

mental appropriation for fiscal 1967 for Title VI is essential to get this vital program for the handicapped under way as soon as possible.

Another area in which a supplemental appropriation for fiscal 1967 is indicated is in connection with Public Laws 81-874 and 81-815 as amended by the Elementary and Secondary Education Amendments of 1966. Under the 1966 amendments, many additional school districts became eligible for Federal grants for Federally connected children but the appropriation bill excluded all those with eligibility based on legislation enacted after June 30, 1966. Chicago is one of the districts in this category and a survey currently under way indicates that Chicago will probably be eligible for grants of approximately \$3 million. This revenue is desperately needed and has been included in the 1967 budget of the Chicago Board of Education. I urge the Congress to enact a supplemental appropriation bill for fiscal 1967 to completely fund PL 81-874 and PL 81-815 as amended by the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1966.

In accordance with the amendments proposed in HR 6230, I strongly support the following:

1. *The transfer of the Teacher Corps to Title I of ESEA and the adjustment of the compensation for teacher-interns.* This is an excellent proposal which should correct some present difficulties. I would also urge that the compensation of the experienced teacher leading the teaching team be limited to that of other teachers in the school with similar training and experience to avoid a breakdown of teacher morale.

2. *Comprehensive educational planning,* especially the provisions of Sec. 524 (b) (2) for the improvement and expansion of educational planning of large cities. In Chicago we are currently working closely with HEW to establish intelligent dialog on educational planning designed to improve the integration of our schools. This is being done under Title IV of the Civil Rights Act and we would welcome the additional assistance authorized under the "Special Projects" section of Title V.

3. *Innovation in vocational education.* In Chicago we are very concerned about seeking ways that will help equip boys and girls to live in this very rapidly changing technological age. We view, as you do, the critical need to assist our boys and girls in developing careers and in developing salable skills. We endorse the proposal to add an additional \$30 million to the Vocational Education Act of 1963 to establish a program of grants to the state vocational boards and to local agencies to assist them in the planning, development and operation of innovative occupational education programs. We feel that we have done much in the last several years to move in this direction, but the availability of money has been so limited that this has constituted one of our most serious handicaps. Chicago has the organization, as does the State of Illinois through its Research Coordinating Unit, to maximize the returns from education funds used for this purpose.

4. *The amendments to Title VI of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.* The regional resource centers, improvement of recruitment of educational personnel, expansion of instructional media programs to include all handicapped children, and the provision for research in the education of the handicapped should be a great step forward in providing for the needs of the estimated 5 million handicapped children. At this point I would also recommend the addition of provisions in H.R. 6230 to improve the recruitment and training of regular classroom teachers for the disadvantaged areas of urban communities where the shortage of qualified teachers is so great at present. Programs such as the ACM "urban semester," financed by Federal funds, could do much to alleviate the critical teacher shortage in Chicago and elsewhere.

5. *The changes in PL 81-815 and PL 81-874.* In addition to the changes in these two public laws proposed in HR 6230, it is strongly recommended that the definition of Federal property be extended to cover Federally assisted housing projects. In Chicago alone there are some 60,000 children who reside in Federal housing projects and attend the public schools. The housing authority makes an annual payment in lieu of taxes which amounts to only \$11.61 per pupil as contrasted to the \$455 provided for each nonpublic housing pupil by property taxes. This low level of financial support for the thousands of pupils residing in Federal housing is a tremendous and unfair burden on the public school system which definitely reduces the possibility of providing a quality program of education for all children.