

So I wish that the school board members in each and every State could be put into a spirit of this real partnership that we hear discussed with the Federal Government. I wish that we could work with them more closely toward carrying out the aims of education.

That is all.

Mrs. GREEN. Thank you very much.

And may I say that is one of the reasons for this subcommittee holding hearings, so that we can have the opportunity to work more closely with you.

May I ask: What is the average expenditure per child in elementary and secondary education in Tennessee?

Mr. BREWER. Last year I think it was approximatey \$340, something like that.

Mrs. GREEN. And in Kentucky?

Dr. VITTETOW. Just around \$350.

Mrs. GREEN. And in North Carolina?

Mr. ENTWHISTLE. I would guess just lightly below that, maybe \$330 or \$340.

Mrs. GREEN. And South Carolina?

Mr. ENTWHISTLE. Around \$320, I believe.

Mrs. GREEN. And Georgia?

Mr. ACREE. I believe ours was \$340. Not exact, but I believe that is approximately correct.

Mrs. GREEN. As representatives of State school boards, do you feel this is an adequate amount?

Dr. VITTETOW. Speaking for Kentucky, I would say it is not.

Mr. BREWER. We feel the same way in Tennessee.

Mrs. GREEN. Are school board members elected in Tennessee?

Mr. BREWER. Tennessee has various types of school boards, and has various methods for electing members. County school boards are either appointed or elected by the people. Some are in cities appointed by city councils, and some are elected by the people.

Mrs. GREEN. What can the school boards do to increase the amount of funds for education in your respective States so that the Federal Government will remain the junior partner in the educational community?

Mr. BREWER. We are doing two things on this. First, getting the permissive legislation to increase the support at that level, and No. 2, we are increasing our State support.

Mr. ACREE. We have done a very similar thing in Georgia, in that we are under local matching funds and State funds, and we have increased the local requirement by 5 percent, as of 3 years from now.

And our tax evaluation and other schemes having to do with our property on which the school taxes are levied. The school board members are in the forefront in bringing this to pass.

We are going into a program of equalization, statewide. On that basis, this will be reassessed.

In addition to that, we are trying to get legislation to work on the basis that some county that will not have an income—as long as they make an effort to come up to a certain amount, they will be given an equal share to bring them up with the richer counties.