

Fort Knox area, would the Hardin County Board of Education then lose any money as a result of that statute, Mr. Lillywhite, this proposed change?

MR. LILLYWHITE. I would be glad to comment on that now if you wish or if you want to wait until these people are through I could get on my regular testimony.

Chairman PERKINS. Go ahead and comment right now.

MR. ROSE. May we invite Mr. Lillywhite to join us? Mr. Chairman, may I say for the record that the Office of Education in its administration of 874 and 815 has ever been conscious of the value done by the impact area legislation as we know it now and many years before that.

So we have no complaint what ever to make with the dedicated help that the Office of Education has given to us especially from this particular division.

For the record I might say that, and I am sure these members know it but Mr. Lillywhite was very influential in the administration of the legislation for impacted area schools prior to the enactment of 815 and 874 and of course went with the committee throughout the Nation that held on the site hearings determining the need for a permanent, more adequate solution to this problem.

Chairman PERKINS. Do you remember the question, Mr. Lillywhite? I am sorry for the interruption.

MR. LILLYWHITE. For the record, I am B. L. Lillywhite, Assistant Commissioner of the U.S. Office of Education in charge of the Federal impact area program.

The whole question that you raise, Mr. Perkins, is quite a complex one. It is not extensive in the country. I will just answer your specific question first and then if you want to pursue it further then OK. The amendment provides that if 2 years after it was passed—last year—the school districts still refuse to or the States still refuse to provide public education for children living on Federal property, that property will not be Federal after that time for the purposes of the two acts.

Now we come into this amendment with a number of Federal operations under section 6 already underway on Fort Knox and Fort Campbell and five other minor places in Kentucky as well as a number in other States in the Union—not a large number. There are about 25 major such as major operations in the country and then there are about 25 small ones in one State.

If the attorney general of the State of Kentucky rules “yes” we will provide State aid for the children living on Fort Knox and Fort Campbell if and when the Federal operation is terminated, there would be no penalty whatever now. I am certain that the termination will not take place for a number of years.

These are big operations. Fort Knox has the largest number of children on any base in the United States — 5,700 this year. You can't turn over that kind of an operation to Hardin County without an awfully lot of planning and some pretty strong assurances that they are going to continue to get support to do it.

Fort Campbell is almost as large. If the States, therefore, signify they are willing to provide free public education for the children and they can do it with the proviso that if and when the Federal