

I think that we Members of the Congress are sometimes trespassing on the patience of those of you who are concerned enough to come and appear before us as witnesses, and I don't think you ought to feel rushed at this stage of the game. I am prepared to remain here and to listen, and be sure that there goes into the record what you feel should go in.

Mr. POMEROY. That is very kind of you, but I usually get to the point in a hurry.

Mr. DELLENBACK. Please lead off.

Mr. POMEROY. I am Kenneth B. Pomeroy, chief forester of the American Forestry Association.

It might be helpful to you to say just a word about the association. It is the oldest national forestry organization in the United States, organized in 1875. We have some 50,000 lay members. Our primary objective is conservation through wise use, and in this instance we are talking about human resources as well as other national forests.

In May of 1967, I had an opportunity to see Job Corps enrollees at work in the Pisgah National Forest of North Carolina. A few days later Mr. James B. Craig, the editor of our official publication, American Forests, visited the Arrowood and Schenck Job Corps Camps in the same vicinity.

Mr. Craig expressed his impressions in an editorial, "How Much Is A Boy Worth" I wish now to offer this editorial for inclusion in the record of this hearing.

Mr. DELLENBACK. Without objection, we will receive the editorial for inclusion in the record.

(The editorial referred to follows:)

[From American Forests, July 1967]

HOW MUCH IS A BOY WORTH?

When they report in these boys are at a major crossroads in their lives. Many of them are uneasy. A few are relieved of switchblades and other "equalizers." While the forest rangers seem friendly, and the forest inviting, a few speculate on whether this isn't just another kind of cop in another kind of jungle. Soon they are issued new outfits including fatigue of forest green. The rooms in the barracks to which they are assigned are not unlike school dormitories. Many are labeled with such signs as "The All Stars," "The Leaders" and "The Challengers." One labeled "The Playboys" boasts a second sign designating it as the "Dorm of the Week." A quick inspection inside reveals that it is neat and well-scrubbed with everything tucked out of sight, just like the Army. The pinups are first rate too.

This is a Job Corps Camp as run by the Office of Economic Opportunity and the U.S. Forest Service at the Arrowood Job Corps Conservation Camp at Franklin, North Carolina, hard by the Nantahala National Forest. It presently houses 112 boys. Another a few miles away in the Pisgah National Forest is the Schenck Job Corps Conservation Center with a complement of 204 boys. Both camps are in one of the most picturesque regions in the nation. All told, 8,000 Corpsmen are now being trained at 47 Forest Service centers in the United States. The Interior Department runs 39 more with an enrollment of 6,000. Purpose of the camps is to teach boys to function as useful citizens. Maximum training period is two years. While in the Corps they go to school a week and then work a week. They are paid \$30 a month and on separation receive \$50 for each month of service as a readjustment allowance.

When they arrive, these boys are unemployable and many are Army rejects. Others arrive underweight. Dental work costing as much as \$500 per boy is not uncommon for many of these boys have never been to a dentist in their lives. Other medical repairs are often required and former Marine and Army medics in camp sick bays, and contract physicians and dentists in nearby towns, are