going to have the support of banks of this country, the banking community, to provide the funds.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Administrator, I am going to call on our colleague, Mr. Corman, who has an observation. He has to leave to go to another committee.

Mr. CORMAN. I share your interest in developing entrepreneurship in the Negro race. But I think it would be tragic if the Government did anything to solidify racial segregation. I would hope that in developing your policies about Negro ownership you would not give priority to only Negro ownership in central cities. It ought to be easier for a Negro to go out to the white suburbs and start a small business in a new shopping center than to relegate him to the depressed ghetto areas in the central city.

I recognize that it is not a single problem, it is a dual problem. But I will be watching closely to see whether SBA is a tool for segregation in the development of Negro entrepreneurship.

Thank you.

Mr. SAMUELS. Mr. Congressman, I would like to say to you that we are not the tool. The tool is the Nation itself. The Nation itself by its housing practices, its practices of not approaching the problem of migration, and many others, has really formed the ghettos of the inner cities. And if you want to look at this problem, you will see that in the next 10 years the inner city black problem is going to grow. Actually, today some of the greatest economic opportunities in this country, with the growth of disposable income, are in the inner city. I think it is a great injustice to the inner city that we don't have decent stores. I think it is a great injustice to the inner city that the minority are not part of the economy of the inner city. So I think what we are trying to do is strengthen the economy of the inner city. And I think we are not being very realistic, Mr. Congressman, if we don't recognize that this must be done with more aggressive minority ownership.

Mr. CORMAN. I hope as you evolve this program—and I think you are probably now where housing financing was 15 years ago—you will recall what the Federal Government did in those early days of FHA loans to perpetuate racial segregation. I assure you that I for one will not tolerate a repeat performance of that kind of Federal activity. I respect your concern for Negro entrepreneurship, I share that. But I would urge you to review what FHA did to perpetuate racial segregation. We just cannot use any Federal tools for that purpose.

Mr. SAMUELS. Thank you very much, Mr. Corman.

Mr. ADDABBO. Just along that same point, Mr. Samuels, let me point out that there was an article in the New York Times of September 16 about a survey made in Harlem where we had close to 60 percent Negro ownership. And going along with my colleague, we want to see all have the opportunity to own businesses, because we feel this is the basic foundation of every community, and roots in the community.

But again, we do not seek to destroy a white integrated into a Negro community, because this is what we are working for. Again, as Mr. Corman says, we do not want all-black communities, nor do the minorities seek such a thing.

Mr. SAMUELS. Mr. Congressman, first of all, I am familiar with the American Jewish Congress report; and I think what they counted as