

operating rate, no difficulty would be experienced in financing either construction of bulidings or the operation and maintenance of our schools.

(The table referred to follows:)

Comparison of growth percentages in Rantoul

	1939	1966	Percent increase
Population.....	2,400	27,500	1,045
Assessed valuation.....	4,031,350	33,715,682	736
Student population.....	271	5,146	1799

Mr. EATER. When Congress enacted Public Law 81-874 and Public Law 81-815 in 1950, it was prompted by the need to provide funds so that children of the members of the great American defense team could have a decent educational program. This program should at least be comparable in quality and quantity to that provided other children in the area or political subdivision where they might be compelled by the U.S. Government to reside.

The funds under Public Law 81-874 and Public Law 81-815 have done this for this past 17 years with a remarkable degree of equity. Payments to the Rantoul city schools, as provided by applications under Public Law 81-874 as amended, have constituted on an average 45 percent of the total operating expenditures during the past 17 years.

Without these payments it would have been impossible for the local district to provide educational opportunities to the dependents of personnel employed on Chanute Air Force Base.

I realize it would be practically impossible to enact legislation which would solve all the financial problems in all the federally impacted districts in all the States of the United States with the many patterns of State finance, State school laws and the other variables of one kind or another.

However, I am sure all of you have been proud of those pieces of legislation known as Public Law 81-874 and Public Law 81-815 which have been applicable for 17 years and has provided educational opportunities and school facilities to millions of students.

I am sure, too, that you are aware that no serious justifiable criticisms have been made in connection with Public Law 81-874 and Public Law 81-815 or the administration of the acts by the Commissioner of Education.

The facts just presented to you relate to the Federal impact on the Rantoul city schools. Although the Federal impact in 175 other districts in Illinois varies somewhat, I believe the information I have just given on my own district shows the characteristics of Federal impact in Illinois.

Next I would like to present some extracts of a report to the Ninth School Problems Commission, February 20, 1967, by Noah S. Neace, director of title I, Public Law 89-10, for Illinois, on poverty impact.

This report attempts to summarize the efforts of the Office of Superintendent of Public Instructions in providing genuine assistance to culturally disadvantaged youth within the framework of the intent of Title I, Public Law 89-10—In Illinois the Title I staff approved a total of 952 projects from 866 school dis-