

areas, arise out of their contribution to needs which respect no local or state boundaries. They are national in purpose and impact. They justify national attention, national support, and national program administration. We hope, therefore, that recognition of this fact will be made both in legislation and in administration.

In conclusion, we express our gratitude to the Committee for its interest in, and concern about, the federal impact on colleges and universities, which are, in the final analysis, the only effective instruments for translating public educational policy into better higher education.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Quie, I am Eldon Johnson, appearing in place of President David Henry, who expresses his regret at not being able to be here.

I shall try to be brief but I am afraid I cannot break the record set by Vice President Harrell a while ago.

The University of Illinois with 42,500 students on three campuses has been much involved in relations with the U.S. Office of Education, I suppose in every program that is available. So one can say our experience has been extensive. The dollar volume, \$4 million last year, not counting facilities grants, is impressive. This, needless to say, has been extremely helpful to us. But, to keep prospective, if this thing is very large we should note that these funds have to work in the context of an annual budget of \$185 million. We currently have relations with the U.S. Office of Education involving the following totals in 1965-66. For research and teaching we had approximately \$1,760,000; for NDEA fellowships, \$230,000; for student aid, just slightly under \$2 million. Then under the Higher Education Facilities Act we received to date, in grants approved but the funds not yet expended, \$4.5 million for construction on our three campuses. Most of this went to the new Chicago Circle campus which is close in, West Side of the Loop.

Now these figures illustrate I think that our cooperation with the U.S. Office of Education under the new educational programs has been first, meaningful in undertaking those new programs and, second, in supplementing old ones. I think this is significant in the light of the urgent need to extend educational opportunity in every State.

To illustrate what we mean, more than three-fourths of the total facilities grants you had approved are for the new buildings on our new campus of Chicago Circle. If time permitted I would go ahead and illustrate how new programs have been benefited in the student aid, and make a contrast of the 100-year-old Champaign-Urbana and the new facilities at Chicago Circle.

Since two representatives have been asked, one from Champaign-Urbana and one from Chicago Circle, I will bypass that part of my testimony.

Let me say in summary, then, that our relations with the regional Office of Education have generally been quite satisfactory. We have no complaints that are too large. Where we found delays or faulty communication, we have attributed these to the large organization, the newness of the programs, and the difficulty of personnel recruitment.

Furthermore, we would have to say and we want to say that our relations and services from the U.S. Office of Education have been as good as possible, of much greater age, much greater experience. Appropriate officials have been willing to work with us in any difficulties we have encountered and therefore, where we have felt we had remedies in that, we could go directly to the U.S. Office of Education and present