

Mr. AYRES. I have no questions.

Mr. PERKINS Mr. Hawkins.

Mr. HAWKINS. I have none; thank you.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Martin.

Mr. MARTIN. I have a couple of questions in regard to your point that Public Laws 815 and 874, your recommendation that those laws should be amended and consideration given for children attending the public schools whose mother is receiving aid from the dependent children program and also those who are receiving unemployment compensation in areas of substantial unemployment.

What is your logic based on that these programs should be amended to include these two points?

Dr. DORAN. Well, we feel—and there are communities that show evidence of it—that these school districts are not able to provide the kind of programs that other communities are able to provide, because they are impacted by an undue number of these people who do not provide the wealth to this local community that would be provided if they were not classified in these—

Mr. MARTIN. Are you familiar with the reasons why this program was first enacted; the original hearings on the bill?

Dr. DORAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. MARTIN. You are getting quite a distance away from that, aren't you?

Dr. DORAN. Our point in this connection, Congressman, is the fact that the same reason that Congress employed that saying that certain communities have been placed at a disadvantage because of Federal installations or Federal activities which have impacted them is one thing, and if that community and the school system is placed at a disadvantage because the Federal activity has impacted that area, then by the same reasoning there are other communities which are impacted by these people living in them, constituted by these definitions, that are unable to cope with that situation and, therefore, the Federal Government should look at its obligation to provide adequate education for these children whose parents cannot—

Mr. MARTIN. In other words, we started originally with the primary concept that it was an in-lieu-of-taxes program. This is getting far afield from that. If this program—Public Laws 815 and 874—were expanded to include these two points you have made here, you would have a general Federal-aid-to-education program in the entire country.

Dr. DORAN. If you had a general aid program, you would not need impacted areas or anything else.

Mr. MARTIN. I realize that you are in favor of the general Federal-aid-to-education program, and I am on the other side of the fence because I am opposed to that. But you would make Public Laws 815 and 874 a general aid to education?

Dr. DORAN. I would do so.

Mr. MARTIN. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Gill, do you have any questions?

Mr. GILL. Yes. I think the gentleman has been refreshingly frank, and it would solve a lot of our problems if we could get over the last hurdle of the general Federal aid to education.

Could you give us some idea of how this particular program might work, particularly in relation to making payments to areas that need