

You made a study at the chamber and I think its objectivity is beyond question since among other things the results that you came up with were somewhat more favorable to the Job Corps than the evidence which we have from the Harris Polls and professional polls.

I believe you mentioned 76 percent had jobs. I think the Harris Poll showed 62 percent had jobs and another percentage were in school. This comes pretty close to your total if you add those in school.

Then your study indicated some 58 percent had jobs before they went into the Job Corps. Of course, I am troubled with the fact that in evaluating it we have to rely almost entirely on polls. I think polls are a proper scientific weapon to be used in evaluation, among others, but when the only way we can find out what has happened to the Job Corps graduates is to have a poll done it is a pretty strong indictment of the follow-through procedures.

Mr. BURKHART. If that was a business project, you certainly would want to know what your product was and what happened to it. As a matter of fact, I think the results both of our study and the Harris Poll may be tremendously off base. I think that is probably the most favorable possible interpretation because the people have been able to find—and more aptly the people that are on the job and the more responsible part of the graduates who do respond to inquiry. In other words, I think it would be a fair guess that the segment that we did identify was the cream of the crop, relatively, and that if we really had a true example, a cross section—in other words, I think the Harris Poll on this is not at all comparable to the Harris Poll on a political question where they are able to get a perfectly good cross section of the voting public.

Here, they have to track these people down, and I am sure the ones that are employed are the ones that are easiest to track down. So, I suspect these figures are rather optimistic.

Mr. GOODELL. I agree with that comment.

I might also ask you to comment a little further with reference to the difference of approach between a businessman and an educator in training individuals.

I am very much for more involvement of business in this whole activity. I think there are other ways we can give inducements to business to move more aggressively in this area, and I am very pleased to hear your comments along that line.

Mr. BURKHART. I think this is a very key point and we have not scratched the surface on it.

The responsibility lies both at the governmental or educational end and at the business end. I think that the fact that business has not been consulted more is not entirely other people's fault. To some extent, we have not until relatively recently been concerned enough to maybe be quite active in saying that our services are available.

Mr. GOODELL. I want to compliment the chamber on the directive. I think they have done an effective job.

Mr. BURKHART. Again if I could use an illustration from home, the State chamber spent 2 or 3 years of very active work on this problem of vocational training. I think every time we look at it you realize that unless we get business involved rather closely, we end up training people for jobs that are not available, and this is a very sensitive area. They need changes from time to time, from community to community.