

disproportionately low share of what State aid is available because of the traditional political domination of State legislatures by the rural and suburban districts in the State.

The gap in per pupil expenditures between the wealthiest and the poorest States has been widening. On a per pupil basis, major cities generally spend only about two-thirds of the amount spent by the suburban communities which surround them. This despite the fact that it is the poor children living in urban centers who are most desperately in need of the highest quality of education.

In addition, this projection of needs and costs of quality education in elementary and secondary schools throughout the Nation avoids, but should not obscure, the equally pressing problems in the field of higher education.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Turning to the problems of our urban centers, we find the list of needs and the amount of funds necessary to meet them are even more overwhelming and staggering than for education. Here, with little difficulty, the full \$10 billion of surtax revenue could be allocated to vital facilities and services necessary to make our major cities livable. The \$10 billion, even when added to our current outlays, would only begin the mammoth task of transforming our blighted, decaying urban centers into communities with healthy physical environments, decent housing accommodations, and with the amenities of life which the average American has the right to expect.

Our cities reflect the myriad sociological and economic problems which have engulfed our Nation. The extensive migration of Negroes from essentially rural, southern communities to northern urban areas has worsened the already intolerable slum conditions in those areas. Racial discrimination in housing has prevented many Negroes and other minorities who have improved their economic status from leaving the ghetto or other substandard environments.

The interrelationships of the problems of our deteriorating cities can be seen from the programs listed by the Cabinet Committee referred to above, and outlined in the latest report of the Council of Economic Advisers.

As the Committee points out, in many cases the hypothetical expenditure figures contained in the table were "*considerably below the recommendations*," (emphasis added).

Omitting the education expenditures which, to a major extent, were discussed earlier in this statement, here are the key programs relating to urban life and their costs.

Program	Expenditure (billions)
Community Service Programs—for expanded day care centers for children of needy working mothers, etc.....	\$0.8
Public Jobs—500,000 jobs for public service employment for the chronically disadvantaged	1.8
Crime, Delinquency, and Riots—of this amount, some \$600 million is for rehabilitation and prevention of delinquency.....	1.0
Quality of the Environment—primarily for prevention and control of air and water pollution, and sewerage treatment.....	1.7
Economic Aid in Rural Areas—this program is included because it can help stem part of the migration trend to the cities.....	1.0
Total	6.3