

legislation, either that he is aware of or in the Senate hearing, if you would like to go into Executive Session this morning on it, I have no objection, sir.

Mr. SISK. Well, I appreciate that. Actually, let me say this. I think in view of the fact that we had several members here this morning who had to go to other meetings, it might be just as well—we have got two or three other things that we have got to go into Executive Session on, and I hope later this week if we could. But I appreciate your willingness to move on it. We will try to move very quickly.

With that the Committee stands adjourned subject to call of the Chair.

(The departmental reports referred to on p. 1 follow:)

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE,
March 19, 1968.

HON. JOHN L. McMILLAN,
Chairman, Committee on District of Columbia,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in response to your request for a report on H.R. 15280 and S. 1999 (as passed by the Senate), identical bills "To amend the District of Columbia Public Education Act."

The bills would, among other things, add a new title IV to the District of Columbia Education Act (Public Law 80-791, 80 Stat. 1426 D.C. Code § 31-1601) under which the Federal City College authorized by that Act would be considered a college established for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts in accordance with the provisions of the first Morrill Act (7 U.S.C. 301-305, 307, 308), and the District of Columbia also would be deemed a "State," in the administration of the second Morrill Act (7 U.S.C. 321-326, 328), section 22 of the Bankhead-Jones Act (7 U.S.C. 329), and the so-called Retirement Act for land grant colleges (Act of March 4, 1940, 7 U.S.C. 331), as well as for purposes of other enumerated acts administered by the Department of Agriculture.

In order to allow for the addition of the District to the coverage of § 22 of the Bankhead-Jones Act without reducing the shares of the States and Puerto Rico, the bill would increase the appropriation authorization for the uniform annual appropriation under that section by \$150,000, and would increase the appropriation authorization for allotments based on population by \$20,000.

Finally, in lieu of extending to the District of Columbia the provisions of the first Morrill Act, the bill, following the precedent of § 14(e) of the Hawaii Omnibus Act, would authorize to be appropriated to the District a lump-sum appropriation of \$7,241,706, subject to the provisions of that Act concerning proceeds of sale of public lands or land-scrip. (The District of Columbia does not contain public lands suitable for donation, and the use of land scrip as an alternative has long ago been discontinued.) The Senate report on S. 1999 sets forth the reasons for the particular lump-sum amount proposed to be authorized, as follows:

"If the original provisions of the first Morrill Act were extended to include the District of Columbia and a capital grant were based on current populations, 120,000 acres of land or equivalent scrip would be required. Equitable use of this formula, however, seems impossible. Rather, it is proposed that the method provided for the State of Hawaii be used as the base for determining a grant which would be fair to all of the States and the District of Columbia.

"Hawaii was the first instance in which a direct cash appropriation was made in lieu of some form of land or land-scrip. As a result of an analysis of States whose populations, situations, and land-grant college characteristics closely approximated that of Hawaii, an endowment of \$10 million was proposed. In addition, it was shown that seven of the last 10 States admitted to the Union, excluding Alaska and Hawaii, had land grants valued in excess of \$6 million (using a value of \$50 an acre).

"Public Law 86-624, the Hawaii Omnibus Act, provided an authorization of \$6 million, which in view of all considerations has been accepted by your committee as a base for developing a capital grant for the District of Columbia. While there exist factors which support higher endowments for Hawaii and the District of Columbia and characteristics with degrees of variance, the most appro-