

they did not find school particularly stimulating or worthwhile. The fact is that school failed in stimulating them.

If they say economic pressures are more important than school, they are more likely not to have finished school and to have left because economic needs were considered more pressing than the need to finish school.

No. 9. Not failing in school, schoolwork is not too difficult to handle. This is on the success side.

On the negative side, failing in school, found subjects in school difficult, reading often even a problem.

No. 10. Out of work but want job training. Being out of work and untrained is recognized as a serious problem. The failure pattern can take or leave work in job training. Unemployment and lack of job skills are not felt to be harsh handicaps to future growth.

No. 11. Can live with different race—racial prejudice is a muted factor in this group's background and will not deter them from success in the Job Corps.

You take those elements, and we translate these into more general psychological factors which help to explain the success or failure of the corpsmen, and we get these generalizations which are psychological, but I believe are critical.

1. Desire for independence. To be one's own. One dominant mark of the successful corpsman is his willingness and eagerness to be on his own, to try to make it by himself away from the stultifying home environment.

2. Unspoiled provincial. The success approaches the Job Corps with a sense of freshness. For him, it is a new experience and his past, however, depressing, has not made him indifferent or blase toward the opportunity it offers.

3. Respect for organized society—society has not been good to him but he has not lost touch with its values, nor fought its established institutions. Work and career development are goals he feels are worth striving for.

4. Recognition of low plight. The successful corpsman is likely to be well aware of his real situation but feel that it is not necessarily permanent and that there is a different and better life.

5. Desire for upward adjustment and change. The combination of the above factors leads to a strong desire for upward adjustment.

This youth means to exploit to the fullest any opportunity to improve his situation and will take full advantage of the Job Corps.

Now we turn to the failure pattern.

1. Crutch of dependence—protected by dependence. The relative security of home, the protection it affords keeps these individuals from becoming independent and able to accept the new and more hopeful opportunities which the Job Corps offers.

2. The cool facade—having "been around" and having turned bitter from past disappointments, there develops an indifferent, blase attitude toward the world, a cool facade that hides his discouragement and insecurity.

3. Rejection of organized society. The sense of failure has turned him against society. He is likely to have left school and rejects, through indifference, the goals society would have him support.

4. Taking low plight for granted. The failure knows but one way of life, that of poverty and hopelessness. He does not see that he may