

have to let this record stay. Now most of the screening operations, of course, are quite different than the previous screening operations, and I think that information that the Harris poll was seeking is now available.

Mr. DELLENBACK. Wasn't the technique that is used, though, also essentially an interview technique?

Dr. SMITH. No. First, I looked at the records.

Mr. DELLENBACK. But you also said that you interviewed.

Dr. SMITH. After I looked at the records I talked to the boys. But I didn't ask the question, "Did you have a job?" and after they said yes go right on to the next question, such as, "How much did your job pay?" and so on. This was the interview technique that was used. When they told me they had a job, I said "Where? Who did you work for?" And after a series of inquiries, like an adversary proceeding, I would look at them and say, "Now did you really have a job?" They responded, "Well, no, I guess not."

Mr. DELLENBACK. Well, what you are saying is that you really did discredit the polls across the line, because you feel the interviewers evidently failed to elicit accurate answers.

Dr. SMITH. I have said that to the extent that the polls depend on the interview technique of the boys just coming into the camp, they are a failure, in my judgment. To the extent that the polls used the interview technique with boys that had been in the camp for a period of time, and therefore, were most generally far better able to communicate with the pollster, then I think there is some creditability in the polls.

The other thing that I discredit is we—well, it is not discreditation as much as it is not following up. The point was made this morning that a colloquy, "So many people drop out. What happens to the dropouts? Where do they go? What did they do?" The commentary is, "Well, we found they had one job, but then they leave. They don't stay in that job very long." This may be true, they don't stay on the first job very long, but therefore, are they unemployed, or on another job? How far do you follow up the experience of these kids is one thing. Another thing, what is the reason they dropped out?

We assume automatically that they failed and just walked out of the camp and said, "We will have no more of it." This just isn't true.

Mr. DELLENBACK. Have you conducted any further surveys along this very line? I think this is excellent. This followup idea. Have you conducted surveys of your own?

Dr. SMITH. Not only—as I say, we simply haven't the funds to do it, but what we have done is we have made some eclectic observations. One example, as I pointed out, the Catoctin Camp, in Maryland. We had 25 boys leave with 2 weeks experience. What really happened was probably a failure of the screening operation at this point. It was determined that with some heavy remedial work, these boys could reenter the educational system. It was the educators at the camp that made this recommendation. Now, statistically, they show up as a dropout.

Mr. DELLENBACK. At this camp that you know particularly well, do you have any statistics we can use to supplement the Harris results as to what has happened to the young people, how many dropped out after the first 3 months, or attend the first 3 months?