

You asked about the big cities. This is the largest single issue that I see in America. What will happen with the resources of the cities? That is where the great social injustice is concentrated. That is where the moneyed and the favored people are draining away by the thousands.

I wish I could quote you the numbers of white families that move out of Cleveland every week and are displaced by the people that Mrs. Koontz has referred to.

Mr. DELLENBACK. Will you yield for a moment, Mr. Gibbons?

Mr. GIBBONS. Yes.

Mr. DELLENBACK. Although you talk as a schoolman on this particular point, aren't you really prepared as a citizen of Pittsburgh to go beyond that and say that many of the real broad-range problems of America beyond education really reside in the urban areas?

Dr. MARLAND. Indeed they do. This includes health and social justice of all kinds.

For example, I think these figures will be useful to the committee. I will only quote one or two and furnish the others later, Mr. Chairman.

There is a difference from what it costs to run a city from what it costs to run another kind of community. Very few people perceive, understand, and accept that difference, and especially it is not understood, perceived, or accepted in State legislatures.

This research shows that there is a parity in every State of the amount of money average that a community can use for services other than education, talking about police, welfare, health, streets, lights, sewers, and so on.

These are the data: In Boston—well, let's take a better illustration to start with.

In Buffalo, N.Y., 76 percent of the city's income is required to run the city. That leaves 24 percent for the schools. In New York State throughout, only 49 percent is required to run all the average for the State, leaving 51 percent for the schools.

In Chicago, 60 percent of the income of the city is required to run the city. For the State of Illinois, only 44 percent. It leaves 56 percent for the schools.

I am speaking now of all the costs of running a city except education, in terms of local resources.

In Detroit, it is 57 percent against 48 percent for the State of Michigan. Milwaukee, 66 percent for the cost of the city, leaving only 34 percent for the schools, against 47 percent for the State of Wisconsin, leaving 53 percent for the schools.

New York, 77 percent against 49 percent. Pittsburgh, 61 percent against 22 percent. Sixty-one percent of our local dollars in Pittsburgh have to go to run the city, leaving 39 percent for the schools. In the State of Pennsylvania, 22 percent is the cost of running the communities, the average for the State, leaving 78 percent for the schools.

These are marked disparities and they have changed swiftly over the last 10 or 15 years as our resources continue to flow out, both industrial and residential.

This is a grave problem. I invite it to the serious attention of this committee, realizing it is not solely a concern of this committee, but a