

struction, for improvement. These youngsters now are, to a great extent, being cared for by the Federal Government in terms of Federal assistance, aid to dependent children, and so on.

These public housing units, of course, do not pay any local taxes. The whole concept of impacted areas is in lieu of taxes. Most of these structures were built by the Federal Government, or at least with substantial Federal assistance.

There are in this country today some 1 million youngsters who live in public housing units. In the city of Chicago, if we were to include these youngsters under impacted areas, 815 and 874, the city of Chicago would get approximately \$25 million of immediate help for broad assistance in the community. This would be unmarked money. It is money that can be worked into the whole program.

I think it would relieve the large cities of America and the small cities. In the 14 major cities of this country there are 275,000 youngsters who now live in public housing units. I think it is of interest, though, that the remaining 725,000 live in rural areas and smaller communities.

It seems to me the program, as I had estimated it, would cost \$300 million and would bring immediate direct assistance into the areas of greatest need. When we passed title I, when we passed the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, the whole concept of this legislation was to provide Federal aid into areas of proven need. These are the areas of proven need.

Would you, Mr. Commissioner, be willing to consider amending the impacted areas bill to give the communities this kind of direct assistance for construction and other needs?

Mr. HOWE. Let me say, Mr. Pucinski, first of all, that I think this is an interesting proposal.

Second, I would not want to try to comment on it in detail without examining its total effects. It is fairly clear that there are a variety of building needs, and hitching this to public housing may or may not, in my view, handle the rather complex series of problems that exist.

Mr. Perkins points to a series of building problems in areas which probably don't have much public housing as an index for providing such aids. Some of what you might describe as blue-collar suburban areas of the country, the lower cost housing suburban areas, have very low tax bases and have a real problem in providing adequate facilities there. I think any building program which we devise has to address itself to these various fronts.

I hope we can examine that kind of a picture. If you would like us to, we will take a look at the suggestion you have outlined and give you a response on it.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Thank you very much, Commissioner.

Chairman PERKINS. Mr. Brademas.

Mr. BRADEMAS. I have just a couple of questions, Mr. Chairman.

First, it happens to be my birthday, too, today, Mr. Commissioner, so I wish you a happy birthday, too.

Mr. HOWE. I think it is quite appropriate that you coincide with the Office of Education.

Mr. BRADEMAS. I just want to make an observation on the Teacher Corps and ask you two quick questions on title III.