

2. That the amount of funds to which individual States are entitled should be determined on objective formulas, thereby reducing the discretionary power of Federal authorities to a minimum.

3. That amounts of funds earned be somewhat predictable, so as to enable State and local school people to do long-range planning.

4. That the present program approach of allocating Federal funds be curtailed and move toward general aid for instructional purposes.

5. That auditing and accounting provisions be provided, but not necessarily in addition to the State requirements.

6. That local and State plans show the use to be made of the funds allocated.

7. That the triune partnership, local, State, and Federal education agencies, recognize that the basic purpose of our elementary and secondary schools is the instruction of children, and unite our resources in this direction.

Thank you, Madam Chairman, and members of your committee.

Mrs. GREEN. Thank you very much, Mr. DeFoor.

Dr. DeFoor. May I say that here are some copies of this.

Mrs. GREEN. Did this telegram go to every chief State school officer in this country?

Dr. DeFoor. I assume it did, by the way it ended. As a matter of fact, I have a copy of it here.

Mrs. GREEN. I understand that we are going to have a chance to visit informally with Mr. Nix and some of the rest of you, so I am not going to take very much time in questioning. I would like to read, however, a section that is in almost every education bill passed by the Congress.

Let me quote:

Nothing contained in this title shall be construed so as to authorize any officer, employee, or agent of the United States to exercise any supervision or control over the curriculum, the program of instruction, or the personnel of any educational institution or school system, or over the selection of library resources, textbooks, or other printed or published instructional materials by any educational system or school system.

This is the law.

Dr. DeFoor. That is a good statement.

Mrs. GREEN. And it does seem to me that if I were in your position, and I received requests which I felt perhaps were contrary to this law, I would fire back a similar telegram and quote it.

I say this as a person long interested in civil rights, but one who supports Federal aid for education, yet is deeply committed to the local and the State control of education, and one who insists that the Federal Government be the junior partner.

May I also say to you and to others that today I intend to send a telegram to the Commissioner of Education, asking for a breakdown of the employees of every regional office of the U.S. Office of Education in the United States, on the basis of race. It seems to me that this may be interesting.

Congressman Erlenborn, do you have questions?

Mr. ERLENBORN. From your statement, I certainly can see that one of your major concerns is the time that is taken up by your staff in answering queries that are directed to you from the Washington Office of Education, filling out forms, and all the other requirements that must be time consuming and somewhat irritating.