

BOB DOLE
1ST DISTRICT, KANSAS

Please contact us with any questions or comments: <http://dolearchive.ku.edu/ask>

243 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
AREA CODE 202
225-2715

COMMITTEES:
AGRICULTURE
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

DISTRICT OFFICE:
101 FEDERAL BUILDING
GREAT BEND, KANSAS 67530
AREA CODE 316
SW 3-8423

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

COUNTIES:
BARTON HODGEMAN
CHEYENNE JEWELL
CLARK KEARNY
CLOUD KIOWA
DECATUR LANE
EDWARDS LINCOLN
ELLIS LOGAN
ELLSWORTH MEADE
FINNEY MITCHELL
FORD MORTON
GOVE NESS
GRAHAM NORTON
GRANT OSBORNE
GRAY OTTAWA
GREELEY PAWNEE
HAMILTON PHILLIPS
HASKELL PRATT

RAWLINS
REPUBLIC
ROOKS
RUSH
RUSSELL
SALINE
SCOTT
SEWARD
SHERMAN
SMITH
STAFFORD
STANTON
STEVENSON
THOMAS
TREGO
WALLACE
WICHITA

CONGRESSMAN DOLE REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON FOR RELEASE: WEEK OF MAY 1, 1967

A FRESH APPROACH IN AID TO EDUCATION

A great majority of House Republicans and a number of Democrats are backing a bill introduced by Congressman Albert Quie of Minnesota to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. The proposed legislation provides block grants of Federal funds for education as a substitute for the Administration bill which would continue the present maze of separate Federal grants earmarked for a number of schools and laden with Federal controls.

Single Grants for State Programs

The Quie bill would, beginning July 1, 1968, continue programs of the existing law under a single state plan financed through a single grant to the state. The initial authorization of \$3 billion for fiscal 1969 would follow the method of payment of the present Act but combine several payments into one which could not be commingled with state funds.

Safeguards for Private Schools

Every form of assistance now available for private school pupils and teachers would be continued. No state plan could be approved unless it met requirements designed to safeguard private school children, because the funds would have to be used for the benefit of students both in the public and private schools to the extent consistent with the number of children attending each.

Another measure to safeguard the private school is the so-called "by-pass" mechanism. If a state could not legally provide for the loan of textbooks, instructional equipment, and materials for private school pupils and teachers, the U. S. Commissioner of Education would arrange for such loans on an equitable basis from the funds allotted to the states.

States to Set Priorities

The present system of separate categorical grants not only has burdened states and localities with red tape but results in increased Federal Government interference in the process of educational decision-making. The enormous education advantage of the Quie bill is that it gives each state an opportunity to set its own priorities within broad limits and removes the unnecessary and costly administrative burdens piling up under the present Act.

House action on these education bills was originally scheduled for this week. The indefinite postponement by Democratic leaders of action on these bills indicates how seriously the growing support for the Quie amendment threatens the chances for extension of the present "Great Society" education program.