

in developing a program and submitting it for approval. Broadly they are approved, if they are responsible.

So, so long as the target is the deprived child, the disadvantaged child, there is great freedom. I am not suggesting a move toward general aid on that subject. The deprived child is the great concern of this country, of the Congress and of our schools.

It is still important to concentrate our energies on him.

Mr. DELLENBACK. Do you feel that flexibility within the area of the deprived child is sufficiently great to permit this concentration to which Dr. Kirst was just speaking?

Dr. MARLAND. I do.

Mr. DELLENBACK. There can be massive enough aid given in any given district?

Dr. MARLAND. Well, there is not enough money to make a large difference. To make a large difference for all yellow-haired children 4 years old in fourth grade studying English let's say. But that doesn't solve the problem.

The level of funding is not significant enough at this stage to have the high expectations that, for example, occurred in Headstart when they were spending relatively four times as much per child, when you figure the Headstart children are in there a half day, at around \$1,000 per child, and the public schools are spending \$500 for a full day.

So it is four times as much per teaching hour for Headstart. And it made a difference. We are not beginning to do that in the ESEA programs.

Even at the level of funding, you would have such a narrow concentration of those funds, if you used it all on one narrow subject, such as our transition room.

While the freedom is there to do that, I don't think it would be a sensible approach.

Mr. DELLENBACK. I think you are really talking about many more dollars. How many?

Dr. MARLAND. At least at the level of the original authorization, at roughly twice the present level.

Mr. DELLENBACK. In reply to one question asked by Mr. Goodell this morning, you feel that we are ready for the expenditure of those funds, were they to be made available?

Dr. MARLAND. I do.

Mr. DELLENBACK. And you realize this is a different answer from Mr. Howe's testimony of yesterday, as I recall it?

Dr. MARLAND. I do.

Mr. DELLENBACK. Would you see both the total number of dollars contributed on the Federal level increasing and also the percentage of dollars?

Your paper mentioned Federal contribution as 5 percent of the total. The rough figure we were given yesterday was about 8 percent, I think, based on the 1966 year.

Do you see this rising materially in the indefinite future?

Dr. MARLAND. I would hope so. I would hope so, especially as I speak of big cities. I would offer more elaborate testimony on the subject of big cities if the committee wished to hear it.

I think that a unique condition pervades our big cities right now throughout America. I am not saying this exclusively of other parts