

That is one of our biggest problems today in vocational education, like Mr. Ramey stated, is the problem child. We have not experimented. We need to experiment much more than at the present time.

Mr. QUIE. It looks like the experimenters in the Job Corps, they went full fledged into it, and now people who have had years of experience say, "We can experiment a little bit."

The Mahoning Valley did not use 100 percent funding——

Mr. WATSON. It was 100 percent the first 2 years.

Mr. QUIE. It went to 10 percent later?

Mr. WATSON. It went to 10 percent this year. I think the trend is to do more on the basic education problems. I know it is in Ohio——

Chairman PERKINS. Up to the present time we have done very little in the vocational schools, on the basic education level. Would you agree to that?

Mr. WATSON. I up until the last 3 years, yes, because the manner of vocational education didn't have enough funds to have a large enough program. So they ended up getting——

Chairman PERKINS. It doesn't have enough funds now to handle the program.

Mr. WATSON. No, it doesn't.

Chairman PERKINS. We are in agreement.

Mr. WATSON. Yes. And if the funds become available there would be a definite decrease in the need for residential schools. I have made this statement time and time again everywhere I go. Local school administrators say, "That is a pretty expensive program you are operating," and it is.

We are not really proud of what it is costing Mahoning Valley. It is an experimental program, but the same job, if it were done where it should be, back in the local school level and the trend is in that direction—we are going to get there, and I hope that this would occur through a network of residential vocational schools.

For example, if we could catch up——

Chairman PERKINS. I think we can agree to this, that all of us in Congress would like to see the residential schools work themselves out of a job, and Job Corps work itself out of a job, and maybe some of these days in the future we can, when the high schools, the comprehensive high schools, can do this. Now that is today, we certainly need the Job Corps; it is doing a job that has never been done before. We need to expand it. We are only touching the surface, if we consider all the dropouts that we have in this country today, about 600,000 annually. We are only touching the surface, and where does it make sense to cut back on the Job Corps this year \$105 million when we do not have the facilities?

Mr. QUIE. Let me ask you a question: If you were given the money it takes to run, or that share, to run the Job Corps, given the opportunity through the State Vocational Education Agency, do you think you could do the job?

Mr. WATSON. I haven't any idea how many dollars this would come to in Ohio. We have worked out a tentative plan that would call for five or six residential schools in Ohio, and if we—of course, if we could get existing facilities that would require only minor remodeling, the investment would be lower, but it would cost two and a half million dollars per facility for new facilities, this would be a total of \$15 mil-