

Mr. QUIE. You have 11 points on comparison of the person and 5 points on psychological success and failure.

By reading that, I come to the conclusion that if a young person is well adjusted before he goes into the Job Corps, he has a good chance of being a success. If he is poorly adjusted, there is less likelihood for success.

Doesn't that say that if these young people are successful before they enter, they will be successful when they come out, and if they are a failure before, they will be so when they come out?

Mr. HARRIS. Congressman, I am not sure I agree. Almost by definition, very few of those in the Job Corps are successes before they come into the Job Corps. The curious thing, I think, is that by circumstances in many cases, and probably almost all beyond their control—let's face it, they are the bitter end, bottom run of society.

The interesting thing is that despite this experience some are—some can have that kernel or light of hope within them. This seems to me to have been very important.

I wouldn't certainly ever say that the ones who succeed were successes before they come there.

I think the fact of the matter is that there are things in them which the Job Corps can bring out.

Just take item No. 2, unspoiled provincial. This is quite surprising to me; particularly I was struck that young Negroes out of the ghettos from the large cities, you get them in the conservation centers, and it is like a whole new world opening up. They literally are like young hicks from the city, if you want to put it that way. It is a curious thing. They react terribly well to this. This is a whole new world, and exciting kind of thing. It gives them a view of life that they never had before.

Now I wouldn't say that is success or failure in terms of before they got there. This is a state of mind.

Chairman PERKINS. Mr. Thompson?

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Harris, I, too, as I would suspect most members of the committee, have had an opportunity to review the four studies which were given to us.

Your report of trainees that left the Job Corps centers in August of 1966, only 23 percent say that they used their training in their work. Do you consider this a failure and, if so, what lies behind that failure?

Mr. HARRIS. Well, Congressman, let me say that I have seen this in the press, and I gathered from the hearings here that a great deal has been made of the fact that somewhere around one in four of these corpsmen say they are using the job skills that they have learned in the centers.

Let me say that actually we found about 23 percent who said that they are using the training they received on their present job. This runs considerably higher, up to 35 percent, I believe, among the people who are graduates, and 42 percent among those who stayed over 6 months.

That is an appreciable difference.

The real question, it seems to me, and in making a judgment about this, I might suggest the committee has to decide what is par for the course, is what is the level which is fair to say any program should give people.