

I think the testimony this morning from Mr. Breit will demonstrate some of these things. Although the percentage may look small in our racial imbalance, for example, in the city of Seattle, it so happens that from my district in the central area we have high schools where the percentage of Caucasian children, for example, is below 50 percent. Some of our grammar schools are now at 90-10 percent.

So this is a very meaningful thing for them. We hope it will provide a breakthrough.

I am proud to have Superintendent Breit here this morning. It is a great pleasure to introduce him to the committee.

**STATEMENT OF FRED BREIT, DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT, SEATTLE
PUBLIC SCHOOLS, SEATTLE, WASH.**

Mr. BREIT. Thank you, Chairman Perkins and members of the House Education and Labor Committee.

Our superintendent of schools, Dr. Forbes Bottomly, was scheduled to attend this hearing, but due to important bills pending at our current session of the State legislature, is unable to leave Seattle. He sends his sincere regrets.

It is indeed a pleasure and special privilege to have this opportunity to review the many benefits of Public Law 89-10 to students in the schools serving the city of Seattle and the Greater Seattle area. We have a thriving city that possesses the ingredients for a promising future.

Out of the diversity of our human talent and cultural resources, we have the potential for developing a dynamic educational program that could not exist in less populated areas of the State. A program of this nature would be highly attractive to parents and would tend to reduce migration of families to the suburbs.

With the financial assistance of Federal funds, we are now in a position to move into new and broader dimensions of educational planning that include nongraded programs, continuous progress concepts, team teaching, flexible scheduling, and the employment of computer-assisted instruction. In order to accomplish these objectives, mobility of students will be essential with transportation provided for those who need it. At the present time, we do not provide transportation and parents are required to carry the burden of this expense.

Even though we have an excellent school system in the city of Seattle with strong community support, we do not possess the funds needed to take giant strides toward truly imaginative programs. This is evidenced by the fact that during the past 14 months the Seattle School District has found it necessary to present five levy and bond issues to the voters in order to secure maintenance and capital outlay funds to meet the regular ongoing financial requirements of the school district.

Through the availability of title I funds, approximately \$1,500,000 for 1966-67, the Seattle School District has worked with citizen advisory groups and local Office of Economic Opportunity representa-