I would like to have your comment, if I could, on these several charges that have been made with respect to the Job Corps program.

Mr. Kelly. Congressman O'Hara, let me take those one at a time. First of all, we don't think that your youngsters are isolated in the Job Corps. We think the youngster that lives in Harlem and has never gotten to 42d Street, for instance is isolated.

We have brought our youngsters into contact with a community that they have never been involved with before. We have brought them in contact with the police in a different relationship than they have

ever had before.

We have brought them into contact with educators in a different re-

lationship than they ever had before.

One of the things that was very interesting to me last week, I was listening to a recording that was made by a group of girls at the Charleston, W. Va. Job Corps center, and the one word that kept recurring in their conversation was "care."

One young lady said, "When I was in high school my teacher didn't

care. The people here care."

One said, "My father and mother never care, but people here care, my counselor cares about what is happening to me."

So we would deny that the Job Corps has isolated anybody. We have

opened up a new vista for these youngsters.

Secondly, we have been involved with professional educators. We have had a contract with NEA in which the systems have had teachers at the centers. The AEA tells us they have learned a great deal with the disadvantaged, and they are going to work in the schools that are predominantly going to work trying to educate the disadvantaged.

There is an accrual of benefit because of this opportunity. We have had intern programs to train student teachers. We have a pilot training program in State College, Pa., and we have had other programs

that are of that nature.

As a matter of fact, we have a women's center that is located right

on the campus of the Michigan University.

These young girls live right in dormitories, so they haven't been isolated. What a magnificent opportunity to be involved in a university having come from a ghetto. That is not isolation, that is a new vista, a new opening, and a new opportunity, and that is what the Job Corps is all about.

Dave Gottlieber, here on my left, is a real professional, Ph. D., and he is an eminent sociologist having written books on adolescence.

I would like him to say a few words on that.

Mr. GOTTLIEBER. The truth of the matter is that for the first time in their lives these youngsters are getting exposure to a lot of people.

They are having an opportunity to get out of the ghetto.

I think our relationships with the educational communities have been extraordinary. In addition to the relationships we now have with the educational communities, we have Job Corpsmen learning something about teaching, and they are working in Clearfield, N.Y., as teacher aids, and a variety of other relationships that I think are extremely positive.

Mr. Kelly. You had some figures on Job Corps teachers. I think it is interesting to then note, Congressman, that we have 2,621 people