

priate person if our State was to submit any application for educational funds would be the superintendent of public instruction.

The politics of tying us down either way it seems to me gets the Congress in a real mess. I think the bill is very carefully drawn so that the people out in any individual State will have to fight it out as to who is the appropriate person under the constitutional statutes of their State to submit a State plan.

Also, Mr. Gordon this morning expressed some concern about the ability to have one planning agency for the elementary and secondary schools and a separate one for higher education. This recognizes a political fact of life that in some States we have a constitutional separation for higher education. In my own State of Michigan, for example, the regents of the University of Michigan, Michigan State and our other State constitutionally created institutions would hit the ceiling if we said their planning was to be done by an agency that threw them all into the pot.

They have managed to get excellent separation by virtue of constitutional provisions that have recently been rewritten and strengthened. In order to keep them happy we have to have the possibility of one group doing the planning for them and one for elementary schools.

I can see that if we put into the statute what Mr. Howe had said in a press conference in my State we would have a real howl because we have a Republican Governor and a Democratic board of education that appoints the superintendent of public instruction and we would be injecting ourselves into a local political fight.

In Illinois as has already been indicated today we have a Governor and superintendent of public instruction from different parties. Goodness knows what would happen when they fight in Illinois if anybody wants to take sides in that argument.

I hope that we won't have to. What you have just read here from Mr. Howe is the first suggestion I have heard of a directive from Washington as to who in the State will submit the application. It is their assumption it would be safe for Congress to leave it to the individual States to determine either by local statute that might have to be passed or by existing laws that already confer certain powers and duties on people.

As a matter of fact, I have had occasion in recent years to review the educational provisions of the constitution of a number of States when we were writing our own in Michigan. There were a number of States that were very careful to circumscribe the duties of the Governor with respect to the educational agencies of the State.

The powers are really limited in a large number of the States, the theory being that the Governor is always political and the office of education of the State is not.

I would think that there is already existing law in the States that pretty well directs you to have the authority to submit the application.

Do you have any pragmatic type of suggestions on the language that is in this bill? I am inviting in effect a suggestion from you as to how we can avoid stirring up conflict.

Mr. GORDON. It is a question of what you want to do. I happen to be a graduate from the University of Michigan. I remember the