

I think of the Job Corps as having broken new ground in the area of training people for work, especially this type of kid. It couldn't have been done, in my judgment, unless we had enlisted in it the national sororities, the universities, the industrial commercial companies of the United States. They have broken some new ground.

It is not like the traditional vocational education. David Lottlieb, who is in the education field, is here in the room somewhere and with your permission I would like him to make additions or corrections to what I have already said.

Chairman PERKINS. First, let me state that I agree wholeheartedly with that statement and I notice that the Opportunity Crusade provides \$190 million. What figure do you estimate for operating the Job Corps as being necessary for the next fiscal year?

Mr. SHRIVER. \$295 million. With your permission, I would like to make two comments about that.

Chairman PERKINS. Go ahead.

Mr. SHRIVER. In the first year we spent over \$300 million getting the Job Corps started, which went largely to capital expenditures. It went to \$211 million the second year.

In the first year we got the plant into being. In the second year we didn't have it completed so that you couldn't take a large number of kids through it, but it was in the process of being prepared.

In this congressional year the figures goes to \$295 million because the plant exists, the spaces are there, and with the financing on an annual basis with the people who will now begin to profit from the program, you have to go up to \$295 million.

Right today, for example, Job Corps is within 500 of its estimated June 30 strength of 41,000. In other words, it is 40,500. We now have got the capacity to operate on an annual basis with 41,000 openings and to process through those openings somewhere between 80,000 and 100,000 youngsters.

If you cut back on money now for Job Corps what you are doing is actually cutting people out, stopping the entry of youngsters who want to get in. You are not cutting down on capital expenditures. In other words, you are cutting individual human beings out of that chance.

Chairman PERKINS. Mr. Quie?

Mr. QUIE. Let's get back to Headstart. We will go to work on Job Corps later on. I would like to finish out the subject before us. Let's get a picture now of the children in the Headstart.

How many or what percentage of the summer programs and how many or what percentage of the full-year-round programs of Headstart are funded through Community Action agencies and how many are separately or independently funded?

Mr. SUGARMAN. In terms of the organization to which the grant is made. I would estimate that about 90 percent of the summer programs and about 90 percent of the full-year programs are funded through community action agencies.

Mr. QUIE. About 90 percent?

Mr. SUGARMAN. Yes. In terms of who operates the programs, you understand there is a difference?

Mr. QUIE. Yes. That 10 percent, then, that are funded through other agencies and community action agencies, how would they break