

are available for a wide range of instructional programs. The legislation would place the District of Columbia on the same basis as the 50 States and Puerto Rico in receiving support for such programs. The legislation properly increases the statutory ceilings on appropriations for these purposes, so that the District of Columbia may share in them without reducing the funds available to the States and Puerto Rico. The legislation also authorizes appropriation of a sum for permanent endowment of the Federal City College, in lieu of the endowment deriving from the sale of Federal lands as provided under the Morrill Act of 1862. The provision is comparable to that made for the University of Hawaii, in view of the nonavailability of Federal lands for the original purpose, and is based on a formula similar to that approved by Congress in the case of Hawaii.

My understanding is that a memorandum of understanding or agreement is planned with the Washington Technical Institute, under which instructional funds made available under this provision will be available for use in certain programs of the technical institute. This seems to be sound procedure, in that it provides funds for support of programs which are completely within the purposes of the act, and at the same time avoids most complex and serious problems which would be raised by the designation of the technical institute as a land-grant institution. There are many precedents for the procedure proposed, under which the land-grant institution of a particular State has by cooperative agreement utilized the facilities and staff of other institutions to carry out its authorized programs.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK

The provisions of H.R. 15280 with respect to cooperative extension work in the District of Columbia seem to me to be sound. They provide for the direct Federal funding, entirely outside the formula generally used for cooperative extension work, for the conduct of such programs as are appropriate to the needs of the District of Columbia and are agreed on by the Federal City College and the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Certainly there is a great need within the District for work on problems of home and family life, nutrition, and in the field of youth work. Although the problems of agricultural production do not exist in the District of Columbia, the cooperative extension service is also heavily involved in urban areas with helping city families make wide use of their food dollars in terms of cost and sound nutrition; with working with food processors and retailers in improving the quality and reduce the cost of their operations; and in youth work. Cornell University, the land-grant institution of the State of New York, has a substantial extension staff in New York City through the New York State College of Agriculture, for example, and the same is true of many other metropolitan areas. The formula under which extension funds are made available to the various States and Puerto Rico would, however, not be appropriate for the District, since it is based heavily on agricultural production and rural population.

In conclusion, may I repeat my enthusiastic support of the proposed legislation, and express appreciation to the members of your committee for their past and continued interest in providing educational opportunity for the residents of the District of Columbia.