

required of Chicago is that they look at their zoning patterns, that they look at the lines they have drawn for schools, that they look at the feeder patterns, that they look at their faculty assignment procedures and come up with a plan that will assure there is no discrimination.

Mr. SCHERLE. In other words, you had to give the Okay with the information that they afforded to you that what they did was right in your mind to provide the kind of education that they should have in a city probably about a thousand miles away from Washington.

Mr. LIBASSI. There was no effort and is no effort on our part to try to run the city of Chicago public schools on the issue of race. It is far too big a problem. What we have been trying to fund and stimulate is for the local officials to work on their own plan and tell us how they want to do it.

Mr. SCHERLE. In the end result you will govern how they think and how they should act.

Mr. LIBASSI. Congress has told us that the Department must not provide funds if children are being discriminated against so we must assure that children are not being discriminated against or being excluded from a program.

This is a direction from Congress.

Mr. SCHERLE. But the school boards and the department of public instruction shall not be the determining factor of whether they are or not, you will?

Mr. LIBASSI. Ultimately the courts.

Mr. SCHERLE. You will.

Mr. LIBASSI. We initially and then the school authorities may appeal that judgment to the courts, that is right.

Mr. SCHERLE. Thank you.

Chairman PERKINS. Mr. Meeds.

Mr. MEEDS. I have now had an opportunity to go through your testimony and I would like to compliment you on your prepared testimony and also on your efforts to answer some very difficult questions.

May I ask just generally your feeling about the transfer or the proposed transfer by some people of the Headstart program to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare? Have you people considered this in the field of civil rights at all?

Mr. LIBASSI. We have been concerned that all of the preschool and special summer programs particularly which were administered by the Office of Economic Opportunity adopt and implement a civil rights policy which was consistent with what the Office of Education was requiring.

As long as the programs are in the Office of Economic Opportunity, they will be and we will be following the same policy with respect to similar programs.

The transition either way will not result in the civil rights policies that govern those programs. We do require complete and immediate desegregation of summer programs and special preschool programs.

Mr. MEEDS. I notice in your testimony on page 7 you point out that 88 percent of the Negro children in 11 Southern States continue to attend schools where student bodies are all or nearly all Negro.