



# Report to Vermont

from

SEN. WINSTON L. PROUTY  
U. S. SENATOR  
WINSTON L. PROUTY  
WASHINGTON, D. C.



Dear Friends:

April 26, 1965

For the first time in the history of the United States the Congress has enacted a far-reaching bill to aid elementary and secondary education. As ranking minority member of the Senate Education Subcommittee, I was deeply involved with the bill as it moved through the Senate, and am happy to report that I gave it my support on the Senate Floor.

The education bill, which authorizes the appropriation of about \$1.3 billion dollars, is broken down into six Titles.

## EDUCATIONALLY DEPRIVED CHILDREN

Title I, (\$1.06 billion) is aimed at helping local school districts meet the special educational needs of educationally deprived children. These are children who are unable to take full advantage of the educational system because of cultural isolation, language difficulties, poverty, insufficient communication skills, low motivation, social disorder in the home and neighborhood, anti-social behavior patterns, lack of purpose and confidence, handicapping conditions, and similar factors. The funds will be used to provide special services for these children, such as teacher training, pre-school programs, remedial reading and mathematics, programmed instruction, guidance services, audiovisual materials and language training. The bill specifically provides that these programs, administered by the public school authorities in each town, must be made available to all children, regardless of the schools that they attend.

## TEXTBOOKS

Title II authorizes \$100 million dollars for the purchase of textbooks and library materials for the use of all children. The books and materials will be furnished directly to teachers and pupils, regardless of the school the pupils attend.

## SPECIAL CENTERS

Title III authorizes \$100 million for the establishment of "supplementary educational centers and services" to expand the educational opportunities of each community. The local school board will submit its application for funds directly to the Federal Commissioner of



Education. The money could be used for such things as advanced science programs, psychological counseling, remedial instruction, educational radio and television, mobile services for rural areas, and cultural enrichment in art, music, and similar areas.

#### EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH

Title IV authorizes \$100 million for continuing research in education and the construction of regional educational laboratories. Emphasis will be placed on making sure that the results of educational research reach the administrators and teachers of local school systems.

#### STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENTS

Title V authorizes \$25 million for the strengthening of State education departments, and Title VI contains the definitions and technical provisions of the Act.

#### VERMONT'S SHARE

Under this bill as passed, Vermont should receive the following funds, if the full amounts are appropriated by Congress:

Title I	- \$1,755,000	
II	- 208,000	(Title IV funds are not
III	- 390,000	allocated by States.)
V	- 131,000	

#### A CONCERN FOR THE FUTURE

I supported this bill not because it was the best bill that could have been written - it was far from that - but because it will make a substantial contribution to the education of all our children which we can scarcely afford to do without in this complex, technological age. What distressed me even more than some of the flaws in the bill was the manner in which it was ramrodded through the Congress, especially the Senate.

Traditionally, during my six years as a member of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, action on education legislation has been conducted on a broad, constructive, bipartisan basis. The minority has always been eager to cooperate with the majority in writing a bill which the majority of both parties could support on final passage. But this time - for the first time - it was decreed that the House-passed bill must be passed by the Senate without a dot or comma changed. Although our majority colleagues on the Committee showed the utmost respect for the minority, they were apparently powerless to resist the demand of the Chief Executive, and his wishes were obeyed.

Frankly, when a President, Republican or Democrat, may use the great power of his high office to force either body of the Congress to abdicate its legislative function, I fear for the future of constitutional government in this country. I believe that thoughtful members of both political parties, recognizing this danger, will combine forces to resist government by executive fiat.

*This is fine as far as it goes! Sincerely,  
But please explain how you  
would propose to raise the cost  
of paying for these needed services?  
Would you support a program like that enclosed & annotated?*

*Winston L. Prouty*  
U. S. S.

Winston L. Prouty  
United States Senator