

I would say their desire to break out of the miseries they have been raised in is a measure of their ability and capability to make something of themselves.

Mr. AYRES. Have you, through your surveys in depth, come up with any figures which show there is a higher or lower percentage of drop-outs among Negro enrollees than white enrollees or have you broken it down?

Mr. HARRIS. As my memory serves me, we have a relatively higher dropout rate among the whites. One of the interesting situations is that we do have a slight indication that Negro graduates do better than white graduates, which certainly is interesting because this would tend to disprove the claim of some people that Negroes have been so emasculated and beaten down over the years that even if given an opportunity they wouldn't do anything.

This tends to show that if you give them the opportunity they will run with it. This I think is very, very encouraging. It belies quite frankly some of the statements made by some Negro leaders, so-called leaders, that when you have beaten them down this much you can't get them to come into the mainstream of society.

This shows very definitely that you can indeed. I think this is a tremendous lesson.

Mr. GOODELL. If the gentleman will yield, I think there is an interesting aspect in terms of discrimination or lack of discrimination as a factor in their success. I don't say that discrimination is not a factor but if the Negro graduate does somewhat better, it would indicate they are overcoming a substantial effect of the discrimination.

Would you agree with that?

Mr. HARRIS. I don't know if it is relevant to this committee, but there has been a study of the degree to which Negroes who serve in the Armed Forces do much better after termination. That is another type of exposure we could get a measure on.

Mr. GOODELL. Just to complete what Mr. Harris brought out here. It seemed to me the urban enrollee dropped out less often than the rurals.

Mr. HARRIS. The urban center enrollee, I believe.

Mr. GOODELL. It was a higher percentage.

Mr. HARRIS. You may be right. Do you mean those from the urban areas?

Mr. GOODELL. From rural areas there was a higher percentage of drop outs.

Mr. HARRIS. Part of the problem, I think, is getting a handle on what specific training the rural Job Corpsmen can learn that they feel has applicability when they go back to their areas.

This is a very difficult problem. I have surveyed by foot through eastern Kentucky many times and also West Virginia, and these are areas where you have this problem of what do I do when I get back home.

Mr. GOODELL. You did not compare in your studies anywhere the rural Job Corps centers and urban Job Corps center enrollees.

Mr. HARRIS. We did.

Mr. GOODELL. If you had breakdowns it would be helpful.

Mr. HARRIS. Let me say that we have all of this on cards, we have them in computers, and you can get a variety of breakdowns within the limits of our capability.