

ments to 815 that will be presented, and I wonder if you could possibly return this afternoon.

Mr. LILLYWHITE. Yes, sir.

Mr. FORD. Would you be prepared to discuss those briefly while we have this panel of impacted aid people available because it might be more productive to have it at this point in the record than separated by several days of testimony at some later date or some later point in the record.

With that, we will recess until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

(Whereupon, at 12:30, the committee recessed to reconvene at 2 of the same day.)

AFTER RECESS

(The committee reconvened at 2 p.m., Hon. Carl D. Perkins, chairman of the committee, presiding.)

Chairman PERKINS. Identify yourself for the record, please.

STATEMENT OF JOHN W. EATER, SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS, RANTOUL, ILL.

Mr. EATER. Mr. Chairman and distinguished members of the committee, my name is J. W. Eater, superintendent of Rantoul city schools, Rantoul, Ill. I wish to thank you for this opportunity to present certain facts and my views on H.R. 6230 and the extension of Public Law 81-874 and Public Law 81-815.

Having served as superintendent of the Rantoul city schools for 22 years, I have been fully aware of the financial burden encountered by the Rantoul public schools due to Federal impact even before the enactment of Public Laws 81-874 and 81-815 in 1950.

Since Public Law 89-10 the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 has been in effect in Illinois for the school year 1965-66 and a portion of 1966-67 it has given me an opportunity to study the opportunities offered to the educationally disadvantaged children in our State. In general I endorse the philosophy of the act and believe that considerable gain has been made and will continue to be made to provide some of the necessary opportunities for these children.

However, my study of the Federal impact program and the title I and title II programs clearly indicate that we must not confuse our thinking relative to the needs as we find them under Public Law 81-874 and titles I and II of the ESEA.

The conditions of impact which cause need for financial assistance to local districts in federally affected areas are not contingent on low income factors since the families of the students who impact the schools are employed on or assigned to military installations.

If low income factors exist, they would follow rather than create the impact. We seem to be dealing with two conditions (1) pockets of impact, and (2) pockets of poverty and in my opinion they are two completely diverse situations.

In order to clearly show the substantial and continuing impact in the Rantoul city schools on an enrollment basis rather than an ADA basis, I would like to submit table I which will spread the total enrollment by categories.

(The table referred to follows:)