

encourage centers of learning to explore the mysteries of agriculture. The Morrill Act of 1862 was the beginning. We need only look to the results of that farsighted effort to make a judgment as to whether our Congressional predecessors were correct or not. Our farm expertise, production, and organization is far superior to that of any other nation in the world.

But now, 100 years later, seventy percent of our nation's population live in urban areas like Washington, Chicago, or Rochester, N.Y. As is obvious even to the most myopic among us, the problems of these heavily impacted urban areas are staggering. But just as our institutions of learning changed the future of our farms, certainly these same academic sources can help change the future of our cities. This bill is a step in that direction.

The land-grant college program has worked magnificently well throughout the nation since its inception. Is there any valid reason why programs and facilities now available to our rural areas cannot be tailored to our cities, especially in this time of urban crisis?

Under H.R. 15280, the Federal City College would:

(1) Qualify under the Morrill Act of 1890 for a \$50,000 annual grant to be used for instruction in mechanical arts, home economics, youth and community development and environmental sciences, including instructor training, under the grant program administered by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare;

(2) Participate under the Bankhead-Jones Act of 1935 with the fifty States and Puerto Rico in further grants made available annually through HEW for the support of land-grant colleges. The Federal City College would receive an equal share of an annual national grant of \$7.8 million, or \$150,000 and, on a population basis, a share of a further national grant of \$4.3 million, or \$20,000—for a total of \$170,000 to support such instruction. However, to prevent the dilution of the present entitlement of the fifty States and Puerto Rico to endowment and support funds, Section 402 of the bill authorizes additional appropriations for this purpose of \$170,000 to take care of the District of Columbia;

(3) Participate under the Smith-Lever Act in the Federal Extension Service program administered by the Department of Agriculture through the land-grant colleges by developing cooperative extension services including home economics and 4-H youth programs to people not residents in the college. Section 403 of the bill authorizes additional appropriations to extend the provisions of the extension program to the people of the District of Columbia through the Federal City College;

(4) Qualify under the Agricultural Marketing Act for Department of Agriculture fund allotments for research, investigation, and experimentation in marketing, consumer education, food handling and packaging and related areas;

(5) Receive, through the District government, a capital grant of \$7,241,706 as an endowment to be invested in bonds, the income to be used for support of the mechanical arts and agricultural programs of the college. The principal would be unimpaired, and if diminished would have to be restored by their District of Columbia. This grant is in lieu of the land grants made to other colleges in earlier years under the first Morrill Act of 1862.