

Outlays for other major social programs are up by \$3.4 billion. The major programs here include Model Cities, JOBS program—job training programs in general, but the JOBS program in specific—the program with the National Alliance of Businessmen, is doubled; it goes from 70,000 positions in 1969 to 140,000 positions in 1970. Medicaid and public assistance are also increasing. Community facilities, health, education, all of these are up from 10 to 15 percent. Feeding programs are also up. Across the board, total food assistance for the poor is up 44 percent from 1969 to 1970.

The other increases, then, are \$2.8 billion for the Federal pay increase coming in July 1969, \$800 million for interest, national defense up \$500 million, and all other programs up \$200 million.

Now, within that \$200 million, however, there are a number of ups and downs. In fact, there are \$2.2 billion of ups and \$2 billion of downs. Programs for crime control are up about 35 percent. Overall, the budget anticipates close to \$900 million for crime control programs.

There are expansions in the highway program, and an expansion in the airports and airways facilities programs, assuming that user charge legislation is passed. We have two elements in the FAA budget: One, about \$45 million that we consider essentially a baseline increase in FAA, and then another \$150 million for airways development contingent on the enactment of user charges to pay for these facilities. So that you do have a number of ups, almost offset by downs for the postal deficit, the space program and other decreases.

But I think this chart indicates the priorities that the Johnson administration has followed in putting this budget together.

Now, the next chart takes a look at the six budgets that President Johnson has submitted during his Presidency. The 1970 budget being his last budget, we thought it was appropriate to summarize the priorities of the entire period, and the result looks very similar to the chart you just looked at. If you look over those six budgets from 1964 through 1970, the total of outlays—the total budget—goes up by 65 percent. Major social programs go up almost twice as fast, 123 percent. Interest is up 63 percent. National defense is up 52 percent, the major part of that being for Vietnam. Veterans programs are up 36 percent. All other programs increased by 13 percent. So, I think the record is quite clear as to the priorities that the Johnson administration has set over the six budgets it submitted.

Lastly, let me say a few words about a subject on which I think there needs to be some clarification—Federal aid to State and local governments. The last chart in this series, I think, indicates quite dramatically the expansion in these aids, going from a \$10.1 billion level in 1964 to a \$25.0 billion level in this budget, a $2\frac{1}{2}$ times increase. Compared with 1969, there is a \$4.2 billion increase in fiscal 1970 for Federal aid to State and local governments.

This has meant a number of things. First, it means that State and local governments are now more dependent than ever on Federal revenues for carrying out their programs. In 1964, approximately 15 percent of the revenues available to State and local governments came from Federal grant programs. That now has increased to 18 percent. So, in other words, almost 20 percent of the money available to State and local governments to carry out their programs comes through