

There are no secrets as far as we are concerned in any of this. It is all on cards and you can break it down in any way you choose.

Mr. GOODELL. Thank you very much for your testimony.

Chairman PERKINS. I have a few questions to direct to you as a sociologist. You have made mention of the fact that a higher percentage of these youngsters go back home after they get through the course of study in the Job Corps.

Do you feel that they lose any of the experience that they have gained by going back home and in many instances have not been able to obtain?

Mr. HARRIS. To go away from home and then come back home and find that things have not changed at all is probably as disheartening and disillusioning an experience as anyone can have.

I think all of us without exception want in our hearts to go home and be treated better than we were when we left home. Somehow we would like people to recognize that we are improved people for our experience away from home.

In many ways going home is the most difficult of all the experiences. I think part of the problem is falling into the old ways when one goes back home—you do find that the mother, father, brothers, sisters, neighbors, treat you the same as before.

I certainly could not make much of a case for separating people from their families. I don't think it is desirable. On the other hand getting that modicum of independence built into them so that they can spring loose, set up their own establishment, apartment, room, or whatever it is, and go home on the weekends would be a very desirable thing, but by the same token people just don't like to become expatriots.

They don't like just to go away from home and never come back, either.

Our homes are part of all of us and we cannot deny it. It is some balance in there that is the critical element. I don't know if that answers your question.

Chairman PERKINS. I would like to have your views. I take it that you have mentioned the success and failures here in the Job Corps if you know of any other institutions where we have some situations like you describe in your failure pattern—and we could add on to that the lack of basic education, adding to it those who have emotional problems and can't get along with people, and so on—if you know of any other training institutions that perform the service to this type of youngster like the Job Corps is now doing—do you see what I mean?

Mr. HARRIS. One thing that does come to mind, Mr. Chairman, and I am certainly not an expert on this—I think in New York they have special schools for backward children, not retarded in the sense that they are mentally retarded but that they come from handicapped homes or deprived homes, call it what you will. I think they have done some very significant studies which show those things which should be done to them in their education that sort of puts some meat on the bones and those things which should not.

I think this is the sort of thing which would be very helpful to the Job Corps. Of course, those studies are probably dealing with younger students for the most part. I think all we can get here in the way of