."

The Cleveland Job Corps Center for Women is a unique team of Government, Non-profit Organization, and Business engaged in a residential, total environmental program. It is designed to help young women define and develop their often unknown and unused potential as a part of the new human resource in our Democracy from which many other strengths may flow.

"Your company is a vital member of this partnership and its role in providing these young women opportunities for meaningful on-the-job training has been significant in helping to transform them from tax consumers to tax producers..."

Sixty-six top business and industrial leaders responded. They came in person, shared in the fellowship and luncheon, hosted by Mr. Chisholm Hallie, President of one of Cleveland's most fashionable department stores, and received Job Corps awards.

These included: Dr. Roderick Adams; Dr. Melvin E. Allerhand, Western Reserve University; G. A. Anderson, G. A. Anderson Realty; William Andrews, Metro General Hospital; Samuel Aspis, Veterans Hospital; Dr. Frederick Badt, Cleveland State University; J. B. Bredt, Gladden Point Company; Paul Briggs, Superintendent, Cleveland Board of Education; Morris Burke, United States Civil Service Com.; Dr. Clarence Huggins; Nicholas Catanesse, Metro Reproduction Company; D. C. Chandler, Supreme Life Insurance Company; Dr. Charles Chapman, President, Cuyahoga Community College; Gladys Cooper, Womans Hospital; William Cornell, Ohio Bell Telephone Company; Richard Crow, Stouffer Food Service; John Culver, National City Bank; Jules Davis, Davis Bakery Co.; Clarence Gaines, Director of Health & Welfare, City of Cleveland; Lewis Gordon, Cleveland Twist Drill Company; W. W. Gram, Sherwin Williams Company;



After making a special trip from his Washington office to be present to present awards in behalf of Mr. Sargent Shriver, Congressman Charles A. Young, 21st Congressional District, greets Dr. George upon his arrival. Seated nearby was Mr. Ralph Bease, President, Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company.

Dr. Jacqueline Guinn; W. O. Walker, Editor, Cleveland Call & Post; Robert C. Harris, Higbee Company; Dr. Victor Hirsch, Bayliss, Hirsch, Aubrey Clinic & Anatomic Laboratory; Paul Hoover, Halle Bros. Company; Dr. Kenneth Jackson; C. C. Jones, Mammoth Life Insurance Company; Maxwell Kelso, Sterling Lindner Dept. Store; Dr. Edwin King; Edward Kruzer, Giant Tiger Discount Store; Jack M. Lewis, Addressograph-Multi-graph Corp.; Raymond C. Linguist, Cleveland Public Library; Michael Linto, Health Hill Rehabilitation Center; Dr. F. A. Lunge, Cleveland Psychiatric Institute; E. L. Ludvigsen, Eaton, Yale, Towns, Inc.; W. T. McCullough, Welfare Federation of Cleveland; Warren McClelland, University Hospital; Dr. A. E. Make, Fairhill Psychiatric Hospital; Agnes Mazzeppi, Andrew Duval Beauty Salon, Inc.; E. W. Miller, Huron Road Hospital; Terese Nedel, Metro General Hospital; Earl Preston, Ninth's Supermarket; Carol Parr, Society for Crippled Children; Louise Paul, Cleveland Center Graduate (Windsor Hospital); George Schoeffel, Standard Oil Company of Ohio; Joyce Smith, Professional Dairymaid; Harvey Stone, American Greeting Corporation; Dr. Anthony Struck, Commonwealth Laboratory; L. J. Tasse, E. F. Hauserman Company; Thomas Tobin, Bonwit Teller Department Store; William B. Townsend, Human Rehabilitation Center; and Dagmar Utz, Day Nursery Association.

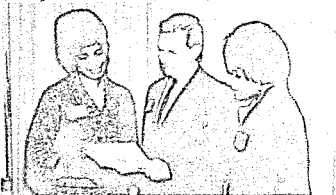
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Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority and its responsibility as Prime Contractor for the Cleveland Job Corps was the topic of discussion led by Mrs. Ella Mae Johnson (2nd from left), one of five AKA members in attendance at the Awards Luncheon. Others engaged in this bit of orientation included Presiding Officer, Mr. Donald Carmichael, Dr. Zelma George, and Mr. Louis B. Seltzer. AKA representatives were: Mesdames Marian Crawford, Thelma Dockens, Ella Mae Johnson, Marjorie Turner, and Delema Williams.



As special mentors and frequent visitors to the Center, this interest was extended in preparing for the Awards Luncheon Program Procedure by Mr. Don Carroll, Regional Director, Boos, Allen & Hamilton, Inc., Management Consultants, and Atty. Donald Carmichael.



Before luncheon conversation was shared by Mrs. Hazel James, Assistant to the Director in Charge of Milieu, Cleveland Job Corps Center; Mr. George Schaeffl, Employment Supervisor, Standard Oil Company of Ohio; and Student Council President, Carolyn Hanter, prior to the presentation of awards to 66 business leaders and six outstanding citizens of the Cleveland Community.

JOB CORPS ALUMNAE HONORED

Three outstanding graduate alumnae of the Cleveland Job Corps Center for Women were in attendance at the Awards Luncheon representing three different phases of successfully ventured vocations. They were: Miss Louise Paul - Supervisor, Windsor Hospital, from Lexington, Kentucky who received the plaque for the hospital; Miss Paulette Prentice - Computer Operator for the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, from Pittsburgh; and Miss Beverly Brown - Secretary, Supreme Life Insurance Co. from Pittsburgh, Pa. In addition to being singularly honored, it was like homecoming to the former Corpswomen.



Cleveland Job Corps Center staff members whose day-to-day responsibilities involve community relations and development of on-the-job training (OJT) programs were responsible for much of the success of the Awards Luncheon. Staff members conferring with dignitaries included: Mr. Donald Carmichael; Mrs. Jeannette Brown, Job Corps Community Relations Specialist; Mr. James Young, Vocational Training, OJT & Placement Supervisor; Dr. George; Mrs. Jeanne Walker, Administrative Assistant; and Mr. Louis B. Seltzer. More than 300 Job Corps Center graduates are employed by major corporations throughout the country.



Cleveland Job Corps Center's partnership with Business and Industry was re-affirmed to Dr. George by Mr. W. O. Walker, Editor and Publisher of the Cleveland Call & Post and Industrial Relations Commissioner for the State of Ohio (left); Mr. Ralph Besse, President of the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company and Chairman of the Ohio Committee on Higher Education (center); Dr. Charles Chapman, President of Cuyahoga Community College, who emphasized the need for a more cooperative program between the two institutions; and everybody's friend, Mr. Louis B. Seltzer.



Seating arrangements at the Job Corps Awards Lunch on were so designed to integrate business honorees with staff members, students, and members of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority. Awards were presented by table grouping. Typical of a table composition was this one hosted by Mr. Roger Cronen, Assistant to Director in charge of Business and Support Services, Cleveland Job Corps Center. Included were: (left to right) Corpwoman Priscilla Terrazas; Mr. Michael Linto, Health Hill Rehabilitation Center; Miss Lydia Caine, Entor, Yale Towne, Inc.; Mr. D. C. Chandler, Supreme Life Insurance Co.; Mrs. Marjorie Turner, Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority representative; and Mr. Louis Gordon, Cleveland Twist Drill Company. There were ten tables and all seated to capacity.



Special attention was given to the award which was presented to Mr. W. W. Gram of the Sherwin Williams Company. Mrs. Bertha Kirkell, On-The-Job-Training (OJT) Coordinator of the Cleveland Job Corps Center joined congratulatory. Other Corpwomen who served as hostesses during the event were: Maria Martinez, Priscilla Terrazas, Josefina Hernandez, Judy Manewal, Veeda Davis, Carolyn Hanter, and Cynthia Thompson.

SPECIAL CITATIONS FOR MENTORS

Special citations went to six outstanding Cleveland men for their services to the Center as mentors to the Administration. They were: Ralph Besse, President, Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co.; John Bustamante, Attorney-at-Law; Donald Carmichael, Counselor-at-Law; Neil Carothers, President, University Circle Development Foundation; Daniel Carroll, Regional Director, Boaz Allen & Hamilton; and Louis Seltzer, Former Editor of the Cleveland Press. Each in his special way had shared his talents with the administrative staff at the Cleveland Center to enhance the educational, vocational, and social well-being of the student body.



As each table was identified, honorees stood as a Job Corps staff member and student presented each with an especially engraved award citation. This table included: (left to right) Mr. G. A. Anderson of the G. A. Anderson Realty Co.; Mr. Morris Burke, U. S. Civil Service Commission; Mr. Warren McClelland, University Hospital; Mrs. Agnes Mosepp, Andrew Duval Beauty Salon, Inc.; Mr. George Hobson, Basic Education Supervisor, Cleveland Job Corps Center; Corpwoman Judy Manewal; Dr. Jacqueline Guinn; Mr. Peter Lewis, Progressive Mutual Insurance Co.; and Mr. Robert C. Harris, The Higbee Company.

All 72 plaques were framed with black wooden borders under glass.



Congressman Charles A. Vanik and Dr. George teamed up to present awards to six outstanding Clevelanders who were recognized as mentors to the Administration of the Job Corps Center. Receiving special citizenship awards were: Mr. Neil J. Carothers, President of the University Circle Development Foundation, and Atty. John Bustamante, Special Counselor to the Center Director.

Religion Is Emphasized In Job Corps 'Salute' Here

By Klaris Molder

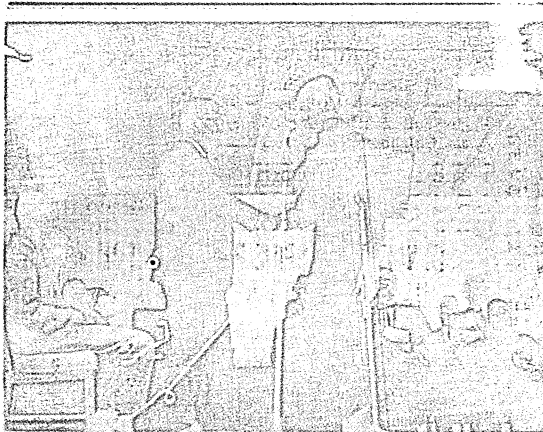
It was nice to know that the Salute to the Community program by the Arbuckle Job Corps Conservation Center began and ended with religious services, Friday.

Most of the Corpsmen listened intently to the devotions and the message by Father Thompson. Were they asking, "Who am I? Where am I going? What can I do? How can I develop and use what talents I have in a manner pleasing to God?"

The Sulphur ministerial association sees the possibility of mission work among these boys, some of whom are away from home for the first time in their lives.



Members of the Sulphur Ministerial Alliance led Job Corpsmen and visitors in a religious service Friday morning at the Arbuckle Job Corps Center as part of the two-day program presented by the Center as a "Salute to the Community." Father Joe Thompson, pastor of St. Francis Catholic Church, is shown addressing the group. Religious hymns were presented by a choir of Corpsmen, shown at the left.



Mayor Charlie Woodruff, left, is presented to the audience by Robert M. Sullivan, New York City, former corpsman at the Arbuckle Job Corps Center, who stayed on here as resident youth worker after completing his work as a corpsman. Mayor Woodruff expressed appreciation of the entire Sulphur community for the work of the Arbuckle Job Corps Center and pledged continued cooperation of the community in the program of the Center.

The Rev. Victor Morlan of the First Baptist church is chairman of the association. Dr. Thomas Ritzinger of the Calvary Baptist church, presided at the services; Father Thompson of St. Francis Catholic church, preached the sermon; Mrs. Don Petitti, accompanied the singing; Rev. David Thomas of Central Presbyterian and Rev. Dwight Tweedy of the First Christian, prepared the service of worship.

Job Corps staff members work closely with the ministers. Jeff Irons serves as liaison for the Methodist churches; Edward C. Rodriguez, the Catholic church; Luther B. Stephens, Baptist churches; and Albert Tidwell, other faiths.

The Corpsmen are transported to the church of their choice unless the church sends for them. The moral code and Center rules are the ones they will abide by when they go out into a job on their own and are rigidly enforced.

Response To Director's Letter Shows Wide Community Support

Overwhelming nationwide community support for the Job Corps comes through in the response Director W. P. Kelly has received from his March 8 letter to civic leaders in each of 71 areas affected by Job Corps centers.

Kelly asked these people for their "frank and honest appraisal" of the program and, specifically, if the center had benefited the community and if the corpsmen had participated in community activities.

"I will 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," he wrote in his letter sent two days after his appointment as Director had received congressional approval.

All Kinds of Projects Cited

Respondents were obviously pleased that Kelly had directly contacted them for comments and pointed to all sorts of community projects in which corpsmen and women have been involved: nurses aide programs, helping handicapped children, working to prevent flood damage, restoring a widow's house, contributing to beautification programs, participating in sports, choral singing and community celebrations. (In Lincoln, Neb., corpsmen baked a 1,000-lb. cake to help kick off the state's centennial celebration.)

The police chief of Henderson, Ky., wrote that "... (Breckinridge) has brought to this city some of the finest people I have ever met and I sincerely hope they remain here."

Center Makes "Excellent Neighbor"

Fort Vannoy (Ore.) Conservation Center has been an "excellent neighbor" of Grants Pass, Ore., a leading citizen wrote. The Lewis County (Wash.) sheriff said that the staff and corpsmen at Cispus Conservation Center in his opinion had "proved themselves 100 percent."

The mayor of Lincoln, Neb., wrote Kelly that he had had a part in "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."

From a Chamber of Commerce official in San Marcos, Tex., came the "Gary Job Corps Center has been a real asset to the city. . . . Gary is visited constantly by industrialists and business leaders. . . because they have realized that any corpsman graduating from the center will be one of the best employees hired."

Admit to Growing Pains

An editor of a newspaper not far from Kilmer (N. J.) Men's Center confessed that if Kelly had "requested information on Can. Kilmer just short of a year ago," he would have had "to say that we would like nothing better than to get them (the corpsmen) out of our area. However, I am happy to report that recent months have brought a better picture of the center and the corpsmen."

"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."

Another editor whose paper is right across the Mississippi River from Clinton (Iowa) Women's Center says, "there have been minor problems. . . but I do not think these begin to nullify the many advantages to the community from the installation (of the center), to say nothing of the good results which may be expected with many of the people who are being trained."

Still another editor in Charleston (W. Va.) wrote that "from time to time there has been minor friction. . . but nothing out of the ordinary, and in my opinion far less than many old ladies in tennis shoes had anticipated."

Guthrie is "Our" Center

Perhaps the most enthusiastic letter came from the president of the Chamber of Commerce in Guthrie, Okla. "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." He said the presence of Job Corps dollars had been felt by the town's merchants and the presence of the corpswomen themselves had taught "staid old Guthrie something about tolerance. . . ."

"The Job Corps Center," he went on, "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."



IV Community Service Projects

JOB CORPS YOUTH, NEIGHBORING COMMUNITIES HELP EACH OTHER

"The human kindness displayed to these boys has renewed their spirits and rekindled their hopes for a useful future. . ."
Wesley Coombs, Warren, Pa.

"These young men have gone into the community and have given their time, energy and enthusiasm . . . Through their work, they are beginning to understand the community as a whole." Mrs. L. B. Hodgson, Battle Creek, Mich.

* * * *

These two statements typify what is going on in hundreds of communities around the country where the young men and women of Job Corps are becoming active and accepted members of communities—and the communities are repaying them in appreciation.

Job Corps is the residential program for youth 16 through 21 designed to give the education and work skills needed to make them employable. The program has been in operation about two years and now has 116 centers in operation.

The thousands of young people in Job Corps are doing more than learning—they are contributing their time and efforts in helping improve and beautify communities, raising money for charitable causes, donating their blood, helping underprivileged youngsters, rescuing accident victims, fighting fires and floods, preserving and improving natural resources.

These efforts by the Corpsmen and women are noticed and rewarded by the community involved or its citizens, who have opened their hearts and homes, schools and churches and clubs to these young people.

* * * *

Wesley Coombs of Warren, Pa. led a most unusual drive in December 1966.

There were 77 young men at the nearby Blue Jay Job Corps Conservation Center who were not eligible to receive government-paid trips home for Christmas as their annual leave. Coombs launched a drive in the area to raise \$2,100 needed to pay for these trips. The people of Forest and Warren Counties showed their gratitude quickly, mostly in \$1 and \$5 contributions. Many didn't want public credit for this, including a double amputee who arrived at the Center to contribute \$5.

In Brevard, N. C., the members of the Rosman Methodist Church paid the fare of one Corpsman from the Schenck Conservation Center for his Christmas trip and the Center did likewise.

The Estacada (Ore.) Telephone & Telegraph Company gave a reception for 100 Corpsmen from the Timber Lake Conservation Center and, as a Christmas gift, provided free five-minute telephone calls to the Corpsmen to anywhere in the country.

In 1965, residents of Silver Bay, Minn., had Corpsmen from the Isabella Conservation Center as guests in their homes for Christmas dinner. This year, the Center had about 190 young men and the residents tried a different approach. They raised money for food and gifts, cooked and baked, and put on a party for the Corpsmen at the Center.

The Tuolumne County (Calif.) Salvation Army Service Unit and 17 community organizations operated a hospitality center in Sonora over Christmas weekend for Corpsmen from the Five Mile Conservation Center.

These are typical examples of what went on in a great many communities last Christmas as individuals and groups tried to make the holiday a happy one for these youth. These actions, however, were not sudden, seasonal impulses. They resulted from many good deeds of Job Corpsmen and women through the year.

* * * *

Three hundred Corpsmen from Custer Job Corps Center, in four months of 1966, devoted more than 2,200 hours of their free time in volunteer work in Battle Creek, Mich., as therapy aides in the State Home, stagehands for the Civic Theatre, picking up Goodwill Industries bags, carolling at hospitals during the holidays, serving as bellringers for Salvation Army and filling Christmas stockings for poor children.

Corpsmen at the Ottawa (Port Clinton, O.) Conservation Center organized a "*Volunteers for Ottawa*" group at the Center to perform community services.

Cleanup drives were aided by Corpsmen from such centers as Harpers Ferry (W. Va.), Toyon (Redding, Calif.), Los Pinos (Elsinore, Calif.), Atterbury (Edinburg, Ind.), Cass (Ozark, Ark.), Lewiston (Calif.), Kilmer (Edison, N.J.), Pine Knot (Ky.) and Trapper Creek (Darby, Mont.).

Corpsmen helped decorate many neighboring communities for Christmas and rang bells for the Salvation Army, delivered toys and food to the needy, sang carols at orphanages and hospitals, sold UNICEF Christmas cards and Christmas seals. Among these were youth from such centers as Clam Lake (Wis.), Pine Ridge (Chadron, Nebr.), McCoy (Sparta, Wis.), Custer, Gary (San Marcos, Tex.), Castle Valley (Price, Utah), Curlew (Wash.), Poland Spring (Me.), Collbran (Colo.), Parsk (Pleasanton, Calif.), Cedar Flat (Kooskia, Ida.), Breckinridge (Morganfield, Ky.), Weber Basin (Ogden, Utah), Clearfield (Utah) and Sly Park (Pollock Pines, Calif.).

These young people were active in special projects to provide recreational facilities—Flatwoods (Coeburn, Va.) Corpsmen constructed a recreational center at Hanging Rock, Breckinridge Corpsmen cleared a lot for a playground in Evansville, Ind., Gary Corpsmen helped the Austin Lions Club improve a baseball field, Schenck Corpsmen helped repair a Brevard teen center, Lincoln (Nebr.) Corpsmen contributed money for recreation at the State Hospital, Clear Creek (Carson City, Nev.) youth rehabilitated a Little League field.

Whatever the project, Corpsmen and women were ready, eager and able to help—Atterbury Corpsmen helped prepare the Edinburg Cemetery for Memorial Day and helped beautify Fall Creek Parkway in Indianapolis, Custer Corpsmen helped paint deteriorating homes in Kalamazoo's "Outreach Program," Gary Corpsmen helped repair an airport hangar for the City of San Marcos and landscaped several church and parsonage grounds, Tongue Point (Astoria, Ore.) Corpsmen painted a Portland children's home, thus saving it \$3,700.

Kilmer Corpsmen helped repair a building for a public center in New Brunswick, N.J., Parks Corpsmen helped move 32,000 books to a new Livermore (Calif.) Library, Rodman (New Bedford, Mass.) Corpsmen helped erect new signs in Buttonwood Park Zoo, Tongue Point men worked with the Astoria Jaycees in checking auto safety and spent two evenings a week cleaning up the Astoria YMCA.

The young women of the Cleveland Center delivered dinners daily to elderly shut-ins, Poland Spring Corpwomen served as aides in local schools, and young women from Excelsior Springs (Mo.) worked as nurses' aides in Kansas City.

The Corpsmen and women, like most teenagers, were particularly anxious to assist in projects involving children.

Corpsmen at two centers adopted South Vietnamese children through the Foster Parents Plan—members of Cadre 1 at Tongue Point and the young men at the Arrowood (Franklin, N.C.) Conservation Center proudly contribute to the care and education of these children.

Gary Corpsmen prepared the Austin YMCA Day Camp and cooked meals at the Kiwanis Children's Camp, the Parks Center made its arts and crafts facilities available to area children, Rodman Corpsmen staged a carnival for 400 New Bedford youngsters, Atterbury Corpsmen helped escort 400 Indianapolis impoverished children to a theatre and another group to a circus, Luna (Las Vegas, N.M.) Corpsmen escorted Head Start children to a forest and cut down Christmas trees of their choice for their schools.

Lincoln Corpsmen put on a Christmas party for youngsters at the Orthopedic Hospital and other institutions, young men at the Ft. Vanoy (Grants Pass, Ore.) Conservation Center donated a weekend to preparing a Girl Scout camp site and Jacobs Creek (Bristol, Tenn.) young men sponsored a Boy Scouts field day.

The young women of the Poland Spring Center put on a Halloween party for local youngsters, as did the Breckinridge Corpsmen for children in Henderson, Ky., as well as an Easter egg hunt.

* * * *

"I wish to extend a special thanks through you to the Office of Economic Opportunity for the service performed by their Job Corps at a time of extreme need following the tornado of October 14 of this year, that wreaked such great havoc on our community."

... Telegram from Mayor R. E. Misner, Belmond, Ia. to President Johnson

Job Corpsmen have proved their spirit of helpfulness and their willingness to assist people in trouble.

When the City of Belmond was seriously damaged by tornado, Corpsmen from four Conservation Centers—Poplar Bluff (Mo.), Blackwell (Laona, Wis.), Clam Lake and Hoxey (Cadillac, Mich.)—volunteered

their services and were rushed to the site. They worked hard and long to help the city dig out.

Earlier in the year, volunteer Corpsmen from Poplar Bluff, Cass, Mingo (Puxico, Mo.) and McCook (Nebr.) performed similarly to assist the City of Topeka, Kan. Grateful Topekans could not say or do enough for the 200 young men who toiled unceasingly to help clear the debris. Eighty of them asked to stay longer than originally scheduled so that they could finish the job.

Atterbury Corpsmen helped clean up storm damage in Edinburg, which led a town official to say: *"It would have been impossible for the town employees alone to have things back to normal in so short a time."* Custer Corpsmen repaired a dam damaged by flood and Alpine (Ariz.) men repaired roads after Winter floods.

The City of Morganfield, Ky. faced a crisis some months ago when two members of its three-man police force were injured in an auto accident. The Breckinridge Center security office provided three men to help out until the injured men returned.

Corpsmen at the Collbran Center, trained in mountain rescue work, helped bring down two injured hunters from a cliff. Two Gary Corpsmen drowned while trying to rescue other swimmers endangered by a severe undertow; another Gary Corpsmen resuscitated a 53-year old man who had been electrocuted; Corpsmen from Los Pinos rescued a traffic accident victim from the Santa Ana Mountains and Five Mile Corpsmen rescued a youth injured in a canyon fall.

The donation of blood by Corpsmen has become almost universal and the young men and women of the program consistently help in raising funds for organized programs, local institutions and disaster victims.

Either through special projects or regular solicitations, drives such as the March of Dimes, American Cancer Society, American Red Cross, CARE, United Fund, Salvation Army, Cerebral Palsy, Heart Association and UNICEF were aided by the young people from Weber Basin, Omaha (Nebr.), Hodgens (Okla.), Breckinridge, Kilmer, Custer, Charleston and Huntington (W. Va.), Albuquerque (N.M.) and Excelsior Springs.

The young men of the Blue Jay Center helped provide shelter for a family burned out of its home, Kilmer Corpsmen sold candy to raise money with which to buy food for area poor, Breckinridge Corpsmen staged a Senior Citizens Day in Evansville and put on a one-week campaign at the Center for funds with which to buy powdered soft drinks for American troops in Viet Nam.

Custer Corpsmen raised funds for the Lakeside residence in Kalamazoo and a Corpsmen's musical group raised enough money to send four boys to Summer camp; two Tongue Point Corpsmen made a special cart for a disabled child, and Marsing (Ida.) Corpsmen entertained at a musical for the aged.

Virtually every center has young people with musical talent and this is displayed in the Center and in the community. A great many Corpsmen and women also exhibit special talent for writing and art. A number of Centers have had art exhibitions, featuring the work of these young people, and a national showing of their work was featured in the Smithsonian Institution.

While the service of the young men and women to the communities is extracurricular, such service is an important part of the overall objective of making good citizens of these young people.

LINCOLN SHIELD

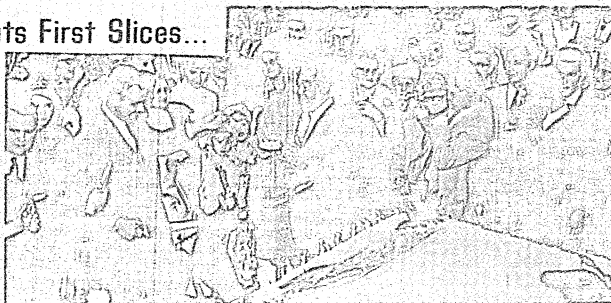
Vol. I

Lincoln, Nebraska

March 3, 1967

No. 12

Governor Cuts First Slices...



LJCC Centennial Cake A Huge Success

Historic Saber Used By Gov. Tiemann

Using a 36-inch cavalry saber carried in battle by Nebraska's second governor, its 31st governor, Norbert Tiemann Wednesday carved the first slices from the giant 1500-pound Centennial Cake designed and baked by Corpsmen from the Lincoln Job Corps Center.

The first piece from the cake went to Nebraska's first lady, Mrs. Tiemann. Nancy Griffin, the Miss Nebraska Centennial Queen, received the second slice.

Culinary Occupation Campus Corpsmen took over the serving of the cake. Morsels were served to the state senators, state officials and visitors at the birthday party which marked the 100th year of statehood. Samples of the cake were mailed to the state's Congressional delegation as well as to top OEO and Job Corps officials including OEO Director Sargent Shriver.

The entire ceremony was televised by the Nebraska Educational Television Network.

The saber used by Governor Tiemann was carried by Colonel Robert W. Furnas, famous cavalry commander and the state's second governor, serving from 1873 to 1875.

Under the watchful eyes of Charles Unseittig, Culinary vocational supervisor,

and Clifford Horacek, baking instructor, 13 advanced Culinary Corpsmen began baking the cake in sections on Monday, just two days before it was assembled. Baking the 215 sections required two days. The 310 pounds of frosting were whipped up during this period, also.

The cake sections were carted to the majestic State Capitol in a bakery delivery truck and assembling of the creation began shortly after the Statehouse closed Tuesday evening. Final decorations were completed Wednesday morning before the admiring eyes of hundreds of onlookers.

The Nebraska Centennial Non-Profit Corporation paid for the ingredients and Corpsmen utilized the skills they had learned to do the baking and frosting of the cake.

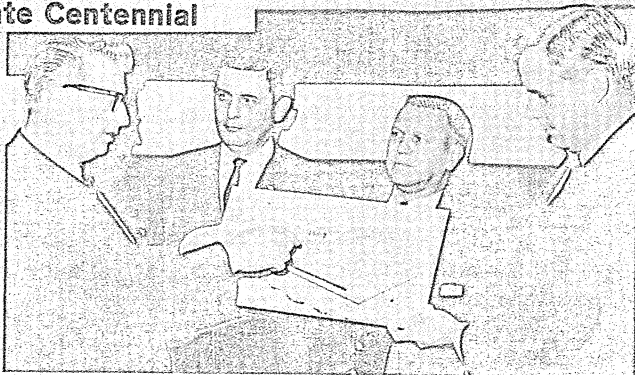
Center Director Welcome T. Bryant said the Lincoln Job Corps Center was extremely proud and honored to play such an important role in the Nebraska Centennial.

He praised the Corpsmen who helped with the creation of this historic cake.

Large enough to serve 8,000 persons, the cake required 1,114 pounds of ingredients and the icing took another 160 pounds. The top tier of the four was an outline of the state with its topographic features molded with the icing.

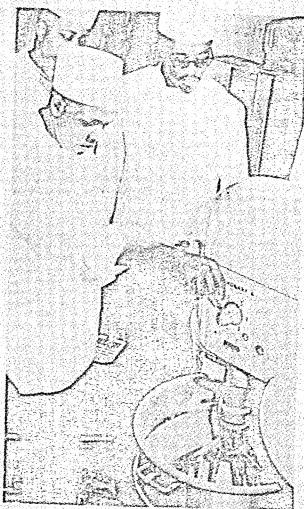
Along each tier, historic events in the state's history were depicted such as the pony express and the coming of the railroad.

Corpsmen Promote State Centennial



The design... The Governor approves.

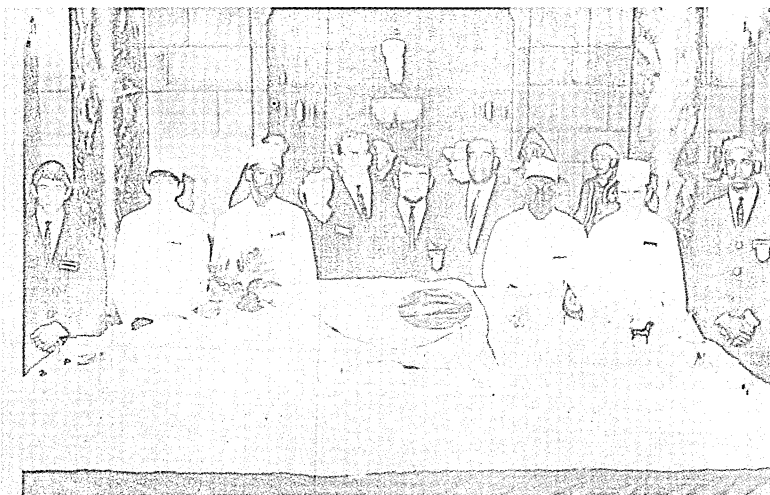
THE CAKE... 1867-1967



Culinary Corpsmen mix the
batter...



Then... into the ovens...



The finished product...and the bakers

A TRIBUTE TO NEBRASKA



Throngs come to get a taste...

Job Corps Assists With Flood Cleanup

Director Dick Lee of Anthony Job Corps Center at Neola, West Virginia, directed the utilization of a part of the man power at the Center for help in the cleanup of the city of Marlinton, West Virginia, after the Flood of March 7, 1967.

Following an initial contact between staffman Barry Vannoy and Marlinton Civil Defense Director Dewey Sharp, twenty corpsmen and two staffmen worked for most of the day in Marlinton helping with emergencies under the direction of Mr. Sharp. On the morning of March 8, Director Lee, Work Leader Laneve, and Education Director Winfrey went to Marlinton to meet with Mayor James Naugh, the Civil Defense Director, the County School Superintendent, Ray Cassell, and Hospital Superintendent Clyde Cochran. A survey of the damage was made and an agreement reached that the help of four corpsmen crews for two days was needed.



*Staffman Barry Vannoy
and corpsmen ar-
riving at the scene
of the flood and
being greeted by
Civil Defense Di-
rector, Dewey Sharp.*

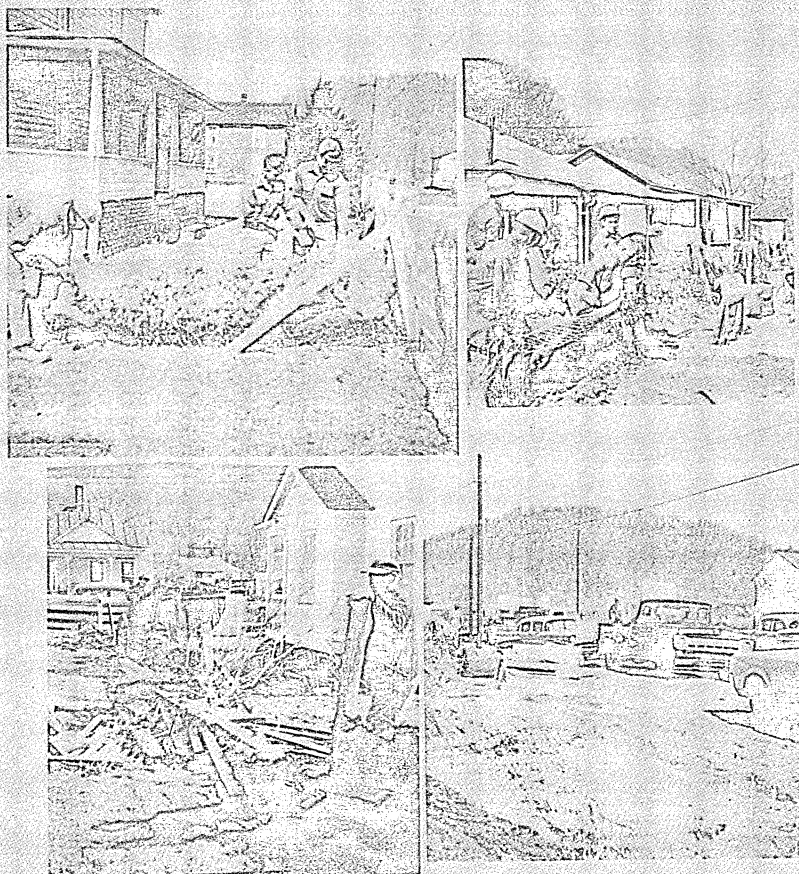
*Staffman Vannoy
giving
instructions to
the corpsmen
to begin their
work.*





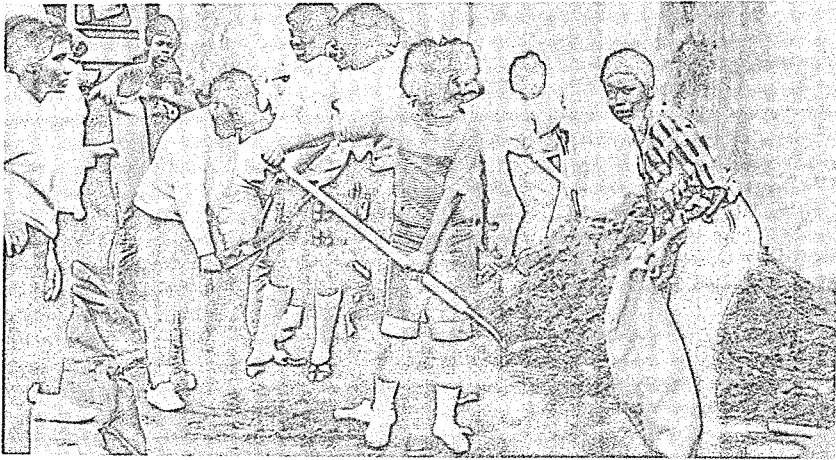
Corpsmen were on hand to help on the day of the flood, March 7. They were still available for help seven days later. Marlinton is located 35 miles from the Anthony Center at Neola.

Work leader Al Hershman and ten corpsmen were at the disposal of the City Manager, Stanley Wooddell. They circulated throughout town, removing ruined fences, burying dead animals, etc.



Corpsmen Comments

- John McKoy, Lillington, N. C. - *I was a little muddy, but was more than glad to help. It makes you feel good to help someone.*
- Robert Staten, Stollings, W. Va. - *I liked helping people in the time of need. I would be glad to do it again if I had to.*
- David Harvey, Philadelphia, Pa. - *I have never seen anything like it. I'm willing to help now and again if it ever happens again, but I hope it doesn't.*
- Ronald Vance, Ethel, W. Va. - *(No comment.)*
- Leonard Haughton, Little Birch, W. Va. - *It was a real disaster area. I was sorry so many people lost so much.*
- Jerry Wilson, Hertford, N. C. - *I never stopped to think, but the sick and injured suffer right along with the other people in this type of thing.*
- Harold Defibaugh, Iron Gate, Va. - *People lost a lot. I was glad to help because they sure needed it. I would do it again if need be.*
- John Leigh, Vernon Hill, Va. - *A whole lot of damage was done and the hospital as well as others lost a lot. As the rest of the corpsmen, I'm willing to help and would gladly help again.*
- Joe Harris, Norfolk, Va. - *I would be glad to help anyone in need when something like this happens.*
- Earl Coles, Clover, Va. - *I didn't know that water could do so much damage, and I was more than glad to help clean the buildings, grounds and equipment for the students so they could go back to school.*
- Frank Balser, Liverpool, W. Va. - *I enjoyed helping the people of Marlinton cleanup. I feel real bad about the things that the people lost and I'm sure all the other corpsmen feel the same.*
- John Padgett, Midland, Pa. - *Speaking for the group of corpsmen at Anthony, we were glad to help in anyway and feel that if anything like this ever happens again we would be glad to assist in anyway that we can.*
- Mike Belton, Baltimore, Md. - *I was glad to help the people of Marlinton in the time of need and would do it again if need be.*
- Robert McMillan, Beckley, W. Va. - *I was glad to assist in helping clean up Marlinton after the high water because a person never knows when he might need help.*
- Frank McClain, Dover, Del. - *I was glad to give assistance in helping clean up the Education Building at Marlinton. I would be glad to help in anyway if this would ever occur again.*
- Richard Crawford, Cheboygan, Mich. - *Along with other corpsmen, I helped cleanup the grade school. It was one of the muddiest and messiest jobs I've had during my stay in Job Corps.*
- Eldon Sipple, Mingo County, W. Va. - *It sure was a mess, but I was more than glad to help.*
- Douglas Doyle, Scranton, Pa. - *We weren't the only ones to help, naturally. The boys and girls of the high school and the people were all doing what they could to salvage a little. All suffered a loss where I could see.*
- Roger Butler, Zuni, Va. - *It was a pitiful sight to see people trying to dry out the mattresses and personal belongings while still swamped with water.*
- Larry Spencer, Columbia, N. C. - *Nothing much to say at a time like this, just pitch in and clean up. I was glad to help out.*
- Kenneth Dunford, Bradshaw, W. Va. - *I didn't realize water could damage stuff like that. The people needed help and I did what I could and was glad to do it.*
- Landis Hale, Baltimore, Md. - *I've never seen anything like this. The people suffered a lot and I was glad to help.*
- Lonnie Smith, Kermit, W. Va. - *It was one of the worst floods I have ever seen and it did more damage to any town than I've ever seen. I was more than glad to help.*
- Most of the boys agreed that they were glad to have been able to help the people of Marlinton. They all received many thanks from the residents and they would be glad to go back and help at any time.



JOB CORPSMEN AND WOMEN ASSISTING IN FIGHTING MIDWEST FLOODS

Nearly 500 young women in the Clinton (Ia.) Job Corps Center are working alongside townpeople to prevent flooding of the Mississippi River at that point, while another 1,000 Job Corpsmen are ready in Wisconsin to fight floods.

The young women in the Clinton center have been working four hours a day, filling sandbags as Clinton builds levees to prevent flooding. The river's crest is expected Saturday.

Center Director W. A. Lewis reported to Job Corps Director Wm. P. Kelly, that 150 young women have been working the morning shift and about 300 the afternoon shift in filling sandbags. During the remaining half day, the young women continue their Job Corps education and training.

Kelly said an additional 20 young women are working with the American Red Cross canteen in making sandwiches. The center, he said, is making its grounds available for the storage of equipment and merchandise from flood-threatened establishments.

The center also is getting ready to accommodate up to 200 families, who might be made homeless, for a month or more.

Meanwhile, approximately 200 young men from two Wisconsin Job Corps Conservation Centers are preparing to join flood cleanup crews in Northern Wisconsin. The young men are from the Blackwell Center near Laona and the Clam Lake Center at Clam Lake.

The McCoy Job Corps Center at Sparta, Wisconsin has offered the service of its 700 young men to Governor Knowles and Civil Defense authorities are determining how and where to use them.

Wildlife Dying After Oil Slick Hits New England Coast



WILDLIFE MERCY MISSION

—Boston Record-American photo

Corpsman Rush to Aid

One of America's most beautiful pieces of land was recently hit by a huge glob of floating crude oil that seriously damaged beaches and wild life. Cape Cod, a slender finger of land on the Massachusetts coast, was struck by the oil slick on April 16. The oil is believed to have come from a sunken World War II freighter.

Since the WELLFLEET (Massachusetts) center is located only a few hundred yards from the ocean on Cape Cod, Corpsmen were among the first to discover the disaster.

As emergency plans were being laid out by State officials, Wellfleet Corpsmen decided to do something immediately about the hundreds of helpless sea birds caught in the mess. The birds were completely

covered with oil and unable to fly.

Under the direction of park rangers and Audubon Society officials, the Corpsmen combed 28 miles of beach during the first three days. When they came upon a living bird, it was carefully carried back to the center's laundry room, washed and dried and placed under shelter for recovery.

For most of the 568 birds collected, the ordeal was just too much. All but 40 have died since being found. Since every bird would probably have died without help, Corpsmen feel that even this small number of survivors made the effort worthwhile. Rescue work will continue until all stricken birds in the area have been located and helped.



SPRING CLEAN-UP—About a dozen Corpsmen from Marsing (Idaho) recently cleaned out about a ton of litter from the Jump Creek Canyon recreation area. Three of the Corpsmen who picked up the trash left by picnickers are (left to right) Don Swartz, Emilio Rodriguez and John Peterson.

—Marsing photo

Community Affairs Dept.
Parks Job Corps Center
Pleasanton, California
Phone: 828-1000, Ext. 521

January 4, 1967

Release #1-2-7

PARKS JOB CORPS CENTER--Nearly 400 underprivileged--but happy--children were given a gigantic Christmas party by Corpsmen.

For many of the youngsters--and Corpsmen, too--it was their first real Christmas party.

Hosts for the day were the 800 Job Corps enrollees, most of whom come from the same background of poverty as their younger guests.

It was a happy exception to the life the children are accustomed to most of the year. It was officially known as "Heart of Parks" Day.

Arriving by chartered buses from a half dozen cities from throughout the bay area, including the Hunters' Point area, the 400 youths were guests at various parties given in their honor by Corpsmen in nine separate dormitories at the center. The children, ranging in age from seven to 11, played games, talked with Corpsmen and generally got acquainted.

After the initial encounter when shyness and apprehension gave way to warm affection and understanding, the children enjoyed lunch with Corpsmen in the dining hall.

"They had their choice of steak or hot dogs," said Al Parker, Community Affairs Manager, "and hot dogs won out 3-2." In addition, the kids were given ice cream "and drank milk like it was going out of style."

A Center spokesman said the eating habits and appetites of the youngsters reminded him of incoming Corpsmen, many of whom get their first complete meal when they enter a Job Corps Center.



After lunch the youngsters were treated to entertainment in the center theater, decorated in gay holiday trappings. There were two cartoons and live music by a Corpsmen musical group.

"The kids just loved it," one official said.

But the real treat of the day came with the arrival of Santa Claus. He evoked smiles of delight and a few quizzical glances from the younger children. Santa, in the person of automotive instructor Tom Bostaph, gave out presents to each of the children as Corpsmen, recruited as Santa's helpers especially for the occasion, passed out candy.

The day came to an end, much too soon for the children, with Corpsmen passing out food baskets, including a Christmas turkey, to each family unit. The foodstuffs and toys were purchased from \$1,300 in donations raised at the center, more than half contributed by Corpsmen themselves.

"Heart of Parks" was the brainchild of Byron Caldwell, head of counseling at Parks. The youngsters were recruited by various social welfare agencies and other charitable and religious groups. They came from San Francisco, Oakland, Richmond, Hayward, Brentwood, Pittsburg, Pleasanton and Livermore.

Two of Original Job Corpsmen Look Back on Two Years at Gary

If experience is the best teacher, then two job corpsmen who were among the original enrollees at Gary Job Corps Center can best tell the progress of the center as it marks its second anniversary Friday.

"We've been here all the way," says Joe Martinez, 18, of San Angelo. "And we've seen a lot happen, and some changes," adds Leroy Mundy, 20, of Knoxville, Tenn.

The two were among the 225 youths who arrived at the vacated Army base on March 3, 1965. They arrived on a sprawling campus that was in the throes of rehabilitation and remodeling, and almost deserted compared to the bustling center of today.

Mundy had only one other boy in his dorm, and they stayed up most of that first night talking about what the Job Corps would be like.

"It looked like it might be pretty tough at first," Martinez said. It was. Both referred to some "tough guys from Chicago who thought they might take over the place," but after several fights and other disturbances, the ones that had gangland tendencies and not willing to improve were shown the gate.

Better screening plus the brotherly attitude of such outcasts as Leroy and Joe have reduced the troublemaker to nil.

"We don't get guys like that around here much anymore. If we do, they don't improve pretty quick, they don't stay long," Leroy points out. The next to the youngest of 21 children, Leroy says a lot of changes have taken place in his life since he came to San Marcos two years ago.

Not only has he learned skills that will help him earn a respectable living, but he has gained a much-improved attitude while growing physically and mentally as a job corpsman.

A southern Negro who had to quit school in the 10th grade to help his family make a living, Leroy says "I must have applied for about 60 jobs before I got on as a short-order cook at the Holiday Inn."

"Back then I ran with a pretty tough crowd," he continues. "My first thought when I saw a Caucasian was to belt him up beside the head."

"But after living in the same dorm with all sorts of guys, and eating with 'em and swimming with 'em—why I guess I may have more Caucasian and Lation friends than Negro now," Mundy laughs.

Swimming is something Leroy learned after he came to Gary, and he does it well enough now to come in first or second in all the intramural races. He gained from 135 lbs. to 168.

"I could hardly read when I came here," he adds, "but now I read fine—I can pick up any book and read it."

Joe Martinez agrees that the Job Corps has helped him learn to get along with people. One of seven children, Joe moved from Mexico with his father and mother when eight years of age and spent a few years in the Rio Grande Valley where his father eeked out a living on \$15 a week as a farm laborer.

Then the family learned about migratory work, and followed the crop north where they made a lot more money but found haphazard living conditions. Now the family is settled in San Angelo where Mr. Martinez has a permanent job. It was there, after dropping out of school in the 10th grade, that Joe got into the Job Corps.

As a member of the first class in auto mechanics, Joe recalls reporting for his first lesson "in a building with nothing but a bunch of old decks and airplane parts."

His class had to clean out the place, install the practice engines, and literally start from scratch to establish the fine auto mechanics course that now includes a number of different specialties.

Because he spent almost six months helping get the courses started, Joe will be staying on at Gary for at least three more months before he completes all the courses he wants to take.

Thus far he has taken basic auto mechanics, engine repair, general auto mechanics, and is now enrolled in both the transmission and differential course and the carburetion and tune-up course. When he finishes the latter two he will enroll in the brakes and front-end course and the auto air conditioning course before he graduates.

"This is real good training and I think I've learned a lot. But I realize I need a lot more experience on the job," Joe says.

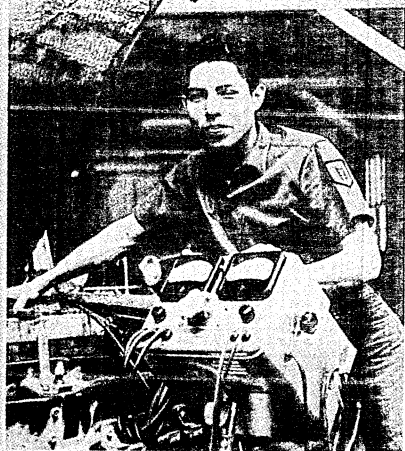
Among the more significant changes Joe has seen in the past two years is in the downtown reception of Job Corpsmen. "At first you could tell that people were pretty cautious about us, but now we've made friends, the people in the stores know us, and we're a part of the town."

Concerning future plans, neither has definitely made up his mind. Leroy has been offered a job as dorm director at Gary. "I may take it, but I'd really like to get out on a job. If I don't I'm afraid my drawing will get rusty."

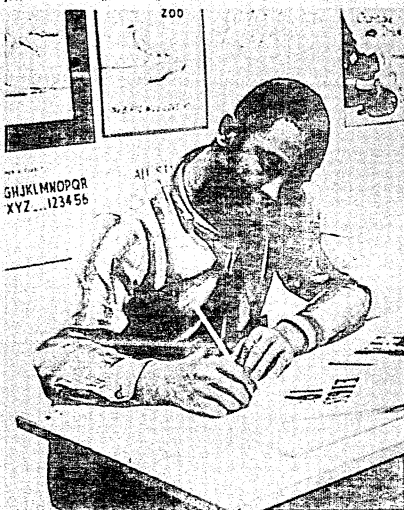
As for Joe, "Well, I'm 18 and classified 1-A," he smiles. "I haven't decided whether to enlist and try to get some more experience in a motor pool, whether to go home and try to get a job, or whether to go to college."

Joe, like many other school dropouts, has passed his GED test, which gives him the equivalent to a high school diploma.

That they have a future is a major tribute to the Job Corps, both boys indicated in their interviews. It's evident that the past two years have meant much to Joe Martinez and Leroy Mundy.



JOE MARTINEZ learns to use some electronic auto equipment. "I didn't even know which hand tools were which when I started here two years ago," Joe says.



LEROY MUNDY prepares a silk screen layout in his commercial art course. He graduates Friday on the second anniversary of his stay at Gary Job Corps Center.

MEDFORD TRIBUNE

Hidden Benefit

We have commented before on the Job Corps, and how it is an investment in the future of young people who, otherwise, would be lucky to have any future other than welfare doles or jail and prison records.

But there is an added benefit, one which we had not really considered before we had a conversation with President Arthur Flemming of the University of Oregon the other day. (The U of O operates the Job Corps Center at Tongue Point for the Office of Economic Opportunity.)

This hidden benefit lies in the experience and training of those counselors and instructors and teachers who are assigned to work with the young men (now women) who are getting a taste of education and training—often for the first time—at Tongue Point.

IF THE “war on poverty” is to be a success, it will take money, an investment in public funds to upgrade these young people so they will become independent, productive members of society, rather than drains on society, and the perennial wards of welfare, police, the courts, jails and prisons.

More than this, it will take an experienced and knowledgeable corps of men and women who have learned to deal with these young people, many of whom are almost completely alienated from today's society.

A few years ago, this type of individual was virtually non-existent. There were a few case-workers, a few teachers, who had dedicated themselves to trying to break through the “invisible walls” which have surrounded the poor. But they were few, and their lonely task was almost impossible of accomplishment.

TODAY there are considerable numbers—those who have gone through the often-traumatic early days of the Job Corps, of Project Headstart, and of the other anti-poverty programs, particularly those dealing with young people.

They have learned new values, and how, with proper attention, these can be transmuted into values held in regard by the rest of today's society. They have—no small accomplishment—learned how to communicate with young people who have had little or no experience in communication at any level. They have learned how to instruct, to teach and to inspire.

This corps of teachers and instructors, those who learned the hard way and those who are coming after, constitute a major asset in a society which is, for the first time in history, really trying to eliminate poverty as a way of life. —E.A.

FINALE

To quote Excelsior Springs, Missouri Bank President O.W. RISLEY, at the April 12, 1967, meeting of the Center-Community Relations Council:

"It's become a part of the community, just like the corner drug store, movie, factory or other business -- it's no longer that Job Corps Center up on the hill."

Mr. BRADEMAs. Mr. Kelly, would you comment on the question that my colleague, Mr. Goodell, asked, and I think he was referring to this. That is the role, the activity of the Job Corps centers in the field of direct placement of your graduates.

Mr. KELLY. Dave, do you want to reply to that?

Mr. GOTTLIEB. Several people played important roles in the placement of a Jobs Corps man. In about 35 percent of the cases the corpsman takes the initiative and helps to place himself and does a fairly effective job. The Job Corps center in about 13 percent of the cases has taken the initiative and then we operate with organizations. WIC's helps us and the JACS, which is another organization involved in the placement part so that we try to involve as many people as possible.

Mr. BRADEMAs. I am sure I have no more time left but I would like to ask unanimous consent that if there is time remaining after the other members put their questions that my colleague from New York, Mr. Goodell, be given additional time to proceed.

Chairman PERKINS. Mr. Ayres.

Mr. AYRES. I suggest that Mr. Quie be next.

Chairman PERKINS. Mr. Quie.

Mr. QUIE. I would like to ask you about the evaluation reports. What reports are there other than the three that Louis Harris & Associates have conducted?

Mr. GOTTLIEB. There are a variety of reports ranging all the way from the educational gains study to studies of vocational training, how effective we have been in our curriculum on communications skills. I have a list here that we can submit.

Chairman PERKINS. Without objection it will be inserted in the record, gentlemen.

(The list to be supplied follows:)

A & R REPORTS #4

Evaluation and Research Branch, Plans and Evaluation Division, Plans and Programs Directorate, Job Corps,
Office of Economic Opportunity, Washington, D.C. 20506

OEO-JCI

JOB CORPS EVALUATION, RESEARCH AND PROGRAM PROJECTS

In this the fourth issue of A & R Reports, abstracts of studies and projects conducted under the direction of the various branches of Job Corps Headquarters are presented. Essentially this is an updating of the first issue of the report series. Included are in-progress and completed projects performed: (a) under contract; (b) in-house; or, (c) by non-Job Corps personnel (Master's Theses, term papers, etc.). Each abstract specifies the title and contract number (if applicable), the group conducting the project, the time period, the current status--in-progress or completed. Also indicated is the office from which further information can be obtained. The projects are cross-indexed both by OEO Contract number and by a topical code category.

A discussion of the efforts of Centers and individual staff members is not included. We would like to publish an issue which deals specifically with the efforts of Job Corps staff since there has been very little exchange in this area. If your Center has completed studies or projects of interest we would appreciate copies of the report to be placed in the Evaluation and Research files and the OEO Information Library. In a further attempt to encourage the contribution of Job Corps Center Staff, the Plans and Programs Directorate has sponsored the "Action" Research Program. The purpose of this program is to provide small amounts of money to sponsor special efforts of Job Corps Centers in the areas of program evaluation, programmatic research and documentation. A bulletin announcing this program and detailing procedures will be released shortly.

We hope to feed-back as much of the information available to Headquarters as possible in future A & R Reports. It is hoped that this report series will promote integration of ideas in Job Corps.

Any suggestions or comments concerning this publication or contributions for future issues, as distinct from requests for information mentioned within the publication should be addressed to Dr. William Darnell, Evaluation and Research, Job Corps, OEO, Washington, D.C. 20506. We would truly welcome suggestions and comments.

The views, conclusions or recommendations expressed in this document do not necessarily reflect the official views or policies of agencies of the United States Government.

TO ALL OEO STAFF IN JOB CORPS CENTERS, REGIONAL OFFICES AND WASHINGTON:

This is the fourth copy of A & R Reports. You may wish additional copies or may have questions concerning the content. Please address any inquiries or requests to:

Mrs. Dorothy Wade
Plans and Programs
Evaluation and Research Branch
Job Corps
Washington, D. C. 20506

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0300	Other Poverty Populations: Comparative Studies
0400	<u>Center Operations</u>
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0700	Effect of Job Corps Experiences on Other Institutions

O.E.O. CONTRACT # 163 CODE # 0100,0200,0300

TITLE: Analysis of Job Corps Enrollee Applicant Health Level

GROUP CONDUCTING STUDY: Bio Dynamics, Inc., 207 Bent Street,
Cambridge, Massachusetts

TIME SPAN: March 1, 1965 - May 31, 1966

CURRENT STATUS: Completed

Purpose: To assess the collective state of health of Job Corps enrollees by determining:

- the ways in which Job Corpsmen differ medically from the general population of same age
- medical standards by which a Job Corps applicant should be rejected
- medical support, short and long term, which should be provided by the Centers
- changes needed in medical selection criteria
- medical tests needed to measure pre-Job Corps entrance medical conditions
- medical characteristics relevant to requirements of a Job Corpsman

Method : The contractor obtained the above information by:

- analyzing medical forms (#88) of 500 Job Corps applicants
- analyzing medical deficiencies found in:
 - applicants accepted for Job Corps
 - applicants rejected by Job Corps for medical reasons
 - applicants rejected by Job Corps for non-medical reasons
- identifying health studies relevant to the Job Corps study
- analyzing medical records (forms 88 & 89) of 1,000 Job Corps applicants (above and beyond original 500)
- establishing correlations among health condition data items and personal description
- recommending an appropriating continuing health monitoring effort
- reviewing and making recommendations on Job Corps health forms # 505, 506, 507, and 508
- studying Job Corps dental programs and reporting recommendations

Form of Report: Written report, and recommendations for revisions in medical Forms # 505, 506, 507, and 508.

Further Information: Job Corps Health Branch

O.E.O. CONTRACT # 1704 CODE # 0100

TITLE: A Study of Job Corps "No-Shows"
Accepted Applicants Who Did Not Go To A Training Center

GROUP CONDUCTING STUDY: Louis Harris & Associates

TIME SPAN: December, 1966 - February, 1967

CURRENT STATUS: Completed

Purpose: To determine why these individuals, after initial screening and acceptance did not join the Job Corps.

Method : Contractor:

- 1) Compared their pre-screening status (i.e. working, in school, unemployed) with their current status
- 2) Compared the no-shows with the dropouts and the graduates in order to clarify the differences between these three groups

Procedure involved sample locations where 3100 contacts were made and 517 full interviews completed

Form of Report: Written Report Submitted

Further Information: Evaluation & Research Branch, Job Corps

O.E.O. CONTRACT # 193 CODE # 0100

TITLE: Job Corps Enrollee Selection Criteria Evaluation and Analysis

GROUP CONDUCTING STUDY: Dunnette, Kirchner and Associates, 209 S. E.
Bedford Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota

TIME SPAN: April 15, 1965 - April 30, 1966

CURRENT STATUS: Completed

Purpose: To examine test results of Job Corps enrollees in order to develop a satisfactory selection strategy for OEO

Method : Contractor has:

- selected a sample of Job Corps Conservation Center's
- trained the staff at these centers to administer and interpret the Reading and Mathematics periodic achievement tests, the Ammons Quick Test, and other special diagnostic tests
- analyzed correlations among the tests in order to develop a reliable measure for Corpsmen
- analyzed data from original screening of Job Corps applicants and personal history information to find:
 - the best questions to include in the screening test
 - appropriate procedures for scoring screening tests
 - weighting to be used for combining test scores and predictive personal background information to get a satisfactory selection standard
- trained staff at Job Corps Conservation Center's in use and interpretation of screening tests and personal history information
- evaluated the improvement in training which results from using improved selection procedures, by selecting two groups of Job Corps trainees and examining the Job Corps Data Bank information on their progress

Form of Report: Tables of the data gathered.

Further Information: Evaluation and Research Branch, Job Corps

O.E.O. CONTRACT # 465 CODE # 0100
TITLE: Job Corps Enrollee Applicant Medical Report Analysis and Screening
GROUP CONDUCTING STUDY: Bio-Dynamics, Inc., 207 Bent St., Cambridge, Mass.
TIME SPAN: June 1, 1965 - November 30, 1965
CURRENT STATUS: Completed

Purpose: To determine which Job Corps applicants will benefit from Job Corps program without undue risk to their own health or health of other Corpsmen, to avoid:

- Rejection of medically fit applicants
- Acceptance of medically unfit applicants
- Misassignment of Corpsmen to centers where they would be a danger to themselves or others

Method : Contractor obtained pertinent information by:

- Reviewing medical examination data (Forms 88 and 89) of about 55,000 applicants, coding data, and preparing it for entry to the Job Corps data bank
- Preparing computer programs based on current medical selection criteria
- Processing all applicants medical data by these programs, and sorting applicants into "medically qualified" and "medically questionable" groupings
- Having physicians review Form 88 and 89 of "medically questionable" applicants, to decide severity of medical condition
- Making one of the following recommendations for each applicant:
 - Acceptance: medically eligible
 - Acceptance and Give Medical Treatment: stating conditions requiring treatment, nature of treatment
 - Acceptance and Special Assignment: stating condition, assignment, limits on activities
 - Non-Acceptance

Form of Report: Final written report

Further Information: Health Branch, Job Corps

O.E.O. CONTRACT # non-contracted CODE # 0100

TITLE: Evaluation of effectiveness of Job Corps screening procedures
used by the screening agency in Louisville, Kentucky (the Kentucky
State Employment Service)

GROUP CONDUCTING STUDY: Robert Higgins, Jr., Counselor (as an M. A.
thesis, University of Louisville)

TIME SPAN: _____

CURRENT STATUS: In process

Purpose: To determine whether information obtained at time of screening (the Job Corps data sheet, Form OEO-16) relates to success in Job Corps centers.

Method : --Questionnaires have been mailed to the Guidance counselors at all centers to which men screened by the Louisville agency were sent between January 1 and November 30, 1965 (a total of 156 men)
--Counselors have been asked to answer various questions about a Job Corpsman's progress in the center, personal characteristics, changes in behavior, etc.
--This information will be related to screening information (OEO-16) on each Job Corpsman

Form of Report: Brief summary of the project will be sent to each participating center, and a copy of the completed thesis will be sent to the Evaluation & Research Branch

Further Information: Evaluation & Research Branch, Job Corps

O.E.O. CONTRACT # 2411 CODE # 0200

TITLE: Study of Job Corps Population

GROUP CONDUCTING STUDY: Performance Research, Inc.

1346 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C.

TIME SPAN: January, 1967 to April, 1967

CURRENT STATUS: Completed

Purpose: To determine the characteristics of the Job Corps population at different time periods and to relate those characteristics to Census data and to selective service data.

Method : The contractor classified the data from the OEO Form 16 tape into four groups: enrollees, rejectees, no shows, and disciplinary discharges. For each classification, the contractor tabulated by sex, program and time period a given number of study variables. With the above information, the contractor prepared six reports on the following topics:

- a) Changes in Job Corps population with time.
- b) Comparison of Job Corps population with Census data and with draftee and draft rejectee populations.
- c) Changes in Job Corps rejectees with time.
- d) Comparisons of Job Corps rejectee population with Census and with draftee and draft rejectee populations.
- e) Comparisons of Job Corps characteristics of Disciplinary Dismissals with the Job Corps Enrollee and Rejectee populations.
- f) Changes in Job Corps no-show population over time.

Form of Report: The contractor submitted the six (6) reports in draft form, before February 24, 1967, to Project Manager for approval. After approval, six (6) final reports, ten (10) copies each, were delivered.

Further Information: Evaluation & Research Branch, Job Corps

O.E.O. CONTRACT # 191 CODE # 0200

TITLE: Comprehensive Study and Report of Vocabulary and Comprehension
Skill among Job Corps Enrollees

GROUP CONDUCTING STUDY: American Institute for Research - 410 Amerson
Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15232

TIME SPAN: May 1, 1965 - November 15, 1967

CURRENT STATUS: In Progress

Purpose: To determine level of vocabulary knowledge of Job Corpsmen, and to make recommendations for remedial projects for vocabulary building.

Method : Contractor will:

- Prepare vocabulary knowledge and oral and written comprehension skills tests at three levels:
 - 90% of vocabulary needed to understand military technical instruction
 - 70% of military technical instruction level
 - 50% of military technical level
- Provide written sampling test forms for 1500 enrollees. All oral material will be taped
- Administer at eight Job Corps Centers the test provided (a minimum of 1,200 enrollees).
- Score and analyze completed tests for vocabulary level and comprehension skill to establish percentiles
- Prepare report describing project results and recommendations for remedial projects.

Form of Report: Tests, and written report with recommendations for instruction to improve the vocabulary and comprehension skills of Corpsmen.

Further Information: Curriculum Branch, Job Corps

O.E.O. CONTRACT # 1209 CODE # 0200

TITLE: Study of the Relationship Between Language Deviations and

Cognitive Processes

GROUP CONDUCTING STUDY: Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan

TIME SPAN: March 16, 1966 to April 15, 1967

CURRENT STATUS: In Process-Contract extended to July 15th; three
progress reports completed, final report due July 15, 1967

Purpose: To conduct a study of the relationship between language and learning processes in Job Corpsmen and a control group of lower-class workers by:

- Determining structure of language that subjects employ
- Determining way in which different subjects use conceptual categories implicit in Standard White English - e.g. time, space
- Finding whether employment record or race has a greater effect on language differences
- Finding a new technique for teaching Standard White English as a "foreign language" to non-verbal youths

Method : Contractor will study the above by:

- Examining four groups of 10-20 subjects:
 - Negro and White Job Corps Enrollees
 - Negro and White workers, unskilled and semi-skilled, in Detroit area
- Conducting with each subject free conversation, conversation about concrete objects, conversation about an experience shared by the subject and interviewer, communication of instructions, and telephone conversation (to eliminate communication by gesture, facial expression, etc.) to determine subject's use of words about time, quantity, cause and activity.
- Developing a technique for teaching standard English to a subgroup by emphasizing the practical need for learning standard English, without degrading the form of English used by the sub-group. Particular emphasis on teaching by concrete objects and situations
- Testing these teaching methods on groups of Job Corps youth

Form of Report: Four progress reports, including tables of raw data, and a final written report, including a program for teaching Standard English to non-verbal groups.

Further Information: Evaluation & Research Branch, Job Corps

O.E.O. CONTRACT # 1291 CODE # 0200TITLE: Study of the Desired and Expected Vocations of Job Corps EnrolleesGROUP CONDUCTING STUDY: Louis R. Decker Associates, Suite 702, World
Building, 8121 Georgia Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910TIME SPAN: May 23, 1966 to April 1, 1967CURRENT STATUS: Completed

Purpose: To analyze responses of 3000 or more Corpsmen to Job Corps Test A, Part 3 (If everything were to go according to your hopes, dreams, etc., what would you like to be doing 10 years from now, and why? What do you think you will really be doing 10 years from now, and why?) These desired and expected vocational plans were related to various background characteristics of the Corpsmen. The study includes the following components:

- Comparison of the Job Corpsmen in this study to the total population of Job Corpsmen to date
- Consideration of whether their desired and expected jobs are "realistic" in terms of both the required skills and training of the occupations and the background characteristics of individual Job Corpsmen
- Relationship of the findings to the literature on vocational guidance programs

Method : Contractor has:

- Coded responses of 3000 or more Job Corpsmen to Job Corps Test A, Form AH, Part 3
- Compared these responses to background characteristics of Job Corpsmen, from Form OEO-16 (the Job Corps Data Sheet, obtained at time of screening)
- Presented tables of cross-tabulations, computations, etc.

Form of Report: Monthly Interim reports were supplied, along with a computer tape, incorporating all OEO-16 and Test A, Part 3 data.

Further Information: Evaluation & Research Branch, Job Corps

O. E. O. CONTRACT # 1393A CODE # 0200TITLE: Measurement of Differentials of Inter-Personal Communications Among
Sub-Cultural Groups in Job CorpsGROUP CONDUCTING STUDY: Litton Industries, Educational Systems Divisons,
4910 Calvert Road, College Park, MarylandTIME SPAN: June 15, 1966 - September 15, 1967CURRENT STATUS: In Progress

Purpose: To see whether or not some of the teaching problems in Job Corps are due to subgroup (ethnic and social group) differences in inter-personal communication styles (such as between lower-class whites and middle-class teachers) and whether or not jobs for which Corpsmen are being trained require different styles of interpersonal communication than various subgroups of Corpsmen currently display:

- the contractor has developed a system for categorizing inter-personal behavior into four levels; effective (facial expressions, etc.); gestural; verbal and vocal; and "technological" (drawing, writing, using the phone, etc.)
- this technique will be used to categorize the interpersonal behavior of:
 - Corpsmen from different ethnic and social subgroups, including Corpsmen of both sexes, various ages, and differing levels of academic achievement
 - educational staff in Job Corps Centers
 - workers in 9 occupational areas for which Corpsmen are being trained
- the end product should have implication for changes in Job Corps teaching methods and staff training programs

Method: Contract will:

- select 15 Corpsmen (and Corpswomen) in both urban and rural centers, from 10 different ethnic and social groups
- observe each of the Corpsmen for two 15-minute periods, one during a class session, and the other during a dorm group meeting, using this technique to classify all interpersonal behaviors.
- observe work situations in each of 9 occupations for a minimum of four hours each, and similarly classify all interpersonal behaviors

- 2 -

- observe (and record on video tape) Corpsmen-educational staff interactions (at Parks Job Corps Center), and similarly classify interpersonal behaviors
- determine differences in nature of interpersonal interactions among Corpsmen, Job Corps staff members, and workers on various jobs

Form of Report: Summary of project, with emphasis on ways in which the the findings can be incorporated in the Job Corps curriculum, Job Corps training program, and Job Corps behavior control procedures.

Further Information: Evaluation and Research Branch, Job Corps

O. E. O. CONTRACT # 1393B CODE # 0200TITLE: Development of a Behavior Rating Scale for Job CorpsmenGROUP CONDUCTING STUDY: Litton Industries, Educational Systems Division,
4910 Calvert Road, College Park, MarylandTIME SPAN: June 15, 1966 - September 15, 1967CURRENT STATUS: In progress

Purpose: To develop a set of simple procedures to measure the progress of Corpsmen in attaining those social skills which are needed to get and keep a job.

Method: Contractor will:

- interview workers involved with 9 occupational areas for which Corpsmen are being trained to determine:
 - the behaviors needed to get and keep these jobs
 - the behaviors that will result in loss of these jobs
- develop a tentative rating scale, based on these interviews which will be used by Job Corps staff to rate a sample of Corpsmen
- after further refinement of the scale, rate a group of in-center and graduated Corpsmen
- evaluate these results to see if the scale differentiates among entering and terminating Corpsmen; Corpsmen who graduate, dropout or are discharged; and among occupationally successful and unsuccessful graduates
- prepare a final, cross-tabulated form of the scale, for use by Job Corps Centers

Form of Report: A scale, with scoring forms, and a rater's manual (to be used by staff in the Job Corps Center to rate Corpsmen progress. It seems likely that the final form of this scale will be integrated with the Corpsman Advisory System)

Further Information: Evaluation and Research Branch, Job Corps

O. E. O. CONTRACT # 1393C CODE # 0200, 0404

TITLE: Evaluation and Documentation of a Behavior Modification System in a Social Living Situation

GROUP CONDUCTING STUDY: Litton Industries, Educational Systems Division, 4910 Calvert Road, College Park, Maryland

TIME SPAN: June 15, 1966 - September 15, 1967

CURRENT STATUS: In Progress

Purpose: 1) To demonstrate and test an integrated social reinforcement (SR) and guided group interaction (GGI) approach to behavior control and behavior change in a dorm living situation. Subjects will be Corpsmen enrollees living in one resident hall in Parks Job Corps Center. Control will be a matched sample living in non-experimental resident halls throughout the center.

2) To produce several films which will be useful in:

- demonstrating the use of GGI and SR techniques in changing Job Corpsmen's behavior
- demonstrating how peer group techniques can be made a part of the Job Corps Counseling program, and can be used as a primary agent of behavioral change

Method: Contractor will:

Set up daily dorm meetings in the experimental resident hall to see whether peer group members can maintain social behavior controls that are accepted by members of the group, and whether the social reinforcements within the peer group will produce significant changes in subjects' attitudes and behavior with respect to behavior required to get and keep a job. Contractor will observe interpersonal behavior each week and code it in terms of communication and social reinforcement being accomplished.

Form of Report: Written report, and three video tapes of the GGI and SR procedures in one of the dorms: the films will be (a) for the general public; (b) for indoctrinating staff members about GGI and SR; and (c) for scientific uses, emphasizing methodology and theory.

Further Information: Evaluation and Research Branch, Job Corps

O. E. O. CONTRACT # 1425 CODE # 0200
TITLE: Differences in Learning Behavior Among Regional and Ethnic Groups
GROUP CONDUCTING STUDY: Educational Design, Inc., 29 East 10th Street,
New York, New York
TIME SPAN: July 13, 1966 - March 1, 1967
CURRENT STATUS: Completed

Purpose: To investigate different techniques of learning in youths from different ethnic, regional, and social class backgrounds. The theoretical treatment of levels of learning (formal, informal, and technical) proposed by E. T. Hall in The Silent Language, will provide the framework for approaching this problem. The aim of the study was to suggest possible ways to overcome problems arising from teaching youths who learn most efficiently in different manners.

Method: The contractor

- interviewed Puerto Ricans, Negroes from North and South, and Appalachian whites at four Job Corps Centers: 2 Conservation Centers and 2 Urban Centers
- interviewed urban and suburban white middle-class males of the same ages as Corpsmen
- interviewed personnel at Job Corps Centers
- interviewed parents and teachers of the white middle-class group
- observed at Job Corps Centers:
 - Corpsmen confronting crisis situations, such as induction into the center, or problems faced when leaving the center
 - work projects and vocational instruction
 - types of learning exhibited during orientation period in center

Form of Report: Written report, with suggestions for approaches to teaching aimed at specific subgroups of Corpsmen

Further Information: Evaluation and Research Branch, Job Corps

O. E. O. CONTRACT # 1457 CODE # 0200, 0400
TITLE: Social Requirements of Successful Work
GROUP CONDUCTING STUDY: American Institutes for Research, 8555 16th
Street, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910
TIME SPAN: ~ June 28, 1966 - July 27, 1967
CURRENT STATUS: In progress

Purpose: To evaluate the social skills needed on a sample of jobs for which Job Corpsmen are being trained by determining:

- social skills typically required on various jobs
- whether the social skills of Job Corps trainees differ from those expected and valued on such jobs
- what training could be developed so trainees could attain the required skills

Method: The Contractor will obtain the above information by:

- conducting interviews with and making observation of personnel working in 5 vocational areas for which Corpsmen are being trained
- analyzing results of interviews, and producing a set of typical situations and problems on these jobs for a questionnaire
- testing a sample of workers on these jobs with the questionnaire to find out what they consider the most appropriate and least appropriate behavior in each setting
- testing 200 Job Corps trainees, with various backgrounds, and from 5 camps, with the same questionnaire
- testing of 40 trainees at each center:
 - 20 by written questionnaire
 - 10 by oral questionnaire
 - 10 in role-playing situations
- comparing behavioral requirements as seen by Job Corps trainees and by workers
- recommending Job Corps training

Form of Report: Final written report, with suggestions for the "World of Work" program

Further Information: Evaluation and Research Branch, Job Corps

O. E. O. CONTRACT # 1291 CODE # 0200
TITLE: Vocational Knowledge Among Corpsmen and High School Students
GROUP CONDUCTING STUDY: Louis Decker, Assoc., Silver Spring, Maryland
TIME SPAN: May 1, 1966 - April 1, 1967
CURRENT STATUS: Completed

Purpose: To determine whether these two groups of subjects differ in the number of jobs they know and the extent of their knowledge about these jobs by:

- comparing ideas of the two groups about "best jobs"
- comparing information given concerning the "job they know best"
- relating above information to background of subjects
- making suggestions for Job Corps vocational guidance programs

Method: Evaluation and Research Branch has given two forms of vocational knowledge questionnaire to a group of Corpsmen in Conservation, Men's and Women's Centers, and to high school and vocational school students in the Washington, D.C. area. Analysis and write up of data was performed by contractor.

- all subjects told which jobs they thought were best and why: and answered detailed questions about the one job they felt they knew the most about
- Form A requested subjects to write down all the job titles they could think of, and then to indicate how much they felt they knew about each job
- Form B requested subjects to indicate how much they felt they knew about 100 jobs (which included most of those for which Job Corpsmen are being trained)
- all subjects completed a background questionnaire

Form of Report: Written reports and statistical tables

Further Information: Evaluation and Research Branch, Job Corps

O. E. O. CONTRACT # 2306 CODE # 0200, 0402

TITLE: Analysis and Study of Sociological, Educational, and Vocational
Conditions of Job Corpsmen. (Corpsman Gains Study)

GROUP CONDUCTING STUDY: Software Systems, Inc., Washington, D.C.

TIME SPAN: September, 1966 to April, 1967 (Contract extended)

CURRENT STATUS: In progress, Three progress reports have been completed

Purpose: To provide computer and analytic services for cross-sectional and longitudinal studies of Corpsman social, vocational and educational progress. To make recommendations for more wide spread use of assessment instruments.

Method: Contractor has:

1. Designed coding forms, using data provided by Evaluation and Research Branch, and printed 30,000 copies of forms to be used in data collection
2. Designed computer programs to access Corpsman educational achievement and social skills
3. Delivered statistical summaries of data from field collections
4. Designed computer programs and delivered analytical reports showing longitudinal gains
5. Delivered report discussing technical characteristics
6. Delivered:
 - a. file specification (format); e.g., content and location of data
 - b. a set of specs on file for us; e.g., loading programs clean-up program, merging program and output program
 - c. set of user's documents which explains all the idiosyncracies of specs provided in a. and b.

Form of Report: Progress reports are delivered after each data field collection

Further Information: Evaluation and Research Branch, Job Corps

O. E. O. CONTRACT # 199 CODE # 0300, 0401
TITLE: Study of the Feasibility of Integrating Deaf, Disadvantaged Youths
Into the Job Corps Training Program
GROUP CONDUCTING STUDY: National Association of the Deaf, 2025 Eye, St., N.W.
Washington, D.C.
TIME SPAN: April 9, 1965 - October 30, 1965
CURRENT STATUS: Completed

Purpose: To consider the feasibility of including deaf, disadvantaged youths in Job Corps training programs, by finding:

- the sources of aid available to deaf youth (other than Job Corps)
- advantages and disadvantages of the opportunities offered by these sources as compared to Job Corps
- Sociological feasibility of integrating deaf youth into Job Corps programs
- distribution of deaf youth by geographical area
- number of deaf youth expected to use Job Corps opportunities if they are offered
- center sites most likely to serve economically the largest number of deaf youth
- possible guidelines for implementation of a pilot project to test the recommendations of the study, provided a training program is found feasible.

Form of Report: Written report

Further Information: Curriculum Branch, Job Corps

O. E. O. CONTRACT # non-contracted CODE # 0300, 0402
TITLE: Second Chance for Youth
GROUP CONDUCTING STUDY: Karen J. Rosenbaum, Educational Research
Associates, 504 Seventh Street, S. E., Washington, D.C. 20003
TIME SPAN: April - May 1966
CURRENT STATUS: Completed

Purpose: To compare the education programs of Federally sponsored programs for youth (16-21) carried out under the New Deal and the present Great Society programs to show:

- that the programs of the two eras are comparable (the CCC and NYA as compared to Job Corps, Neighborhood Youth Corps, Work-Study and Upward Bound)
- that there is an historical relation between New Deal and Great Society programs
- that current efforts can benefit from what was learned during Depression era efforts
- that programs in both periods demonstrated an implicit criticism of the schools:
 - by dramatizing the needs of those youths for whom traditional schooling is least suitable
 - by employing educational innovation and experimentation
 - by using tenets of "progressive education" more faithfully than they were ever employed in the schools
- that differences between New Deal and Great Society programs depend on:
 - differences in the initial objectives of the programs (education was not authorized in CCC)
 - differences in state of educational research in the two areas
- a detailed outline of each of the six programs under discussion
- a comparison of five equivalent programs in each era according to the ends they served
- a cost comparison of the equivalent New Deal and Great Society youth programs in terms of respective GNP's

Form of Report: Written term paper

Further Information: Evaluation and Research Branch, Job Corps

O. E. O. CONTRACT # non-contracted CODE # 0400
TITLE: Some Relations Between Corpsmen Intake and Dropout Rates: A
Social System Analysis
GROUP CONDUCTING STUDY: Roy E. Buehler, Ph.D
TIME SPAN: _____
CURRENT STATUS: Completed

Purpose: To determine whether peer group attitudes in dormitory life influence Corpsmen adjustment to Job Corps Centers, as measured by the dropout rate of the center . . . An "ideal" living arrangement is one in which:

1. peer group would have important role in influencing Corpsmen behavior
2. counseling would use group processes as much as possible in managing dorm life and maintaining Corpsmen discipline
3. dormitory social system would be developed by adding 6 or 8 new Corpsmen a week to a dorm, until 26 Corpsmen were in each dorm.

For this study, a low dropout rate is considered an indication of effectiveness of the program.

Method: Because of a large influx of enrollees at Parks Job Corps Center in late June, the study was broken into three parts:

1. the first 8 dormitories were filled slowly, according to "ideal" conditions.
2. a second 8 dorms were filled in a period ranging from 48 hours to one week
3. a third group (June 28 - June 30) was filled in 48 hours or less

Several other factors affected the outcome of the study:

1. Corpsmen were not assigned at random throughout the project; rather, judgments of counselors began to enter as assignment criteria
2. short notice of the large influx in late June (camp enrollment went from 600 to 1200 Corpsmen) meant that all plans for adding Corpsmen in small increments had to be dropped
3. changes in staff and staff training procedures in late June, 1965 caused a lessening of emphasis on peer group enforcement practices

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Results: 1. For the first nine weeks of each group, dropout rates were:

- Group 1: Less than 5%
 - Group 2: 16%
 - Group 3: 19%
2. A sharp rise in the dropout rate (to over 20%) in the second 9 weeks for the First group, making it equal to the other 2 groups, occurred; this change was concomitant with the rapid increase in enrollment of the total center
 3. The eight dorms in Groups 1 had a high retention rate for the first 9 weeks; furthermore, the dorms in Group 2 had a low dropout rate for the first 5 weeks, although they were filled more quickly. After June 30 the entire sample had a much higher dropout rate.
 4. Therefore, the sudden increase in size of the whole camp, and the lessened emphasis on peer group enforcement programs, caused an increase in dropout rate in all 3 groups.

Further Information: Evaluation and Research Branch, Job Corps

O. E. O. CONTRACT # 194 CODE # 0401
TITLE: Report on Educational and Rehabilitative Systems for use in Job
Corps Centers
GROUP CONDUCTING STUDY: Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Research
Laboratories, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
TIME SPAN: April 21, 1965 - July 30, 1965
CURRENT STATUS: Completed

Purpose: To report on educational and rehabilitative system for use within Job Corps Centers (Conservation centers, and to lesser extent urban centers).

Method: Contractor has considered:

- morale of staff and enrollees
- attitudes toward work
- adjustment to center life
- removal of unwanted behaviors
- disciplinary problems
- training in the worker role
- how to get the job you want
- how to keep the job you like
- proper use of self-instructional materials in training for literacy, arithmetic, fundamentals of accounting, etc.
- development of self-control
- bridging the gap between "street" and "higher class" world
- bridging gap between hills and suburban way of life

Form of Report: Written report, about 85 pages long, on file in the Evaluation and Research Branch

Further Information: Curriculum Branch, Job Corps

O. E. O. CONTRACT # 198 CODE # 0401

TITLE: Investigation of Health Training Needs of Corpsmen in Job Corps
Training Centers and Camps

GROUP CONDUCTING STUDY: Oregon State System of Higher Education, Teaching
Research Division, University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon 97403

TIME SPAN: April 30, 1965 - January, 1966

CURRENT STATUS: Completed

Purpose: To investigate the health training needs of Job Corpsmen

Method: Contract has:

- investigated the health training needs of Corpsmen in selected Men's and Women's Job Corps Centers through interviews, analysis of health records, and medical screening forms
- prepared and delivered a report containing detailed behavioral training objectives and detailed recommendations for training administration, training methods, and training media to accomplish these objectives
- developed separate versions for men and women of a test for determining health training needs of a Corpsman
- developed separate versions of this test for illiterate men and women

Form of Report: Written final report with several interim reports in Curriculum Branch

Further Information: Curriculum Branch, Job Corps

O. E. O. CONTRACT # 1415 CODE # 0401
TITLE: Job Corps Capital Project
GROUP CONDUCTING STUDY: Westinghouse Electric Corporation
TIME SPAN: August 31, 1966 - June 30, 1967
CURRENT STATUS: In progress

Purpose: To establish and operate a comprehensive residential program to prepare enrollees for useful employment and responsibilities of citizenship. There will be 50 male and 50 female enrollees.

Method: Contractor will:

- Assume operation of Job Corps Capital Project (formerly called Project 44)
- Standardize and implement selection procedures for entering Corpsmen and Corpswomen
- Develop and test effective and efficient systems of education and administration (academic education, vocational education, and work experiences)
- Develop and test special techniques and materials in worker-role characteristics
- Develop and test special techniques in social preparation, life adjustment, and productive use of community resources
- Develop, test and evaluate on-the-job training procedures
- Standardize graduation and placement procedures for Corpsmen and Corpswomen

Form of Report:

- Monthly report on progress, results, and recommendations for use of developed techniques and materials
- Quarterly reports on the feasibility of Job Corps-wide implementation of developed systems
- All newly developed instructional materials and systems which have been validated in Capital Project for use in all Centers

Further Information: Special Projects Branch, Job Corps

OEO CONTRACT# 721 CODE# 0401TITLE: A Series of Articles on "Why Work" and Accompanying Field
Test EvaluationGROUP CONDUCTING STUDY: Behavioral Research Laboratories, Box 577,
Palo Alto, CaliforniaTIME SPAN: November 1, 1965 - April 30, 1966CURRENT STATUS: Completed

Purpose: This contract provided for preparation of 20 manuscripts written by appropriate authors on the subject "Why Work". Each manuscript is between 750 and 1000 words in length, some fictional and some non-fictional; with accompanying discussion guides and coordinated 5 minute tape recordings.

Further Information: Curriculum Branch, Job Corps

OEO CONTRACT # 752 CODE # 0401-2TITLE: Physical Development and Recreation ProgramGROUP CONDUCTING STUDY: Brunswick Corporation, Community ResourcesDivision, 69 West Washington Street, Chicago, IllinoisTIME SPAN: December 15, 1965 - April 15, 1966CURRENT STATUS: Completed

Purpose: This contract provided for review of the present Job Corps Conservation Center recreation program; revised those areas requiring modification; supplemented those aspects in need of additions; integrated recreation activities with other program components, field tested and completed program at two selected Conservation Centers; and prepared and delivered camera ready copy of Job Corps Administration Manual and a series of activities resource manuals representing a total comprehensive recreation program.

Further Information: Counseling and Residential Living Branch,
Job Corps

OEO CONTRACT# 1250 CODE# 0401TITLE: Program for Teaching SpeechGROUP CONDUCTING STUDY: Motivated Communication, Inc., 122 East
42nd Street, New York, New YorkTIME SPAN: April 23, 1966 - September 1, 1966CURRENT STATUS: Completed

Purpose: This contract provided for developing an audio-programmed course which will bring forth better speech patterns in Corpsmen. The program was designed in a context which will generate needed skills for the techniques utilized during job interviews.

Form of Report: 1. Ten Speechmaster machines, including 20 custom-produced paper rolls and 10 custom produced tapes or recordings.
2. 10 custom produced copies of tech guide materials in loose leaf binders.

Further Information: Curriculum Branch, Job Corps

O. E. O. CONTRACT # 1277 CODE # 0401
TITLE: Development of Training Manuals and Furnishing of Instruction
TV Repairman Helper Course at Selected Conservation Centers
GROUP CONDUCTING STUDY: Philco Corporation, Techrep Division
515 Pennsylvania Avenue, Fort Washington, Pennsylvania
TIME SPAN: May 12, 1966 - September 15, 1966
CURRENT STATUS: Completed

Contractor has:

1. Developed and provided a training manual for a 160 hour TV Repairman Helper Training Course. The course material was geared to the Job Corps population comprehension and reading level (June 30, 1966)
2. Developed and provided an instructor's manual for course, including a statement of course objectives and appropriate post-tests (June 30, 1966)
3. Trained two Job Corpsmen as assistant instructors (July 15, 1966)
4. Trained one Conservation Center staff member and provided instruction and the necessary instructional materials to train approximately 15 Corpsmen at each of 10 selected centers. (August 4, 1966)
5. Submitted a final report including post-tests, and evaluation of the program and recommendations for course revisions. (September 15, 1966)

Further Information: Curriculum Branch, Job Corps

O. E. O. CONTRACT # 1309 CODE # 0401
TITLE: Job Corps Special Project for Women, Chicago, Illinois
GROUP CONDUCTING STUDY: Community Resources Division, Brunswick Corporation
TIME SPAN: June 15, 1966 - June 1967
CURRENT STATUS: In Progress

Purpose: To establish an experimental Job Corps Center which will:

- focus all the efforts of enrollees and staff on one area of training: the Health services
- train women for urban living and for conditions they will meet in a health service career by on-the-job training in Chicago
- operate for 50 girls in quarterly training sessions (turnover of 200 girls a year)
- include job placement services

Further Information: Special Projects Branch, Job Corps

O. B. O. CONTRACT # 2396 CODE # 0401
TITLE: A New Model for Job Corps Training
GROUP CONDUCTING STUDY: Leo Kramer, Inc., 1250 Connecticut Avenue,
Washington, D.C.
TIME SPAN: January 6, 1967 - April 10, 1967
CURRENT STATUS: Completed

Purpose: To develop a priority system for identifying potential jobs for Job Corps enrollees in advance of their training. The system included the following:

- a. Economic indicators to guide job development efforts toward those industries having growth potential within the geographic and occupational area under consideration.
- b. Human resources indicators to guide job development efforts to those organizations within the industry which are compatible to the entry level needs of Corpsmember graduates.

Further Information: Special Projects Branch, Job Corps

O. E. O CONTRACT # 1381 CODE # 0401TITLE: Administration of Mobile Welding VanGROUP CONDUCTING STUDY: American Institute of Engineering and TechnologyTIME SPAN: Beginning July 11, 1966, approximately 3 months at each center,
completed by September, 1967.CURRENT STATUS: In progress

Purpose: To instruct Corpsmen in welding

Method: Contractor will furnish teaching aides, text materials, welding instructors, and equipment to the following centers:

<u>AREA "A"</u>	<u>AREA "B"</u>	<u>AREA "C"</u>
1. Lydick Lake	1. Cass	1. Tillamook
2. Ojibway	2. McCook	2. Cispus
3. Clam Lake	3. Mountain Home	3. Neah Bay
4. Blackwell	4. Cedar Flats	4. Timber Lake

Further Information: Curriculum Branch, Job Corps

OEO CONTRACT# Non-funded CODE# 0401a
TITLE: The Adult Basic Learning Examination (ABLE)
GROUP CONDUCTING STUDY: Harcourt, Brace and World, Inc., 757
Third Avenue New York, New York
TIME SPAN: December 1966 to September 1967
CURRENT STATUS: In progress - testing completed; raw scores and
sub-test correlations available

Purpose: Harcourt, Brace and World has developed a new achievement test - The Adult Basic Learning Examination (ABLE). Job Corps was approached concerning the use of Job Corpsmembers as a norming population. This represented an opportunity to have a test standardized on our population at no cost to us. Also there is opportunity to investigate the possibility of using an adult oriented achievement test for the Job Corps population. Test ABLE was designed to provide measures of achievement in the following basic skills: Oral Vocabulary, Word Attack Skills, Paragraph Reading, Spelling, Number Computation, and Mathematics Problem Solving. ABLE is a group test organized at two levels: Level I (Grades 2 - 4), and Level II (Grades 5 - 8). Group testing requires about 4 hours (150 minutes of actual test time).

Method: Job Corps arranged for testing approximately 1,000 Job Corpsmembers with test ABLE during the week of December 5th - 16th.

Form of Report: Harcourt, Brace and World will supply Job Corps with raw scores, item responses, grade equivalents and grade norms. In addition they will give Job Corps sub-test correlations between ABLE and SAT -- Again at no cost to Job Corps. Furthermore, they will cross-tabulate any of the above information with selected Corpsmen background characteristics such as age, race and sex at Job Corps request.

Further Information: Evaluation and Research Branch, Job Corps

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OEO CONTRACT# 919 CODE# 0401a

TITLE: Utilization of an Automated Instructional System with Job
Corpsmen at Custer

GROUP CONDUCTING STUDY: U. S. Industries, Inc., Educational
Science Division, 12345 New Columbia Pike, Silver Spring, Maryland
20910

TIME SPAN: January 5, 1966 - May 15, 1966

CURRENT STATUS: Completed

Purpose: To experiment with an automated instructional system with Job Corpsmen at Custer Men's Urban Center in order to determine:

- Whether Corpsmen learn faster by live instruction, automated instruction, or a combination of these types of instruction
- Whether greater flexibility in scheduling of teaching for each individual is achieved by using automated teaching.

Method: Contractor:

--Divided 160 Corpsmen into four equal groups:

- Teacher only: a regular staff member teaching a unit of math and a unit of language
- Automated instruction only with a "group life foreman" acting as a monitor, rather than as an instructor
- Automated instruction only with a Corpsman acting as a monitor. Job Corps enrollee will perform supervisory functions (attendance, etc.)
- Teacher with automated instruction. Teachers introducing explaining subject-matter, and giving any necessary individual instruction
- Administered California Achievement Tests before and after the course, and compared relative degree of improvement under the various conditions
- Considered the amount of time students spent covering the material, and amount of time they voluntarily spend on teaching machines in the library
- Administered questionnaire to Corpsmen to evaluate their experiences with various teaching techniques

Form of Report: Written report.

Further Information: Evaluation and Research Branch, Job Corps

OEO CONTRACT# 2469 CODE# 0401a

TITLE: Job Corps Instructional Materials Screening Project

GROUP CONDUCTING STUDY: Training Corporation of America,
Subsidiary of Mel-Par Corporation, 6521 Arlington Boulevard, Falls
Church, Virginia 22046

TIME SPAN: April 1967 - March 1968

CURRENT STATUS In progress

Purpose: To develop a categorization, cataloging and informational retrieval system of all instructional materials appropriate to the Job Corps population.

Further Information: Curriculum Branch, Job Corps

OEO CONTRACT# 1209 CODE# 0401bTITLE: An Investigation of the Potential Contribution of Teaching
Machines in the Job Corps Math ProgramGROUP CONDUCTING STUDY: EVCO, 225 San Pedro N. E., Albuquerque,
New MexicoTIME SPAN: May 26, 1966 - November 10, 1966CURRENT STATUS: CompletedPurpose: Contractor investigated the potential contribution of
teaching machines in the Job Corps mathematics program.

Method: The work was performed in the following phases:

1. Purchased 12 MAST and 12 DuKANE Teaching Machines and prepared reproducible copy of Word Problem Skills Program for use in these machines
2. Field tested materials
3. Prepared rough draft of the Administration Manual
4. Validated the Administration Manual
5. Prepared a final report

Further Information: Curriculum Branch, Job Corps

O. E. O. CONTRACT # 646 CODE # 0401b
TITLE: Development of Programs for Teaching New Vocational Skills
GROUP CONDUCTING STUDY: General Programmed Teaching Corporation,
Post Office Box 11231, Pala Alto, California
TIME SPAN: October 5, 1965 - July 1, 1966
CURRENT STATUS: Completed

Purpose: This contract provided for research in four skill areas: Electrician's Helper, Landscape Aide, Mechanical Drafting, and Surveyor, the purpose of which was to find specific occupational skills which can be appropriately programmed into self-instructional packages for use in vocational training in Job Corps Conservation Centers. Based on the above research, contractor designed, developed, validated and delivered appropriate self-instructional prototype packages, including recommendations for their use and implementation to the centers listed below.

Method: Six self-instructional kits in landscaping were sent to the following centers:

- Fort Vannoy
- Mountain Home
- Tillamook
- Harpers Ferry
- Tremont
- Catoctin

Six soldering kits were sent to OEO Headquarters and the following centers:

- Grants
- Lydick Lake
- Cispus
- Mountainair
- Schenck

The kits were evaluated to determine their further use.

Further Information: Curriculum Branch, Job Corps

O. E. O. CONTRACT # 1361 CODE # 0401b

TITLE: Develop Vocational Training course for Business Machine Repairmen
and for Reproduction - Offset Printer

GROUP CONDUCTING STUDY: Litton Industries

TIME SPAN: To be completed by September 30, 1966 and introduced to centers
by December 1, 1966

CURRENT STATUS: In progress, contract extended

Purpose: To develop occupational training for business machine repair
and entry level training in production offset printing.

Method: Contractor will provide:

A Teacher's Guide including:

- lesson plans
- charts
- reading materials
- list of equipment needed

Form of Report: Photo ready copy of materials will be delivered to Job
Corps Headquarters, then printed and sent to centers.

Further Information: Curriculum Branch, Job Corps

OEO CONTRACT# 1362 CODE 0401b
TITLE: Development of Vocational Courses: Automotive Cluster and
and Small Engine Repair
GROUP CONDUCTING STUDY: Philco Corporation
TIME SPAN: Contract completed by September 30, 1966 - Material to
Center by December 20, 1966
CURRENT STATUS: In progress; contract extended.

Purpose: To develop occupational training courses and materials for entry level training in:

1. Automotive cluster
 - Service station attendant/mechanic
 - Auto body repairman helper
 - Truck or bus driver (light)
 - Auto mechanic helper
 - Heavy equipment operator
 - Heavy equipment mechanic helper
2. Small engine repair: To develop materials for repair of:
 - Power lawn mower engines
 - Motor scooter engines
 - Go-cart engines
 - Motorcycle engines

Method: Materials have been developed which can be used by an expert in automotive repair. Materials are in form of complete lesson plans, with materials and reading matter for students. Materials can be used by instructor who has taught before.

Form of Report: Complete lesson plans, student handouts and reading materials delivered to Job Corps Headquarters, for printing and delivery to Centers

Further Information: Curriculum Branch, Job Corps

O. E. O. CONTRACT # 1363 CODE # 0401b

TITLE: Development of Vocational Courses: Clerical Cluster

GROUP CONDUCTING STUDY: Basic Systems, Inc., New York, New York

TIME SPAN: Contract completed September 30, 1966. Materials to centers by
January 1, 1967

CURRENT STATUS: Completed - Manual being printed by GSA

Purpose: To develop specific courses by determining what personnel, materials, facilities, equipment and services are needed for entry level training:

- office and plant safety
- general clerk
- mail clerk
- office machine operator
- stock clerk - warehouseman
- recreation leader

Method: Tools, materials, and additional equipment were developed. Materials are designed for use by expert in clerical skills, but may be used by a beginning teacher.

Form of Report: Photo-ready copy of materials was delivered to Job Corps Headquarters for printing of course materials for delivery to centers.

Further Information: Curriculum Branch, Job Corps

O. E. O. CONTRACT # 1364 CODE # 0401b
TITLE: Develop Vocational Training; Maintenance Cluster; and Training in
Welding and Metal Fabrication, and Air Conditioning and Heating Repair
GROUP CONDUCTING STUDY: Radio Corporation of America
TIME SPAN: Completed by September 30, 1966; deliver to centers by
January 5, 1967
CURRENT STATUS: Completed, Manual being printed by GSA

Purpose: 1) To develop occupational training curricula, materials, and specifications for tools and additional equipment to conduct entry level training for;

- a. Building maintenanceman helper
- b. Truck driver (light maintenance)
- c. Painter helper
- d. Carpenter helper
- e. Electrician helper
- f. Radio serviceman helper

2) Welding and metal fabrication

3) Air conditioning and heating

Method: Contractor developed teaching materials (lesson plans, charts, reading material, lists of equipment) which are to be used by an expert in each area. Since materials are in form of complete lesson plans, expert need not have instructed students before.

Form of Report: Photo-ready copy of materials developed and delivered to Job Corps Headquarters for printing, then delivered to Centers.

Further Information: Curriculum Branch, Job Corps

O. E. O. CONTRACT # 1365 CODE # 0401b

TITLE: Development of Marine Engine and Small Boat Maintenance Training Program

GROUP CONDUCTING STUDY: Brunswick Corporation, Chicago, Illinois

TIME SPAN: Contract completed by September 30, 1966, materials delivered to Center by December 10, 1966 (open)

CURRENT STATUS: In progress, contract extended

Purpose: To develop a curriculum for teaching repair of inboard and outboard engines as well as small boats.

Method: Contract will provide:

- Curricula
- Materials
- Specifications for tools, materials and additional equipment required to conduct entry level training

Form of Report: Photo-ready copy of training materials delivered to Job Corps Headquarters: to be printed and distributed to Centers.

Further Information: Curriculum Branch, Job Corps

O. E. O. CONTRACT # 1366 CODE # 0401b

TITLE: Development of Vocational Training: Construction and Conservation

Clusters

TIME SPAN: Conservation Cluster completed October 5, 1966; Construction
completed October 31, 1966; both distributed to centers by December 15, 1966

CURRENT STATUS: Completed

Purpose: To develop occupational training curricula, materials, and specifications for tools, materials, and additional equipment to conduct entry level training for:

1. Conservation Cluster:
 - hand and power tools
 - forester aide
 - wildlife worker
 - surveying aide
 - fire control aide
 - ranger aide
 - timber worker (pulpwood)
 - timber worker (lumbering and logging)
 - landscape aide
2. Construction Cluster:
 - hand and power tools
 - blueprint reading
 - surveying aide
 - carpentry
 - masonry
 - painting and wood finishing
 - sign construction and finishing
 - plumbing
 - welding
 - simple electrical repair

Method: Contractor developed materials specified above for use by an expert in each area, but one who need not have taught before. Material includes complete lesson plans, student handouts, and reading materials.

Further Information: Curriculum Branch, Job Corps

O. E. O. CONTRACT # 1367 CODE # 0401b

TITLE: Development of Training Materials for Appliance Repairman

GROUP CONDUCTING STUDY: U. S. Industries, Inc.

TIME SPAN: Contract completed by September 8, 1966; material to centers by November 15, 1966

CURRENT STATUS: Completed - but manual not being printed currently

Purpose: To develop curricula and materials for entry level training in appliance repair

Method: Materials included:

- lesson plans
- charts
- reading materials
- lists of materials needed

Form of Report: Materials delivered to Job Corps Headquarters: to be printed and delivered to centers

Further Information: Curriculum Branch, Job Corps

O. E. O. CONTRACT # 1398 CODE # 0401b

TITLE: Special Course in Automotive Training

GROUP CONDUCTING STUDY: Nation-wide Heavy Equipment Training Company

TIME SPAN: July 5, 1966 - November 8, 1966

CURRENT STATUS: Completed

Purpose: To conduct a special truck driving course at Pine Knot Job Corps Conservation Center

Method: Contractor instructed 16 Corpsmen for 8 weeks

Form of Report: If course is determined satisfactory, may be expanded to include more Centers and more Corpsmen

Further Information: Curriculum Branch, Job Corps

O. E. O. CONTRACT # 1473 CODE # 0401b

TITLE: Development of Materials for Teaching Stationary Welding

GROUP CONDUCTING STUDY: American Institute of Engineering and Technology

TIME SPAN: Program will start in three centers as indicated below; to be completed by September, 1967

CURRENT STATUS: In progress

Purpose: To instruct Corpsmen in stationary welding

Method: Contractor will furnish experts and instructional materials for the course (the Government will furnish equipment)

Form of Report: Course commenced:

Lewiston Job Corps Conservation Center California	19 September 1966
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Casper Job Corps Conservation Center Wyoming	3 October 1966
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Iroquois Job Corps Conservation Center New York	17 October 1966
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Note: This is said to be the best example of vocational education in the Conservation Centers for training youths to be employable. (12 week cycle, 4 cycles per year training 30 youths per cycle). Job Corps has no instructors currently available to take over programs thus contract being extended.

Further Information: Curriculum Branch, Job Corps

O. E. O. CONTRACT # In-house CODE # 0401b
 TITLE: Development of Vocation Training: Culinary Cluster
 TIME SPAN: Introduced to centers by September 1, 1966
 CURRENT STATUS: Completed

Purpose: To suggest materials for teaching Corpsmen to be:

- kitchen helper
- counterman
- waiter
- baker helper
- cook helper
- pantryman/saladman

Method: Materials collected from Conservation Centers. Material must be used by an expert in culinary arts.

Form of Report: Materials for teaching these courses delivered to Job Corps Centers.

Further Information: Curriculum Branch

O. E. O. CONTRACT # 950 CODE # 0402TITLE: Evaluation of Project 44GROUP CONDUCTING STUDY: American Institute for Research, 135 North Bellefield Avenue, Pittsburgh, PennsylvaniaTIME SPAN: February 9, 1966 - June 15, 1966CURRENT STATUS: Completed

This contract provides for analysis of behavior change in approximately 40 Job Corpsmen assigned to "Project 44" in the Washington, D.C. area to determine the effectiveness of that Project.

The report:

1. Analyzed behavior events and rating scales
2. Included quantitative and qualitative changes which have occurred in Corpsmen's behavior over the course of the Project.
3. Evaluated effectiveness of Project 44

Further Information: Curriculum Branch, Job Corps

O. E. O. CONTRACT # 1427 CODE # 0402

TITLE: Evaluation of the Job Corps Math Program

GROUP CONDUCTING STUDY: Xerox Educational Division, Inc. New York, New York

TIME SPAN: July 1966 - March 1967

CURRENT STATUS: Final report is being revised

Purpose: To evaluate all the existing data on the Math system, to specify what additional data are needed to evaluate the program and to recommend changes for improving the system.

Method: The contractor analyzed the data on the JC Form 501 file, and from the Michigan Study, the Westinghouse Study Contract 685, and the Minnesota National Laboratories Study. The Contractor prepared a report responsible to the following program parameters.

- a. Determination of whether the program is followed according to the method prescribed in the manual
- b. Analysis of trainees' Math skills at entry
- c. Determination of which program materials are and are not used and why
- d. Analysis of time and achievement data
- e. Construction of a conceptualized probability model relating progress through the Math program and the thirteen checkpoints of the Corpsman Advisory System.

Form of Report: A final written report

Further Information: Evaluation and Research Branch, Job Corps

O. E. O. CONTRACT # 962 CODE # 0402
TITLE: Evaluation of New Math Programs
GROUP CONDUCTING STUDY: Minnesota National Laboratories, Minnesota State
Department of Education, 1821 Midway Building, St. Paul, Minnesota
TIME SPAN: March 14, 1966 - March 1, 1967
CURRENT STATUS: Completed

This contract provided for field testing, content analysis, and evaluation of mathematics instruction for the Job Corps Conservation Center Program

Form of Report: Written report

Further Information: Curriculum Branch, Job Corps

O. E. O. CONTRACT # In-house CODE # 0402
TITLE: Evaluation of Kilmer, Custer and Parks Reception Centers
GROUP CONDUCTING STUDY: Rodman Job Corps Center Evaluation Team, New Bedford,
Massachusetts
TIME SPAN: _____
CURRENT STATUS: Completed November 23, 196

Purpose: To evaluate the Job Corps Reception Centers. The report concluded that reception centers, as they existed at the time of the study, should be discontinued, because they created confusion among Corpsmen about what to expect at actual Job Corps Centers, and thus may actually have increased the dropout rate at Job Corps Centers.

Method: The evaluation team:

- Interviewed 93 Corpsmen and 95 staff members at three reception centers to determine their objectives, programs, and degrees of success. The team also observed operations at the center.
- Interviewed 60 Job Corpsmen (of the 93, 30 had dropped out of Job Corps), at the centers to which they had been assigned and some of the staff members of these centers, to determine whether their experience in reception centers helped them adjust more readily to Job Corps programs.

Form of report: 73-page written report, with tables, summarizes responses to interviews, general tone and programs of each camp, and overall impressions of value of camps, and makes recommendations for a new type of induction center which would provide a more elaborate series of tests and counseling to determine placement in an urban or conservation center, and would de-emphasize particular vocational programs.

Further Information: Evaluation and Research Branch, Job Corps

O. E. O. CONTRACT 2385 CODE # 0402

TITLE: Pilot Project for Development of the Center Assessment Package

GROUP CONDUCTING STUDY: Data Systems Research, In. 432 West 45th Street,
New York, New York

TIME SPAN: February 6, 1967 - April 28, 1967

CURRENT STATUS: In progress

Purpose: To develop a set of analytic procedures and data presentation techniques for 31 centers which will form the basis for a Job Corps-wide evaluation program. This will be an evaluation system which will incorporate data from various sources of information that Job Corps receives on a regular basis. The ensuing reports will be submitted to centers for use in their own management and evaluation procedures.

Method: Contractor will:

- consolidate all data from 31 centers included in the October - January Study of Corpsman Gains into a single codebook.
- assess ranges of the data and the accuracy of reporting
- establish cross tabs of data by center types for each variable contained in the data pool
- develop performance profiles and relative placement rankings for the centers in the study

Form of Report: A written report including relevant tables from the analysis of the data, recommendations for improving individual sources of information, and recommendations as to sources of data which are most needed in the overall evaluation effort.

Further Information: Evaluation and Research Branch, Job Corps

O. E. O. CONTRACT # 1402 - 1407 CODE # 0403, 0700TITLE: Work-Study ProgramsGROUP CONDUCTING STUDY: Various Colleges and UniversitiesTIME SPAN: Summer of 1966 (about 13 weeks); Academic Year 1966-67 and
Summer 1967CURRENT STATUS: In progress - to be continued

Purpose: To employ needy college students in Job Corps Conservation Centers, to interest future education in teaching in Job Corps Centers, and to prepare them better for public school teaching. Further, Job Corps Centers will have extra help for educational and recreational programs during weekends and the summer.

Method: Listed below is a breakdown of the work-study program including the name of the college, the name of the center, the number of students participating, and the state in which the program was carried out:

<u>STATE</u>	<u>COLLEGE</u>	<u>CENTER</u>	<u>NUMBER OF STUDENTS</u>
California	Chapman	Los Pinos	5
California	Merced	Five Mile	14
Kentucky	Western Kentucky	Great Onyx	10
Maine	Univ. of Maine	Acadia	12
Maryland	St. Joesphs	Catoctin	2
Nebraska	Chadron	Pine Ridge	32
New Mexico	Brockport	Luna	9
New York	Highlands Univ.	Iroquois	3
Ohio	Univ. of Toledo	Ottawa	10
Oregon	Oregon State	Timberlake	3
Oregon	Portland State	Timberlake	18
Pennsylvania	Clarion	Blue Jay	17
Tennessee	Est Tenn. State	Jacobs Creek	9
Utah	Weber State	Weber Basin	10

12 States	14 Colleges	13 Centers	154 Students
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O. E. O. CONTRACT # 1453 CODE # 0403

TITLE: Stanford University Reading Institutes

GROUP CONDUCTING STUDY: Stanford University, Pala Alto, California

TIME SPAN: August 7, 1966 - September 3, 1966

CURRENT STATUS : Completed

Purpose: To inform Job Corps reading teachers in Conservation Centers how to implement the total Job Corps reading program, as well as to provide an opportunity to investigate and solve common problems through interaction with other teaching staffs.

Method: Staff Resources conducted four one-week reading institutes at Stanford University during Summer 1966. 200 trainees (2 staff members from each Center -- one in beginning reading, and one in advanced reading) attended.

Form of Report: Written summary of the 4 training sessions, including agenda evaluations, and recommendations by both Job Corps staff and contractor.

Further Information: Staff Resources Branch, Job Corps

O. E. O. CONTRACT # 509 CODE # 0404

TITLE: Report on Job Corps Center Counseling Needs

GROUP CONDUCTING STUDY: Oregon State System of Higher Education, Teaching
Research Division, University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon 97403

TIME SPAN: July 1, 1965 - September 15, 1965

CURRENT STATUS: Completed

Purpose: To determine the counseling needs of Job Corps enrollees and the counseling training needs of the center staff personnel.

Method: Contractor has:

- reviewed counseling requirements at 5 Conservation and 2 Men's Urban Centers
- made a detailed appraisal of the present situation of counseling
- made recommendations for further counseling programs

Form of Report: Written final report

Further Information: Curriculum Branch, Job Corps

O.E.O. CONTRACT # 1327 CODE # 0404

TITLE: Corpsman Advisory System

GROUP CONDUCTING STUDY: Basic Systems, Inc., New York, N. Y.

TIME SPAN: May 1, 1966 - July 1, 1966

CURRENT STATUS: Implemented in all Conservation Centers on July 1, 1966

To be implemented in Urban Centers by April 15, 1967

Purpose: To integrate all the programs which a Corpsman participates in in the Conservation Centers

Method : Each Corpsman was given a Corpsman Advisor (staff member)

- Each advisor supervised 8-10 Corpsmen
- Advisor is responsible for helping Corpsman define and achieve vocational goals
- Advisor keeps tract of Corpsman's progress in work, education; meets with Corpsman to discuss progress
- Advisor awards promotion certificates, prepares Placement Portfolio for each Corpsman

Further Information: Special Projects Branch, Job Corps

O.E.O. CONTRACT # 938 CODE # 0501
TITLE: Survey of Job Corps Graduates
GROUP CONDUCTING STUDY: Opinion Research Corporation, Research Park
Princeton, New Jersey 08540
TIME SPAN: January 14, 1966 - January 31, 1966
CURRENT STATUS: Completed

Purpose: To conduct a survey of a sample of Job Corps graduates who have been placed in school or jobs by considering:

- Type of job held
- Income
- Number of jobs held
- Age
- Race
- Marital status
- Size of home town
- Region of the country now living in
- Type of center from which graduated
- length of time in Job Corps
- Testimonials for Job Corps whether graduate would recommend Corps to friend
- Suggestions for change in Job Corps
- Difficulties with police
- Membership in social groups
- Residence same house as before Job Corps, or moved?
- Living conditions
- Plans for the future

Method : Contractor obtained above information by:

- Preparing schedule of questions
- Conducting interviews with 149 Job Corps graduates
- Tabulating and reporting interview data

Form of Report: Written report, with tabulations prepared by Evaluation and Research Branch.

Further Information: Plans & Programs Directorate, Job Corps

O.E.O. CONTRACT # 1302 CODE # 0501
TITLE: Follow-up Survey of Job Corps Graduates
GROUP CONDUCTING STUDY: Opinion Research Corporation, Research Park
Princeton, New Jersey
TIME SPAN: June 1, 1966 - August 1, 1966
CURRENT STATUS: Completed

Purpose: To evaluate the Job Corps Training Programs by questioning Job Corps placements (former Corpsmen with verified placements) concerning:

- living and social conditions
- reactions to personnel at Job Corps Centers
- reactions to experiences at Job Corps Centers
- why and how entered Job Corps
- type of program followed in Job Corps
- plans for the future
- activities after graduation from Job Corps

Method : To assess the above factors, the contractor:

- developed, pre-tested, and administered an in-depth questionnaire to 500 Job Corps placements, now employed or continuing education
- questionnaires were mailed out; contractor attempted by phone or in person to contact subjects who did not return the mailed forms
- contractor supplied the Evaluation & Research Branch with:
 - detailed cross-tabulations of answers
 - raw data for open-ended questions

Further Information: Evaluation & Research Branch, Job Corps

O.E.O. CONTRACT # 2329 CODE # 0501
TITLE: Revision of Job Corps Form 75 and Application Manual
GROUP CONDUCTING STUDY: Institute of Educational Research, Inc.
TIME SPAN: October, 1966 to July, 1967
CURRENT STATUS: In Progress

Purpose: The Institute of Educational Research, Inc. will develop a new resume form for exiting Corpsmen. The major part of the effort is the development of a manual which allows for public language translation of measures of in-center progress of Corpsmen into the kind of language which employers require in evaluating a potential employee. The effort consists of three portions:

- (1) development of a set of scales to measure in-center progress;
- (2) development of a new resume form,
- (3) and development of a manual which permits direct and simple translation of the scale scores into sentences which are entered on the resume.

The scales will be derived from standard measures already in use in the Centers.

- Method :
1. Contractor will develop a set of four anchored scales to describe Job Corpsmen.
 2. Contractor will develop an "Evaluation Guide of Job Corps Graduates" which will contain rules for translating scores from the anchored scales into descriptive language to be entered on a new resume form.
 3. Contractor will develop a new form of the Job Corps Resume of Corpsmen qualifications.
 4. Contractor will prepare a report which will include suggestions for revising current data collection procedures in the Job Corps to simplify and/or amplify completion of the form developed under subparagraph 3 above.

Further Information: Evaluation and Research Branch, Job Corps

Note: This entire effort holds the possibility of someday leading to easy computerization of the exit resume.

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O.E.O. CONTRACT # 2375 CODE # 0501TITLE: Follow-up Survey of all Corpsmen who Terminated from
Job Corps in August, 1966.GROUP CONDUCTING STUDY: Louis Harris Associates, Inc.TIME SPAN: February 10 - March 10, 1967CURRENT STATUS: CompletedPurpose: To make a follow-up study six months after Corpsmembers
terminated from Job Corps.Method : Contractor conducted interviews of 5% of all Corpsmen who
terminated in August, 1966. Contractor further analyzed the
results and prepared a written report.

Form of Report: A final written report

Further Information: Placement Division, Job Corps

O.E.O. CONTRACT # 2375-1 CODE # 0502

TITLE: Follow-up Survey of All Corpsmen who Resigned or were Discharged
from Inception Thru November 15, 1966

GROUP CONDUCTING STUDY: Louis Harris and Associates, Inc.

TIME SPAN: November 15, 1966 - January 21, 1967

CURRENT STATUS: Completed

Purpose: To conduct an in depth follow-up of study of a 5% sample of 35,537 Corpsmen who resigned or were discharged between January, 1965 and November 15, 1966.

Method : Contractor conducted interviews with the ex-Corpsmen in the sample and analyzed the results.

Form of Report: Final written report

Further Information: Placement Division, Job Corps

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O.E.O. CONTRACT # 1331 CODE # 0503TITLE: Study of the Adjustment Problems Faced by Job Corps Graduates in
Urban and Industrial SettingsGROUP CONDUCTING STUDY: Educational Design, Inc., 29 E. 10th St.,
New York, New YorkTIME SPAN: May 23, 1966 - January 22, 1967CURRENT STATUS: Completed

Purpose: To contribute to solutions of problems of adjustment faced by former Job Corpsmen in urban and industrial settings by:

- Evaluating major problems in adjusting to urban living and industrial work conditions
- Suggesting in-center training to prepare Job Corpsmen to face these problems

Method : Contractor obtained the above information by:

- Conducting and tape-recording group interviews in New York City, Chicago, San Francisco, and Houston with:
 - Job Corps graduates: What they expected life and work in the city to be like, problems they have faced in adjusting to life in city
 - Work crews: What they expect of fellow workers
 - Work Supervisors: What they expect of worker
- Analyzing taped interviews to make descriptions of group interviewed
- Developing marginal distributions
- Developing questionnaire and administering it to Job Corps graduates

Form of Report:

- Several interim reports:
 - Verbatim transcriptions of taped interviews (after 3 months)
 - Descriptive profiles of sample groups (after 4 months)
 - Marginal distributions and the code construct (after 5 months)
- Final report in form of cross tabulations and written report including suggestions for programmatic changes in the "World of Work" program.

Further Information: Evaluation & Research Branch, Job Corps

O. E. O. CONTRACT # 2416 CODE # 0503TITLE: A Comparative Analysis of Halfway House ProgramsGROUP CONDUCTING STUDY: Communications Training and Research Center, Inc.1510 Harding Road, Ann Arbor, MichiganTIME SPAN: January 30, 1967 - April 15, 1967CURRENT STATUS: In Progress

Purpose: To conduct an extensive comparative study of existing Halfway Houses throughout the nation, including examining available literature on Halfway House programs in areas of adult corrections, juvenile corrections, psychiatric institutions, rehabilitation institutions, alcoholism and others.

To provide program guidance to Job Corps for use in our development of a halfway house program.

Further Information: Special Projects Branch, Job Corps

O.E.O. CONTRACT # 2408 CODE # 0600

TITLE: Development of the 3-R System (Resources, Responsibilities,
and Results)

GROUP CONDUCTING STUDY: Fair Isaac and Company, Inc., 1400 Lincoln
Avenue, San Rafael, California

TIME SPAN: February 8, 1967 to February 8, 1968

CURRENT STATUS: In Process

Purpose: To develop the 3-R System and to instruct Job Corps personnel in its management and use. The 3-R System is an attempt to rationalize Job Corps operations by having each Division of Job Corps Headquarters, and each Project Manager (for every Job Corps center) submit quantitative projections of objectives and resources for executing these objectives. These proposals (on a quarterly basis) will be correlated in order to inform management (of Job Corps Headquarters) of what is going on throughout Job Corps. The correlation will also provide a basis for making rational decisions about appropriations within Job Corps.

Method : Contractor will:

- analyze types of information needed by management
- put that information in quantifiable terms
- program computers to absorb, analyze, and publish this information
- instruct appropriate staff at Headquarters in the management and use of the system.

Form of Report: Written report, with a time flow model and a progress reporting system for Job Corps; also, procedural models

Further Information: Evaluation & Research Branch, Job Corps

O.E.O. CONTRACT # 965 CODE # 0600
TITLE: Study, Development and Testing of Job Corps Medical System
GROUP CONDUCTING STUDY: Bio-Dynamics, Inc., 207 Bent Street,
Cambridge, Massachusetts
TIME SPAN: January 1, 1966- June 30, 1967
CURRENT STATUS: In Progress

Purpose: The Contractor shall furnish the necessary personnel, services, and materials to perform the following:

1. Medical screening and selection recommendations of and for Job Corps applicants in accordance with existing Job Corps procedures.
2. Development and test implementation of new medical screening and examination procedures of Job Corps applicants.
3. Development of an operational system of health information and surveillance (medical/dental/environmental), including testing of the proposed system.

Monthly health information reports, special reports, as requested to be submitted to the Health Administrator, Job Corps as a result of the development of the health information system and test thereof.

4. Development of a medical procedures manual, including recommendations regarding the use and/or revision of the current Forms 505-8 for inclusion in the system.
5. Utilization of intermittent professionals, both medical and sanitary engineering, to assist and advise on all aspects of health care and to report findings to the Health Administrator, Job Corps. Comprehensive reports of the findings and interpretations thereof to be submitted to the Health Administrator, Job Corps on June 30, 1966 and December 31, 1966. Approximate number of professional site visits - 50.

62-a

Method : Analysis of Forms JC-1, SF88, SF89, JC 513, JC 514
Recommend Job Corps Health Manual System
Propose areas of special studies
Furnish Health Data
Recommend changes in health procedural matters
Assess impact of Corpsmembers health and health habits
on training, center workload, etc.

Further Information: Job Corps Health Branch

O.E.O. CONTRACT # 2369 CODE # 0602TITLE: S.A.T. Scoring ServiceGROUP CONDUCTING STUDY: Harcourt, Brace, & World, Inc.TIME SPAN: December, 1966 -CURRENT STATUS: In Process

Purpose and Method: To improve Job Corps SAT testing by--
Designing, testing, and implementing a data file containing test scores, grade equivalents, item responses and (15 items or less) Corpsman biographical data. The file will be arranged by SSN within center and have pre-post indicators as well as level and form of test indicators. Contractor will produce Job Corps norms for total Job Corps as well as breakdowns by center subgroups. Contractor will also item analyze a sample of Job Corps SAT tests.

Form of Report: The contractor will provide Job Corps with a monthly report indicating number of tests received and number of Corpsmen tested, by center, for the previous month. Also, a quarterly report indicating center by center Corpsmen SAT gain scores by number of months in center and center rank. Maintain a test and item response file for Job Corps, from which HB&W will generate quarterly total Job Corps percentile norms distributed by grade equivalents and item statistics. Finally, they will provide Job Corps with a special tape containing initial SAT scores and scores obtained during special testing in October and January for a specific sample.

Further Information: Evaluation and Research Branch, Job Corps

O.E.O. CONTRACT # 1305 CODE # 0700TITLE: Expose Public School Teachers to Job Corps Conservation Centers
Education ProgramGROUP CONDUCTING STUDY: National Education Association, 1201 - 16th St.,
N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036TIME SPAN: May 23, 1966 - October 22, 1967CURRENT STATUS: In Process

Purpose: Job Corps is contracting with NEA, to provide an educational staff of five (5) for four (4) Conservation Centers - Blackwell, Luna, Liberty Park, and Marsing. Each team of six (6) people will serve for one year's time in a center.

Staff will be provided by community school systems of Detroit; Washington, D. C.; Simi-Vally, California; and Seattle.

After a year in the Conservation Centers, the teams of educators will return to their respective communities to work together for another year in the creation of new curriculum materials and schedules for the disadvantaged school population of their own community systems.

Further Information: Staff Resources Branch, Job Corps

O.E.O. CONTRACT # 288 CODE # 100
TITLE: Job Corps Study
GROUP CONDUCTING STUDY: National Opinion Research Center, University
of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois
TIME SPAN: Not Applicable
CURRENT STATUS Currently in hold status - being allowed to terminate
an completed by May 1, 1967

Purpose: Part of the research at one time being undertaken to help the evaluate the effectiveness of its program. NORC was asked by Job Corps researchers to conduct the field work of interviewing, screening, and testing a "control" group of boys who would be eligible to become Corpsmen. The intent would have been to then compared this "control" group to Job Corps enrollees thus measuring the impact of Job Corps against a "control" group. Being a member of the "control" group would not have excluded a boy from joining the Job Corps; if at any time in the study he should have entered the Job Corps, he would have been dropped from the "control" sample.

Method: A sample would have been drawn from a list compiled in Washington of youths age 16-22 who have mailed "Job Corps Opportunity Cards" to Washington, thereby expressing an interest in the Job Corps. The field work, then, consisted of a screening interview and three brief screening tests, on the basis of which eligibility of the boy was determined. The eligible boys would have been given a series of tests --intelligence and achievement--identical to tests administered to boys in Job Corps Camps. Follow-up to one year from inception and another about one year following that. OEO researchers would have "matched" boys in the control sample with boys in the Job Corps and their progress would have been compared and evaluated.

Form of Reports: Was to be written. But due to technical difficulties with the control group this project was allowed to lapse according to mutual agreement between contractor and OEO. Accordingly the contract will automatically terminate May 1, 1967.

EDUCATIONAL GAINS

This is the third in a series of reports based upon the findings from the Corpsman Gains Study, Priority Task 3 of the Plans and Programs Directorate. The data for these reports were gathered in October 1966 and January 1967 from a representative sample of approximately 3,000 Corpsmembers from 31 Centers. They were tested in order to develop a social maturity scale and to establish baseline data for social, vocational, and education growth.

The first two reports, A & R #2 and A & R #3, presented the demographic characteristics and social behaviors of our sample as perceived by the Corpsmembers and the staff. This, the third, presents the educational gains accomplished by the Corpsmembers.

This document deals specifically with the evaluation of the education program and is especially intended for those who use the programs. It is hoped that the summary and recommendations will be of interest to all and genuinely helpful to the program users. Comments about the validity of our findings and their application to your Center's programs are extremely welcome.

This is the fifth issue of A & R Reports. You may wish additional copies or may have questions concerning the content. Please address any inquiries or requests to Mrs. Dorothy Wade, Job Corps, Plans and Programs, Evaluation and Research Branch, Washington, D.C. 20506.

INTRODUCTION

From October 1966 to January 1967 the Job Corps conducted the Corpsman Gains Study in an effort to determine whether the program was affecting change in its enrollees.

The October-January study focused as completely as possible on total program. Efforts were made to measure social-behavioral changes, attitudes toward the program, and academic improvement. A representative sample of over 3,000 Corpsmembers from 31 Job Corps Centers were tested in October and as many as remained were retested again in January.

Two earlier reports have been prepared based on the results of this study. A & R Report #2 focused primarily upon demographic characteristics, social behavior and attitudes. This report, the third in a series, focuses upon gains in reading and mathematics.

The purpose of the achievement testing was to determine the strengths and weaknesses of the Job Corps academic program. Interest was focused on determining if the programs are geared to the population, if they are comprehensive or extensive enough, and if the programs differ in quality. More specifically, do Corpsmembers improve in academic skills after entering Job Corps? If so, which ones are improving, and how does their progress compare to performance prior to entering Job Corps?

Although definitive answers were not always available, the data constitute a reasonable first-cut which isolates areas which require more intensive study and it permits a few recommendations for program improvement.

METHOD

The educational gains discussed in this respect are based on a sample of about 2,000 Corpsmembers for whom achievement levels were determined in both October 1966 and January 1967. Each Corpsmember was administered two subtests, Paragraph Meaning and Arithmetic Computation, of the Stanford Achievement Test (S.A.T.). In order to determine the impact of Christmas vacations on the gains data, a small sample of 200 Corpsmembers were tested three times, in October and December, 1966 as well as in January 1967.* Amount of educational gain is simply the difference in tested achievement level, grade

*See Appendix.

equivalent, for the two testing periods.** The rate of gain is the gain divided by elapsed time.

The average gain for each group was established by determining the median gain score. Means were not computed due to the imprecise nature of the difference in grade equivalent and the extreme skew in the distribution of gain scores. Since the curve is positively skewed, with some very large gains, the mean would be a spuriously high estimate of the average (central tendency). The median while more conservative is the better estimate in this case.

In addition to the above testing, the achievement level of the Corps members at time of entry into Job Corps was determined whenever possible. A file search located entry scores for 900 of the 2000 Corpsmembers.

For the purpose of determining comparability the entry levels of the sample were compared to available statistics for the Job Corps population.

Educational gains were analyzed by type of Job Corps Center, amount of time Job Corpsmembers was enrolled, and achievement level in October. Further, for comparative purposes five of the best Conservation Centers were considered as a special subgroup. Urban Centers might have been included in a "five best" subgroup; they were excluded simply because Conservation Centers have a common program, and some comparisons can be made with program held constant.

The S.A.T. was chosen as the gain measure because it is one of the best available tests for the population studied. Its standardization sample includes persons similar to the Job Corps population and recent Job Corps studies show it to perform adequately in a statistical sense. An analysis of the test indicates that the content of the items parallels the content of the Job Corps Programs. Furthermore, the S.A.T. permits describing skill levels in well known terms, namely the public school grades. By using S.A.T. grade equivalents, gross comparisons between the average Job Corpsmember and the average public school can be made.

HIGHLIGHTS

1. The average Corpsmember in the sample had attended most of ninth grade before entering Job Corps but had reading and math skills equivalent to beginning fifth grade. Obviously, his educational level was significantly lower than the average years of school attended. If the public school average rates of learning are used as a baseline, it can be said that the average Corpsmember, when in public school, achieved about half as much as the average school student.

2. Once he had entered the Job Corps program he demonstrated a faster rate of achievement than the norm of school students. Over a three month period, the average Corpsmember progressed in arithmetic one and three-fourths ($1\frac{3}{4}$) times faster than the school norm, and in reading one and one-fourth ($1\frac{1}{4}$) times the average public school rate.

3. When the sample was grouped according to the type of Center Corpsmembers attend, the sample from the Men's Centers demonstrated greater gain rates. The Men's Centers' gain rate is 1.75 times better in reading and 2.5 times better in arithmetic than the public school average in grades four to seven.

4. The Conservation Center sample showed a median gain in math below the Men's Centers' sample. Their median gain in reading was also below the Men's Centers' sample but was the same as the Job Corps average. The Conservation Center rate of gain was 1.5 times better than the school norm in arithmetic and 1.25 times better in reading.

5. The Women's Centers' sample made less progress in reading and math than the average Corpsmember. In reading and math their rates of gain were below the public school norm. This sample progressed six-tenths as quickly as the average student in public school. This rate is about a 10% improvement over their rate of achievement in school. It is suspected that the sample showed less gain than those from Conservation and Men's Centers because many of the girls had higher entry scores and were not kept in the programs all the time they were on Center.

6. Data from a subset of five high performance centers were analyzed. The median gain for this group was nearly three times the public school norm in reading and exactly three times the norm in arithmetic. These rates of gain are nearly twice as great as the Job Corps average.

**The statistical problems involved computing difference in grade equivalents is recognized. While not a precise measure of gain, change in grade equivalent does serve as an estimate of improvement.

7. The Introductory Programs, geared for achievers from first to third grades, seems adequate. Nearly 80% of persons achieving within this skill range showed some improvement.

8. The Elementary Programs for those achieving between third and the end of sixth grade are also successful. About 66% of Corpsmembers in the Elementary Programs showed improvement. In both reading and arithmetic, the average Corpsmember improved his skill about twice as quickly as the average school student.

9. The Intermediate Programs, designed for those Corpsmembers with skills comparable to seventh and eight graders, are generally unsuccessful. Only about half the sample made some improvement and their rate of gain was half as great as the public school norm. The poor performance of Corpsmembers at these skill levels suggests failure to keep Corpsmembers involved in programs rather than true program deficiency.

ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL AT ENTRY INTO JOB CORPS

At entry into Jobs Corps, the average Corpsmember could read at the level of a public school student in fifth grade third month. He did his arithmetic as well as those in the middle of fifth grade in public school. As was expected, the entry reading and math levels of those in Conservation Centers were lower than those in Men's and Women's Urban Centers. In reading, the median entry level of Conservation Centers was $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grades below the level of Men's and Women's Urban Centers; in math, it was slightly more than one grade below the Urban Center samples.

The large difference between Conservation Center and Urban Center Corpsmembers in reading also exists at the upper and lower quartiles. The tables below present the distribution of grade equivalent scores at entry into Job Corps for Center types. Table I shows that the median entry reading level for Conservation Centers was 3.2, for Men's Urban Centers 5.7, and Women's Centers was 6.2.

TABLE 1.—*Grade equivalents in reading of corpsman gains sample at entry into Job Corps*

	25 percentile	50 percentile	75 percentile	Number of cases
All Job Corps	3.9	5.3	6.8	903
Conservation	2.6	3.2	4.5	206
Men's urban	4.5	5.7	7.1	505
Women's urban	4.8	6.2	7.7	192

TABLE 2.—*Grade equivalents in math of corpsman gains sample at entry into Job Corps*

	25 percentile	50 percentile	75 percentile	Number of cases
All Job Corps	4.4	5.4	6.4	802
Conservation	3.6	4.4	5.3	195
Men's urban	4.7	5.6	6.6	433
Women's urban	5.1	6.0	7.6	174

It can be seen from the Tables that Corpsmembers who entered Conservation Centers were more retarded in reading than in arithmetic, and more retarded in both skills than Corpsmembers from Men's Urban Centers or Women's Centers.

Tables 3 and 4 compare the median entry's scores of the Corpsman Gains Sample with the population in March 1966 and February 1967. The data show that the Corpsman Gain Sample is essentially similar.

TABLE 3.—*Median grade equivalents in reading at entry into Job Corps*

	Corpsman gains sample	March 1966 entire population	February 1967 entire population
Conservation.....	3.2	3.9	3.4
Men's urban.....	5.8	6.3	5.6
Women's urban.....	6.2	6.5	6.2

TABLE 4.—*Median grade equivalents in arithmetic at entry into Job Corps*

	Corpsman gains sample	March 1966 population	February 1967 entire population
Conservation.....	4.4	4.6	4.2
Men's urban.....	5.6	6.0	5.7
Women's urban.....	6.0	5.7	5.5

Examination of the entry scores in Tables 3 & 4 indicate that the Corpsman Gains Sample is representative of the Job Corps population as a whole. The slight differences which exist are probably due to shifts in the enrollee population over time and differential termination rates for Corpsmembers entering with different academic skills.

EDUCATIONAL GAINS IN JOB CORPS

Educational Gains in Job Corps are described in three ways: the percent of sample who showed some improvement, the actual change in grade equivalent score for the average Corpsmember (the 50th percentile) from October to January and the adjusted rate of progress for the average Corpsmember.

The procedure for determining the adjusted rate of progress and rate of performance prior to Job Corps are explained in the appendix.

In the following discussion rate of progress or rate of achievement in Job Corps refers to the adjusted rate of progress.

The Total Sample (See Figures 1 & 2)

About 63% of the Corpsman Gains Sample make some progress in reading. The rate of learning in reading for the average Corpsmember is one and a fourth times the school norm. For the population with which Job Corps deals, this is approximately a 250% improvement over their estimated performance prior to Job Corps.

In mathematics, gains are greater than in reading. The average Corpsmember achieves one and three-fourths times as quickly as the typical school student. This means that a Corpsmember who stays eleven months on Center would complete about two grade levels. His learning rate is almost 400% better than his estimated rate prior to Job Corps.

A Comparison of Gain Rates Among Center Groups

Paragraph Meaning—Of the three center groups, Conservation, Women's Urban, and Men's Urban, the sample from Men's Urban shows the largest median gain in reading. Their achievement rate is nearly twice that of the public school expectancy. It is a 175% improvement over the school norm and a 350% improvement over their estimated learning rate in school. The Conservation Center sample advances 1.25 times as quickly as the average school student which, though lower than Men's Urban Center sample, is a 250% improvement. The Women's Center sample evidences an educational gain rate which is below the public school norm. They gain about six-tenths as quickly as the public school norm which is about 10% better than their rate in public school. These rates are presented in Figure 1 entitled "Rate of Achievement in Reading".

Arithmetic Computation—About two thirds of the sample from Conservation, Men's and Women's Center show some improvement. The sample from Men's Urban Centers shows the greatest median gain in arithmetic, the Conservation

Center sample shows the next largest and the Women's Centers sample the least gain. The Men's Urban Center sample improves two and a half times faster than the school norm; the Conservation Center one and a half times and the Women's Center sample six-tenths as quickly as the school norm. The rates of achievement in arithmetic are presented in Figure 2.

Possible causes of these rate differences will be discussed in the following sections. Specifically Corpsmembers level at entry, amount of time in program, and whether Corpsmember is presently in program will be considered.

Figure 1 RATE OF ACHIEVEMENT IN READING

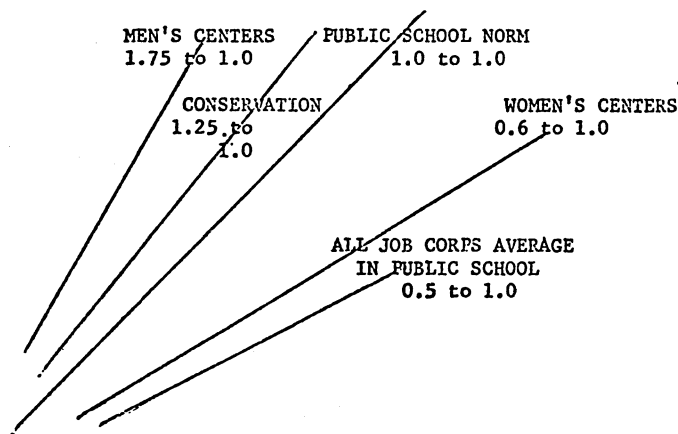
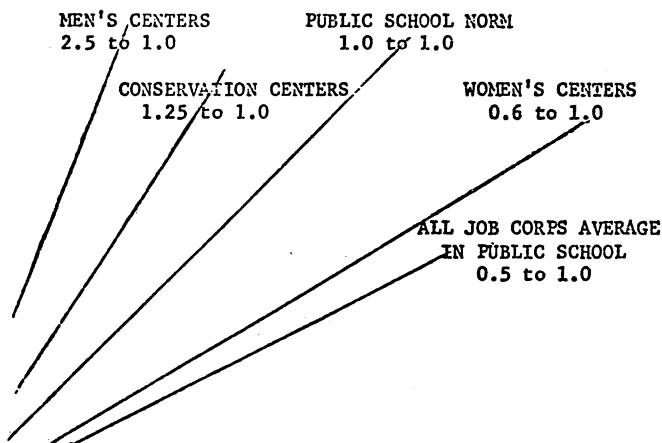


Figure 2 RATE OF ACHIEVEMENT IN ARITHMETIC



Caution: THE ABOVE RATES ARE INDEPENDENT OF THE SIZE OF UNIT. JOB CORPS RATES ARE BASED ON A FEW MONTHS WHEREAS THE PUBLIC SCHOOL NORMS ON YEARS. BECAUSE OF THE DIFFERENCE IN UNIT SIZE. CAUTION MUST BE USED IN GENERALIZING FROM THESE RATES. THEY ARE USED HERE FOR DEMONSTRATION ONLY

Comparison of Gains Made By Groups in Job Corps Different Lengths of Time

When the sample is grouped according to length of time in Job Corps within the Center type, the reading gains fluctuate considerably for the Urban Men and Women's Centers but remain relatively constant for Conservation Centers. Some slight peaking is seen for all the groups who recently entered Job Corps. This "recovery phenomenon" is not as pronounced as expected. The percent of Conservation Corpsmen showing improvement remains fairly constant for those on Center a year or more, indicating there is more than instant recall taking place. The percent from the Urban Centers showing improvement, however, decreases for those at the center longer periods of time. The percents showing gain are presented in Table 5.

TABLE 5.—Percent showing improvement in reading between October 1966 and January 1967 by amount of time in Job Corps

Number of months in Job Corps, October 1966	Men's urban, percent showing (N = gain)		Conservation, percent showing (N = gain)		Women's urban, percent showing (N = gain)	
Less than 1.....	28	54	60	65	14	78
1 to 3.....	134	66	255	68	120	60
4 to 6.....	123	73	165	61	114	53
7 to 9.....	70	56	94	68	28	68
10 to 12.....	40	48	39	67	22	50
13 to 15.....	16	56	26	73	16	31
More than 15.....	8	50	15	67	5	0

In arithmetic, gains are also grossly related to the length of time Corpsmembers have been at the center. As in reading, there is a slight peaking for those who recently entered the arithmetic program and a tailing off for Urban Corpsmembers in Job Corps a year or more. Part of the early peaking is a result of Corpsman's recovery of skills forgotten when not used. For those Urban Corpsmembers who have been on center more than ten months, the percent showing improvement decreases. This tailing off in arithmetic and in reading is probably a consequence of Corpsmen completing available academic programs. Percents from center subgroups showing improvement in arithmetic are presented in Table 6.

TABLE 6.—Percent showing improvement in arithmetic computation between October 1966 and January 1967 by amount of time in Job Corps

Number of months in Job Corps, October 1966	Men's urban, percent showing (N = gain)		Conservation, percent showing (N = gain)		Women's urban, percent showing (N = gain)	
Less than 1.....	27	59	61	72	16	81
1 to 3.....	136	68	259	65	122	56
4 to 6.....	123	71	162	57	113	61
7 to 9.....	72	61	87	68	28	68
10 to 12.....	41	66	46	67	21	48
13 to 15.....	17	59	24	79	16	44
More than 15.....	8	38	16	44	5	0

A Comparison of Job Corps Programs Within the Center Types

Dividing the sample into three grade equivalent groups which are roughly equivalent to the Introductory, Elementary and Intermediate Programs, some program strengths and weaknesses are identifiable. Table 7 shows the number of units actually gained between testing periods. A unit is roughly equivalent to one school month or $\frac{1}{40}$ of a school year. These units are unadjusted; they do not take account of forgetting which occurred during the vacation and, therefore, are conservative estimates of the rate of gain. They do, however, illustrate the relationship of gain to the Corpsmembers' achievement level in October.

TABLE 7.—*Unadjusted gains¹ for center groups (October 1966 to January 1967) by October achievement level (N's in parenthesis)*

CONSERVATION CENTERS

October grade level	Median reading gain	Median arithmetic gain
1.0 to 2.9	3+ (255)	5+ (121)
3.0 to 5.9	2- (356)	2 (454)
6 and up	-5 (60)	-1- (87)
All levels combined	2 (671)	2+ (662)

MEN'S CENTERS

1.0 to 2.9	13 (16)	11- (13)
3.0 to 5.9	5+ (176)	5 (208)
6 and up	0+ (225)	3+ (203)
All levels combined	3 (419)	4 (424)

WOMEN'S CENTERS

1.0 to 2.0	11 (10)	7.5 (5)
3.0 to 5.9	3- (113)	3 (159)
6 and up	0 (197)	-3 (158)
All levels combined	1- (320)	1 (322)

¹ Explanation of codes: Often + or - will follow a median in the table. In lieu of computing exact medians, this indicator is used for approximation purposes due to the imprecise nature of the data. A + means greater than. For example, 3+ means the median is between 3 and 3.5 months. 4- on the other hand represents a gain between 3.5 and 4 months.

The Introductory Program—The greatest gain is made by Corpsmembers scoring between 1.0 and 2.9 grade equivalents on the S.A.T. The very large gains made by Men's and Women's Urban Centers are suspect. The small number of Corpsmembers from Urban Centers in this lower group may very well have been mistested; their October scores, therefore, would not be an accurate measure of their skill and consequently their gains are spurious. The suspicion about their scores is reinforced when one considers that very low achievers are not normally assigned to Urban Centers. Because the gains are suspect in Urban Centers, a definite conclusion about these programs can not be drawn. These gains may reflect program strength since other anecdotal reports from Centers indicate that the Introductory Programs are highly successful.

The gains made by the Conservation Center sample in the first to third grade level are more acceptable since the N's are more substantial. Of 121 persons, 81% showed improvement in arithmetic and of 255 Corpsmen, 78% showed improvement in reading. The achievement rate in reading is three times as fast as the average school student and in arithmetic about twice as fast. A separate analysis by length of time in center indicates that the greater rate of gain is evidenced by Corpsmen in this group who had been at the center six months or less. This rate was not entirely out of proportion to gains for other groups but does demonstrate a recovery effect. A large percentage, more than 75%, of all the different length of stay groups show improvement.

The Elementary Programs—Those Corpsmembers achieving between third and sixth grades make adequate gains. Gains made by Urban Men in reading and arithmetic are impressive. In both skills the Urban Corpsman gained almost six units for the period under investigation. Corpswomen at this level gained on the average about four units during the period under investigation. The Conservation Centers Corpsmen, on the other hand, show steady but non-exceptional progress.

It is quite possible that the mediocre showing for Conservation Center Corpsmen at this level reflects increased time away from education classes. The fact that the programs in use are adequately designed for the Job Corps population is demonstrated by the performance of the sample from the best Conservation Centers.

Intermediate Programs—For Corpsmen in this achievement group, the existing reading program appears inadequate. Table 7 shows that the average Corpsman from Conservation Centers lost about five months achievement in the three month period and that the average from an Urban Center made no gain in reading. The poor performance of persons in Intermediate reading program strongly suggests that Corpsmembers are just not being placed in programs after they have attained a level of about 6.0 and are, during the ensuing months, evidencing what one would expect, forgetting.

At present, the reading program, for Conservation Center Corpsmen achieving above sixth grade, is being revised. In addition G.E.D. programs are under development. Whenever possible enrichment materials must be provided at this level. Persons with sixth grade achievement are just beginning to reach a level useful for occupational or recreational pursuits. It should not be assumed that Corpsmen with sixth grade skills do not need continued training.

Analysis of the arithmetic gains data reconfirms the above conclusion. The average Corpswoman and the Corpsman from a Conservation Center showed a loss of about two-tenths of a grade level in two-tenths of a school year. The average Corpsman from an Urban Center, however, showed significant improvement. At least 50% gained four-tenths of a grade level or more. It is apparent that maintenance programs exist (either formal or informal). More than likely this continued gain is a result of Corpsmen using these skills in their vocational programs. The Urban Centers from which these Corpsmen were selected generally have related math programs as part of their vocational courses.

Gain Rates for Five of the Best Centers (Table 8)

Since the data are confounded by weak and strong programs, by Corpsmembers not in program and a myriad of other factors the gains of sample of high performance Conservation Centers were analyzed. About 80% of these Corpsmembers, whereas only 66% of the whole sample, showed improvement in reading and arithmetic. These Centers showed a median rate of gain in reading and arithmetic far better than the Job Corps average and roughly two to three times greater than the public school norm. Figures 3 and 4 demonstrate the difference between the best Centers and Job Corps average rates of gain.

The actual grade equivalents gained between the testing periods are presented in Tables 7 and 8. From the Tables it can be seen that the median gain ranges from more than a half year (.64) to four tenths (.4) of a year.

The median achievement levels for the sample in October are also presented in Tables 8 and 9. The median reading score in October ranged between end of second grade and middle of third grade, the level where greatest success was demonstrated by the larger sample from all types of centers.

In arithmetic, the median scores of the sub-sample were also close to that of the larger sample, at about the beginning of fourth grade. Their impressive performance demonstrates the kind of success Corpsmen in the program could make and attests to the potential strength of the program. The implication is clear; some centers are not yet reaching their potential. The group of high performance centers includes both Men's Urban and Conservation Centers, of that group only the best Conservation Centers were discussed here because of similarity of program and performance. The five centers selected for the reading analysis are not always the same as the five selected for mathematics.

Figure 3 RATE OF ACHIEVEMENT IN READING

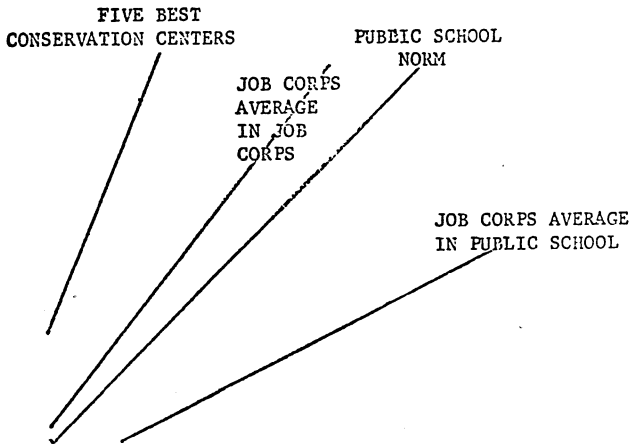


Figure 4 RATE OF ACHIEVEMENT IN ARITHMETIC

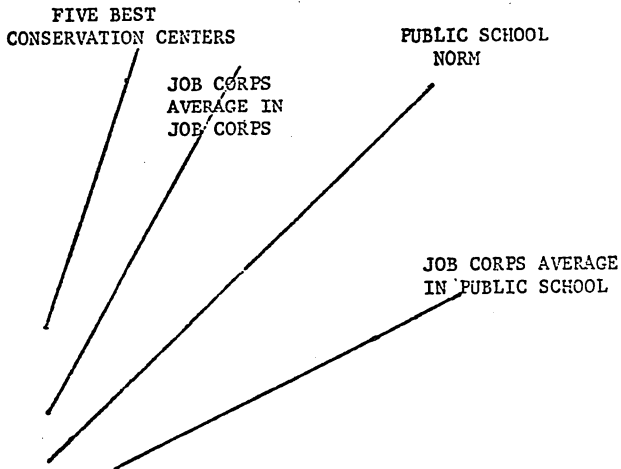


TABLE 8.—*Reading scores and gains reported as grade equivalents—Actual, unadjusted gains for the 5 best conservation centers, October 1966 to January 1967*

	Percent showing improvement	Median score in October	Median gain
Center A.....	85	3.9	0.6+
Center B.....	78	3.9	.5+
Center C.....	91	2.9	.4+
Center D.....	80	3.0	.4
Center E.....	71	3.6	.4

TABLE 9.—*Arithmetic scores and gains reported as grade equivalents—Actual, unadjusted gains for the best conservation centers, October 1966 to January 1967*

	Percent showing improvement	Median score in October	Median gain
Center A.....	75	4.9	0.6½
Center B.....	76	4.6	.6—
Center F.....	77	3.2	.5½
Center G.....	65	3.9	.4
Center H.....	65	4.5	.4—

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Slightly greater gains are made in the arithmetic program than in the reading program. This fact is especially true in the Men's Centers where the math program is apparently tied into the vocational courses. The gains in both subjects made by the whole sample point out that Job Corps is moderately successful in advancing Corpsmembers to sixth or seventh grade levels but relatively ineffective in maintaining or reaching beyond these levels.

The fact that great progress could be made at all levels becomes evident when the gains of the whole sample are compared to those of five high performance centers. The gains made by five of the best centers were nearly twice as great as the Job Corps average and three times as great as the public school average. These large gains prevailed in the introductory and elementary programs which were developed by Job Corps for achievers from first to the fifth grade levels.

When the gains of the whole sample for the short period of time are projected for longer periods, the overall program inefficiency becomes dramatically evident. The projections for the Center types follow.

Conservation Centers—For as long as these Corpsmen are in class about 50% of them would complete two Job Corps arithmetic levels in six months and two Job Corps reading levels in nine months. This means that after six months in arithmetic class and nine months in reading class these Corpsmen could have completed the equivalent of one year in public school. This means, also, that if progress rates do not improve, the typical Corpsmen who enters with third grade skills in reading must spend 24 months to progress to sixth grade level. Since he enters with fourth grade arithmetic skills, he must spend twelve months to progress to sixth grade level. Thus, although Corpsmen demonstrate gain they are not receiving the maximum benefits of the program.

Women's Centers—The Corpswomen made less gain and consequently the estimated time that is required for them to progress from one grade level to another is longer than that for the Conservation Corpsmen. According to these data, the typical Corpswoman who enters with beginning sixth grade reading and arithmetic skills must spend sixteen (16) months in these programs to reach seventh grade skill level.

Men's Centers—About 50% of these Corpsmen will achieve the equivalent of one school grade level in reading in six months and in arithmetic in four months. Therefore, the typical Corpsman who enters with reading skills, equivalent to the end of fifth grade, will spend eighteen months before he reads at the end of eighth grade level. He will spend only twelve months in the arithmetic or mathematics program to progress from middle of fifth grade to middle of eighth

grade. Since the average Corpsman from an Urban Center stays from nine to twelve months he would have acquired, by graduation, seventh grade reading skills and eighth grade math skills. At that point he is polishing the skills useful for job pursuits.

The projections outlined above are averages including Corpsmembers who are not in the programs. Undoubtedly Corpsmembers who are in the programs achieve more quickly than the average described above.

Based on the findings, recommendations are made to improve Corpsmember's rates of achievement to attain the maximum benefits of the program.

1. Every male Corpsman with ability above sixth grade should be sent to a Men's Center or upper level programs should be developed immediately in Conservation Centers.

2. Once the Corpsmembers are at Centers, every effort should be made to test them on the appropriate level of the S.A.T. and develop expectancies for placement in program so they are not placed in courses too easy or difficult for them.

3. All Corpsmembers should be kept in some reading and math programs for as long as they are on the center. If they complete the structured programs they should be given enrichment materials. The critical need for enrichment programs cannot be overstressed. The data suggest that one month out of the program can cause backsliding at a rate of three to one. Programs could be formal, such as a G.E.D. program, or informal, where Corpsmembers are given trade magazines, or newspapers and technical manuals under the supervision of a basic education teacher, work supervisor or a vocational teacher.

4. Whenever possible reading and arithmetic training should be incorporated into the pre-vocational, vocational or world of work programs. Such tying together, as demonstrated by some Men's Centers, can cause the achievement rate to double.

5. It is suspected that class attendance, scheduling and frequency of testing strongly affect successful program use. Learning at a faster rate which occurred when Corpsmen were in the program should be an incentive for regular class attendance.

Since the same programs are available to all Centers, variation as witnessed in the study, need not exist. Incorporation of the recommendations should help Center's maximize the benefits of the programs and, in turn, bring Corpsmembers' rates of achievement in line with the high performance centers.

APPENDIX

Adjusted Rate of Progress

The adjusted rate of progress is based upon two assumptions:

1. Due to Christmas vacation Corpsmembers in the sample were in educational programs, not for 3 months, but rather for approximately two months.

2. During the vacation period some forgetting takes place.

In order to determine how much forgetting occurred a small sample of 200 Corpsmen at one center were tested before and after Christmas. This group demonstrated an average gain of 6 months for the two month period October to December.

For the one month period December to January this sample group lost 2 months on the average resulting in a net gain of slightly more than 3 months for the full three month period. For this group we have evidenced rates of gain which differ by 300% due to the impact of Christmas vacation.

The adjustment procedure used was to increase the absolute change in grade equivalence by $\frac{1}{4}$ and use 2 months rather than 3 months as the denominator in the rate formula. Such an adjustment may be a conservative best estimate. For the above sample of 200, adjusting the 3 month gain would result in an estimated rate of almost 2 to 1. Over the two month period unaffected by Christmas this center showed a 3 to 1 rate of achievement.

School norm: definitional grade equivalent norming—taken directly from Stanford Achievement Test tables.

Progress rate prior to Job Corps: Determine by dividing average achievement level at entry into Job Corps by the average number of school grades completed.

Caution: This estimate is affected by forgetting which has taken place between school and Job Corps. It also is confounded since grades completed are usually an underestimate of years spent in school. It was assumed here that these two factors tend to cancel each other out in the estimate.

Mr. QUIE. At least let us see it.

Mr. GOTTLIEB. It has a list of all of the research reports and I also have some copies of many of them here.

Mr. QUIE. Let me ask the next question. There are three Harris surveys. One was on the August termination to which you already referred. Another was on dropouts and a third one on no shows. I would ask you since these are not especially lengthy, whether I can have a copy of these evaluations.

Mr. KELLY. The Harris survey.

Mr. QUIE. The three Harris surveys.

Mr. KELLY. Certainly.

Mr. QUIE. How long would it take to get a copy of that up here?

Mr. KELLY. I imagine it would take maybe 30 minutes.

Mr. QUIE. This would be fine. We could get a copy sent up.

Mrs. GREEN. Could we ask at that time also for copies of the survey furnished by the American Association of School Administrators to be supplied members of the committee?

Mr. KELLY. I don't know that survey, Mrs. Green. I am sorry.

Mr. QUIE. I would also ask a question about the one done in August 1966, by Opinion Research Corp. Do you have that?

Mr. KELLY. I am sorry, Congressman. That is before my time in Job Corps. I am not familiar with that one.

Mr. QUIE. Harris refers to it so that I know it has been conducted.

Mr. GOTTLIEB. That is the National Opinion Research Center.

Mr. QUIE. Anyway, it was listed as Opinion Research Corp.

Mr. GOTTLIEB. Yes, we have that.

Mr. QUIE. Could I have a copy of that sent to me?

Mr. KELLY. Yes, sir.

Mr. QUIE. Now, referring to the costs in the operation of the Job Corps, I would like to see these broken down. What was the cost of the administration from the national office down to the Job Corps; not the operation of each Job Corps center? Do you have that? Can you submit that total?

Mr. KELLY. That is at page 51. I could read it for you if you would like.

Mr. QUIE. You have it on page 51.

Mr. KELLY. The program direction which I suppose you would call the administrative expense of the Job Corps, program direction headquarters in 1967, \$1.75 million. Regional office expense, \$2.5 million.

Mr. QUIE. Then earlier where you list the cost per Job Corps center and the direct operating cost, does this also take in all the costs of the corpsman from the time he is screened? When you talk about direct operating cost, payments, allowances, allotments, and travel is this the travel, from his home?

Mr. KELLY. That is right. That is the total travel for the enrollee. That is part of the congressional definition.

Mr. QUIE. So this takes in all except the capital costs?

Mr. KELLY. That is right. I might point out, Congressman, that in this volume 2 we have the details of costs center by center broken down in each cost category. For instance, we can tell you what it costs for clothing at the Clam Lake Center. We can tell you what it costs for food at Clam Lake. We can tell you what it costs for clothing at Al-

buquerque. We can tell you what it costs for motor vehicle operation at Trappers Creek. We can do it for any one of the centers and this is now reported monthly. It is an automatic reporting system, computerized and again until the first of March of this year we did not have that data. It took that long to construct that kind of system. This is the report on each one of the centers.

Mr. QUIE. Lastly, have you read the "Opportunity Crusade"?

Mr. KELLY. Yes, sir.

Mr. QUIE. And the residential skills center portion of it?

Mr. KELLY. I am sorry. That is one aimed at the military.

Mr. QUIE. The residential skills center would be the transfer of the Job Corps.

Mr. KELLY. Yes, I am sorry. I had the two confused.

Mr. QUIE. The residential vocational schools.

Mr. KELLY. Yes.

Mr. QUIE. What I would like to do is sit down with you and talk about the details which I gather you are referring to when you make your comments about the residential vocational school.

Mr. KELLY. I would be delighted to talk to you, sir.

Chairman PERKINS. Mr. Gibbons.

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Kelly, I would like to compliment you on the way I think you have run the Job Corps. Let me say that, as you know, I have been sort of actively identified with that program. Many Members of the Congress speak to me about the program and I go out of my way to speak to them about the program. A year or so ago I was certainly getting a lot of criticism about the Job Corps but in the last year even though I have gone to Members and talked to them about the Job Corps, I found that the congressional attitude of the Members that have Job Corps centers in their areas has changed remarkably in the last year. I don't know what magic has been performed. Perhaps it is just getting over the growing pains but I think an excellent job has been done in the last year.

Mrs. GREEN. Would the gentleman yield?

Mr. GIBBONS. I would be glad to.

Mrs. GREEN. I would like to join Mr. Gibbons in those comments. I think Mr. Kelly has done a remarkably good job as head of the Job Corps program. I would have to say that in one case that was explosive he moved in as quickly as anybody could possibly and did a job as well as anybody could.

Mr. GIBBONS. I think he has been marked by extreme candor and he has done a very fine job.

Mr. KELLY. Thank you very much.

Mr. GIBBONS. Can you tell me what you think the backlog of people is in the United States that would potentially need Job Corps type training?

Mr. KELLY. We believe, Congressman Gibbons, that there are about 1.2 million youngsters in this country that need the Job Corps program.

Let me point out one thing. We have been accused from time to time of kind of dragging kids into the Job Corps kicking and screaming. The U.S. Employment Service does the bulk of our recruiting and screening and they screen seven youngsters for every one they give us. They refer six other kids to other programs whether it be jobs, MDTA,

Neighborhood Youth Corps, local vocational program or back to school. They screen seven for every one we get and six they refer to some other program so that we are not creamy. We are getting kids that really need this program and these are the toughest kids to deal with.

Mr. GIBBONS. I can certainly agree with you. As a Congressman I have been in the Job Corps Center and have pulled out personnel files on the enrollees, and as an American, I feel shocked and sad that we have that kind of people in our country, but I think you have done a good job. Can you tell me the size of your Washington staff? What is the size of the bureaucracy here, to put it plainly?

Mr. KELLY. Here are the precise figures. Job Corps Headquarters, 204 professional and 98 clerical, 302 in the headquarters. The average grade is 9.9. In the 17 regional offices I have 110 professionals and 148 clerical and other for the total of 258 and the average grade is 7.2. In summary, there are 314 professionals, 246 clerical and others for the total staff 560, Washington, and seven regional offices.

Mr. GIBBONS. Could you describe for me the work that is being done in the different types of experimental centers that we authorized and directed you to set up?

I realize the whole Job Corps is experimental but we have some experimental centers. Could you tell us what they are?

Mr. KELLY. Yes, Congressman. Dave Gottlieb is really kind of the daddy of innovation from the Job Corps and I would like him to answer that.

Mr. GOTTLIEB. We have the Capital Project in Washington where we have young men and women.

Mr. GIBBONS. What company is there?

Mr. KELLY. Westinghouse. The purpose there is to bring these youngsters to Washington. They are involved in on-the-job training in Government agencies in addition to going to school. It is through them that we have been able to develop a lot of your educational terms. In addition it is through them that we have been able to work with the Civil Service so that they are now going to lower the age of requirement for testing from 18 to 16. It is going to help us to get more of our youngsters into productive employment. We have the Chicago project which is contracted to the Brunswick Corp. That is a paramedical training program where in a period of 90 days we have found that we have been able to train young ladies from the Chicago area and some from outside of Chicago to get jobs in the paramedical field. That is a saturation kind of training program.

Mr. GIBBONS. This is a residential program.

Mr. KELLY. Yes, it is. Then we have two conservation centers where we have developed an experimental program. At Liberty Park we are developing our general educational development test so that more and more of our youngsters can take the GED and attain the high school equivalency. The Poplar Bluffs development stage is to develop new kinds of teaching and counseling techniques. One of the things we plan on opening in a very short period of time in Washington through the Capital Project is a program where Job Corps members here in Washington will be teaching, using the Job Corps reading and math program to youngsters in the Washington area who are having difficulty in schools. The Job Corps men will become teachers for some of these youngsters.

We are going to be operating a halfway house probably in New York to learn more about the problems that some of our youngsters have once they leave Job Corps in adjusting to a new community.

Chairman PERKINS. Mr. Ayres.

Mr. AYRES. After 8 years, Sargent Shriver, it is good to see that you are back at least once a year.

Mr. SHRIVER. Thank you very much. I am as always very happy to be here.

Mr. AYRES. I appreciate the problems that you have been through, but as we said the first time you were here, I guess we are both convinced now that some of the poor shall always be with us.

Mr. KELLY. Well, no, I never was convinced of that. I feel that we can overcome the problem.

Mr. AYRES. Well, I just have a couple of questions directed to Mr. Kelly. What is the average IQ of a Job Corps enrollee?

Mr. KELLY. Let me respond by turning this over to Dr. Gottlieb who is my IQ expert.

Mr. GOTTLIEB. We don't use the IQ test.

Mr. AYRES. What would be comparable?

Mr. KELLY. We have done some comparable things and had an average which fell between about 65 up to 85. Then we found that that did not allow us to predict very much. We could not really tell from that distribution who could learn, who would have more difficulty, or anything about behavior, and so forth.

Mr. AYRES. You have answered the question so that I can ask the next one. Do you coordinate your training with the jobs that are in short supply?

Mr. KELLY. When we organized the program, Congressman Ayres, we did two things. We went to American industries and went to American higher education. We also worked very closely with the Department of Labor in terms of what they were projecting would be those areas of greatest need in terms of employment over the next 10 years. Our industrial corporations did the same thing so that what we are doing by way of training in our urban centers is an attempt to match the demand for jobs. For instance, we found out that in the Metropolitan New York area there was a 50,000 shortage of short order cooks. That may sound absolutely preposterous but that was what the Labor Department said, that if they had 50,000 short order cooks they could place them in the Metropolitan New York City area at an average wage of \$2.50 an hour. So up at Camp Kilmer we enlarged our culinary arts program or modified it so that we could train short order cooks. We did that in January of this year and are now turning out short order cooks from Kilmer and can place them anywhere in metropolitan New York. There is just a terrible shortage.

In the case of electronic assembly we teach that at many of our centers, both men's centers and women's centers, and there is a great demand. I have talked to a number of industrialists. As a matter of fact, I was talking to a president of a corporation that is involved in radio and television and he told me that in his corporation right now he has a shortage of 14,000 people in electronic assembly. He has 14,000 jobs that he can't fill in light electronic assembly.

Mr. AYRES. That was the point that I was trying to bring out. With the caliber of individual that you have in the Job Corps, his ability to hold a technical job is very, very limited. It is true that we have approximately 3 million people unemployed in the country and about 3 million jobs going begging, but it is very difficult, and I am not criticizing anyone because it is a reality that it is very difficult, based on the IQ figures the doctor gave for you, to place many of these men in the technical jobs that are in short supply.

Mr. KELLY. Let me say this: I think we are doing a very good job of doing that. We have gotten youngsters placed in jobs earning up to \$16,000 a year. We have one of our youngsters who is working on the DEW Line.

Mr. AYRES. I commend you but the overall picture is very difficult to see because, for instance, you cannot make a skilled mechanic out of a man with an IQ of 70.

Mr. SHRIVER. If I could interpose here for just a second I think there are literally thousands of jobs in the United States that can be filled by people with an IQ approximately of the level of the Job Corps enrollees. Just as an illustration we have placed in the U.S. civil service in the last 18 months 3,500 people who are identified and known as being mentally retarded. They are very good at certain methodical tasks which would probably bore a more highly skilled person and there are literally thousands of jobs like that.

Mr. AYRES. And speaking of those jobs that you have placed, are those patronage?

Mr. SHRIVER. I wish they were. They are not. If I looked at it I am afraid I would find that all those mentally retarded children are Republicans. Excuse me, Congressman. You know, I don't really feel that way. The point I am really trying to make is that there is a large number of relatively low skilled jobs that we can't get people to take in America today and lots of these kids can do that kind of work. In addition, the very area that he was talking about electronic assembly, requires a great deal of acceptance of a routine type of work and the kids in the Job Corps are very good at that.

Mr. AYRES. One last question. Based on the shortage of cooks that you spoke of in New York City one of the great shortages among the potential females of this country is household work, domestic maids. They are impossible to secure in many areas.

Mr. KELLY. That is a dead end job in my judgment, Congressman. I don't think we want to train young women to become domestics.

Mr. AYRES. Well now, just a moment.

Mr. KELLY. I said in my judgment, Congressman.

Mr. AYRES. It is a very well respected profession amongst many people.

Chairman PERKINS. The gentleman's time has expired.

Mr. AYRES. I will yield at that point.

Mr. SHRIVER. I would like to point out there, Congressman, that what Mr. Kelly and Dave Gottlieb are attempting to do as a whole is to bring people into the kind of work where they see some potential for human development. He calls the Job Corps a human renewal program. It is possible to go from being a household domestic to being the man or woman in charge of the household department

at the Waldorf Astoria and we like to get people into that kind of tract but he does not think he should be using the taxpayers' money to prepare people for a job where there is no future except at that level provided the person has some capacity beyond that level.

Mr. AYERS. I just close by saying that I don't want to get into a discussion of this or argue the point but we have an awful lot of people, Sargent, that have come to this country who were proud to start at that level.

Mr. SHRIVER. There is no problem about them starting at this level and he wants them to start at that level too provided they can go beyond that level. That is the only point he was attempting to make I am sure.

Mr. KELLY. As a matter of fact, Congressman, that is the way my father started. He came to this country as an immigrant and went to work on an estate as a lawnman.

Chairman PERKINS. Let me inquire of the committee. I have been informed, Sargent Shriver, that because of the censure resolution you will not be requested to appear in the Senate before Tuesday.

Mr. SHRIVER. You say you just heard that.

Chairman PERKINS. We have been advised by the Senate.

Mr. SHRIVER. You are ahead of me as usual.

Chairman PERKINS. With that in mind, if there is no objection I would like to go on here until about 1 o'clock and then recess an hour and come back at 2 and maybe run until about 5, if there is no objection, and have no hearings tomorrow.

Mr. AYRES. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record).

Mr. GIBBONS. May I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Chairman, to clear a point which I think has gotten fuzzy here. I think, Mr. Ayres, we are training people in the type of work that you are thinking about but perhaps we have gotten into trouble with definition. For instance, at the camp in California operated by Litton Industries there is a very fine program with a large number of enrollees for jobs in the area of maintenance of small apartments and small buildings and even working garage buildings, and I was impressed with the type of training those enrollees were getting. Let me say these people were not highly motivated or skilled and perhaps you would classify them as low IQ people but we are training them for those practical kinds of jobs.

I think that there is some confusion here. That is the only observation I would make.

Mr. KELLY. What Congressman Gibbons just said is correct. I think that is the only training program of its kind that exists in the United States, a formal training program in building maintenance where people are trained to work within large apartment complexes to do the kind of thing that maintenance workers in those buildings have to do and that is being done at Camp Parks.

Mr. SHRIVER. That is what the people in the past called janitors. They learn how to wax the floor and clean the windows and clean venetian blinds and tidy up. That was a phrase that used to be popular, tidy up the house. Learning to do that janitorial, building custodial work and to care for Camp Parks, is, as Sam Gibbons says, a well attended and popular program.

Mr. GIBBONS. And lawn maintenance and everything imaginable, even including basic plumbing, electrical work, cleaning rugs, and all the complicated things that come about in the modern home.

Mr. AYRES. I know what you are talking about. I rented an apartment once and talked to the janitor about renting it and went ahead and rented it and said, "Whom did I pay my rent to?" He said, "You pay it to me."

Mr. SHRIVER. I bet he was a Democrat.

Mr. MEEDS. Mr. Chairman. Sargent Shriver and Mr. Kelly and Mr. Gottlieb, I would like to take the opportunity to compliment all of you on what I consider to be one of the finest presentations before this committee that I have been privileged to hear. I especially compliment you on the fact that you seem to have all the information at your fingertips and have been extremely candid with the committee. I think that this is a very good thing for the committee.

Having said that I would first like to clear up something which I think is kind of hanging here. I will direct my question to you, Dr. Gottlieb, if I may. As an educator, and one who is interested in the results of education and in the job you are doing would you say that polls are very acceptable forms of research to determine the effect of programs. This is in relation to the questions and statements of Mr. Goodell.

Mr. GOTTLIEB. I would say that a survey, a poll that is done on a methodology that is acceptable, that is not biased and really covers a sample of all the people, if that is done right you can make projections from that as well as you could if you were to involve much larger numbers. I might also add that we don't count or depend on the polls alone and that is why we have set up an evaluation system that allows us to look at each and every youngster before he comes into Job Corps and what happens to him while he is in the Job Corps.

Mr. MEEDS. Isn't it true that surveys, polls of people who have been in programs are being employed by private industry, by educational institutions to determine the effectiveness of their programs. Is that not true?

Mr. SHRIVER. That is right.

Mr. MEEDS. So that if you people hire the Harris or some other poll or survey team to go out and make surveys with regard to people that have been through your program this is a very acceptable method of researching the effect of your program.

Mr. SHRIVER. That is right, sir.

Mr. KELLY. May I add one thing to that. I would like to point out that the Harris surveys were stopgap. We were in the dark. We wanted to find out some things quick. All of that time we were developing a data system. Now we have that data system so that we can tell about every youngster that comes into the Job Corps and can tell you what happens to them in 6, 12, and 18 months after the Job Corps. We did not have that until the first of March so that in order to have something we went to the Harris poll technique.

Mr. GOODELL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MEEDS. I yield.

Mr. GOODELL. For the record I would like to make sure that the observations were not in any manner questioning the accuracy of polls. As a matter of fact I cited a number of the results. They were directed,

however, to point out that after 2 years, to get information on Job Corps enrollees who had left, the OEO was forced to resort to polls. This illustrates the failure to follow through in the Job Corps notwithstanding the amount of money spent on this program. That is the main point I was making. I was not questioning the accuracy of the poll itself.

Mr. MEEDS. Perhaps we have some difficulty with the words surveys and polls but I was merely trying to point out that the use of this was a very valid tool in research 2 years or 4 years or 6 years after a program has started and I think it will remain so.

Mr. GOODELL. I agree.

Mr. MEEDS. My next question is with regard to the overall question of vocational education versus the Job Corps as some people put it in this context. Don't we have a basic problem that if we were to try to cover the area that you are covering by vocational education as an institution that the concepts that we have for vocational education today would have to be considerably broadened to bring in many more social aspects, would have to be a much more rounded program than we have in any situation today?

Mr. GOTTLIEB. Yes, sir. That is absolutely true.

Mr. MEEDS. And if we were to serve the people that you are serving, the entire vocational educational program would have to be very considerably broadened and probably result in a duplication of the very type thing you are doing.

Mr. GOTTLIEB. That is correct.

Mr. KELLY. There is no question about that, Congressman.

Mr. MEEDS. So that when we talk about this from the vocational education aspect I am sure that you people would not disagree that we could do some things in vocational education and you could probably do them in your own program with more money, more advanced vocational technical education, and that this would be good but it really would not reach, unless it were reprogramed, the type of people you are reaching today.

Mr. GOTTLIEB. That is right, sir. In fact, we use our vocational training in many ways as a motivating factor to get a youngster to learn to read, to communicate, to solve math and to motivate. When he has an opportunity to hold a welding torch and can really see the kind of progress that he is making, this does a great deal to motivate him in other areas.

Chairman PERKINS. Mr. Scherle.

Mr. SCHERLE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

My first remark would be that it is extremely unfortunate that the material that we received the other day was not in our hands at an earlier date so that we could have time to read and enlighten ourselves more fully on its contents. Therefore, because of a limited knowledge that we have by hearsay, questionnaires, reading of newspapers, my questions in this 5 minutes of time will probably skip around a little bit and I will ask that you men answer as simply as possible, even a yes or no to some of my questions.

My first question would be is the OEO paying a bounty of \$25 to entice enrollees into the Job Corps program.

Mr. KELLY. No, sir.

Mr. SCHERLE. I have taken the liberty of reviewing many of the questionnaires submitted by Congressmen to their constituents

throughout the United States and I find from a summary of polls that about 75 percent of the American people would like to see the program eliminated upon its expiration date.

Now, if you have done such a fine job of convincing the people why is it such that these people do not have the faith in the program that you are trying to convey?

Mr. KELLY. I don't know, Congressman, where you get the 75 percent. I have never seen that figure.

Mr. SCHERLE. I will gladly get you the questionnaires.

Mr. KELLY. I was not privy to the questionnaire. It is interesting to note that your distinguished colleague from Oregon, Mr. Wyatt, had a poll taken in Astoria, Oreg., which is where our Tongue Point Job Corps Center is located and he inserted in the record on June 13 the result of this poll and he found that almost 70 percent of the Astoria residents liked the Job Corps and hope the Tongue Point Center will continue to train corpsmen or corpswomen in their area.

Mr. SCHERLE. If I may give you one in retaliation, one from my fine friend, Mr. King from New York, where he has one where 86 percent of the people feel that this thing has not been as effective as contemplated by the directors of the OEO.

Mr. KELLY. The thing I am trying to point out, Congressman, is that these are people who live right next door to a Job Corps center. They are not people merely on the street.

Mr. SCHERLE. Are they employed there?

Mr. KELLY. No.

Mr. SCHERLE. I thought maybe they were looking for protection for their jobs.

Mr. SHRIVER. May I interpose.

Mr. SCHERLE. Yes.

Mr. SHRIVER. I think you have made a very good point.

We have not done a good job of explaining to the American people what the Job Corps is about. What Mr. Kelly has been doing is running a good program, not spending time explaining it. It is my fault that the American people have an incorrect idea about the Job Corps. It is also true that there has been a lot of malicious gossip and some lies circulated about the Job Corps. It is very difficult to keep up with the lies and I agree that it is my fault not Kelly's.

Mr. SCHERLE. I have heard that you are notorious for usurping time.

Mr. SHRIVER. I always do that. That is one of my habits, taking time.

Mr. SCHERLE. If I may continue I would like to quote from one of your appraisals of the Job Corps and I quote:

The small area model's forecast of employment and the distribution of this employment projection among the occupational classes is certainly one area in which improvement is required. At present, basic employment is taken as exogenous input by the small area model. It then generates the households necessary to support this amount of basic employment. Then it generates the non-basic employment to provide goods and services to these households and the households to provide these additional employees.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the SCANCAP system has been extensively modified and greatly improved . . . SCANCAP is beginning to stimulate an urban community in a realistic way. It can be made into a useful tool for comparative program analysis in the near future.

You mentioned something about retarded Republicans. I would say it is retarded OEO members who wrote this.

Mr. SHRIVER. That is Dr. Levine's handiwork and he has his Ph. D. from the University of Iowa.

Mr. SCHERLE. If I may continue:

Anti-poverty director Sargent Shriver and his lieutenants are spending millions trying to find out what is wrong with the widely controversial program—apparently with few tangible results.

We were talking about surveys and polls. You have spent up to date \$7,788,000 to try and justify your program that apparently many men on your own staff do not quite understand themselves. It says:

Very little is known publicly about this multi-million dollar aspect of OEO—and I take this to be——

Chairman PERKINS. The time has expired.

Mr. MEEDS. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Iowa be allowed to continue for 5 additional minutes.

Chairman PERKINS. Is there objection.

Go ahead.

Mr. SCHERLE. It says:

Congressional authorities in charge of anti-poverty legislation only recently have begun digging into this matter. They are uncovering much pay-dirt.

Now, I would like to know according to your latest available figures just what benefits have actually been derived by Congress or by the public for your expenditure of \$7,788,000 to publicize the OEO.

Mr. SHRIVER. Congressman, if you could tell us what you are reading from or what the figure is that you are talking about we could answer it better. That figure, in other words, does not sound right.

Mr. SCHERLE. That is right. I shall continue:

One ornate report obtained by members of the House Labor and Education Committee, on a \$82,522 "Analysis of Alternative Hypothetical Urban CAPs," has left them completely mystified.

It's a conglomeration of unintelligible jargon, baffling references and citations, incomprehensible tables, charts, formulas and graphs, and pages and pages of mathematical equations—which would take an Einstein to fathom.

Congratulations if he can understand it——

Of the approximate 50 pages of the report, about the size of a telephone book, more than half consist of these bewildering hieroglyphics.

Graphically illustrative of the perplexing nature of this document are the following extracts from the "General Conclusion:":

Does anybody volunteer?

Mr. SHRIVER. Is this what we paid \$7 million for?

Mr. SCHERLE. Would you like me to go on?

Mr. SHRIVER. I don't want you to go on.

Mr. SCHERLE. I don't blame you.

Mr. SHRIVER. What is it that you are reading from so we will have an idea?

Mr. SCHERLE. I will have it entered in the record in its complete form. It is: "Congress Wants to Know * * *"—what you are doing with the taxpayers' money, a real good title.

Mr. SHRIVER. What is it?

Mr. SCHERLE. By Robert S. Allen and Paul Scott.

(Article in daily newspaper "The Nonpareil" of Council Bluffs, Iowa, follows:)

OEO HAS BEEN SPENDING MILLIONS—CONGRESS WANTS TO KNOW WHAT THE MONEY'S BUYING

(By Robert S. Allen and Paul Scott)

WASHINGTON.—Anti-poverty director Sargent Shriver and his lieutenants are spending millions trying to find out what is wrong with the widely controversial program—apparently with few tangible results.

According to the latest available official figures, as of June 30, 1966, the Office of Economic Opportunity, which administers the anti-poverty program, had spent \$7,788,365 on scores of studies, analyses, assessments, inquiries and various other surveys—none of which appear to get at the real problems of poverty, such as training the unemployed and providing jobs for them.

This \$7,788,365 expenditure was out of approximately \$2.3 billion voted by Congress for OEO up to that date.

Unofficial and incomplete compilations for the current fiscal year indicate the rate of spending for this costly self-examination is running even greater. OEO's budget for this fiscal year is \$1.612 billion—making a total of more than \$3.9 billion since 1964 when this Great Society program was launched.

STUDIES NOT PUBLISHED

Very little is known publicly about this multi-million dollar aspect of OEO operations. OEO officials have said nothing about it, and the reports of these studies are not published.

Congressional authorities in charge of anti-poverty legislation only recently have begun digging into this matter. They are uncovering much pay-dirt.

Foremost among their findings is that a large percentage of these surveys and evaluations have all the earmarks of being boondoggles: funds dished out solely for the purpose of providing certain individuals, concerns, organizations and colleges with projects.

Significantly indicative of this is the large number of Head Start studies of various kinds, as shown by the following partial list:

\$498,773 to the Educational Testing Service, no address given, for an "Evaluation of Project Head Start"; \$262,369 to Lear Siegler Services, no address, for a study of "Administrative Services & Related Support for Head Start"; \$533,256 to the same company for a survey of the "Organization and Teaching of Orientation Programs for Head Start Child Development Staff"; \$58,000 to the University of Wisconsin for "Study of Head Start Program."

Also under congressional scrutiny are numerous costly studies with imposing titles but of no known value. Presumably reports were submitted to OEO, but few have reached the lawmakers.

Illustrative of these projects are the following:

\$183, 666 to West Virginia University for an "Evaluation of the Community Action Program (CAP) for McDowell City"; \$200,378 to the University of Kentucky for an "Evaluation of CAP"; \$106,670 to International Research Assn., no address, for an "Evaluation of Programs for Migrant Farm Workers"; \$40,000 to Kirschner Associates, no address, for an "Evaluation of Small Business Development Centers."

TAKE AN EINSTEIN TO FATHOM

One ornate report obtained by members of the House Labor and Education Committee, on an \$82,522 "Analysis of Alternative Hypothetical Urban CAPs," has left them completely mystified.

It's a conglomeration of unintelligible jargon, baffling references and citations, incomprehensible tables, charts, formulas and graphs, and pages and pages of mathematical equations—which would take an Einstein to fathom. Of the approximate 50 pages of the report, about the size of a telephone book, more than half consist of these bewildering hieroglyphics.

Graphically illustrative of the perplexing nature of this document are the following extracts from the "General Conclusion:"

"The small area model's forecast of employment and the distribution of this employment projection among the occupational classes is certainly one area in

which improvement is required. At present, basic employment is taken as exogenous input by the small area model. It then generates the households necessary to support this amount of basic employment. Then it generates the non-basic employment to provide goods and services to these households and the households to provide these additional employees.

"In conclusion, it should be noted that the SCANCAP system has been extensively modified and greatly improved . . . SCANCAP is beginning to stimulate an urban community in a realistic way. It can be made into a useful tool for comparative program analysis in the near future.

Maybe so, but there is no sign it has done so—as far as OEO is concerned.

Mr. HARDING. Mr. Chairman, we just talked to one study that I recognize out of the newspaper column which is the SCANCAP study of trying to stimulate urban community action. It is a model built by the Philco Corp. It is an attempt not yet successful to enable us to predict the effects of alternate measures. We have been criticized for not trying to predict. This is an attempt to use the techniques of systems analysis to do this job. It is technical. You can't do this sort of thing or simulate without technical inputs. We hired some of the best technical talents we could find on an open bid contract to do this.

Mr. SHRIVER. That is the Philco Corp. work.

Mr. HARDING. Yes.

Mr. SHRIVER. That is a subsidiary of Ford Automobile. Actually what they are trying to do there is to use in studying our programs, the kinds of systems analysis that is used by the Defense Department, for example. When they are trying to figure out whether to build another submarine or another airplane they are trying to spend their money in the best possible way.

Mr. SCHERLE. And you confer with the Defense Department on whether OEO should build submarines?

Mr. SHRIVER. Actually the Defense Department has come to us to confer about how to run their program which is similar to ours.

Mr. SCHERLE. You are joking.

Mr. SHRIVER. No, believe it or not.

Chairman PERKINS. Mr. Dellenback.

Mr. DELLENBACK. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. This is a somewhat irrelevant inquiry I must confess, but as I look up and see in the audience as many people as there are here, would you satisfy my curiosity in this regard? How many of the people in the audience have ever visited a Job Corps site?

Mr. MEEDS. Mr. Chairman, would the gentleman yield? May I ask how many of the members of the committee have visited a Job Corps site?

Mr. GARDNER. Would the gentleman yield briefly? How many of the people raising their hands are employed by OEO?

Mr. DELLENBACK. Mr. Kelly, can you tell me how many enrollees the Job Corps has had since its inception? Do you have a figure on this?

Mr. KELLY. Yes, we have a figure. In excess of 70,000.

Mr. DELLENBACK. You have a 75,410 figure?

Mr. KELLY. You are looking at a chart I had here.

Mr. DELLENBACK. Page 63 was the page. That is the total number of enrollees since the beginning of the program.

Mr. KELLY. Up to May 1 that is the total number of youngsters that have been in the Job Corps even if they were only in it for 1 day.

Mr. DELLENBACK. Where do you consider the breaking point in the passage of time? You can have a youngster who comes in one day and is homesick and leaves. I don't think that is a fair measure as to whether he has gotten anything out of the Job Corps. What do you consider a break in time?

Mr. KELLY. We have a number of indicators here.

Mr. DELLENBACK. Just in time. Do you consider 30 days, 60 days, 90 days? Where do you consider your own break?

Mr. KELLY. One of the charts that we looked at earlier indicated that the point between 6 and 9 months appears to be the point where the Job Corps enrollee has made the maximum gains.

Mr. DELLENBACK. You are not really responsive. My question is, if we are to measure the effectiveness of the Job Corps as a program, at what point is it fair to begin to measure? How long does a youngster have to be in the program before in fairness you feel we ought to say, "This person has been in long enough so that we ought to consider him a dropout or whatever else we are going to measure." What is the time frame?

Mr. KELLY. It strikes us from what we know now that the period 6 to 7 months is the period in which the youngster makes the most dramatic gains.

Mr. DELLENBACK. That is not my question. My question to you is if we are going to consider how many dropouts, for example, you have in the Job Corps program should we consider how many of the 75,410 did not complete the program or really do you consider 1 week or 30 days or 60 days as really not being a clear test because these people were predisposed not really to get anything out of the program? Where is the point? Is it 6 months? If they drop out in less than 6 months do you feel that is not fairly counted a dropout?

Mr. KELLY. There is considerable evidence that if a youngster stays in the Job Corps for 90 days he gets substantial benefits, that those benefits are more dramatic to him by the time he has been in 7 months.

Mr. DELLENBACK. I remember the chart but let me go on if I may because time is going to run. How many of the 75,410 have remained past that 90-day period, if 90 days is your own period? Are you able to answer that one?

Mr. KELLY. Yes. We have the material right here.

Mr. DELLENBACK. While Dr. Gottlieb is getting that let me go on if I may. How many different industrial concerns do you have running Job Corps centers?

Mr. KELLY. We have a whole host of them.

Mr. DELLENBACK. About how many?

Mr. KELLY. We have about 21 industrial concerns.

Mr. DELLENBACK. How many Jobs Corps centers do you have altogether?

Mr. KELLY. 123, including the conservation centers which are run by the Departments of Agriculture and Interior.

Mr. DELLENBACK. How many are for men?

Mr. KELLY. Ten men's urban centers and 92 conservation centers that are all men.

Mr. DELLENBACK. So 102 are male and 21 are female, for women.

Mr. KELLY. Female, yes.

Mr. DELLENBACK. You say of these 123 about 21 are run by industrial concerns.

Mr. KELLY. All of the men's centers are run by industrial concerns except Gary, Tex., and that is run by the Texas Educational Foundation. We have a list here, on page 15 of your booklet.

Mr. DELLENBACK. Can you give me a total, because time runneth? I wish there were an hour.

Mr. KELLY. We have 123 centers.

Mr. DELLENBACK. Twenty-one of these are women.

Mr. KELLY. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. DELLENBACK. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. KELLY. I could provide it for the record. I have the list of all of the centers, both men and women.

Chairman PERKINS. Without objection, so ordered, to be inserted in the record.

(The list to be supplied follows:)

URBAN CENTERS - MEN'S and WOMEN'S

MEN'S URBAN CENTERS

CENTER	LOCATION	CONTRACTOR
Atterbury	Indiana	Westinghouse Electric Corp.
Breckinridge	Kentucky	Graflex Incorporation
Clearfield	Utah	Thiokol Chemical Corporation
Custer	Michigan	U.S. Industries, Inc.
Gary	Texas	Texas Educational Foundation, Inc.
Kilmer	New Jersey	Federal Electric Corp.
Lincoln	Nebraska	Management Systems Co.
McCoy	Wisconsin	RCA Service Company
Parks	California	Litton Industries Inc.
Rodman	Massachusetts	Rodman Training Center Inc.

WOMEN'S URBAN CENTERS

CENTER	LOCATION	CONTRACTOR
Albuquerque	New Mexico	Packard Bell Electronic Corp.
Charleston	West Virginia	Packard Bell Electronic Corp.
Cleveland	Ohio	Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority
Clinton	Iowa	General Learning Corp.
Excelsior Springs	Missouri	Training Corporation of America
Guthrie	Oklahoma	Philco-Ford Corporation
Huntington	West Virginia	Xerox Corporation
Jersey City	New Jersey	YWCA of Jersey City
Keystone	Pennsylvania	RCA Service Company
Los Angeles	California	YWCA of Los Angeles
McKinney	Texas	Texas Educational Foundation
Marquette	Michigan	Northern Michigan University
Moses Lake	Washington	AVCO Economic Systems Corp.
YWCA Extension	Nationwide	National YWCA
Omaha	Nebraska	Burroughs Corporation
Poland Spring	Maine	AVCO Economic Systems Corp.
St. Louis	Missouri	Delta Education Corporation
Tongue Point	Oregon	University of Oregon

JOB CORPS CENTERS February 1, 1967

CONSERVATION CENTERS

	Center Name	County	State	Operating Agency	Activation Date	
California	* Los Angeles; operating contractor—YWCA of Los Angeles; capacity—340; opened—6/11/65	Apache	Alaska	BIA	8/7/65	
	* Clinton; operating contractor—General Learning Corp. (educational division of General Electric Co. and Time Inc.); capacity—900; opened—6/23/66	Gila	Arizona	BIA	9/30/65	
	* Poland Springs; operating contractor—Avco Economic Systems Corp. in cooperation with the University of Maine; capacity—1,130; opened—4/26/66	Mohave		BLM	1/12/66	
	* Marquette; operating contractor—Northern Michigan University; capacity—300; opened—6/28/66	Navajo		BIA	8/7/65	
Iowa	* Exhilar Springs; operating contractor—Training Corporation of America (affiliate of Westinghouse Air Brake) in conjunction with the University of Missouri; capacity—385; opened—3/8/66	Navajo		BIA	2/8/66	
	* St. Louis; operating contractor—Delta Education Corporation; capacity—600; opened—11/16/66	Yuma				
	* Onalaska; operating contractor—Burroughs Corporation; capacity—800; opened—6/29/65	Franklin	Arkansas		6/15/65	
	* Jersey City; operating contractor—YWCA of Jersey City in conjunction with Philco-Ford Corporation; capacity—650; scheduled to open in March, 1967	Garland			2/6/65	
New Jersey	* Albuquerque; operating contractor—Packard Bell Electronic Corporation; capacity—340; opened—5/17/66	Eldorado	California		6/15/65	
	* Cleveland; operating contractor—Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority; capacity—325; opened—4/29/65	Glenn			6/10/65	
	* Guthrie; operating contractor—Philco-Ford Corporation; capacity—425; opened—10/20/66	Orange			6/10/65	
		Riverside			7/26/65	
New Mexico		Shasta			6/1/65	
		Trinity			4/27/65	
		Toulumne			4/13/65	
		Mesa			8/25/65	
New Mexico		Archuleta	Colorado		5/15/65	
		Honolulu	Hawaii		12/15/65	
		Elmore	Idaho		5/15/66	
		Idaho			10/1/65	
Ohio		Idaho			9/10/65	
		Qwyhee			6/15/65	
		Pope			10/30/65	
		Williamson			6/15/65	
Oklahoma		Pope	Illinois		6/21/65	
		Williamson			6/15/65	
		Perry	Indiana		6/15/65	
		Ball	Kentucky		6/20/65	
Oregon		Edgemoor			9/10/65	
		Merilee			9/10/65	
		McCrory			11/22/65	
		Hancock			3/2/66	
Pennsylvania		Frederick	Maine		1/6/65	
		Barnstable	Maryland		4/30/65	
		Gagebic	Massachusetts		12/6/65	
		Westford	Michigan		10/15/65	
Texas		Becker	Minnesota		3/9/66	
		Cook			1/12/66	
		Locks			1/12/66	
		Mahtoan			11/30/65	
West Virginia		Shadard			6/15/65	
					11/1/65	
West Virginia						
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA						
ILLINOIS						

(1) State related center

In operation Jan. 31, 1967

(1) State related center

in operation Jan. 31, 1967

NAT'L Y "NATIONAL YWCA CENTERS"

SPECIAL CENTERS

- * Charleston; operating contractor—Packard Bell Electronic Corporation; capacity—300; opened—6/9/65
- * Huntington; operating contractor—Xerox Corporation; capacity—300; opened—1/11/66
- * Capital Center; operating contractor—Westinghouse Electric Corporation; capacity—50 men, 50 women; opened—9/17/65
- * Chicago; operating contractor—Barnhart Corporation; capacity—50 (each three months); opened—9/12/66

State	County	Center Name	Activation Date	Operating Agency	State	County	Center Name	Activation Date	Operating Agency	State	County	Center Name	Activation Date	Operating Agency
Montana	Deer Lodge	*Anaconda	3/15/66	FS	Wyoming	Natrona	*Casper	4/15/65	BR					
	Lawrence	*Kicking Horse	1/17/66	BIA			*Vieques (I)	1/24/66	Commonwealth					
	Ravalli	*Trapper Creek	1/17/66	FS			*Juana Diaz (I)	1/9/67	Puerto Rico					
Nebraska	Dawes	*Pine Ridge	12/6/65	FS			*Quayama (I)	1/4/67						
	Red Willow	*McCook	12/6/65	BR			*Quebec (I)							
Nevada	Ormsby	*Clear Creek	9/15/65	FS			*Rio Grande (I)							
New Jersey	Hudson	*Liberty Park	1/9/67	NPS										
New Mexico	McKinley	*Mexican Springs	8/10/65	BIA										
	San Miguel	*Eight Canyon	3/7/66	BIA										
	Torres	*Luna	9/27/66	FS										
	Valencia	*Mountainair	4/13/65	FS										
		*Grants	4/29/65	FS										
New York	Orleans	*Iroquois	5/5/66	SPW										
North Carolina	Macon	*Arrowood	2/1/65	FS										
	Swain	*Oconalufee	10/1/65	NPS										
		*Schreck	5/18/65	FS										
North Dakota	Stark	*Dickinson	6/15/65	FS										
	Burleigh	*Lewis & Clark (I)	8/21/66	NPS										
Ohio	Lawrence	*Vesuvius	6/15/65	FS										
	Lucas	*Ottawa	2/1/66	FS										
Oklahoma	Comanche	*Treasure Lake	11/22/65	SPW										
	LaFlore	*Hodgens	4/20/65	FS										
	Murray	*A Buckley	11/15/65	BR										
Oregon	Clackamas	*Timber Lake	8/20/65	FS										
	Douglas	*Wolf Creek	4/13/65	FS										
	Harney	*Wallheur	6/14/65	FS										
	Josephine	*Fort Vanoy	8/10/65	BLM										
	Lincoln	*Angell	4/28/65	FS										
	Tillamook	*Tillamook	2/1/65	BLM										
Pennsylvania	Forest	*Blue Jay	4/20/65	FS										
South Dakota	Dewey	*Swiftbird	12/6/65	BIA										
	Lawrence	*Boxelder	6/21/65	FS										
Tennessee	Blount	*Tennont	12/13/65	NPS										
	Sullivan	*Jacobs Creek	6/21/65	FS										
Texas	Walker	*New Waverly	8/16/65	FS										
Utah	Carbon	*Castle Valley	7/22/65	BLM										
	Davis	*Weber Basin	12/15/65	BR										
Vermont	Addison	*Rippon	6/27/66	FS										
Virginia	Wise	*Flatwoods	9/15/65	FS										
Washington	Clallam	*Neah Bay	6/15/65	BIA										
	Ferry	*Curlew	6/1/65	FS										
	Grant	*Columbia Basin	11/1/65	BR										
	Lewis	*Clispus	6/15/65	FS										
	Yakima	*Ft. Simcoe	5/15/65	BIA										
West Virginia	Greenbrier	*Anthony	8/10/65	FS										
	Jefferson	*Harper's Ferry	4/15/66	NPS										
Wisconsin	Bayfield	*Clam Lake	11/3/65	FS										
	Forest	*Blackwell	12/8/65	FS										

(1) State related center

* In operation Jan. 31, 1967

* In operation on Jan. 31, 1967.

(1) State related centers.

KEY:

FS—Forest Service, Department of Agriculture
BR—Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior
SPW—Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Department of the Interior
NPS—National Park Service, Department of the Interior
BLM—Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior
CRA—California Resources Agency
NDRS—North Dakota Park Service
HNR—Hawaii Land & Natural Resources Department

URBAN CENTERS FOR MEN

California *Parts Job Corps Center, Pleasanton; operating contractor—Liton Industries Inc.; capacity—2,300; opened—4/26/65
Indiana *Altchury Job Corps Center, Edinburg; operating contractor—Weinghouse Electric Corp.; capacity—1,600; opened—4/26/65
Kentucky *Breckinridge Job Corps Center, Morehead; operating contractor—Gralex, Inc. (subsidiary of General Precision Equipment Inc.); capacity—2,000; opened—6/1/65
Massachusetts *Bedford Job Corps Center, New Bedford; operating contractor—Scientific Research Associates Inc. (IBA affiliate); capacity—600; opened—8/16/65
Michigan *Custer Job Corps Center, Battle Creek; operating contractor—U. S. Industries Inc.; operating contractor with Western Michigan University; capacity—1,400; opened—6/23/65
Nebraska *Lincoln Job Corps Center, Lincoln; operating contractor—Management Systems Co. (affiliate of Northern Natural Gas Co.); capacity—1,150; opened—9/20/66
New Jersey *Killer Job Corps Center, Edison; operating contractor—Federal Electric Corp. (ITT affiliate) in conjunction with Rutgers University; capacity—1,800; opened—2/11/65
Oregon *Tongue Point Job Corps Center, Astoria; operating contractor—University of Oregon in conjunction with Philco-Ford Corporation; opened—2/1/65 [being phased out as a new center, Philco-Ford came a women's center, with capacity for 600, in March 1967]
Texas *Gary Job Corps Center, San Marcos; operating contractor—Texas Educational Foundation Inc. (state-sponsored); capacity—3,200; opened—3/3/65
Utah *Clearfield Job Corps Center, Clearfield; operating contractor—Thiokol Chemical Corporation; capacity—1,350; opened—10/4/66
* In operation Jan. 31, 1967

Mr. GIBBONS. I ask that the gentleman have 3 additional minutes.

Mr. DELLENBACK. Thank you, Mr. Gibbons, because while the Chair has the right to set time on this I must confess that I am disturbed because in some instances there is a strict adherence to the rule and in other instances not.

Chairman PERKINS. Let me say to the gentleman that these witnesses will be here if you want to question them for an additional 20 minutes after all members have had their opportunity under the 5-minutes rule. It might observe that the gentleman ran about 7½ or 8 minutes.

Mr. DELLENBACK. Fine. Under the circumstances and on assurances that they will be here and we will have opportunity to question later.

Chairman PERKINS. We are trying to be liberal.

Mr. KELLY. Mr. Chairman, here is a list of all the centers.

Mr. DELLENBACK. I will go on with the questioning at a later time, Mr. Chairman, so that the others may do some questioning this morning. So long as I may question at a later time I will do it then. Let's let those question who have not questioned at all.

Chairman PERKINS. If there is no objection the gentleman may proceed for an additional 3 minutes.

Mr. DELLENBACK. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Kelly, is there any tie between those industrial concerns which are running some of these Job Corps centers, between the skills that those centers are training for, and the skills that are involved in the companies that are running the centers?

Mr. KELLY. Yes; there is.

Mr. DELLENBACK. Is this a mandatory tie or is this a chance tie? Do I understand correctly that when you want a center in a given place you indicate these are possible skills for which you train and then the industrial concern bids on those skills that it is prepared to train for?

Mr. KELLY. If I understand your question correctly, Congressman, you asked me first if there is a tie between the industry, the industrial concern and its products and what it teaches at the center. Was that the first question?

Mr. DELLENBACK. That is part of it.

Mr. KELLY. That is correct. For instance, the Packard Bell Corp. from California operates two women's centers. They are in the television business among other businesses and one of the things they teach at both Albuquerque and Charleston is light electronic assembly.

Mr. DELLENBACK. Is there any history of those concerns employing any substantial number of the graduates or those who find work at the center?

Mr. KELLY. Oh, yes; yes.

Mr. DELLENBACK. Do you have records on that?

Mr. KELLY. Yes, we do. We can provide it for the record.

Mr. DELLENBACK. Can you give us those, please, for the record.

Mr. KELLY. Yes. As a matter of fact, our industrial concerns have been doing better and better in this regard in terms of employing the people that have been trained within the Job Corps. We have made a rather hefty push on them in this respect.

(The information to be supplied follows:)

CORPSMEN EMPLOYED BY CONTRACTORS AND MEMBERS OF THE BUSINESS LEADERSHIP ADVISORY COUNCIL

The following data has been collated from the computer printout of March 27, 1967. This is taken from sample of 10,000 job placements.

Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Inc.	2	Kaiser Industries Corp.	2
American Telephone and Telegraph	2	Litton Systems Inc.	10
Avco Corp.	1	Northern Natural Gas Co.	1
Burroughs Corp.	6	Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp.	1
The Detroit Edison Co.	2	Packard Bell Electronics Corp.	7
The Dow Chemical Co.	1	Pepsi Cola Co.	10
Eastman Kodak Co.	1	Philco Corp.	2
Federal Electric Corp.	3	RCA Service Co.	2
Ford Motor Co.	34	Science Research Asso., Inc.	5
General Electric Corp.	19	Texas Educational Foundation.	9
Graflex Inc.	9	Thiokol Chemical Corp.	3
Humble Oil & Refining Co.	1	University of Northern Michigan.	2
IBM	15	University of Oregon.	2
U.S. Industries Inc.	6	Western Electric.	6
ITT	6	Westinghouse Electric Corp.	20
Johns Hopkins University.	1	YWCA	1

Totals: 32 Firms; 192 Corpsmen/Corpswomen.

Mr. DELLENBACK. Because I am searching for information and not seeking to ask trick questions in any wise let me indicate to you now that I would like this afternoon to inquire of you a little bit further amplification on this point you made about domestics because I would like to know, Mr. Kelly, whether there are other jobs which you consider terminal besides this. What do you consider within the scope of what the Job Corps ought to train for and jobs that you feel it ought not to train for and then, secondly, I would be very much interested in your telling us this afternoon what you can about ripple effect from this. We know when we deal with educational problems that we are not dealing with the direct impact but ripple impact.

Mr. KELLY. Yes, sir.

Mr. DELLENBACK. Thank you.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman PERKINS. Mr. Gardner.

Mr. GARDNER. Mr. Chairman, I am sorry I was not here to hear Mr. Kelly's statement concerning the Job Corps. I would like to direct my question to Mr. Shriver. It would be a pretty broad question concerning policy of OEO on political activities on the part of any employee. I am quite concerned about the possibility of various OEO programs, and we will I hope get into one later day, community action, being involved in the political activities of a local community, and I would like for Mr. Shriver, if he would, to try to briefly give me his interpretation of areas where OEO employees could participate in politics.

Mr. SHRIVER. The statute under which we operate brings under the provisions of the Hatch Act all OEO employees, so that it isn't what I think. It is what the Hatch Act requires that covers the activities of OEO employees in Washington or outside of Washington.

In addition to the provisions of our statute which bring the Hatch Act into force with respect to our employees, we have issued administrative documents from our agency particularly through the community action end of our agency circumscribing and delineating the ban against partisan political activity.

Mr. GARDNER. Hold it right there if you would, please, on the word "partisan."

Mr. SHRIVER. I would like to say that the same kind of regulation existed administratively under VISTA.

Mr. GARDNER. You mentioned the word "partisan." What would be your interpretation of the municipal election for the mayor's race where you have two individuals speaking out on two different separate platforms? Would this be nonpartisan or partisan?

Mr. SHRIVER. It is not my definition of what is partisan. It is a question of what is defined.

Mr. GARDNER. What is your interpretation as far as OEO is concerned?

Mr. SHRIVER. If the local election is described and billed and advertised as a nonpartisan election, I would assume it is a nonpartisan election.

Mr. GARDNER. Just out of curiosity, what would a Democratic primary be?

Mr. SHRIVER. This is Donald Baker, the General Counsel of our agency.

Mr. BAKER. The word "partisan" as interpreted in the Hatch Act by the Civil Service Commission relates to one of the national parties and an election or campaign related to or identified with a national party. There are a great number of municipal elections, not infrequently State supreme court elections and others, in which individuals are not identified by labels of a national party stripe, and those cases are not interpreted by the Civil Service Commission as coming within the coverage of the Hatch Act, with the sole exception that even though legally an election may be nonpartisan, from time to time it does happen that one or the other or both of the parties will get so involved—

Mr. GARDNER. Who determines whether it is nonpartisan?

Mr. BAKER (continuing). And people get so identified—

Mr. GARDNER. Who determines whether or not it is nonpartisan on the part of your organization, OEO? For example, if it is a community action program, does the head of your local organization determine whether the election is nonpartisan?

Mr. BAKER. I think if an election is nonpartisan by local law, the Civil Service Commission—and they are the experts—normally would interpret it as being nonpartisan unless, as I say, one of the individuals in the party got their foot into it so heavily that they have ignored—

Mr. GARDNER. Would you repeat that again, please?

Mr. BAKER. What I am saying is that in some elections it has been known to happen in municipal elections in the country, which are by definition and local or State statute nonpartisan, that one or the other of the parties has gotten so involved and individual contestants so identified with one of the parties that although the word nonpartisan was on the ballot, that it becomes, and the Civil Service has identified in individual cases a particular election as taking on the aspects of a partisan, but that is not normally the case.

Chairman PERKINS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARDNER. I yield.

Chairman PERKINS. I am confident that where it is apparent that the law has been violated by some employees, the Office of Economic

Opportunity certainly wants to see the law complied with and will not endeavor to uphold any employee that has made an outright violation.

Mr. GARDNER. Would the chairman yield at this point?

Chairman PERKINS. Of course if there is something involved of a nonpartisan nature that a further determination has to be made, I don't think OEO would want to prejudice this situation.

Mr. GARDNER. Would the chairman yield at this point?

Chairman PERKINS. Yes.

Mr. GARDNER. Would you think that the OEO would be willing to cooperate with the Education and Labor Committee if there was some possibility that a violation did exist?

Chairman PERKINS. Certainly OEO would be willing to cooperate. If there was some flimsy charge that they knew was flimsy. I doubt that it should be dignified by too much consideration, but if there is something where there is a question in the minds of reasonable people, I know that OEO would be willing to cooperate. However, I might observe, not necessarily with respect to the matter with which the gentleman from North Carolina mentions, that many of the complaints concerning the war on poverty have been dignified beyond all proportion to the real substantive good which a particular component is producing.

Mr. GARDNER. Would the chairman yield again?

Chairman PERKINS. Yes.

Mr. GARDNER. I will tell you quite briefly, if you would allow me the time, of an experience I just had with Mr. Shriver and the OEO concerning a community action in Durham, N.C., which I intend to bring up later.

I called over asking for a copy of an OEO investigation report conducted in Durham, N.C., and was told by Mr. Shriver on the telephone that this material was not available to a Congressman. I asked him if it was available to a member of the Education and Labor Committee and was told no.

Mr. Shriver later stated that the OEO acted like the Federal Bureau of Investigation in that this was secret information.

Mr. Chairman, I think we are treading on very dangerous grounds when I feel that we have very legitimate grounds in a community action program that could set a national precedent and a Member of Congress calls asking honestly for information to back up a report, and he is given this type of answer by OEO.

Chairman PERKINS. Let Mr. Shriver comment on your statement there.

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Chairman, what I told the Congressman was this: From the beginning of OEO, and I think nearly all the Federal agencies have had a similar department, we have an inspection department which prepares reports which involve lots of extremely confidential information about people and situations. Reports of this type from OEO, as from other agencies of the U.S. Government, are considered executive branch documents. This is not a policy peculiar to OEO. That is No. 1.

No. 2, I told the Congressman that with respect to the election that was bothering him, an election in Durham, N.C.—

Mr. GARDNER. Would the gentleman yield?

Chairman PERKINS. Let Mr. Shriver answer.

Mr. GARDNER. Not only bothering me, but bothering a number of leading citizens in this community who have contacted me.

Chairman PERKINS. Go ahead.

Mr. SHRIVER. I didn't mean to imply it was only bothering you. It may be bothering everybody in Durham.

Mr. GARDNER. I think it is.

Mr. SHRIVER. I am not trying to minimize the people who are bothered about the election in Durham. All I am trying to say with respect to that particular election, is that the election was billed and advertised as a nonpartisan election. The Civil Service Commission a few years ago made a finding that the municipal elections in Durham are nonpartisan elections.

If an OEO employee, for example, an employee of a delegate agency of OEO were involved in some partisan political activity, we take the case and refer it to the Civil Service Commission or we take action ourselves where there is a violation of the Hatch Act or of our own regulation, and we have done that on a half dozen or more occasions nationwide, and we most recently called upon the Civil Service Commission to look into the case of a State technical assistance director who had made what we thought was a partisan political speech.

This man happened to be a Democrat and a very prominent one, and the case was referred to the Civil Service Commission and this man was reprimanded for what he had done.

I tried to say these things to you on the phone yesterday. First, our investigations in Durham—

Mr. GARDNER. Would the gentleman yield? I have all this in the letter from Mr. Shriver.

Chairman PERKINS. We don't know.

Mr. GARDNER. I mean to make it part of the record.

Chairman PERKINS. Put in the record. Go ahead.

(The letter referred to follows:)

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
Washington, D.C., June 15, 1967.

Hon. JAMES C. GARDNER,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN GARDNER: Thank you for your letters of June 14 and 15, with the enclosed report of John R. Buckley.

As I indicated to you during our telephone conversation, this Agency had sent its own Inspector to Durham, North Carolina, to review charges of illegal political involvement of employees of Operation Breakthrough, a Community Action Agency funded by this office. Our investigation revealed that no Federal law, Civil Service regulation or OEO regulation was violated by Operation Breakthrough or any member of its staff.

We have reviewed the report of Mr. Buckley and found nothing in it that would indicate a violation of Federal law, Civil Service regulation, or OEO regulation.

We find the instructions William R. Pursell, Executive Director of Operation Breakthrough, issued to his staff regarding non-involvement in prohibited political activities an accurate reflection of OEO's policies. As I indicated to you in our telephone conversation, it is permissible under this Agency's legislation and regulations for Community Action programs to engage in voter registration drives. I am sure you know numerous civic organizations including the League of Women Voters long have been engaged in insuring that all eligible Americans are registered so that they may exercise their choice on election day. Operation Breakthrough employees conducted such an effort.

In regard to the matter of Operation Breakthrough employees participating in political activities on election day, both our Inspectors and Mr. Buckley found that these activities occurred on their own time. The automobiles that were used to transport voters to the polls were the private property of those employees who were engaged in that activity on their own time.

The Civil Service Commission as Mr. Buckley indicated in his report ruled in 1955 that Durham Municipal elections were non-partisan. A flier distributed in Durham before the election contained the following text:

"Attention Republicans Democrats and Independents! This Saturday's Municipal Election is Non-Partisan! Every registered Citizen of Durham can vote regardless of party affiliation!"

As you indicated in your letter to me you, too, believe that a non-partisan election "very likely would not be considered a violation of Chapter 15, Title V, U.S. Code."

OEO CAP Memorandum 50-A specifically states in outlining the explicit instructions on political activity on the part of CAP employees the following:

"Certain non-partisan political activities are permitted. These are activities in connection with campaigns for office which are run on a non-partisan basis and are of a strictly local character—that is, completely unrelated to issues and candidates identified with national and state political parties."

I am frankly surprised that because we disagree about existing OEO policies that you suggest that my disagreement has "been motivated by partisan politics."

This Agency, in the nearly three years of its existence, scrupulously has enforced all regulations governing political activity on the part of its staff or any staff member of any Agency covered by our regulations. In those isolated instances where we have uncovered such activities, we have acted on them promptly whenever they were substantiated without regard to any political party involved.

For example, in 1965 our Inspectors uncovered an instance in Carlinville, Illinois where young men and women, ineligible because they did not meet income requirements, were enrolled in a Neighborhood Youth Corps program after referrals by local Democratic political leaders. The program was cancelled by the Neighborhood Youth Corps.

In the summer of 1965, our Inspectors uncovered a similar case of ineligibility because of income in Kansas City, Kansas, which included also referrals by local political figures of ineligible enrollees who were found on the payroll. Neighborhood Youth Corps froze the funds of this project and negotiated an agreement with the city to repay the Federal Government for the cost of ineligibles in the program.

More recently, this Agency instructed the United Planning Organization in Washington that an employee of a delegate Agency was in violation of OEO regulations, because that employee was also the head of a local Democratic political organization. The employee resigned after UPO told him he could not hold the job and the political office.

In April of this year, our Regional Office reprimanded the Director of a State Technical Assistance Office for making a partisan political speech and immediately referred the case to the Civil Service Commission.

Incidentally, these cases were reported fully in the daily press at the time they were uncovered by this Agency, and we took action.

Furthermore, I don't believe the suggestion that our actions and statements are motivated by "partisan politics" is consistent with the fact that the Regional Director, who supervises and is responsible for programs in the Mid-Atlantic Region which includes Operation Breakthrough, is affiliated with neither major political party. He is an independent voter.

Finally, this Agency this year has allotted more money to states governed by Republicans than to states governed by Democrats.

I assure you that we shall continue to pursue vigorously any allegation of improper activity, political or otherwise, that is prohibited by our Act and our regulations. When we find such improper activity, we will, in the future as we have in the past, order prompt remedial action regardless of the political label of those who are involved.

Sincerely,

SARGENT SHRIVER, *Director.*

PS.—Incidentally, you appear still to believe that I denied the facts in your investigation. I said that our investigation, conducted at the request of Congressman Galifianakis, did not show any violations of our Act or our regulations.

Mr. SHRIVER. I was just trying to say that our investigations which were completed over 2 or 3 or 4 weeks ago involving this particular municipal election in Durham did not disclose any violation of the Hatch Act or of our own regulation. I further pointed out as I said just a minute ago that the Civil Service Commission had determined these municipal elections in Durham to be nonpartisan, and they were so advertised so that there was no violation of our rules or of the Hatch Act.

If the question arises as to whether the election in fact, because of what Mr. Baker was saying a minute ago, actually was a partisan election, that is a determination which the Civil Service Commission makes. They are called upon to do that.

Mr. GARDNER. Would the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHRIVER. We would be delighted to have them look into it. All I was saying yesterday was that we had made an investigation which did not disclose any partisan political activity.

Mr. GOODELL. Would the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARDNER. Yes.

Mr. GOODELL. Without going into the details of that particular situation, it disturbs me that you put so much emphasis on whether it is partisan political activity or the definition of that. As I read section 603 (b) of the poverty law, it says:

* * * or resulting in the identification of such program with any partisan political activity or any activity designed to further the election or defeat of any candidate for public office—

and the latter clause—

any activity designed to further the election or defeat of any candidate for public office—

is completely independent of—

Chairman PERKINS. That is the language used in the Hatch Act?

Mr. GOODELL. No, this is the language in the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, section 603 (b), and I would be troubled if it is the interpretation of OEO that any activity is all right if it is not partisan in the sense of participating with Democrats against Republicans or Republicans against Democrats. It seems to me that the language of the law is considerably broader than that.

Mr. SHRIVER. What I was trying to say is that we are trying to follow the Hatch Act and the rules of the Civil Service Commission with respect to the conduct of Federal employees, and of course our own statute, and that is the job of the general counsel.

What we have done is to enforce this uniformly across the country. I am embarrassed to say that most of the cases have been against Democrats rather than Republicans, but we have done it.

All I am trying to say is we have made exactly the same sort of investigation in this election as we have made on dozens of other occasions. Our investigators may have been wrong, but they didn't find any violation of the Hatch Act or of our regulations, or, let me say, of the law. They may have been wrong, but I was trying to say that that is what we have found.

Mr. GOODELL. My concern is to keep the record clear here. If it were found that community action workers were identified with a candidate

for mayor of Durham—worked for that candidate and identified with the program for that candidate—not as Republicans or Democrats, candidates as I understand both were Democrats, and it was looked at as a nonpartisan contest, would you feel that it is proper to fund this type of operation because it didn't involve "partisan activities"?

If that is your interpretation, it would cause considerable consternation.

Mr. SHRIVER. Congressman, I don't work on the interpretation of the Hatch Act in local situations. I am familiar with this because Congressman Gardner brought it up yesterday. The General Counsel would be more qualified than I on that.

Mr. BAKER. I think there is a difference between a person employed by a community action agency or some other agency, private, non-profit, engaging in an activity or using the Federal support or paper, secretarial service, what have you, using their position in effect for a partisan political purpose or for any political purpose, and that individual engaging in activities outside on their own time with their own money.

Mr. GARDNER. Would the gentleman yield briefly?

Mr. BAKER. I think, as a matter of constitutional law, I cannot conceive that the courts of this country would find sufficient legitimate connection between a person's employment in a Headstart program as a teacher employed by St. Mary's Church or even the public school system and their engaging in a nonpartisan election——

Mr. GARDNER. Would the gentleman yield?

Mr. BAKER (continuing). Such that the Congress could or intended to cut off outside activities. You are eliminating a constitutional right with no justifiable——

Mr. GARDNER. Would the gentleman yield?

Mr. BAKER. Yes.

Mr. GARDNER. Could you visualize that the court might interpret an employee of a community action program actively passing out literature at an election polling place on election day, marking the ballot to support one individual candidate, carrying voters to the polls, would that concern you any?

Mr. BAKER. Sure. If it's on their own time——

Chairman PERKINS. The gentleman has been questioning for 16 minutes.

Mr. GARDNER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman PERKINS. I think no one can accuse me of not being liberal with the opposition.

Mr. Steiger.

Mr. STEIGER. Mr. Kelly, would it be possible to procure a copy of the Caine report?

Mr. KELLY. I am sorry, sir. What report?

Mr. STEIGER. The Caine report.

Mr. KELLY. The Glenn Caine report?

Mr. SHRIVER. That is Professor Caine at Wisconsin. Yes.

Mr. KELLY. Absolutely.

Mr. STEIGER. The half hour is up for the information Mr. Quie requested.

Mr. SHRIVER. Here it is right here.

Mr. STEIGER. Thank you.

Do you have any information, Mr. Kelly, as to how much it cost to prepare either the appendix or the report on the Job Corps operation?

Mr. KELLY. The information was all prepared by people on the payroll. We didn't hire anyone.

Mr. SHRIVER. Do you mean how much it cost to print it?

Mr. STEIGER. The cost of time and printing?

Mr. KELLY. \$2,600, Dr. Gottlieb tells me, it cost to print the appendix. That is 300 copies and will be used both here and in the Senate.

Mr. STEIGER. Just the appendix?

Mr. KELLY. Yes, the big book. He says the other one is \$2,100. We can get you the exact figures.

Mr. STEIGER. For how many copies?

Mr. KELLY. For 300 copies, enough for both House and Senate hearings.

Mr. STEIGER. That is just the printing cost?

Mr. KELLY. That is right.

Mr. STEIGER. That does not include time?

Mr. KELLY. No, it doesn't include time, but the people that worked on this report, Congressman Steiger, are ordinarily engaged in that business. They are the people who run our data system. They are the people who are our financial managers. They are the people who are involved in tracking Job Corps data. That is what they are employed for.

Mr. STEIGER. It is my understanding from my visit to McCoy and my subsequent visit to both the Job Corps centers for women at Charleston and Huntington, W. Va., that the men's Job Corps centers operate on the basis that you require the Job Corps graduate to return to his home community?

Mr. KELLY. That is not correct. About 30 percent of our kids have been mobile enough not to return to their community.

Mr. STEIGER. You have no requirement that they shall return to their home community?

Mr. KELLY. No, sir.

Mr. SHRIVER. I think some confusion came up about that in Wisconsin because Congressman Vernon Thomson asked me the same question, and somebody had the impression that we had such a rule, but I explained to him several weeks ago that there was no such rule. That must have been in a paper in Wisconsin.

Mr. STEIGER. That was based on talking with Mr. Mills in which they said that this was a part of what they wanted them to do was to return to their home communities.

Mr. KELLY. We have absolutely no rule that says that, Congressman Steiger.

Mr. STEIGER. And you do not have a requirement for women Job Corps graduates to return to their home communities?

Mr. KELLY. No, sir.

Mr. STEIGER. Perhaps you might wish to follow up and discuss this question with the McCoy Job Corps Center because that would be in conflict with what I learned at the time I made the visit.

Mr. KELLY. I most certainly will because somebody has a mistaken impression because, first of all, we can't require these youngsters, once they leave the Job Corps to do anything. They are free citizens. It is a voluntary program.

Mr. SHRIVER. My general counsel says it actually would be unconstitutional if we attempted to do something like that.

Mr. STEIGER. I would have a feeling it might be.

Mr. SHRIVER. We don't do it really, honest.

Mr. QUIE. Would the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEIGER. Yes, I yield.

Mr. QUIE. Did you ask for the Caine report only or for the reports that I had asked?

Mr. STEIGER. I only indicated that the half hour was up and I wondered whether the reports that you requested had arrived.

Mr. KELLY. We asked somebody in the back of the room to run downtown and get them. I thought a half hour, but apparently my timing was not as good as it should have been. Maybe traffic is heavy.

Mr. QUIE. I am not fussy about time. Tomorrow is plenty of time. I just didn't want anybody to gain the impression that this report handed to Mr. Steiger was the report that I had asked for.

Mr. SHRIVER. No, he asked for the Caine report, Professor Caine from Wisconsin.

Mr. STEIGER. From talking with some of the Corps girls at Charleston and Huntington, they informed me that they were told that they should report to the Job Corps Center by phone. Is this standard practice that you call the prospective enrollees to inform them of the Center to which they will be assigned?

Mr. KELLY. Oh, yes. In the case of girls and of men, too. In the case of men, most of the recruitment is done by the Employment Service. In the case of women the bulk of that up until recently was done by an organization called WICS, Women in Community Service. Once the girl has been screened and the place where she is going is identified, it would be perfectly in order to have the screener call her and say, "Come on down and pick up your ticket. You are going to Huntington." Or Charleston or Poland Springs.

Mr. STEIGER. Do you have any idea what the phone bill is?

Mr. KELLY. It's a local phone call since the screening is done locally. If the girl is from Albany, N.Y., the screening would have been done in Albany, N.Y.

Mr. SHRIVER. Actually, Congressman, it would be cheaper than hiring a secretary to type the letter and putting a nickel stamp on it. I don't have any A.T. & T. stock, but really it is cheaper. It costs a dime to call at the most. These are just local calls, calling somebody to tell them to report.

Mr. KELLY. Because the screening is done locally. We don't have somebody in Albany screening girls in Kankakee.

Chairman PERKINS. Mr. Scherle.

Mr. SCHERLE. Mr. Chairman, I would like to have the consent to have this editorial printed in the record, under the remark, that truth is truth no matter where it is printed or who wrote it.

Chairman PERKINS. Could you identify the article as to from what statement?

Mr. SCHERLE. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

It is the "Nonpareil" in Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Chairman PERKINS. Without objection it will be inserted in the record.

I see no other members here now. The members present have had a chance to interrogate the witnesses.

The committee will recess until 2 p.m.

(Whereupon, at 1 p.m., the committee recessed, to reconvene at 2 p.m., the same day.)

AFTER RECESS

(The committee reconvened at 2:35 p.m., Hon. Carl D. Perkins, chairman of the committee, presiding.)

Chairman PERKINS. The committee will come to order. A quorum is present. Mr. Kelly, before we proceed it has been mentioned that of the enrollees coming out of the Job Corps one out of four are not being able to obtain employment after receiving the training and that one out of 10 never get any assistance through the Job Corps in obtaining employment.

Do you care to comment on that statement?

FURTHER STATEMENT OF SARGENT SHRIVER, DIRECTOR; ACCOMPANIED BY BERTRAND H. HARDING, DEPUTY DIRECTOR; WILLIAM P. KELLY, DIRECTOR, JOB CORPS; DONALD M. BAKER, GENERAL COUNSEL; ROBERT A. LEVINE, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, RESEARCH, PLANS, PROGRAMS, AND EVALUATION; AND DAVID GOTTLIEB, ASSISTANT TO JOB CORPS DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY—Resumed

Mr. KELLY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Let me say this: That, going to the last question first, one of the extraordinary things I think that happens to a youngster in the Job Corps is that he gains the kind of self-confidence, and he gains the kind of wit that we have actually in excess of 30 percent of our youngsters on their own, and I think that speaks for the kind of training these youngsters get.

Dave Gottlieb has the total statistics I think on both those questions, Mr. Chairman.

Dr. GOTTLIEB. Six out of 10 enrollees who leave the program find placement through the U.S. Employment Service or one of their offices; three out of 10, as Mr. Kelly indicates are able to find employment or placement for themselves; and one out of 10 is placed through their Center.

In response to the question that the training does not appear to be related to the kind of placement they find, about 40 percent do take the first job in a field related to their training.

For those who do not there are two explanations. One is, as Mr. Kelly indicated in his testimony earlier, a major problem we face is that with the 16- and 17-year old it is difficult for him to find employment for the kind of training and kind of ability he has.

Secondly, we have found through surveys and interviews with many employers that one of the most important things to them is not the specific vocational skill the youngster possesses, but his work attitude: Is he reliable? Is he responsible? Can he read? Can he write? Can he communicate with others?

This is an important area, and, as was also pointed out earlier, the response from the employers has been extremely favorable.

Mr. KELLY. As a matter of fact, Mr. Chairman, I would like to submit, if I may, for the record some of the comments we have gotten from a whole host of employers that have employed Job Corps men and women. For instance, the Hiline Paper Co. in Renton, Wash. The president of that company said:

Wish we could get eight more as good as we got from VISTA.

That is our Job Corps Conservation Center in Randle, Wash

The manager of the Sunset Ridge Country Club in Winnetka, Ill. said:

I am extremely satisfied with Job Corps boys from the Job Corps. The whole government would have to fight me to get those boys out of here.

Those youngsters are working as groundkeepers and gardeners and landscapers. I have comments from the personnel manager of the Standard Oil Co. of Cleveland; Gestetner Corp., Yonkers; Cleveland State Hospital; Birsall Motors, Victorville, Calif.; a whole host of them; and if the committee would be interested in seeing what some of the employers think about these lads I would be delighted to present it.

(The information referred to follows:)

[For release May 28, 1967]

EMPLOYERS PLEASED WITH JOB CORPS YOUTH

"S. is doing fine as a keypunch operator. Send me 50 more."

This was the comment of one employer in a sampling of comment about a new group of employees being hired by American business—the young men and women who have had Job Corps training.

The enthusiastic comment by Harry Healey, personnel director, Blue Cross, in Boston, was echoed by other employers. For example:

Hiline Paper Co., Renton, Washington, Bruce Retinscke: "Wish we could get eight more as good as we got from Cispus (Job Corps Conservation Center, Randle, Washington.)"

Sunset Ridge Country Club, Winnetka, Illinois, Clarence Watson, manager: "I am extremely satisfied with boys from Job Corps, and the whole government would have to fight me to get these boys out of here."

Since the program began in January 1965, thousands of young men and women have obtained jobs as a result of the education and work-skill training of Job Corps. Many others were able to improve themselves so that they could pass the entrance examinations for the Armed Forces, which they couldn't do before. Still others received sufficient motivation from the Job Corps to return to school.

William P. Kelly, Director of Job Corps, said more than 50,000 young men and women have been placed in jobs, school or the Armed Forces since the inception of the program.

"We know that we cannot achieve success with every young man and woman who comes into the program," he said. "But it is heartening to know that about seven out of every ten are benefitting from Job Corps and have been started on the road to a worthwhile future.

"It is also gratifying to hear the reactions of businessmen about former Corpsmen and women who now are on their own in the world."

Some of the sample comments received from employers:

Standard Oil Co. of Ohio, Cleveland: "If Miss P. is in any way indicative of your training and the type of student Job Corps can produce, then you are to be commended. You are doing a very necessary and excellent job."

Skyline Sport Shop, Vancouver, Washington, D. W. Bennett, owner-manager: "He has done very well, and at present is receiving within 50¢ an hour of what top union mechanics are receiving in our area. He is always on the job on time and has never lost a day's work since he started, without first getting permission. B. started work in our shop on October 19, 1965. We are pleased to have him as a member of our crew."