

Mr. GIBBONS. I want to thank the witnesses of today. I think they have been extremely helpful.

Mr. HAWKINS. I think you were interrupted, Mr. Marland, before responding to Mr. Goodell's question.

Dr. MARLAND. I tried as well as I could to respond to it. I know he has a valid point in saying that these problems of State representation, State needs, ought to be solved at State levels. I simply have to add that they are not being solved there.

Mr. GIBBONS. You wouldn't mind if we gave them a little encouragement to do it, would you?

Dr. MARLAND. I would hope that there could be conceived, not necessarily in the 1968 legislation, but very soon, a dimension that would focus squarely on urban problems. I have one small suggestion to put before you very briefly. It gets back to my earlier generalized suggestion on the subject of capital programs.

Broadly speaking, in America the construction problems of the non-urban areas have been worked out now since World War II and have been pretty well met. This is a generalization. The areas outside the big cities have been building schools, many and frequently. The big cities and the inner cities especially have not been. They have not had the money to do it.

If there were to be developed soon construction aid that would have certain criteria having to do with improved circles of the economically and educationally deprived, wherever they might be, and where the criteria could clearly show that there was a large social purpose being served as well as simple instruction, and that opportunities for integration and opportunities for the uplift of the poor would result from the establishment of a new school, especially in big cities, such built-in criteria could be a massive stroke for improving the problems of big cities. It is clean money because it does not get into the complications of proposals and issues of a value-oriented nature as to whether it is church-related and whether it has this or that overtone of controversy to it. It is bricks and steel.

And provided the construction proposed would meet certain criteria of racial integration, economic and social uplift, opportunities to fulfill the expectations of the Vocational Education Act, comprehensiveness, it could be a major boon to the problems of big cities.

Mr. HAWKINS. The Chair recognizes Mr. Erlenborn.

Mr. ERLNBORN. Dr. Marland, I want to say that I have enjoyed very much being here today and listening to not only your prepared statement but also the answers to the questions that have been propounded to you.

I have one particular area that I would like to go into with you and that is raised in your statement on page 4 concerning late funding. You also made reference to this in your first report, the problems of not knowing how much you are going to get or when.

Let me just go back with you over the history of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. That was passed, the authorization was passed, April 11, 1965; as I understand it, the first appropriation was not passed until September 25, 1965. Can you tell me when, thereafter, the State allocations were made and when, as an example, your school district was advised of the amount of funds that you might have coming to you?