

The Commissioner testified there were three primary programs under the prime educational system now than under Headstart; so I would like you to again give some thought to this.

Mr. LUMLEY. In answer to this, Mr. Bell, let me say it would be the belief, I am sure the belief, of the NEA and NEA Legislative Commission that eventually the Headstart program should be transferred to the Office of Education or HEW, whichever would be the logical place. But we do not believe at the present time, when we have the programs being operated in the disadvantaged areas by other than school systems that are making a contribution, that they should be interrupted. We have to provide for a transfer that will not interrupt this kind of an operation.

Mr. BELL. There are of course many reasons why I think it should be transferred, but if you keep it separate you could have a situation where the preschool and primary education of a child stops right there and you could go on living in the second third. I would like you to reconsider this position.

Mr. LUMLEY. The position I am reporting to you as of this time involves money, involves building, involves the construction, involves State laws, involves a lot of things. So to say to you today that you should transfer Headstart to HEW, we do not believe would be realistic. We do believe that eventually the Headstart program should be in the Office of Education.

Mr. BELL. For now, I guess, that will take care of it.

Chairman PERKINS. Mr. Ford.

Mr. FORD. I think your statement of the position of the National Education Association on Headstart is very interesting because Edward Fuller, without equivocation, put your organization on record in front of this committee as being not only for the immediate transfer of the program, but of the functions, to the public schools.

I hope that readers of this record will read your statement in conjunction with Dr. Fuller's, and I intend to call it to a number of people's attention. You and your organization long have been supporters of Federal aid to education, and participated in all of the steps that lead up to the ultimate success that Chairman Perkins had in the passage of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. With your knowledge of the pressures that have emerged from time to time and apropos of our previous discussions of what might happen to Headstart if it becomes purely an educational program, do you believe we could have passed the Elementary and Secondary Education Act if we did not have the specific legislation that only public schools could administer programs? Could we have passed the bill without those restrictions?

Mr. LUMLEY. No.

Mr. FORD. You have recommended here authorizations for more than 1 year. Last year I must confess that I was reluctant to go along with the 3-year authorization, because I thought if we kept the authorizations down to 2 or 1 year we would maintain control of the program in this committee.

After hearing the Secretary of HEW and the Commissioner of Education testify this week, I discovered that this committee has lost control of this legislation. Even with a 2-year authorization. It is