

billion. Let me give you some of the components of this \$4.3 billion: Elementary and secondary education, \$1.4 billion; higher education, \$1 billion; other educational outlays—adult literacy and the like—\$300 million; so the increase since 1965 in education is \$2.7 billion out of the \$4.3 billion. In health it is \$1 billion. That brings us to a total of \$3.7 billion for education and health and leaves other HEW programs at \$600 million.

That exhausts the \$4.3 billion.

The CHAIRMAN. What are these others, Mr. Schultze?

Mr. SCHULTZE. Mr. Chairman, I would have to supply that for the record.

The CHAIRMAN. Put it in the record at this point, if you will.

Mr. SCHULTZE. Yes, sir.

(The information referred to follows:)

The major changes in expenditures between fiscal year 1965 and the current estimate for 1968 for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, other than those listed by Mr. Schultze above, are:

	<i>Amounts (billions of dollars)</i>
Vocational Rehabilitation Administration (largely grants to the States) ..	+0.2
Grants for maternal and child welfare	+0.2
Payments to trust funds for military service credits	+0.1
All other (Food and Drug Administration, etc.)	+0.1
Total increase, 1965 to 1968	+0.6

Mr. SCHULTZE. Next, outside of HEW, for the Office of Economic Opportunity there is a \$1.6 billion increase in expenditures between fiscal 1965 to fiscal 1968.

The CHAIRMAN. \$1.8 billion?

Mr. SCHULTZE. A \$1.6 billion increase from fiscal 1965 to fiscal 1968 for the Office of Economic Opportunity.

For Housing and Urban Development, the increases are essentially in three categories: First, there is \$600 million for public housing, urban renewal, and community facilities combined. Another \$600 million is the expenditure estimate for fiscal 1968 of the low cost housing mortgage purchase program enacted last year by the Congress. This is \$600 million for expenditures from the \$1 billion of special funds which, you will recall, were made available for the Department of Housing and Urban Development. FNMA purchases of mortgages, primarily for low- to moderate-income housing, and outlays for college housing, are the primary elements of the remaining \$1 billion.

These three categories give us a total for HUD of \$2.2 billion—gross of participation certificates, which I will come back to.

The CHAIRMAN. The total of this is in excess of \$6.2 billion.

Mr. SCHULTZE. That is correct, because I have some reductions.

The CHAIRMAN. I see.

Mr. SCHULTZE. I am giving you these figures gross of participation certificates and then I will come back and deduct the impact of participation certificates.

Next, the Veterans' Administration, apart from compensation and pensions, shows an increase between 1965 and 1968 of \$700 million largely for two major items, the GI bill of rights and medical care, covering expansion of hospital beds and upgrading of medical services in the veterans hospitals.