

Mr. DELLENBACK. Do you feel it would be better spent were this to be done?

Dr. PAQUIN. Yes, I think this would be my position. It seems to me, for example, whenever we do draw up a general budget in the city for the school system we do have to make some value judgments regarding specific programs and defend those decisions which are made or recommendations which are made to the board.

It seems to me this is what we would have to do with general aid.

Mr. DELLENBACK. If I read you correctly you are delighted to get Federal funds to help with critical problems but so far as priorities are concerned you feel that, knowing the problems of Baltimore better than any of us and perhaps better than anyone else in Baltimore, were these funds to be made available to you on a general grant basis instead of pinned down categorically, you could do a better job for education, measured by quality and equality, than is being done at the present time?

Dr. PAQUIN. Yes, sir; I think we could.

Mr. DELLENBACK. Dr. Dailard, what would you say about San Diego?

Dr. DAILARD. I will say several things. We have had the experience in San Diego, first we had the experience of dealing with a situation in which we were literally given Federal aid to the extent of unrestricted Federal aid under Public Law 874.

In the early years of that law the combined support from 874 and 815 amounted to as much as 37 percent of our annual expenditure in 1 year. These were great years for us in that we could do innovation and were doing it, our handicapped program dates back to that time, some of the other programs, some of the compensatory programs.

Then we were inundated with a wave of population that made this much less significant and strained our resources. When we come to the specific question, if the same money that is now coming through title I were distributed to the cities, I do not think it would be spent as well by any of us on the criteria that you set up because there would be the pressures from other parts of the city to put some of the money into lesser priorities that I don't think the boards of education could resist.

If you are talking about enough additional general aid, yes, now I think it would be spent well. I think it would be spent for good purposes. But, in terms of the priorities that now exists, there is little question that the most critical problem is that of dealing with some 20 percent of the population that is an economic drag on the whole Nation.

This is more than just education. Our whole national economy is tied up with raising the level of productivity of this 20 percent.

If that is the No. 1 priority, if the same money we are now getting were given to us unrestricted, I think it would be pulled away from that purpose of general aid.

If it does come for other reasons it should be more massive.

Mr. DELLENBACK. Then you take a different stand than some of your colleagues?

Dr. DAILARD. Yes, I am.

Mr. DELLENBACK. You say that assuming we were not talking about great additional massive infusions of Federal funds but we were