

will be that we will have to spend in Cleveland in 1968 substantially less money, substantially less money than we have this year or last year.

The reason is that if you take the same amount of money allocated to the State of Ohio and then redistribute it among the school districts of the State, in accordance with the Perkins-Quie formula, it will end up in more money going to the rural areas in which there are a lot of children whose family incomes are less than \$3,000 and less money coming to the big cities where there is the concentration of children who are on ADC.

I think the Perkins-Quie formula is a good formula, please do not misunderstand me, but only in the context of a higher appropriation. In the context of a constant appropriation, it is a decision that the level of compensatory education in the inner city will be reduced.

Now, there are a number who are pessimistic about the effectiveness of compensatory education. There are those who read the Coleman report published by HEW this year as indicating that compensatory education does not work. I urge the committee not to accept that view of the Coleman report, it is not, incidentally, as I understand it, the author's view of the Coleman report.

All the Coleman report shows is that to date we do not have a quality of education in the inner city that produces statistically measurable results, but I have seen schools in the inner city in Cleveland which I believe are better than the average school in suburban Cleveland.

I am persuaded, and I have no statistic to back it up, but I am persuaded by observation of what we are doing in Cleveland schools that the additional funds which we spend on remedial reading, that we spend on additional visual aids in the city, that we will spend on keeping the schools open in the afternoon and evenings, that we spend on interracial camping experiences, that we spend on a whole range of programs, are making a real difference for the quality of education of the children in the inner city.

It is very easy for us to become discouraged about the effectiveness of the poverty program, about the effectiveness of title I. These programs are only a year or two old, I think it is extraordinary how much they have accomplished how soon.

I urge the committee if it can possibly do so within the limitations imposed by the Vietnam war and by the pressures of the budget to try to provide a steady increase year after year of Federal funds to improve the quality of education in the inner city.

This is not an interference in local affairs, this is simply a recognition that the problem of lack of education and the problem of poverty in the United States is a national concern. We are now engaged in the reconstruction period from the Civil War, most of the families who come to Cleveland. Most of the families who come to Cleveland, and incidentally some of our less-educated families and those who most qualify for and get the additional Federal help are not Negro, they are the white families from Kentucky and Tennessee, it is the generations of inadequate education that these children and their families and their grandparents have received that create the problems for the inner city.