

disadvantaged students in the community, or in other words, programs that were not being offered by the school district.

Therefore, none of these funds can be used for the general operating expenditures.

Title II funds are provided only for the upgrading of library resource materials in all districts in all the States. These funds are allocated on a per pupil basis varying from \$1.40 to \$1.90 per student enrolled in both the public and nonpublic schools. None of the funds under this title can be used for salaries.

The philosophy of the Federal impact legislation or Public Law 81-874 is basically that the U.S. Government is to provide its proportionate share of the local revenue, or in other words, this revenue is in a sense in lieu of tax payments.

The moneys under this category, therefore, may be used for the general operating costs of the district in the same manner as those received from local taxation. As I mentioned before, it is evident that the funds are not provided for the same purposes and Congress should constantly keep this fact clearly in mind in all future legislation.

Another Public Law that was enacted in 1950 along with Public Law 81-874 expires June 30, 1967. This is Public Law 81-815, as amended, which provides for construction of minimum school facilities in federally impacted areas. Originally this legislation was designed to be of a temporary nature, however, the burden imposed on local communities has proven to be permanent. I am sure there will continue to be a progressive need for greater funds under this legislation. It is a must that this construction act be made permanent.

The immediate problem facing the 90th Congress is to provide funds to finance the construction projects currently pending in these impacted areas across the United States. Table V shows the 17 school districts in Illinois who have applied for constructions funds prior to the cutoff date of February 20, 1967. Unless funds are provided by a supplemental appropriation, very few, if any of these construction projects in Illinois can be approved. This is a serious situation and must have immediate consideration by the 90th Congress.

(The document referred to follows:)

TABLE V.—Construction projects in Illinois filed prior to cutoff date of Feb. 20, 1967

School	District	County	Congressional District	Congressman	Federal funds requested
Maywood-Melrose Park.....	89	Cook.....	6.....	D. J. Ronan.....	\$183,338
Highwood-Highland Park.....	111	Lake.....	12.....	R. McClory.....	289,000
North Chicago High School.....	123	do.....	12.....	do.....	300,000
Zion Public School District.....	6	do.....	12.....	do.....	297,255
Wilmington C.U.....	209	Will.....	14.....	J. N. Erlenborn.....	500,000
Manhattan School District.....	114	do.....	14.....	do.....	17,250
Coal City C.C.....	1	Grundy.....	15.....	Mrs. C. Reid.....	107,200
Paxton Unit D.....	2	Ford.....	17.....	L. C. Arends.....	102,000
Manteno C.U.....	5	Kankakee.....	17.....	do.....	48,600
Gifford C.C.....	188	Champaign.....	22.....	W. L. Springer.....	20,300
Penfield C.C.....	224	do.....	22.....	do.....	22,400
Rantoul High School.....	193	do.....	22.....	do.....	400,000
Thomasboro C.C.....	130	do.....	22.....	do.....	30,745
Mascoutah High School District.....	18	St. Clair.....	24.....	M. Price.....	50,000
O'Fallon Township High School.....	203	do.....	24.....	do.....	60,000
O'Fallon C.C.....	90	do.....	24.....	do.....	200,000
Mascoutah C.C.....	10	do.....	24.....	do.....	978,320
Total.....					3,606,408