

Mr. HARRIS. You are taking pages 9 and 21?

Mr. GOODELL. Nine and 16.

Mr. HARRIS. You think—

Mr. GOODELL. I am using figures of those just before joining the Job Corps.

Mr. HARRIS. Yes; I was looking at page 21, which is current status, which would be a more direct comparison. Page 21, if I might suggest, Congressman, would be a better basis of comparison.

Where were they before they joined the Job Corps and where are they today, or at the time of this study, and there the comparable figures for graduates was 47 percent working before as against 65 percent now.

Mr. PUCINSKI. What page are you on now?

Mr. HARRIS. Page 20 of the fourth report.

So this is over a 33-percent increase in employment.

Mr. GOODELL. And the 10 percent in school dropped to 8 percent in school?

Mr. HARRIS. The number in school dropped from 10 percent to 8 percent. The unemployed dropped from 42 to 27. That is a drop of about 40 percent in unemployment.

Mr. GOODELL. I thank the Chairman.

I would like to come back to this.

Chairman PERKINS. Mr. Holland, any questions?

Mr. HOLLAND. No questions.

Chairman PERKINS. Mr. Pucinski?

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Harris, Mayor Cavanagh of Detroit said yesterday that, of our 5,200 young people in Detroit who were involved in various activities such as Neighborhood Youth Corps, only three of them had been arrested during all of the 6 or 7 or 8 days of riots and turmoil in that city.

What would it take, in your judgment, to make a study along those lines in all of the cities in which we have had disorders, to ascertain what percentage of the people involved in poverty programs were also engaged in this rioting?

Mayor Cavanagh said that the number of participants would have been higher if it hadn't been for the antipoverty activities they were involved in, and he, of course, found great satisfaction in the fact that, out of 5,200, only three were arrested.

As a professional in making surveys and studies of this type, how big a job would this be? Do you know?

Mr. HARRIS. Well, part of the problem is that it would seem that there have been a rather large number of communities, and the number seems to grow every day.

I would say that it is possible, through the sample technique, to go into these areas. We have an initial study in the field now that is being done for my newspaper column, on riot areas, to see what some of the impact has been. We did not ask any questions about those involved in the poverty program, but you certainly could find this out.

Again, just as the unemployed are the easiest to reach, so are the low-income people the most free to speak. They are the easiest to interview in the sense that they will talk very frankly about all sorts of things, unwed mothers and people involved in stealing, all sorts of things. They are very open about it.

So I think you could find this out.