

right into the act, and as the program gets going the Federal contribution will become less.

So often the acceptance of these funds by the university seems to be like getting started on dope. When you reach a certain level, it is very difficult to reduce that level without there being a very difficult traumatic experience. We find that we have gone to 85-15 in the work-study program. Even though the law originally called for 75-25, this year we modified it and made it 85-15, and this still has been a traumatic experience for the universities who would like to go to 90-10 or even 100-percent Federal financing.

The program when you advanced it called for 50-50, but like dope, when you get started on that level, it is difficult to cut back.

Mr. SMITH. Your analogy is certainly an interesting one, Mr. Erlendorn. I wouldn't doubt that the universities occasionally get hooked on it. There have been, however, some rather different circumstances. When this was originally proposed with the stepdown, it was also proposed on a much broader, much larger expenditure of funds than now and it was reasonable to suppose that it was going to be possible to demonstrate much more clearly and much more quickly the effectiveness of community service programs.

So that perhaps if we had had for title I the kind of financing that was originally authorized, we would have been able to make a much happier reply to the chairman's question whether the State legislatures are supplying the matching funds. We might have been able to carry the case better. We thought so at least, and we still would hope that it would be possible to do this and this is why we support the amendment that proposes to continue 75-25 for 1968-69 and then to drop to 50-50 for the succeeding years.

This is based upon a hope that it is going to be possible to make a good case for the successful continuing operation on a cutdown basis at that time.

I must add as a private individual from a private institution that I have hope of this, but not certainty of it. If support of these operations in both public and private universities is not to be found in the States, then the number of institutions that can participate effectively under 50-50 would be relatively smaller. There still might be in terms of a continued period of operation sufficient enough that it would be entirely reasonable to go ahead with the operation and simply to leave the private colleges and universities out of it. I wouldn't be perfectly happy about being left out of it because we are devoted to this particular notion, but sometimes funds reach only so far.

Mr. ERLENDORN. Then you really can't give me any assurance that if the 75-25 is extended for another couple of years we won't find either you or some of your colleagues coming here saying that the withdrawal symptoms then are too great to experience?

Mr. SMITH. No; I can't give you an assurance of it, but we have as a rather loosely tied together association of universities discussed this and we think what is proposed in this amendment makes sense, and that really only means that we hope that it will not be necessary to come back.