

1. Immediate creation of the Institute of Urban Development called for by the President in his "Message on the Cities," giving special priority for the training of local officials.

2. Immediate attention to providing short-course training for code enforcement officials to assist them in initiating the codes assistance provisions recently made available in national housing legislation.

3. Examination and adjustment of personnel policies and recruitment practices for housing and urban development agencies—Federal, State, and local—to assure that they are conducive to attracting and keeping the best new talent available, including:

Extension of the local public agency training effort supported by the Urban Renewal Administration to all local agencies operating programs under the new Department of Housing and Urban Development;

Acceleration of the Housing and Home Finance Agency's intern program under the new Department;

Increase in the summer and part-time job and internship opportunities for students in agencies at all levels;

Improvement in opportunities for professional advancement, accelerated training, and meaningful salary and benefit increments for midcareer agency personnel.

4. Acceleration of present in-service training activities by all sponsors and expansion of specialized programs into new areas, including:

Review of the mechanism for implementing title VIII of the 1964 Housing Act in an effort to facilitate State-local coordination of in-service training for future use in this and other Federal legislation;

Increased use of all presently available Federal in-service training assistance programs in such areas as aging, poverty, and public welfare;

Initiation of the new opportunities for local agency-university partnerships under the Higher Education Act of 1965;

Expansion of NAHRO's program of short-term, in-service training through sponsorship of training institutes, publications, and program development. In addition to capitalizing upon its present resources, NAHRO should seek foundation support for establishing, as a continuing, independent section of the association, a national in-service training center for administrators and specialists in the housing and urban development professions.

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"NEW TOWNS" ROLE IN URBAN GROWTH EXPLORED, PUBLIC POLICY ISSUES EXAMINED—(1) FORM OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, (2) LAND USE CONTROLS, (3) RELATIONSHIP TO CENTRAL CITIES

(By Robert Gladstone, of Robert Gladstone & Associates, economic consultants, Washington, D.C. The following statement was presented to a general session of NAHRO's National Conference on Oct. 26, 1965. Mr. Gladstone's firm is responsible for a long list of economic studies for downtown, residential, commercial, and industrial development projects)

New communities program proposals have been controversial for a number of years, failing twice to gain congressional acceptance, although changed in substance—and even in name—from "new towns" initially to "extensive development" in the 1965 attempt.

Evaluation of new communities as a policy of urban development—apart for the moment from specific program proposals—can clarify the debate on program. Accordingly, it is our task here to identify and analyze major public policy issues in the light of national and local trends and interests—especially the interests represented in NAHRO's membership.

Four major items are of particular interest to us. In summary, these are:

1. Center city redevelopment and new community development—are these conflicting objectives?

2. New communities, metropolitan development policies, and the role of Federal Government.

3. Social patterns and segregation—the contrast between new communities and suburban development.

4. Local government issues and new community development—problems of urban services, self-determination, and fiscal factors.