

would be immediate. This would not mean that your Job Corps camp or center would be disbanded or closed. It would not mean that there would be any immediate requirement for State matching or funding.

The residential skill center program, like the Job Corps, would be funded 100 percent by the Federal Government. The impact of the transfer would simply be that the vocational education people here in Washington would take charge of this program. There would be some requirements for them to begin a phasing over or transition for the next 2 years under the vocational education system. They could continue to run existing camps or centers if they so desired. They would have the option of opening new camps or centers, consolidating or changing their location where it is felt the location or other aspects of existing Job Corps camps or centers are not workable.

They would be given a requirement that over the 2-year period they strive, wherever possible, to consolidate the training for Job Corps type enrollees with community training centers, and with existing area vocational schools.

This means that you would not have a camp or a Corps or a center exclusively for those who were poor, for those who had been rejected and needed special help. They would be combined with a variety of other trainees in vocational schools. I think it is important to recognize that we are not proposing that we suddenly disband the Job Corps, close up all the camps, and lose the value of the \$150 million or \$200 million capital construction that has gone into them.

We are proposing that we begin immediately a phasing over so these programs are coordinated with vocational education, so the programs for the poor, the Job Corps enrollees, are integrated, if you will, combined with other types of training facilities.

Now, I would like to ask one question in this connection of Dr. Gottlieb. Do you, as an educator, Dr. Gottlieb, think that it is desirable to have so-called rejects from society isolated in a camp alone, all going to that camp together so that everyone who goes to the camp is considered a so-called reject and needing this special help?

Do you think it is preferable that they be mixed in with other types of trainees?

Dr. GOTTLIEB. I think that first of all, while the vast majority of youngsters in Job Corps certainly have educational problems and occupational problems, that you have others who have had a little more experiences, who have had a little more benefit, and there tends to be some kind of interaction and input with others who have had somewhat of a better background.

In addition, it isn't really fair to say that theory is isolated because they have staff members who live with them continuously, who have an opportunity to counsel them, to work with them, on a continuous basis. They are also very much involved in all kinds of community activities in nearby centers, in nearby communities.

A variety of Job Corps youngsters have basketball games with local high school youngsters. They have joint student councils where they meet and talk with the others. The other thing very simply is my reaction is that the Job Corps was established particularly to work with the most disadvantaged and the deprived and those who could not benefit from any other program, and that is exactly the kind of thing it has been doing.