

Job Corps who came back. They were near. The reason was not that they were unhappy, but in one case the boy got into a fistfight. He suddenly felt his own total social disorientation. He didn't know the urban ways. He didn't know the sophistication that you need. He felt an insecurity and the instinct, which is so deep, is to come back, come back to the hills. Therefore, I think there is something to be said—I am not sure it is the total picture, but there is something to be said for taking a youngster from that specific area and sending him rather far away. It is a lot more expensive. If he runs away, it will be a lot bigger problem because he may not get back. But I think there can be a case made for it.

Mr. GOODELL. My biggest concern is not expense. But the evidence we have is that 85 percent of the Job Corps youngsters go back to their original area when they finish. The evidence also is that among the highest dropouts in the Job Corps enrollees today are the Appalachian white youngster.

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Yes, sir.

Mr. GOODELL. It would appear that somehow we are failing with them in this respect to a large degree now, to a larger degree than we are with some of the others. It is also a matter of great concern to many of us that when you send youngsters out of the community to which they are going to return—when you send them a large distance away—the evidence is that the problem of carrying through the continuum, after graduation to placement is infinitely greater.

They graduate from a Job Corps camp in Montana to go back to Appalachia. Now who is going to help them? The way we originally did it, was totally inadequate. They were in effect dropped. They were told to go to the local employment office. We didn't have the capability of giving them the specialized help they needed. Many of them were frustrated and discouraged. The centers notified the regional OEO that these youngsters were going back to Appalachia, to please help them. Now they are notifying and trying to get some private volunteer groups to help place them. Now they are notifying Community Action boards to try to help them in one way or another.

But there is this tremendous gap between termination or graduation, and placement which has doubtless accounted for a great deal of the failure which has been occurring in terms of getting these youngsters jobs. It is quite conceivable that they would have to go further away than 20 or 30 miles. Perhaps there could be a happy compromise, if they went far enough away that the home community would not be readily accessible and yet would be close enough so there could be some tie-in and placement when they get out.

You interested me very much when you talked about the dynamics of involving people, particularly people who are isolated. If I understood you correctly, you were talking about the dynamics of group meetings at which there were some assertive people who took over and those from whom you really should hear and wanted to hear from would sit back quietly and not come forward; is that correct?

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. That is correct.

Mr. GOODELL. You said that rather than be popular at times it was incumbent on you to alienate the assertive in order to discourage them from coming to the meeting and dominating it, and to get the others to come to the meeting and come out of their shell and speak up.

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Yes.