

carry them through higher levels of education? How many unemployed parents have been trained for jobs that have taken them and their children off the welfare rolls?

Data on all of these and many more questions are sadly lacking. And, what is available suggests that many of the neediest poor have been bypassed by the war on poverty.

Because data were unavailable from OEO, a sample of Job Corps graduates and their employers was made part of the chamber study of Youth and the War on Poverty. Detailed results of the survey are to be found in the body of that report. In summary, the findings were these:

Although 71 percent of formerly unemployed or underemployed youths have attained employment, entered the military service, or returned to school since leaving the Job Corps, only 28 percent of the graduates are working at jobs for which they were trained.

Seventy-four percent of the enrollees are no longer employed in the job in which the Job Corps indicated they were placed.

Employers rated the majority of graduates as "poor" or "satisfactory" in training, skill level, and work habits.

The Job Corps has been doing very little to aid the graduates in placement.

Although the sampling in the national chamber's survey of the Job Corps was in no way designed or intended to be scientific, the survey results were remarkably similar to the findings of the Lou Harris poll.

The evidence suggests that the Job Corps is failing in its major purpose to lead young people to jobs for which the Job Corps has trained them. This poor implementation unfortunately distorts the concept, raising hopes only to dash them.

The concept of the Job Corps is legitimate and laudable. Despite the fact that graduates have not achieved their employment goals, it is interesting to note that generally the Job Corps graduates surveyed said the Job Corps was the best experience of their lives.

The chamber believes that a redirection of program administration, reinforced by expanded industry participation, can provide the type of training implicit in the Job Corps concept.

The Neighborhood Youth Corps and Headstart are likewise valid in concept and, despite the absence of a significant body of data, there have been some recent studies indicating instances of individual program success.

I could summarize the findings of our study as they pertain to the Neighborhood Youth Corps and the Headstart program. To save time, however, I will let the study, which you now have, speak for itself. Let me, instead, quickly run through the study's recommendations that have been since approved by the national chamber's board of directors. [Reads:]

1. Public schools should be encouraged to improve their ability to teach successfully the culturally deprived. The improvement of elementary and secondary school curricula and teaching for culturally deprived children could obviate the need for the Job Corps and other expensive remedial programs now conducted outside the public school system.

A number of studies of secondary education have pointed out that the school dropout is often the school "force out." Secondary school