

from the fact that the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 has brought to millions of America's children and young people, and to discuss the various amendments to that act proposed in H.R. 6230.

We feel that the Congress, if it were to appropriate less than the full authorization under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, would do an injustice to the wisdom and vision of this committee.

This committee carefully studied the needs of our Nation's schools and based the authorizations in the act upon those needs. We congratulate the committee for the excellent job it did.

The proposed authorization for fiscal year 1968 is more than \$1.5 billion under the present authorization. The requested appropriation for title I is only 49 percent of the full authorization and for title III, which has done so much to stimulate new and innovative educational programs, the proposed appropriation is only 47 percent of the full authorization.

There are also substantial differences between the fiscal year 1968 authorizations and appropriation requests under titles II, school library resources and textbooks, and V, strengthening State departments of education.

The AFL-CIO is deeply concerned over the clear possibility that the Elementary and Secondary Education Act will not be adequately funded. Any congressional action appropriating funds below the authorized amounts will severely damage State and local programs now underway or just getting out of the planning stages.

We are convinced that the great breakthrough in the educational field accomplished by the 89th Congress received overwhelming support from the American people. The enactment of Public Law 89-10 brought with it the promise of new educational opportunities for our youth.

For the 90th Congress to appropriate less than half of authorized ESEA funds is to make a mockery of this promise and to destroy the hopes of those seeking to solve the complex problems in our present school system.

The AFL-CIO is not impressed with the argument, involving title I, that under the fiscal year 1968 appropriation request, no State will receive less money than it received in fiscal year 1967. First of all, this Nation cannot afford to stand still on the educational front. Secondly, under this suggestion, States will be penalized for not using their full 1967 entitlement even though they are now prepared to utilize such funds.

Finally and perhaps most important, while the States themselves may not receive cuts, the same cannot be said for local school districts. Application of the 1966 title I formula will require a reallocation within the States which, it appears to us, will necessitate fund cut-backs to fast-growing and already crowded suburban school districts.

For all of these compelling reasons, the AFL-CIO cannot over-emphasize its conviction that the Elementary and Secondary Education Act must be fully funded.

While we recognize that this committee does not have jurisdiction in this area, the AFL-CIO strongly recommends that the House Education and Labor Committee pass a resolution calling upon the