

It is not education alone and I believe our legislation does not take this sufficiently into account as was indicated in the previous testimony.

A great many agencies are involved in the Government, all of them having some funds, all interested in a segment of the problem, each interested in a segment, and it is almost impossible for the institution which wants to mount a major program to attack some of these problems to even find all the agencies and bureaus which are involved.

If the heart of the problem is education, very important parts of the problem have to do with economics, social conditions in the homes, health, and many other factors. To really attack these problems and bring the kind of teachers into those schools, to bring the kind of help necessary into the home to support the teacher in the school, to do something about the economic problem, then a major single unified kind of proposal should come in and should be funded in some way.

It seems to us—those of us in the education field, at least—struggling with these problems, which we think these are extremely critical and it seems to us there must be a great deal more coordination brought about and we believe pretty firmly this will have to be mandated by the Congress if we ever get it.

A lot of coordination among these many bureaus and agencies and foundations is needed where they have some interest in these kinds of problems.

For example, let me point to something we are now doing at Temple University as an example. This is an attempt to approach this massive problem in a large slum area in that city. A separate school district within the Philadelphia School District is being created.

Temple University will be a partner with the city in this new school district. It cuts straight across the city and is largely a slum area. Some 50,000 children will be involved in the schools in this district.

We found very early when we began planning for this we were not talking about education alone, we had to talk about the health factors involved, the economic factors involved, and the social factors involved.

We had to coordinate in this total attempt and we had to coordinate some seven social and State agencies, welfare, childrens courts, and others into the total efforts.

We found when we approached various funding agencies, all were interested in a slice of this thing but nobody was interested in the total project and we have spent several months now trying to identify all the agencies in Washington which might contribute in one way or another and we think this is almost an impossible task.

Nevertheless, if this program is to be mounted, if we are to create the kind of model school district here, we might serve as a pattern for other parts of Philadelphia or other cities in the country, then it has to be broader than any segment of education, broader than health and broader than any institution.

One project is not any good if it only hits one part of the problem; 10 programs like that would not be good. Most of our legislation reserves the pattern of project support. It will be almost impossible for us then to bring together the kind of resources necessary to solve the problem.

This is one kind of institutional grant, when we mention institutional grant, being something that will leave a great deal more initia-