

have there a slight increase. The reason why we have had it is that not only have we brought onstream about eight women's centers in the last 4 or 5 months but we have also expanded existing centers in order to meet the requirements of the 23-percent amendment.

Our fiscal year 1968 plan, which we believe we can meet, calls for \$7,200 per enrollee man-year in women's centers.

Conservation centers direct operating cost from inception to December 1965, \$6,150; January to June 1966, \$6,550; July 1966 to May 1967, \$6,112; and the fiscal year 1968 operating plan calls for \$5,900.

Mr. Chairman, that is what we believe to be the highlight of our presentation. We would be delighted to answer any questions that you or other members of the committee would like to ask. Thank you.

Chairman PERKINS. I would think that the members of the committee at this time may want to interrogate you before we go ahead with the Neighborhood Youth Corps. So that, I have a few questions myself. We will operate strictly on the 5-minute rule.

I personally have always had a great admiration for the Job Corps dating back to the predecessor in a sense, dating back to the old Civilian Conservation Corps. I recall back in 1933 when times were really hard that I drove six youngsters from right around my home, drove 125 miles to Middleburg, Ky., so that they could enroll at that time in the Civilian Conservation Corps and they had to go far away from home in California, but the training was so valuable.

Then a little later, the civilian conservation work was brought closer to home. All that good work stands out today as you drive into eastern Kentucky. Then within 30 miles of my home in the Buckhorn section the forest that was planted by those youngsters at that time could be utilized today on land that was completely wasted at that time.

That is not the point here today as I see it. We have a program that has adequate room and we need to make a massive effort to do something about the disadvantaged youngster, and in conducting the hearings back in 1963 on the vocational educational bill and the Job Corps and prior to that time, back in 1961 and 1962, personally I never could see any overlapping between the Job Corps and the vocational education because of the tremendous amount of work to be done if we are going to do something about getting these youngsters off the street that are really disadvantaged and not turn our backs on these youngsters which I don't feel the Congress can afford to do.

It developed during those hearings in my way of thinking that in vocational education there was lack from the standpoint of, we may say, know-how, to reach this really disadvantaged youngster. I think that that stands out today. I think that that is the problem that we have to cope with, that vocational educators have to come up with better programs to reach the real hard core.

I am very much impressed with the statement that you have made about the curriculum that you have developed that has worked so satisfactorily. Do you see where this program could be replaced at this time by residential school centers, or if that was done, would there not be a tremendous gap where the real hard-core youngster with very little education entered a vocational school; would he not be completely overlooked?