

problem because programs tend to continue and they tend to justify budgets and so on.

That again is an administrative matter. In your surveys of the executive branch it seems to me that is where that should be considered.

In our activities we were looking at the proper reporting of items what should be included the definitions of them and the right type of reporting so that when we talk about items in the budget all of us would be using the same terms. But as to whether a program was effective or ineffective whether it is useful or now has outlived its usefulness we did not go into the substantive matters.

Representative GRIFFITHS. Now for instance I think also it would be very helpful if you showed in the budget where the taxes were coming from and where the money is going and for what purposes. And I think if you did this at the present time you would discover that cities are getting a very bad deal indeed. The amount of money that is being spent in cities does not even come close to the amount of money that is being spent in other areas. And yet the taxes are coming from those eroding tax bases in the cities.

Mr. KENNEDY. I am sure the breakdown of the figures should show substantively the areas where the money is being spent.

Now, we did not go into the question of cities or States as to trying to outline a definition of what you would include in that or not include.

About the only thing we did in that connection was to recommend that there be functional breakdowns, and sufficient statistics to give an overall view of these matters.

Representative GRIFFITHS. But if you could do it by cities and States, you could really show the need—the need for the program, and whether or not the program is going in the right direction.

Mr. LEWIS. Mrs. Griffiths, this is beyond the scope of what we did in our Commission. But there is a "Special Analyses"⁷ in the budget document now on Federal aid to State and local governments which in recent years has given increasing attention to the problem of measuring how much of Federal expenditures and Federal aid is going into cities.

If I recall correctly, the figures that I saw recently in that "Special Analyses" indicate that the proportion of Federal aid going to metropolitan areas is roughly the same as the proportion of the total population that lives in metropolitan areas.

Representative GRIFFITHS. Of course, a metropolitan area is not really fair. That is not a fair statement. Because that is sending it out in Bloomfield Hills in place of Detroit.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. My time is up.

Mr. KENNEDY. I would like to make this comment.

When you get to the question of some of the detail, you have real problems. Take revenue, doing it State by State or city by city. How would you record General Motors' tax return?

Representative GRIFFITHS. Right out of Detroit; and I would like to take this opportunity to thank the rest of you for contributing.

Mr. KENNEDY. I am not so sure but what a lot of that should go to Chicago.

Chairman PROXMIRE. Senator Jordan?

⁷"Special Analyses, Budget of the United States, 1968." Available from Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.