

renewal program, we find the net cost of the renewal program developed as a result of the community renewal program studies would be in excess of \$60 million with a Federal grant requirement in excess of \$40 million. Here again, the \$40 million assistance required by this city does not include the cost of the important related social and educational programs without which we cannot have a truly effective renewal effort. The needs of these two communities can be multiplied by literally hundreds of other cities throughout the country. Secretary Weaver stated that the assistance provided by the demonstration cities bill would help cities of all sizes to plan, develop, and carry out programs to rebuild or revitalize large slum or blighted areas and to expand and improve public programs and services available to the people who live in these areas.

If the demonstration cities program is to be more than a token, then it should not be limited to 60 cities, but should be available to any city that needs the program and can meet the requirements established for participation. We clearly cannot make a massive attack on the problems of our cities as envisioned by the demonstration cities concept unless we are willing to make the necessary financial commitment.

TRAINING OF URBAN SPECIALISTS

While dollars are an important part of making the weapons of the demonstration cities proposal effective, they will, by no means, be the only factor that must be considered. We do not have today, and will not have in the foreseeable future, the necessary supply of trained, experienced, and dedicated professionals who must be available to develop and carry out the programs embodied in the demonstration cities concept. The report of the Municipal Manpower Commission, completed in 1962, revealed that the shortages of administrative, professional, and technical (APT) people at the local government level is critical. By 1980, local governments will have to recruit more than 300,000 such APT people. On top of this, the report found that the overall quality of today's APT personnel is inadequate to cope with city and metropolitan problems and the quality of "backup" strength is weak. Too many APT personnel are not well trained in breadth or depth and are not trained to deal with ever broader problems of public policy.

The training and fellowship programs established by the Housing Act of 1964 were to assist and encourage the States, in cooperation with public and/or private universities and colleges, to undertake the badly needed training programs. The objective of this legislation was to provide financial assistance to enable the organization, initiation, development, and expansion of programs which would provide special training in skills needed for economical and efficient community development.

This program, although approved by the Congress, was never funded and, therefore, has been of no benefit in meeting the problem of expanding the supply of trained technical and professional manpower. The fellowship program of the Housing Act of 1964 which authorized \$1.5 million for graduate training of professional city planning and urban and housing technicians and specialists was not funded either and neither of these retaining programs were included in the Housing and Community Development Act of 1965.

The demonstration cities program offers us a splendid opportunity to not only rebuild and restore entire sections of our cities and to improve the general welfare of the people living or working in the areas but also gives us a unique opportunity to utilize the program as a logical research and training vehicle. This research and training could be of type we have too little of today. The demonstration cities program could provide for the training of a new breed of professionals—a breed that concerns itself with the full range of urban problem solving, not merely the physical or the social; or the financial or the administrative.

It is recommended that, to the fullest extent possible, demonstration cities be required to develop their programs in conjunction with the active participation of colleges and universities that have, or are able and willing to support, research and training programs.

PRESENT PROFESSIONAL GROUPS NOT READY

President Johnson has stated that we must concentrate our available resources—in planning tools, in housing construction, in job training, in health facilities, in recreation, in welfare programs, in education—to improve the conditions