

Mr. BRADEMAS. Could we now hear from Robert Riley, the dean of the Vocational Technical College of Indianapolis?

Will you come forward, please? I may say that Mr. Riley was in charge of adult and vocational education in South Bend for a number of years and I had the good fortune of working with him in the period following the shutdown in 1963 of the Studebaker plant when we had about 8,000 people out of work in South Bend.

The fact we were able to provide some rapidly effective manpower training programs is due in large measure to Mr. Riley's very able leadership.

We are glad to have you here. Perhaps you will tell us your new position and tell us any comments.

**STATEMENT OF ROBERT RILEY, DEAN OF THE VOCATIONAL
TECHNICAL COLLEGE, INDIANAPOLIS**

Mr. RILEY. Thank you for the comments. It is nice to see you, Congressman.

I have no copies. I was not informed of this until a late date.

I would like to impress upon this committee that, in our opinion, there is a new educational spectrum arriving in the United States that is post-high-school, adult education. I hope this committee realizes that out of every 100 students entering high school, 30 drop out during their high school career.

That leaves 70 at graduation and if you use the percentage going on to baccalaureate degree, 53.6 percent flunk out of the baccalaureate degrees in the first year.

So you end up basically, in the United States, with 14 to 15 students who enter college receiving a baccalaureate degree. The training and retraining of adults is of tremendous importance. It is estimated adults will have to retrain three to four times during their lifetime to maintain occupational competence during this age.

Now, of the 95 percent of those entering the ninth grade we must provide the higher type of education strictly oriented to occupational training. I would like now to speak specifically to the Federal legislation concerning the Vocational Act of 1963.

I have several points. First, I would like to say that the Federal officials within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare are most helpful and we see no Federal control at all from this level. In regard to the cooperative education phase of the 1963 act, this is the phase that provides funds to pay salaries of youngsters who may be working in nonprofit organizations, we see this as a duplication of effort with the OEO Neighborhood Youth Corps.

I know in Indiana we have had to return all funds allocated for that under the 1963 act because the Neighborhood Youth Corps picked up all the April earnings that were needed in the various governmental and not-for-profit agencies.

I believe that more emphasis in the vocational legislation should be for the construction of facilities. It is our understanding that Federal funds are to stimulate the States to provide the type of education that I have spoken about.

I feel that the construction of facilities is the long-term stimulation to keep things operating. It has been noted throughout the United