

months, another third in the next 3 months, and only a third go over 6 months, and the evidence is that if you stay less than 6 months you are worse off than you were before in terms of the number who have jobs or are in school—when only 50 percent of those who do stay more than 6 months have jobs, all these things make us wonder if there are not ways that we can improve this operation.

I say that with great sincerity and with respect for your sincerity, that there are a great many needs here that must be met. I have been advocating this kind of approach since 1961. That does not mean I think that the Job Corps, as it is presently constituted, is the best answer that we can find. We are concerned about the costs. There is some indication by a new accounting system that we might cut costs down to \$6,500 or \$6,900 per year per enrollee. The latest studies, however, which went into this and looked into the accounting found that it now costs between \$12,000 and \$13,000 in most urban camps per enrollee per year. This compares to the community training centers which run anywhere from a third to half of that cost. This means you can take in two or three more enrollees than the Job Corps can take for the same cost.

We are in agreement on private corporations. I do not agree with your generalization that where private corporations have been involved they have done a good job. There are some examples where they have difficulty with the private corporation. Nevertheless, they have done a better job than the others. We are all in favor of letting these people know that we care and are trying to help them.

Let me ask you a couple of questions along these lines. I am not going to load the questions and ask you to give a final conclusion without having heard all the testimony as to who should administer the Job Corps or whether you are for keeping Job Corps stagnant and in a status quo, or want to improve it at this point. Basically let me ask you, what is your view of the transporting of youngsters, particularly from Appalachia where you have your greatest experience, to Job Corps camps some distance away?

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. I think it can make a very good difference for this reason. I know of a lot of men who are good workers who have grown up in hollows of West Virginia. They have had educational disadvantages. Maybe they don't have sufficient qualifications to get good jobs, but in any case they go to Cleveland or they go to Cincinnati, because to West Virginia this is a job Mecca. They get a job which pays \$2.85 an hour. It is a good job. All of a sudden, three months later, there they are back in West Virginia for the only reason that they were homesick.

Now this is a very poor reason to give up a job that pays that well. It is an even poorer reason for going back to a welfare roll. The point is, that it is a peculiar nature, I am convinced, of people from the rural areas of Appalachia that since life is so tentative, so insecure for them, that the one thing they have absolutely and can always come back to is the hills. There is a degree of contact or loyalty between a West Virginian, I say, and the hills of West Virginia, which to me is completely extraordinary and remarkable. It means that wherever there is the alternative, and let us say the boy comes from West Virginia and he goes to a Job Corps just 20 or 30 miles away, just across the border, he may very well at the first sign of discouragement come back.

I have several boys in my own community who started out in the