

employment, more steady employment, a more stable life in measurable terms, that that should not be taken as a measure of success?

Mr. GOODELL. No, I think the factors you have outlined here are parts of the success pattern but if you want to substitute a simplistic notion, involvement of riots, as a standard of whether you have a success pattern or failure, I would resist this.

Mr. HARRIS. I was about to say it seems to me a desirable objective to try to persuade as many young people in this country as possible not to riot because rioting, in my judgment—and I know there are others who disagree—is wholly destructive.

Therefore, if you can prevent young people from participating in a destructive activity, then we have no quarrel with that.

Mr. GOODELL. Outside of the most militant I don't think anyone would disagree that it is desirable to dissuade young people from participating in riots.

Mr. HARRIS. The point is if you can take some of these young people who fit the pattern, it would not only be salutary to get them off the streets but it would save us a whale of a lot of money in terms of potential destruction.

Mr. GOODELL. What about the success pattern and failure pattern of enrollees at the time they came into the Job Corps, so we can by the same objective standards compare the success pattern and the failure pattern after their Job Corps experience, however long.

You have the figures, if I understand you correctly—

Mr. HARRIS. Congressman, you would have to design your study somewhat differently. In order to measure success or failure or change, which is what we are really talking about, change of any kind, you have to change from something to something else as the result of experience.

It would be rather expensive to do. You would have to take a sizable sample. I suppose you could take it from high school records—but suppose you took high school records, and looked at those who had a pattern of behavior, success or failure, call it what you will, and then you measure what they did in the job market following their schooling prior to the time they came to the Job Corps, I suppose then you could get a similar measure.

That would have to be the design of it. You can't do it retrospectively. If you just ask people to tell you about their whole past and give you an evaluation, the further back you go in the past, the more colored their memory is.

We always remember the good things about ourselves and unfortunately tend to remember the evil about others.

Mr. GOODELL. As I study your survey, the closest I come to are the figures with reference to pre-Job Corps data contrasted with post-Job Corps jobs and school.

Those are two arbitrary measures, but meaningful measures, I think all of us would agree, and you have those two for us to look at.

I think we also can agree that it gives you a biased look if you cite only one of the statistics without the other.

Mr. HARRIS. I don't follow you.

Mr. GOODELL. It is not just a fair statement to say that 65 percent of the Job Corps terminations or graduates get jobs without pointing