

that and it came primarily from information that was gleaned from that.

Mr. QUIE. What do you do in the way of followthrough as soon as you find out a person has left the center?

Mr. DAWSON. Help is put into the regulation machinery of job placement.

Mr. QUIE. Does that mean he has to come see you before he is assisted?

Mr. DAWSON. No; not generally speaking. We follow up on it immediately after he gets out of Job Corps. Very often, in metropolitan areas particularly, you don't have to follow up on them. They are there pretty fast, particularly in the youth opportunity centers. I have found this has been one of the very remarkable devices that have been used in urban centers and certainly they have been in Kentucky and in Louisville and northern Kentucky.

Mr. QUIE. What happened to the 31 that you could not locate. Didn't they come home?

Mr. DAWSON. This category is generally the group that did not answer mail, you could not locate a relative who could tell you where they were or what happened to them. This, incidentally, may not totally reflect everything that is known in that the 91 here have not been screened through one other device that we have to screen them, and that is a world of these boys originally came out of public assistance homes and the 91 names in this instance have not been run back through the social worker group to determine whether they would know where these people would be located.

Mr. QUIE. Also, I was wondering about the 91. Does the "unknown" mean you do not know the reason why they did not take a job?

Mr. DAWSON. The 91 basically is just totally unknown. We could not locate them in any way, shape, or form.

Mr. QUIE. Are they different from the 31?

Mr. DAWSON. The 31 moved or could not be located. This means they moved out of the State and you get caught in a crossfire of information between, for instance, if they moved to Ohio they may have very well found jobs but we have not been able to get the information from the Ohio Employment Service or from the Indiana Employment Service.

Mr. QUIE. What do you think of the placement of these young people from the Job Corps? Either only 50 percent are working or are in military and, obviously, some of those who did not respond might be in the same condition. Should not anyone who has finished training or has had some training in the Job Corps be able to find some kind of a job?

Mr. DAWSON. No, sir; not all the time. They go in with a lot against them. To expect the Job Corps to cure all of the problems that are involved with these is more than you could really expect. I say that from the experience we have had with title V programs in that the placement rate there is good but it is not as spectacular as the MDTA program, where you start with a boy or man who has considerably more behind him.

Jobs Corps participants come from very disadvantaged homes in Kentucky. They have a number of problems to overcome. Sometimes they find that the desire just to go back home after the experience of having been in a Job Corps is more demanding than to go where the