

Mr. WISE. I think there is an authorization something on the order of \$5 million per year.

The reason, Mr. Harvey, that we suggest this is to make the program useful. With the same general kind of activities, with a slightly different twist, available under section 701 when you get two-thirds money there, and under certain conditions under the Economic Opportunity Act and the Economic Development Act, you might even get a 50-percent program here, and even though it might pick up more activities than, say, 701 authorized, it would bring it into a parity so that you would not be shopping around.

Mr. HARVEY. On the next page under "Education and Manpower" you speak of a great shortage of personnel on the local level to do the coordinating. I am not sure I understand what personnel you are talking about, and how many cities and how many are available at the present time? Could you elaborate a little bit?

Mr. WISE. Certainly.

Right now at the graduate level in the United States there are more than 35 schools that are engaged in the granting of master's degrees in city planning. The membership of the American Institute of Planners has increased from 2,400 to 4,200 since 1960. But there remains a large shortage. In 1965 there were 300 graduates from planning schools, and there were over 600 job opportunities available. I just finished and published 10 days ago a study on the planning requirements of the Washington metropolitan area. This includes four counties in northern Virginia and two in Maryland, plus the District of Columbia. The report was done for the Washington Metropolitan Council of Government. This was to determine what kind of planning ought to be done here on an intergovernmental basis. And when we got through with the job and added it up we felt that there ought to be a professional staff just for this 1 organization of 71 professional people. And this is just the beginning. There is a very serious shortage.

Mr. HARVEY. On another subject, it has been suggested that areas outside the central city could be used to provide the low- and moderate-income housing. Let me ask you whether you think that this proposal is realistic? What if the economic justification—the jobs—are in the central city?

Mr. WISE. If I may refer to my most recent Washington experience, we have got the beginning of a reverse twist to that sort of a thing here. And that is that a lot of the jobs are going to the suburban areas that are attracting lower income workers and people out of the central area. And there are going to be housing needs out there too.

Now, I recognize that there has been a historic reluctance—it is stronger than that, I guess, sometimes not spoken as clearly as it is felt—to consider housing and the housing problems at the metropolitan scale. And yet from my own experience, when a city is doing a redevelopment job, and the highways are cutting through the city, another committee is considering the Intergovernmental Relations Act of 1966, which deals with a standard relocation program—if you are disrupting people in center cities, then you have to find places for them to live. And this should be looked at in our judgment on a total metropolitan scale. And I think that it is realistic. It does not