

ment the rents of families who, because of the unavailability of public housing, are forced to pay more than 25 percent of their incomes for standard housing.

Finally, still more can and should be done to help insure that all our citizens have the right to secure decent, safe, and sanitary housing in the location of their choice without restrictions based on race, creed, or national origin. The Executive order on nondiscrimination in housing signed by the President applies only to housing constructed under the federally aided programs or insured by Federal agencies. I think that the time has come for the Congress to extend this order through legislation to cover all homes financed by lenders whose operations are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. This one act would make the protection extended by the order far more meaningful in practice than it has proved to be thus far.

There are many other pressing needs of the cities which it appears they will only be able to meet with the assistance of the Federal Government and which I am afraid we will never meet as long as the pressure of unfortunate international situations such as we face in Vietnam continue to drain away the major portion of our financial strength. There are those who would say that until that struggle is ended, we who have in our care the welfare of more than two-thirds of our Nation's people should still our voices about our needs. Perhaps it is true that the Congress, with all the will in the world, will not be able to begin to meet these needs as long as war in Vietnam continues at a cost of a billion dollars a month. But, as mayor of a great city, I cannot refrain from presenting the needs of its people to you. In addition to needs I have already outlined, a meaningful effort would require an expansion of community facilities assistance under titles VII and IX of the Housing Act of 1965 to a level of \$2 billion a year to be made available to local government on a two-third matching basis. This money must be made available for all types of public improvements and facilities if the cities are to begin to meet the needs of the latter half of the 20th century, needs in which we are already 15 years behind.

In taking a long-range view, which we rarely have time to do while faced with the everyday demands of running our cities, I must take at least a moment to emphasize the importance of research and training in the field of urban problems if we are ever to solve our problem. In the Housing Act of 1964, the Congress recognized this great need for training in skills required for efficient community development and for research on urban problems. It authorized 50 percent grants to States on a matching basis for the purpose of developing appropriate programs in cooperation with colleges, universities, and urban centers. There was \$10 million authorized for this program but no funds were ever appropriated. Last year, the Congress again indicated its concern in these matters by increasing the authorization to \$30 million. Still no funds have been appropriated.

In the second part of title VIII of the Housing Act of 1964, Congress also authorized up to \$500,000 a year for 3 years for fellowships in public and private nonprofit institutions of higher learning for the graduate training of professional city planners and urban and housing technicians. These funds, too, have not been appropriated. It should be apparent that no program can meet its obligations more effectively than the availability of trained personnel will permit. Indeed, lately the awareness of the scarcity of trained personnel in this field has prompted some people to propose that urban programs be contracted out to the great research organizations that are so successfully meeting our military and space obligations. It would seem obvious to me that a far more logical answer would be to make the funds available to train the needed personnel in this field, and to establish the research complexes that will be necessary. The amounts authorized in the 1964 and 1965 Housing Acts for these purposes are minute compared to any of the capital programs already underway, but they would return a large return on their investment in the ultimate solution of our urban problems.

In closing this statement I want to strongly support the new administration bill which concerns itself with metropolitan regional cooperation. We in Philadelphia deeply appreciate the great importance of such cooperation. I am proud to say that in my capacity as chairman of the Regional Council of Elected Officials in the Delaware Valley area that we have taken a leadership role in promoting the values of metropolitan cooperation. I believe the plan for incentive grants to those communities taking effective action to plan and develop federally assisted projects on a regional basis is an excellent one. Another way to improve regional cooperation would be through the workable program for