

that in some areas of Appalachia, at least this has been the net effect.

There are other reasons for that. We have a general trend of migration from the rural areas to urban areas and obviously those factors apply to the Appalachia area as well as to other areas of the country.

I am interested in your comment about the so-called separation of individuals who have different problems. You pointed out that in rural Appalachia a youngster 17 or 18 years old—I think you used the example of girls—should not be mixed too quickly with those who have different backgrounds and more advanced backgrounds, is that right?

MR. ROCKEFELLER. It depends on how you define backgrounds. What I am saying is in a particular case of rural disadvantaged in the area where I am, which is the only qualified contribution I can make, if you take a rural disadvantaged, advanced teenage boy or girl and in the expectation of having social sophistication and abilities rub off on them through contact with girls who have already acquired that sophistication and orientation, I do not think that the effect on the disadvantaged girl will be what we again want.

I think rather it will be to drive her further in a corner through a sense of—a constantly reinforced sense of her own inadequacy.

It is a very special problem I think to have rural disadvantaged children. They are constantly awaiting for their sense of inadequacy again to be fulfilled. Anything which hints in that direction drives them further back. I think in principle any time you can mix different orientations that is much better if the result will be good.

MR. GOODELL. What you are arguing for, in effect, is certainly a modified track system in the Job Corps. The evidence thus far would confirm your comment that we are having particular difficulty in keeping the female Appalachian Job Corps enrollees in the Job Corps.

This is apparently aggravated by the fact that in a Job Corps camp, you tend to get establishment of what the sociologists call the subculture. This in itself alienates the rural Job Corps enrollee.

This is why many of us feel that at the earliest opportunity we must move away from centers and camps that are collections of only those people classified by society as "rejects." There should be a community approach to this, using community facilities, enlisting all community agencies—business, labor, charitable—in this effort, and there should be facilities that combine technical institutes for fairly high skills and training, with specialized training for the Job Corps type of youngster.

I say this only to try to clear the picture a bit on what may have been conveyed to you by our chairman with his description of the alternatives that are available. This is the direction that many of us on this committee want to take and we are not satisfied to stand still with the Job Corps concept as it is at the moment.

If you have any further comment on anything I have said, or expansion on what you have said earlier, I will be glad to have you do it now.

MR. ROCKEFELLER. No, sir.

MR. GOODELL. Thank you.

MRS. GREEN. Congressman Meeds.

MR. MEEDS. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

First of all let me express my gratitude and I am sure the gratitude of all members of the committee for your appearance here and communicate to you my agreement and good feeling that a person of your