

Mrs. GREEN. I think we might, or this committee might, well take a look at national priorities. I was not impressed in terms of the amount of money that is recommended for education this year and the cuts that will be made in various programs. We may have only a few dollars involved, but in terms of the need, in terms of the crisis in the cities and in schools and in private colleges, it does not seem to me that we have an exceedingly high priority for education.

Mr. BARR. Madam Chairman, I would say, in defense of the total budget, that I know this particular area carried a very high priority in all of the considerations that went into the budget. In my opinion, the cities' problems and education and health were given top priority in the money available after the requirements for Vietnam and defense.

Mr. HOWE. Perhaps, just to get on the record the situation, it will be useful to try to come up with numbers. If you look strictly at the Office of Education budget, the round numbers are that we will obligate about \$3.9 billion in fiscal year 1968 and \$4.1 billion in fiscal year 1969. If you look at the total educational outlay of the Federal Government for all educational purposes, the figure for fiscal year 1968 will be \$10.8 billion and for fiscal year 1969 it will be \$11.6 billion. You have to say that there is a steady increase in commitments to education in a tight budget year, and I think you have to say also that the reallocation of priorities within these new commitments places the Federal Government in the position of following directly on the kind of priorities that Secretary Barr has been outlining—investments in people and particularly investments in disadvantaged people.

Mr. BARR. If it is any consolation, the figures will indicate the defense budget will rise this year about \$3 billion, which is one twenty-fifth, or 4 percent, while the total education budget will rise 10 percent.

Mrs. GREEN. Again, we must consider the starting place.

Mr. BARR. Of course, but we are getting up to a place where, in \$10 billion, you have a pretty good base point.

Mrs. GREEN. Is it fair to say the costs of Vietnam today are about \$3 billion a month?

Mr. BARR. This is one of the most difficult figures to arrive at, because it involves some arbitrary assumptions. The latest figure Defense has, I think, is about \$26 billion a year.

Mrs. GREEN. This is compared to what is actually the case?

Mr. BARR. I think one way of looking at it is that before we went into Vietnam, defense was running to about \$50 billion a year and it is now up to \$75 billion.

Mrs. GREEN. I think one of the most eloquent statements made on education was given in President Johnson's message on education, January 12, 1965:

Nothing matters more to the future of our country: Not our military preparedness—for armed might is worthless if we lack the brain power to build a world of peace; not our productive economy—for we cannot sustain growth without manpower; not our democratic system of Government—for freedom is fragile if citizens are ignorant.

We obviously don't have the brainpower now to build a world of peace. We have a "brain drain" in the United States, and the wealthiest and most powerful country in the world can't train the number of