

Mr. QUIE. That is right.

Mr. HOWE. Fiscal year 1968.

Mr. QUIE. Right.

Mr. HOWE. \$450 million.

Mr. QUIE. \$450 million and the authorization for fiscal year 1969, if I remember correctly is \$1.056 billion. Is that correct?

Mr. HOWE. I haven't got the figure before me, but I assume it is approximately correct. We can check it.

Mr. QUIE. Now in the President's message he indicated that in 10 years we would have a 50-percent increase in enrollment in our colleges. The authorizing committee in the Congress indicated its feeling that the Federal Government would have to participate in the growth of facilities in order to provide them for this increasing enrollment. At the rate you are going, with the reduction of 50 million to 75 million, what are we going to do about planning academic facilities for the students and professors to conduct their work in years to come if we continue at this rate?

Mrs. GREEN. Could I interrupt here a minute? I think before you came in, Congressman Quie, the Commissioner asked if it would be agreeable if we turned our attention to the student aid parts of the bill. His testimony tomorrow will be on the facilities so after he responds to this question would it be agreeable to you to restrict our questions to the student aid proposals?

Mr. QUIE. Yes.

Mr. HOWE. I think there will be a negative effect on the academic facilities available as a result of slowing this appropriations action. The rate of construction in the current year and in the next year will continue at a considerably higher rate, because you are talking about a pipeline in which commitments are already made. You won't have an immediate effect on the rate of construction comparable to the effect that you would surmise from these appropriations. Ultimately the lower appropriations will, of course, have their effect.

I think you have to recognize that the President has taken the position in arranging this reduction in facilities expenditure that this is a tight budget year which calls for economy and a clear setting of priorities. He has set his priorities primarily on immediate services to people in schools and colleges, through programs that provide for more teachers, that provide direct student aid, that provide specialized services to disadvantaged pupils and a number of other categories of services. He has placed somewhat lower priority on buildings which will not be built before 3 or 4 years from now.

I think his budgetary decision is a clear response to the call of the Congress for exactly this kind of action, with hope that the Congress will act favorably on other programs to solve the fiscal problems of the country that he has before the Congress.

Mr. QUIE. Knowing that the President feels we ought to have lead-time and need to continue the program for the construction of the SST, I wonder why it is more important to get to Europe fast than it is to have facilities ready for the young people who will come into our colleges and universities?

It does not seem to me the priority is very wise.

Mr. HOWE. I will have to disqualify myself as an expert witness on that particular problem because I am certainly not an expert, but it is