

group medical and dental practice. NASW sees this as an important step in more effective use of limited medical and dental personnel.

The committee might be interested that more and more persons entering graduate training for social work are choosing to prepare themselves for planning and other community organization tasks. Curriculum in this area is currently undergoing major review in a project at the Florence Heller School of Advanced Studies in Social Welfare, Brandeis University, being sponsored by our sister organization, the Council on Social Work Education.

At the same time, we must add that manpower requirements of all the Great Society programs have made ever-increasing calls on the already short supply of social workers. NASW feels that this necessitates substantial Federal funding for student aid, training of faculty, and expanded educational facilities.

Sincerely,

MELVIN A. GLASSER,  
*Chairman, Commission on Social Action,  
Division of Social Policy and Action.*

STATEMENT OF NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS ON H.R. 12341,  
DEMONSTRATION CITIES ACT OF 1966

This statement on the proposed Demonstration Cities Act of 1966 is submitted by the National Association of Manufacturers, a voluntary association whose member companies—large, medium, and small in size—account for about 75 percent of the Nation's production of manufactured goods and about the same percentage of employment in manufacturing.

Because a great number of these companies are headquartered in, or carry on production or sales activities in, urban areas, the association has a natural interest in sound solutions to the problems of American cities. For a number of years, the association, through its policy statement on community leadership, has advocated that "businessmen should recognize fully community interests in the conduct of their operations. As good citizens and good neighbors, they should continue their interest in community problems and affairs, and lend their active strength and counsel to efforts designed to make our communities better places in which to live and work."

This interest is also reflected by the existence within the association of its area industrial problems committee. This committee concerns itself with the entire gamut of problems related to urban-area land utilization and facilities development. Upon the recommendation of this committee, the board of directors of the association unanimously adopted the following statement of policy on November 30, 1965:

"Cities have traditionally provided exceptional economic and cultural opportunities. At the same time, the primary failure to intelligently plan and implement the planning has historically resulted in urban problems. Postwar movements of people and industry have accentuated some of these problems for some American cities.

"American cities are possessed with sufficient vitality to cope with these problems. The most effective undertakings to solve urban problems have taken shape under creative local leadership. We should seek solutions through imaginative efforts by business and industry in cooperation with other civic groups and local and regional authorities, rather than have the community simply compete for and depend on funds available from the National Government."

We submit that the proposed Demonstration Cities Act of 1966 will greatly intensify the competition for, and dependency on, funds available from the National Government rather than promote vital, creative, and imaginative local leadership.

The proposed act appears to reflect dissatisfactions arising out of the shortcomings of federally subsidized urban renewal projects. However, the proposed act does not provide any guarantee that such shortcomings will not continue to characterize these projects. Let us examine how the provisions of the proposed act would bear upon each of the shortcomings in turn:

1. *Failure to relocate residents of urban renewal neighborhoods in an effective and acceptable manner, and failure to recognize the irreparable damage done to*