

and poverty schools throughout the Nation through a central pool from which school districts may select for service those best suited to their special needs. This concept of a dedicated volunteer corps, explicitly stated by the President in his health and education message of February 28, 1967, has been inherent in the program from the beginning in the form of the proposals of Senators Gaylord Nelson and Edward Kennedy, in the President's remarks of July 2, 1965, before the Convention of the National Educational Association, and in his letters of July 17, 1965 to the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate transmitting the proposal for a Teacher Corps (and a proposal for teacher fellowships). As said by him in those letters (see H. Doc. No. 245, 89th Congress), the "Teacher Corps draws on that spirit of dedication of Americans which has been demonstrated time and again in peace and war, by young and old, at home and abroad. It will provide a challenge and an opportunity for teachers with a sense of mission—those best suited to the momentous tasks this Nation faces in improving education." No such concept of a volunteer corps or of mission inheres in the proposed § 504.

Nothing in this memorandum should be taken as any way intended to derogate from the potential usefulness of the proposed § 504 within its own terms. All that is intended is to point out that it would not lend itself to use as a substitute for the Teacher Corps program.

This opinion has been cleared with the Education Division of the General Counsel's Office.

Mr. QUIE. When the Elementary-Secondary Act was passed, the 1959 census data was not as outdated as it is today. Do you think we can justify continuing distribution of the funds based on that census data?

With the mobility of the population so far out of line by 1969 and it would be 1970 by the time we have the results of the next census, it is really going to be a bad distribution.

Mr. ESTES. I would admit this does create some inequities. However, as you remember in the last session of Congress, there was an amendment passed which provided for the use of the latest AFDC data for calculating allocations to local and State districts.

Mr. QUIE. That is for the AFDC part of it. But most of it comes on children in families of less than \$3,000, as I recall.

Mr. ESTES. The act does make it possible for States to collect new census data if they so desire in order to achieve an equitable distribution. Perhaps this is the answer in those States where this data is out of date.

Mr. QUIE. You say perhaps it is the answer. What are the States doing? Do they have this information available? I don't know of any States that do this kind of a census job on their own behavior.

Mr. ESTES. There is no better data. Of course, they would have to ask the Census Bureau to do this job for them.

Mr. QUIE. Has the Census Bureau been willing to go into that huge expenditure of money?

Mr. ESTES. I am not sure whether any State to date has asked for this information or asked that this job be done. Of course, the States would have to pay for the service.

Mr. QUIE. The State would have to pay for it. It would be a pretty expensive operation, wouldn't it?

Mr. ESTES. That is right.

Mr. QUIE. I don't believe you can expect any State to ask for that.

Wouldn't it be better if we could work out a system? We may have accurate figures in 1971, and then they would become more and more inaccurate as we go through the later years.