



HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-0086
Phone (202) 382-4045

FOR RELEASE
Thursday,
January 4, 1968

HUD WORKABLE PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS MODIFIED FOR SMALL COMMUNITIES

The U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development today announced that the requirements of the Workable Program for Community Improvement have been modified for communities of 10,000 persons or less.

The Workable Program is a local plan of action drawn up by a community for the elimination and prevention of slums and blight, and calls for the use of private and public local resources to accomplish this objective.

Approval of the local plan by HUD is required before Federal aid is given for urban renewal, public housing programs, or other HUD programs.

Don Hummel, HUD Assistant Secretary for Renewal and Housing Assistance, said the modifications will avoid placing "an unreasonable burden" on the limited resources of the small communities. He said HUD Regional Offices will work closely with small communities because they usually need more advice and assistance than the larger city in preparing a Workable Program.

Mr. Hummel said the modified program provides that:

1--Small communities will make written requests for waivers or modifications to the Regional Office and these will be approved if they are reasonable and provide a meaningful program of action to prevent and eliminate blight.

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2--Certification or recertification for small communities will be for two years , instead of one year as in the past.

3--Instead of submitting documentation for annual recertification there will be a field review of progress under the Workable Program.

4--In reviewing applications of small communities , the Regional Offices "shall be tolerant of deficiencies or omissions in data and shall not request additional information unless it is pertinent to a determination of acceptability. "

Mr. Hummel said that while the modifications apply generally to communities of less than 10,000 , the Regional Offices may use their discretion "in applying these provisions to somewhat larger communities if this can be justified by circumstances of limited blight, little or no growth potential, limited resources , and the absence of a relationship with a metropolitan area urban problem. "

He said the modifications also may be applied to some counties where the urban area or areas for which Federal aid is sought are small and have characteristics similar to those of larger communities for which waivers are granted.

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HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
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WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68 - 0154
(Phone (202) 382-8144)

FOR RELEASE:
Wednesday
January 10, 1968

HUD ISSUES NEW GUIDE ON MODEL CITIES PROGRAM

A revised Model Cities Program Guide just issued by the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development advises applicant communities to put more emphasis on analyzing problems and involving all interested local groups and individuals instead of developing specific program proposals.

Improving the Quality of Urban Life, Program Guide: Model Neighborhoods in Demonstration Cities describes procedures for applying for Model Cities planning grants and details information which should be included in cities' and counties' applications.

Based on the experience received in reviewing the 193 planning grant applications submitted in the first round, the 58-page guide has been revised for municipalities applying for the second round of planning funds. April 15 is the deadline for second-round applications, and no applications will be accepted after that date.

According to the revised guide a major part of the communities' application effort should go into bringing together necessary local public and private groups and neighborhood residents to develop a deep, probing analysis of the problems in the Model Cities project area.

Cities and counties are also asked to describe the general direction planning activities will take and the organizational structure that will be used during the planning period. Unlike the first round, second-round applicants are not asked to develop specific program proposals.

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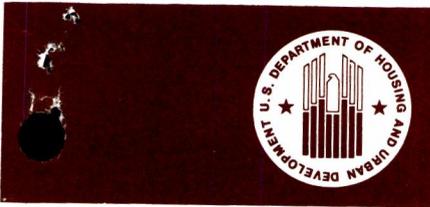
HUD-No. 68 - 0154

In addition to other changes, second-round applicants will file a "Letter of Intent" when they decide to apply, so that the Model Cities Administration can provide technical assistance if requested.

To better clarify the relation of the application to the other steps in the Model Cities Program, the revised guide describes the three major phases of the program: the application process (usually three months); planning period (six to 12 months); program execution (five years).

Cities and counties selected on the basis of their applications will receive planning grants to cover 80 percent of the cost of planning a comprehensive program to upgrade the social, economic, and physical conditions of the model neighborhood using various existing Federal urban aid programs. When the plan is approved communities will be eligible for Model Cities supplemental grants of up to 80 percent of the local share of those Federal grant-in-aid programs that relate to the Model Cities area.

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HUD news feature

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20410

HUD-No. 68 - 0003
Phone (202) 382-4433

WEEKEND FEATURE
FOR RELEASE:
ANYTIME

ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY IS FIRST TO USE NEW APPROACH TO COLLEGE HOUSING

In June 1963, Secretary Robert C. Weaver of the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development described Southern Illinois University as "an exciting, vibrant institution, where the spirit of growth can be seen on every hand."

Addressing that year's graduating class, he suggested that SIU translate that "spirit of growth" into brick and mortar.

Today, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, acting on Secretary Weaver's suggestion, is building additional student housing with a new source of financing--HUD's below-market interest rate mortgage insurance program for rental housing for low- and moderate-income families.

Through this program, the Federal Housing Administration assists sponsoring organizations, such as foundations, unions, churches, corporations, and private non-profit organizations and associations to provide housing covered by 100 percent mortgages bearing a 3 percent interest rate.

For several years SIU had been working on a program to meet the housing needs of its Carbondale student body--which grew from 3,000 in 1948 to 18,000 in 1967. With the rapidly rising demand for housing, SIU looked to the FHA below-market interest rate program as a good source of financing.

The school turned to its own Southern Illinois University Foundation for a sponsor. With assets of more than \$3 million, the Foundation, among other activities, administers loans and grants, acquires property needed for university use, and acts as business manager in patenting and marketing results of research. In November, 1964, the Foundation was accepted by FHA as a non-profit mortgagor.

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On March 8, 1966, the Foundation submitted a formal application and on May 12, 1967, FHA issued a \$4 million mortgage insurance commitment.

Ground was broken for the project on July 10, 1967. At the end of December, about 12 percent of the construction had been completed.

At present, SIU operates Southern Hills Apartments, with efficiency, one-bedroom and two-bedroom units. In January 1960, 128 units were opened and the remaining 144 were opened in September 1962. These projects, Phases I and II of the married student housing program, were financed through the regular college housing loan program of the then Housing and Home Finance Agency.

Under this program, a bond issue with 50 percent government participation and a 40-year, 100 percent loan was pegged at 3.9 percent interest. In return, however, SIU agreed to set aside a portion of its tuition fees as a commitment of good faith to the government. But with two campus plants to support, the university could not continue binding these funds. HUD offered a newer and better method of financing low-cost housing in the below-market program.

Construction of the new 800 square foot apartments under Phase III--with FHA mortgage insurance financing--will improve campus housing capabilities, especially for larger families. The two- and three-bedroom apartments, about 200 square feet larger than existing units, will provide greater privacy. Suspended ceilings and walls faced with brick veneer in the 38 buildings, together with other design elements will help to reduce noise--an important feature for the student.

SIU is seeking to keep costs of the housing at the lowest level possible. Family housing rates in older existing furnished apartments on campus range upward from \$95 per month including utilities. The average rental costs of the new apartments which will be considerably larger will be about \$98. Off-campus housing may run as high as \$160 a month for half of a duplex.

At no additional costs, the university will offer 20 dwellings for paraplegic students. Ground floor units, larger doors, grab-bar supports, and showers will be provided to meet their special needs. Southern Illinois University is one of the top dozen universities across the nation which cater to the needs of handicapped students.

University officials expect the project, located at the southwest corner of the campus, to open new economic development for the city. Nearby, a 40-acre plot of what was once farm land is being considered for development and expansion by the university and community at large.

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January 13, 1968



Mass Transit

HUD NEWS

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410**

HUD-No. 68-0215
Phone (202) 382-4433

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

JUDGES NAMED FOR TRANSIT DESIGN AWARDS PROGRAM

The U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development today named six professionals to judge entries in its 1968 Design Awards Program for Urban Mass Transportation. The final day for submitting entries was January 15.

Named to the panel were: Kevin Roche, New Haven, Conn., architect and member of the American Institute of Architects; Henry Dreyfuss, New York, N. Y., a Fellow of the Industrial Design Society of America; Robert M. O'Donnell, Denver, Colo. urban planner and landscape architect and member of the American Institute of Planners and the American Society of Landscape Architects; Robert Gutman, Ph.D. Professor of Sociology, New Brunswick, N. J.; Lee Ham, San Mateo, Calif. engineer and member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and the Consulting Engineers Council; and Mrs. Albert D. Lasker, President, Society for a More Beautiful Capital Inc., New York, N. Y.

In reviewing entries, the judges, who will meet in Washington later this month, will consider the relationship of design to the comprehensive planning for a metropolitan area, the central city and neighborhood.

They will weigh such factors as the project's current and future contribution to the physical, economic, social and aesthetic development of the area. Entries will be assessed for functional excellence, economy and harmony with the environment.

HUD's plans for the awards program were first announced in May 1967, at a HUD-sponsored Washington Conference on Design in Urban Transportation. The Design Awards Program, which will be an annual event, is aimed at stimulating an awareness of the role of good design in improving urban transportation systems.

Winners of the Honor and Merit Awards will be announced at a later date.

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January 15, 1968



HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
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WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-0276
(Phone 382-8144)

FOR RELEASE
Sunday
January 14, 1968

HOW URBAN RENEWAL FUNDS SAVED HISTORIC HOUSE IN PLYMOUTH, MASS.

A report on the first historic building to be relocated with Federal urban renewal funds will be made by the Plymouth (Mass.) Redevelopment Authority with a \$20,091 grant from the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Announcement of the grant was made today by HUD Secretary Robert C. Weaver.

The building on which the report will be based is the Harlow-Bishop House, a classic example of a mid-eighteenth century brick-and-clapboard residence. It was saved from demolition in 1965, when the Housing Act of 1949 was amended to permit payment of relocation costs involved in moving structures that have architectural or historic value, provided the building is in an urban renewal area. The house is located in Plymouth's Summer-High Street Urban Renewal Project.

The report will also describe how restoration was undertaken in cooperation with Plymouth Heritage Trust, Inc., the local historic preservation group that raised the funds for the restoration work.

The report will be published and made available for guidance of communities throughout the country that have similar problems of historic restoration and preservation.

The grant was made under the Urban Renewal Demonstration Program, authorized by Section 314 of the Housing Act of 1954, as amended by the Housing Act of 1964, which provides payments to cover the cost of writing and publishing reports on improved methods for preventing and elimination of slums and blight.

For more information: Mr. A. V. Battista
Executive Director
Plymouth Redevelopment Authority
17 Leyden Street
Plymouth, Mass. 02360

PROJECT NUMBER: MASS. D-7



HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-0463
Phone (202) 382-4433)

FOR RELEASE
Friday
January 19, 1968

HUD AWARDS FIRST GRADUATE FELLOWSHIP IN URBAN TRANSPORTATION

The first graduate fellowship in urban transportation to be awarded by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development has been received by Benjamin L. Palumbo, Executive Assistant to the Commissioner, Department of Transportation, State of New Jersey. The announcement was made today by HUD Secretary Robert C. Weaver.

HUD's managerial training program, authorized by 1966 amendments to the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964, provides assistance to States or public bodies sponsoring fellowships for training managerial, technical and professional personnel in the urban mass transportation field. Grant assistance may not exceed \$12,000 per fellowship and no more than 100 fellowships may be awarded in any one year.

Mr. Palumbo, 30, is a native of Boston, Mass. He will use the HUD fellowship to take a nine-month course of study as a full-time postgraduate student in the Department of Civil and Municipal Engineering of University College, London, England.

The HUD grant will cover 75 percent of tuition, fees and salary for the recipient during his course of study, up to the \$12,000 maximum, but does not cover the cost of his travel. The remaining 25 percent of his University expenses, will be provided by the sponsoring agency, the New Jersey Department of Transportation.

While at the University, Mr. Palumbo will study the London mass transportation system, including such aspects as administration, labor relations, financing methods, governmental regulation and public-private coordination.

Mr. Palumbo, who holds a Master of Arts degree from Rutgers University, expects to gain much new knowledge and insight which will prove valuable in

his future work with his sponsoring agency, the New Jersey Department of Transportation.

Prior to his present assignment in the Commissioner's office he served as a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Mercer County, and has been Administrative Assistant to Governor Richard J. Hughes of New Jersey.

Mr. Palumbo and his wife, the former Magdalene Palinczar of Trenton, N.J., reside in Trenton. They have one son.

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HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
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WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-0609
Phone (202) 382-4433

NOTICE OF PUBLICATION
FOR RELEASE
Friday
January 26, 1968

NEW YORK SUBURBAN RAIL SERVICE IMPROVED WITH HUD GRANT

Commuters in an "outer-ring" suburban area near New York City received better rail service--faster schedules, more frequent service, and expanded parking facilities--as the result of a recently concluded test project assisted by a grant from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

A \$1,299,087 HUD grant, made in 1963, covered two-thirds of the total cost of the project, which was sponsored by the Tri-State Transportation Commission and the State of New York. The demonstration was carried out on the Harlem Division of the New York Central Railroad with the cooperation of Westchester and Putnam Counties.

In a recently published final summary of the project, the Tri-State Transportation Commission reported that a substantial number of additional journey-to-work and midday users were attracted by improved service between Westchester communities and New York City.

Project train service was initiated July 1, 1964, and after 28 months of operation, rail patronage in the area had increased approximately 11 percent. On the basis of this favorable ridership increase, the New York Central decided to continue most of the experimental innovations after the formal project period ended in October, 1966.

Faster service was obtained by the use of flag-stop scheduling for some stations on the line. Hourly off-peak service was provided by adding a total of 12 cars to the line between Brewster, in Putnam County, and New York City.

To attract park-and-ride customers in an area of 85 percent car ownership, parking facilities at six stations were expanded by more than 1000 spaces. When the experiment ended, the number of cars being parked at project stations

had increased by 27 percent.

Among the principal findings of the report were the following:

1. Off-peak service improvements will attract peak-period riders, and conversely, a reduction in off-peak service will result in a decrease in peak-period riders.
2. Adequate parking facilities--convenient, accessible, and well-designed--are a prerequisite for attracting rail passengers in low-density suburban areas.
3. A trial period of 18 to 24 months may be necessary before a new service becomes sufficiently established to reflect patronage growth.

The Urban Mass Transportation demonstration program, which provided funds for this project, was authorized by the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964, as amended. HUD grants to assist in financing demonstration project costs are available for developing and testing new ideas and methods to improve urban transportation.

Copies of the project report and further information can be obtained from: Executive Director, Tri-State Transportation Commission, 100 Church Street, New York, New York 10007.

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HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
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WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-0865
Phone (202) 382-4433

FOR RELEASE:
Monday
February 5, 1968

LARGE LOW-INCOME FAMILIES FIND HOUSING THROUGH HUD LEASING PLAN

An expansion of the leased housing program of the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development will provide some 30,000 standard homes for low-income families by next September, Assistant Secretary Don Hummel reported today.

Mr. Hummel, Assistant Secretary for Renewal and Housing Assistance, said: "This phase of the low-rent program will mean more housing for large families which experience considerable difficulty in finding satisfactory private housing within their means. Also, many of these large families cannot be accommodated in public housing projects, with their limited supply of apartments with three or more bedrooms."

By the end of 1967, nearly 9,000 leased units were occupied, out of a total of 28,412 units in 96 cities and eight counties covered by financial aid contracts with HUD. An additional 4,046 homes have been approved for leasing, with contracts yet to be signed.

Mr. Hummel explained that the leasing program is designed to encourage and enable private real estate interests to participate more directly in meeting the housing needs of low-income families.

He said the leasing program also helps communities make better use of available housing, permits homes to be made available much more rapidly than through the construction of new housing, and encourages the upgrading of neighborhoods. Mr. Hummel said that more than 22 percent of the leased housing is in rehabilitated units.

Any local housing authority may request a leased housing program. The local governing body must approve such an action and there must be enough housing available so that the program will not put a strain on the local housing supply.

Most local leasing programs call for a lease between the housing authority and the property owner, with a sublease to the tenant. Leasing is voluntary and the local housing authority cannot acquire the property by condemnation. All leased properties must be in standard condition or brought to such a condition.

Mr. Hummel pointed out that the rentals must be moderate and HUD's annual contributions make up the difference between what the low-income tenant can afford to pay for rent and utilities (usually 20 to 25 percent of his income) and their actual cost to the housing authority.

The average family income of those occupying leased housing is \$3,300 per year and the average rent they paid was about \$56 per month. Mr. Hummel said the average maximum contribution by HUD per unit \$76.60 per month.

"Local governments are finding the leasing program attractive because the owners of such housing continue to pay the local real estate taxes," Mr. Hummel said. "They also find that owners are rehabilitating structures which might otherwise be allowed to deteriorate.

"The tenants endorse the program's built-in incentive for self-improvement," he said. "Tenants are not required to move if their income rises above public housing eligibility standards. At that point their share of the rent increases and the Federal share decreases. Tenants may assume the lease themselves from the local public housing authority by paying the entire rent without Federal help, or they may have the option to buy the property, if their income improves to that point and the owner approves of the option."

Tenants can be selected either by the owner or the authority, but they must be found eligible for such housing by the local authority. Several local authorities have invited low-income applicants to locate housing which meets their needs and which can be leased.

Financial aid contracts for leased housing programs have been executed for the following communities and counties:

CALIFORNIA

Contra Costa County	500
Fresno	200
Indio	90
Los Angeles	1000
Oakland	1100
San Francisco	1000
San Jose	1000
Santa Barbara Co.	400
Vallejo	250

CONNECTICUT

Hartford	50
Milford	60
New Haven	200
New London	17
Waterbury	100
Willimantic	30

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington	350
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FLORIDA

Crestview	50
Miami	500
Orlando	150

GEORGIA

Atlanta	800
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ILLINOIS

Chicago	1500
East St. Louis	100

KANSAS

Kansas City	50
Wichita	700

KENTUCKY

Jefferson County	200
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MARYLAND

Baltimore	250
Easton	100
Wicomico County	50
Montgomery County	100

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston	1000
Brookline	100
Cambridge	400
Fall River	200
Holyoke	250
Lynn	150
Malden	100
Medford	50
New Bedford	50
Pittsfield	55
Springfield	200
Waltham	100
Worcester	125

MICHIGAN

Ann Arbor	40
Detroit	100
Lansing	100
Saginaw	100

MINNESOTA

Duluth	300
Minneapolis	750
Montevideo	40
St. Paul	1385

MISSOURI

Kansas City	200
St. Louis	600

NEBRASKA

Lincoln	600
Omaha	100

NEVADA

North Las Vegas	250
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NEW HAMPSHIRE

Manchester 190

NEW JERSEY

Bayonne 250
 Newark 500
 Passaic 100
 Trenton 75
 Union City 100

NEW MEXICO

Albuquerque 300

NEW YORK

Amsterdam 100
 Auburn 50
 Buffalo 200
 Gloversville 50
 Kingston 10
 Long Beach 25
 Newburgh 250
 New York 500
 Rochester 200
 Schenectady 400
 Troy 150
 Utica 25
 White Plains 75

OHIO

Cincinnati 200
 Cleveland 400
 Columbus 100
 Elyria 54
 Lorain 156
 Oberlin 20
 Toledo 500

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma City 500
 Tulsa 240

OREGON

Eugene 300
 Portland 1000

PENNSYLVANIA

Bucks County 265
 Philadelphia 500
 Pittsburgh 300

PUERTO RICO

Bayamon 100

SOUTH CAROLINA

Rock Hill 50
 Sumter 50

TEXAS

Corpus Christi 50
 Elsa 12
 Galveston 200
 Houston 500
 Lubbock 236
 Mineral Wells 100
 San Antonio 250

VERMONT

Winooski 12

VIRGINIA

Fairfax County 100

WASHINGTON

King County 250

WEST VIRGINIA

Spencer 25

WISCONSIN

Madison 150

TOTAL 28,412



HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-1007
Phone (202) 382-4433

FOR RELEASE:
Tuesday
February 6, 1968

FHA EASES MORTGAGE RULES FOR MILITARY

The Federal Housing Administration today reminded lenders who hold FHA-insured mortgages that military reservists and others called to active duty may make reduced monthly mortgage payments if family income after call-up is insufficient to provide for regular payments.

Assistant Secretary P. N. Brownstein of the Department of Housing and Urban Development said that these servicemen may request such assistance by contacting the lending institution receiving their payments. Mr. Brownstein, who is also FHA Commissioner, explained:

"To assist the home-buyer, the lender may, without prior approval of FHA, enter into a forbearance agreement with the home buyer which reduces monthly payments for the period of military service and for three months thereafter. The agreement ordinarily provides, for continued payment of interest, taxes, property insurance and mortgage insurance. However, greater reductions in monthly payments may be considered where warranted.

"After discharge from the military, the home buyer then begins making monthly payments in amounts which will completely amortize the outstanding mortgage indebtedness over the remaining term of the loan.

"A serviceman who finds that a lender will not make such a forbearance agreement should get in touch with the FHA insuring office in his area to see whether FHA can accept assignment of the mortgage. FHA could then make this agreement with the serviceman.

"It is expected, of course, that the serviceman will make payments on the mortgage to the fullest extent of his ability to pay."

Mr. Brownstein urged those needing revised payment arrangements to act as soon as possible. He also said it was advisable for these servicemen to begin by conferring with their lenders or the legal officer of their military organization or duty station.



HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
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WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-1058
Phone (202) 382-4433

FOR RELEASE:
Tuesday
February 13, 1968

HUD TO PERMIT TURNKEY CONSTRUCTION STARTS BEFORE FUNDS BECOME AVAILABLE

The U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development has authorized local housing authorities to speed construction of public housing by the turnkey process by permitting work to start before funds become available July 1.

Under the Housing Act of 1965, the Congress authorized public housing funds for four years. The final year's authorization of \$47,000,000 becomes available July 1, 1968.

Don Hummel, Assistant Secretary for Renewal and Housing Assistance, said the "many more local authorities and developers want to proceed with turnkey projects than we can finance with available funds."

In a letter to all housing authorities, Mr. Hummel said HUD will proceed with turnkey projects up to the point of signing an annual contributions contract and a sales contract. This applies, he declared, in those instances where the local authority and the private developer are willing to proceed in anticipation of funds becoming available.

Mr. Hummel pointed out that if an annual contributions contract between HUD and the local housing authority is not executed after a private developer has begun the project, the local housing authority will purchase the site and the drawings and specifications for a pre-determined price.

Under the turnkey process, a private developer with a tract of land can build low-cost housing to his own specifications after agreement on the project and the estimated cost. When the facility is completed, the local housing authority will purchase it.

According to Mr. Hummel, quotas for such pre-authorization turnkey construction will be assigned to HUD's seven regional offices to assure that fund authorizations slated to become available July 1 are not exceeded.



HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
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WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-1280
Phone (202) 382-4433

FOR RELEASE:
Wednesday
February 14, 1968

HUD ISSUES FIRST MORTGAGE INSURANCE COMMITMENT UNDER GROUP PRACTICE FACILITY PROGRAM

The U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development today announced issuance by the Federal Housing Administration of the first mortgage insurance commitment to be made under the Group Practice Facility Program.

P. N. Brownstein, HUD Assistant Secretary and FHA Commissioner, said Lynch Medical Services, Inc., of Lynch, Ky., a medical group practice in operation locally for a number of years, is sponsoring development of the new facility.

The new facility, scheduled for construction at Lynch, will also serve as the group's new headquarters.

The FHA has agreed to insure a \$175,000 mortgage to be made by the First Investment Company of Louisville, Ky., for the construction of the new buildings and for new x-ray equipment.

The group practice, which includes five physicians and one dentist, serves the town of Lynch and the Harlan County, Ky.-Southwestern Virginia area. This is a part of Appalachia that was once a major coal mining region but today is an economically depressed area.

Mr. Brownstein said, "This first project is a good example of how the group practice facility program can be used to improve health care services in small communities and rural areas. It can have the same affect in older, inner-city neighborhoods. The program should work to extend health care capabilities in those areas where medical facilities now are generally limited or in sections where they now do not exist."

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Insured financing for group medical practice facilities was authorized in the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966, and comes under Title XI of the National Housing Act.

Under the program, FHA insures private mortgages to finance a group practice facility created through new construction or rehabilitation of an old structure. The Public Health Service of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, advises FHA on the medical aspects of the projects.

Up to 90 percent of the value of the facility, including equipment, can be financed with an FHA-insured mortgage. The maximum interest rate is six percent, and the term of the loan may extend over 25 years. Borrowers pay a one percent mortgage insurance premium to FHA the first year, and one-half percent thereafter.

Members of a group practice may be physicians, dentists, or optometrists. Technical and administrative staff, central medical records and equipment will be shared by the group practice. Payment for health services provided by the group may be on either a prepayment or a fee-for-service basis.

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HUD-No. 68-1365
Phone (202) 382-4433

FOR RELEASE
Friday
February 16, 1968

HUD-SPONSORED TRANSIT TEST INCREASES BUS RIDERSHIP

A 'minabus' service, being tested by the Long Island suburb of Hempstead, N. Y. with the aid of a grant from the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, is winning friends throughout the two peninsulas of South Merrick, an unincorporated area in the town of Hempstead.

As an alternative to the family car to carry New York-bound commuters to the Merrick Railroad Station, the minabus service has been an unqualified success, carrying over 500 businessmen a day from their homes to the station and back at a 25¢ fare.

In off-peak hours, however, the small, 22-passenger vehicles have been kept just as busy with crowds of local workers, shopping housewives, school- and play-bound youngsters, and elderly people who rely on the minibuses for mobility. Off-peak fare is 40¢ for a single trip to the nearby Roosevelt Field shopping center.

One elderly resident, Mrs. Mary Gold of Merrick, says the new bus service "has opened up a whole new world of activity to me." Mrs. Gold is unable to drive a car in recent years because of poor vision.

The service is proving a boon to the young as well as to the elderly in the area. A Saturday service was inaugurated with 900 youngsters, 150% of capacity, traveling to the shopping center area on the first day of service. The center includes an ice skating rink and other recreation facilities. During last December the four buses carried an average of 2,000 Saturday riders, with large increases in ridership on school holidays.

Hempstead's Presiding Supervisor, Ralph Caso, noting the previous lack of mass transit facilities in the Merrick area, remarked, "We're freeing our youngsters."

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The schedule began October 16, 1967, after a two-month planning period. In the first three and one-half months of operation, 50,000 passengers were carried on 54 daily trips, six days a week.

Two routes, the "Blue" and the "Gold", service the two peninsulas of South Merrick--a population area of about 20,000. Each route, starting and terminating at the railroad station during rush hours, loops its own peninsula. During off-peak hours it extends northward to the Roosevelt Field regional shopping center and the Merrick business district.

To provide attractive commuter service, the air-conditioned buses meet every commuter train into and out of Merrick, and deposit riders at bus stops within a convenient distance of their homes.

The neighborhood bus service is making inroads in the test area on the traditional suburban dependence on the second auto. Of 142 Merrick commuters recently interviewed, 10% indicated that they no longer need a second car.

A \$180,375 urban mass transportation demonstration grant from HUD in June, 1967, supplemented by a local share of \$90,187, is financing two years of the minibus service. The demonstration was designed to test public response to a convenient mass transit system as an alternative to the family car in less densely populated suburban areas which rail lines cannot serve effectively.

Funds for the grant were authorized under the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964, as amended.

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HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

TO BE RELEASED AFTER:

8 p.m. Wednesday
February 28, 1968

REBUILDING OUR CITIES

Speech by Don Hummel
Assistant Secretary for Renewal and Housing Assistance
U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

Eighth Annual Meeting
Central Charlotte Association
Charlotte, North Carolina
February 28, 1968

SUMMARY

THE NATION FACES A NEED FOR REBUILDING THE CENTRAL CITIES -- BOTH THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT AND MEETING THE HUMAN NEEDS. The urban renewal program is now focussed on providing more housing for low and middle income families, through new construction and rehabilitation. A new program to supplement present renewal programs is embodied in the Neighborhood Development Program, which will give communities greater flexibility in meeting their needs. Housing for the cities is being accelerated through many new programs and a greater reliance on private enterprise.

* P.6-9

It is a pleasure for me to be here with you at your eighth annual meeting and to discuss with you a topic of paramount importance.

Although this is my first official visit to Charlotte, North Carolina, you and I start from a common concern -- a deep concern for our cities. I am sure all of us agree with a recent statement of President Johnson in which he declared that: "No greater challenge faces America than the future of its cities."

It is an anomalous situation that faces us.

On one hand we find ourselves in an economy of great affluence; our gross national product is at an all-time high; unemployment is hovering around record lows.

But on the other hand we have serious problems which dim this picture. There is discord and unrest in our society. We have more than 9 million people who are drawing welfare payments. We have more than three times that many people earning less than is considered necessary for a minimum level of living. The nation has an estimated 6 million homes which are classed as deteriorating or dilapidated. Unrest has reached riot proportions in some of our cities.

We cannot afford to ignore these problems. We cannot do as we have been doing the past hundred years -- merely reciting figures about our affluence and saying that our reliance on the initiative of the individual will provide the solution. These problems call for the joint action of all -- the individual, the private and the public sectors.

We in the Department of Housing and Urban Development and in other Federal agencies know that it is no longer a question of whether something should be done. The question is how much are we as a nation going to do with what we have -- and how quickly.

As I listen to discussions or read articles about the urban problem, I get the distinct impression that all too many people feel that the urban problem is something which just happened within the last couple of years.

Actually, the problem is not new. It is one which has been emerging as this country went through the transition from our rural agricultural past to our urban industrial present. The transition -- which in itself created problems -- was aggravated and confused by two world wars and by our mesmerized attention to our productive capacity. And while

we focussed our attention on growth, we completely ignored the unequal distribution of the products of our system -- and the widening gap which was developing between the citizens of our land.

The transition has been made and we have now come full circle in our national development. First, we had the outward migration of people to new and undeveloped lands, rich in natural resources -- then we had the inward migration of the people into our cities, lured by the job opportunities there -- and now we have the spread outward from the cities to the suburbs, leaving the old, the poor and the disadvantaged minorities behind -- leaving the central city with rising welfare costs and a deteriorating plant.

We now are faced with the pressing need to rebuild the central cities. As a nation, we have made some attempts-- but they were approached at a leisurely pace and all too often directed at only the physical structures, ignoring the impact that the rebuilding had on those who were displaced.

Our capacity to build physical structures has been demonstrated. This is no real problem. But the problems of our cities require more than just rebuilding the physical environment because these areas are occupied by people.

To make the problem even more difficult, the areas are occupied by a disproportionate number of poor people -- poor in every sense. They are poor in material resources -- poor in marketable skills -- poor in education -- and often poor in health. And in too many instances, they are the product of racial discrimination. They are also poor in confidence -- the confidence in society that they will receive fair treatment in the rebuilding process.

In the past few years, as the gravity of the problems of the cities became more obvious to more and more people, activities to help solve them have been accelerated.

But even more important, is that these activities have had a change in focus.

In the past two years, the Department of Housing and Urban Development -- and especially in the area of my responsibility, Renewal and Housing Assistance -- has reoriented its programs to recognize the problems of people. While we are interested in rebuilding physical structures -- we should remember for what purpose we build. We build to meet the needs of people.

Let me discuss urban renewal. This program is rapidly becoming the catalyst that makes other programs effective.

From and essentially clearance and redevelopment program, urban renewal now emphasizes the desirability of rehabilitating existing structures to avoid the harshness of the impact on the local residents and permits an orderly transition to redevelopment.

Some months ago we advised communities that those projects which advanced national goals would be given priority. These goals, which reflect the greatest needs of our city dwellers, are: First, the preservation and increase of housing for low and moderate income families; second, provision of job opportunities for the unemployed or underemployed of the area, and third, improvement in areas of urgent and critical need.

These goals have been endorsed practically without exception by the cities.

Additional emphasis on meeting the needs of people is embodied in a new policy just released, for the management of property in urban renewal areas. This will permit the provision of additional services to make the hardships of urban renewal less burdensome. These services include employment opportunities, recreation, security, and the deterrence of further blight, and others. These new services

should improve living conditions of project area residents during the period of execution.

[A completely new approach to urban renewal was proposed last week by President Johnson, in his message to Congress. He called for the establishment of the Neighborhood Development Program, which is the most important new approach to urban renewal in its nearly 20-year history.

This program will enable cities to attack the many problems of large blighted neighborhoods on a broad program basis -- rather than on an individual project basis.

The Neighborhood Development Program will supplement the present urban renewal project approach. Here is what the proposed program is intended to do:

* Permit early action and early results because renewal activities could begin as soon as a community's application has been approved. Execution could start simultaneously with detailed planning.

* Provide a flexibility of operation that will enable a city to take advantage of development opportunities within a much larger area.

* Enable the cities to better handle the problems of the service, displacement and the relocation of people.

* Substantially enlarge the Federal response to urban needs through an improved funding system -- providing funds as they are needed rather than reserving them years in advance of their need.

* Increase the community's capacity to adapt renewal to its regular community capital improvement program.

Let me give you a brief, thumbnail description of how this Neighborhood Development Program would work.

A community decides to apply for funds under this program. It will require some initial planning for the proposed neighborhood but only that planning that will show the city's broad development objectives and standards for the area. The community will indicate the actual development work that it proposes for the coming year and the year succeeding.

Once the application is approved, the city can go to work at once -- in both physical and human activities. There will be no long delay waiting for the completion of a detailed final plan of development. Planning proceeds simultaneously with execution activities.

The community could begin site improvement work. It could start work on streets and roads and sewer and water

lines, which are part of its overall improvement plan. And while these activities are under way, more detailed planning for other activities would begin.

Along with the start on physical activities, the city would begin working on the human problems attendant to the development program. Working with citizen groups and social organizations, the community could develop an orderly plan of rehabilitation, the relocation of families and establishments, and the planning of various community facilities.

For a community with an approved plan for Neighborhood Development, HUD will provide a grant, generally on a two-thirds one-third basis, for the first year's work and will make a tentative commitment for the second year. This commitment may be adjusted depending on accomplishments of the first year.

The present reservation system for renewal activities was set up on the assumption that accurate reservation of funds could be established through the careful planning and forecasting of project activities over the period of the project.

Experience has shown, however, that it is not possible

to make these kinds of forecasts as costs continue to rise -- plans are changed -- eligible activities have been changed, and there have been cases of deliberate understatement of the cost to get initial funding. We have found that the average cost of an urban renewal project rises about 74 percent between the time of the initial reservation and the start of execution -- with another 32 percent increase during execution.

I feel that the funding proposed for the Neighborhood Development Program will permit us to move forward on a much larger scale to meet the pressing needs of the cities.

I would like to turn to another area of my responsibility -- and one of the prime needs of the cities. This is the area of housing.

As I indicated to you earlier, housing is one of the top priorities in urban renewal. Last year, nearly 8,000 new dwelling units were built in renewal areas bringing the total of new units in such areas to 107,000. Approximately 311,000 dwelling units are in the process of being rehabilitated in renewal areas today.

The public housing program has been in operation 30 years

for the avowed purpose of providing living accommodations for low-income families and individuals who for one reason or another cannot pay an economic rent.

We in the Department are not content with our performance of 675,000 dwelling units that now are in operation, nor the 300,000 units which now are in various stages of development. This is too far short of the need.

President Johnson is not satisfied with the pace of providing needed housing. He has called for a ten-year program to provide 6 million housing units, both houses and apartments, for low and moderate income families.

We have not been satisfied with the involvement of the private sector in providing housing for the low-income group -- so we devised the turnkey process to encourage greater participation by builders and developers.

The turnkey process, in brief, is this:

A private developer with a building site can build to his own plans and specifications for sale to the local housing authority by getting prior approval of its requirements. This, of course, is oversimplified because there are safeguards to protect the public interest but it avoids the cumbersome processes of government that builders find so costly and frustrating.

We must get the private sector more fully involved for the housing problem will not be solved until the private builder, developer, financier, and labor organizations respond to the nation's housing needs.

The initial response to the announcement of this new approach was good, but if we are to succeed, the private sector must do more - much more.

We are pleased with the response of the insurance industry in pledging one billion dollars to finance homes in slum areas for low and moderate income families with FHA assistance. But it will take more - much more, if we are to reverse the credit starvation of those areas that has prevailed for so many years.

We have not been satisfied with the housing program that concentrated too many of the low-income people in institution-like structures so with the assistance of Congress the leased housing program was devised.

This permits the leasing in whole or in part of units in privately-owned structures for use of low-income families. The family pays up to 25 percent of its income for rent and

the local housing authority pays the balance of the owner.

The leasing program permits the facility to stay on the local tax roll and the owner to manage his own property. It also avoids the identification of the low-income tenant, who hopefully is encouraged to increase his income through the example of his neighbors and without fear of being evicted as his income increases. This not only results in a decrease in the subsidy but the tenant may even purchase the unit if his income increases sufficiently, and he becomes a self-sustaining member of the community and a home owner with a stake in this society.

We also have strengthened our management policies which we believe will encourage greater respect for the property by involving tenants in the management function and in decisions affecting their future.

These new management policies are an integral part of a newly-launched program to modernize some of our older and larger projects. This modernization program is designed to provide physical improvements in such projects but equally

as important, this modernization is tied to improved tenant services.

Local housing authorities desirous of assistance to modernize their facilities must also show how they plan to involve the tenants in some of the decision making and planning of activities and facilities which affect their lives. The housing authorities must show how they are striving to provide greater economic opportunities for the tenants through employment -- job training and counseling.

We have asked all authorities to give particular attention to expand their community service programs and to increase the space available for community services.

While it goes without saying that a decent shelter is important, we feel that there is much more involved. What we are striving to do is improve the quality of the environment for the tenant and to instill a sense of community interest.

Before closing, I would like to discuss with you how you can participate in meeting this greatest challenge to our national health -- in helping to solve the problems of the cities.

No one program by itself -- Federal or state or local -- or for that matter many programs in concert -- will solve all our urban problems. It will take the concentrated action of all -- the private, the public, the educational sectors -- if we are to succeed.

The problem of the cities is not just an academic question. It is not something which is taking place somewhere else. It is happening everywhere.

I am pleased to have learned before coming here that the city of Charlotte and its citizens are aware of their problems -- and are going something about them.

You have completed a General Neighborhood Renewal Program plan and one urban renewal project resulting from that plan. Four other programs resulting from the plan also are in execution.

As one of the most active cities in urban renewal in our Southeastern Region, you have made some strides toward solving your problems. But like all other cities -- and the entire nation -- much more needs to be done.

This, too, is something of which the city of Charlotte is aware. You have submitted several applications for additional projects and these are being studied in the light of our national goals and available funds.

The businessmen of a city must be responsive to the problems of the entire city. People in your city who lack decent housing or jobs or education or health care are as much your concern -- and your problem -- as is the condition of downtown Charlotte or your personal business.

This is more than just a social responsibility. It is sound economics. The welfare of Charlotte residents, all of them, affects you as individual businessmen and collectively as the Central Charlotte Association.

As leaders of Charlotte, you can be the motivating force behind what happens in the city. As individuals and collectively, you can be the catalyst for the restructuring of Charlotte just as your counterparts around the nation can do for their city.

All of us working together must establish the means whereby a man -- every man -- can participate, belong to, feel a part of, and share in the products of the growth of

our society. Somehow we must bring to bear the scientific, the technological and the sociological means to find acceptable solutions.

We must somehow meet the challenge of helping people adjust to the demands of urban living --/just some of the people, but all of them. Everyone must be given the opportunity to have a job with which to make a living, and the opportunity to participate and have a sense of belonging to this society.

It is easy to say that we have always had the poor with us -- but this is not enough, particularly when more and more of our poor are the product of our technological progress. Gone is the independence of our primitive agricultural society. Gone is the ability to prosper on one's own, freed of the acts of others. Gone is the security of family life that prevailed in the isolation of the farm.

In its place is the city, where large numbers of people are congregated with a minimum of opportunity to help themselves -- exposed to the problems of living, crowded together and exposing our society to the discontent of an isolated segment of our citizen body.

There is a limit to the number of discontented people that a society can contain without threatening its tranquility or healthy existence.

This then is the urban problem -- the need for more housing, the need for more jobs, the need for education and health services and recreation, the need to make everyone a part of our society.

I think the problem has general recognition. We have the tools with which to do the job. All we need is a combined, concerted and dedicated approach to succeed.

The history of our past indicates that we will. I have no doubt of it.

NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

The 1968 Housing and Urban Development Act authorizes this new method of carrying out urban renewal. A Neighborhood Development Program consists of urban renewal undertakings and activities in one or more urban renewal project areas. These activities are planned and carried out on the basis of annual increments, under requirements similar to those presently governing Federal financial assistance for ordinary urban renewal projects.

Under the Neighborhood Development Program, the contract for loan or capital grant for the annual increment of a program could cover activities in several contiguous or noncontiguous urban renewal areas, and the funding on a two-thirds basis (three-fourths for communities 50,000 or under or in redevelopment areas), would be based on the amount of loan and grant funds needed to carry out the activities planned for a 12 month period in each of the urban renewal areas contained in the community's program. Thus, the program has the advantage of utilizing urban renewal funds to meet current activities, in contrast to the procedure under the present program of reserving funds several years in advance of needs. There would be no obligation to fund beyond the immediate 12-month period for which a contract has been entered into, but, if funds were available and a community's program was acceptable to the Secretary, the community could anticipate receiving financial assistance based on its needs for subsequent annual increments of its program. It would also be possible to reserve the funds estimated to be needed for the succeeding year when the contract for the present year is entered into.

Local grants-in-aid would, with a few exceptions, be calculated as they are under the present urban renewal program. A noncash grant-in-aid would only be eligible for inclusion in computing the gross project cost of a program for any 12-month period, if its construction has commenced and only to the extent of the amount actually expended or obligated by contract.

As for presently authorized urban renewal projects, a Workable Program for Community Improvement would have to be in existence (at the date of authorization of a contract for financial assistance for each annual increment); the present relocation requirements would apply to each annual increment, and the local approval and public hearing requirements would have to be met. Rehabilitation loans and grants could be made as in ordinary urban renewal projects. Since planning and project execution activities in most cases would be taking place simultaneously, especially in the early years of a program, the Secretary would be authorized to permit the urban renewal plan to

cover one or more of the urban renewal areas embraced by a program. Urban renewal plans under the program would be flexible, taking into consideration the degree of detail needed in the plan to carry out properly and expeditiously the activities and undertaking proposed in any annual increment. There would be a broad plan specifying major land uses, density of development, and the public facilities proposed for the area.

Under this system, there need be no real lag between the decision that an area is in serious physical condition and the beginning of actual activities to correct these conditions, and rehabilitation activities could proceed along with public improvements, with detailed planning and scheduling of subsequent activities proceeding simultaneously with actual development in the area.

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HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-1555
Phone (202) 382-4433

FOR RELEASE:
Wednesday
February 28, 1968

HUD OFFICIAL URGES UNIVERSITIES TO STEP UP ATTACK ON URBAN PROBLEMS

The Nation's urban universities were challenged today (February 28) to involve themselves more deeply and lastingly in the real problems of urban life. Charles M. Haar, Assistant Secretary of the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, called on "the colleges and universities to help shape a new order out of our urban chaos," in remarks at Lake Erie College, Painesville, Ohio.

Mr. Haar, Assistant Secretary for Metropolitan Development, was awarded an honorary Doctor of Laws degree.

In his remarks, Mr. Haar noted that most urban universities have, in the past, been unconcerned about urban problems beyond their basic role of land owner, employer and neighbor.

But, he pointed out, "New and exciting opportunities are presenting themselves--participation in model cities planning, for example, or making new low-and middle income housing programs work to the benefit of students, employees, and neighbors alike. And urban universities should be in the forefront of new towns building."

"In short," the Assistant Secretary said, "while the urban university is becoming a more concerned member of the community, there is still much that it can contribute."

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Mr. Haar also noted that the city can serve as an important source of learning for both students and faculty. "By using the city as a laboratory, student and faculty alike can enjoy unparalleled learning experiences, and at the same time turn their talents to the service of the community."

As examples, he said that law schools should be running legal clinics for the poor as part of the regular course work, that students of social work should be spending a good part of their time assisting on actual cases, and that students of city politics, as part of their required courses, should be serving as interns in local government.

"The faculty, too, should be enlisted in the service of the urban community," Mr. Haar stated.

He outlined six areas that "offer fertile prospects" for careful study, analysis, evaluation and action:

--The need to complement the almost total emphasis on the physical aspects of urban design and development by probing more deeply into the social implication of such proposals.

--The need for further critical and creative thought about the political and administrative processes which we now rely upon to guide and govern our urban regions and for prototypes and demonstrations of alternatives.

--The need to take a stronger interest in the new ideas and programs, such as model cities, that may affect our cities and society for generations.

--The need to better understand, by a systems approach, the logistics of cities.

--The need to look comprehensively at the whole area of housing technology--design, materials, location, cost, etc.

--The need to create entire communities, to replace suburban sprawl with completely new, attractive and orderly urban environments.

--"I think," Assistant Secretary Haar concluded, "The rewards are sufficient to warrant the risk and inconvenience of grappling firsthand with urban problems. For cities are where the action is. They are exciting, vital places that can attract and direct the restless energies of youth into

productive channels. By involving themselves in urban affairs the universities can take advantage of unparalleled opportunities for enriching their curricula, and availing themselves of new opportunities for research, study, and development activities of all kinds."

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HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
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WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-1594
Phone (202) 382-4433

FOR RELEASE:
After 10:00 A.M.
Wednesday
February 28, 1968

HUD STRESSES NEED TO ADAPT SPACE AGE METHODS TO SOLUTION OF URBAN PROBLEMS

Management tools and techniques which helped develop the atomic and space age programs should be adapted to meet human needs rising from the urban crisis, Assistant Secretary Dwight A. Ink of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development said today.

In a keynote speech to the Federal Government Accountants Association at the Sheraton Park Hotel, Mr. Ink also cited the need at all three levels of government--Federal, State and local--for people of talent and ingenuity "who are capable of innovation, and who are unwilling to cling to outdated precepts simply because they are traditional."

"Just as the nation's top scientists were enlisted in the race to split the atom and launch space vehicles," he said, "so now we must draw upon the talents of the nation's outstanding urbanists to meet a crisis that is just as challenging--a crisis that involves people, their homes, their jobs, their education."

Mr. Ink, Assistant Secretary for Administration in HUD, listed a number of ways in which the Federal Government could take on a more effective role in partnership with State and local jurisdictions to cope with the problems of urban growth.

Among them were the development of up-to-date information and automation systems, modernization of administrative procedures, fuller use of Program Planning Budgeting Systems, and a continuing war against red tape in acting on applications for Federal assistance.

But he said not enough has been done, "and the war against red tape must be continuously rewon."

"We cannot afford a casual pace," he added. "We cannot get by with a 'management as usual' approach. Existing management tools are not enough. We must draw together all the resources and techniques available to management--ideas, talent and new methods--for a total all-out attack on the physical, economic and social ills of the cities."



HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
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WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-1616
(Phone (202) 382-4433)

FOR RELEASE
After 3:30 P.M.
Wednesday
March 6, 1968

URBAN NEEDS DEMAND COORDINATION HUD SPEAKER TELLS HEALTH OFFICIALS

Growing concern over the needs of ghetto residents and urban problems has led to development of new linkages between the health programs and housing and urban development programs, Norman Beckman of the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development said in Washington today.

Speaking before an executive session of the Conference of State Sanitary Engineers, Mr. Beckman pointed out numerous efforts such as Model Cities, comprehensive planning, and air pollution programs where HUD and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare have joined forces.

Mr. Beckman, Director of HUD's Office of Intergovernmental Relations, noted that health concerns had received high priority in applications for the Model Cities Program. "Deterioration in environmental health conditions and lack of adequate sanitation facilities are problems that will have to be solved if the Model Cities Program is to achieve its objectives," he told the engineers.

"Health needs of the disadvantaged are necessarily closely related to other problems like unemployment, housing, and education. If we are going to make real headway in meeting all these problems we have to establish new institutions, new working relationships here in Washington and at the State and local levels." Mr. Beckman said.

Mr. Beckman suggested that a good illustration of this new need for coordination is the pilot neighborhood center program, being spearheaded by HUD with the cooperation of three other Federal agencies. These pilot centers will offer residents services of seven separate health programs along with employment, education and other services.

"The professional grant administrator can no longer afford to be an 'island unto himself,'" Mr. Beckman said, "the need for a problem oriented, coordinated attack on urban ills requires an increased dialogue and cooperation among State, county and local health officials, local government, other Federal agencies and the citizens affected by these programs."



HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
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WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-1600
Phone (202) 382-4433

FOR RELEASE
Thursday
March 7, 1968

BAY AREA TRANSIT RECEIVES HUD CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT GRANT

A \$26,000,000 capital improvement grant to the San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District has been approved by the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Approval was announced today by Secretary Robert C. Weaver.

The project will assist the transit district in completing the basic 75 mile regional rapid transit system being constructed in San Francisco, Alameda (Oakland) and Contra Costa (Berkeley) counties.

The grant will help finance construction of subway and aerial structure facilities in the Oakland-Wye area and in San Francisco County from Glen Park to Daly City, as well as aerial structures and at-grade facilities from El Cerrito to Richmond. It will also assist in the purchase and installation of third rail facilities from Oakland to the Southern Alameda yard at South Hayward.

Charles M. Haar, Assistant Secretary for Metropolitan Development, who administers HUD's urban mass transportation programs, commented on the announcement:

"We at HUD are concerned that the failure to complete the basic BARTD system, or any substantial delay in its completion, would adversely affect future land use and transit developments in the Bay area. Such failure or delay also would tend to dampen the developing interest of other American and foreign cities in new rapid transit facilities."

"The BARTD system will expand job opportunities by increasing the mobility of workers and reducing commuting time. The regional rapid transit system will lace together the major Bay Area communities. By increasing overall transportation capacity, the system will help alleviate massive traffic

jams and provide inexpensive, fast, frequent, safe and reliable public transportation.

Local and State resources had been expected to be adequate to finance the entire system when the voters approved the project in 1962. However, significant cost increases have occurred since the referendum.

The estimated cost of the project is \$59,995,550, with the transit, district's share provided from general obligation bond funds. The HUD grant of \$26 million includes \$78,550 for relocating homes and businesses in the area.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development also has approved over \$10 Million of Urban Mass Transportation demonstration grants for San Francisco Bay Area projects. One such grant was made on BARTD for testing new transit design and engineering; another was for testing automatic fare collection equipment.

BARTD, Alameda-Contra Costa Transit District and the San Francisco Municipal Railway, with Federal aid are jointly studying methods to coordinate present transit bus facilities with the rapid transit rail system.

Secretary Weaver has said "Tests in rapid transit design, construction and operation conducted by the San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District, will be of major importance to present and future transit operations in large metropolitan areas of the country."

HUD grants for urban mass transportation projects are authorized by the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964, as amended.

For further information: Richard J. Shephard, Secretary
San Francisco Bay Area
Rapid Transit District
814 Mission Street
San Francisco, Calif. 94103

Project Number: CAL-UTG-15

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HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
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WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-1618
Phone (202) 382-4433

FOR RELEASE
Monday
March 11, 1968

HUD ANNOUNCES WINNERS OF URBAN TRANSIT DESIGN AWARDS

The winners of the first nationwide transit design competition, sponsored by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, were announced today (March 11) at the Third International Conference on Urban Transportation, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HUD Secretary Robert C. Weaver commented: "HUD takes pride in recognizing the accomplishments of these winners. All have provided outstanding examples of excellence in the design of transportation systems and systems components. The pioneering work that we honor here today points the way to the urban transportation patterns of the future. It is proof that people and goods can be moved safely and reliably through our cities by systems that enhance, rather than detract from, the urban environment."

Charles M. Haar, Assistant Secretary for Metropolitan Development made the presentation of three honor awards and nine merit awards. The winning designs were selected by a panel of five judges drawn from the architectural, engineering, planning and academic professions.

The honor awards went to:

- San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District for excellence in the comprehensive design of a total system. The 75-mile BARTD system was cited for the attention given to good design in all aspects of system planning and development. Included were such elements as stations, operating systems, site area landscaping, transit vehicles, and the provision of information for passengers.
- The City Planning Commission, Philadelphia, Pa. for excellence in the comprehensive design of the Market East Transportation Center. The Center, evolved over the past 10 years, has been planned as an integral part of the total development of Center

City Philadelphia. Organized around transit facilities and terminals, the Center provides an attractive setting for the many regional transportation forces that move passengers to downtown destinations.

- . The Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority, Boston, Mass., for excellence in the comprehensive design of a redeveloped system. Undertaking the overall redevelopment and expansion of an existing system, the MBTA emphasized passenger orientation. The use of graphics, open space and easy access to structures keeps passengers informed as to their whereabouts in relation to the total system. Safety, convenience, beauty and harmony with the environment have been taken into account.

The HUD merit awards went to:

- . The Municipality of Metropolitan Seattle and City of Seattle for a comprehensive transit system plan concept. Plans for the Seattle system call for a variety of visual experiences that relieve the rider during his trip, including the time spent in enclosed subway sections.
- . Washington State Highway Commission for the Washington State Ferries, which greatly reduce commuter trip times and provide an efficient and enjoyable mode of transportation in an urban setting.
- . The City of Seattle, Wash. for station design concepts. The station areas were cited as outstanding examples of design to meet functional, aesthetic and safety requirements.
- . Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority for its Rapid Transit system plan concept. The judges found that the relationship of the planned Atlanta system to existing and proposed educational institutions, commercial, and cultural facilities will create a high quality of urban design.
- . Southern California Rapid Transit District for the La Brea Station concept. This station, planned in a mid-block location and open to the sky, permits the passenger to remain in daylight until he enters the transit vehicle.
- . The Metropolitan Commuter Transportation Authority of the Long Island Rail Road for its multiple-unit car. This new high-speed car, designed for heavy suburban service, incorporates many of the best features of a transportation vehicle, including high-platform loading, destination signs, and wide, well-spaced doors.



HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
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WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-1626
Phone (202) 382-4433

FOR RELEASE
Monday
March 11, 1968

FILE

HUD ISSUES NEW POLICY
ON REAL ESTATE NEGOTIATIONS

COPY

The U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development is directing local agencies acquiring real estate for HUD-assisted projects to offer each owner the full fair price for his property immediately without negotiation.

The new policy, announced by Secretary Robert C. Weaver, is intended to eliminate the practice now followed in some localities of initially offering owners less than the full price considered to be fair compensation for the property.

"This policy," Secretary Weaver said, "will avoid penalizing property owners of marginal status, who are being required to make an economic sacrifice to facilitate community improvement, but whose ability to negotiate with local agencies is limited."

He observed that non-whites and members of other minority groups have been the principal victims of past practices in this regard.

Secretary Weaver said the principal objectives of the Department's policies on real estate negotiations have been and will continue to be to make HUD-assisted real estate acquisition programs "models of fairness and efficiency."

Don Hummel, Assistant Secretary for Renewal and Housing Assistance, in letters to local agencies administering the public housing, urban renewal, urban parks, neighborhood facilities, and code enforcement programs, said:

"The policy accepts the principle that the owner of a property to be taken for a public purpose generally should not be forced to bargain

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FILE

with a local agency to obtain an offer of the full amount determined by local agency, with HUD concurrence, to represent the fair compensation for his property.

"The policy thus recognizes that a public entity armed with the power of eminent domain has a public duty, in its negotiations with owners, not only to protect the public interest, but also to safeguard the rights and interest of the owners."

New Procedure Should be Explained

Mr. Hummel said the local agency should explain the new procedure at the outset and give the property owner a written statement of the amount offered, the terms and conditions of the offer, and an explanation of the steps to be taken if the offer is refused.

He said the approach to the property owner "must never be an arbitrary one." However, it should be made clear that the initial offer is the full amount which has been determined by competent appraisal as fair compensation for the property and that the offer will be changed only if it can be shown that it is not sound.

Mr. Hummel pointed out that the prime purpose of real estate negotiations should be to convince the owner to sell his property at a price to which he would be entitled and should receive under a condemnation proceeding.

He said the objectives of the new policy are to provide additional protection for the interests of the property owner and to put all negotiations to acquire property for renewal and housing programs on a basis that treats all owners fairly, impartially and consistently.

The new policy will become effective 30 days after the local agencies receive the policy statement and procedures. Mr. Hummel said some local agencies will not have to change their procedures.

"Negotiations will be conducted from the viewpoint of seeking agreement as to fair compensation, rather than as a bargaining procedure that pits the power of the local public body against the negotiating ability of the owner," he said.

Policy Commended By States

The National Governors' Conference and the Council of State Governments both commended the new HUD policy because it formalizes and standardizes criteria for real estate acquisition.

The organizations declared:

"At present, each of the local taking agencies can make an offer to the property owner of less than the full amount...Experienced or financially-comfortable property owners can, and do, hold out for the full amount and the local public agency with HUD's concurrence then pays the full amount. The inexperienced property owner, on the other hand, hard pressed for cash, will accept the first offer by the local public agency, thus obtaining less than full compensation for his property."

The organizations also pointed out that the new policy not only will remove such inequities but will speed up acquisitions by eliminating time-consuming bargaining sessions.

Certain types of property are exempt from the requirements of this new policy. These include:

*Property which the local agency is not committed or required to obtain, but would purchase only if it could do so at an acceptable price without resorting to condemnation proceedings.

*Property owned by the Federal, State or local government.

*Property donated to the project.

*Property of an owner who "voluntarily and knowingly" offers to sell his property for less than its fair market value.

*Any property for which the acquisition price is more than \$100,000.

*Property of such an unusual character that the fair price can be determined only through negotiations. Such property would include cemeteries, railroad operating property, utility easements, and special-purpose industrial plants.

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HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-1635
Phone (202) 382-4433

FOR RELEASE AFTER:
9:15 A.M., Monday
March 11, 1968

WEAVER SAYS NATIONAL LAND USE POLICY "URGENTLY REQUIRED" FOR URBAN GROWTH

Secretary Robert C. Weaver of the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development said today that the nation's urban growth had reached the point where a national land use policy was urgently required.

The Secretary's warning came in an address prepared for the North American Wildlife and Natural Resources Conference, which met in Houston, Texas.

In the absence of the Secretary, who was detained in Washington, the address was delivered by Arthur A. Davis, Director of HUD's Land and Facilities Development Administration.

The Secretary said that it is only by understanding the relationship of future urban growth to its natural environment that we will be able to deal intelligently with that growth. He said there were a number of considerations of special relevance to a land conservation ethic.

"First, he said, "is the matter of efficiency and economy. Sprawl and scatteration are expensive as well as ugly, inefficient as well as uninviting."

Another element is the control of pollution. "In an urban situation," the secretary said, "pollution of land, water, air -- and by noise -- to even more immediate and severe a problem" than the pollution by such things as pesticides in the countryside.

A third fundamental is matching the basic capabilities of natural resources with their use for urban purposes. "We hear too often of wells

that are dry and septic drain fields that are wet," the Secretary said. "We hear of subdivisions built on impermeable or unstable foundations. We hear of problems of erosion and sedimentation in new suburbs. We can do much, however, to harmonize urban settlement with the natural world around it."

He said that finally there is "the ethical concern for handing on to a new generation a world still rich with opportunity. A careless regard for our basic resources diminishes that prospect."

The Secretary said that many of the nation's cities had been planned and built so that the land was "used wisely and tended with care." And he said many urban renewal projects were adding "new vitality and excitement" to American cities.

"There is no shortage of instruments for carrying out our goals," he said. "The challenge is to find a means for making an urban land use policy operative on a basis that is politically acceptable, and that takes into account the property rights of the individual that have such a special place in our traditions."

He concluded: "The American dream is not concerned alone with lonely peaks and quiet ponds. It is made up as well of busy streets; of cities of decency, dignity and beauty; of an unfenced society."

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HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-1638
Phone (202) 382-4433

FOR RELEASE:
Tuesday
March 12, 1968

The U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development is "95 per-
cent" in agreement with the housing proposals of the report of the
National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, HUD Secretary Robert C.
Weaver said today.

Concurrent with presentation of testimony on behalf of the Housing
and Urban Development Act of 1968 before the Subcommittee on Housing
of the House Banking and Currency Committee, Secretary Weaver stated:

"Many of the actions that the Commission proposes are already
incorporated into our recommendations to Congress. These are detailed
in both President Johnson's message on the Crisis in the Cities, and
the proposed Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968. The program
I am presenting here and the program the Commission has proposed are
about 95 percent the same."

Secretary Weaver said he was making the statement to correct state-
ments by others that he opposes the Commission's recommendations, based
on his publicly stated opinion of the practical feasibility of one of
the Commission's housing goal proposals.

The only real issue, the Secretary said, is how fast the program
of building 6 million units of housing for lower income families can
be accomplished within present and potential future limitations of
manpower, materials, and financing.

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"Let me be absolutely clear on one thing," Secretary Weaver continued. "I would be the first to support efforts to produce these homes in less than 10 years. But I am not sure that the industry could increase its productive capacity that quickly. After careful review and analysis of the problems involved we have proposed a 10-year program to achieve our goal of housing for lower-income families. We believe this is feasible. If it can be done in less time, that would be fine, but I do not believe it would be well to promise what the industry may not be able to deliver."

In his testimony on the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, Secretary Weaver stated that its provisions included measures for meeting the first five years of the 10-year goal of 6 million homes for lower-income families. The Act requires expansion of current programs as well as newer programs, most of which depend on private financing. Overall, the Administration's program involves a 10-fold increase in lower-income family housing during the next decade.

"This bill," he said, "looks to the full involvement of the present home building industry, as well as the involvement of large segments of private industry which have not before been directly involved in housing. It depends also on the active participation of organized labor and concerned non-profit organizations."

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Hearings



File Fair Housing

HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-1642
Phone (202) 382-4433

FOR RELEASE AFTER:
10:00 A.M. Saturday
March 16, 1968

WEAVER SAYS NO NEW HOUSING EFFORT IS MORE IMPORTANT THAN OPEN HOUSING LAW

Secretary Robert C. Weaver, of the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, today told a conference of Mexican Americans that no new housing effort is more important to them than an open housing law that assures all "the right to live where they want to live."

Speaking at an urban affairs conference for Mexican Americans in El Paso, Texas, Secretary Weaver said:

"Passage of the fair housing law now before Congress would mean that--at long last--the Nation is committed to the principle that the right to choose housing should be a choice based on income and desire --and nothing else."

The speech was delivered by HUD's Southwestern Regional Administrator W. W. Collins, in the absence of the Secretary.

Only a few weeks ago, Secretary Weaver said, few thought an open housing law was a serious possibility this year.

"That pessimism has vanished in the dramatic votes in the Senate," he continued. "This sudden change of events is less surprising than it appears to be.

"I think it indicates that most Americans believe that all Americans should have access to every advantage this Nation affords. And that conviction is now being reflected in the congressional voting."

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He added that he believes an effective and enforceable fair housing law is essential to solve urban problems.

"Without it, all urban problems are made more difficult to solve," he said. "With it, the barriers that keep people from decent homes and good jobs become easier to break down."

Secretary Weaver urged the leaders of the Spanish-speaking community to involve themselves in a variety of HUD efforts to improve the conditions of urban life.

One is the Model Cities Program.

"Citizen participation in planning and carrying out the effort is not only required by the Model City law, it is fundamental to the Model City concept," he said.

"This is something entirely new in Federal urban rebuilding. For the first time ever, the residents who live in the neighborhoods to be rebuilt are actively involved in the process of deciding what will be done--and they are afforded, in effect, a first priority for the jobs that are created by the rebuilding."

Another, he noted, is the new Federal housing effort now before Congress.

"It is, in fact, no less an effort than to build a program that can substantially eliminate all of the substandard housing now inhabited by 20 million Americans--and replace it with good, decent and adequate housing.

"This will vitally affect the Mexican Americans in many cities throughout the Nation, for, unfortunately, housing in which most underprivileged Mexican Americans live is generally among the worst in the city."

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HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-1651
Phone (202) 382-4433

FOR RELEASE:
Wednesday
March 20, 1968

HUD NOTES PROGRESS IN MEETING HOUSING NEEDS OF SENIOR CITIZENS

The U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development reported today that the low-rent public housing program continues to be the principal means of meeting the urgent need of better housing for the elderly.

Secretary Robert C. Weaver said that, as of January 1, 1968, two-thirds of the federally assisted housing for senior citizens was in specially-designed public housing units.

The total number of units for the elderly aided by three HUD programs--public housing, housing built with direct government loans, and FHA insured housing--was 231,000, of which 120,000 had been completed and more than 40,000 were under construction.

"Interest and activity in HUD's senior citizens housing programs continued at very high levels during 1967," Secretary Weaver declared. "The potential investment by the Federal Government in housing for the elderly through HUD's low-rent, direct loan and Federal Housing Administration programs for the elderly is estimated at about \$3 billion."

The Secretary explained that HUD programs for housing the elderly vary primarily on the basis of the type of financing, sponsorship and the income group occupying the housing.

"The low-rent public housing program provides housing for the lowest income group," he said. "The direct loan program is utilized by nonprofit sponsors to build housing for those with lower-middle incomes, and for the elderly and handicapped in a wider range of income, the FHA Section 231 mortgage insurance program is available to both nonprofit and profit-motivated sponsors."

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In addition to these, the Secretary said, there are a number of FHA programs which are of significant benefit to the elderly. These include the below market interest rate program, the rent supplement program under which low-income elderly and handicapped may be eligible for housing, mortgage insurance for nursing homes, mortgage insurance for the purchase of homes by those elderly able to do so, and mortgage loans to private nonprofit corporations for group practice facilities.

Low-Rent Public Housing

"With the great need for better housing among the elderly in the low-income group," Secretary Weaver said, "low-rent public housing continues as the largest single program to meet that need."

More than 325,000 elderly persons live in public housing, he said, both in units specially designed for them and in regular dwelling units. The Secretary said that through 1967 approximately 155,500 specially-designed units for the elderly had been approved in public housing facilities.

Several developments of special interest during the year were:

* Vistula Manor in Toledo, Ohio, with 164 units, opened as the first project in the nation specially designed for occupancy by both the elderly and the handicapped.

* Glendale Terrace, also in Toledo, with 100 units, became the first housing development for low-income elderly in which former elderly patients live among other senior citizens. The Ohio Department of Mental Hygiene is cooperating in this project. A similar development is under construction in Columbus, Ohio.

* Two projects for the elderly--one in Burwell, Nebr., with 20 units, and the other in Alma, Ga., with 40 units--were occupied in which local hospitals, under long-term contracts, provide central dining facilities and assume any deficits incurred.

Direct Loans for Housing for the Elderly

HUD also makes long-term (up to 50 years), low-interest (3 percent) loans to nonprofit organizations, consumer cooperatives, and certain public agencies to build rental housing for the elderly and handicapped.

As of January 1, 1968, net loans of nearly \$400 million had been approved for 250 projects with 33,000 units under this program. Secretary Weaver said 150 of these projects with more than 17,500 units have been completed.

Highlights of 1967 activities under the direct loan program included:

* Start of construction on the first housing development specially designed for the elderly deaf. This project in Los Angeles is sponsored by the Pilgrim Lutheran Church for the Deaf and will contain 112 units.

* Approval of two projects which involve the development of housing for the elderly on scattered sites. The Episcopal Housing Corporation and Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts will build 300 units in Beverly, Danvers, Peabody, and Salem; a nonprofit corporation formed by five churches in Oakland, Calif., and the Social Service Bureau of the Oakland Council of Churches will build 200 units in three areas of Oakland and in Berkeley. Each of these projects will have centralized management.

* The first conversion of an existing structure into housing for the elderly began with the Granada Hotel in San Antonio, Texas. This 250-unit project is sponsored by the San Antonio Building and Construction Trades Council, the Housing Authority and Senior Community Services Inc.

FHA Insurance for Housing for the Elderly

The FHA insurance program for housing for the elderly is designed to insure lenders against losses on mortgages for the construction or rehabilitation of rental housing for senior citizens. It serves a higher income group among the elderly than the low-rent public housing or direct loan programs.

As of January 1, 1968, FHA mortgage insurance commitments had been issued on 281 projects with 43,200 units.

* * *

Secretary Weaver called attention to other HUD programs which also provide benefits to the elderly. These include the Neighborhood Facilities Program, under which assistance is provided for multipurpose senior centers; the rehabilitation grant and loan program, which enables property owners to improve their homes in urban renewal and concentrated code enforcement program areas. Also, the Low Income Housing Demonstration Program, under which a number of grants have been made relating specifically to the elderly, and the Model Cities program, which is expected to make a contribution to the elderly through improved housing and community facilities.

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HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD 68-1668
(Phone: 202-382-4693)

TO BE RELEASED AFTER
11:00 A. M., Wednesday
March 20, 1968

Secretary Robert C. Weaver of the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development today announced a \$996,000 commitment to a group of citizens from the Roxbury-Dorchester section of Boston for rehabilitating housing in their community.

The mortgage insurance commitment, issued by HUD's Federal Housing Administration today, calls for the rehabilitation of 83 units of housing in seven buildings.

The project is sponsored by Sanders Associates, of the Roxbury-Dorchester area, a partnership made up of four local residents, Mr. Thomas E. Sanders, a member of the Boston Celtics basketball team; Mr. Lester Clemente, Mr. Samuel B. McCoy and Mr. Jack E. Robinson.

Mr. Clemente owns the Clemente Construction Corporation, and is general contractor for the rehabilitation project. Mr. McCoy and Mr. Robinson are in the real estate business in the Roxbury-Dorchester area.

"It is extremely gratifying to be able to work with community people interested in renewing their own neighborhood, said P. N. Brownstein, Assistant Secretary of HUD and the FHA Commissioner. "We have been working toward this goal with these sponsors since late last year.

"In many instances, we have involved people from the neighborhoods in the actual work, as craftsmen or in other aspects of the rehabilitation. This participation by neighborhood businessmen adds a new, healthy dimension to community participation.

"We are pleased to add this project to the 2,700 unit rehabilitation effort we have underway in inner Boston."

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The rehabilitation work, which will include major refurbishing of the 3- and 4-storied buildings, is scheduled to start in mid-April. All new kitchens and bathrooms are planned, with new roofs, interior walls, plumbing, heating, and wiring, as required. The target completion date is January, 1969.

Rentals for the completed apartments will range from \$100 for a 1-bedroom unit to \$134 for a 5-bedroom unit.

Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates, parent organization of the Boston Gas Company and co-sponsor of other rehabilitation work in process in inner Boston, will serve as consultants for Sanders Associates.

Rehabilitation construction financing will be by the First National Bank of Boston, and the permanent financing will be by the Federal National Mortgage Association, at a 3 percent rate of interest.

Architect for the project is Henry C. Boles of Associated Architect and Engineer of Boston, and the attorney is Herbert E. Tucker, Jr. of the firm of Cardozo and Tucker, also of Boston.

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HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-1666
Phone (202) 382-4433

HOLD FOR RELEASE:
11:00 a.m., Thursday
March 21, 1968

SIX CITIES TO ANALYZE GHETTO TRANSIT NEEDS WITH HUD GRANTS

The first six cities to receive grants from the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development for technical studies of the public transportation needs of low-income neighborhoods were announced today.

Besides employment, HUD is seeking to open and make more easily available a wider range of opportunities--education, medical, recreation, shopping, religious--to all residents of the interested cities.

The cities--Phoenix, Ariz.; San Bernardino, Fresno, and Oakland, Calif.; Lawrence, Mass.; and Omaha, Neb. will receive a total \$157,948 which they will supplement with \$82,062 in local contributions.

Secretary Robert C. Weaver, who initiated the new program last September 25, said, "The response to HUD's offer of assistance for these studies has been encouraging. We have interested responses from some 20 cities and expect to announce more study grants in the future.

"This indicates strong awareness on the part of mayors and other administrators of the major role good public transportation can play in combatting unemployment and other problems common to low-income, urban dwellers."

The grants and amount of local contributions are:

	<u>Federal grant</u>	<u>Local funds</u>
Phoenix	\$45,832	\$26,000
San Bernardino	16,666	8,334
Fresno	40,000	20,000

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	<u>Federal grant</u>	<u>Local funds</u>
Oakland	\$35,174	\$17,589
Lawrence	10,276	5,139
Omaha	10,000	5,000

The September letter from HUD to the Nation's mayors was signed by Charles M. Haar, Assistant Secretary for Metropolitan Development. It pointed out that HUD funds are available for analyzing transit services for economically depressed neighborhoods and for job centers. The letter stated: "Since 1945, there has been a general trend toward dispersion of industry and other concentrations of employment from public transport-served central business districts into new areas.

"Located away from residential concentrations, these industries can be reached only by automobile. As a result, job accessibility has been denied low-income groups lacking public transportation and the means to afford private transportation."

Mr. Haar indicated that he has high hopes that the findings of these studies can be implemented quickly. He cited the example of the Watts area in Los Angeles as an indication of the impact of improved public transportation on unemployment. In Watts, a HUD demonstration grant established the Century Boulevard Line 100 in July, 1966. The 13-mile line, from Lynwood through Watts to Inglewood and the International Airport, connects with 28 north and south bus lines.

Ridership on the line has steadily increased from an initial week day average of 883 to a present 2,900 passengers with over 60 percent using the line for employment.

HUD technical study grants are authorized under the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964, as amended.

A summary of each of the proposed studies follows:

* * *

Phoenix The goal of the \$71,832 Phoenix study is a program for improved public transportation service to its Inner City area.

The dispersed development pattern of the Phoenix urban area and the lack of adequate public transportation have virtually isolated

Inner City residents from available job opportunities. The City is trying to reduce existing high rates of unemployment and underemployment by participating in the Concentrated Employment Program of the U. S. Department of Labor. It has received a technical assistance grant from the Economic Development Administration of the Department of Commerce. The HUD technical study will complement these endeavors.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: Robert Coop, City Manager
251 W. Washington St.
Phoenix, Ariz. 85003

PROJECT NO: ARIZ-T9-1

* * *

Fresno The \$60,000 study to be undertaken by Fresno will analyze public transportation service between the Model Cities neighborhood in western Fresno by railroad rights-of-way and freeways. Over 40 percent of its families have incomes below \$3000 per year, and there are 22,300 residents.

The City has stated that the lack of adequate public transportation has caused most local employers to require applicants to have a car as a prerequisite to employment. Many persons who lack private transportation have become discouraged and have abandoned their efforts to find jobs.

The study will include a comprehensive analysis of the municipal bus system operations. Estimates of long-range operational and equipment needs will be obtained to facilitate transit system improvement on a programmed basis. The study also will consider the financial feasibility of combining school bus and public transit services.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: John M. Simmons
Acting Chief Administrative Officer
City Hall
2326 Fresno St.
Fresno, Calif. 93721

PROJECT NO: CAL-T9-3

* * *

Oakland The \$52,763 study to be conducted by Oakland is expected to determine the inadequacies of public transportation service between residential and employment locations as they relate to unemployment, and to develop solutions for testing and implementation.

Among the problems cited in Oakland's Model City application was the need to provide low-income and minority group residents with improved access to job placement and training services, and jobs in outlying areas. While numerous jobs are becoming available in outlying areas of Southern Alameda County as well as in areas adjacent to the Port of Oakland and Oakland Airport, nearly all such employment locations are without bus service. Often, ownership of an automobile has been made a prerequisite to employment by employers. Since 1950, several major employers have left Oakland, in part because they could not attract sufficient help.

The underemployment problem is made worse by the lack of public transportation to many areas. Oakland officials estimate that between 20 and 30 percent of employed minority group members could work at higher levels of skill and responsibility. In many cases, skilled or semi-skilled workers have been unable to follow jobs to suburban areas and have had to accept part-time or temporary work.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: Jerome Keithley
City Manager
City Hall
Oakland, Calif. 94612

PROJECT NO: CAL-T9-5

* * *

San Bernardino The \$25,000 study to be undertaken by San Bernardino will determine the unmet transportation needs of residents of low-income neighborhoods. Many of the major employment centers are not presently served by the Municipal Transit System. Although adult education and technical training centers hold classes until 10:00 p.m., bus service terminates at 7:00 p.m. As a result, public transportation is not available to many potential students.

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The Mayor's Advisory Committee, a group composed of 25 citizens representing a cross-section of the community, has helped develop the concept of the study. San Bernardino will soon sponsor a special census throughout the City, including questions concerning employment, skills, and transportation. The resulting data will provide considerable information for use in the study.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: Mayor Al C. Ballard
426 West Third St.
San Bernardino, Calif. 92401

PROJECT NO: CAL-T9-4

* * *

Lawrence The \$15,415 Lawrence study will seek a solution to the inadequate transportation service which now seriously restricts access to opportunities for the City's unemployed and disadvantaged residents.

Lawrence has undergone a decentralization of industrial locations to outlying areas of the Central Merrimack Valley. The public transportation system has not responded to this pattern of change, leaving most job locations unserved.

There are further problems in reaching health services facilities and adult basic education and vocational retraining courses because local bus service terminates at 6:00 p.m., every day except Tuesday.

The study determines the transit demand pattern between employment opportunity areas and low-income neighborhoods. It will examine the possible role of local business and industry in sharing responsibility for meeting the community need for public transportation.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: Harry S. Weinroth, City Planner
City Planning Dept.
200 Common St.
Lawrence, Mass. 01840

PROJECT NO: MASS-T9-2

* * *

Omaha Omaha will use its \$15,000 grant to study the possibility of providing improved bus service to the predominantly low-income minority residents of its Near North Side. A developing major industrial complex in the newly annexed Southwest sector of Omaha offers high employment potential, but it is located 18 miles from the Near North Side.

The study will recommend specific routes, and consider scheduling, fares, and costs.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: Mayor A. V. Sorensen
108 South 18th St.
Omaha, Neb. 68102

PROJECT NO: NEB-T9-1

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HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-1680
Phone (202) 382-4433

FOR RELEASE
Saturday
March 23, 1968

TENNESSEE APPALACHIAN AREA GETS AID FOR PUBLIC FACILITIES DEVELOPMENT

Improved water and sewerage service for the Morrison, Tenn. area, insuring development of an industrial site providing a new source of employment for the entire Warren County area, will result from the approval today of \$1,135,000 in grants and loans from the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Appalachian Regional Commission.

The new water and sewer facilities are being developed by the West Warren Public Utility District of Warren County. The project will be assisted by a \$475,000 public facility loan and a \$293,000 water and sewer grant from HUD. It will provide a low-cost supply of water to a newly established industrial park at Morrison, where a major industry is now building a plant expected to create 1,200 to 1,300 jobs.

A total \$191,000 from ARC will be used to build a new sewerage treatment plant. In addition, \$176,000 in ARC funds will be made available to supplement the HUD grant for construction of water system improvements.

Secretary Robert C. Weaver, announcing the HUD contribution, said "The quality of community life depends in large measure on adequate public facilities. This is especially true in the Appalachian region where small towns are struggling to stem the blighting effects of unemployment, to attract new industry and to retain their young people."

The proposed water system improvements are the first HUD-assisted project to receive supplemental funding from the ARC, which was established under the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965.

There is now no public sewer system in the community. The local soil conditions are unsuited to the septic tanks and other individual waste disposal

- more -

methods now in use and a potential health hazard exists.

The project will include construction of sewage collection lines, pumping stations, force mains, interceptors and a sewage treatment plant. The water improvements will consist of new transmission mains, an elevated storage tank and a treatment plant for the new industrial water supply.

At present time water is sewed in the area by the West Warren Utility District. This public water system was constructed in 1963 with the aid of a HUD Public Facility Loan.

Water for human consumption will continue to be purchased from nearby McMinnville, Tenn.

Construction is expected to get under way within three months and to be completed within a year.

The HUD grant and loan are provided under related programs authorized by the Housing Act of 1965 and administered by HUD's Office of Metropolitan Development. Water and sewer grants up to 50 percent of the total project cost are made for projects which are consistent with areawide water and sewer planning and overall comprehensive planning. Long-term loans are available for small communities to help build needed public facilities.

For further information: F. C. Boyd, Jr., President
West Warren Public Utility District
Route 1
Morrison, Tenn. 37357

Project Numbers: PFL-Tenn-214 (WS-3-43-0063)



HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

FAIR HOUSING

On March 11, the Senate adopted a national policy against discrimination in housing. This is the Fair Housing Title of H. R. 2516, the civil rights bill of 1968 now pending in the House.

The Fair Housing Title would be a big step towards the end of enforced residential segregation. It would mean for American Negroes and other minorities the same freedom of choice in housing as is available to other Americans. It would make available to the discriminated-against the only major commodity that is not now available to all Americans on the basis of ability to pay.

The new policy would prohibit discrimination in the sale and rental of housing, to become effective in progressive stages. It would apply as follows:

- Immediately, to those dwellings provided through Federal financial assistance other than single family dwellings.
- In 1969, to multi-family dwellings except those with four or less units, one of which is owner-occupied--the so-called "Mrs. Murphy" type of dwellings.
- In 1970, single family homes sold or rented through brokers.

The Title aims at commercial transactions, not at the privacy of the home. It would outlaw discriminatory practices in the housing market, in the financing of housing, and in providing real estate brokers' services.

A program of education and conciliation to seek an end to discrimination in housing is made an essential element of the Fair Housing Title. It aims for a voluntary solution of complaints of discriminatory practices, although machinery for judicial enforcement is also provided.

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March 25, 1968

*North -
FFI*

FHA 4300.1

Destroy

CIRCULAR

March 26, 1968

**Cancellation
Date:**

SUBJECT: Reporting of Acquired Properties Leased to Local Housing Authorities

1. **PURPOSE.** This circular establishes a unified method of reporting those single family properties and multifamily units leased to local housing authorities.
2. **PROCEDURE:** Outstanding instructions concerning the reporting of single family and multifamily units being leased to local housing authorities are hereby amended. The following information shall be reported monthly on the reverse of the FHA 472 beginning with the month following receipt of this circular:
 - a. The number and location by city of single family properties as of the end of the month.
 - b. Project name, location by city, and number of units of multifamily housing as of the end of the month.
 - c. The total dollar amount of rents charged local housing authorities for single family properties and for multifamily units.

Example:

Single Family

Birmingham, Ala.	8 properties	\$	800 per month
Montgomery, Ala.	<u>6 properties</u>		<u>540 per month</u>
Total	14 properties	\$	1,340 per month

Multifamily

Park Apts. - Birmingham, Ala.	5 units	\$	400 per month
Central Towers - Birmingham, Ala.	<u>10 units</u>		<u>1,000 per month</u>
Total	15 units	\$	1,400 per month

- d. Negative reports in the form of the following example will be required:

Example	(1) Multifamily units being leased to LHA	-	0
	(2) Single family properties being leased to LHA	-	0

HUD

Velma Chandler
102 Normandy Bldg.



HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-1694
Phone (202) 382-4433

FOR IMMEDIATE
RELEASE

HUD MODEL CITIES APPROACH HELPS WITH URBAN PROBLEMS

An official of the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development today told a group of public administration officials that experience gained through the Model Cities Program in upgrading individual blighted urban neighborhoods could be applied by all cities in solving their urban problems.

H. Ralph Taylor, HUD Assistant Secretary for Demonstrations and Intergovernmental Relations, speaking in Boston to the American Society for Public Administration declared: "The Model Cities Program is intended not only to improve the quality of life in the target neighborhood, but also to be a learning experience for all cities in solving urban problems."

"The successful experiments undertaken in Model Cities," he added, "and the failures too--will be lessons from which all communities can learn."

The Model Cities Program approach, however, calls for an analysis of the problems in the target area and designing and putting into action an overall strategy to solve the problems by pulling together and effectively using the Federal, State and local resources as well as private efforts.

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He contrasted this with the present practice in which many cities look at urban problems piecemeal and go about solving them in the same way. Their applications for aid go through a number of channels and are not related at any level with the result that there is no effective treatment to problems.

He emphasized that the city's urban problems should be treated in a unified fashion. Otherwise, it is costly, time-consuming, and impractical, and the final result is unsatisfactory in terms of actual accomplishment.

The city intent on solving its urban problems, he stated, should prepare an analysis of these problems and a strategy for meeting them; get assistance in preparing an application for Federal funds, based on actual needs and a knowledge of the availability of funds and resources and finally, be provided with some degree of certainty that its application will be acted on favorably by the Federal Government.

Mr. Taylor stated that the responsibility for action programming, for weaving together local resources to solve problems, rests with the Mayor, as the politically responsible chief executive, or the governing body of the community through the City Manager.

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Thursday, March 28, 1968



HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-1696
Phone (202) 382-4433

FOR RELEASE
Friday
March 29, 1968

COUNTY TRANSIT SYSTEM RESCUED WITH HUD GRANT

The threatened loss of essential public transportation in a three-city area of Broome County, N.Y., has been averted with a \$725,891 grant approved today by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Secretary Robert C. Weaver said the HUD funds will be used to establish a publicly-owned mass transportation system serving Binghamton, Endicott and Johnson City. Broome County transit service otherwise would have been discontinued when the area's major private transit operator ceases operations this week.

The grant will enable the County to acquire 35 new buses, construct a garage, and buy equipment needed for operation of the system. It is intended that four of the buses will be leased to two smaller private transit operators in the area if satisfactory lease arrangements can be made.

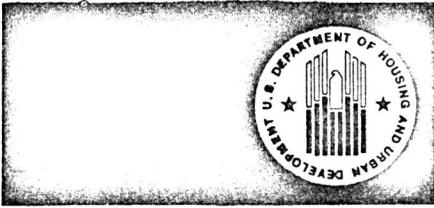
An earlier technical study funded by a \$39,064 HUD grant was used to evaluate existing fares, routes, and schedules, and to suggest adjustments based on extensive regional market surveys.

Broome County will match the HUD grant with a local contribution of \$725,891. If transportation planning can be advanced to the development of a long-range plan which is fully coordinated with other elements of area wide comprehensive planning, the County can qualify for an additional HUD grant of \$241,963, thus reducing the local share.

The HUD grant is made available under the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964, as amended.

For further information: Edwin L. Crawford, Chairman
Board of Supervisors
Broome County
County Office Building
Binghamton, New York 13903

Project Number: NY-UTG-6



HUD news feature

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-1628
Phone (202) 382-4433

FOR WEEKEND RELEASE:
Saturday-Sunday
March 30-31, 1968

MEXICAN AMERICANS SEEK BETTER LIFE THROUGH HUD PROGRAMS

Blas Diaz, 61 year-old leader of a Spanish-speaking community in the center of California's rich agricultural land, has tried for 10 years to prove to his neighbors that America is not a land of empty promises.

Now, Diaz is credited with adding the city of Visalia, California to the list of localities across the country which were among the first to receive grants for sewer systems from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The oldest settlement in the San Joaquin valley, Visalia lies midway between Los Angeles and San Francisco, just 12 miles from the Sierra Nevada Range. In 1965, Diaz led a campaign to convince the 2,400 poor Mexican immigrants living on a 200-acre tract on Visalia's northern fringe that they should try and merge with their neighbors in Visalia. City officials had told Diaz they would help meet the needs and hopes of his people, but annexation was a necessary first step.

When Diaz' campaign was successful and annexation achieved, Visalia officials were faithful to their promise and immediately took action which culminated in a \$208,000 water and sewer drainage facility. Scheduled for completion early this year, the project will eliminate open ditch drainage and septic tanks in the community known as North Visalia. It will also save Visalia's 16,000 residents from an imminent health crisis.

The project was made possible through a HUD matching grant of \$80,500. The city's share of \$117,500 covers such items as engineering services, which are not eligible for HUD aid. The basic HUD Water and Sewer Facilities Grant Program was authorized under Section 702 of the 1965 Housing Act. Its aim is to aid and encourage communities to build essential public facilities as part of their orderly and planned growth.

Although the sewer and drainage project may not be remarkable to the casual observer, to Blas Diaz and his friends it represents the first and most basic step in creating a better life. Visalia's Mayor G. R. Ruddell observed recently: "It was imperative that we come to the assistance of the people in North Visalia, but we never could have done the job without HUD's help."

HUD Assistant Secretary for Metropolitan Development, Charles M. Haar, believes the project will generate economic growth, create new job opportunities, increase property values, and provide a broader tax base.

Signs of this anticipated growth are already visible. Private real estate developers are showing new interest in the area and offering low interest rates for new homes. New industry has been attracted and is providing year-round employment opportunities for workers who were previously employed.

A new community center, partially financed by a HUD grant has been built. It houses a health clinic, school rooms, babysitting facilities, and recreation opportunities.

The Visalia experience indicates how a community's energies and talents can be combined with Federal assistance to improve the quality of local life.

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HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-1709
Phone (202) 382-4433

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

HUD COLLEGE HOUSING LOAN APPLICATION PERIOD EXTENDED

Secretary Robert C. Weaver today announced a 15-day extension-- through May 15--for the filing of applications for College Housing Loan funds from the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The application period for colleges, universities and teaching hospitals originally was set for the months of March and April.

For the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, \$200 million has been allocated for loans to institutions which are unable to secure funds from other sources or by borrowing at reasonable terms.

Don Hummel, Assistant Secretary for Renewal and Housing Assistance, whose office administers the College Housing Program, said schools which have an adequate supply of housing and those whose securities enjoy general market acceptance should not make application.

Mr. Hummel said loans will be limited to one project per campus or teaching hospital not to exceed \$2 million. HUD has established unit costs which will determine the maximum loan amount. These unit costs can be adjusted to reflect differences in local construction costs.

He said the following criteria have been established for the acceptance of applications this year:

1--The applicant has not received a fund reservation for a College Housing loan since June 30, 1966.

2--Projects which conform to the maximum loan limit and unit costs.

- more -

3--Projects for which a construction contract has not been executed as of the date of filing the application.

4--Projects which will be under construction within one year of the date of the fund reservation. Reservations will be withdrawn for those projects which fail to get under construction within one year.

5--Projects which are primarily for student housing. Applications for dining halls, infirmaries, student unions and other service facilities will not be accepted except for urban institutions that are primarily non-residential.

6--Projects for which drawings, outline specifications and cost estimates are included with the application.

Because of the limited funds available, Mr. Hummel said that HUD cannot guarantee additional funds for projects in which construction costs exceed the estimate--and in no event would funds for such overruns exceed a 5 percent increase.

Applications for projects deemed ineligible will be returned to applicants immediately. Eligible applications which cannot be funded this fiscal year will be returned after the filing period and not retained for future programs.

Detailed information, application forms and other assistance may be obtained by institutions from the seven HUD regional offices.

The College Housing Loan program, which began in 1951, has made about 3,000 loans of approximately \$3 billion to provide living accommodations for more than 750,000 students and faculty members.

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April 2, 1968



HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-1703
Phone (202) 382-4433

FOR RELEASE
Thursday
April 4, 1968

HUD GRANT TO HELP BUILD JERSEY CITY TERMINAL

A \$17,049,500 grant from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development will be used to help build a modern, rail-bus transfer and terminal facility at Journal Square, in Jersey City, N. J. The new facility will cost an estimated total \$34,099,000 and the HUD grant will be supplemented by \$17,049,500 in local funds. Announcement of the grant, awarded under HUD's urban transportation program, was made today by Secretary Robert C. Weaver.

The terminal, to be known as the Journal Square Transportation Center, will be used by 60,000 people coming to Jersey City by public transportation every weekday.

Assistant Secretary Charles M. Haar, who administers HUD's urban transportation programs, noted, "The Journal Square Center will play a key role in the revitalization of downtown Jersey City. It is one of a series of major improvements planned for this section of the city.

"The project," Mr. Haar said, "should have a positive effect on public acceptance of bus and rail facilities in preference to private vehicles in this part of the New York metropolitan area. It may be expected to lead to increased use of these transit services."

- more -

Access to buses and trains will be provided in a sheltered, all-weather environment. Enclosed public areas will be air conditioned during the summer months.

An open plaza at street level will serve as the principal pedestrian access to a concourse level. Passengers will reach transit vehicles by both moving and stationary staircases. A multi-level parking garage for 600 cars is included in the project. Also, existing platforms will be lengthened to accommodate eight-car trains with provision for eventually handling ten-car trains.

The HUD grant allocated to the project will be increased by \$5,683,167 if comprehensive planning for the region--including transportation planning--is completed within three years after the grant contract is signed. This will reduce the local contribution.

HUD grants for capital improvements to urban transportation facilities are authorized by the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964, as amended.

For further information: Austin Tobin, President
Port Authority Trans-Hudson
Corporation (PATH)
111 Eighth Ave.
New York, N. Y. 10011

Project Number: INT-UTG-4 (New Jersey)



DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20410

April 5, 1968

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
FOR RENEWAL AND HOUSING ASSISTANCE

LOCAL PUBLIC AGENCY LETTER NO. 453

SUBJECT: Use of Mobile Homes as Temporary Relocation Resources

The purpose of this Letter is to describe new HUD policies and procedures under which LPA's may temporarily relocate displacees in urban renewal project areas, either inside or outside the project area itself, through the purchase or lease of mobile homes, until permanent relocation resources become available.

Mobile homes may, with prior HUD concurrence, be used for temporary residential or nonresidential relocation purposes, provided such temporary use is not a part of the ultimate urban renewal plan. The units may not be used for any persons or business concerns other than those displaced from within the urban renewal project area.

DEFINITION OF A MOBILE HOME

A mobile home is defined as a movable or portable unit constructed on its own chassis, connected to utilities, and designed without a permanent foundation for year-round use.

USE OF MOBILE HOMES AS TEMPORARY RELOCATION RESOURCES

HUD authorization will be based upon a showing by the LPA that:

1. The property occupied by those to be temporarily relocated is unsafe for continued occupancy or
2. Temporary relocation is necessary to assist the LPA in carrying out the project activities in an orderly and timely manner and
3. Other suitable temporary relocation resources are not, or will not be available in the urban renewal area and
4. Permanent relocation resources are either under development or planned.

When the use of mobile homes as temporary relocation resources is contemplated, the resolution of the governing body approving the Plan and relocation feasibility shall contain an estimate of the number and type of units which will be so provided.

Scheduling the use of such temporary relocation resources does not diminish the obligation of the LPA to assist site occupants to find permanent relocation units. The relocation standards relating to eviction (Section 16-2-1) are effective and relocation payments may not be made until the occupants are relocated to permanent units.

ELIGIBLE COSTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE USE OF MOBILE HOMES

All necessary and reasonable costs of preparing the site, installing utilities, landscaping, purchasing or leasing of mobile homes, and the operating and maintaining of a Mobile Home Court, are eligible as project costs and chargeable as an expense of property operation.

LIQUIDATION OF INTEREST IN MOBILE HOMES

When permanent relocation housing has been provided, the temporary residents have been relocated, and the need for such temporary relocation resources no longer exists, the LPA shall liquidate its interest in the temporary resources for each project.

Capital Assets shall not be created or remain in the LPA's accounts.

The final cost which is eligible shall be acquisition costs of the units (including the leasing of land outside the project area, if applicable), site preparation costs (including installation of utilities and landscaping), and operation and maintenance costs, less any assets remaining in the project accounts from operation and the amounts received from disposal of the units.

The LPA may use these resources for temporary relocation for one or more projects or may transfer them to another project when the need for temporary relocation has ended. The cost of each Urban Renewal project's operation, however, must be computed on a separate project basis by the time of project close-out.

SUBMISSION REQUIREMENTS FOR APPLICATION FOR LOAN AND GRANT

To obtain HUD authorization for planning for the use of mobile homes as a temporary relocation resource, the LPA shall submit the following information with its Part I Loan and Grant Application:

1. A narrative statement describing the reasons for the proposed use of mobile homes as a temporary relocation resource, and the estimated costs. Including information showing that:
 - a. Temporary relocation of site occupants is essential to carrying out the proposed project activities.
 - b. Other temporary relocation resources will not be available in the project area and permanent standard housing in the community is insufficient to meet displacement needs.
 - c. Temporary relocation scheduling is an integral part of the relocation program and plans for providing permanent relocation resources are sufficiently advanced to assure its availability during the relocation period.
2. Assurance that local codes and zoning regulations will permit or can be amended to provide for the use of mobile homes.
3. A set of proposed standards for administering the mobile home operation, including:
 - a. Site standards which control the preparation of the site, installation of utilities, and the landscaping, which generally conforms to the "Minimum Property Standards for Mobile Home Courts," as administered by FHA.
 - b. General standards covering the design of the home, structural components, light and ventilation, mechanical systems and equipment.
4. Assurance that appropriate provision will be made in the Urban Renewal Plan to provide for the use of mobile homes as temporary relocation resources.

SUBMISSION REQUIREMENTS FOR APPROVED PROJECT

If an LPA proposes the use of mobile homes for a project in execution, it must submit for HUD authorization, an amendatory Application for Loan and Grant, containing the same information required for an Application for Loan and Grant, and in addition describe the extent and nature of the temporary relocation to be accommodated.

USE OF MOBILE HOMES OUTSIDE OF THE URBAN RENEWAL AREA

An LPA may lease land outside an urban renewal project area for sites used for mobile homes for temporary residential or nonresidential relocation purposes when (1) it is necessary to clear all or portions of the project area to provide a site or sites for permanent relocation resources and no other relocation resources of a temporary or permanent nature exist in the project area, and no other permanent resources exist in the community or (2) when permanent relocation is to be provided outside a project area and no other temporary resources exist within the project area and no permanent resources exist in the community.

Such a site may be used only if:

1. The site is located within the boundaries of the same community.
2. The State and local codes and zoning regulations permit this use or the community takes such action as required by local law to permit such use.
3. The LPA selects only a site which has adequate existing street and utility access for the use of mobile homes, including public or private utilities. Costs incurred for the installation of such facilities and/or costs incurred in the extension of streets or utilities, or for increasing the capacity of streets or utilities to the site are not eligible project costs.
4. The site has adequate transportation, shopping and school facilities which will be available to the temporary occupants of the mobile homes.

ELIGIBLE COSTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE USE OF MOBILE HOMES OUTSIDE OF THE URBAN RENEWAL AREA

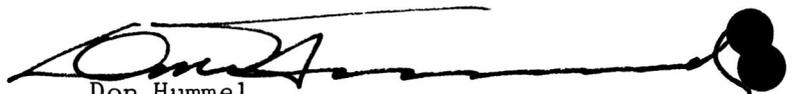
All necessary and reasonable costs of preparing the site, installing utilities, landscaping, purchasing or leasing of mobile homes and operating and maintaining of a Mobile Home Court, are eligible as project costs and chargeable as an expense of property operation.

THE LOAN AND GRANT CONTRACT

The Loan and Grant Contract shall contain a provision which provides that costs incurred shall not be eligible beyond the time when permanent relocation resources become available.

CIVIL RIGHTS PROVISIONS

Opportunities for occupancy of mobile homes shall be subject to the provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the regulations issued pursuant thereto, and must be given on a nondiscriminatory basis.


Don Hummel
Assistant Secretary



HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD FILLERS
Phone (202) 382-4433

USE AT WILL

COMPUTER-ROUTED TRANSIT VEHICLE

A new kind of door-to-door transportation system using computers for scheduling and routing vehicles will be studied by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology with funds provided by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Planners envision a system which would enable a passenger to telephone a computer for service. He then would be picked up minutes later at his door and delivered, with other passengers, directly to his destination.

* * *

HUD ACTS TO SIMPLIFY APPLICATION FORMS

Several hundred Federal programs are available to help solve the problems of State and city governments, according to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. These programs vary widely in purpose, philosophy, and administrative procedures.

HUD is working with other Federal agencies to simplify and coordinate the various Federal requirements by consolidating application forms and eliminating duplication where possible.

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CITY LIFE OF TOMORROW

Future city residents may be able to shop, take special education courses, or hold business conferences without ever leaving their homes. reports the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The National Academy of Engineering, under a \$75,000 contract with HUD, is studying how developments in communications technology will affect city life over the next decade.

* * *

STATES PUSH MODEL CITIES PROGRAM

States have jumped on the Model Cities bandwagon, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development reports. Governors in each of the 35 States with cities in the program have appointed a special liaison representative for Model Cities activities.

Cities will need State cooperation, particularly on Federal aid to education, health and welfare, in carrying out their five-year programs to upgrade physical, social and economic conditions in large blighted neighborhoods.

Several States have detailed specific personnel to work with the cities. Some are supporting legislation to help local Model Cities efforts, while others are giving financial support to communities in the Model Cities Program.

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April 8, 1968



HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

Phone (202) 382-4433

Statement by Robert C. Weaver, Secretary
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
April 10, 1968

I am delighted and greatly encouraged by the passage of the Civil Rights Law of 1968. It will give hope to those who are striving for first class citizenship, supplementing the earlier epoch-making Civil Rights legislation enacted under the Johnson Administration. This most recent action will strengthen the forces which are dedicated to a constructive approach to equality for all in the Nation.

The open occupancy provisions of the new law will be especially important. They will not only remove many barriers to the free movement of minorities in the housing market, but also make more effective the existing and proposed housing programs of the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

President Johnson has called for the eradication of substandard housing in a decade. His Housing and Urban Development Bill, now before the Congress, provides the machinery and requests the required appropriations to build 6 million low- and moderate-income dwellings in 10 years. The open occupancy provisions now legislated by Congress will complement the proposed housing legislation to make real the national goal of a decent house in a livable environment for every American.

In addition, a national open occupancy law will enable non-whites of all income levels to compete more effectively for shelter. This will not only upgrade the quality of their housing, but it will also provide them greater access to centers of employment.

In short, the action of the Congress, today, is another and a most significant step toward extending the benefits of first-class citizenship to a large segment of the American people. I hope that it will be followed by the early passage of our Housing and Urban Development Bill so that we can move ahead to solving the problems of our cities.

FILE

COPY



HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

FILE
COPY

HUD-No. 68-1724
Phone (202) 382-3175

FOR RELEASE
Wednesday
April 10, 1968

TEMPORARY USE OF MOBILE HOMES PERMITTED IN URBAN RENEWAL PROGRAMS

The U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development today announced a new policy permitting the use of mobile homes as temporary residential and nonresidential facilities for urban renewal programs.

Don Hummel, HUD Assistant Secretary for Renewal and Housing Assistance, said such facilities can only be used until permanent resources become available. "Such temporary use," he emphasized, "cannot be a part of the ultimate renewal plan."

He said HUD will authorize local public agencies to purchase or lease mobile units under the following conditions:

- 1--The property occupied by those to be temporarily relocated is unsafe for continued occupancy.
- 2--Temporary relocation is necessary to carry out the project activities in an orderly and timely manner.
- 3--Other suitable temporary relocation resources are not available in the urban renewal area.
- 4--Permanent relocation resources either are under development or planned.

"Providing temporary facilities does not reduce the obligation of the local public agency to find permanent facilities for persons displaced in the project area," Mr. Hummel added.

He said HUD will provide as part of the project cost for all necessary and reasonable costs for preparing the site, installing utilities, landscaping, the purchase or lease of mobile homes, and the operation and maintenance of a mobile home court.

The HUD official pointed out that once the need for such temporary facilities no longer exists, a local public agency may transfer the mobile homes to another project. If they are not needed elsewhere in the community, the local public agency may sell the units, thus reducing the net cost of the temporary relocation.

A request for permission to use mobile homes may be part of an original application for an urban renewal program or as an amendment to its loan and grant agreement, if it already is engaged in an urban renewal program.

Mr. Hummel said that under certain conditions a local public agency may use mobile homes outside the urban renewal project area.

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HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-1751
Phone (202) 382-4433

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

HUD MOVES QUICKLY TO IMPLEMENT PROVISIONS OF FAIR HOUSING LAW

The Department of Housing and Urban Development moved quickly today to implement the fair housing provision of the Civil Rights Act of 1968, signed into law by President Johnson on April 11.

Robert C. Weaver, HUD Secretary, is given responsibility for administering the new law.

Under Secretary Robert C. Wood, Walter B. Lewis, Director of the Office of Equal Opportunity, Jay Janis, Executive Assistant to Secretary Weaver, and other HUD officials met with representatives of other Federal agencies to develop initial plans to effectuate the new law as soon as possible.

Among the other Federal agencies represented at the meeting were the Department of Justice, including the Civil Rights Division and Community Relations Service; the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights; and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

Preliminary plans were discussed for meetings with officials of States having fair housing laws, to work out cooperation agreements in Federal and State efforts to eliminate discrimination in housing.

Plans were also discussed for calling conferences with representatives of the housing industry, as required by the new law, to work out programs of compliance.

Plans for developing effective coordination among Federal departments and agencies in carrying out the spirit and intent of the law were also explored.

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April 13, 1968



HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-1721
Phone (202) 382-4433

FOR RELEASE:
Monday
April 15, 1968

NEW URBAN RENEWAL PROJECTS MEETING NATIONAL HOUSING GOALS

Nearly all applications for new urban renewal projects have been meeting the national goals enunciated nearly a year ago, the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development reported today.

Don Hummel, Assistant Secretary for Renewal and Housing Assistance, said that "cities everywhere are now making real efforts to increase the supply of low and moderate cost housing and several cities are making employment of the unemployed and underemployed an important part of their renewal program.

He said that HUD Regional Offices are receiving few applications which do not meet the national goals of more housing, greater employment opportunities and renewal of areas of critical and urgent need.

Mr. Hummel noted that exempt from the requirements of the national goals are those applications for the first urban renewal project in a community.

"This trend indicates successful cooperation between the Regional Offices and applying communities, as well as an understanding and acceptance of the goals by most local public agencies," he said.

Mr. Hummel said the overwhelming majority of new projects meet the goal of providing more housing for low and moderate income families. He said there have been several project applications designed to meet the goal of providing jobs for the unemployed or underemployed.

The HUD official said that as a result of another grant management policy change most local public agencies are accelerating their planning time substantially. A new HUD policy, issued along with the national goals, provided for the removal of a reservation of funds for any project which had been in the planning stage for more than 36 months.

"The recapture of fund reservations has declined to a point which indicates that the 36-months planning period has become generally accepted and it is gratifying that communities are managing to complete planning in the prescribed time," Mr. Hummel said.

The policy changes have resulted in some communities changing the focus of their renewal efforts. Several communities which had given top priority to central business district projects have switched to other projects, most of them designed to increase the housing supply.

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HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-1740
Phone (202) 382-4433

FOR RELEASE:
Wednesday
April 17, 1968

MANY COMPETE FOR AWARDS IN HUD FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

Four hundred and thirty-one students were nominated by 71 universities for the approximately 100 City Planning and Urban Studies Fellowships available for the coming academic year, the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development reported today.

Since 52 nominations were for renewals of fellowships awarded last year, the remaining 379 candidates competed for the 48 new fellowships.

Names of this year's fellowship winners will be announced in May. Fellowships include a cost of education allowance to the university, a stipend of up to \$3,000, and dependency allowances.

The number of candidates nominated by universities this year increased by almost 80 percent over nominations last year--the first year of the graduate fellowship program. Ninety-seven fellowships were awarded for study in 41 universities during the 1967-68 academic year.

City planning and Urban Studies Fellowships are awarded for full-time graduate study in university programs which relate the social and economic aspects of urban development to physical development. Study can include fields such as city planning, urban studies, municipal administration, urban sociology, economics, housing and renewal, civil engineering, and urban law.

Director of HUD's Office of Intergovernmental Relations Norman Beckman said, "Our nation is faced with a severe shortage of trained urban generalists and specialists to deal with the physical, social, and economic problems of our cities. This fellowship program is one of several HUD efforts to further develop the supply of manpower talent in fields where shortages are particularly acute."

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Final selections for fellowship awards are made by the Secretary of HUD upon the recommendation of the Urban Studies Fellowship Advisory Board, a group of prominent educators from public and private institutions and representatives from national organizations.

Members of the 1968-69 Advisory Board recently appointed by HUD Secretary Robert C. Weaver are: John Bebout, Rutgers University; Irving Hand, Pennsylvania State Planning Board; John Lange, National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials; John Parker, University of North Carolina; Morton Schussheim, University of Pennsylvania; G. Franklin Edwards, Howard University; Patrick Healy, National League of Cities; Jack Meltzer, University of Chicago; and J. D. Mezirow, Columbia University.

HUD's City Planning and Urban Studies Fellowship Program is authorized by Title VII (Part 2) of the Housing Act of 1964.

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HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-1742
Phone (202) 382-4433

FOR RELEASE AFTER
10:30 A.M., Wednesday
April 17, 1968

HUD ANNOUNCES BASIC CHANGE IN RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROCEDURES

The Department of Housing and Urban Development today announced a basic change in its research and development procedures designed to seek more aggressively the solutions to urban problems.

The change, announced at a news briefing, calls for competitive bidding on proposals prepared by the Department. It replaces a system under which proposals were initiated outside the Department.

The news briefing was held by Thomas F. Rogers, Director of HUD's Office of Urban Technology and Research, to review the work of his office over the past year.

An important example of the application of the new procedures, Mr. Rogers said, is the recent announcement of the national "In-City" experimental housing program.

"Until recently," explained Mr. Rogers, who was a Deputy Director of Defense Research and Engineering in the Office of the Secretary of Defense before coming to HUD, "Federal assistance for research, development and demonstrations to develop knowledge and methods of analysis and to test new materials, components, and techniques in housing, and related fields was limited essentially to support through a small group of special purpose programs. To meet the growing needs of cities and expanding urban areas, HUD is undertaking a new comprehensive research and technology development program through which the talents, skills, and energies of the scientific community, private enterprise, and government can be applied to solving broad-scale urban problems.

"Invitations for requests for proposals will be sent to those commercial, industrial, academic, or other groups qualified by past experience, professional manpower, and necessary facilities to carry out the proposed research effectively."

Mr. Rogers pointed out that the "In-City" program will involve a variety of low-cost experimental housing projects, both new construction and rehabilitation, concentrated in perhaps as many as 20 Model Cities. The objective is to obtain in detail a thorough knowledge of the existing opportunities for, and obstacles to the rapid introduction of new and innovative low-cost housing into American cities. The experiments are to be conducted in the cities themselves.

Emphasis will be put on the maximum use of current management, design and construction techniques, and building technology to provide safe, sanitary low-cost housing designed to meet the needs of lower-income families.

"From this large study, to be carried out by a prime contractor," Mr. Rogers said, "we expect to acquire a fundamental knowledge and experience required to assist the Model Cities in their low-cost housing programs. More broadly, it will help to insure that the funds expected to be provided for the very large volume of federally-aided low-cost housing requested of Congress by the President this year will be spent effectively."

In his progress report, Mr. Rogers stressed the dimensions of the urban problem, and efforts over the past year to enlist the country's scientific and engineering talent in providing solutions to that problem.

"The Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966 states that 'The Congress hereby finds and declares that improving the quality of urban life is the most critical domestic problem facing the United States,'" Mr. Rogers said.

In response to this mandate, HUD launched a research and development program last year "to begin a serious attempt to bring to bear current techniques of research and development on problem-solving in the areas of housing and urban development," he added.

Mr. Rogers also pointed out that "The National Academy of Science and the National Academy of Engineering are now well into a deep study of the Department's fundamental research and development goals and needs--a study expected to identify broad strategies addressed to harnessing the social sciences, the physical sciences and engineering in a search for solutions to our most pressing urban problems," he added.

Research Results

Mr. Rogers listed a few of the results attained last year in certain of HUD's research and development projects:

..Experimental rehabilitation of a relatively small number of existing housing units in a few large urban areas, particularly in Manhattan, has indicated that the rehabilitation process can offer an important tool, in addition to that of new construction, in helping to provide lower-income families with better housing in their present neighborhoods. Results from these programs have encouraged larger experimental-operational rehabilitation programs within the past six months in Boston, Chicago and Pittsburgh.

..A multi-agency program indicated that certain very low-income Indian families can be provided with housing suitable to their self-determined needs--housing that they can build themselves and buy with small monthly payments.

..A detailed analysis of the financial and related characteristics of certain very low-income families indicated that many of them could buy and retain their homes--especially if they were given help in such matters as family budgeting during the early difficult months immediately after purchase.

HUD, Mr. Rogers declared, has developed a basic research and development program structure that is focused on such areas of national concern as:

..Housing--including housing technology, new construction, residential rehabilitation and studies of mortgage and housing markets.

..Land use and community development--including factors that influence urban environment, urban growth, new urban forms, and changing forces in established urban neighborhoods.

..Public facilities and services--including transportation, and other community facilities and services, such as communications, water and sewage.

..Efficiency in State and local governments--including studies of inter-governmental cooperation in performing urban development functions, State and local research and training capabilities, local manpower and planning requirements, and improved techniques of public administration and management.

..Improving of Federal urban program management--including studies of urban components of national trends in population, migration, income, investment and related subjects, and improved evaluative techniques for Federal urban program administrators.

Priority Areas

Mr. Rogers went on to list the areas to which HUD, after careful thought, has assigned priority for research and development early in this fiscal year:

- (1) Volume production of low-cost housing .
- (2) Study of the social and behavioral problems related to the provisions for housing lower income families .
- (3) Development of the Model Cities Program .
- (4) Exploitation of the Federal surplus urban land program .
- (5) Improvement of urban planning and administrative processes .
- (6) Establishment of an effective information exchange network .

He emphasized that, while there are many other urban problems that require early study--and many of them will be studied this year and next -- highest priority has been assigned to the six listed.

Mr. Rogers emphasized the fundamentally important research possibilities of the Model Cities Program.

He pointed out that HUD is allocating a substantial amount of its management and research resources--knowledge, manpower and money--to the conduct of studies in conjunction with the Model Cities Program, since it is a major, critical and unique national experimental program. These studies, now being designed, will encourage the carrying out of basic experiments in the cities, search out the most effective city administrative and management techniques, and begin to learn how to measure the impact of the program in objective and quantitative terms on the Model Neighborhoods, their people and the institutions which serve them.

The results of these studies will provide HUD with information both for evaluating various elements of the Model Cities Program, and improving the program as it develops further.

Mr. Rogers also noted two other examples of current research undertaken for HUD in the low-cost housing field in addition to the major "In-City" experimental program:

..A study is being made by the Institute for Defense Analysis to examine, broadly, the possibilities for achieving marked reduction in the cost of relatively low-cost family housing by introducing major innovations and efficiencies into its "marketing" and "production" in an organized way. The study, being conducted by I D A for the Department of Defense and the Department of Housing and Urban Development, jointly, will identify areas where potentially large coherent military family housing, public housing and private "markets" for low-cost housing might be found or created. I D A would then delineate the important constraints that inhibit large scale production efforts to meet such market demands. Finally, it will estimate the cost savings anticipated assuming that such constraints were removed. The existence of large coherent markets might be expected to produce more effective competition among construction firms for housing production contracts, economies through mass purchase of materials and services, and development and use of improved construction and management techniques.

..The National Bureau of Standards of the Department of Commerce is engaged in a study to learn the extent to which costs of housing for lower-income families could be reduced through the use of existing or improved performance standards. It is expected that the widespread acceptance of such standards in low-cost housing design could encourage innovation, allow larger volume production, and thus reduce materially the cost of housing for lower-income families. Existence and use of such performance standards, and related objective testing methods, should also provide a practical and impartial way to evaluate both innovative and conventional solutions to low-cost building problems.

Relationships With Other Organizations

Mr. Rogers also referred to the widening scope of HUD's research activities.

During the past year, the Department, by Presidential Executive Order, has been made a formal member of the Federal Council on Science and Technology. HUD also has taken the initiative to establish communications with other federal departments and agencies now conducting urban-related research and development programs as a first step toward creating an inter-agency information "network" designed to ensure that the results of these programs are truly effective when examined in the light of urban needs.

In the area of public services and facilities, Mr. Rogers pointed out that HUD and the Department of Transportation are working out their related

responsibilities for research in urban transportation. In the context of the President's Reorganization Plan for Transportation, HUD is developing a program to define the transportation services required for effective development of urban areas, and the performance required of transportation methods and systems designed to operate in the urban environment.

The Department is also engaged in developing a program with the Atomic Energy Commission that would take advantage of their competence in certain fields that appear to have an important potential for addressing urban needs.

In carrying out its research activities, HUD has worked closely with the President's Committee on Urban Housing, (the "Kaiser Committee"), the National Commission on Urban Problems, (the "Douglas Commission"), the President's Advisory Commission on Urban Disorders (the "Kerner Commission"), and the President's Task Force on Communications Policy under Eugene Rostow. It is also working particularly closely with the President's Office of Science and Technology, and particularly with the Departments of Defense and Commerce in the area of lower-cost housing.

In Mr. Rogers' judgment, "the first year of broad and formal research and development activities in the Department of Housing and Urban Development has seen a small, but sound, beginning made in its endeavors to bring the powerful forces of science and technology to bear upon its grave and pressing urban responsibilities."

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HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
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FAIR HOUSING RESPONSIBILITIES OF HUD UNDER 1968 CIVIL RIGHTS ACT

Following is the text of Title VIII, the fair housing provision of the Civil Rights Act of 1968, spelling out the responsibilities of the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development:

POLICY

SEC. 801. It is the policy of the United States to provide, within constitutional limitations, for fair housing throughout the United States.

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 802. As used in this title--

(a) "Secretary" means the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

(b) "Dwelling" means any building, structure, or portion thereof which is occupied as, or designed or intended for occupancy as, a residence by one or more families, and any vacant land which is offered for sale or lease for the construction or location thereon of any such building, structure, or portion thereof.

(c) "Family" includes a single individual.

(d) "Person" includes one or more individuals, corporations, partnerships, associations, labor organizations, legal representatives, mutual companies, joint-stock companies, trusts, unincorporated organizations, trustees, trustees in bankruptcy, receivers, and fiduciaries.

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(e) "To rent" includes to lease, to sublease, to let and otherwise to grant for a consideration the right to occupy premises not owned by the occupant.

(f) "Discriminatory housing practice" means an act that is unlawful under section 804, 805, or 806.

(g) "State" means any of the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or any of the territories and possessions of the United States.

EFFECTIVE DATES OF CERTAIN PROHIBITIONS

SEC. 803. (a) Subject to the provisions of subsection (b) and section 807, the prohibitions against discrimination in the sale or rental of housing set forth in section 804 shall apply:

(1) Upon enactment of this title, to--

(A) dwellings owned or operated by the Federal Government;

(B) dwellings provided in whole or in part with the aid of loans, advances, grants, or contributions made by the Federal Government, under agreements entered into after November 20, 1962, unless payment due thereon has been made in full prior to the date of enactment of this title;

(C) dwellings provided in whole or in part by loans insured, guaranteed, or otherwise secured by the credit of the Federal Government, under agreements entered into after November 20, 1962, unless payment thereon has been made in full prior to the date of enactment of this title: Provided, That nothing contained in subparagraphs (B) and (C) of this subsection shall be applicable to dwellings solely by virtue of the fact that they are subject to mortgages held by a Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation (FSLIC) institution; and

(D) dwellings provided by the development or the redevelopment of real property purchased, rented, or otherwise obtained from a State or local public agency receiving Federal financial assistance for slum clearance or urban renewal with respect to such real property under loan or grant contracts entered into after November 20, 1962.

(2) After December 31, 1968, to all dwellings covered by paragraph (1) and to all other dwellings except as exempted by subsection (b).

(b) Nothing in Section 804 (other than subsection (c)) shall apply to

(1) any single-family house sold or rented by an owner: Provided, That such private individual owner does not own more than three such single-family houses at any one time: Provided further, That in the case of the sale of any such single-family house by a private individual owner not residing in such house at the time of such sale or who was not the most recent resident of such house prior to such sale, the exemption granted by this subsection shall apply only with respect to one such sale within any twenty-four month period: Provided further, That such bona fide private individual owner does not own any interest in, nor is there owned or reserved on his behalf, under any express or voluntary agreement, title to or any right to all or a portion of the proceeds from the sale or rental of, more than three such single-family houses at any one time: Provided further, That after December 31, 1969, the sale or rental of any such single family house shall be excepted from the application of this title only if such house is sold or rented (A) without the use in any manner of the sales or rental facilities or the sales or rental services of any real estate broker, agent, or salesman, or of such facilities or services of any person in the business of selling or renting dwellings, or of any employee or agent of any such broker, salesman, or person and (B) without the publication, posting or mailing, after notice, of any advertisement or written notice in violation of section 804 (c) of this title; but nothing in this proviso shall prohibit the use of attorneys, escrow agents, abstractors, title companies, and other such professional assistance as necessary to perfect or transfer the title, or

(2) rooms or units in dwellings containing living quarters occupied or intended to be occupied by no more than four families living independently of each other, if the owner actually maintains and occupies one of such living quarters as his residence.

(c) For the purposes of subsection (b), a person shall be deemed to be in the business of selling or renting dwellings if --

(1) he has, within the preceding twelve months, participated as principal in three or more transactions involving the sale or rental of any dwelling or any interest therein, or

(2) he has, within the preceding twelve months, participated as agent, other than in the sale of his own personal residence in providing sales or rental facilities or sales or rental services in two ore more transactions involving the sale or rental of any dwelling or any interest therein, or

(3) he is the owner of any dwelling designed or intended for occupancy by, or occupied by, five or more families.

DISCRIMINATION IN THE SALE OR RENTAL OF HOUSING

SEC. 804. As made applicable by section 803 and except as exempted by sections 803 (b) and 807, it shall be unlawful--

(a) To refuse to sell or rent after the making of a bona fide offer, or to refuse to negotiate for the sale or rental of, or otherwise make unavailable or deny, a dwelling to any person because of race, color, religion, or national origin.

(b) To discriminate against any person in the terms, conditions, or privileges of sale or rental of a dwelling, or in the provision of services or facilities in connection therewith, because of race, color, religion, or national origin.

(c) To make, print, or publish, or cause to be made, printed, or published any notice, statement, or advertisement, with respect to the sale or rental of a dwelling that indicates any preference, limitation, or discrimination based on race, color, religion, or national origin, or an intention to make any such preference, limitation, or discrimination.

(d) To represent to any person because of race, color, religion, or national origin that any dwelling is not available for inspection, sale, or rental when such dwelling is in fact so available.

(e) For profit, to induce or attempt to induce any person to sell or rent any dwelling by representations regarding the entry or prospective entry into the neighborhood of a person or persons of a particular race, color, religion, or national origin.

DISCRIMINATION IN THE FINANCING OF HOUSING

SEC. 805. After December 31, 1968, it shall be unlawful for any bank, building and loan association, insurance company or other corporation, association, firm or enterprise whose business consists in whole or in part in the making of commercial real estate loans, to deny a loan or other financial assistance to a person applying therefor for the purpose of purchasing, constructing, improving, repairing, or maintaining a dwelling, or to discriminate against him in the fixing of the amount, interest rate, duration, or other terms or conditions of such loan or other financial assistance, because of the race, color, religion, or national origin of such person or of any person associated with him in connection with such loan or other financial assistance or the purposes of such loan or other financial assistance, or of the present or prospective owners, lessees, tenants, or occupants of the dwelling or dwellings in relation to which such loan or other financial assistance is to be made or given: Provided, That nothing contained in this section shall impair the scope or effectiveness of the exception contained in section 803 (b).

DISCRIMINATION IN THE PROVISION OF BROKERAGE

SERVICES

SEC. 806. After December 31, 1968, it shall be unlawful to deny any person access to or membership or participation in any multiple-listing service, real estate brokers' organization or other service, organization,

or facility relating to the business of selling or renting dwellings, or to discriminate against him in the terms or conditions of such access, membership, or participation, on account of race, color, religion, or national origin.

EXEMPTION

SEC. 807. Nothing in this title shall prohibit a religion organization, association, or society, or any nonprofit institution or organization operated, supervised or controlled by or in conjunction with a religious organization, association, or society, from limiting the sale, rental or occupancy of dwellings which it owns or operates for other than a commercial purpose to persons of the same religion, or from giving preference to such persons, unless membership in such religion is restricted on account of race, color, or national origin. Nor shall anything in this title prohibit a private club not in fact open to the public, which as an incident to its primary purpose or purposes provides lodgings which it owns or operates for other than a commercial purpose, from limiting the rental or occupancy of such lodgings to its members or from giving preference to its members.

ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 808. (a) The authority and responsibility for administering this Act shall be in the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

(b) The Department of Housing and Urban Development shall be provided an additional Assistant Secretary. The Department of Housing and Urban Development Act (Public Law 89-174, 79 Stat. 667) is hereby amended by--

(1) striking the word "four," in section 4 (a) of said Act (79 Stat. 668, 5 U.S.C. 624b (a)) and substituting therefor "five"; and

(2) striking the word "six," in section 7 of said Act (79 Stat. 669; 5 U.S.C. 624 (c)) and substituting therefor "seven."

(c) The Secretary may delegate any of his functions, duties, and powers to employees of the Department of Housing and Urban Development or to boards of such employees, including functions, duties, and powers with respect to investigating, conciliating, hearing, determining ordering, certifying, reporting, or otherwise acting as to any work, business, or matter under this title. The persons to whom such delegations are made with respect to hearing functions, duties, and powers shall be appointed and shall serve in the Department of Housing and Urban

Development in compliance with sections 3105, 3344, 5362, and 7521 of title 5 of the United States Code. Insofar as possible, conciliation meetings shall be held in the cities or other localities where the discriminatory housing practices allegedly occurred. The Secretary shall by rule prescribe such rights of appeal from the decisions of his hearing examiners to other hearing examiners or to other officers in the Department, to boards of officers or to himself, as shall be appropriate and in accordance with law.

(d) All executive departments and agencies shall administer their programs and activities relating to housing and urban development in a manner affirmatively to further the purposes of this title and shall cooperate with the Secretary to further such purposes.

(e) The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall--

(1) make studies with respect to the nature and extent of discriminatory housing practices in representative communities, urban, suburban, and rural, throughout the United States;

(2) publish and disseminate reports, recommendations, and information derived from such studies;

(3) cooperate with and render technical assistance to Federal, State, local, and other public or private agencies, organizations, and institutions which are formulating or carrying on programs to prevent or eliminate discriminatory housing practices;

(4) cooperate with and render such technical and other assistance to the Community Relations Service as may be appropriate to further its activities in preventing or eliminating discriminatory housing practices; and

(5) administer the programs and activities relating to housing and urban development in a manner affirmatively to further the policies of this title.

EDUCATION AND CONCILIATION

SEC. 809. Immediately after the enactment of this title the Secretary shall commence such educational and conciliatory activities as in his judgment will further the purposes of this title. He shall call conferences of persons in the housing industry and other interested parties to acquaint them with the provisions of this title and his suggested means of implementing it, and shall endeavor with their advice to work out programs of voluntary compliance and of

enforcement. He may pay per diem, travel, and transportation expenses for persons attending such conferences as provided in section 5703 of title 5 of the United States Code. He shall consult with State and local officials and other interested parties to learn the extent, if any, to which housing discrimination exists in their State or locality, and whether and how State or local enforcement programs might be utilized to combat such discrimination in connection with or in place of, the Secretary's enforcement of this title. The Secretary shall issue reports on such conferences and consultations as he deems appropriate.

ENFORCEMENT

SEC. 810. (a) Any person who claims to have been injured by a discriminatory housing practice or who believes that he will be irrevocably injured by a discriminatory housing practice that is about to occur (hereafter "person aggrieved") may file a complaint with the Secretary. Complaints shall be in writing and shall contain such information and be in such form as the Secretary requires. Upon receipt of such a complaint the Secretary shall furnish a copy of the same to the person or persons who allegedly committed or are about to commit the alleged discriminatory housing practice. Within thirty days after receiving a complaint, or within thirty days after the expiration of any period of reference under subsection (c), the Secretary shall investigate the complaint and give notice in writing to the person aggrieved whether he intends to resolve it. If the Secretary decides to resolve the complaint, he shall proceed to try to eliminate or correct the alleged discriminatory housing practice by informal methods of conference, conciliation, and persuasion. Nothing said or done in the course of such informal endeavors may be made public or used as evidence in a subsequent proceeding under this title without the written consent of the persons concerned. Any employee of the Secretary who shall make public any information in violation of this provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year.

(b) A complaint under subsection (a) shall be filed within one hundred and eighty days after the alleged discriminatory housing practice occurred. Complaints shall be in writing and shall state the facts upon which the allegations of a discriminatory housing practice are based. Complaints may be reasonably and fairly amended at any time. A respondent may file an answer to the complaint against him and with the leave of the Secretary, which shall be granted whenever it would be reasonable and fair to do so, may amend his answer at any time. Both complaints and answers shall be verified.

(c) Wherever a State or local fair housing law provides rights and remedies for alleged discriminatory housing practices which are

substantially equivalent to the rights and remedies provided in this title, the Secretary shall notify the appropriate State or local agency of any complaint filed under this title which appears to constitute a violation of such State or local fair housing law, and the Secretary shall take no further action with respect to such complaint if the appropriate State or local law enforcement official has, within thirty days from the date the alleged offense has been brought to his attention, commenced proceedings in the matter, or, having done so, carries forward such proceedings with reasonable promptness. In no event shall the Secretary take further action unless he certifies that in his judgment, under the circumstances of the particular case, the protection of the rights of the parties or the interests of justice require such action.

(d) If within thirty days after a complaint is filed with the Secretary or within thirty days after expiration of any period of reference under subsection (c), the Secretary has been unable to obtain voluntary compliance with this title, the person aggrieved may, within thirty days thereafter, commence a civil action in any appropriate United States district court, against the respondent named in the complaint, to enforce the rights granted or protected by this title, insofar as such rights relate to the subject of the complaint: Provided, That no such civil action may be brought in any United States district court if the person aggrieved has a judicial remedy under a State or local fair housing law which provides rights and remedies for alleged discriminatory housing practices which are substantially equivalent to the rights and remedies provided in this title. Such actions may be brought without regard to the amount in controversy in any United States district court for the district in which the discriminatory housing practice is alleged to have occurred or be about to occur or in which the respondent resides or transacts business. If the court finds that a discriminatory housing practice has occurred or is about to occur, the court may, subject to the provisions of section 812, enjoin the respondent from engaging in such practice or order such affirmative action as may be appropriate.

(e) In any proceeding brought pursuant to this section, the burden of proof shall be on the complainant.

(f) Whenever an action filed by an individual, in either Federal or State court, pursuant to this section or section 812, shall come to trial the Secretary shall immediately terminate all efforts to obtain voluntary compliance.

INVESTIGATIONS; SUBPENAS; GIVING OF EVIDENCE

SEC. 811. (a) In conducting an investigation the Secretary shall have access at all reasonable times to premises, records, documents,

individuals, and other evidence or possible sources of evidence and may examine, record, and copy such materials and take and record the testimony or statements of such persons as are reasonably necessary for the furtherance of the investigation: Provided, however, That the Secretary first complies with the provisions of the Fourth Amendment relating to unreasonable searches and seizures. The Secretary may issue subpoenas to compel his access to or the production of such materials, or the appearance of such persons, and may issue interrogatories to a respondent, to the same extent and subject to the same limitations as would apply if the subpoenas or interrogatories were issued or served in aid of a civil action in the United States district court for the district in which the investigation is taking place. The Secretary may administer oaths.

(b) Upon written application to the Secretary, a respondent shall be entitled to the issuance of a reasonable number of subpoenas by and in the name of the Secretary to the same extent and subject to the same limitations as subpoenas issued by the Secretary himself. Subpoenas issued at the request of a respondent shall show on their face the name and address of such respondent and shall state that they were issued at his request.

(c) Witnesses summoned by subpoena of the Secretary shall be entitled to the same witness and mileage fees as are witnesses in proceedings in United States district courts. Fees payable to a witness summoned by a subpoena issued at the request of a respondent shall be paid by him.

(d) Within five days after service of a subpoena upon any person, such person may petition the Secretary to revoke or modify the subpoena. The Secretary shall grant the petition if he finds that the subpoena requires appearance or attendance at an unreasonable time or place, that it requires production of evidence which does not relate to any matter under investigation, that it does not describe with sufficient particularity the evidence to be produced, that compliance would be unduly onerous, or for other good reason.

(e) In case of contumacy or refusal to obey a subpoena, the Secretary or other person at whose request it was issued may petition for its enforcement in the United States district court for the district in which the person to whom the subpoena was addressed resides, was served, or transacts business.

(f) Any person who willfully fails or neglects to attend and testify or to answer any lawful inquiry or to produce records, documents, or other evidence, if in his power to do so in obedience to the subpoena or lawful order of the Secretary, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both. Any person who, with intent

thereby to mislead the Secretary, shall make or cause to be made any false entry or statement of fact in any report, account, record, or other document submitted to the Secretary pursuant to his subpoena or other order, or shall willfully neglect or fail to make or cause to be made full, true, and correct entries in such reports, accounts, records, or other documents, or shall willfully mutilate, alter, or by any other means falsify any documentary evidence, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

(g) The Attorney General shall conduct all litigation in which the Secretary participates as a party or as amicus pursuant to this Act.

ENFORCEMENT BY PRIVATE PERSONS

SEC. 812. (a) The rights granted by sections 803, 804, 805, and 806 may be enforced by civil actions in appropriate United States district courts without regard to the amount in controversy and in appropriate State or local courts of general jurisdiction. A civil action shall be commenced within one hundred and eighty days after the alleged discriminatory housing practice occurred: Provided, however, That the court shall continue such civil case brought pursuant to this section or section 810 (d) from time to time before bringing it to trial if the court believes that the conciliation efforts of the Secretary or a State or local agency are likely to result in **satisfactory** settlement of the discriminatory housing practice complained of in the complaint made to the Secretary or to the local or State agency and which practice forms the basis for the action in court: And provided, however, That any sale, encumbrance, or rental consummated prior to the issuance of any court order issued under the authority of this Act and involving a bona fide purchaser, encumbrancer, or tenant without actual notice of the existence of the filing of a complaint or civil action under the provisions of this Act shall not be affected.

(b) Upon application by the plaintiff and in such circumstances as the court may deem just, a court of the United States in which a civil action under this section has been brought may appoint an attorney for the plaintiff and may authorize the commencement of a civil action upon proper showing without the payment of fees, costs, or security. A court of a State or subdivision thereof may do likewise to the extent not inconsistent with the law or procedures of the State or subdivision.

(c) The court may grant as relief, as it deems appropriate, any permanent or temporary injunction, temporary restraining order, or other

order, and may award to the plaintiff actual damages and not more than \$1,000 punitive damages, together with court costs and reasonable attorney fees in the case of a prevailing plaintiff: Provided, That the said plaintiff in the opinion of the court is not financially able to assume said attorney's fees.

ENFORCEMENT BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

SEC. 813. (a) Whenever the Attorney General has reasonable cause to believe that any person or group of persons is engaged in a pattern or practice of resistance to the full enjoyment of any of the rights granted by this title, or that any group of persons has been denied any of the rights granted by this title and such denial raises an issue of general public importance, he may bring a civil action in any appropriate United States district court by filing with it a complaint setting forth the facts and requesting such preventive relief, including an application for a permanent or temporary injunction, restraining order, or other order against the person or persons responsible for such pattern or practice or denial of rights, as he deems necessary to insure the full enjoyment of the rights granted by this title.

EXPEDITATION OF PROCEEDINGS

SEC. 814. Any court in which a proceeding is instituted under section 812 or 813 of this title shall assign the case for hearing at the earliest practicable date and cause the case to be in every way expedited.

EFFECT ON STATE LAWS

SEC. 815. Nothing in this title shall be construed to invalidate or limit any law of a State or political subdivision of a State, or of any other jurisdiction in which this title shall be effective, that grants, guarantees, or protects the same rights as are granted by this title; but any law of a State, a political subdivision, or other such jurisdiction that purports to require or permit any action that would be a discriminatory housing practice under this title shall to that extent be invalid.

COOPERATION WITH STATE AND LOCAL AGENCIES

ADMINISTERING FAIR HOUSING LAWS

SEC. 816. The Secretary may cooperate with State and local agencies charged with the administration of State and local fair housing laws and,

with the consent of such agencies, utilize the services of such agencies and their employees and, notwithstanding any other provision of law, may reimburse such agencies and their employees for services rendered to assist him in carrying out this title. In furtherance of such cooperative efforts, the Secretary may enter into written agreements with such State or local agencies. All agreements and terminations thereof shall be published in the Federal Register.

INTERFERENCE, COERCION, OR INTIMIDATION

SEC. 817. It shall be unlawful to coerce, intimidate, threaten, or interfere with any person in the exercise or enjoyment of, or on account of his having exercised or enjoyed, or on account of his having aided or encouraged any other person in the exercise or enjoyment of, any right granted or protected by section 803, 804, 805, or 806. This section may be enforced by appropriate civil action.

APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 818. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out the purposes of this title.

SEPARABILITY OF PROVISIONS

SEC. 819. If any provision of this title or the application thereof to any person or circumstances is held invalid, the remainder of the title and the application of the provision to other persons not similarly situated or to other circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

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WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-NO. 68-1748
Phone (202) 382-4433

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

159 COMMUNITIES SUBMIT APPLICATIONS FOR MODEL CITIES PLANNING FUNDS

One hundred fifty-nine cities and counties from 44 States have submitted applications for the second round of planning grants under the Model Cities Program, according to a preliminary count reported today by the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Since all applications postmarked before midnight, April 15, will be eligible for consideration, HUD may receive additional applications later in the week.

About half of the second round applications are from cities and counties that applied for the first round of Model Cities planning grants last year.

Approximately 70 cities will be selected from these applicants to share in \$12 million appropriated by Congress for the second round of Model Cities planning.

Seventy-five communities previously received Model Cities planning grants. They are now drawing up plans for a five-year program to upgrade social, economic, and physical conditions in model neighborhoods. Upon completion and approval of plans, these 75 cities, as well as those selected in the second round, will be eligible for Model Cities supplemental grants of up to 80 percent of the non-Federal share of all Federal programs included in the model neighborhood plan.

The second round applications, which contain the cities' analyses of problems in their selected model neighborhoods and general approaches for solving those problems, will be reviewed

-more-

jointly by HUD and six other Federal agencies. HUD Secretary Robert C. Weaver will make the final selections based on recommendations from the review teams representing the Departments of Health, Education, and Welfare; Labor; Commerce; Justice; Agriculture; and the Office of Economic Opportunity.

Announcement of planning grant awards is expected this summer.

Walter G. Farr, Director of the Model Cities Administration, said, "We are pleased that such a large number of communities have applied for the second round of planning grants. They represent small as well as large cities and urban counties, and constitute a good geographic cross-section of communities from which we can select those most capable of carrying out effective Model Cities Programs."

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April 17, 1968

A list of communities whose applications have been received by HUD or who have indicated that the postmark deadline was met is attached.

ALABAMA

Birmingham
Tuskegee

ALASKA

Juneau
Nome

ARIZONA

Chandler
Gila River
Tucson
Window Rock

ARKANSAS

Fayetteville
Hot Springs
Little Rock
Newport
North Little Rock
Pine Bluff
Russellville

CALIFORNIA

Berkeley
Compton
Los Angeles City
Los Angeles County
Pasadena
Pittsburg
Sacramento
San Bernardino
San Diego
San Francisco
San Jose
San Mateo County
Union City

COLORADO

Walsenburg

CONNECTICUT

Danbury
New London
Stamford
Waterbury
West Haven
Willimatic

DELAWARE

Wilmington

FLORIDA

Palatka
Titusville

GEORGIA

Alma
Douglas
Savannah

IDAHO

Blackfeet Tribe
Boise

ILLINOIS

Carbondale
Metropolis
Rock Island
Springfield

INDIANA

Indianapolis
New Castle
South Bend

KANSAS

Kansas City
Pawnee Rock

KENTUCKY

Covington
Danville
Hazard

LOUISIANA

New Orleans

MAINE

Auburn
Bangor
Biddeford
Lewiston

MARYLAND

Prince Georges County

MASSACHUSETTS

Chelsea
Chicopee
Fall River
Holyoke
Lawrence
Lynn
Malden
Quincy

MICHIGAN

Ann Arbor
Benton Harbor - Benton Township
Grand Rapids
Lansing
Muskegon
Muskegon Heights

MINNESOTA

St. Paul

MISSISSIPPI

Brookhaven
Holly Springs

MISSOURI

Joplin
St. Joseph

NEBRASKA

Omaha

NEVADA

Las Vegas
North Las Vegas

NEW JERSEY

Atlantic City
Camden
Cape May
East Orange
Jersey City
New Brunswick
Orange
Paterson
Perth Amboy
Plainfield

NEW MEXICO

City of Las Vegas
Santa Fe

NEW YORK

Albany
Amsterdam
Binghamton
Mt. Vernon
Syracuse
Utica
Yonkers

NORTH CAROLINA

Asheville
Beaufort
Durham
Greensboro
High Point
Kings Mountain
Zebulon

NORTH DAKOTA

Fargo

OHIO

Akron
Cincinnati
Cleveland
Lima
Martins Ferry
Painesville
Springfield
Steubenville
Youngstown
Zanesville

OKLAHOMA

Lawton

OREGON

Salem

PENNSYLVANIA

Allegheny County
Bradford
Butler
Chester
Erie
Harrisburg
Lancaster
New Castle
Scranton

RHODE ISLAND

Pawtucket

SOUTH CAROLINA

Atlantic Beach
Rock Hill
Spartanburg

TENNESSEE

Chattanooga
Cookeville
Greenville
Memphis

TEXAS

Alice
Austin
Brownsville
Crystal City
Edinburg
Grand Prairie

Houston
Laredo
Poteet

UTAH

Ogden
Salt Lake County

VERMONT

Montpelier

VIRGINIA

Hampton
Newport News
Portsmouth
Richmond

WASHINGTON

Anacortes
Tacoma

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee

WYOMING

Cheyenne



HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-1745
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

STATES WITH FAIR HOUSING STATUTES

Twenty-three States have fair housing statutes which cover some portion of the private housing market.

1. Alaska
2. California
3. Colorado
4. Connecticut
5. Hawaii
6. Indiana
7. Iowa
8. Kentucky
9. Maine
10. Maryland
11. Massachusetts
12. Michigan
13. Minnesota
14. New Hampshire
15. New Jersey
16. New York
17. Ohio
18. Oregon
19. Pennsylvania
20. Rhode Island
21. Vermont
22. Washington
23. Wisconsin

Illinois has a statute which covers discrimination in public housing, Montana has a statute which covers discrimination in urban renewal housing.

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MUNICIPAL FAIR HOUSING ORDINANCES

ALASKA

Anchorage

ARIZONA

Tucson

CONNECTICUT

New Haven
NEW London

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington, D. C.

ILLINOIS

Aurora
Arlington Heights
Bloomington
Carbondale
Champaign
Chicago
Danville
Decatur
DeKalb
East Moline
East St. Louis
Elgin
Evanston
Freeport
Galesburg
Glencoe
Highland Park
Joliet
Markham
Maywood
Moline
North Chicago
Normal
Park Forest
Peoria
Quincy
Rock Island
Skokie
Springfield
Urbana
Weston
Wheaton

INDIANA

Bloomington
East Chicago
Gary
Indianapolis

IOWA

Ames
Davenport
Des Moines
Iowa City

KANSAS

Kansas City*
Junction City
Lawrence
Manhattan
Topeka
Wichita

KENTUCKY

Bardstown (Nelson County)
Covington
Kenton County
Fayette County
Louisville

MARYLAND

Annapolis
Frederick
Hagerstown
Prince Georges County
Rockville

MICHIGAN

Albion
Ann Arbor
Battle Creek
Benton Harbor
Birmingham
Detroit**
East Lansing
Flint
Grand Rapids
Inkster
Kalamazoo
Lansing
Monroe
Muskegon
Muskegon Heights
Pontiac
Port Huron
Plymouth
Saginaw
Ypsilanti

MUNICIPAL FAIR HOUSING ORDINANCES --2

MINNESOTA

Duluth
Minneapolis
Rochester
St. Paul

MISSOURI

Kansas City***
St. Louis

NEW MEXICO

Albuquerque
Los Alamos County

NEW YORK

New York City
Schenectady

OHIO

Elyria
Oberlin
Steubenville
Yellow Springs

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma City

PENNSYLVANIA

Allentown
Chambersburg
Easton
Erie
Philadelphia
Pittsburgh
Reading
West Chester

TENNESSEE

Oak Ridge

VERMONT

Burlington

WASHINGTON

King County

WEST VIRGINIA

Charleston
Montgomery

WISCONSIN

Bayside
Beloit
Brown Deer
Eau Claire
Fox Point
Germantown
Glendale
Grafton
Greendale
Madison
Menomonee Falls
Mequon
Milwaukee
Monona
Oconomowoc
Racine
Shorewood
Stevens Point
Waukesha
Wauwatosa
Whitefish Bay
Wind Point

The following municipalities have adopted ordinances applying to
"Anti-Blockbusting" only:

CALIFORNIA

San Francisco

NORTH CAROLINA

Charlotte

NEW JERSEY

Teaneck Township

OHIO

Shaker Heights
South Euclid
Toledo
Warrensville Heights

NEW YORK

Buffalo

MUNICIPAL FAIR HOUSING ORDINANCES —3

The following municipalities have adopted measures requesting voluntary open housing practices by groups concerned with the sale or rental of housing:

NORTH CAROLINA

Chapel Hill

TEXAS

Auston

VIRGINIA

Alexandria

Charlottesville

Fairfax

Fredericksburg

Portsmouth

Vienna

* Subject to referendum April 30, 1968.

** Petition demanding referendum filed 12/29/67, blocking ordinance's going into effect on 12/31/67. Earliest date for referendum is county-state primary election of Aug. 6, 1968, says Election Board.

*** Subject to referendum April 1968

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April 18, 1968



HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

COVERAGE AND YEAR OF INITIAL ENACTMENT OF STATE FAIR HOUSING LAWS

<u>State</u>	<u>Public Housing</u>	<u>Urban Renewal Housing</u>	<u>Other Publicly Assisted Housing</u>	<u>Private Housing</u>
1. Alaska	1962	1962	1962	1962
2. California	1959	1959	1959	1963
3. Colorado	1959	1959	1959	1959
4. Connecticut	1949	1953	1953	1959
5. Hawaii	1967	1967	1967	1967
6. Indiana	1961	1945	1965	1965
7. Iowa	1967	1967	1967	1967
8. Kentucky	--	1968 <u>1/</u>	1968 <u>1/</u>	1968 <u>1/</u>
9. Maine	1965	1965	1965	1965 <u>2/</u>
10. Maryland	1967	1967	1967	1967 <u>3/</u>
11. Massachusetts	1948	1957	1957	1959
12. Michigan	1952	1963 <u>4/</u>	1963 <u>4/</u>	1963 <u>4/</u>
13. Minnesota	1955 <u>5/</u>	1955 <u>5/</u>	1961 <u>6/</u>	1961 <u>6/</u>
14. New Hampshire	1961	1961	1961	1961 <u>2/</u>
15. New Jersey	1950 <u>7/</u>	1950	1957	1961
16. New York	1939	1950	1955	1961
17. Ohio	1965	1965	1965	1965
18. Oregon	1957 <u>8/</u>	1957 <u>8/</u>	1957 <u>8/</u>	1959 <u>8/</u>
19. Pennsylvania	1949	1945	1961	1961
20. Rhode Island	1952	1965	1965	1965
21. Vermont	1967	1967	1967	1967
22. Washington	--	1957	1967 <u>9/</u>	1967 <u>9/</u>
23. Wisconsin	1949	1949	1965	1965
District of Columbia	1963 <u>10/</u>	1963 <u>10/</u>	1963 <u>10/</u>	1963 <u>10/</u>
Puerto Rico	1960	1960	1960	1960
Virgin Islands	1961	1961	1961	1961

1/ Applies only to discrimination by the real estate brokers as opposed to owners.

2/ Statute covers only rental housing.

3/ Statutory coverage is limited to dwellings completed after June 1, 1967, and to proposed dwellings to be completed by June 1, 1968, provided their plans and specifications are filed by June 1, 1967. Operation of the law has been suspended pending referendum in November 1968.

4/ Michigan's Constitution, which became effective Jan. 1, 1964, has been interpreted by the Attorney General of Michigan to bar discrimination in all housing. See Op. No. 4161, July 22, 1963, reprinted in 8 Race Rel. L. Rep. 1295 (1963).

- 5/ Religious discrimination was barred in 1947, but racial and other discrimination was not covered until 1955.
- 6/ The effective date of the act was Dec. 31, 1962.
- 7/ Nondiscrimination was required in veterans' housing by a statute enacted in 1946.
- 8/ A 1957 Oregon statute forbade discrimination in any housing "benefiting from public aid." In 1959, that statute was repealed and replaced by a requirement of nondiscrimination with respect to the sale or leasing of real property by all persons "engaged in the business of selling real property."
- 9/ This statute applies only to discrimination by real estate brokers.
- 10/ The effective date of the District's fair housing regulations was Jan. 20, 1964.

(Table giving Scope of State Fair Housing Laws Covering Discrimination in Private Housing is attached)

April 18, 1968

SCOPE OF STATE FAIR HOUSING LAWS COVERING DISCRIMINATION IN PRIVATE HOUSING

State <u>1/</u>	COVERAGE PROVISIONS			ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS				
	Sale of Single Family Homes	Real Estate Brokers	Financial Institutions	Enforcement Agency	Who May Issue Complaints		Temporary Injunctions	Penalty for Violation
					Agency	Atty.Gen.		
1. Alaska	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	---	---	YES
2. California	---	YES	YES	YES	---	---	YES	YES
3. Colorado	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES *
4. Connecticut	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	---	YES	YES
5. Hawaii	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
6. Indiana	---	YES	---	YES	---	---	---	YES *
7. Iowa	YES	YES	---	YES	---	---	---	YES *
8. Kentucky	2/	YES	YES	YES	YES	---	YES	YES
9. Maine 3/	---	YES	---	---	---	---	---	YES
10. Maryland 4/	5/	YES	YES	YES	---	---	---	YES *
11. Massachusetts	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
12. Michigan	YES	YES	YES	YES	---	---	---	YES *
13. Minnesota	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	---	YES	YES *
14. New Hampshire 3/	---	YES	---	YES	---	---	---	YES
15. New Jersey	YES	YES	YES	YES	---	YES	YES	YES
16. New York	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
17. Ohio	---	YES	YES	YES	---	---	---	YES *
18. Oregon	---	YES	---	YES	---	YES	---	YES
19. Pennsylvania	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
20. Rhode Island	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	---	---	YES *
21. Vermont	YES	YES	---	YES	YES	---	---	YES
22. Washington	---	YES	---	YES	---	---	---	YES
23. Wisconsin	---	YES	YES	YES	---	---	---	YES
District of Columbia	YES	YES	YES	YES	---	---	YES	YES
Puerto Rico	YES	YES	YES	---	---	---	---	YES
Virgin Islands	YES	YES	---	YES	---	---	---	YES

1/ Two States--Illinois & Montana--are omitted from this chart because their fair housing statutes do not cover private housing. Nevada, which has a law voiding restrictive covenants, is also omitted.

2/ Applies only if sold by real estate broker or salesman.

3/ Statute covers only rental housing.

4/ Law suspended pending referendum November 1968.

5/ Does not apply if occupied by owner.

* Penalty only for violation of court orders rather than for violation of law, or orders of Enforcement Agency.



HUD NEWS

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FOR RELEASE AFTER:
9 A.M., Saturday
April 20, 1968

PROBLEMS OF THE NEGRO IN THE CITY

Address By
Walter B. Lewis
Director, Office of Equal Opportunity
U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

Conference on Problems of the Negro
in the Central City of the South

Southern University
Baton Rouge, Indiana
April 20, 1968

Summary

THE PROBLEMS OF THE NEGRO IN CENTRAL CITY AREAS ARE MANY AND VARIED. Proper housing, adequate schools, sufficiently available health services, and employment are areas demanding top priority. The concern evidenced by this conference must be translated into increased dedication and purposeful action on the part of all sectors of our society. Only then will the American dream become a reality for the 12.1 Million Negroes living in the cities of this Nation.

Problems of the Negro in the City

Addressing a student body or a campus community is always a very special occasion for me. Whether it is the association with stimulating youth--and I see many here--or the activity and enthusiasm on college and university campuses during these times of social change, I have been unable to determine. But, I am sure of one thing. No theme other than that of the Negro in urban America carries more the aura of "today," of "now." And the issues to be examined here in the context of your theme--problems of the Negro in the central city of the South--are issues to which much of my own career has been addressed.

I am speaking of the problems of the Negro in urban communities across this Nation. I am speaking of the denial of opportunity in this land of opportunity: of the discriminatory patterns and tactics that subject Negro children to inferior schooling -- practices that deny even the capable and the educated access to jobs. I am speaking of squalid housing conditions--10 million dwellings across the country that are unfit for human habitation but are yet "home" to over 20 million Americans--many of them black.

I am speaking of the woeful conditions of health and sanitation among the black urban poor and the ever-present threat of rampant disease among families living in areas of high density, such as New York's Harlem, which in 1960 had a population density of more than 122,000 persons per square mile. I am speaking of a system that has barred black Americans from decent housing in neighborhoods of their choice, and finally, I refer to the stripping of a segment of this society of self-esteem and the

exposure of these people to indignities that leave them embittered and repeatedly trigger acts of violence in our cities.

So, you see, when we speak of the "urban crisis" we do not speak of a single issue, but a multitude of problems. And these are not problems that began last year or even a generation ago. They constitute deep-rooted disorder for which there are no panaceas, no slick gimmicks, not any simple massive thrust to serve as answers. There is no quick and easy solution for a legacy of decades of neglect and indifference. While offered in the best of faith, most such gimmicks turn out to be old and discredited ideas re-appearing under new names. Such proposals deceive and raise false hopes, while deferring the search for realistic solutions to the difficulties of black people in our urban centers. Though there are no quick solutions, the Nation must become committed to striving for immediate and constant improvement, recognizing that a generation of effort lies ahead of us.

I think it is fitting to comment briefly on the historical framework which explains--in part, at least--why we find our urban centers beset by so many critical problems in 1968.

The great success of this Nation has been the maintenance of a proper relationship between government and the private sector--with government providing the opportunities, the private sector implementing the job. Through laws designed to provide opportunities for our people, our government made possible the rapid development of our great national resources.

During the frontier days, there were vast acres of land, great waterways, undeveloped mineral and forest resources. People were eager

to work but were handicapped by insufficient capital to start a business. The problem was solved by making the land available to all who would live on it and develop it through homestead laws. Home ownership was made possible by the simple expedient of giving free land to those who wanted it. It did not take a vast array of statistical information of the size and composition of the family, its income, or trained skills to solve these kinds of problems.

Cities at that stage in our history were merely trade centers and local government had to meet the relatively uncompllicated needs of a rural people. The local government of that time was a simple political structure, which did not need a lot of data to solve its problems. The data that was accumulated in those days dealt in large measure with the needs of an agricultural people. Land grant colleges were established and large government appropriations for agricultural research made possible the production of better plants, new fertilizers and pesticides, the development of erosion control procedures and improved farming methods.

It was not essential for government assistance to solve many of the immediate needs of the people because other opportunities were available for individual problem-solving.

The demands of local governments then were primarily to insure safety, sanitation and educational services; there was little or no demand for welfare, social, health, transportation or industrial services.

This all changed when the migration of Americans was reversed and people poured into the cities seeking their opportunities. With the rise of industrialism in the cities and the development of the mechanized farm,

the focus shifted to the growing urban areas. It was in the cities that people then found opportunities for jobs, better schools, and recreational activities.

This migration was accelerated by two world wars with the need to produce machines and weapons and materials like we had never produced before. With the advent of peace came the closing of the war industries and thousands upon thousands were left in the cities without jobs, living in inadequate housing and without the means to provide for themselves or their families.

Thus, today, a major element in the urban problem is the consequence of applying scientific methods to agriculture. The result has been greater production of food and other farm products with a steadily declining number and proportion of our people in agricultural pursuits. Those no longer employable on the farms move to the urban areas, where they are often equally unemployable.

Consider for a moment the plight of Mississippi Delta Negroes, whose exodus to northern cities has been called "one of the great unsung sagas of human history." A recent article in the New York Times Magazine, noted that Mississippi Delta Negroes face increasing white competition for whatever industrial jobs become available in that area. And there are only so many jobs as maids, service station attendants or janitors for those who do not find work in industry. The future looks bleak to the Mississippi Delta Negroes. And as they, along with others, seek greater opportunity by swarming to urban areas, this Nation is challenged to adapt and utilize its technical and scientific knowledge to deal with the problems of housing

and urban development. Involved, of course, are the difficult issues of adjusting race relations, training those now unemployable, and motivating those now disenchantèd.

Accompanying the tide of Negro migration to central cities is the white exodus to suburbia. The tempo of these twin activities is reflected in the 1960 census data showing the percentage of Negroes in the population of the Nation's 20 largest cities and projected estimates for 1970, made by the Center for Research in Marketing, a private organization. Southern cities, including Dallas, New Orleans, San Antonio, and Houston will undergo dramatic changes in racial makeup.

The 1960 Census showed Negroes constituting 19 percent of the total population of Dallas, with 25 percent projected for 1970. It showed Negroes composed 37.2 percent of the total population of New Orleans and a 1970 projection of 45 percent. In San Antonio, a Negro population of 7.1 percent in 1960 is expected to increase to 10 percent in 1970. And, the Negro population in Houston of 22.9 percent in 1960 is expected to swell to 27 percent by 1970. These estimates seem conservative.

By 1985, the Negro population in central city areas is expected to increase by 72 percent, to approximately 20.8 million. Coupled with the continued exodus of white families to the suburbs, this growth will produce majority Negro populations in many of the Nation's largest cities.

Keep in mind that statistics tell only part of the story, but that this is a very important part. And the implications are great for the

Department of Housing and Urban Development. As the cities' representative in the President's Cabinet, HUD, as it is popularly called, has a large share of responsibility for action on the urban front. I believe that one of the primary opportunities you have here today is to acquaint yourselves with the wide variety of programs within this Department. These are programs that can help solve housing and urban problems. These are programs that aim to build human hope as well as various kinds of physical structures. These are programs that stress a design for living as well as the esthetics of urban design. I want to talk about some of these efforts and what they can mean to you. I want to go beyond the present to touch on some of the newer ideas that we hope to begin this year in the President's program for urban America that is now before the Congress.

Open Occupancy

Residential segregation affects all Negroes, not simply poor ones. This year can be one of the most important in modern times for assuring all the right to live where they want to live and are able to live.

Passage of the fair housing law means that--at long last--the Nation is committed to the fundamental principle that the right to choose housing should be based on income and desire--and nothing else.

Only a few weeks ago, almost nobody in this Nation thought that there was a serious possibility for an open housing law to be enacted this year. That pessimism vanished in the dramatic votes in the Senate and the House.

This sudden change of events is less surprising than it appears. I think it indicates that most Americans believe that all Americans should have access to every advantage this Nation affords. And that conviction was reflected in the Congressional voting.

An effective and enforceable open housing law is essential for the solution of urban problems. Without it, all urban problems are made more difficult to solve. With it, the barriers that keep people from decent homes and good jobs become easier to break down.

The Model Cities Program

The Model Cities program, administered by HUD, will begin in earnest this year. And in cities such as Waco, Eagle Pass, San Antonio, and Texarkana, Texas; Tulsa and McAlester, Oklahoma, and Texarkana, Arkansas, all with sizeable Negro populations, Model Cities planning is underway, as is true in cities in other parts of the country. Another 60 or 70 cities throughout the country will be selected this Spring. The key to this program, as many of you already know, is concentration and coordination of existing Federal programs and local resources, both public and private, in a program developed by local people, tailored to meet local needs. The flexibility of the program and the Model Cities money itself will give cities the opportunity to try new approaches, to demonstrate new techniques which can be applied to solving urban problems. Also basic to the program is an active role by neighborhood residents in planning and carrying out local Model Cities programs.

To insure that cities now planning and those that will be selected later this year have sufficient resources to carry out their plans, President Johnson has requested appropriations for the program of \$1 billion for the next three years.

As community leaders many of you should be deeply concerned about what the Model Cities program is and what it can do to alleviate urban problems. Citizen participation in planning and carrying out the effort is not only required by the Model Cities law, it is fundamental to the Model Cities concept.

This is something entirely new in Federal urban rebuilding efforts. For the first time ever, the residents who live in the neighborhoods to be rebuilt are actively involved in the process of deciding what will be done--and they are afforded, in effect, a first priority for the jobs that are created by the rebuilding. This feature of the program is, I know, of particular importance to black Americans.

So far I have given only one reason why the Model City program is different from all previous urban rebuilding efforts. An even more basic change from the past is that here, for the first time, a neighborhood where the suffering of people has accumulated over many years will have the opportunity to carry out a program of many parts to work on its many problems.

It means that there can be an unprecedented concentration of effort: to build new and better housing and to supply community facilities that are now missing.

But its possibilities go even further. The Model Cities neighborhood can call upon programs in many Federal departments and from many

sources: to provide job-training and jobs; to improve education for both children and adults; and to supply medical facilities and health programs. In fact, for the first time there is the opportunity to use funds the program makes available to utilize the initiative and ingenuity of the community itself to devise entirely new efforts that will solve special problems.

Black Americans do have problems that are in many respects different from those of other cultural and ethnic groups. I hope that out of this conference will come some meaningful and innovative suggestions for improving some of the neighborhoods where there is, or will be, Model Cities planning underway. The fact that residents can and must be deeply involved in deciding what will be done offers new opportunities. But it also imposes some special obligations--the obligation, for example, to accept the challenge of decision-making in a responsible manner.

Housing

Words such as "dilapidated," "substandard," "deteriorated," customarily designate housing that is physically objectionable. Dwellings described by any one of these words might have leaking roofs, falling stairways, no plumbing, exposed wiring, and other characteristics which are in violation of local housing codes. These might include open sewage lines and leaking gas lines. Today, 10 million homes in this country are classified as dilapidated or deteriorated.

Experts generally believe a family should spend 20 percent of its income on housing. For a family that makes \$3,000 a year, that is

about \$50 a month. But most poor people cannot find decent housing for that price. So they pay a much higher portion of their incomes for housing than higher income people do. Today, over 4 million poor families, many of them Negro, are paying 25 percent of their income or more for rent. This is regrettable. Bad housing at high prices. Either one of these situations is bad in itself.

And the effects of bad housing are far-reaching. The most visible effects are on people's health. Rats, unsafe construction, and filth cause injury and illness. People catch colds from drafts through broken windows and diseases pass from one family member to another. Good food is hard to prepare on a bad stove, and it is hard to sleep in an unheated room in the winter. Other visible effects of poor housing can be seen in the neighborhood. Bad housing in big cities is commonly concentrated in black ghettos, where community facilities, hospitals, schools, and stores are old and inadequate. As a result, poor people have their housing problems complicated by inadequate community services. For adults in particular, a related problem is that housing, especially in the ghettos, is often far from places of work. That means long, tiring trips in heavy traffic or on crowded buses. These trips take time and energy that could be used for other things. Just a few weeks ago a Washington newspaper carried an article about domestic employees who commute from the southeast section of the city across town to their jobs--a four or five hour travel period daily.

Finally, and I believe this is the most serious ill effect of bad housing, bad housing diminishes self-respect. A home infested with vermin and rats can never be uplifting or create a wholesome self-image.

President Johnson, in his message on the -Cities recently, pledged to improve the housing situation in this country with a ten-year program. He called for the construction of 26 million new dwellings, including six million Government-assisted dwellings for low- and moderate-income families. This effort will vitally affect the Negro in many cities throughout the Nation.

In 1937 Congress passed the first public housing act in a pledge to improve the housing lot of the poor. Today, about 30 years later, we have provided only 680,000 dwellings against a human need of five million.

New proposals, now before the Congress, will accelerate the production of public housing and will provide improved opportunities for home ownership and the private development of decent homes.

Since last Fall, HUD has had an experimental program underway to determine how to go about helping lower-income families become owners of rehabilitated dwellings. The new home ownership program in the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 would provide subsidies which would make possible as low as a 1 percent interest rate for the mortgage on a new house. Housing proposals before the Congress will accelerate the production of public housing and will provide improved opportunities for home ownership and the private development of decent homes.

A pilot program initiated by the National Council of Negro Women was the first to receive HUD approval. The development of 200 detached homes will be located in Gulfport, Miss.

The Rent Supplement Program, only two years old, produces privately developed and privately owned housing for families that need housing assistance -- and this program not only provides the housing but helps with the rent. In the first two years, this program is providing about 40,000 housing units. Our goal for next year alone is 72,000 units -- and that is a six-fold increase over the first year of this new program.

The message is clear and it is this: We must develop institutions and train people in the localities capable of moving faster than at any time since wartime.

Education

One of the most significant barriers impeding the progress of Negroes is the ghetto school, which has provided inadequate education and has failed to equip Negro children with the skills needed for competition in the job market.

A 1967 report issued by the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights says: "As early as the third grade, the average Negro student in the United States is one year behind the average white student in verbal achievement. And by the 12th grade, the average Negro student is nearly three years behind the average white student."

Like other parents, ghetto parents are deeply concerned about the quality of their children's education, though their own education is woefully inadequate in most cases. Many of these parents, however, remain unaware of the difference in the quality of their children's education until they are transferred to white schools because of rezoning, busing, or for other reasons.

Model Cities applications show that cities are concerned about linking

education and employment; linking the school and community; reallocating resources and revising curricular, structure, and teaching methods to upgrade the quality of education with special emphasis on educationally disadvantaged youth.

This conference should give as much consideration as possible to the quality of education in inner-city areas and the task at hand caused by years of neglect.

Employment

Directly related to the shortcomings of ghetto education are the problems of underemployment and unemployment. When many Negro youngsters finish school or drop out, they face problems of entering, often with limited skills, a job market where discrimination still persists and where jobs are becoming increasingly inaccessible to slum dwellers.

The Federal Government has attempted to meet the problem of limited skills with a variety of training programs. Among these are the programs funded under the Manpower Development and Training Act, enacted to promote the development of job training programs for persons who cannot reasonably be expected to obtain full-time employment without such training. This program, like many others, is designed to bridge the gap between the need for greater skills and the need for jobs.

Federal programs are giving more and more attention to putting the local unemployed to work in meaningful employment. This is in response to President Johnson's request that all Federal and federally-assisted agencies, and I quote, "actively seek to strengthen the involvement of youth in their programs...." HUD is actively encouraging local agencies to find and hire unemployed and underemployed youths in housing and urban renewal project areas on a temporary, part-time, or, when possible, a

permanent basis. HUD approves increases in project budgets to pay for such additional activities. In fact, new urban renewal applications are now being judged partially on their job-yielding possibilities. Those creating employment opportunities are given priority, as are those which will expand the low and moderate income housing supply and upgrade badly deteriorated areas. This is important in view of the fact that the unemployment rate in Negro urban ghettos is 3 to 5 times the national average.

The Job Corps program administered by the Office of Economic Opportunity provides residential centers for young men and women between 16 and 22, who do not have the education and skills necessary to get a job. HUD's regional offices are helping local Job Corps authorities recruit area youth for work training to increase their incomes. In addition, one and a half million youngsters 14 and over have remained in school, returned to school, or received preparation for permanent employment through the Neighborhood Youth Corps. This program, administered by the Department of Labor, was authorized by the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964.

Turning again to the Model Cities Program briefly, I should point out that written into the Act is the requirement that any Model Cities Program must provide, and I quote, "maximum opportunities for employing residents of the area in all phases of the program, and enlarged opportunities for work and training."

We have no illusions that unskilled workers can do the jobs of skilled craftsmen. But we will require that the proposals presented

to us guarantee maximum and realizable training and employment opportunities for the residents of the target areas.

In all phases of the program for residents of Model Cities neighborhoods, residents themselves must have the opportunity for the jobs they are qualified to perform or for which they can be trained. Many such jobs will be in construction.

A former Labor Department manpower expert said three weeks ago that the Nation's economy must create 1.5 million new jobs annually over the next eight years to absorb the wave of new workers expected by 1975. This challenge calls for a massive effort on the part of business, labor, and the Federal Government to not only provide trained Negro workers but to help wipe out discriminatory practices in labor unions and other racial barriers that impede progress in this area.

Yes, we are far removed from the goal of equal employment opportunities in this country. Some unions either have no Negro members or a handful who represent "token" integration. I would think this conference will give major consideration to the effects of these circumstances on the economic progress of black Americans.

Health

Illness and poverty go hand in hand. And while the economically depressed ghetto residents rely more upon public health services than other segments of the population, these people are the most likely to be farthest from medical services.

Many expectant mothers living in inner-city areas spend hours getting to the nearest facility for pre-natal care. Because of the

inconvenience, many completely forego pre-natal care. As a result, infant mortality rates in Negro communities are in some cases 40 or 50 percent higher than that of adjoining white communities. Premature birth rates are sometimes as much as 50 percent higher; and deaths in the first months of life are as much as 70 percent higher. The higher mortality rate among Negro infants is due, in part, to the lack of pre-natal care for a substantial number of expectant Negro mothers. In the area of health, as in other areas of social needs, the product is most limited where the need is greatest.

Community Action agencies funded by OEO, and neighborhood centers funded by HUD represent Federal efforts to bring health services to the doorstep of the poor.

In the last two years, HUD has approved grants for 112 neighborhood centers. These centers provide residents with the combined efforts of health, welfare, cultural, social, recreational, and other community agencies to help improve the health, social, and economic conditions in the neighborhoods. It is hoped that these centers will spark cooperative efforts to pool city, State, and Federal knowledge and resources to help neighborhoods.

In summary, I repeat that the problems of Negroes in central-city areas are many and varied. Proper housing, adequate schools, sufficiently available health services, and employment are areas demanding top priority. Your concern, evidenced by this conference

on the Negro in the South Central city, must be translated into increased dedication and purposeful action to fulfill the American dream for the 12.1 million Negroes living in the cities of this Nation.

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HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-1754
Phone (202) 382-4433

FOR RELEASE AFTER:
7:30 p.m. Monday
April 22, 1968

NEW OPEN HOUSING LAW MUST BE COUPLED WITH MASSIVE ACTION TO BUILD HOMES FOR POOR

Secretary Robert C. Weaver, of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, said today that the new Federal open housing law must now be coupled with massive action to build much more housing for lower-income families.

Speaking at the University of Texas in Austin, Secretary Weaver said the Civil Rights Act can "facilitate open occupancy" while the pending Housing and Urban Development Act "provides the tools for increasing ten-fold the production of low- and moderate-income housing."

"Together they will provide machinery for increasing appreciably the housing choices for those who have long been restricted to limited areas of residence," he said.

The Secretary asserted that few Americans can fail to recognize that a social revolution is in process that demands massive action.

"While most middle-class Americans deplore violence in the streets, and find it difficult to understand why there are cries of Black Power, few fail to comprehend that central cities have severe and pressing problems," he added.

"They may not be prepared to face the necessity for radical and curative action, but they do comprehend that something has to be done in our central cities if urban America is to survive and prosper. Thus while there may be confusion and resentment, there will also be motion."

The magnitude of the job ahead, he emphasized, can only be met with a new level of national effort.

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"It must be an effort of massive scale, one that insists on concern for people and the quality of their lives as well," Secretary Weaver said.

He warned: "We must also provide meaningful participation for those now concentrated in our urban pockets of poverty. Unless we take this step to create a greater feeling of belonging, our efforts to deal with the physical aspects of poverty will be significantly diluted."

Secretary Weaver said that President Johnson's housing and urban development proposals this year can begin the new national effort.

"For the first time ever," he continued, "we ask authority over five years to build an effort that can, over ten years, provide decent dwellings for a rapidly-growing Nation, and for replacement and repair of all substandard housing. We have never before undertaken so ambitious a task."

The new effort would begin with 300,000 housing units for lower-income families next year -- far more than ever built before, he said. But the effort also requires the full potential of the Model Cities and Rent Supplements programs, insurance protection for central-city cores, and many other efforts.

"Paradoxically it is this decade, in which the Federal Government has been most conscious and active in recognizing and dealing with urban poverty, that has also been the period of greatest discontent, disillusionment, and violence in the ghetto," Secretary Weaver said.

"In part this reflects the well-recognized phenomenon that poverty is frequently endurable if it is general. It becomes most intolerable when there is wide-spread affluence. This is the economic and social setting out of which revolt has harassed our cities."

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HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

Phone (202) 382-4433

FOR RELEASE AFTER:

12 Noon, Tuesday,

April 23, 1968

AN ADVENTURE IN MORTGAGE FINANCING

Remarks By
Raymond H. Lapin, President
Federal National Mortgage Association
Department of Housing and Urban Development

Savings Banks Mortgage and Real Estate Forum
Biltmore Hotel, New York City
April 23, 1968

Summary

The Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 introduces innovations that can make financing of low- and moderate-income housing economically feasible for private lenders; remove major structural imperfections in the home mortgage market; and strengthen the partnership between private industry and government.

In addition, FNMA's Free Market System is a major innovation in its method of purchasing mortgages for the Secondary Market portfolio. The Free Market System, or auction procedure, will strengthen FNMA's ability to supplement the market's needs, provide a degree of liquidity, and foster the development of an effective private secondary market.

You and I are about to embark on a great new adventure in mortgage financing--an adventure as revolutionary as the introduction of FHA insurance, as innovative as the creation of FNMA, and as challenging as the job of financing the postwar backlog of housing demand. The principal vehicle for this adventure is the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 and the innovations it introduces; innovations that can make financing of low- and moderate-income housing economically feasible for private lenders, innovations that can remove major structural imperfections in the home mortgage market, and innovations that can further strengthen the partnership between private industry and government.

President Johnson has called this legislation, "A charter of renewed hope for the American city." It is truly a landmark in the efforts of the Department of Housing and Urban Development to solve the nation's most critical housing problems while making the mortgage market a more effective instrument for financing housing for families in all income levels.

But legislation is not the only source of innovation.

Beginning on May 6, for example, FNMA will be purchasing FHA and VA home mortgages for its Secondary Market portfolio--under an entirely new arrangement. This new system--we call it

the Free Market System--is, in fact, a weekly auction of FNMA commitments to purchase mortgages. Commitments of FNMA funds will be awarded to successful bidders on a competitive basis. Following trade practices, FNMA's commitments will have a fixed term of 3, 6, or 12 months. Differing from trade practices, FNMA's commitments will not require delivery.

Seller-servicers will tender offers indicating the price, the amount of funds bid for, and the term of the commitment desired. Thus, price will be determined by market participants.

The amount provided by FNMA each week will vary according to the market's needs and the availability of FNMA's resources. In the first auction on May 6, FNMA will ask approved seller-servicers to tender offers for \$40 million of FNMA commitments.

The details of the Free Market System are available in FNMA's announcement of the first auction. For this audience, detailed procedures are less significant than the impact the Free Market System will have on investors who buy and hold FHA and VA mortgages.

We firmly believe that the auction procedure will strengthen FNMA's ability to supplement the market's needs, provide a degree of liquidity, and foster the development of an effective private secondary market.

You are all familiar with FNMA's present system of purchasing mortgages at pre-announced prices. And, you are all aware of the

inherent tendency of this system to divide the market into two parts--a FNMA market and a private market.

Under the present system, if FNMA falls behind the private market in changing its prices, originators tend to sell to FNMA without testing the private market. If FNMA tries to bring its prices into line with the private market, investors drop their prices further. Both sides of the private secondary market react as if FNMA were the U. S. Steel of the mortgage market, as if it accounts for so large a share of the FHA and VA market that any price FNMA quotes is or soon will be the market price. Yet, in its most active periods FNMA seldom purchased as much as 30 percent of the market's new loan production. Yet, in its conception and objectives, FNMA should be more than a marginal factor in the total mortgage market only in periods of severe stress.

By shifting the emphasis of FNMA's participation in the market from price to volume, from over-the-counter purchases to commitments, the market should again become a single market. Of course, FNMA can continue to influence price by the volume of commitments made available, but it will not determine price. Unsuccessful bidders in any given week, will find it necessary to test the private market before trying FNMA in the following week. Successful bidders will sell mortgages to private investors when over-the-counter prices improve before their FNMA commitment

terminates and will deliver to FNMA when over-the-counter prices fail to improve.

In neither case will you be cut off from the market by FNMA's prices. In the first place, the spread between your prices and FNMA's prices should disappear because bidders will take current conditions on the private market into account when they set their bid prices. In the second place, a moderate rise in prices in the private market will cause originators to let their FNMA commitments terminate and sell their loans in the private market.

Mortgage prices may vary more under this system as originators, investors, and FNMA become more responsive to changing conditions in the capital market as well as in the mortgage market. By the same token, the availability of mortgage funds will vary less.

The results of the weekly auctions will be published on the following day, providing the average price and the range of prices and providing investors and originators with a comprehensive view of mortgage prices based on actual market transactions.

We haven't determined the feasibility of selling mortgages from FNMA's portfolio under an auction arrangement. Obviously, this is not a pressing problem at this time. But, let's do some blue sky thinking here. Suppose the Free Market System works so well that investors move towards purchasing mortgages under a similar

arrangement. Suppose, in addition, that originators see advantages in having more than one investor bidding for their wares at the same time. In short, suppose we develop the habit of trading in mortgages, rather than simply investing in mortgages. Wouldn't this be a logical first step in the development of a trading desk in FNMA or, perhaps, an open trading operation similar to the stock and bond exchanges? Wouldn't this process make the Free Market System the forerunner of a true secondary market for home mortgages?

Before you scoff at the long-term possibilities of dealing in mortgages, consider the advantages it would provide investors; advantages you have never dared to attribute to mortgage investments. There is the advantage of greater ease in making portfolio adjustments. There is the tax advantage in taking capital losses. There is the yield advantage in being able to sell low-yielding assets at a loss that can be recovered by high-yielding replacements. And, there is the simple advantage of having a solid basis for valuing mortgages at market for accounting and tax purposes.

If you still feel that dealing in mortgages is too "far out," take heart, for FNMA may soon have another alternative to offer. Among other significant changes in FNMA's structure and operations, Title VIII of this year's housing bill paves the way for FNMA to endow the home mortgage with the attributes common to securities. Title VIII would:

1. Permit FNMA, a newly chartered, privately-owned corporation, to issue securities backed by FHA and VA mortgages.

2. Empower GNMA, the government-financed part of FNMA's present structure to guarantee the principal and interest of these mortgage-backed securities, and

3. Permit private firms and institutions to issue the same security with the same guaranty.

Clearly, this new instrument could sharpen the mortgage borrower's ability to compete and cure some of the weaknesses of the mortgage instrument that have made it the most cumbersome of all capital market instruments.

Sounds great! But what does the new security do for investors, for savings bankers? By and large, I would expect direct mortgage investors to remain direct mortgage investors. You are already organized to handle mortgage investments and direct mortgage investments will continue to provide a better yield. I would expect the mortgage security to be most attractive to investors who are not already active mortgage lenders, investors who prefer to hold securities.

Even so, the mortgage-backed security will be a significant addition to alternative investment opportunities available to savings bankers. In 1967, you found corporate bonds attractive because of the small yield spread between mortgages and corporate bonds and

Because of your need to rebuild liquidity. Had the mortgage security been available, it would have provided a better yield and an equal degree of liquidity. Please note that Title VIII also authorizes FNMA to deal in or to make a market for these new mortgage securities.

Of course, we are interested in providing this alternative to keep your savings moving into home mortgages. And, of course, you are interested in this alternative for yield and liquidity reasons. But, they provide two additional benefits to savings bankers.

First, by moving from mortgages to mortgage-backed securities rather than to other types of securities, you would continue to foster the correspondent system, you would strengthen rather than weaken the mortgage originators and assure their ability to serve your needs when you return to direct mortgage investment.

Second, you reduce your own costs of investing in mortgages by eliminating the duplication of effort that now multiples the cost of mortgage lending.

Perhaps, the Free Market System and the mortgage-backed security is adventure enough for one speech, but I want to make a few comments about the conversion of FNMA's Secondary Market Operations to a privately-owned corporation.

Title VIII of the Housing and Urban Development Act, now before Congress, would split the present FNMA into

--a new, private FNMA, and

--a new Federal GNMA.

The private FNMA should be able to do a better job of improving the efficiency of the secondary mortgage market because

--it will have to react sensitively to changes in both the mortgage market and the capital markets, and

--its decisions will not be inhibited by short-run Government policies and legislative or administrative delays.

--its capacity to supplement the secondary mortgage market will not be restrained by the Federal budget.

All of these improvements will benefit savings bankers. Combined with the Free Market System, the flexibility of a private FNMA in borrowing and, thereby, in purchasing mortgages would greatly improve FNMA's role as a market stabilizer. By responding rapidly and flexibly to the market's needs, FNMA can more effectively carry out its mandate--to supplement the mortgage market and to provide a degree of liquidity.

Originators would be less inclined to by-pass private lenders, because FNMA's price is more attractive, or because FNMA appears to be running out of purchasing authority. Private lenders would be much less inclined to reduce their participation in the market when they anticipate a reduction in FNMA's prices. In short, FNMA's operations would be more intimately integrated into the private mortgage and capital markets.

Of course, all of these adventures will be more workable, if the pending legislation to keep the maximum permissible rate on FHA and VA mortgages more closely attuned to market conditions becomes law.

FNMA is proud to be an important part of the Department of Housing and Urban Development's willingness to innovate, to find ways to improve the market's performance. We firmly believe that adventure is the spirit and progress the result of innovation. And, we firmly believe that savings bankers as well as mortgage originators, home builders, and home buyers will benefit by these innovations for they generate meaningful change. . .

--change that promises to put mortgage investment on an equal competitive footing with other long-term investment alternatives,

--change based on an action program, and

--change that admits the inadequacies of the status quo.

We have chosen action because there is no more time to lament the mortgage market's shortcomings.

We propose to provide you with a more efficient set of tools--the rest is up to you!



HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-1760
Phone (202) 382-4433

FOR RELEASE:
Tuesday
April 23, 1968

HUD OFFICIAL CITES ADVANTAGES OF TURNKEY PROCESS OVER OLDER METHODS

Elder Gunter, Deputy Director for Housing Assistance, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, outlined today how the two-year old Turnkey Program works and cited its advantages over the old method of producing public housing.

Speaking before the Panel Seminar on Rehabilitation at American University, Washington, D. C., Mr. Gunter said that "by eliminating most of the burdensome paperwork of the traditional construction method, we are attracting a large number of residential builders, thereby, increasing the competition and promoting greater efficiency in public housing construction."

He said the Turnkey method, while streamlining the traditional approach to building public housing, offers built-in safeguards to protect the public interest, by seeing that public funds are spent "wisely and effectively."

The HUD official noted that the new method is being used for more than construction. He said the Turnkey Program has been broadened to include private management of public housing and home ownership. Both of these variations are being tested in pilot programs.

Mr. Gunter asserted that HUD is pleased with the results of the Turnkey process to date, but observed that, "even more private developers need to be encouraged to take part, because the job which faces this Nation is huge."

The one-day Seminar on Rehabilitation was sponsored by American University, the National Association of Home Builders, and the Home Builders Association of Metropolitan Washington.

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HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
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WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-1772
Phone (202) 382-4433

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

WASHINGTON, D.C. HAS AUTHORITY TO DEMOLISH BUILDINGS

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development is not holding up the demolition of any damaged buildings in Washington, D.C., Don Hummel, Assistant Secretary for Renewal and Housing Assistance, said today.

Mr. Hummel said published and broadcast reports that Washington cannot proceed with demolition because of a processing delay by HUD are erroneous and without foundation.

He said the city of Washington was given the authority on April 12 by a letter to proceed with the demolition of buildings damaged beyond repair during the rioting a week before.

"The Department is not impeding demolition work in processing any application of the City," Mr. Hummel said. "The letter to proceed issued by HUD authorizes the city to start the work for which it will be reimbursed from demolition grant funds.

"The program of demolition grants is based on reimbursement of funds to a community for actual expenditures. Grants are not made in advance of the work."

Mr. Hummel declared that "the city could have started work on April 12, the day we issued the letter."

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April 24, 1968



HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-1767
Phone (202) 382-4433

FOR RELEASE AFTER:
5 p.m. Sunday
April 28, 1968

WEAVER SAYS NO SINGLE LAW OR FORMULA CAN BREAK CYCLE OF VIOLENCE IN CITIES

Secretary Robert C. Weaver, of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, said in New York City today there is no single law or formula "that can break the cycle of violence and backlash in our cities."

Speaking at a ceremony in the Hilton Hotel, where he accepted the Albert Einstein Commemorative Award for Public Service, of the Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Yeshiva University, the Secretary said:

"The Civil Rights Act was one more major legislative achievement in a whole body of civil rights legislation, which has been greatly augmented over the past four years. But it is largely through a whole body of legislative achievements that we move toward the goals we want to reach."

He added:

"There is no simple effort that can break the cycle of violence and reaction, or rapidly end the alienation between black and white citizens. But there are many efforts that can be made--hard and sustained efforts that require understanding and restraint, good will and fair play, and a concern for equal opportunity and equal justice.

"But most of all the effort required is in meaningful communication between the haves and have-nots. Effective communication can build the willingness to accept change, and the courage to initiate action on what needs to be changed."

These actions, he continued, include pressing the efforts of Federal, State and local governments to end poverty, to restore pride, to build housing, to erase pockets of deprivation, to damp down the forces of violence.

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"I do not preach caution or restraint in getting on to these actions," he said. "We must move ahead swiftly and with all our great resources.

"I think we have already seen a beginning of wisdom in the restraint which was displayed in some of our riot-torn cities during the seven days that followed Dr. (Martin Luther) King's murder. In city after city, for example, there was far less violence of man to man than in most of the riots of the past four years."

Long-term changes can only come, he said, with substantial legislative action; for example, the housing and urban development proposals now before Congress.

"This is a bill that will start us on the way to building and rehabilitating six million units of low-income housing in the next decade. It will bring life to a feasible and workable program so that many lower-income Americans can buy and own their own homes. It will expand our public housing program. It will increase the appropriations for the Model Cities and Urban Renewal programs."

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File

HUD NEWS

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410**

HUD-No. 68-1778
Phone (202) 382-8023

NOTICE OF PUBLICATION
FOR RELEASE:

Tuesday
April 30, 1968

EXPERTS DISCUSS PROBLEMS OF LAND USE

What are the major pitfalls and opportunities in changing land from rural to suburban and urban uses?

Views of leading Federal and local officials, planners, developers, and soil and water specialists on these issues are presented in a report just published by the U. S. Departments of Housing and Urban Development and Agriculture.

"Soil, Water, and Suburbia" is a 160-page illustrated report of proceedings of a two-day conference held last June sponsored jointly by the two Departments.

Conference discussions centered on the range of issues that emerge as land is transformed from rural to urban uses. Speakers presented definitive papers on such topics as soil and water technology, economics of land development, and the Federal, State, and community roles in land development. These papers give a current view of the state of the art of urban land development, bridging the gap between available technology and current practices.

In a foreward, HUD Secretary Robert C. Weaver and USDA Secretary Orville L. Freeman state, "Building and shaping a new suburban America to meet the needs and aspirations of its citizens will require strong working partnerships at all levels of government and among all professions. We also must put this partnership to work to help strengthen and revitalize both urban and rural America so they provide people choices of places to live--choices that will keep this Nation and its people vigorous, healthy, and prosperous."

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Single copies of the publication may be obtained free of charge from: Consumer Relations, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Room 1129, Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C. 20410. The publication may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402. The price is \$1.25 a copy.

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4/26/68

HUD NEWS

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410**

HUD-No. 68-1781
Phone (202) 382-4433

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

HUD REVIEWING PROPOSALS FOR NATIONAL HOUSING EXPERIMENT

The U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development announced today that 19 bidders have submitted proposals to undertake a multi-million dollar national "In-City" experimental housing program.

Six of the proposals came from bidders in the Baltimore-Washington area.

T. F. Rogers, Director of HUD's Office of Urban Technology and Research, said that the proposals are being evaluated by a panel composed of professional members of HUD and nationally recognized experts from the Department of Defense, Department of Commerce and the President's Office of Science and Technology.

Selection of the prime contractor will be announced soon.

The "In-City" program will involve a variety of low-cost experimental housing projects, both new construction and rehabilitation. The program will involve different, but closely related experiments concentrated in as many as 20 Model Cities.

The objective of the experiment is to get a thorough knowledge of the existing opportunities for, and the obstacles to rapid introduction of new and innovative low-cost housing of an acceptable character into American cities.

The prime contractor will designate the kind of housing to be built in a specific neighborhood in the context of the sub-experiment to be performed there. Actual construction of the housing will be financed largely under existing HUD programs.

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Emphasis will be on the maximum use of current management practices, design and construction techniques, and building methods to provide housing for lower-income families at costs well below current prices.

Attached is list of the 19 bidders.

Abt Associates, Incorporated ✓
Cambridge, Mass. and Daniel, Mann, Johnson and Mendenhall
3325 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

The Architects Collaborative, Inc.
46 Brattle Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Avtech Incorporated, in consortium with Environmental Technical Corporation, Martin
B. Schaffer, Associates, Sterling Industries, Inc. and Dr. John P. Morris, 7735 Old
Georgetown Rd., Washington, D. C.

Building Systems Development, Incorporated, 120 Broadway, San Francisco, Calif.

James Connally Technical Institute, Texas A. & M. University, Waco, Texas

General Electric Company, Re-Entry Systems
3198 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

I.I.T. Research Institute
918 Chesapeake Ave., Annapolis, Md.

Institute of Public Administration, in consortium with Teknekron, Inc., Yale Design
Group and Urban America, Inc., Washington, D. C.

Edwin A. Keeble, Associates, 2000 Glen Echo Road, Nashville, Tenn.

Litton Systems, Inc., Applied Science Division
7300 Pearl Street, Bethesda, Md.

Lord and Den Hartog (Precreate Inc.), 711 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

Monsanto Research Corporation, 800 N. Linbergh Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo.

Morse Associates, 4707 Stanford Street, Chevy Chase, Md.

Rogers, Taliaferro, Kostritsky and Lamb, 806 Cathedral Street, Baltimore, Md.

Thorne Ecological Foundation, Environmental Design Systems Laboratory
1229 University Ave., Boulder, Colorado

Turnbull, Incorporated, 2215 N. Olive Street, Dallas, Texas

University City Science Center, 3401 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Urban Systems Development, Incorporated, 177 State St., Boston, Mass.

— Westinghouse Electric Corporation, #3 Gateway Center, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

Phone (202) 382-4433

FOR RELEASE AFTER:
8 P.M., Thursday
May 2, 1968

THE RIGHT TO AMERICANISM

Address by Robert C. Weaver, Secretary
Department of Housing and Urban Development
Conference of Grand Masters - Prince Hall Masons of America
Oklahoma Sheraton Hotel
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
May 2, 1968

SUMMARY

WE TALK ABOUT THE ALIENATION OF POOR AMERICANS, THE PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT OF THEIR LACK OF BELONGING, AND THEIR INABILITY TO SHARE IN THE AMENITIES THAT MEAN AMERICA TO SO MANY PEOPLE. It follows that getting a slice of the pie -- such as having a chance to buy and own decent housing -- is the elemental requirement to end alienation and despair. For this reason, the most important new program in Federal housing legislation this year may well be the proposal under which low-income families can buy their own homes. True Americanism can come about only when all Americans have full access to all civil rights, to decent housing, to hope, to jobs, to the riches of a prosperous nation.

FILE COPY

It is an honor to be here this evening. The Prince Hall Masons have a long and distinguished record of service to their fellow men. You were supporting civil rights issues with action and financial help before many of the new civil rights activists were born. And today, far from resting on past accomplishments, you are deeply involved in such activities as sponsoring our HUD Rent Supplement and 221(d)(3) housing programs. This is constructive involvement. It leads to valid accomplishment. It is in this spirit of building and moving ahead that I would like to address you tonight.

It seems to me that we may well be at the beginning of a period of growth and rebuilding unique in our national history.

But to be effective, it must be a period of the healing of wounds of alienation among all Americans. It must include social as well as physical rebuilding. It must mean growth of a spirit of reconciliation among our people as well as growth of our urban physical plant.

I do not say we have a clear path to this kind of rebuilding and reconciliation and growth. Civil disobedience is still with us, and there is thunder from both white and black extremists in the wake of Dr. Martin Luther King's murder and the disorders that followed.

One cannot be overly-optimistic about our Nation's health in view of the evidence of poverty and alienation and racism among our people.

There are too many slums in this country, and we have done too little about them.

There are too many hungry children and angry parents, and we have done too little about them.

There is too little opportunity for growth and movement for all our people in American society, and we have done too little about that.

You have taken "Americanism" as your theme at this 49th Annual Conference. My feeling is that all Americans -- and I mean primarily the one out of five who are outside the window looking in -- must have the right to Americanism before this Nation can be healthy again.

To be an American is to have full access to the riches of a prosperous nation.

To be an American is to enjoy all the civil rights that come automatically to most Americans.

To be an American is to share equally in the housing, wherever it may be, and the schools and the jobs and the hopes of all Americans.

It also means sharing in the responsibilities of being American. It means seizing opportunity when it arises. It may mean, for some, denying the easy solace of falling back on self-pity.

I have said that I sense the beginning of an era which may bring about these things. There is no clear green light as yet, but there are a number of signposts pointing the way.

In the Federal area of involvement alone, there has been dramatic progress.

I needn't give a laundry list of Federal civil rights legislation to this group. You have fought for these things. You have contributed funds to support civil rights activities. You have lobbied effectively to get these bills through.

But I must make a special note of the recently-signed Civil Rights Act which will bring the Federal Government decisively into the field of open housing for the first time.

This is not a perfect bill, of course. It will not include all housing in this Nation, even when all its sections become law. But then I doubt if there is such a thing as a single perfect piece of legislation, especially in a democratic nation. And I for one would rather have somewhat imperfect legislation that will work than perfect laws which cannot be enforced.

I see this as a bill which will work. As we all know, the passage of a law is only the first step. From then on it is a matter of applying its provisions. We at the Department of Housing and Urban Development have a heavy responsibility in

enforcing the open housing provisions. We are now gearing up for a major effort, not only to bring about compliance, but to make it an active and meaningful piece of legislation. That will be our job. We mean to do that job.

As a good many civil rights leaders have pointed out, however, this new legislation is only the first step in the process of bringing not only equal opportunity for decent housing to all Americans, but decent housing at fair prices to all Americans.

And I think it is in this area that our next important breakthrough will come.

You are familiar with our Federal housing programs, with public housing and the various FHA insuring provisions. You know about the Rent Supplement plan because you are deeply involved in it. You know about the elderly and moderate-income housing programs.

But you may not all be familiar with an experimental low-income home ownership program we have worked with during the past year.

This is the so-called 221(h) program, which has allowed us for the first time to bring genuinely low-income families -- down to \$3,000 in annual income -- into a program of home ownership. This was done by rehabilitating existing housing and giving the families considerable assistance not only in

financing these houses, but by giving financial and family counseling as well.

This program is relatively modest. But it has worked well and it has already proved to our satisfaction that the very fact of home ownership can be in itself a major factor in restoring pride and fostering self-reliance in a family. This is a matter of primary concern to us all. We talk a good deal about this business of alienation and despair -- the psychological impact on poor families of their essential loneliness, their lack of belonging, their inability to share in the amenities that mean America to so many people.

It follows that getting a slice of pie -- being able to find decent work, having access to good educational facilities, and having a chance to buy and own decent housing -- these are also elemental to ending alienation and despair.

I will not go into education and training and health programs; those belong to other speakers.

But I do want to speak to housing and urban development, and particularly to the legislation which is now before Congress.

The President's messages of this year -- in the State of the Union, in the Budget, in the Housing Message -- all signal an escalation of effort to upgrade the quality of urban life.

The President realized that while artificial racial barriers could be substantially torn down by new civil rights legislation -- and now that has come about -- there must be a concurrent rebuilding and rehabilitation of all the blighted and seriously deficient parts of the city. We may have a tool for breaking the white loop of the suburbs that hemmed in our ghetto people by passage of the open housing provisions; now we must get on with the equally difficult job of breaking the cycle of decay and impoverishment which maintains the ghetto slum.

This is why the President has called upon the Nation to build 26 million units of housing during the next ten years, and to rehabilitate another two million units, the most drastic and ambitious housing program ever projected for this country.

Six million units of this housing will be Federally-assisted housing for low- and moderate-income families, 300,000 to be started the first year. Contrast this with some 530,000 starts in the last ten years, and you have some ideas of the jump in volume.

Much of this housing will be built under the existing programs of the Public Housing and Rent Supplement programs. Some will be produced by a new interest subsidy program for moderate-income rental housing. But there will also be an innovative new home ownership program in which low- and moderate-income families can purchase housing at a cost they can afford

to pay and with the interest rate on their mortgages subsidized down to one percent if necessary.

The President is asking for more than housing in his new legislative program, however.

He has called upon the Congress to modify the traditional urban renewal program so that a project can be planned and executed segment by segment, rather than all at one time. This will permit a city to start earlier, proceed faster, and carry out a project more in keeping with the needs of the residents in the area to be renewed.

He has called for a new kind of cooperative program for insurance protection for those core city areas where property risks have been so high that insurance was either difficult or impossible to find. This would involve a partnership of Federal and state governments with the insurance industry, and it would include protection from the results of civil disorder.

He has also recommended a new financing program under which this Nation can begin the vitally-necessary process of developing new communities to meet our expanding urban growth. This would involve a Federally-guaranteed "cash flow" debenture which would protect the investor, and at the same time free the developer from making large debt payments until he has income from the sale of developed land.

Finally, the President's proposals would create a new partnership between private enterprise and government, so that this Nation can turn its industrial might to the housing dilemmas of poor Americans. By pooling investments, by spreading risks, by tax incentives, and by developing management skills, we believe a National Housing Partnership can tap new resources and create new potentials.

It would be difficult to select out any single program of paramount importance in this package. And I am always distrustful of those who seek in any single program the ultimate solution to any problem.

But certainly I can select the single new program which can, to my mind, have the most important impact on the mental health of those who are both poor and alienated. This is the new low-income home ownership program.

Under it, as I have mentioned, the Federal Government would subsidize the monthly mortgage payments for poor families by paying all of the interest charges needed above one percent. The family would pay 20 percent of its monthly income toward the mortgage payment. The mortgage limits would be \$15,000 generally, and up to \$17,500 for larger families and up to \$20,000 in high-cost areas. We feel that families with incomes of \$3,500 to \$6,500 annually will qualify.

We hope that under the home ownership program we can make 85,000 starts on new and rehabilitated homes in the first year, and some 1.3 million such homes in the next decade.

There is also a rental program -- the present 221(d)(3) program -- which would be covered by an interest subsidy similar to that for the home ownership program.

That, with other programs, should substantially end slum housing in this Nation. That is the Administration's goal. It is a realistic goal, and we see no reason why it cannot be met.

In this time of turmoil in our cities and a searching reassessment of our goals as a nation, let us not forget that this is a rich and powerful people.

We have the economic muscle, the productive capacity, and the techniques to meet the requirements of both change and growth in this country. But it will take all our resources -- both private and public -- to bring about the physical repair and building we must have.

Finally, physical building and rehabilitation can never achieve the eventual goal of giving all our people a partnership in Americanism. That will come about when responsible leaders throughout this Nation call an end to bigotry and by their individual performances and examples prove that bigotry can be ended.

It will come about when we tap the reservoir of good will among all our citizens -- black and white -- and bring an end to all racism, white and black.

Because of my own particular interests and training I have paid particular attention to problems of housing and urban growth. But I realize that they cannot stand alone. I have given particular emphasis to Federal actions, because that is my area of responsibility. But I realize full well that state and local governments must be fully involved in these programs. And I realize that the private sector of the economy must do most of the building and rebuilding in this Nation.

There is no single solution to our national dilemma. There must be a partnership of government with private resources. Social rebuilding must accompany physical rebuilding in our ghettos. And there must be a change in attitudes concurrent with a change in the face of the city.

All these things must come about if we are to have the America we want and if we are to be able to subscribe to the type of Americanism we hope will prevail.

And I join with the President in this pledge to urban America:

"Until each city is a community where every member feels he belongs, until it is a place where each citizen feels safe on his street, until it is a place where self-respect and dignity are the lot of each man -- we will not rest."

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HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-1791
Phone (202) 382-4433

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8 p.m., Thursday
May 2, 1968

HOME OWNERSHIP CALLED BASIC STEP IN ENDING ALIENATION AMONG POOR

Secretary Robert C. Weaver, of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, today called for passage of the low-income home ownership program as an elemental step to ending "alienation and despair" among poor families.

Speaking at the Conference of Grand Masters, Prince Hall Masons of America, in Oklahoma City, Okla., he said:

"We talk a good deal about this business of alienation and despair, the psychological impact on poor families of their essential loneliness, their lack of belonging, their inability to share in the amenities that mean America to so many people.

"It follows that getting a slice of the pie -- being able to find decent work, having access to good educational facilities, and having a chance to buy and own decent housing -- these are also elemental to ending alienation and despair."

The home ownership proposal in the President's 1968 legislative program, he added, is "the single new program which can, to my mind, have the most important impact on the mental health of those who are both poor and alienated."

Secretary Weaver praised the new open housing legislation passed by the Congress. He said, however, that he agreed with many civil rights leaders that this was only the first step. "We may have a tool for breaking the white loop of the suburbs that hemmed in our ghetto people," he said, "now we must get on with the equally difficult job of breaking the cycle of decay and impoverishment which maintains the ghetto slum."

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The Secretary pointed out that the President had called upon the Congress to pass legislation which would lead to the building of six million units of Federally-assisted housing in the next ten years. This program, with private building during that decade, "should substantially end slum housing in this Nation," he said. "That is the Administration's goal. It is a realistic goal, and we see no reason why it cannot be met."

Secretary Weaver said that physical building and rehabilitation of housing would not bring about the goal of giving all our people a "partnership in Americanism." He said that would come about only "when responsible leaders throughout this Nation call an end to bigotry and by their individual performances and examples prove that bigotry can be ended."

He called for an emphasis on multiple approaches, and on the use of all our resources -- both of government and the private sector -- to end poverty and alienation.

"There is no single solution to our national dilemma," he said. "There must be a partnership of government with private resources. Social rebuilding must accompany physical rebuilding in our ghettos. And there must be a change in attitudes concurrent with a change in the face of the city."

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HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-1799
Phone (202) 382-4433

FOR RELEASE:
Friday,
May 3, 1968

BEST HOPE FOR SOLVING URBAN PROBLEMS LIES IN STRONG LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

"Our best hope of unifying the efforts of the many professions, governments, and groups involved in urban problem solving is to create strong and capable local governments," an official of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development said in Douglas, Ariz., today.

Speaking before the 41st Annual Conference of Arizona Cities and Towns, Norman Beckman, Director of HUD's Office of Intergovernmental Relations and Planning, said HUD's programs of manpower training, technical assistance, and planning assistance are directed at strengthening local government. These are basic missions of the Department, he added.

Describing the tremendous problems of coordination on the urban scene today, Mr. Beckman said, "We have a fragmented pattern of local governments, a myriad of Federal aids coupled with the urban population explosion, and at the same time an increasing number of professions find it harder to talk to each other.

"HUD's support to upgrade the quality of local government personnel, and to give planning and technical assistance tools to local chief executives, will improve the ability of communities to deal with these problems."

Mr. Beckman said that a recent shift in organization at HUD is designed to make even more effective the Department's support for State and local governments. Under the organization change, the two new State grant programs of Urban Information and Technical Assistance and Community Development Training will be brought into the same office with Urban Planning Assistance.

"The realignment," Mr. Beckman said, "will make it easier to effectively coordinate the support for planning, an essential element of management in State and local governments, with support for personnel and technical assistance. Together these three programs form a major HUD effort to improve the quality of urban life by improving the quality of government."

Discussing the two new programs of Federal aid for training and technical assistance, Mr. Beckman said that the response from the States in the few months the programs have been operating had "exceeded all expectations. To date, 48 governors have designated State agencies to administer one or both of the programs, and despite the requirement that Federal funds be matched with new or expanded State efforts, demand is already more than double the Federal funds available."

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HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-1811
Phone (202) 382-4433

FOR RELEASE:
Monday
May 6, 1968

HUD OFFICIAL SAYS LOCAL GOVERNMENT MUST HELP PEOPLE ADJUST TO URBAN LIFE

An official of the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development told a Forum for Progress in Milwaukee Monday that "local government must meet the challenge of helping people adjust to the demands of urban living."

Don Hummel, Assistant Secretary for Renewal and Housing Assistance, told the Forum, sponsored by the Milwaukee Sentinel, that the urban citizen must have the opportunity for access to a decent home, for an education and for a job.

"He also must have the opportunity to participate in and have a sense of belonging to this society," he said.

Mr. Hummel declared that it is easy to say that we have always had the poor with us but this is not enough, especially when so many of them are the products of our technological society.

"The size and the complexity of the problems are depressing and frustrating," he said, "but a look at American history should reassure us.

"We have the capacity to meet the challenge. We have always had the spirit and the will. The problems we face today will not be easy to solve; they will take time, effort and real dedication. They will take the combined resources and talent and energy and devotion of our educational, governmental and private sectors."

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HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD No. 68-1803
Phone (202) 382-4433

HUD FILLERS
USE AT WILL

HUD SEEKS TO EXPAND HOUSING SUPPLY

An expanded supply of housing for low- and moderate-income families is the key feature of the proposed Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968.

In line with the Administration's goal of 6 million new and rehabilitated dwelling units for low- and moderate-income families within the next 10 years, the Act provides for stepping up the rate of building such housing to 300,000 starts in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1968.

Generally, it provides for achieving a goal of 2.35 million new and rehabilitated dwelling units started during the next five years, and \$2,340,000,000 to fund the program.

* * * *

FIRE PLUG HAS ROLE IN BEAUTIFYING CITY

Even the lowly fire plug can help beautify a city, according to the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Putting in a plug for the fire hydrant and other prosaic pieces of equipment installed on city streets, a HUD spokesman said they need not necessarily be eyesores cluttering up the neighborhood.

Well designed equipment, the HUD spokesman said, could well serve an artistic as well as functional purpose, just as ancient sculpture, fountains and other works of art served an aesthetic as well as practical purpose.

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HUD DEMOLITION GRANTS

The U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development helps communities pay for the demolition of buildings which are structurally unsound and unfit for human living. To receive assistance, the local governing body must certify that it has exhausted all other available legal procedures to secure remedial action by the owner.

A community must have a currently certified Workable Program for Community Improvement and a code enforcement program to be eligible for a grant. The demolition must be on a planned neighborhood basis and further the community's overall renewal objectives.

Relocation assistance and payments are authorized for those displaced by the program.

* * * *

RENT SUPPLEMENT PLEDGES REACH \$42 MILLION

The U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development has pledged some \$42 million in rent supplement aid for more than 45,000 housing units.

To be eligible for rent supplement assistance, a family or individual must have incomes that would make them eligible for local public housing. In addition, the family or individual must (1) have been dislocated from their home because of some governmental action such as urban renewal; (2) be age 62 or older; (3) be handicapped; (4) living in substandard housing; or, (5) has had their home destroyed or substantially damaged by a natural disaster.

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May 6, 1968



HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-1831
phone (202) 382-4433

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Wednesday, May 8, 1968

STATEMENT BY ROBERT C. WEAVER, SECRETARY
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

The Council of Housing Producers, the eleven major home builders on this continent, has taken an important step in bringing the freedom of choice in housing to all Americans. The Council's action in giving unqualified endorsement of open housing as contained in the Civil Rights Act of 1968 will set an example for others to follow and will help provide assurance to every qualified American that he can buy or rent housing of his choice, without regard for race, color, religion, or national origin.

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HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-1835
Phone (202) 382-4433

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Friday
May 10, 1968

HUD OFFICIAL PROPOSES SOLUTIONS TO END DAMAGING EFFECTS OF AIRCRAFT NOISE

A proposal for new Federal and State solutions to ease the plight of urban dwellers suffering from aircraft noise was made today by Charles M. Haar, Assistant Secretary, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Mr. Haar, a former Harvard Law School professor, spelled out the heavy damages suffered by home owners living near metropolitan airports and noted that in most cases they were obliged to bear the full cost of their losses. The aircraft industry, he said, has usually managed to escape liability for damage directly traceable to its activities.

The proposed solution would require the nation's airports to lease noise rights from affected home owners for specified periods of time. Mr. Haar pointed out that compensation for proven damages would be paid by the airports directly to the lessors or property owners.

Addressing a seminar of the Practising Law Institute in New York City, Mr. Haar outlined a novel approach designed to protect the rights of property owners and to make the air transport industry fully aware of the cost of noise.

The Assistant Secretary summed up the nature of the damages and inequities stemming directly from airport din:

--- Aircraft noise seriously affects property values and the health and

- more -

well being of those exposed to it.

- Law suits seeking to recover some \$200 million are pending throughout the country.
- Noise damages are recoverable in a highly limited set of circumstances in most jurisdictions.
- None of the traditional legal remedies have found favor with the courts. With rare exceptions, the courts have left the burden of property damage where it has fallen--on the property owner.
- Property owners have been compelled to pay for something they may never use -- air travel.
- Changing levels of noise volume and number of flights make damages difficult to assess.

Stresses Scope of Problem

Stressing the scope of the problem, Mr. Haar noted that the projected high-noise area around Kennedy Airport includes some 35,000 dwelling units, 22 public schools and several dozen churches and institutions.

"No sweeping conversion of existing property patterns to uses more compatible with airport operations is likely to occur," he said. "The scale and dollar cost of such a program would be prohibitive. In this connection, it might be useful to note that all of the land redeveloped in 16 years of the nationwide Urban Renewal Program -- amounting to 42,000 acres at a public cost of \$5 billion -- is less than one-third of the high-noise area surrounding only three metropolitan jet airports recently studied by HUD."

He noted that HUD has already developed aircraft noise impact maps for New York City, Chicago and Los Angeles. "These maps," he said, "provide the basic requirement needed to undergird any program for dealing with aircraft noise -- benchmark data that will be recognized by all interested parties -- the courts, the airport operators, the airlines, and property owners."



HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-1836
Phone (202) 382-4433

FOR RELEASE:
Wednesday
May 15, 1968

HUD SELECTS COLLEGES TO STUDY URBAN PROBLEMS

Secretary Robert C. Weaver of the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development today announced the selection of nine universities to carry out a series of studies this summer on urban problems.

About 30 universities responded to the Secretary's April request for proposals, submitting plans for 45 summer conferences on a wide range of urban topics.

The universities selected are: University of California, Berkeley, Calif.; University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; University of Colorado, Denver, Colo.; Columbia University, New York City; University of Illinois, Chicago, Ill.; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.; University of Miami, Miami, Fla.; New York University, New York City; and Texas A & M, College Station, Texas.

Organized as part of HUD's urban research and technology effort, this activity is intended to bring together broad groups of professional talents to explore the application of science and technology to the solution of critical urban problems.

Secretary Weaver explained the overall objective of the summer program is "to learn how the nation's academic community may deal more effectively with the complex and urgent concerns of our cities."

Each university will hold one or more sessions on specific subjects. Each will involve the leading scholars in the pertinent field, drawing not only from its own faculty but from other universities and from the business, professional and government communities. After the studies are completed, the results will be published and distributed.

T. F. Rogers, Director of the Office of Urban Technology and Research, pointed out that the results of these studies are related to HUD's goals in several ways. "They will increase our understanding of difficulties common to America's cities and pertinent to HUD programs," he said. "They will provide data essential to the evaluation of existing HUD programs and the development of new solutions to urban problems."

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HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-1847
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FOR RELEASE:
Friday
May 17, 1968

UNIQUE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM HELPING FAMILIES FACING RELOCATION

A unique educational program, which grew out of an urban renewal survey and planning program assisted by the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, is under way in Greenville, N. C.

The program, consisting of such courses as cooking and nutrition, food buying, budgeting, upholstering, and other practical skills, is being offered to assist approximately 800 residents who are to be relocated from an urban renewal area to adjust to their new environments.

More than 180 families eventually will be moved from the urban renewal area, but the majority of those eligible for public housing will be returned to the area when new housing is constructed.

The idea for the courses originated with Miss Lucille Gorham, a young relocation worker of the Greenville Housing Authority. With the help of a social aide, she organized the courses, which are being given in a converted neighborhood grocery store. The Housing Authority has placed a high priority on this program.

Miss Gorham and others have frequent personal contacts with neighborhood residents, urging their participation in the courses and checking their progress. As a result, residents of the community now feel that they "belong"-- that their welfare is considered an integral part of the urban renewal program.

To further this feeling, 400 area children and their parents were guests last Christmas at a neighborhood party. Local merchants contributed gifts and the Housing Authority provided refreshments.

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HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
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WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-1854
Phone (202) 382-4433

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FOR RELEASE:
Monday
May 20, 1968

HUD OFFICIAL SAYS URBAN PLANNING MUST RELATE TO PROBLEMS AT HAND

"Master plans for urban growth have gathered dust over the years because they were often graphic renditions of perfect plans in an imperfect world, irrelevant to the problems at hand," an official of the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development told Virginia planners today.

Norman Beckman, Director of Intergovernmental Relations and Planning Assistance in HUD's Office of Metropolitan Development, said these master plans "assumed private and public consensus, separation of planning from politics, and a homogeneous society concerned only with physical systems."

Speaking before the Virginia Citizens Planning Association at the group's annual conference in Fredericksburg, Mr. Beckman noted the failure of planners in the past to communicate with the real world.

"Professional and lay planners must direct their efforts to the tough problems of housing, employment, health, education, and all aspects of environmental pollution-physical, social, and visual," he asserted. "Planning is not just for developing sewer and water systems or selecting the highest and best use of land. It is first and foremost for getting something done that will improve the urban condition -- the lives of people."

Moving to new trends in planning at all levels of government, Mr. Beckman pointed out that "planning is a first and necessary part of good management and is being used increasingly by governors and mayors to bring together professions and disciplines, human and technical resources, and units of government to provide positive and comprehensive solutions to deep-rooted problems."

The recent administrative consolidation of HUD's array of planning and management aids to State and local governments further encourages these trends, Mr. Beckman continued. "These programs strengthen the States' role in urban affairs, reinforce the management capabilities of small communities, and improve the quality of comprehensive planning and community development."

The response of the States to HUD's Community Development Training Program (Title VIII) and to the Urban Information and Technical Assistance Program (Title IX) has already exceeded all expectations and funding capabilities, he said. "This responsiveness of decision-makers provides the hope for major improvements in the quality of government."

Commenting on Virginia's participation in the Federal-State-local partnership offered by these new Federal programs, Mr. Beckman said: "We welcome Virginia's application for a grant to staff its new Community Affairs section of the Division of Planning. It has developed a most promising five-year comprehensive manpower training program to train public employees at all levels of Virginia Government and to administer the program through urban study centers at four major universities.

"These plans, coupled with ongoing and projected comprehensive planning programs throughout the State and recent action of the General Assembly to provide better means of intergovernmental cooperation by organizing the State into regional planning districts, are all in Virginia's best traditions of concern for the future of the Commonwealth."

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HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-1872
Phone (202) 382-4433

FOR RELEASE:
Friday
May 24, 1968

HUD AWARDS CONTRACT TO MONITOR "IN-CITY" PROJECT

The U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development today announced that the MITRE Corporation, of Bedford, Mass., has been retained to assist with the technical monitoring of HUD's national "In-City" experimental low-cost housing project.

A nationally recognized not-for-profit systems analysis and engineering organization, MITRE will operate this activity out of its local office in Bailey's Crossroads, Va. HUD's Office of Urban Technology and Research said the contract with MITRE will not exceed \$66,000.

The first phase of the experimental project calls for three contractors to prepare detailed plans, between now and June 15, for the conduct of a large experimental housing program. This program will be carried out through a number of sub-experiments located in U. S. cities.

The contractors--ABT Associates, Inc., Cambridge, Mass., and Daniel, Mann, Johnson and Mendenhall, Los Angeles, Calif; Building Systems Development, Inc., San Francisco, Calif.; and Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa.,--will concentrate on those cities selected for participation in the Model Cities Program.

HUD expects to proceed with the second phase of the program soon after reaching a final judgment on the plans submitted by the three contractors. Each of the contractors is now surveying 25 or more cities

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in the course of its work. The second phase will involve the actual construction of experimental low-cost housing in some 20 cities finally selected by HUD.

Work on the project is under the supervision of James R. Simpson, Director of the Office of Building Technology in the Office of Urban Technology and Research.

"The MITRE Corporation, which has a substantial record of performing this kind of service for governmental agencies, will work closely with the contractors as they develop their plans during the first phase of the project," he said.

"MITRE will advise HUD regarding the broad scientific, technical, and administrative characteristics of the three plans. It is qualified not only by the acknowledged excellence of its professional staff, but by its not-for-profit character. It serves only government and non-profit clients, and is restricted from competition with profit-making organizations.

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HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-1885
Phone (202) 382-4433

FOR RELEASE AFTER:
7 P.M., Wednesday
May 29, 1968

WEAVER PLEDGES "VIGOROUS" ACTION IN ADMINISTERING NEW FAIR HOUSING LAW

Secretary Robert C. Weaver of the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development today outlined a wide-ranging effort to enforce the new fair housing law.

Addressing a conference sponsored by the Atlanta (Ga.) Metropolitan Committee on Equal Opportunity in Housing, Secretary Weaver said that there is a "unique" opportunity now for early compliance with the law. He called his talk, delivered at the Dinkler Plaza Hotel, "my first opportunity to discuss publicly in some detail the many implications of this new law."

The law, signed April 11 by President Johnson, takes effect in three stages between now and 1970.

"There is ample reason to consider this a tough law," he said. "And I want to make it clear that we in the Department of Housing and Urban Development -- charged with the responsibility of putting policy into practice -- intend to pursue that responsibility as vigorously as we can."

But the opportunity now is for voluntary compliance, he said.

"This moment is crucial for introducing and establishing a spirit of cooperation. Between now and next January, when the law moves into its first major phase, there is a unique opportunity for compliance that will not come again."

Secretary Weaver said that a wide range of efforts and discussions are now under way to achieve that spirit.

"What we are seeking is immediate, voluntary compliance with the inevitable -- in other words, the acceptance of the fact of fair housing now -- before the Act's provisions take effect, even before conciliation, and certainly before enforcement."

Discussions Now Under Way

These discussions are being conducted with:

-- Government agencies involved in justice, civil rights and equal opportunity to "make equal opportunity in housing a prime consideration in carrying out every Federal program" including HUD's programs.

-- The building industry, including mortgage bankers, real estate brokers and dealers, insurance companies, developers, and owners of apartments and other housing in pursuit of voluntary compliance.

-- And with public and private civil rights, church and regional groups interested in fair housing, including State and local government fair housing agencies.

"We have had splendid indications of cooperation," he said. He listed these organizations as having taken action toward early compliance with the law: the National Association of Home Builders; the Council of Housing Producers; homebuilders associations in suburban Virginia and in Philadelphia and suburban counties; and private companies such as Consolidated Hotels of California and Levitt and Sons, Inc.

But he warned that "there will be those who will be short-sighted" and he added that, to enforce the law, "we will be ready to move when the deadlines are reached."

Vigorous Processing of Complaints

"There will be a vigorous complaint processing procedure in effect," he said. "It will be as simple, rapid and effective as we can make it, for conciliation where possible, but also for lawsuits by those discriminated against where that is necessary."

A budget request for \$11.1 million is now before Congress to hire a cadre of conciliators, investigators, and specialists to help State and local agencies.

"Information and assistance in handling complaints, and in identifying patterns and practices of discrimination, will be available in each of the HUD regional offices, and in some of the major cities in every part of the Nation," Secretary Weaver said.

The Secretary noted that the law, in its three stages, will cover some 77 percent of the Nation's 69 million housing units.

He gave these estimates of how much housing each stage will cover:

-- In the first stage, which began when the Act was signed, about one million units of federally assisted housing that was not previously covered by earlier laws and rulings.

-- In the second stage, beginning Jan. 1, 1969, about 17.5 million housing units, primarily large developments of both apartments and single-family housing.

-- In the third stage, beginning Jan. 1, 1970, about 34.9 million additional housing units, primarily single-family housing.

Almost all housing is affected in some ways, he said. Beginning next January, discrimination in financing, in real estate services and in advertising, is prohibited for virtually all housing. After Jan. 1, 1970, it will be illegal in the vast majority of situations to engage in such practices as refusing to negotiate for housing, to represent falsely that housing is not available, or to engage in blockbusting tactics.

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HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-1914
Phone (202) 382-4433

FOR RELEASE:
Thursday,
June 6, 1968

HUD AWARDS CONTRACT TO NEW URBAN INSTITUTE

Secretary Robert C. Weaver announced today that the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development has awarded a \$3 million contract to the new Urban Institute to carry out research related to the Department's mission and programs.

According to Secretary Weaver, the Institute will take a comprehensive view of urban life and will be oriented to problem solving in cities. The Institute will develop new knowledge and obtain information useful to the Department.

HUD's contract is the first to be made with the new Institute. It is expected that others will follow with several Federal Departments having important urban-related responsibilities.

The Urban Institute, a private non-profit organization, was officially launched April 26. At that time President Johnson said: "As a Nation we must mobilize our best intellectual resources to attack the problems of the city, to evaluate the effectiveness of alternative courses of action and to develop workable solutions. The Urban Institute is being created to focus that effort on our highest priority social problem--the cities."

The Institute's Board of Trustees includes 15 prominent national figures from the public and private sectors. Arjay Miller, vice-chairman of the Ford Motor Co., is Chairman of the Institute. William Gorham, former Assistant Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and a former Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, has been named President and Chief Executive Officer of the Institute.

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HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-1912
Phones HUD (202) 382-4433
(202) 382-5671--Mr. Burroughs

FOR RELEASE:
Monday
June 10, 1968

PUBLIC INVITED TO USE ABSTRACTS OF FOREIGN BUILDING TECHNOLOGY

City planners and housing officials, as well as architects, engineers and builders, are invited to use abstracts of foreign literature relating to building science and technology now available in the library of the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

This service is provided through the facilities of the U. S. National Committee for CIB (USNC/CIB), a unit of the National Research Council. The National Research Council is an operating agency of the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) and the National Academy of Engineering.

Operating through NAS, USNC/CIB holds the full U. S. membership in the International Council for Building Research Studies and Documentation (known as "CIB" from its French name).

CIB has established documentation services, mainly of U. S. and European literature, dealing primarily, but not exclusively, with residential construction. The abstracts were prepared by European members of CIB.

At the present time, HUD's library branch, located in Room 275 of the Lafayette building, 811 Vermont Ave. N. W., (phone 382-4537) maintains (on cards) the only complete file of these abstracts in the United States. After July 22, 1968, the library will be located in HUD's new building at 451-7th Street, S. W., (phone 755-6370).

Subjects Cover Wide Range

Included in some of the abstracts are reports of working commissions covering such subjects as effects of noise, illumination, and vibration on

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occupants; criteria for internal building environment and sanitation standards; and the use of plastics and chemicals in buildings. Other topics include: operational research methods applied to building problems, methodology of comparison of costs of construction, safety of load-bearing walls, and dimensional and modular coordination.

Members of USNC/CIB are appointed by the chairman of the Division of Engineering and Industrial Research from nominations submitted by 10 participating non-profit organizations and five Federal agencies, including HUD, and 10 individual members-at-large. Members have free access to all CIB material received by the National Academy of Science.

The following are among non-governmental organizations that make up the U. S. National Committee: Urban America, American Institute of Architects, American Institute of Planners, American Society of Civil Engineers, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers.

Also, American Society of Planning Officials, Building Research Advisory Board of the NAS-NRC, Building Research Institute, Modular Building Standards Association, and the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials.

Those interested in more information about the U. S. National Committee should write to Mr. Robert M. Dillon, Executive Secretary, USNC/CIB, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20418.

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Phone (202) 382-4433

FOR RELEASE
Monday, P.M.
June 10, 1968

MODERNIZING OUR BUILDING CODES

Speech by Don Hummel
Assistant Secretary for Renewal and Housing Assistance
U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Building Officials Conference of America
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 10, 1968

SUMMARY

BUILDING CODES CAN EXERCISE AN IMPORTANT IMPACT ON THE NATIONAL GOAL OF HOUSING THE NATION'S POOR. We need to upgrade our building regulations so that they are responsible to today's needs and technological capacities. Housing for the poor must be built as quickly and economically as possible. This means that reducing costs and encouraging innovation should be matters of as much concern as safety. We also need realistic standards for the rehabilitation of existing housing. More uniformity in codes is essential, but I do not favor a single Federal building code. Rather, the code groups themselves should evaluate new materials and systems which serve both the public and the private interest.

It is good to be here in the twin city of St. Paul for your 1968 annual conference. As an official of the Department of Housing and Urban Development with responsibility for the low-rent housing program, I have a more than personal interest in building codes.

As former Mayor of my City of Tucson, Arizona, I had more than a personal interest in the enforcement of codes and their application in helping to achieve proper standards of health and safety.

As the HUD official responsible for the administration of the Workable Program which is a prerequisite to many federal-aid programs -- and which requires the adoption and enforcement of codes, I have more than a personal interest in building codes.

Having expressed my interest, I hasten to add that I am no expert in the field of codes, but I do have some familiarity with the problems expected to be solved by codes and some of the problems generated by the application of restrictive or archaic provisions.

It is this that I want to talk about with you today. I read with interest some comments that your executive director made to your members in a speech in Ohio. While I do not know what your reaction was, I assume you accepted it for what it was intended to be -- a timely warning of problems ahead and a call to seize your opportunities. It is in that spirit that I talk with you today -- not from within your organization, but as one that is face

to face with trying to achieve an important national goal of housing our Nation's poor and the impact that codes have on that problem.

The underlying cause for interest and concern in this area flows from the vast implications of our transition as a Nation from a rural to a predominantly urban society.

Our industrial and technological capacities have created profound changes in the development of our communities, and they demand corresponding changes in our thinking and concepts about our own roles and responsibilities.

In the private commercial sector of our society, we have witnessed the transition from corner stores to supermarkets, from small specialty stores to large one-stop shopping complexes. We are witnessing the age of conglomerates among industrial corporations as more and more companies merge and combine to achieve the benefits of diversification and integration. Private enterprise has had to adjust to these changes, and those that do not adjust are eliminated by the economic process.

In the government sector, we see some analogies. In the past when population growth was slower, when our towns and villages were not faced with crushing problems, when vast metropolitan areas had not yet begun to mushroom, our fragmented governmental structure worked reasonably well in meeting and regulating building and development within each community. A complex quilt-like pattern of housing, building, plumbing, electrical and related codes

gradually evolved to meet the particular need that faced a particular community at a particular time in its development.

But today, the vast technological changes that have revamped and altered our way of doing business and resulted in the creation of vast industrial complexes with increasing interdependence give rise to more and more regulations. Government has become the arbiter between the citizen and his economic system.

The problem is that we have not modernized and adjusted our governmental structures or the complex topsy-built regulatory system that was created for a past era.

The stark fact is that our regulatory system has not caught up with the needs and capacities of our building and manufacturing industry. We are more or less in the same position as if we had developed today's high-powered automobiles, but had done little to improve the road network from the narrow, winding lanes of yesterday.

Now I know many of you here are well aware of this situation. I know that your organization is aware and concerned about the need for improvement in this field.

I just want today to underscore my own belief in the opportunity and the urgency that exists for the need to upgrade our building regulations so that they are responsible to today's need and technological capacities.

I would like to spend a few minutes to say why I think this is so important, and to suggest some possible courses of action for your consideration.

As to why action is needed now, we have only to look at the hundreds of thousands, indeed millions, of people who are living in squalor and unspeakable housing conditions even though codes exist. And in city after city, the poor and minority groups who have had to endure these conditions for decades are restive and impatient. Impatience breeds frustration and anger, which then threaten the Nation's tranquility and result in violence -- the ultimate strategy of despair.

Obviously we can never condone violence, no matter how deep the grievance. But at the same time, we who have public responsibilities and powers must respond. If we are to restrain violence, we must also redress grievances and attempt to meet legitimate needs and demands.

And time after time, we find that good housing ranks perhaps second only to employment as the need most frequently expressed by those who have been deprived.

President Johnson clearly recognized the need for vastly expanding the supply of low and moderate-income housing when he recommended to Congress this year the enactment of a Housing and Urban Development Act that sets a goal of six million housing units for low and moderate-income families in the next 10 years. This represents an unprecedented effort to build at a scale commensurate with the need.

To illustrate further, this same Bill calls for the construction of 775,000 low-rent housing units in the next five years -- which is 100,000 units more than we have constructed in the low-rent housing program in the last 30 years.

The needs have been recognized and the Legislation is on the way but federal financial assistance, loan guarantees, and lower interest rates cannot do the job alone -- nor should it -- for this is not the government's role.

But these programs are designed to help ameliorate the urban crisis not to solve it. It will not be solved until the business community is not only involved but totally committed -- along with government, and labor, and our educational system -- to respond to the housing needs of this country.

The problems hindering solutions are many and difficult. Rising land costs, wage rates, material costs and public services tend to outstrip government subsidies. As Alice said, in Lewis Carroll's famous work, we have to run faster just to stay in the same place.

We all understand this. In the past we have met this problem by mass production, increased efficiency and technological innovation. We must do the same today and it is going to take the concerted action of all. There is no valid reason why the technological advances in other industries cannot be adopted and applied to produce cost savings in the housing field. And that, I might add, includes new materials as well as techniques.

Housing for the poor must be built as quickly and economically as possible. This means that reducing costs and encouraging innovation should be matters of as much concern as safety. We must be more realistic in setting standards that will not bar technological advances, which must come as we expand production.

That is why we must attempt to tackle the problem on all fronts if we are to succeed in the goal of producing low-income housing in volume. This means we must seek the cooperation of organized labor in making innovations possible. It means we must encourage the building industry to improve its management and organizational techniques for the sake of greater efficiency. It means we must reduce our regulations and processing procedures to reduce the time and thus the cost involved.

It also means we must improve the present building codes in this Nation. For the present code system also adds to increased housing costs, in several ways.

(1) First, by the proliferation of differences among codes from one community to another, which makes it difficult for industry to manufacture components that meet all the codes and can be sold freely throughout the country whenever a market exists. This is essential if we are to achieve mass production.

(2) Second, by the predominance of specification rather than performance standards, which makes it difficult for new products and new systems to be introduced into the housing market because they do not meet a specification even though they may provide the same standard of performance.

(3) Third, by the development of code standards which were designed for maximum safety and longevity, without regard for the impact on costs. As a result they are often prohibitive and the low income family is totally denied decent housing. There must be a happy medium.

These observations have all been made many times before. The study of building codes by the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations in 1966 is just one of many that have made the point.

I know there are many disagreements as to the solution of the problems, but we cannot ignore the fact that a problem exists and that solutions must be found. The Douglas Commission is now struggling with this problem.

Another aspect of the problem has arisen in the Department's efforts to encourage the rehabilitation of structurally sound but deteriorated dwellings in slum, blighted or code enforcement areas.

Here we are faced with a situation where we must rehabilitate the existing housing stock if we are to provide any immediate help to those now living in slum conditions. For we do not yet have the resources -- and many cities do not have enough vacant land to build all the new housing required to meet immediate needs. Thus the choice for thousands of slum dwellers is rehabilitation, or nothing.

Again, however, building codes adopted for new construction are prohibitive, and the effort dies for lack of economic feasibility. We need realistic standards for rehabilitation which are consistent with economic realities.

Are you going to provide them or will your agency default with government filling the void? The choice is yours but the time is short.

As you know, many critics have urged the development of a single federal building code that would put an end to the proliferation of local codes and variations.

The complications of such an approach are obvious, given the tremendous diversity of climate and conditions that exist across the Nation. I, personally do not favor this solution.

As an organization vitally concerned with codes, you can adopt a stand-pat, inflexible position ignoring the pressures building up for change or you can lead the way with solutions.

Too often we dally along and government steps in to force decisions.

I feel very strongly that you with your wide associations and expertise on the subject should be the ones to lead the way. Government sponsored solutions are sometimes drastic -- or the cumbersome result of a compromise-oriented legislative process -- but it will provide a solution if those concerned do not respond to the public need.

It bothers me when I read the statements of Under Secretary of Commerce Samuels when he said that "one reason the Soviets are able to mount such a huge attack on housing problems is due to their use of that grand old American invention -- mass production."

He also said the gap in the housing race is widening.

"Using the techniques of mass production, Russia is producing housing at a rate of 3.25 million units a year," he said. "Our housing industry is struggling to produce 1.5 million units -- half as many.

"In Moscow they are erecting 300 apartments a day -- in Manhattan we put up 80."

Since the focus of Soviet housing is on low-cost dwellings, he said, it may well be that in about 10 years the Soviet Union and not the United States can boast that its citizens overall live in the best homes of any nation in the world.

The way to catch up, according to Samuels, is to use the tool this country invented and perfected -- mass production techniques.

Pre-fabricating panels of housing, standardizing forms and design for public housing and low cost private dwellings would boost U. S. production to match the Johnson Administration's goal of 26 million units of housing in the next 10 years.

The stumbling block, Samuels told the businessmen, is "the archaic, outmoded system of governments which exists in this country."

Local building codes and zoning ordinances which vary from city to city and county to county, are the biggest bar to mass housing.

Are you going to accept this challenge? I am.

It has been frequently stated that the differences between the four model codes are not very significant; that mostly it is a matter of language and administrative detail rather than differences in standards.

If true, that is all the more reason why you should take the initiative and exercise leadership in a joint voluntary collaboration to create greater uniformity among your own model codes.

A second important need is for increased professionalism and improved procedures among the code-writing organizations. I believe it is essential that the code groups increase their professional staffs and improve the organizational capacities to search out and evaluate new materials and new systems -- systems which will serve the public interest as well as the private interests which have a large stake in what is excluded or included in the codes. I urge you to examine your processes and procedures to insure that they are fair and promote the interests of the consumer and general public.

Third, greater training is needed for local building officials to enable them to keep up with the technological advances being made every day. Clearly the best code in the world will be of no use if the man who administers it at the local level is imbued with a philosophy designed to restrict new methods rather than administer it for the public's health and safety.

I cannot imagine a progressive organization allowing this golden opportunity to pass to increase its professional competence and simultaneously make a major contribution to one of the Nation's most critical problems -- housing for the low and moderate income families.

Finally, we need a massive research effort to help develop better standards, to convert specification standards to performance standards and to help evaluate new methods and materials as our technology creates them.

I recognize the many contributions that have already been made in the field of research by proprietary interests. I recognize the fears that some may have of any nationally sponsored research program. I agree that safeguards must be provided, and industry must be involved. But the concern for protection of proprietary interests must not be allowed to smother the public interest. The two must be and can be harmonized.

I repeat we have an urgent need to provide housing for the poor. If we as a Nation do not respond -- if we allow the obstacles and complexity of the problem to prevent greater progress in the future than we have made in the past -- we will surely sow the seeds of greater tension and turmoil in the cities of this Nation. You, and your organization have a major role to play.

I am confident you will accept this challenge and this opportunity.

Thank you.

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HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
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HUD-No. 68-1939
Phone (202) 382-4433

IMMEDIATE RELEASE:
Wednesday
June 12, 1968

WEAVER LAUDS STUDY AS MAJOR EFFORT TO IMPROVE TRANSPORTATION TECHNOLOGY

Secretary Robert C. Weaver of the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development today lauded the recommendations released by President Johnson calling for a comprehensive program of research and development in all aspects of urban transportation.

The Secretary said the recommendations, contained in a far-reaching report for improved urban transportation entitled "Tomorrow's Transportation: New Systems for the Urban Future," reflects "the concern of the Administration for cities and their people, as well as for their transportation."

The research and development program outlined in the report would cost several hundred million dollars over the next few years. It was developed by HUD during an 18-month "new systems study" of urban transportation as directed by the Urban Mass Transportation Amendments of 1966.

"Throughout," Secretary Weaver said, "our concern has been to relate technology and scientific innovation as closely as possible to the present and desired shape of our cities and the improved quality of life of urban residents.

"The role of the recommended program is stressed as only one of a number of tools needed to bring better cities into existence in the future through an orderly process of ameliorating the urban difficulties of the present. While urban transportation research, development and demonstration alone cannot solve our current urban problems or bring about our desired future cities, it is an indispensable instrument for our efforts to reach these goals."

He added: "This summary report should be viewed as the first major effort to formulate a comprehensive urban transportation research, development and demonstration program. The program, its focus and objectives, will evolve as it is carried out.

"This evolution must be consonant with research, development, demonstration and implementation programs in all aspects of urban service, facilities and development. It is our hope that we have been as successful in our effort as the Congress was farsighted in requesting that this effort be undertaken."

In brief, the study found that progress in urban transportation technology, could be greatly enhanced and accelerated by vigorous leadership of the Federal Government--in cooperation with the private industries concerned--using a systematic, carefully designed, and reasonably funded research and development program as the major guiding stimulus.

The capacity and the capabilities of American industry and private enterprise stand ready. The scientific and technical manpower needed for increased research and analysis in the field of urban transportation is available. But a stimulus is needed to progress, to prevent future neglect of intraurban transportation technology and systems, and to develop means by which this progress can contribute to the quality of urban life.

A part of "Tomorrow's Transportation" examines the promise of existing technologies to improve present urban transportation systems. It identifies some exciting short-run improvements that could be undertaken.

But beyond immediate improvements, Secretary Weaver noted, this report projects a continuing research and development effort which could turn innovation into application, and accelerate transit technology in a careful and deliberate, rather than accidental way.

The effort would involve these areas: Improved analysis, planning, and operating methods; immediate system improvements; components for future systems; and the development of entirely new systems for the future.

Major objectives of the New Systems Study are:

- To achieve equality of access to urban educational, job, and cultural opportunities; to improve the quality of transit services;

- to relieve traffic congestion; to enhance efficiency in the use of equipment and facilities;
- to achieve more efficient urban land use; to provide cleaner, quieter, and more attractive public transportation;
- to provide more alternatives to urban residents in mode and style of urban living;
- and to permit orderly improvements of urgent transportation problems without preempting long-range solutions for the future.

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Copies of Tomorrow's Transportation are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402 at \$1.75 per copy.



HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-1969
Phone (202) 382-4433

FOR RELEASE:
Sunday
June 23, 1968

HUD ANNOUNCES FIRST GRANTS UNDER NEW HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM

American landmarks in 9 cities will be saved for future generations through historic preservation grants from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Approval of grants totaling \$829,000 was announced this week by Secretary Robert C. Weaver.

The cities are Boston and Haverhill, Mass.; New Orleans, La.; Annapolis, Md.; Easton and Norwood, Pa.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Warren, Ohio, and Detroit, Mich.

Grants for the preservation and renovation of historic structures outside urban renewal projects are provided under a new HUD program, authorized by 1966 amendments to the Housing Act of 1961, and now operative for its first fiscal year.

Under the program, HUD may make grants to States or local public bodies to match up to 50 percent of the cost of acquiring, restoring and improving sites, buildings or areas of historic or architectural significance in urban areas. The projects must be consistent with comprehensive planning for area development.

Following are summaries by State, amount of grant, and project. Source of further information is indicated in parenthesis.

CALIFORNIA

LOS ANGELES -- Project Nr. LA-HPR-1 -- \$100,000 grant to aid in preserving the Rochester, a Victorian apartment building which was declared an historical monument by the Cultural Heritage Board of the City of Los Angeles in January, 1963. The Rochester represents one of the few surviving examples of homes of the Mansard, or Second Empire, architectural style built in the City in the 1880's.

The HUD funds will help move the building from its present site a few feet west of the Harbor Freeway to the downtown area designated as El Pueblo de Los Angeles State Historical Monument. (David Workman, Commission Member, Pueblo de Los Angeles State Historical Monument Commission, 6842 Van Nuys Blvd., Suite 700, Van Nuys, Calif., 91405).

LOUISIANA

NEW ORLEANS -- Project Nr. LA-HPR-1 -- \$100,000 grant to preserve and renovate Gallier Hall on Lafayette Square in New Orleans. Built between 1845 and 1853 according to plans drawn by architect James Gallier, the Hall was once the center of the City's political life. The three-story Grecian-Ionic structure is constructed of marble, with a granite basement and steps.

The building served as the City Hall from 1952-1957 and was the scene of many dramatic moments in local history. In 1862, when Federal forces captured the city, the lowering of the State flag over City Hall touched off a lively public demonstration. Famous citizens, including Jefferson Davis and General Beauregard, lay in state at Gallier Hall. Several Presidents, including William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, Herbert Hoover and Warren G. Harding, were received there by city officials. (Bernard B. Levy, Federal Programs Coordinator, City Hall, La., 70112).

MARYLAND

ANNAPOLIS -- Project Nr. MD-HCR-1 -- \$100,000 grant to help acquire and restore seven properties in Historic Annapolis. The sites are:

. 10 Market St., The Tobacco Prise House which was used in the 18th Century by the tobacco industry to pack leaf tobacco into hogsheds for shipping.

. 37 Cornhill, Brewer's Tavern, which was built about 1745 and is an outstanding example of period architecture.

. 10 and 12 Cornhill, Chalmer's Mint and an adjacent building, both artisan's houses. One was a silversmith's home, where coins were minted.

. 43 Pinkney St., Carrolls Lane, an artisan's house used at various times by shipwrights, block makers and merchants dealing in imported goods.

. 77-79 Main St., Victualling House, once used as an office for shipping supplies to the Continental Army.

. 26-30 West St., a pair of early Colonial dwellings. One was a rooming house where Thomas Jefferson and James Monroe stayed while they were delegates to the Continental Congress.

. 50 West St., formerly an inn for travellers which dates from the mid-18th Century.

(Mrs. J.M.P. Wright, Secretary, Anne Arundel Committee, Maryland Historical Trust, Box 1740, Annapolis, Md., 21401).

ANNAPOLIS -- Project Nr. MD-HPR-2 -- \$100,000 grant to help restore Paca House, one of the most important historic homes in Maryland. The mansion was built in 1763 by William Paca, signer of the Declaration of Independence and second Governor of the State of Maryland. Built in the five-part plan traditional to fine Maryland homes of the period, it is located within the National Historic District of Annapolis and is listed in the Historic American Buildings Survey.

Plans for use of the restored house include an agreement with the U.S. Department of State to provide a reception center there for Presidential visitors. (Mrs. J.M.P. Wright, Secretary, Anne Arundel Committee, Maryland Historical Trust, Box 1740, Annapolis, Md., 21401).

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON -- Project Nr. MASS-HPR-2 -- \$100,000 grant to help restore and preserve the Shirley-Eustis House, in the Roxbury section of the city. The structure will be used as a community facility for the predominantly low-income neighborhood.

Shirley-Eustis House, built in 1747 by Colonial Governor William Shirley, was the first house in the northern colonies in the English "Villa" style, common on the continent at the time. The house, and particularly its Palladian Window, was copied throughout New England, and deeply influenced developing colonial architecture. George Washington visited the house and is believed to have copied the windows for his Mt. Vernon home. The building was later owned by William Eustis who frequently entertained the Marquis de La Fayette there. (John F. X. Daroren, Secretary for the Commonwealth and Chairman, Massachusetts Historical Commission, Room 340, State House, Boston, Mass., 02133).

Haverhill -- Project Nr. MASS-HPR-1 -- \$50,000 grant to help restore a structure which once housed a private academy attended by John Greenleaf Whittier, beloved New England poet.

Whittier, a student for two terms at the academy, composed a poem for the dedication ceremonies when the building was completed in 1827. The ode, "Hail, Star of Science," was his first published poem.

Haverhill acquired the building in 1841 for its First District High School. Renovation plans call for construction of a small, 126-seat auditorium to be used for conferences and community activities. Historic Haverhill, Inc., will manage the building and maintain offices there, together with the Haverhill Industrial Council and the Greater Haverhill Chamber of Commerce. (Mayor James F. Waldron, City Hall, Haverhill, Mass., 01830).

MICHIGAN

Detroit -- Project Nr. MICH-HPC-1 -- \$67,000 grant to help acquire and restore the Jones House, a structure built in the 1830's which is the oldest brick house in Detroit. Listed on the Historic American Buildings Survey, Jones House is in modified Greek Revival style, with solid brick walls and a foundation of river stone.

Under a lease arrangement with the City of Detroit, the Jones House will be maintained and used by the Detroit Garden Center, a non-profit organization for its meetings and conferences. The structure will also house the Club's 2,000-volume horticultural library. The house will be open for tours and public meetings when not in use by the Club. Volunteer material and labor for the restoration will be supplied by the Builders' Exchange of Detroit and of Michigan. (Conrad L. Mallett, Assistant to the Mayor, 2 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich., 48226).

OHIO

WARREN -- Project Nr. OHIO-HPR-1 -- \$62,000 grant to help preserve a Greek Revival residence, designed in 1832 for Frederick Kinsman, a leading 19th Century citizen of the area. Kinsman House, and the equally old law office building nearby, are intimately associated with Trumbull County history. The house is recorded in the Historic American Buildings Survey and has been certified as of utmost importance to the City and State by the Committee on Historic Buildings, Cleveland Chapter, A.I.A. Included in the Preliminary Survey of Historic Landmarks of Ohio, Kinsman House will be submitted for inclusion on the National Register.

Typical of a style popular from the early 1830's to the 1850's, the building has a two-story portico supported by Ionic columns and is substantially in the original condition. (Harold Schultz, City Planning Dept., City Hall, Warren, Ohio 44483).

PENNSYLVANIA

EASTON -- Project Nr. PA-HPR-1 -- \$100,000 grant to help preserve a 7-mile section of the LeHigh Canal which runs through downtown Easton. This area has been called a site of "prime historical validity," by Dr. S.K. Stevens, Chairman of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. The canal encompasses important aspects of the transportation history of the region. Many original buildings representative of early industrial architecture remain, including a lock tender's house and an iron worker's residence. (Jay R. Snyder, Director, Dept. of Parks and Public Property, City Hall, 650 Ferry St., Easton, Pa., 18042).

NORWOOD -- Project Nr. PA-HPR-2 -- \$50,000 grant to aid Norwood Borough in restoring Morton Mortonsen House in the Municipal Park at E. Winona Ave., near Muckinipates Creek. The House is one of only three remaining examples of fine brick country houses dating from the late 17th Century in the Philadelphia area. The fact that the original woodwork and hardware remain makes the building a monument of particular importance to architectural historians.

The oldest part of the house was owned and probably built by Morton Mortonsen, grandfather of John Morton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence who was a member of the original Swedish Colony that settled in the area. It is of local brick, one and one-half stories high with a gambrel roof and a massive fireplace and chimney with the owner's initials set in brick.

The later part is two stories high and much larger. It is of brick in Flemish bond with black glazed headers. The House is at the main Swedish landing place at the end of the only mainland road laid out by the Swedes. (John H. Clark, Jr., Ad Hoc Borough Representative, 235 W. Winona Ave., Norwood, Pa., 19074).



HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-1974
Phone (202) 382-4433

FOR RELEASE:
Tuesday
June 25, 1968

HUD AWARDS RESEARCH CONTRACT FOR STUDY OF OPEN HOUSING SERVICES

Methods of making housing more readily available to non-white families throughout the Chicago Metropolitan Area will be studied by the Leadership Council for Metropolitan Open Communities, under an experimental research contract announced today by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The Council is a private not-for-profit organization, composed of representatives from the business, civic, religious, trade union, educational and political leadership of Metropolitan Chicago. The contract is for \$177,612.

According to T. F. Rogers, Director of HUD's Office of Urban Technology and Research, "An intensive, sustained effort is needed to improve the operation of real estate marketing systems throughout the country to meet the needs of minority groups. If this aspect of the marketing system in the Chicago area is improved as a result of the experimental work of the Leadership Council, other communities can be expected to benefit from that experience."

- more -

During the course of the project, the Council will (1) maintain accurate and up-to-date records on all housing in the Chicago area available on an open-occupancy basis; (2) identify the location of families needing such information; (3) inform potential renters and buyers of the availability of this housing; and (4) enlist the support of real estate brokers, developers, and mortgage lenders.

In connection with its work the Council will organize a central referral service which will be offered without charge. The service is expected to provide information to the public on rental and sales housing available on a non-discriminatory basis in the Chicago Metropolitan area. The Council will work in conjunction with the local HUD/FHA housing counseling service.

"The overall objective of the Council's work," Mr. Rogers stated, "is to develop a more comprehensive and precise understanding of how obstacles to open housing may be minimized by improving present housing marketing systems."

The University of Chicago's Center for Urban Studies will assist in the analysis of the activities, under a subcontract with the Leadership Council.

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HUD NEWS

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WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-1994
Phone (202) 382-4433

FOR RELEASE
Wednesday
July 3, 1968

OHIO CITY GETS NEW BUSES WITH HUD TRANSIT GRANT

Faster and more comfortable transit service for residents of Hamilton, Ohio, will be provided with the aid of a \$127,714 capital improvements grant from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Secretary Robert C. Weaver announced today.

Hamilton will purchase 15 new, 35-passenger, diesel buses and replace 25 new drop-type fare boxes with help of the HUD transportation grant. The total cost of the purchase is \$255,428 and the city will contribute the balance.

City officials reported that one-half the existing fleet of 40 buses have been in service more than 16 years. Some coaches have traveled over a million miles. Purchase of the new equipment is expected to result in more reliable service and lower operating costs.

Hamilton will lease the buses to a private company which is the sole mass transportation carrier in the urban area and also serves the nearby communities of Fairfield, Williamsdale, New Miami, and Seven Mile.

The 78-mile route serves industrial areas, business districts, a hospital, an urban renewal area and public housing projects. Many riders, including school children, retired persons, office workers, and laborers, are entirely dependent on public transportation.

Construction of the Miami University Branch campus in south-central Hamilton is expected to place additional demands on the public transportation system for an eventual enrollment of 3,000 students.

The HUD grant is authorized by the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964, as amended. The Act provides aid to urban areas for needed capital improvements to mass transportation systems which cannot be financed from operating revenues.

- more -

If the comprehensive and transportation planning required by the Act is finished within a three-year period, the federal grant can be increased to two-thirds of the net project cost, for a total federal contribution of \$170,285. The Ohio-Kentucky-Indiana Transportation and Development study is the responsible planning body.

For further information: C. R. Lukens
City Manager
City Bldg.
Hamilton, Ohio 45011

Project Number: OHIO-UTG-4



HUD NEWS

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WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-1999
Phone (202) 382-4433

FOR RELEASE
Wednesday
July 3, 1968

HUD PROVIDES GRANT FOR NASSAU COUNTY, N.Y., TRANSIT

Nassau County, N. Y., will receive a \$25,000 grant from the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Secretary Robert C. Weaver announced today.

The grant will be used to help finance a study of bus service, provided by 17 companies in the County, and represents two-thirds of the total cost of the \$37,500 study project.

The Nassau County Planning Commission, in conjunction with the County Department of Transportation and Franchises will evaluate the existing service and create a more viable plan for bus services in the County. The work will be accomplished with the aid of consultants.

The result and plan will be used in the forthcoming franchise negotiations between the County and the bus owners. The objective of the study is to allow the County to negotiate for new franchises so as to provide substantially more convenient service in terms of fares, transfer coordination from bus to bus and between bus and rail, and improved service to key social service institutions. The planners will seek to increase through-routing, thus reducing the need for transfers on relatively short journeys.

HUD funds for transportation studies such as this are authorized under the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964, as amended.

For further information: Eugene H. Nicknerson
County Executive
1 West St.
Mineola, N.Y.

Project Number: NY-T9-2



HUD NEWS

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WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-2000
Phone (202) 382-4433

FOR RELEASE
Wednesday
July 3, 1968

ALTOONA, PA., GETS HUD GRANT TO MODERNIZE BUS FLEET

Altoona, Pa., will modernize its local bus fleet with the aid of a \$227,380 mass transit grant announced today by Secretary Robert C. Weaver, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The HUD grant will cover one-half the estimated cost of 17 new, 45-passenger, diesel transit buses. The Transportation and Motor Buses for Public Use Authority plans to operate the buses in the Altoona and Logan Township urban area.

There will be broad participation in the funding of the local matching contribution, including shares from: The City of Altoona; Town of Logan; Altoona Area School District; Altoona Enterprises, Inc.; Altoona Area Chamber of Commerce; Blair County Central Labor Council; Downtown Altoona Revitalization Effort; and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The new buses will replace equipment purchased from 13 to 20 years ago and will provide more rider comfort and increased reliability and safety, as well as reduce operating costs.

HUD's capital grant program, authorized by the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964, makes funds available to urban areas for needed capital improvements in their mass transportation systems, which cannot be financed from operating revenues.

Comprehensive planning, including transportation planning, is a prerequisite for Federal aid, to encourage the establishment of a coordinated areawide mass transportation system. The Blair County Planning Commission is carrying out this requirement in the Altoona area and, if planning requirements are met within a three-year period, the HUD grant will be increased to \$303,173, or two-thirds of the net project cost.

For further information: Joseph E. Heaps, Jr.
Chairman, Transportation &
Motor Buses for Public Use
Authority
3301 Fifth Ave.
Altoona, Pa. 16602

Project Number: PA-UTG-6



HUD NEWS

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WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-2001
Phone (202) 382-4433

FOR RELEASE
Wednesday
July 3, 1968

HUD GRANTS WILL AID LOS ANGELES AREA TRANSIT STUDY

The Department of Housing and Urban Development today announced the award of two grants totalling \$1,524,066 to the Southern California Rapid Transit District (SCRTD) of Los Angeles, Calif. Approval of the grants was announced by Secretary Robert C. Weaver.

One grant of \$1,277,733 augments previous Federal aid for planning of the originally proposed, four-corridor rapid transit system; the second grant of \$246,333 will help fund studies related to the "Airport Southwest" (fifth) corridor.

The grants, which are authorized by a 1966 amendment to the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964, were made under HUD's technical studies program. They supplement a grant award of \$975,600 made in May of 1967 and increase the total amount of Federal participation to \$2,499,666 or the full statutory limit of 2/3's of the total program cost of \$3,749,500.

Charles M. Haar, HUD's Assistant Secretary for Metropolitan Development, said that "Los Angeles' five-corridor system will extend from the San Fernando Valley in the north to Long Beach in the south, from West Los Angeles through downtown Los Angeles into the San Bernardino Valley in the east, and from downtown Los Angeles to the International Airport. Sharing the same tracks and facilities in this 'Airport-Southwest' corridor will be a regular local service and a unique high-speed express service from a downtown 'Metroport' to the Airport for air travelers and their baggage and for air mail.

In November, Los Angeles plans to submit to the voters, proposals on the first stage system of rapid transit which resulted from these technical studies.

"The studies," he added, "focused on the relationship of the rapid transit system to the needs of low-income and other disadvantaged groups who must depend upon public transportation to get to their jobs and to community facilities and services."

- more -

A HUD-financed demonstration project is currently underway in the Watts area of Los Angeles, testing the effect of increased availability of public transportation in that area.

Mr. Haar continued: "Fifty-five percent of SCRTD's current bus riders have no other means of transportation, and it is likely that many riders of the proposed rapid transit system also will be captive riders."

To insure coordinated bus and transit service, a feeder bus network was developed to serve sectors of the Los Angeles area not directly accessible to the rapid transit lines.

The rapid transit system is being developed as a part of comprehensively planned development of the Los Angeles area. Comprehensive planning, including transportation planning, is the responsibility of the Southern California Associations of Governments, which has received a HUD "701" planning assistance grant to help carry out an areawide comprehensive planning program.

For further information: John Curtis
Director of Planning and Engineering
South California Rapid Transit District
1060 S. Broadway
Los Angeles, Calif. 90015

Project Number: CAL-T9-1 (Amendment #1)
CAL-T9-2



HUD NEWS

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HUD-No. 68-2002
Phone (202) 382-4433

FOR RELEASE:
Wednesday
July 3, 1968

HUD APPROVES GRANT TO EXTEND MIT TRANSIT STUDY

Massachusetts Institute of Technology will extend its study of a new form of public transportation, the Computer Aided Routing System (CARS), with aid of a \$42,750 grant from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Approval of the grant was announced today by Secretary Robert C. Weaver.

CARS is a new form of public transit which would provide much of the convenience of the taxi at a cost closer to present public transit fares. The improved service would permit users to call the CARS center for transportation.

A CARS vehicle carrying others to the same general destination, would be advised by the center and would stop for the passengers.

Charles M. Haar, HUD Assistant Secretary for Metropolitan Development, whose office administers the Urban Mass Transportation Program, commented:

"The CARS system can provide better service at lower cost because it uses advanced communication and computer facilities to coordinate schedules with the origins and destinations of the passengers."

The CARS system could improve public transportation for low-density urban areas which cannot support conventional public transportation at low cost. Mr. Haar added, "low-income areas would also benefit from this lower-cost, taxi-type service."

The original \$28,500 HUD grant in March, 1968, to MIT was to develop technological components and provide the groundwork for a demonstration of an actual CARS system. The present grant will permit further work toward a demonstration project.

HUD funds for studies of this kind are authorized under the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964, as amended.

For further information: Dr. Daniel Ross, Director
 Civil Engineering Systems Laboratory
 Massachusetts Institute of Technology
 Cambridge, Mass. 02139

Project Number: MASS-MTD-5



HUD NEWS

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HUD-No. 68-2004
Phone (202) 382-4433

FOR RELEASE
Wednesday
July 3, 1968

HUD INCREASES GRANT FUNDS FOR ATLANTA TRANSIT STUDY

An additional \$166,666 grant to expand an ongoing technical study of urban mass transportation in Atlanta, Ga., was approved today by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The study includes unit planning for the Model Cities area.

Secretary Robert C. Weaver said this grant, plus an original grant of \$369,333 awarded in December, 1966, bring to a total of \$535,999 the HUD funds granted to the Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority (MARTA) for the study.

The original grant helped finance: (1) a preliminary engineering and planning study of the East-West rapid transit line; (2) a study of the impact of the proposed transit system on present and anticipated developments in the East-West corridor; and (3) an assessment of the system's impact on private transit bus operations in the greater Atlanta area.

The additional grant will be used to expand and refine preliminary engineering activities through establishment of architectural and engineering design policies. It will also help develop construction schedules and cost control procedures. New areas of study will include a property research survey to provide the basis for timely acquisition of initial land parcels and the design of accounting and financial control systems.

A significant study element will involve planning, preliminary engineering and coordination for a new rapid transit line through Atlanta's Model Cities area.

HUD grants for studies of urban transportation are authorized under a 1966 amendment to the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964.

For further information: H. L. Stuart, General Manager
Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority
808 Glenn Bldg.
120 Marietta St., N.W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Project Number: GA-T9-1 (Amendment No. 1)



HUD NEWS

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
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WASHINGTON D.C. 20410**

HUD-No. 68-2005
Phone (202) 382-4433

FOR RELEASE:
Wednesday
July 3, 1968

FLORIDA CITY GETS HUD GRANT FOR 10-YEAR TRANSIT PROGRAM

The city of St. Petersburg, Fla., has been awarded a \$74,200 urban transit grant from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development for its 10-year transit improvement program. Approval of the grant was announced today by Secretary Robert C. Weaver.

The HUD grant will help buy five new, air-conditioned diesel transit buses to replace five obsolete coaches now operating. The grant also will help purchase 200 aluminum-frame benches for bus stops.

St. Petersburg has long been recognized as a resort and retirement center. Over 30 percent of the population are 65 years of age, or older, and 33 percent of the area families have incomes less than \$3,000 per year. These age and income brackets are heavily dependent upon public transportation for access to medical facilities, places of employment, shopping and recreational centers.

The new air-conditioned buses will provide a more comfortable ride, as well as greater dependability of service. The city of St. Petersburg is committed to providing frequent, reliable bus service to within one-fourth mile of every residence.

The benches will be installed in service areas populated predominantly by low-income, minority residents and by elderly persons, who are unable to stand for any period of time while awaiting buses. They should also serve to enhance the overall image of the transit system and promote increased usage.

- more -

The grant was approved under the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964, as amended, and will be supplemented by an additional Federal grant of \$24,733 if the full planning requirements of the Act are met within three years.

Responsibility for carrying out comprehensive planning activities, including transportation planning, rests with the Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council.

For further information: Lynn H. Andrews, City Manager
St. Petersburg, Fla.

Project Number FLA-UTG-4



HUD NEWS

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HUD-No. 68-2006
Phone (202) 382-4433

FOR RELEASE
Wednesday
July 3, 1968

SEATTLE FERRY PROJECT GETS ADDITIONAL HUD GRANT

A \$3,804,100 supplemental mass transit grant to the Washington State Highway Commission to assist in the purchase of four ferry boats was announced today by Secretary Robert C. Weaver, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The new ferries have replaced over-age boats in service on the Seattle-Winslow and Seattle-Bremerton commuter routes.

The basic HUD grant in the amount of \$11,412,300, representing one-half the net project cost, was awarded under the emergency program planning provisions of the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964.

Since the original grant in July, 1965, planning requirements have been completed as prescribed by the Act. The project thus qualifies for an additional \$3,804,100, representing one-sixth of the net project cost and reducing local participation in the project.

The new ferry boats, each having a capacity of approximately 2,000 passengers and 160 automobiles, are now in service.

For further information: C. G. Prah
Director of Highways
Department of Highways
Washington State Highway Commission
Highway License Bldg.
Olympia, Wash.

Project Number: WASH-UTG-2



HUD NEWS

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HUD-No. 68-2007
Phone (202) 382-4433

FOR RELEASE
Wednesday
July 3, 1968

BUFFALO, N.Y., TRANSIT STUDY SEEKS TO BOOST URBAN JOB LEVELS

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development has awarded a grant of \$492,367 to assist the Niagara Frontier Transportation Authority of Buffalo, N.Y., in studying how transportation facilities can be applied best to increase employment levels in distressed urban areas. Approval of the grant was announced today by Secretary Robert C. Weaver.

The project will be coordinated by the Opportunities Development Corporation, a non-profit corporation whose primary goal is to unify and coordinate existing services toward the training and employment of the Buffalo area's economically deprived. A local contribution of \$54,707 to the study project will be made by the Niagara Frontier Transportation Authority and the Opportunities Development Corporation in the form of cash and services.

The HUD-assisted study is designed to cope with the metropolitan area problem of high underemployment and unemployment among inner-city residents who do not own or drive automobiles. While jobs requiring a little or no training often are available in the suburban areas, there is usually no public transportation serving the job site and workers must rely on private automobiles.

Buffalo area manpower agencies estimate that 200-300 suburban jobs remain unfilled each month due to a lack of transportation. According to the 1960 census about 16 1/2 percent of the 20,000 male labor force in the Model City area was unemployed. Without the guarantee of transportation, these unemployed cannot obtain the jobs and without a substantial number of people wanting to go to these suburban areas, a financially successful transit system cannot operate.

Many experiments are underway, or being planned, to study the necessary criteria for a transportation service which would help increase job opportunities for underemployed and unemployed persons. This project will supplement that effort by providing information concerning the transit service needed to serve manufacturing plants which operate daily, around the clock. As a part of the project, buses will be scheduled to provide transportation to work and to job applicant interviews.

Schedules from inner city points to the suburban areas will be adjusted to accommodate the project's target group.

The inner city pickup points will generally be heavy neighborhood concentration points within the Buffalo Model City area. Buses will provide service on a 24-hour basis each day of the week between these pickup points and the three major outlying industrial communities.

The Employment Service will provide information concerning the job location and work schedules of all persons in the target area who are employed in suburban Buffalo. From this data, the necessary number of buses will be assigned routes and schedules. As employment increases, routes and schedules will be altered to serve all of the persons and industries.

During the off-peak hours, the buses will be used in shuttle service for job applicants between the Employment Service and work location.

For further information: Dr. Allan H. Bush
Executive Director
Opportunities Development Corporation
1757 Statler Hilton
Buffalo, N.Y. 14202

Project Number: NY-MTD-14



HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
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WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-2008
Phone (202) 382-4433

FOR RELEASE
Wednesday
July 3, 1968

ST. LOUIS TO MODERNIZE TRANSIT SYSTEM WITH HUD GRANT

The St. Louis, Mo., Metropolitan Transit System will be modernized with the aid of a \$500,000 capital improvements grant from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Approval of the grant was announced today by Secretary Robert C. Weaver.

The modernization project is a component of the St. Louis metropolitan area's broad based transportation improvement program.

The HUD grant will enable Bi-State Development Agency of St. Louis, to purchase 40 new 51-passenger, air-conditioned buses which will replace a like number of obsolete vehicles. The new buses also will be equipped with a mobile radio communications system.

The inherent flexibility of modern diesel buses will allow the transit system to react to increasing demands for service from many communities throughout the metropolitan region. Expanded service to such communities has been highly impractical due to the prohibitive costs of replacing obsolete vehicles which require frequent repairs and expensive maintenance.

The installation of two-way radio equipment will contribute to operational efficiency and safety and will provide instant communication with the police and fire departments in emergency situations.

The grant was approved under the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964 as amended and will be supplemented by an additional Federal grant of \$166,666 if the full planning requirements of the Act are met within three years.

For further information: Colonel R. E. Smyers, Jr. (Ret.)
Executive Director
Bi-State Development Agency
818 Olive Street
St. Louis 1, Missouri

Project Number: INT-UTG-5



HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
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WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-2015
Phone (202) 382-4433

FOR RELEASE:
Wednesday
July 3, 1968

TRANSIT EXECUTIVES TO ATTEND UNIVERSITY PROGRAMS UNDER HUD GRANT

Seven executives of the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority (MBTA) of Boston, Mass., will attend management development programs with the help of a \$12,835 grant from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Announcement was made today by Secretary Robert C. Weaver.

HUD's Managerial Training Program, authorized by the Urban Mass Transportation Act, provides assistance to States or public bodies sponsoring fellowships for the training of managerial, technical and professional personnel in urban mass transportation.

The HUD grant will cover 75 percent of tuition, fees and salaries for the seven participants during their studies. MBTA will provide the additional 25 percent share.

The participants and their training programs are:

Edward P. Collins:	Assistant Supervisor-Surface Lines Management Development Program, Northeastern University, Boston, Mass.
James J. Greeley: Walworth B. Williams:	District Supervisor-Surface Lines Project Manager-Central Area Systems Study Management Development Program Emory University, Atlanta, Ga.

- more -

Joseph C. Kelley:
John J. Shea:

Controller
Superintendent of Scheduling
Executive Management Program
Pennsylvania State University
University Park, Pa.

Robert J. Tobin:
Jeffery S. Trust:

Supervisor - Training and Development
Operations Analyst
Basic Advanced Management Program
University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.

The basic objective of the programs at all four universities is the interdisciplinary training of responsible management officials. Such topics as management responsibility, policy formulation, labor and human relations, managerial controls and business economics will be included. The courses vary in length from two to six weeks each.

MBTA expects that its middle management team will be substantially strengthened because of this training. Each of the fellowship recipients will submit specific recommendations for applying his training to the field of mass transportation at the MBTA upon completion of the programs.

For additional information:

Donald M. Graham
Planning and Development Officer
Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority
150 Causeway St.
Boston, Mass. 02114

Project Number: MTTR 2(3-9)



HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
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WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-2016
Phone (202) 382-4433

FOR RELEASE
Wednesday
July 3, 1968

SEVEN CITIES TO STUDY GHETTO TRANSIT WITH HUD AID

An additional seven cities will receive grants from the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development for technical studies of the public transportation needs of low-income neighborhood residents, it was announced today.

Besides employment, HUD is seeking to open and make more easily available a wider range of opportunities -- education, medical, recreation, shopping, religious -- to all residents of the interested cities.

The cities -- Chicago, Ill.; Richmond, Va.; Newark, N.J.,; San Jose, Calif.; Syracuse, N.Y.; Denver, Colo.; and Honolulu, Hawaii -- will receive a total of \$474,877, which they will supplement with \$242,340 in local contributions.

Six earlier grants, totaling \$157,948, were made on March 21, 1968 to Phoenix, Ariz.; San Bernardino, Fresno, and Oakland, Calif.; Lawrence, Mass.; and Omaha, Nebr.

Secretary Robert C. Weaver, who initiated the new program last September 25, said, "The response to HUD's offer of assistance for these studies has been encouraging. This indicates strong awareness on the part of mayors and other administrators of the major role good public transportation can play in combatting unemployment and other problems common to low-income urban dwellers."

- more -

The grants and amounts of local contributions are:

	<u>Federal grant</u>	<u>Local funds</u>
Chicago	\$ 63,596	\$ 35,091
Richmond	60,000	30,000
Newark	30,000	15,000
San Jose	155,334	77,666
Syracuse	29,980	16,600
Denver	66,667	33,333
Honolulu	69,300	34,650

The September letter from HUD to the Nation's mayors was signed by Charles M. Haar, Assistant Secretary for Metropolitan Development. It pointed out that HUD funds are available for analyzing transit services for economically depressed neighborhoods and for job centers. The letter stated: "Since 1945, there has been a general trend toward dispersion of industry and other concentrations of employment from public transport-served central business districts into new areas.

"Located away from residential concentrations, these industries can be reached only by automobile. As a result, job accessibility has been denied low-income groups lacking public transportation and the means to afford private transportation."

Mr. Haar indicated that he has high hopes that the findings of these studies can be implemented quickly. He cited the example of the Watts area in Los Angeles as an indication of the impact of improved public transportation on unemployment. In Watts, a HUD demonstration grant established the "Century Boulevard Line 100" in July, 1966. The 13-mile line, from Lynwood through Watts to Inglewood and the International Airport, connects with 28 north and south bus lines.

Ridership on the line has steadily increased from an initial week day average of 883 to a present 3,200 passengers with over 60 percent using the line for employment.

HUD technical study grants are authorized under the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964, as amended.

A summary of each of the proposed studies follows:

- more -

Chicago - The 98,687 study to be undertaken by Chicago will evaluate job accessibility via the public transportation system for residents of low-income areas. All industrial zones and all areas of substantial unemployment in the City will be examined. Suitable modifications to the entire transit system will be recommended.

A concentration of high unemployment in an area of over 60 census tracts on the near northwest side of the City has been identified by the Community Employment Development Program of the U.S. Department of Labor. Interviews with a number of firms relatively close to this area as part of the Mid-Chicago Economic Development Project have identified over 500 job vacancies which could be filled by the unemployed.

The Mayor's Committee for Economic and Social Development will conduct the study with the assistance of the Chicago Transit Authority, the Model Cities Agency and others.

A promotion program will be developed as part of the study to inform, advise and encourage the residents of low-income areas on the use of the new transit services which are established, and on the benefits these services offer in terms of access to more and better job opportunities.

For further information: Paul N. Zimmerer, Executive Director
Mayor's Committee for Economic
and Cultural Development
320 Civic Center
Chicago, Ill. 60602

Project Number: ILL-T9-1

Richmond - The \$90,000 Richmond study will analyze the adequacy of bus service between low-income, high-unemployment neighborhoods and dispersed industrial areas.

Five residential target area -- Randolph, Oregon Hill, Bainbridge, Church Hill and Fulton have been selected for the study. Clustered about the central business district, these neighborhoods contain 42,000 of the 217,000 total residents of the City of Richmond. The median annual family income in the target areas ranges from \$3,006 to \$5,365, in comparison to the total City median of \$6,071. Unemployment rates are double the 4.2 percent rate for the City as a whole.

All major employers in the metropolitan area will be contacted, and representatives of industry will serve in an advisory role in the study. The citizens council in each target neighborhood will select a representative to advise and assist the Richmond Regional Planning Commission, which will direct the study.

Also included in the total cost of the study is an \$8,000 element to evaluate means of coordinating the services of the numerous private bus companies in the area.

For further information: Richard B. Robertson, Executive Director
Richmond Regional Planning Commission
1015 E Main St.
Richmond, Va. 23219

Project Number: VA-T9-1

Newark - The City of Newark, Division of City Planning, will conduct a \$45,000 study to determine the extent to which inadequate mass transportation service has restricted access by unemployed and low-income residents to opportunities for new employment or higher level jobs.

Eighteen percent of families in Newark have annual incomes below \$3,000. There are more than 56,000 public assistance recipients in the Newark area. The median number of school years completed by Newark residents is 9.0.

Many industrial plants in areas considerably removed from residential locations have found it necessary, acting individually, to provide their own home-to-work bus service for employees.

In the study, skills of the unemployed and underemployed will be matched with job opportunities in order to determine the travel patterns which need to be served and to quantify the demand for public transportation. Mass transportation will be planned to serve developing employment centers in the Meadowlands, adjacent to Port Newark and Newark Airport, at Harrison and Kearny, and in other areas with the goal of attracting additional industries which can provide further increases in available jobs.

The study will also analyze and develop promotional methods for directing the unemployed to transportation services between their homes and potential jobs.

For further information: Aldo Giacchino, Planning Officer
Division of City Planning
City Hall
Newark, N. J. 07102

Project Number: NJ-T9-1

San Jose - The City of San Jose will undertake a comprehensive analysis of mass transportation at a total cost of \$233,000. Like other cities across the nation, San Jose is faced with the need to revitalize the existing bus system to improve service, extend lines, encourage greater use, and increase revenues.

San Jose is the core of a rapidly growing metropolitan area. The population of the City alone has increased by 90 percent since 1960 -- from 204,000 to 400,000.

There is particular need for better public transportation service in the low-income neighborhoods of the City to enable residents to obtain employment at dispersed industrial locations and to reach vocational training, and other community facilities.

Only marginal bus service is provided presently in the East Side of San Jose. Unemployment in this area is over 12 percent. Sixty percent of East Side residents are without skills or semi-skilled, making access to vocational training centers essential.

Discussions and interviews will be held during the study with major employers to identify available jobs not filled due to lack of adequate transportation. The results of this survey will be used in conjunction with home interview data to determine, with the assistance of employment officials, routes and service levels needed.

For further information: A. P. Hamann
City Manager
City Hall
San Jose, Calif. 95110

Project Number: CAL-T9-6

Syracuse - Bus service between employment centers, dispersed predominantly along the northern periphery of the City, and two target residential neighborhoods will receive intensive analysis in the \$46,580 study to be directed by the Syracuse Department of Planning.

The project neighborhoods are located adjacent to the central business district and contain 43,600 residents. Of these people, 10,274 are welfare recipients -- 63 percent of the City total. There are 1873 public housing units in these neighborhoods. Incomes and educational levels are low and housing generally is poor.

Forty-two percent of the families and individuals in the project area lack automobiles. There are thus over 8,000 people who might utilize public transportation if adequate service to desired locations is made available.

In order to reach most of the outlying employment centers from the target neighborhoods, two bus trips are generally required at present -- one to get downtown to a transfer point, and the other from downtown to the place of employment. The total travel time in most cases exceeds one hour.

The study will determine a more satisfactory route structure and will relate bus service to locations where jobs are available.

For further information: William Wasserstrom
Acting Commissioner of Planning
211 E. Water St.
Syracuse, N.Y. 13202

Project Number: NY-T9-3

Denver - The \$100,000 Denver study will evaluate the public transportation needs of low-income residents living in five depressed neighborhoods. A major goal is to increase employment opportunities available to these residents by developing a plan for improving bus service to employment centers.

The five neighborhoods, identified in the Model Cities program, are East Denver, North Denver, Platte Valley, Southwest Denver, and College View. Of those residents considered employable, 11.5 percent are presently unemployed.

Based upon information developed in the study, recommendations will be made for immediate improvements in bus service, including such details as route changes, levels of service, and equipment requirements. Taken into consideration will be the fact that two of the key employers in the Denver area will be relocating in the near future from relatively accessible areas to the suburbs. These moves will allow expanded production facilities, resulting in increased job opportunities.

Representatives of citizens groups in the target neighborhoods will participate in the conduct of the study, which will be carried out under the direction of the City and County of Denver.

For further information: Mayor Tom Currigan
City and County of Denver
City and County Building
Denver, Colo. 80202

Project Number: COLO-T9-2

Honolulu - The City and County of Honolulu will undertake a \$103,960 study of transit needs in four depressed neighborhoods which are not served by any form of public transportation.

Amidst growth and prosperity, Honolulu contains many deteriorated areas, suffering from the same ills of urbanization which affect mainland metropolitan communities. The areas selected for study have very low median family incomes and high unemployment rates. It will be the goal of the study to determine whether the mobility which would be afforded by adequate public transportation can have positive effects in upgrading living standards of residents, and in turn enhance the total urban environment.

Over 75 percent of employment opportunities and virtually all job training centers are located in central Honolulu. The study will culminate in the design of a transportation network responsive to the needs of residents in the four outlying areas, in particular, for reaching these and other opportunities.

For further information: Mayor Neal S. Blaisdell
City and County of Honolulu
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Project Number: HAWAII-T9-1



HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-2017
Phone (202) 382-4433

FOR RELEASE
Wednesday
July 3, 1968

RAIL TRACK USE BY TRANSIT SYSTEMS SUBJECT OF HUD-FINANCED STUDY

A plan for urban transit to "share-the-rails" with railroads will be studied by the Institute of Public Administration (IPA) of the State of New York, with the aid of a \$60,002 grant from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Announcement of the grant was made today by Secretary Robert C. Weaver.

The IPA, a center for research and study, has done a substantial amount of work on transportation organization, finance and planning. It will contribute \$3,158 toward the total project cost of \$63,160.

The HUD-financed study will consider the feasibility of mass transit systems sharing existing railroad rights-of-way with existing intercity transportation and will suggest solutions to the specific problems involved.

During the 12-month study at least one specific case will be thoroughly analyzed for conclusions applicable to other cities seeking to improve service to their central business districts.

Said Charles M. Haar, HUD's Assistant Secretary for Metropolitan Development: "For most cities, transit service is provided by buses running on public streets, subject to all the congestion which impedes private cars. The worse the bus service, the more people drive their automobiles; the more people driving, the greater the congestion and the worse the bus service."

"One obvious solution is a private right-of-way," Mr. Haar added, "but to build one is an extremely expensive undertaking. A less costly alternative is for transit to use existing railroad rights-of-way."

The proposed IPA study will analyze such problems as cost of special trackage and the operating agreements required to enable transit systems to take advantage of an uncongested railroad right-of-way.

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Mr. Haar noted that a study of track-sharing problems would be especially important if the dual-mode rail-bus is successfully developed. A dual-mode vehicle could pick up passengers along the streets and, when fully loaded, move onto the rails to provide express service downtown. In the central business district, the dual-mode vehicle could move off the rails to distribute passengers.

HUD grants for transportation demonstrations such as this are authorized by the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964, as amended. Federal grants are available to assist in financing project costs for studying, developing and testing new ideas and methods to improve urban transportation.

For further information: Sumner Myers
Institute of Public Administration
1150 Connecticut Ave., N.W. - Room 21
Washington, D.C. 20036

Project Number: NY-MTD-13



HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-2042
Phone (202) 382-4433

FOR RELEASE:
Thursday
July 11, 1968

NEW COMMUNITY IN MICHIGAN TO BE BUILT ON SURPLUS U.S. LAND

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development today announced the fifth undertaking in a program launched by President Johnson last summer to transform surplus Federal land into vital new communities.

Secretary Robert C. Weaver said the new community will rise on unused Federal property in Clinton Township, Mich., in the Detroit metropolitan area.

Earlier announcements covered similar projects in Washington, D.C.; Atlanta, Ga.; San Antonio, Texas, and Louisville, Ky. Groundbreaking on the Atlanta project -- the first of this program in the Nation -- took place on May 30.

Secretary Weaver said that the community's plan called for the northern part of the future new community -- approximately 20 acres -- to be developed for light industry.

The balance of the site, consisting of 29 acres south of Henry B. Joy Blvd., will be developed for residential purposes. Preliminary plans call for a mixture of public and private housing for low and middle-income families.

There also will be a park and a multi-purpose community center with facilities for preschool and adult education as well as vocational training programs. The community center will be available to both on-site and off-site residents.

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Planning for the new project will encompass transportation needs and resources. Provisions will be made, if necessary, for mass transportation to places of employment, shopping, churches, and recreation facilities.

The site was identified by a Presidential Task Force headed by Lawson B. Knott, Jr., Administrator of the General Services Administration. Other members of the task force included former Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara, Secretary Weaver, and Attorney General Ramsey Clark.

Plants located in this area will provide employment for nearby residents and, it is hoped, will afford opportunities for manpower training.

Secretary Weaver said housing on the site is expected to be developed by the Metropolitan Detroit Citizens Development Authority, a nonprofit housing and community development corporation headed by Walter P. Reuther, President of United Automobile Workers, and Walker Cisler, Chairman of the Detroit Edison Company. Included in the Metropolitan Detroit Citizens Development Authority membership is a broad spectrum of the business and civic leadership in the Detroit metropolitan area.

Clinton Township officials hope to expand the site to the south to include approximately 50 acres of badly blighted residential development. They have indicated intent to submit an urban renewal application to HUD covering this additional proposal. If this application is approved, this area in future would be a mixture of multiple and single-family housing.

Secretary Weaver commended the interest and enthusiasm of Clinton Township officials in advancing the development. "The program of using Federal excess land for critical urban needs", he stated, "will make a substantial contribution to the quality of community life in a number of cities and towns throughout the country.

"In addition, the program can have a wider and more profound impact upon urban areas throughout the country by creating outstanding demonstrations of the best available techniques in city planning, architecture, construction, and the creation of social environment."

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HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-2032
Phone (202) 382-4433

NOTICE OF PUBLICATION
FOR RELEASE:
Thursday
July 18, 1968

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF ENGINEERING ISSUES REPORT ON HUD TRANSIT STUDY

Improvement of bus transportation is the subject of a year-long study just completed by the National Academy of Engineering (NAE) of Washington, D.C., with aid of a \$150,000 grant from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

A final report, "Design and Performance Criteria for Improved Nonrail Urban Mass Transit Vehicles and Related Urban Transportation Systems," is now available.

The 109-page, hard-cover report outlines criteria developed by NAE to provide the basis for further studies leading to the design, manufacture and testing of prototype transit vehicles. A contract stipulation was that the criteria must be attainable with the then current (1967) technology.

NAE studied and considered the suggestions and opinions of those who must use, operate and maintain transit vehicles in developing the criteria.

Observations and conclusions reached in the report include the following:

- When equipped with accessories and features, vehicles now available from manufacturers, can meet over 80 percent of the criteria developed.
- New designs will be needed, such as changes in the height of entry steps, operation of doors, and fare collection methods.
- Delays in service improvements and in the substitution of new, high-performance vehicles for older, inadequate vehicles are due

more to economic than to technological considerations.
Extensive financial analysis is needed.

- . To compete with the psychological advantage of commuting in a private car, vehicle interiors should offer amenities not presently found in current bus designs.
- . Although modern buses are vastly improved over earlier models, existing technology could produce vehicles better designed to meet the preferences of transit riders.

Copies of the study report are available from the Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information, Springfield, Va. 22151.

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HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-2064
Phone (202) 382-4433

FOR RELEASE:
Saturday
July 20, 1968

HUD AIDE STRESSES ACTIVE ROLE FOR ELDERLY IN COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

The fact that senior citizens do not want a secondary or sedentary role in society was emphasized today by Mrs. Marie C. McGuire, Assistant for Problems of the Elderly and Handicapped, U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Speaking at the dedication of the John J. Barton Apartments in Indianapolis, Ind. -- the first public housing project for the elderly in that city -- Mrs. McGuire declared:

"Thoughtful housing generates an increased interest in community affairs among the elderly. Right here in this building a corps of workers for your city can be generated."

The building, at 555 Massachusetts Ave., is a 21-story high-rise containing 248 apartments.

Mrs. McGuire praised the achievement of the Indianapolis Housing Authority (IHA). "It is part of a national effort," she said, "to respond to the many-faceted changes in our life span and in the whole social and economic structure."

The opening of the Barton Apartments also marks the first completed project under the IHA, which was reactivated by the State Legislature during the administration of former Mayor John J. Barton.

The Authority, working to eliminate below standard dwellings in Indianapolis, is using a combination of public financing and private enterprise to construct some 3,000 housing units, at an estimated cost of \$50 million.

Mrs. McGuire noted that this approach is one that HUD is promoting. "The housing watchword today," she said, "is full steam ahead, with competent public and private engineers at the throttle."

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HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-2054
Phone (202) 382-4433

HUD FILLEES--USE AT WILL
Monday, July 22, 1968

TWO FOR THE PRICE OF ONE

Anti-poverty forces in Seattle, Wash., are experimenting with a summer bus service to take inner-city youths to suburban jobs and simultaneously train unemployed to drive buses.

The program, aided by a grant from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, will use otherwise idle buses to provide transportation for nearly one thousand young people who are not served by city transportation. A fare of 35¢ per ride will be charged in the attempt to make the service self-supporting.

After the training period, the drivers will be qualified for positions with the Seattle Transit Authority, which has recruiting difficulties.

* * *

MORE BUSES FOR SAN JUAN

Residents of San Juan, P.R., use their mass transit system four times as much as any American city. A badly needed expansion of the facility will be financed by a U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development grant of nearly \$3 million. Because of San Juan's rapid growth, the improvements will be carefully coordinated with planning in urban renewal and housing.

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BETTER TRANSPORTATION FOR POOR

Seven cities have received grants from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development for technical studies of the public transportation needs of low-income neighborhood residents. The cities -- Chicago, Ill.; Richmond, Va.; Newark, N.J.; San Jose, Calif.; Syracuse, N.Y.; Denver, Colo.; and Honolulu, Hawaii -- will receive a total of \$474,877, which they will supplement with \$242,340 in local funds.

* * *

HUD TO ENFORCE FAIR HOUSING BILL

Provisions of the 1968 Fair Housing Bill will be carried out by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development in three steps.

A campaign will be launched to inform the public of the content and meaning of the law. Where possible, conciliators will work out amicable solutions to problems. Investigators will gather facts on complaints and legal action will be taken by HUD whenever non-compliance with the law is evidenced.

* * *

GREENERY COMES TO VACANT LOTS

Vest pocket parks are an increasingly popular means to provide a bit of landscaped greenery in cities. By using one or several adjacent lots, shade and beauty can be brought to residents of high density areas where no land is available for larger parks.

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development makes grants to cities to aid in construction of these parks through its Open-Space Land Program. Nine Model Cities have recently received grants of this type totaling over \$1.5 million.

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HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-2057
Phone (202) 382-4433

FOR RELEASE:
Monday
July 22, 1968

FIRM TO DEVELOP MATHEMATICAL MODELS FOR ESTIMATING NEED FOR RECREATION SPACE

A set of mathematical models for estimating the need for recreation space in metropolitan areas will be developed by a Washington, D.C. planning firm with a grant announced today by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The models will be built by the Planning Foundation of America, a non-profit corporation, with a \$105,000 grant approved under HUD's Urban Planning Research and Demonstration Program authorized by the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965.

The Foundation sponsors research studies and disseminates technical information relating to planning. The American Institute of Planners and the National Recreation and Parks Association will participate in the study and prepare a final report. Major technical work will be performed by the CONSAD Research Corporation of New York, N.Y.

According to T.F. Rogers, Director of HUD's Office of Urban Technology and Research, urban planners and recreation planners now rely on recreation area standards expressed as a certain number of acres for a particular number of persons. Such standards, he said, cause difficulty in planning for (1) changing recreation preferences; (2) the needs of different sub-populations within a metropolitan area; and, (3) the generally increasing demand for public recreation space. He added that most standards do not allow for a projection of demand on a small area basis within a metropolitan region.

The models will be flexible and accommodate to various levels of accuracy and detail. In this way, Mr. Rogers said, they can be used in metropolitan areas with different data bases, and their potential local users can make choices among models having various levels of sophistication and cost.

The basic objective of the program is to develop and disseminate new knowledge and techniques to improve comprehensive planning. The program is administered by the Office of Urban Technology and Research. Under the program, HUD may pay the cost of studies, research, and demonstration projects by public and private agencies.

The project will include model design, construction and operation. Data on both population characteristics and recreation trips derived from the Detroit Regional Transportation and Land Use Study will be used to test their flexibility and utility in an actual planning operation. The performance of the models will be analyzed, and the information required to calibrate and operate the models for urban areas other than the Detroit region will be specified.

HUD will prepare both a technical report describing the model building work and a summary report presenting the methods and suggesting ways to incorporate them in actual recreation planning and programming.

For further information: C.D. Loeks, President
Planning Foundation of America
917 15th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

Project Number: D. C. PD-19



HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD No. 68-2061
Phone (202) 382-4433

FOR RELEASE:
Thursday
July 25, 1968

HUD AND DOT TO SPONSOR TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNITY VALUES STUDY

The U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and the U. S. Department of Transportation today announced joint sponsorship of a project to study the relationships between transportation and community values.

The \$40,000 study will be conducted by the Highway Research Board of the National Academy of Sciences, with HUD and DOT each providing one-half of the funds.

As a key feature of the study, the Highway Research Board will invite a limited number of experts in engineering, urban planning, public administration, sociology, economics, and architecture to a three and one-half day work shop conference. The conferees will consider problems relating to the identification and measurement of community values and their integration into the transportation planning process.

The sponsors expect that the workshop will begin to pull together the present piecemeal knowledge concerning the socio-economic and esthetic impact of proposed transportation systems on an urban environment.

In addition to discussing comprehensive planning, joint development, modeling, simulation, and research methods, the participants will undertake a "real world" case study, in which decisions must be made on how to fit necessary transportation facilities into an urban environment.

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A summary of the conference proceedings will be prepared to serve as a guideline for Federal, state and local officials, consultants and members of the academic community concerned with community values.

For further information: Mr. W. N. Carey, Jr.
Executive Director
Highway Research Board of The
National Academy of Sciences
2101 Constitution Ave., N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20418

Project No.: D. C. PD-16



HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-2078
Phone (202) 382-4433

FOR RELEASE:
Friday
July 26, 1968

EXPERIMENTAL HOUSING PROGRAM TO SPUR HOMEOWNERSHIP BY POOR

The City of Los Angeles will initiate an experimental housing program designed to stimulate homeownership among local families eligible for public housing.

The plan for the pilot program evolved from a joint effort of the City of Los Angeles and the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Under the plan, HUD will provide necessary technical and financial assistance.

Using only privately owned and developed housing, the plan will work this way:

At the outset, tenants will occupy their dwellings under a lease-purchase contract with the owner, who might be a private developer or a nonprofit organization. In either case, financing of the project will have been provided from private sources with FHA-insured long-term mortgages.

The contract will entitle the tenant to purchase his dwelling when his earnings increase to the point where he would not ordinarily be qualified for public housing. At this point he will assume the full mortgage payments.

During this lease-purchase-contract stage, rents will be subsidized by the local housing authority to cover the difference between the full rent charged by the owner and the amount the tenants can afford. These subsidies will be provided by an annual contributions contract between the local housing authority and HUD, permitting occupants of such privately-owned housing to pay monthly rentals normally restricted to low-rent public housing until they are able to begin acquiring ownership of their dwellings.

- more -

With the HUD commitment, the local authority will enter into an agreement with the private owner, who will be assured a fixed rent for the dwellings and proper maintenance for at least a 10-year period.

Ideally, occupants of the dwellings should be able to better their economic condition within the 10-year period and assume the full mortgage payments by that time. In any event, the owner will be required to transfer his interest for a nominal amount to a party satisfactory to the housing authority and to HUD. Thus, ultimate protection of the interests of the occupants is assured.

The city stands to benefit from the plan as property will remain fully taxable.

Already a development of 10 three-bedroom townhouses is envisioned to initiate the plan. With construction scheduled to begin in September, the homes are expected to be ready for occupancy in the spring of 1969.

The plan coincides with the Administration's drive to put homeownership within the reach of low- and middle-income families through public and private efforts.

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HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-2095
Phone (202) 382-4433

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:
Thursday, August 1, 1968

HUD MOVES QUICKLY TO IMPLEMENT RIOT INSURANCE AUTHORIZED BY NEW LAW

The U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development today moved to make available the riot loss reinsurance coverage authorized by the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968.

President Johnson affixed his signature to the Act in ceremonies held this morning at HUD's new home at Seventh and D Streets, S. W., Washington, D. C.

The coverage, by protecting fire and casualty insurance companies against excessive losses which may result from riots or civil disorders, is intended to assure that insurance coverage is continuously available for homeowners and other property owners in areas which may be subject to riots and civil disorders.

Reinsurance will be provided to fire and casualty insurance companies on an interim basis through October 29, 1968 by the issuance of reinsurance binders by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

Effective immediately, fire and casualty insurance companies may indicate their acceptance of the offered reinsurance by writing to the Secretary at Washington, D. C., specifying the States in which reinsurance coverage is sought and the lines of insurance coverage to be reinsured. In the interest of assuring coverage at the earliest possible moment, companies may telegraph their acceptance of the offer. Formal reinsurance binders will be issued as rapidly thereafter as possible. Standard reinsurance contracts will be developed and furnished to the companies before the binders expire.

- more -

Extent of Coverage

The program will provide for reinsurance by the Federal government of all policies or contracts of insurance, including participation shares in State pools or facilities, in force or commencing or renewed after the effective date of the binder.

Insurance companies participating in the program must purchase reinsurance for five mandatory lines of insurance coverage: (1) fire and extended coverage, (2) vandalism and malicious mischief, (3) other allied lines of fire insurance, (4) burglary and theft, and (5) those portions of home-owners' or commercial multi-risk policies covering similar perils. They may, in any State, also seek reinsurance of optional lines: (1) inland marine, (2) glass, (3) boiler and machinery, (4) ocean marine, and (5) aircraft physical damage.

Reinsurance premiums under the insurance binder will be three-fourths of one percent of the insurance company's direct premiums earned in 1967 in each State for the lines of insurance to be reinsured.

Carrying out the intent of Congress that the maximum feasible steps be taken to assure continuity of insurance coverage in urban areas, companies to be reinsured by the Government must agree that they will not cancel or fail to renew insurance on urban area property except for certain specified reasons including nonpayment of premium and evidence of deliberate arson. In any event, companies to be reinsured must also agree that cancellations or nonrenewals of policies on urban area properties will not be made because of the area or neighborhood in which the property is located or because of environmental hazard beyond the control of the property owner, except where other satisfactory insurance placement is provided.

In addition, companies seeking reinsurance agree to cooperate in replacing property insurance which may have been cancelled since the April disorders.

The insurance binder provides for payment to the insurance company by the Federal government of 90 percent of aggregate losses resulting from riots or civil disorders if such aggregate losses within the binder period exceed one percent of the company's direct premiums earned in 1967 in each State for the reinsured lines -- the so-called "net retention". Provision is also made for sharing the financial risk among all insurance companies writing insurance in each State through assessment on all reinsured companies which suffer direct losses of less than the one-percent "net retention."

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HUD news feature

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-2066
Phone (202) 382-4433

FOR WEEKEND RELEASE:

Saturday, Sunday
August 3-4, 1968

HUD COLLEGE HOUSING LOANS HELP CAMPUSES MEET GROWING NEEDS

College Housing loan funds, set aside by the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) during fiscal 1968, will make possible new living accommodations for 45,072 students on campuses in 46 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

Projects for which funds have been reserved are scheduled to be under construction within the next 12 months and should be ready to house students enrolling in the Fall of 1969 or 1970. They will house about half the expected increase in freshman enrollments in 1970.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1968, HUD approved 189 fund reservations totaling \$217,803,000 with the applicants adding \$66,134,000 of their own funds.

The projects will make possible the construction of housing, including two student cooperatives, to accommodate 23,546 men, 20,847 women, and 652 families. Reservations were also approved for student nurse and intern housing at eight non-profit hospitals.

The projects will also assist the construction of eleven student union facilities at urban commuter colleges and will provide dining facilities for 22,361 persons.

Program activities during the year emphasized provisions for more student housing on the Nation's rapidly expanding campuses and on emerging new institutions.

Reservations for accommodations on six newly-established campuses were approved during the year.

After approval of the loan application, with preliminary architectural plans and cost estimates and other data, a loan agreement will be entered into between HUD and the institution. Loans will be made through Government purchase of bonds issued by the institution to finance the project.

Since the program began in 1951 through June 30, 1968, there have been 3,009 net loans approved for approximately \$3.5 billion, providing accommodations for nearly 778,000 students.

Loan reservations approved during the year ending June 30, 1968 are:

ALABAMA

Alabama Christian College, Montgomery	\$ 250,000
Alabama State College, Montgomery	1,500,000
Florence State College, Florence	780,000
Huntingdon College, Montgomery	700,000
Selma University, Selma	500,000
Troy State University, Troy	700,000
University of Alabama, Huntsville (Huntsville)	360,000
University of Alabama, University (University)	2,000,000

ARIZONA

Central Arizona College, Coolidge	430,000
Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff	2,000,000

ARKANSAS

College of the Ozarks, Clarksville	518,000
Westark Jr. College, Fort Smith	320,000

CALIFORNIA

City College of San Francisco, San Francisco	550,000
Contra Costa College, San Pablo	218,000
Immaculate Heart College, Los Angeles	1,510,000
Menlo College, Menlo Park	1,075,000
Peralta Jr. College, Oakland	500,000
Reedley College, Reedley	860,000
Solano County Jr. College, Vallejo	700,000
Southern California College, Costa Mesa	795,000
Stanford University, Stanford	2,000,000
University of Redlands, Redlands	1,250,000
University of Southern California, Los Angeles	2,000,000
West Valley Jr. College, Campbell	1,250,000

COLORADO

Fort Lewis College, Durango	1,500,000
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CONNECTICUT

Mitchell College, New London	600,000
University of Bridgeport, Bridgeport	2,000,000

- more -

DELAWARE

Brandywine Jr. College , Brandywine \$ 900,000

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Catholic University , Washington 1,050,000
 Trinity College , Washington 1,500,000

FLORIDA

Collegiate Living Organization , Gainesville
 University of Florida 280,000
 Florida A&M University , Tallahassee 420,000
 Florida State University , Tallahassee 2,000,000
 Rollins College , Winter Park 1,180,000

GEORGIA

Covenant College , Dade City 510,000
 Crawford W. Long Memorial Hospital , Atlanta 405,000
 LaGrange College , La Grange 1,275,000
 Morehouse College , Atlanta 1,100,000

HAWAII

Chaminade College , Honolulu 556,000
 Hawaii Loa College , Oahu 2,000,000

IDAHO

College of Southern Idaho , Twin Falls 1,295,000
 Idaho State University , Pocatello 665,000

ILLINOIS

Aurora College , Aurora 1,100,000
 Concordia Teachers College , River Forest 1,240,000
 DePaul University , Chicago 2,000,000
 Eureka College , Eureka 795,000
 Illinois Wesleyan University , Bloomington 900,000
 Mt. Sinai Hospital Center , Chicago 360,000
 Olivet Nazarene College , Kankakee 790,000

INDIANA

Indiana State University , Terre Haute 2,000,000
 Valparaiso University , Valparaiso 1,660,000
 Vincennes University , Vincennes 2,000,000

IOWA

Central College , Pella	\$ 500,000
Dordt College, Sioux Center	685,000
William Penn College , Oskaloosa	525,000

KANSAS

Bethany College, Lindsborg	613,000
Colby Community College, Colby	471,000
Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia	1,100,000
Newman Memorial Hospital, Emporia	448,000

KENTUCKY

Murray State University, Murray	2,000,000
University of Louisville, Louisville	1,745,000

LOUISIANA

Dillard University, New Orleans	820,000
Louisiana College, Pineville	682,000

MAINE

Maine Maritime Academy, Castine	1,095,000
Nasson College, Springvale	905,000
Thomas College, Waterville	1,245,000

MARYLAND

Hood College, Frederick	840,000
Loyola College, Baltimore	690,000

MASSACHUSETTS

American International College, Springfield	1,180,000
Assumption College, Worcester	1,140,000
Beverly Hospital, Beverly	1,110,000
Hampshire College, Amherst	1,670,000
Leicester Jr. College, Leicester	580,000
Malden Hospital, Malden	1,110,000
Springfield College, Springfield	1,000,000
Western New England College, Springfield	895,000
Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester	1,160,000

MICHIGAN

Albion College, Albion	\$ 360,000
Concordia Lutheran College, Ann Arbor	405,000
Davenport College, Grand Rapids	750,000
Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti	2,000,000
Ferris State College, Big Rapids	1,340,000
Inter-cooperative Council, Ann Arbor (University of Michigan)	1,240,000
Lake Superior State College, Hamtramck	715,000
Macomb County Community College, Warren	2,000,000

MINNESOTA

College of St. Benedict, St. Joseph	1,085,000
Hamline University, St. Paul	1,665,000
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis (Duluth Campus)	1,925,000
University of Minnesota, Duluth (Morris Campus)	1,300,000

MISSISSIPPI

Hinds Jr. College, Raymond	800,000
Mississippi Gulf Coast Jr. College, Perkinston	735,000
Northeast Mississippi Jr. College, Booneville	1,200,000
University of Southern Mississippi, Hattisburg	2,000,000

MISSOURI

Evangel College, Springfield	1,296,000
Lincoln University, Jefferson City	1,893,000
Missouri Southern College, Joplin	1,348,000
Missouri Western College, St. Joseph	850,000
Southwest Missouri State College, Springfield	1,987,000

MONTANA

Northern Montana College, Havre	1,828,000
Rocky Mountain College, Billings	390,000

NEBRASKA

Dana College, Blair	450,000
Doane College, Creta	690,000
Hiram Scott College, Scottsbluff	800,000
Nebraska Methodist Hospital, Omaha	2,000,000

NEW HAMPSHIRE

New England Aeronautical Institute, Nashua	\$ 545,000
New England College, Hanniker	1,600,000

NEW MEXICO

College of Santa Fe, Santa Fe	1,082,000
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NEW YORK

C. W. Post College, Brookville	2,000,000
Clarkson College of Technology, Potsdam	720,000
Houghton College, Houghton	840,000
LeMoyne College, Syracuse	1,385,000
Nazareth College of Rochester	2,000,000

NORTH CAROLINA

Atlantic Christian College, Wilson	800,000
Chowan College, Murfreesboro	925,000
Livingstone College, Salisbury	590,000
Mount Olive Jr. College, Mount Olive	400,000
Shaw University, Raleigh	1,775,000
Wilmington College, Wilmington	1,055,000
Winston-Salem State College, Winston-Salem	460,000

NORTH DAKOTA

Dickinson State, Dickinson	715,000
North Dakota State School of Science, Wahpeton	525,000
North Dakota State University, Fargo	2,000,000

OHIO

Capital University, Columbus	720,000
Central State University, Wilberforce	1,660,000
Findlay College, Findlay	1,700,000
Kenyon College, Gambier	1,855,000
Mount Vernon Nazarene College, Mount Vernon	720,000
University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati	2,000,000
Wilberforce University, Wilberforce	1,635,000
Wright State University, Dayton	1,815,000

OKLAHOMA

Bethany Nazarene College, Bethany	938,000
Oklahoma State University, Stillwater	2,000,000
School of Technical Training	
Southeastern State College, Durant	1,571,000
University of Tulsa, Tulsa	2,000,000

OREGON

Lewis and Clark College, Portland	\$ 604,000
Reed College, Portland	750,000

PENNSYLVANIA

Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh	700,000
Drexel Institute of Technology, Philadelphia	1,975,000
Elizabethtown College, Elizabethtown	885,000
Juniata College, Huntingdon	1,205,000
Lebanon Valley College, Annville	1,265,000
Lehigh University, Bethlehem	1,265,000
Mercyhurst College, Erie	1,085,000
Robert Morris Jr. College	2,000,000
St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia	2,000,000
University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh	945,000
Villanova College, Villanova	2,000,000
Washington and Jefferson College, Washington	705,000
York Hospital, York	705,000

RHODE ISLAND

Providence College, Providence	1,675,000
Rhode Island Jr. College, Warwick	1,790,000

SOUTH CAROLINA

Anderson College, Anderson	470,000
Baptist College of Charleston	1,770,000
Benedict College, Columbia	2,000,000
Clafin College, Orangeburg	1,080,000
Converse College, Spartanburg	610,000
Erskine College, Due West	930,000
Voorhees Jr. College, Denmark	1,205,000

SOUTH DAKOTA

General Beadle State College, Madison	705,000
University of South Dakota, Vermillion	1,680,000

TENNESSEE

Lane College, Jackson	1,135,000
Vanderbilt University, Nashville	2,000,000

TEXAS

Bishop College, Dallas	\$ 2,000,000
Cooke County Jr. College, Gainesville	429,000
Incarnate Word College, San Antonio	445,000
Jarvis Christian College, Hawkins	901,000
Pan American College, Edinburg	1,797,000
Southern Methodist University, Dallas	1,957,000
Texas College of Arts and Industries, Kingsville	1,701,000
Texas Womens University, Denton	1,200,000

UTAH

Dixie Jr. College, St. George	740,000
Snow College, Logan	600,000
Utah State University, Logan	2,000,000

VERMONT

College of St. Joseph the Provider, Rutland	535,000
University of Vermont, Burlington	2,000,000

VIRGINIA

Clinch Valley College, Wise	455,000
Lynchburgh College, Lynchburg	1,205,000
Old Dominion, Norfolk	1,985,000
University of Richmond, Richmond	1,000,000

WASHINGTON

Olympic College, Bremerton	1,700,000
Peninsula College, Port Angeles	625,000
University of Puget Sound, Tacoma	900,000

WEST VIRGINIA

Davis and Elkins College, Elkins	1,055,000
Shepherd College, Shepherdstown	1,715,000
West Virginia Institute of Technology, Montgomery	1,835,000
West Virginia State College, Institute	1,975,000

WISCONSIN

Madison General Hospital, Madison	180,000
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PUERTO RICO

University of Puerto Rico, Mayaguez (Mayaguez Camp)	2,000,000
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HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-2111
Phone (202) 755-6990

FOR RELEASE:
Sunday,
August 11, 1968

INSURANCE INDUSTRY TO ACT IN RIOT AREAS

Insurance companies representing an estimated 80 percent of total property coverage in the nation are "eager and willing" to participate in the riot loss reinsurance coverage authorized in the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968.

HUD Secretary Robert C. Weaver announced today that the Department has received telegrams from more than 125 insurance companies, from the smallest to the largest, accepting HUD's offer to protect them from excessive losses stemming from riots or civil disorders.

"The insurance industry is acting expeditiously and responsibly," said Secretary Weaver, noting that the first telegram arrived four minutes after President Johnson completed his remarks and signed the bill August 1 in ceremonies at the new HUD building.

"This means that insurance protection will become more available to home owners and businessmen who were formerly denied coverage because they were located in areas exposed to riots or civil disorders.

"It is another encouraging sign that the business sector of our economy is willing to contribute its share towards erasing blighted communities and restoring a needed sense of values to the people living in those communities."

In accordance with the Conference Report on the bill, Secretary Weaver said HUD is making every effort to assure prompt action by the insurance companies to reinstate or replace policies cancelled because of the danger of riot.

"Now that the Federal Government is guaranteeing protection," he said, "we are calling on all segments of the insurance industry to help individuals in disturbed areas where no insurance was available at all or else was entirely prohibitive."

The Department did its homework well, the Secretary noted, in preparing to make Federal reinsurance available at the earliest possible moment. HUD officials met with all segments of the property insurance industry, including representatives of the four major national insurance organizations, as well as with officials of individual companies. They also met with representatives of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners.

The day-long sessions, plus studies of the Congressional debate and the report of the Special Commission chaired by Gov. Richard J. Hughes of New Jersey, produced an interim binder of reinsurance prepared by HUD.

The binder is effective until October 29, 90 days following enactment of the bill, unless replaced sooner by the standard reinsurance contract. This, Secretary Weaver said, should extend over most of the summer, the most crucial period for cities in crisis.

The reinsurance binder requires a premium of 3/4 of one percent of direct premiums earned on the covered lines on a state-by-state basis to one percent of 1967. The binder also calls for a net retention equal to one percent of 1967 direct premiums earned -- that is, the losses each company must bear on its own account before filing a claim for payment.

Reinsurance is effective for 90 percent of the aggregate losses in excess of the company's net retention.

These determinations, the Secretary said, reflect the Department's effort to secure full participation of the companies at the earliest possible date to prevent widespread cancellations or non-renewals during the crucial summer.

The first telegram, in response to a HUD announcement suggesting early action by the insurance companies, was sent by Donald H. Garlock, second vice president of the Traveler's Indemnity Co. Mr. Garlock also accepted on behalf of four other firms: Charter Oak Fire Insurance Co., Equitable Fire and Marine Insurance Co., Phoenix Insurance Co., and Standard National Insurance Co.

According to Mr. Garlock, their operations extend to all 50 States, covering all mandatory and optional risks.

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HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
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WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

FILE COPY

HUD-No. 68-2110
Phone (202) 755-6990

FOR RELEASE:
Monday
August 12, 1968

HUD TO STUDY URBAN PLANNING ASSISTANCE TO SMALLER CITIES

The U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development today announced the award of a \$74,923 contract to study the operation of the Urban Planning Assistance Program in smaller cities.

Under the terms of the contract, Hammer, Greene, Siler Associates, of Washington, D. C., will prepare a report on the impact of the program on cities under 50,000 population. They will also suggest alternative methods for its improvement.

Since 1955, over 7,000 cities of this size have received aid under HUD's Urban Planning Assistance Program. In 1967, HUD undertook four studies to determine both the effects of comprehensive planning assisted by the program and how effectively urban planning was serving local government. Case studies of 40 cities and an analysis of the program were prepared for HUD. The findings of these four reports will be consolidated by the contractor into a single report for use by Federal and State administrators and agencies participating in the Program.

Based on these findings, and additional study, the contractor will develop alternative suggestions for changes in the program for the consideration of HUD administrators.

Each suggested alternative will give attention to: (1) the activities to be permitted and required under the program to meet social, economic and physical needs of smaller communities, (2) improvement in the administrative structure necessary to integrate community planning into the governmental process at the local level, and (3) procedures needed at the Federal, State and local levels to improve program administration. It is

expected that at least one of the alternatives suggested could be implemented within the existing legislation.

The studies will also analyze the relationship between local planning activities assisted through the Urban Planning Assistance Program, and HUD's planning requirements for water, sewer, open space and transportation grants, and its Workable Program for Community Improvement.

The project was approved under the Urban Planning Research and Demonstration Program authorized by the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965. The basic objective of the program is to develop and disseminate new knowledge and techniques to improve comprehensive planning. It is administered by the Office of Urban Technology and Research. Under the program, HUD may pay the cost of studies, research, and demonstration projects by public and private agencies.

For further information: Mr. Robert Siler
Hammer, Greene, Siler Associates
1140 Connecticut Ave. N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Project Number: D.C. PD-22



HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
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WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-2112
Phone (202) 755-6990

FOR RELEASE:
Sunday,
August 11, 1968

HUD FINDS WAY TO GET CITIES TO ACCEPT NEW BUILDING METHODS

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development has worked out an approach which makes it possible for cities to accept new materials and techniques for the construction of low-cost housing.

The new approach grew out of an experimental effort in a demonstration project in Detroit and was made possible by a cooperative endeavor involving the City of Detroit, the Archdiocese of Detroit as project sponsors, the National Bureau of Standards, and HUD

HUD Under Secretary Robert C. Wood said today that the City of Detroit has issued a building permit for the construction of 17 prototype homes, using a new modular construction system. Construction is expected to begin within a month.

"Innovative methods and new materials often cannot be approved by a city because its building code does not cover them, and there is little or no experience on which the city can base a waiver to the code," Mr. Wood said.

"The findings of the National Bureau of Standards, after exhaustive testing of the construction components and techniques for the proposed Detroit houses, made it possible for the City of Detroit officials to issue a building permit with the assurance that the houses would be safe - an assurance which we in HUD also sought.

"This experience with the Detroit project has provided us with an important new approach for obtaining acceptance of new methods and materials in many cities.

"While HUD is vitally concerned with the production of houses designed to be as economical as possible, it will not support the construction of low-cost housing at the expense of safety for the occupants."

Senator Philip A. Hart, of Michigan, who has a special interest in the project because of its use of new technologies, expressed pleasure that the difficulties facing the project had been resolved. "It is essential that new methods and materials be developed to provide safe and economical housing for lower income families," he said. "I am confident that the Detroit project will help develop such housing."

Sequence of Events

The sequence of events in the Detroit project were outlined by Thomas F. Rogers, Director of HUD's Office of Urban Technology and Research:

"On April 29, 1967, HUD Assistant Secretary H. Ralph Taylor announced a grant of \$203,000 to the Archdiocese of Detroit for the construction of 17 houses on vacant sites in a deteriorated neighborhood on Detroit's East Side.

"The houses were to be built with a new construction system developed by Neil Mitchell, Professor of Construction in Harvard University's Graduate School of Design. The system involves the use of prefabricated light-weight components which can be erected quickly and easily into the frame of an expandible single-family or multi-story building. The frame components are made of reinforced cellular concrete to which a variety of materials such as brick, steel, wood, glass, aluminum or fiberglass, can be attached for walls.

"When the sponsors of the project, the Archdiocese of Detroit, and the Positive Neighborhood Action Committee (PNAC) -- a neighborhood group indigenous to the area where the houses were to be constructed -- sought a building permit for the 17 houses, they were blocked by the building code. Detroit building officials pointed out there was no experience with the new construction system employing the reinforced cellular concrete on which to base a waiver of the existing codes.

"The City of Detroit brought together a group of local engineers to appraise the plans and the proposed construction system in an effort to expedite the project. However, the group could not assure the city that the new system would be safe on the basis of analysis alone.

"HUD then brought together a trio of experts, all leading structural engineers, to re-study the proposed building system. They were Dr. Michael Soteriades of the National Academy of Sciences, Dr. Edward Pfrang of the National Bureau of Standards, and William Heitmann of the Corps of Engineers. While convinced that the new system and material would be safe, this group was concerned that there still was no body of basic test data to substantiate their conclusion.

"To provide the needed assurance of safety, HUD decided to have the National Bureau of Standards conduct tests of the new system and its components. NBS erected a 16-by 20-foot model structure in its laboratory employing the design and components proposed for the Detroit houses.

"After exhaustive measurement and testing, the Bureau of Standards found that the structural system exceeded the minimum standards for safety by a considerable margin.

"In the light of the National Bureau of Standards findings, the City of Detroit accepted the plans and specifications for the low-cost houses and issued the permit."

The Department understands that, if the character and cost of the prototypes are acceptable, the Archdiocese is expected to give active consideration to building many more such houses for lower income families in the Detroit area.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
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WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-2123
Phone (202) 755-6990

FOR RELEASE:
Thursday
August 15, 1968

BAY AREA TRANSIT REPORTS ON FIRST LINEAR PARK

The rights-of-way under an elevated rapid transit system can combine beauty and utility, according to a recently published report from the San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District. (BARTD)

The 16 page interim report is based on the results achieved in a 2.7 mile section along an aerial portion of the new 75 mile transit system now under construction. The park project is an urban beautification demonstration supported by a \$447,953 grant from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, awarded in May, 1966.

The completed section constitutes the nation's first linear park under a transit right-of-way. The report illustrates the methods and experience gained in the design of the park, particularly the completed section in Albany and El Cerrito, Calif. Completion of the rest of the parkway awaits integration into the entire system's construction schedule. The project budget totals \$497,725, with the cost for the first section amounting to \$84,600.

The following objectives have been promoted:

- enhanced beauty and usefulness to the areas adjoining the transit route
- visual interest and variety to the commuter
- cooperative effort by regional and local agencies in creating an improved urban environment

Project land is linked functionally to the community by walkways and park areas and visually by a graceful transition from the aerial

- more -

structure's scale to the surrounding neighborhood's texture. Providing pedestrian walks, focal points and activity centers, as well as benches, play area, and shuffleboard courts, the project land serves as a recreation spot for residents.

BARTD officials recognize that this demonstration project could be of help to all cities with elevated transit systems and highways. The publication, designed for this purpose, outlines the program's objectives, methods and experience with conclusions and recommendations.

Speaking at the dedication ceremonies on November 10, 1967, HUD Secretary Robert C. Weaver noted, "This linear park, first of its kind, should be the forerunner of similar projects throughout the country."

Copies of the interim report, "San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District Linear Parkway," are available from the San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District, 814 Mission St., San Francisco, Calif. 94103.

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HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
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WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-2128
Phone (202) 755-6990

HUD-FILLERS--USE AT WILL
Monday, August 19, 1968

CERTIFICATION OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and the National Bureau of Standards have teamed up to gain a major breakthrough in low-rent housing construction. New techniques and materials have been developed to produce units at much lower cost than standard buildings, but city housing codes have no provisions allowing use of these technologies.

By testing the new methods and materials, the Bureau of Standards can certify their safety and cities can then waive the building code on the basis of this certification.

Seventeen units using the new technology have been approved for construction in Detroit.

* * *

INSURANCE-GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIP

Approximately 80 percent of the insurance industry is "eager and willing" to participate in riot loss reinsurance, offered by the government.

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development was authorized by the recently-passed Housing Act to help insurance companies cover losses due to riots. In this way insurance at reasonable rates will be available to homeowners and businessmen in areas where it was nearly impossible to get coverage in the past.

Quick action by HUD has made the insurance cover the crucial summer period.

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PUBLIC HOUSING PRIVATELY MANAGED

Pilot projects to test private management of public housing are being urged by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. This policy is expected to encourage the development of experts in the special problems of operating low rent housing, reduce costs, and cut down some of the prejudice against public housing. Guidelines put out by HUD also stipulate that tenant organizations be included in management affairs and programs.

* * *

HUD AIDS BEAUTIFICATION

Beauty is not a frill on the urban scene, it is fundamental to community improvement. An official from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development maintains attractive town design is fundamental to community improvement. A community can be aided in sprucing up through several grant programs sponsored by HUD, including Urban Beautification, Open Space Land, Historic Preservation and others.

* * *

NEW TOWN IN NEW BEDFORD

The sixth new community using Federal surplus land will be created in New Bedford, Mass., according to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. President Johnson's year-old New-Towns-in-Town program aims at turning Federally-owned idle land into useful community resources. Other New Towns will be built in Atlanta, Ga.; Washington, D. C.; San Antonio, Texas; Louisville, Ky.; and Clinton Township, Mich.

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HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
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WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-2143
Phone (202) 755-6990

FOR RELEASE:
Thursday
August 22, 1968

THE NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM: QUICK RESPONSE TO THE URBAN CRISIS

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's new Neighborhood Development Program embodies a new approach to urban renewal that will result in immediate action and results.

"Its job," says Robert E. McCabe, HUD Deputy Assistant Secretary for Renewal Assistance, "is to provide faster means of revitalizing our cities and upgrading the lives of those who inhabit them through undelayed rehabilitation and redevelopment, and quick and responsive action to prevent blight."

Teams of HUD officials have visited each of the seven regional offices to brief field officials on the new Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, and the Renewal Assistance Administration staff discussed implementation of the Neighborhood Development Program.

First recommended by President Johnson in his message to the Congress on the Nation's cities, the program provides the most important new approach in the 20-year history of Urban Renewal.

This approach provides annual funding to pay for specific phases of renewal which can be completed in a year. This compares to the traditional block reservation of funds far in advance of completing an entire project.

Designed primarily to allow cities to make timely and effective moves to correct their physical and human needs, the Neighborhood Development Program, according to Mr. McCabe, will:

- * Substantially enlarge the Federal response to urban needs through an improved funding system -- providing funds as they are needed rather than far in advance.

- * Permit early action and early results because renewal can begin as soon as a community's application has been approved.
- * Enable a city to take immediate advantage of available development opportunities in a much larger area.
- * Help cities to better handle human problems as they arise.

The program is designed to supplement rather than replace the conventional urban renewal program. Its key focus is on meaningful timing of either new development or remedial action.

Mr. McCabe says "the program eliminates the need for extensive planning that is so inclusive and so far in advance of renewal action that unforeseen circumstances and mounting costs cannot be initially considered.

"In addition, the locality's Neighborhood Development Program may contain one or more contiguous or non-contiguous urban renewal areas, each of which must meet the eligibility requirements for urban renewal treatment of Federal, State, and local law."

The Program has been enthusiastically received by many local officials and organizations, including the U.S. Conference of Mayors and the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
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WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-2144
Phone (202) 755-6990

FOR RELEASE:
Thursday
August 22, 1968

HUD RENEWAL AGENCY ATTAINS 97% OF FISCAL YEAR 68 GOAL

With the closeout of 78 projects during Fiscal Year 1968, the Renewal Assistance Administration reached 97 percent of its goal, Assistant Secretary Don Hummel of the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development announced today.

Mr. Hummel said, "This is a superior performance on the part of RAA and supports statements we made to Congress during the budget hearings."

The activities involved were provided \$112,225,828 during the projects' lives. The average grant came to a little over \$1,400,000.

The projects ranged in size from the \$7,200,000 Southwest Temple A of Philadelphia, Pa., to Tarentum, Pennsylvania's Project No. 2 which was granted \$130,060.92.

Region II, involving the states of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Maryland, New Jersey, Virginia, Delaware and the District of Columbia, led the way with 34 completions. Pennsylvania had 19 projects finished in 14 cities and boroughs. Philadelphia had the largest number with four completions.

The completions were achieved in 66 cities of 24 states and Puerto Rico.

The total number of dwelling units planned on land with dispositions committed as of December 31, 1967 was 7566 of which 5616 were private.

A total of 5176 dwelling units were completed of which 3877 were private. The total value of both private and public dwelling units completed was \$71,203,000 of which \$54,061,000 was in the private sector. The 1299 public dwelling units completed was valued at \$17,142,000.

Ten private and seven public schools were constructed and 164 commercial and 47 industrial structures were erected.

The list of project completions by Region, State and City, is as follows:

- more -

PROJECT COMPLETIONS

<u>CITY</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE OF FEDERAL GRANT</u>	<u>ACTUAL GRANT UTILIZED</u>
<u>REGION I</u>				
Ansonia, Conn	R-18	Broad Street	12/67	\$ 2,276,765.86
Waterbury, Conn.	UR-3-1	Project B-2	3/68	687,601.33
Worcester, Mass	UR 5-1	New Salem Street	5/68	2,459,707.83
Nashua, N. H.	UR 4-1	High Street	5/68	653,995.60
New York, N. Y.	NY R-3	Park Row	5/68	2,634,098.43
Little Falls, N. Y.	R-77	Downtown	5/68	1,222,798.03
New York, N. Y.	R-38	Park Row Extension	6/68	1,687,226.55
<u>REGION II</u>				
Bethlehem, Pa.	R-300	Northampton Heights	3/68	614,715.53
Bethlehem, Pa.	R-110	Civic Center	2/68	1,450,469.95
Chester, Pa.	R-159	Military College	11/67	1,285,761.70
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	R-206	King's College	3/68	1,028,223.41
Carbondale, Pa.	R-15	Mine Fire	3/68	3,064,765.64
Pottsville, Pa.	R-192	Washington Street	6/68	311,822.10
Scranton, Pa.	R-108	University Area	6/68	1,760,684.91
Wheeling, W. Va.	R-1	Center Wheeling	10/67	848,899.05
Huntington, W. Va.	R-7	Project L	6/68	1,102,065.82
Charleston, W. Va.	R-3	Summer Street	6/68	1,592,833.32
Tarentum, Pa.	R-205	Project No. 2	3/68	130,060.92
Tarentum, Pa.	R-67	Wayman Way	5/68	170,436.46
McKees Rocks, Pa.	UR 23-1	Plaza Area	3/68	2,534,772.30
Oil City, Pa.	R-93	Plaza	4/68	942,450.00
Brownsville, Pa.	R-9	Dunlap Area	4/68	438,798.01
Brackenridge, Pa.	R-203	Renewal Area	5/68	295,382.86
Blairsville, Pa.	R-201	West Blairsville	6/68	434,333.53

PROJECT COMPLETIONS (Continued)

<u>CITY</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>NAME</u> <u>REGION II.</u>	<u>DATE OF</u> <u>FEDERAL</u> <u>GRANT</u>	<u>ACTUAL GRANT</u> <u>UTILIZED</u>
Chesapeake, Va.	R-2	Liberty Street	6/68	\$ 1,045,698.27
Alexandria, Va.	R-32	Gadsby Commercial Area	6/68	1,725,813.62
Hampton, Va.	R-13	Bridge Street	6/68	562,137.00
Baltimore, Md.	R-25	University of Maryland No. 3	6/68	647,883.85
Passaic, N. J.	R-39	North Dundee	3/68	331,841.78
Hackensack, N. J.	R-25	Moore - River	6/68	761,844.25
West New York, N. J.	R-101	Boulevard East	6/68	1,548,100.80
Jersey City, N. J.	UR 2-1	Gregory Avenue	6/68	2,247,242.94
Jersey City, N. J.	R-14	Holland Tunnel	6/68	2,789,199.80
Barnegat Light, N. J.	R-116	Disaster Area	4/68	179,627.05
Trenton, N. J.	UR-13-1	Coalport	4/68	2,182,281.55
Camden, N. J.	R-26	Kaighns Point	6/68	1,164,067.63
Philadelphia, Pa.	R-240	Washington Square West 1	2/68	5,019,163.68
Philadelphia, Pa.	R-193	Mount Olivet	4/68	667,864.62
Philadelphia, Pa.	UR 5-2	S. W. Temple "A"	4/68	7,242,377.72
Philadelphia, Pa.	R-183	Berean	6/68	449,577.87
Rochester, Pa.	R-114	The Hub	12/67	1,000,018.42
<u>REGION III</u>				
Shelbyville, Tenn.	R-11	Big Springs Area	9/67	5,076,308.60
Elba, Ala.	R-2	Claxton Street	11/67	181,030.40
Mobile, Ala.	UR 3-1	Broad Street Beauregard	1/68	1,409,178.75
Macon, Ga.	R-12	Tybee URA	1/68	439,744.96
Savannah, Ga.	R-28	Project Broad St.	3/68	827,961.49
Knoxville, Tenn.	R-43	Yale Avenue URA	3/68	6,210,094.81

- more -

PROJECT COMPLETIONS (Continued)

<u>CITY</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE OF FEDERAL GRANT</u>	<u>ACTUAL GRANT UTILIZED</u>
Charlotte, N. C.	R-14	Brooklyn URA Area No. 1	3/68	\$ 1,421,131.14
Sweetwater, Tenn.	R-41	Heartland Indust. Area	4/68	527,603.01
South Pittsburg, Tenn.	R-62	South Cedar Area	6/68	275,023.40
Raleigh, N. C.	R-4	Capitol Redevelo- ment Project	6/68	797,499.28
Florence, Ala.	R-50	Florence State College	6/68	763,430.00
<u>REGION IV</u>				
Hamilton, Ohio	R-56	Center Punch	10/67	848,294.52
Chicago, Ill.	R-7	Illinois Inst. of Technology	10/67	2,315,074.06
Duluth, Minn.	R-5	West Michigan Street	1/68	737,742.28
Grand Rapids, Mich.	R-34	Central Core	3/68	3,267,141.22
Highland Park, Mich.	R-110	Indus. No. 1	12/67	2,418,896.46
Norwood, Ohio	R-71	Nor-Center No. 1	1/68	1,103,754.78
Garden City, Mich.	R-46	Cherry Hill	3/68	335,339.25
Elgin, Ill.	R-44	Central	3/68	3,020,612.60
Minneapolis, Minn.	R-1	Glenwood	3/68	6,095,582.82
Chicago, Ill.	R-5	6-B South Central	4/68	1,843,567.17
Fargo, N. Dakota	R-1	Fourth Street	4/68	1,619,783.03
Keokuk, Iowa	R-11	Keosippi	5/68	749,829.80

PROJECT COMPLETIONS (Continued)

<u>CITY</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE OF FEDERAL GRANT</u>	<u>ACTUAL GRANT UTILIZED</u>
<u>REGION V</u>				
Grand Prairie, Tex.	R-16	South Dalworth	1/68	\$ 1,513,616.48
Little Rock, Ark.	UR 1-2	Granite Mountain	6/68	1,018,192.84
Texarkana, Ark.	R-3	Hobo Jungle	5/68	203,395.40
Tulsa, Okla.	R-3	Seminole Hills	6/68	1,055,677.39
Edinburg, Tex.	R-10	Gateway No. 2	5/68	690,535.16
<u>REGION VI</u>				
Calexico, Calif.	R-50	Imperial Ave. Project	3/68	283,645.24
Merced, Calif.	R-28	15th St. Project	6/68	742,113.63
Port Hueneme, Calif.	R-70	Harbor Develop- ment Project	5/68	1,755,517.82
Corvallis, Ore.	R-12	Jefferson St. Project	6/68	464,454.83
<u>REGION VII</u>				
Puerto Rico	PR 5-4	Catanito	6/68	294,534.00
Puerto Rico	R-3	El Ensanche	6/68	543,506.31
Puerto Rico	R-14	Luna	6/68	153,171.40
Puerto Rico	R-6	San Ciriaco	6/68	513,133.50



HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-2147
Phone (202) 755-6990

FOR RELEASE:
Friday
August 23, 1968

HUD CONTRACTS TO MEASURE IMPACT OF MODEL CITIES ON PEOPLE, ORGANIZATIONS

An extensive program to obtain information to help evaluate the impact of the Model Cities program on people and organizations will include the use of model neighborhood residents in seven cities, the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development reported recently.

T. F. Rogers, Director of HUD's Office of Urban Technology and Research, announced the award of contracts to hire and train model neighborhood residents to help measure the effect of the program on their neighborhoods. A. L. Nellum and Associates received \$110,483 to conduct resident observer studies in four cities and Training Corporation of America will conduct studies in three cities under a \$94,500 contract.

Other contracts include \$54,227 to Columbia University Bureau of Applied Social Research to develop a research design for periodic national surveys of model neighborhood residents, and \$26,671 to the Washington Center for Metropolitan Studies to define approaches for a study of organizational change resulting from the program.

HUD Assistant Secretary H. Ralph Taylor said, "The Model Cities mandate 'to improve the quality of urban life' requires unique efforts that go beyond merely measuring statistical change in these neighborhoods. These studies, which are designed to determine the attitudes of neighborhood residents and changes in the responsiveness of organizations to the needs of people, will give us a constant source of information for policy making and planning at both the national and local level."

In the resident observers study, one or more residents in the seven communities will work with trained professionals from the two firms to assess the changes and effects of the Model Cities program on the lives of people

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in the neighborhood. The identity of the observers will be known by both the community and the local Model Cities agency.

Cities for the study will be selected by HUD and the contractors from the 75 cities now planning Model Cities programs. Some cities are expected to complete their plans and start the action phase of their programs late this year.

Using informal and formal contacts, observers will provide the contractors with information on program effects, such as a change in residents' attitudes toward community services and whether Model Cities efforts are meeting needs of residents as they see them.

The contractors will be responsible for hiring and training the observers and developing plans for collecting and reporting information. HUD will use regular overall reports incorporating the residents' views along with other information to gauge the progress of the program nationally. Additional contracts for resident observers may be negotiated at a later date.

Mr. Rogers explained that the two additional contracts dealing with sample surveys and organizational change were preliminary research design projects. HUD will issue requests for proposals and contract for the actual studies once these initial contractors have completed their work.

According to Mr. Rogers, the study of changes in existing organizations that serve the community will focus on possible increased responsiveness to resident needs, attempts at innovation, and improved coordination of planning and operations.

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HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-2148
Phone (202) 755-6990

FOR RELEASE:
Tuesday
August 27, 1968

HUD CONTRACTS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF MODEL CITIES INFORMATION PROCEDURES

Urban Systems-Planning Associates will develop procedures for local Model Cities agencies to use in gathering information for day-to-day operation and evaluation under a \$142,000 contract with the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

In announcing the contract, T. F. Rogers, Director of HUD's Office of Urban Technology and Research, said that the model procedures should give City Demonstration Agencies (CDA) the capability of collecting, maintaining, retrieving, and reporting pertinent information on local conditions and the operation of the program.

Urban Systems-Planning Associates will develop the prototypes in a three stage project.

Initially, the firm and HUD have chosen six Model Cities for a thorough analysis to determine CDA information needs and to identify potential local sources of information. Existing Federal reporting systems will also be reviewed as a source of information about these neighborhoods.

Cities participating in this phase are: Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Tulsa, Okla., Des Moines, Iowa, Reading, Pa., Seattle, Wash., and Dade Co. (Miami), Fla.

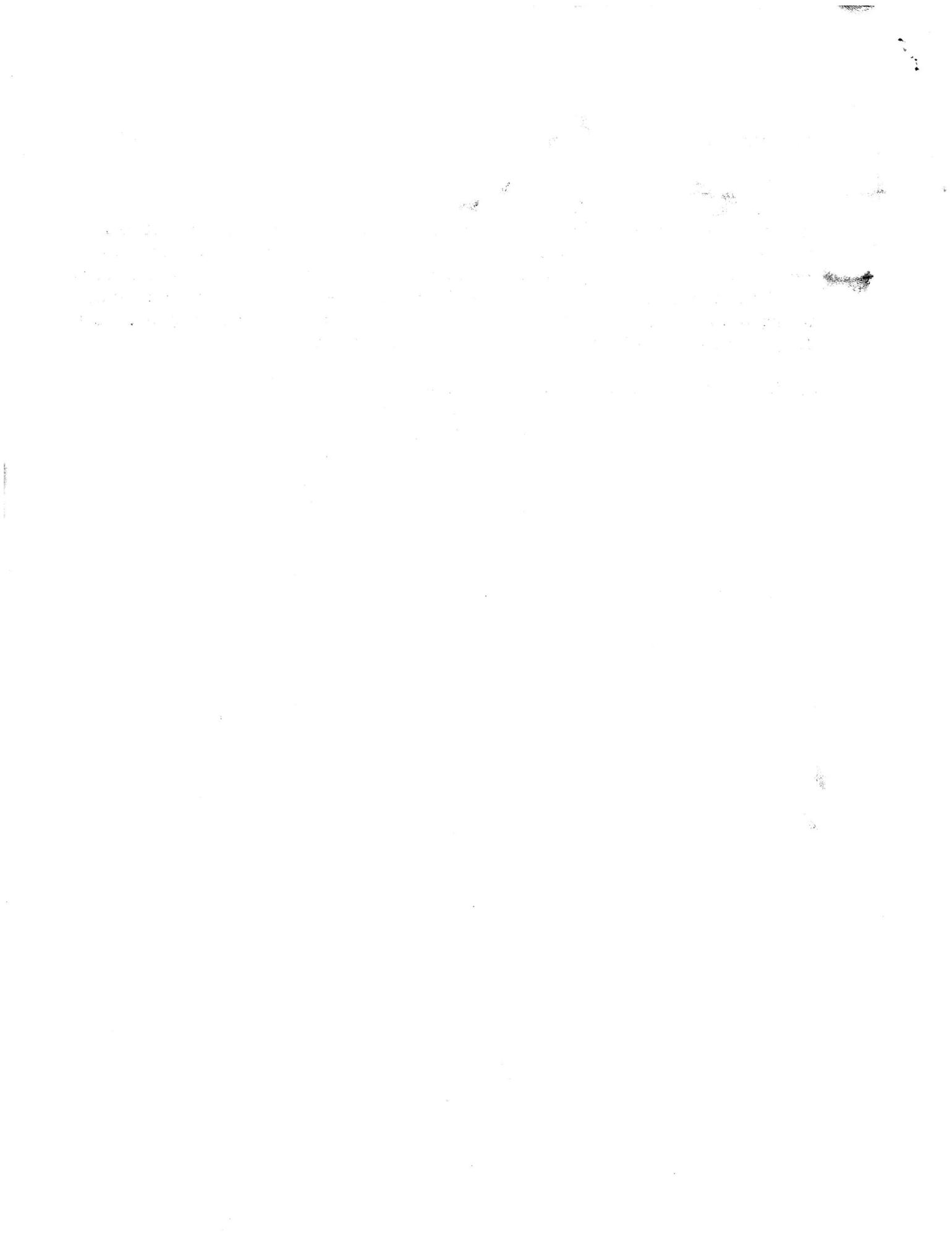
The second step is the design of procedures for collecting, maintaining and using information needed by the CDA. Finally, these procedures will be installed and tested by the CDA's in some of the first six cities studied. After any necessary modifications based on these tests, Urban Systems-Planning Associates will document the procedures and train regional Model Cities staff in their use.

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HUD Assistant Secretary H. Ralph Taylor said, "The accurate collection and reporting of information on city conditions is a long-standing problem in most urban areas. This project will give Model Cities adequate technical assistance to establish systems that will provide the constant flow of information necessary to evaluate their efforts and to up-date their plans during the five years. It will also give us the basis for evaluating nationally the progress of the Model Cities demonstrations effort."

For further information: Wayne Costley
1725 Kay St. N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

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Transportation

HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-2155
Phone (202) 755-6990

FOR RELEASE
Wednesday
August 28, 1968

WORCESTER, MASS. TO STUDY GHETTO TRANSIT NEEDS WITH HUD GRANT

A program to provide convenient and economical mass transportation between urban poverty pockets and employment centers will be designed for Worcester, Mass. with aid of a \$43,196 grant from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Approval of the grant was announced today by Secretary Robert C. Weaver.

Two of the neighborhoods proposed for study comprise the Worcester Model City area.

The project has three main objectives:

- . To investigate existing patterns of mass transportation from economically depressed neighborhoods to employment centers and to develop a program to alter or improve service
- . To determine the area's mass transportation needs and the most desirable solutions for meeting those needs
- . To provide the basis for a continuing program of mass transportation planning in the Worcester urbanized area.

The HUD-financed study is expected to develop, in cooperation with the local transit company, a mass transportation improvement program covering a five to ten-year period. It aims at a continuing, unified and coordinated operation for Worcester's mass transportation system.

A comprehensive study of mass transportation is an important component in the future development of the urban area. Areawide comprehensive planning is provided by the central Massachusetts Planning Commission.

HUD grants for purposes such as the Worcester study are made under provisions of the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964, as amended.

For further information: Francis J. McGrath
City Manager
City Hall
Worcester, Mass. 01608

Project No. MASS-F9-1



HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-2154
Phone (202) 755-6990

FOR RELEASE
Thursday
August 29, 1968

HUD HELPS DEVELOP PUBLIC URBAN LOCATOR SERVICES

An automatic system to report the location of moving vehicles in a city will be studied under a grant announced today by Secretary Robert C. Weaver of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The study and design of a public urban locating service (PULSE) will be conducted by the Institute of Public Administration, a New York and Washington, D.C. research organization, with technical support from TEKNEKRON, Inc. of Berkeley, Calif. The HUD grant is for \$199,433 and the IPA will provide an additional \$30,000.

The PULSE concept represents a new kind of urban institution. Such a system would serve both public and private users and would facilitate the operation of transit vehicles, ambulances, police and fire control equipment and the movement of goods throughout urban areas.

IPA and TEKNEKRON will determine the institutional and technical basis for a nationwide network of public urban locator services and systems. A number of alternative designs for PULSE systems will be delineated.

The HUD-funded study will examine the institutional, social, legal, economic and technical problems associated with PULSE in actual urban environments. A minimum of three major cities will be used as test areas.

The HUD grant for this project is approved under the provisions of the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964.

For further information: J. D. Garcia, Ph.D
Principal Investigator
Institute of Public Administration
1250 Connecticut Ave., NW
Washington, DC

Project Number: DC-D6-1



HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-2159
Phone (202) 755-6990

FOR RELEASE:
Thursday,
August 29, 1968

MAYORS AND SCHOOLS JOIN HUD IN RESEARCH PLANNING

A new local government-university alliance is the goal of a research contract announced today by the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Under a \$35,000 contract awarded to the National League of Cities, mayors and university professors will collaborate in the development of methods to relate academic research activities and the operational needs of today's cities in a more direct and useful fashion.

The grant will be used to develop and test an urban research and community services system in at least six metropolitan areas. The university-based teams will develop a network of similar, related research programs addressed to the needs of local officials.

Announcing the contract, T. F. Rogers, Director of HUD's Office of Urban Technology and Research said: "Municipal chief executives and local program administrators need the close and active support of the urban universities, with all of their talents and resources, for solving the physical, social, and economic ills of cities. This experimental project should provide both the body of experience and the models upon which an expanded system of urban research centers could be based."

The contract initiates a joint effort by HUD and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare's Office of Education. The Office of Education participation will be conducted under Title I of the Higher Education Act.

The contract covers the first six months of a proposed three-year project of planning and operation. One of the first tasks will be to develop criteria for the selection of the city-university pairs that will participate in the project, and the delineation of an initial list of such pairs.

Dr. York Willbern, University Professor of Government and Chairman of the Committee on Urban Studies at Indiana University, Bloomington, will supervise the project for the National League of Cities. Dr. Willbern has served as Director of the Institute of Public Administration at Indiana University and is a former President of the American Society for Public Administration.

For further information: Mr. Patrick Healy, Executive Director
National League of Cities
Room 600
1612 K Street, NW
Washington, D. C. 20006

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The following information is provided for your information:

1. The total number of units in the program is 120 units.

2. The total number of units completed by the student is 115 units.

3. The total number of units remaining to complete the program is 5 units.

4. The student is currently enrolled in 3 units.

5. The student is currently in good standing.

6. The student is currently on track to complete the program by the end of the semester.

7. The student is currently in compliance with all program requirements.

8. The student is currently in compliance with all institutional requirements.

9. The student is currently in compliance with all state requirements.

10. The student is currently in compliance with all federal requirements.



HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-2154
Phone (202) 755-6990

FOR RELEASE
Thursday
August 29, 1968

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For further information: J. D. Garcia, Ph.D
Principal Investigator
Institute of Public Administration
1250 Connecticut Ave., NW
Washington, DC

Project Number: DC-D6-1



HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-2148
Phone (202) 755-6990

FOR RELEASE:
Tuesday
August 27, 1968

HUD CONTRACTS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF MODEL CITIES INFORMATION PROCEDURES

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Cities participating in this phase are: Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Tulsa, Okla., Des Moines, Iowa, Reading, Pa., Seattle, Wash., and Dade Co. (Miami), Fla.

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For further information: Wayne Costley
1725 Kay St. N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

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HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-2173
Phone (202) 755-6990

FOR RELEASE:
Thursday,
September 4, 1968

HUD GRANT HELPS PRESERVE NEW YORK CITY WATERFRONT AREA

Coney Island, synonym for "amusement park" for generations of Americans, soon will offer New Yorkers a wider range of recreation and amusement opportunities.

A \$2 million grant from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development will enable the City of New York to acquire the 11.7-acre Steeplechase Amusement Park, closed since 1965, and develop it for a variety of recreational uses.

The purchase is part of a broad-scale effort by the city to preserve urban open space, particularly on the waterfront. The grant, which will be matched by an equal amount of local funds, was approved under HUD's Open Space Land Grant program, authorized by the Housing Act of 1961, as amended. It will help in the acquisition and development of a project area bounded by Surf Avenue, the Lower Bay and West 16th and 19th Streets.

Donald H. Elliott, Chairman of the New York City Planning Commission, characterized the project as "a spearhead in an effort to secure Atlantic waterfront property for recreational and cultural activity."

"This acquisition," he added, "would be completely consistent with and vital to the short and long-range goals of the comprehensive development plan for Coney Island."

Scheduled to be completed in four years, the park will serve a recently developed "vest-pocket" housing project immediately north of Steeplechase. This type of housing development consists of new structures which replace sections of deteriorated housing in older neighborhoods.



The diversified park development will be zoned for several specialized types of community activities. Plans include:

- . An outdoor amphitheater for all types of community and professional cultural presentations and meetings.
- . A playground to include new and imaginative play equipment, with a rest area for mothers and toddlers.
- . Recreational areas to include handball, tennis courts, basketball, volleyball and softball and reflecting pools which serve as ice skating rinks in winter.
- . A senior citizens area offering benches, game tables, shuffleboard, croquet and bocci courts.

A contoured, multi-level landscape is planned, with fountains, reflecting pools, seaside gardens and a nature walk featured in the overall plan.

In the midst of busy, commercial Coney Island, the new park will offer residents and visitors a badly needed oasis where entertainment and recreation are available in a beautiful setting.

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HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-2192
Phone (202) 755-6990

FOR RELEASE:
After 3:30 P.M.
Friday,
September 6, 1968

33 MORE COMMUNITIES GET HUD MODEL CITIES GRANTS

Secretary Robert C. Weaver of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development today announced the award of Model Cities planning grants to 33 communities.

Secretary Weaver said that these cities were chosen from 163 municipalities that applied last April to share in the \$12 million appropriated by Congress for a second round of Model Cities planning grants.

"We expect to award planning grants to additional cities in the coming weeks, bringing the total in this second group to about 70 to 80 cities. All applications not yet funded are still under consideration," he said.

Model Cities planning grants pay 80 percent of the cost of planning a comprehensive five-year program to improve social, physical, and economic conditions in large blighted neighborhoods. After a year's planning period and approval of plans, cities will be eligible for Model Cities supplemental grants, as well as other Federal grants-in-aid to carry out their programs.

Seventy-five communities which received planning grants in the first round are now planning programs for their model neighborhoods. First plans from this group are expected this fall. By next June, HUD expects to have 75 plans and most cities will be in the first action year.

FILE

COPY

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FILE

The cities selected today for planning grants are:

Arizona

Tucson

California

Pittsburg
San Diego
San Francisco

Connecticut

New London

Delaware

Wilmington

Georgia

Savannah

Illinois

Carbondale

Indiana

Indianapolis

Kentucky

Danville

Louisiana

New Orleans

Maine

Lewiston

Massachusetts

Fall River
Holyoke

Michigan

Grand Rapids

Minnesota

St. Paul

New Jersey

Perth Amboy
Plainfield

New Mexico

Santa Fe

New York

Syracuse

North Carolina

High Point

North Dakota

Fargo

Ohio

Akron
Cleveland

Oklahoma

Lawton

Pennsylvania

Allegheny County
Erie

Rhode Island

Pawtucket

South Carolina

Rock Hill

Tennessee

Chattanooga

Texas

Austin
Laredo

Washington

Tacoma

MODEL CITIES PROGRAM--PLANNING GRANT

TUCSON, ARIZONA

Tucson will receive a planning grant of up to \$178,000, subject to contract details.

The grant for Tucson (pop. 245,000) will be used to develop a Model Cities plan for eight square miles in the western portion of the city including the older core fringe of the city and surrounding central business district on the north, west, and south.

The model neighborhood has 21,026 people or 8.6 percent of the city population. Almost 37 percent of the families have incomes below \$3,000 annually, double the rate for the city. The unemployment rate in the area is 11 percent for men and 10 percent for women. Over half of the adults have less than eight years of school. Forty-eight percent of the housing in the model neighborhood is substandard, almost four times the rate for the city.

Planning will focus on major problems including: inadequate housing, blighted physical conditions, inadequate income, unemployment, educational disadvantage, inadequate recreational facilities and law violation.

A major goal of the planning will be to relate the development of the model neighborhood to the surrounding area and alleviate physical blight in order to attract more privately developed housing in the neighborhood. The possibility of establishing a neighborhood development corporation will be investigated, as well as extension of code enforcement activities.

For further information: Mayor James N. Corbett, Jr.
City Hall
Tucson, Ariz. 85703

MODEL CITIES PROGRAM--PLANNING GRANT

PITTSBURG, CALIFORNIA

Pittsburg will receive a planning grant of up to \$83,000, subject to contract details.

The grant for Pittsburg (pop. 21,000) will be used to develop a Model Cities plan for an area including all of the city north of State Freeway Route 4, together with some adjoining unincorporated county territory.

About 15,000 people live in the model neighborhood, in which unemployment is slightly over 12 percent for men, and 15 percent for women. Twenty-three percent of the families earn less than \$3,000 a year, and almost one-third of the adults have less than eight years of school. Sixteen percent of the houses in the neighborhood are sub-standard.

During planning the problem of unemployment in the model neighborhood and the related problems of education and transportation will receive priority attention. Education programs which focus on the needs of children in the model neighborhood through revisions in curriculum will be considered. Additional staff for vocational guidance will also be considered. Attention will be directed at improving the intra-city transportation system to increase accessibility not only to jobs, but to health and welfare services. An overall objective is to change attitudes of the model neighborhood residents.

The first step in Model Cities planning will be the formation of the Model Neighborhood Commission and Neighborhood Councils to participate in planning.

For further information: Mayor Sal Calone
City Hall
Pittsburg, Calif. 94565

MODEL CITIES PROGRAM--PLANNING GRANT

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

San Diego will receive a planning grant of up to \$242,000, subject to contract details.

The grant for San Diego (pop. 636,000) will be used to develop a Model Cities plan for an 813-acre area including Logan Heights and the Harbor-101 area. Logan Heights is bounded generally by State Freeway 94 on the north, State Freeway 5 on the west and south, and Wabash Blvd. on the east. Harbor-101 extends westward to Newton and Main Streets from 16th St., south eastward to Wabash Blvd. with the northern and eastern boundaries along State Freeway 5.

About 25,300 people live in the model neighborhood, or four percent of the city total. Almost one-third of the families have incomes of less than \$3,000 a year, double the city proportion. Unemployment among men runs over 14 percent, more than twice the city rate, and almost 15 percent of the women are jobless. Thirty percent of the housing is substandard, and about 17 percent of the adults have less than eight years of school.

During planning, a major priority will go to developing ways of coordinating service agencies and their operations to overcome duplication, communication gaps and lack of understanding of available services, and to make possible immediate changes to improve services. An overall goal will be to employ residents in all activities of the program. A change in community attitudes toward minority groups is another objective.

Surveys will be conducted during planning to get thorough information on the nature of health, employment, education, and housing problems and their interrelation.

For further information: Mayor Frank Curran
City Administration Bldg.
Community Concourse
2nd Ave. and C St.
San Diego, Calif. 92101

MODEL CITIES PROGRAM--PLANNING GRANT

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

San Francisco will receive a planning grant of up to \$259,000, subject to contract details.

San Francisco (pop. 745,000) will develop a Model Cities plan for two areas, the Mission District in the central core of the city and Hunters Point-Bayview Community in the southeastern corner.

The Mission area is bounded generally by Market St. and Eleventh St. on the north, Army St. on the south, James Lick Freeway on the east, and Delores St. on the west. Boundaries of Hunters Point-Bayview are the bay on the east, Bayshore Blvd. on the west, the city and county boundary on the south, and Army St. on the north. The combined populations of the two areas is 81,000.

About one-fifth of the families in the two neighborhoods have annual incomes of less than \$3,000. Over a quarter of the adults in the two neighborhoods have less than eight years of schooling. About 9.5 percent of the men in Mission and Hunters Point-Bayview are jobless, compared with 6.7 percent for the city. Twelve percent of the housing in the Hunters Point-Bayview and 15 percent of the housing in the Mission is substandard.

The first priority in planning will be formulation of the best techniques for further identifying community needs, especially as perceived by the residents themselves. Planning will focus on family and the individual in such areas as income and income maintenance, education, health, legal aid, and citizen rights; housing and rehousing; and neighborhood and related fields such as economic development, physical environment, and services. To the greatest extent possible, local residents will be used in collecting and analyzing data and planning and developing programs.

For further information: Mayor Joseph L. Alioto
Room 205, City Hall
San Francisco, Calif. 94102

MODEL CITIES PROGRAM--PLANNING GRANT

NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT

New London will receive a planning grant of up to \$91,000, subject to contract details.

The grant for New London (pop. 35,000) will be used to develop a Model Cities plan for a 365-acre area fronting on New London Harbor. The other boundaries are Lincoln Ave. on the north, New Haven St. on the south, and Jefferson Ave. on the west. The Fort Trumbull area, New London Mills and the Underwater Sound Laboratory of Electric Boat Division of General Dynamics are excluded from the area.

The 8,100 people in the area account for almost a fourth of the city's population. Forty-one percent of the housing in the area is substandard, compared to 13 percent for the city. Twenty-three percent of the families earn less than \$3,000 a year, and the 6.5 percent unemployment rate for men is nearly double that of the city.

New London proposes to set up a Family Relocation Bureau to provide coordination and follow-up to insure a full range of counseling and services for displaced families; and the use of non-profit sponsors to develop low and moderate income housing. Condominiums and cooperatives will be used to encourage a high level of home ownership in the area. Construction of a hurricane barrier is proposed to protect the area and industries from floods.

For further information: Mayor Richard R. Martin
Municipal Building
State Street
New London, Conn. 06320

MODEL CITIES PROGRAM--PLANNING GRANT

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

Wilmington will receive a planning grant of up to \$117,000, subject to contract details.

The grant for Wilmington (pop. 93,000) will be used to develop a Model Cities plan for an area bordering on the central business district. The general boundaries are Ninth St. on the north, Front St. and Lancaster Ave. on the south, West St. on the east, and DuPont St. on the west.

The area contains some 15,000 people, or 17 percent of the city's population. Approximately one-fourth of all housing units in the model area are substandard, compared to about a 10 percent rate for the city as a whole. Forty-three percent of the families in the area earn less than \$3,000 a year, 12.5 percent of the men and 24 percent of the women in the area are unemployed, and 21 percent of the adults have had less than a seventh grade education.

The goals of Wilmington planning include improving communications between neighborhood residents and the agencies that serve them; establishing a more effective relationship between the community and the police; creating housing for low and moderate income families through involvement of non-profit corporations; and increasing job opportunities by improving job training programs.

Wilmington also plans to set up a Public Advisory Group in order to gain effective participation of neighborhood residents in the Model Cities program. Over 60 public and private groups helped to develop the Wilmington proposal.

For further information: Mayor John E. Babiarez
1000 King St.
Wilmington, Del. 19801

MODEL CITIES PROGRAM--PLANNING GRANT

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

Savannah will receive a planning grant of up to \$136,000, subject to contract details.

The grant for Savannah (pop. 141,000) will be used to develop a Model Cities plan for an 857-acre bounded generally by Liberty and Wheaton Streets on the north, Thirty-seventh St. on the south, Wateras Ave. on the east, and West Broad and Prince Streets on the west.

The area contains 18,731 people, or 13 percent of the city population. Although the city has become a regional employment center and experienced recent economic growth, including a four percent rise in employment over the last year, the unemployment rate for men is 6.2 percent in the model neighborhood, and 7 percent for women. Over half of the model neighborhood families earn less than \$3,000 a year as compared to one-third in the city. Slightly over half the adults in the neighborhood have less than eight years of education. Fifty-four percent of the housing is substandard, and the area contains 46 percent of all dilapidated housing in the city.

During planning the city will place major emphasis on developing a structure to allow model neighborhood residents to initiate, participate and approve decisions relating to the future of the neighborhood. Residency in the model neighborhood will be a requirement for working for the city demonstration agency.

A careful analysis of major problems in the model neighborhood will be carried out as a basis for developing interrelated programs to attack these problems.

For further information: Mayor J. Curtis Lewis, Jr.
P. O. Box 1038
Savannah, Ga. 31401

MODEL CITIES PROGRAM--PLANNING GRANT

CARBONDALE, ILLINOIS

Carbondale will receive a planning grant of up to \$81,000 subject to contract details.

Carbondale (pop. 19,000) will develop a Model Cities plan for an area bounded on the north and east by the city limits, on the south by Main St. and on the west by the Illinois Central Railroad.

The area includes 2,450 people and more than 50 percent of the housing is substandard, as against 17 percent for the whole city. About half the families in the area earn less than \$3,000 a year, almost twice the rate in the city. The adult unemployment rate of 26 percent in the area is four times the city rate, and 40 percent of the adults have had less than an eighth grade education, compared with 14 percent in the city.

The objectives of Carbondale planning include eliminating discrimination that affects access to jobs, housing, and health services; creating of job and business opportunities, and cultivating relationships with public agencies, including the police.

The planning also features a comprehensive pre-school program involving Head Start, pre-Head Start and multi-purpose day-care facility.

For further information: C. William Norman, City Manager
City Hall
Carbondale, Ill. 62901

MODEL CITIES PROGRAM--PLANNING GRANT

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

Indianapolis will receive a planning grant of up to \$225,000, subject to contract details.

Indianapolis (pop. 530,000) will develop a Model Cities plan for a 4.56 sq.-mi. area which includes the neighborhoods of Broadway, Martindale, Hillside Oak Hill, and Brightwood.

The model neighborhood includes 56,668 residents, 12 percent of the city's population. About one-third of the families in this neighborhood earn less than \$3,000 a year. Unemployment among men in the neighborhood is eight percent compared with a city rate of 4.5 percent. Twenty-eight percent of the adults have less than eight years of schooling. Thirty-one percent of the housing is substandard, double the city rate.

To attack the priority problem of employment and economic development the city will consider developing a neighborhood union hall for laborers; changing the emphasis in public welfare from relief to rehabilitation; developing a comprehensive income maintenance program; and vocational training programs, including counseling. In addition, the city will consider improved educational services in remedial and tutorial reading, the use of teachers aides, and occupational orientation. Other activities which will be considered include a neighborhood health center, neighborhood corps of health workers, extension of concentrated code enforcement, and use of scattered site housing.

To insure model neighborhood resident involvement in the planning, which is considered a vital program element, the city would establish block clubs to maintain links with the neighborhood.

For further information:

Mayor Richard C. Lugar
City-County Building
Indianapolis, Ind. 46204

MODEL CITIES PROGRAM--PLANNING GRANT

DANVILLE, KENTUCKY

Danville will receive a planning grant of up to \$78,000, subject to contract details.

The grant for Danville (pop. 13,000) will be used to develop a Model Cities plan for the entire city. Areas of blight and poverty are scattered throughout the entire community.

Twenty percent of the housing in Danville is substandard, one-fourth of the families earn less than \$3,000 a year, and 11 percent of all adults have had less than eight years of school. Unemployment for men runs at four percent.

A major objective of the planning will be to develop and carry out an effective communications network for "grass roots" participation in the Model Cities program. Special attention will also be given to economic improvement, including housing and employment opportunities, and educational improvement, especially vocational training.

The city plans to draw on the manpower resources of Centre College of Kentucky to collect and analyze needed data during the planning.

For further information: Mayor Eben C. Henson
445 West Main Street
Danville, Ky. 40422

MODEL CITIES PROGRAM--PLANNING GRANT

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

New Orleans will receive a planning grant of up to \$245,000, subject to contract details.

New Orleans (pop. 655,000) will develop a Model Cities plan for the lower Ninth Ward, Desire-Florida, and Central City neighborhoods. The combined population of the areas is 74,238, or 11 percent of the city total.

Twenty-three percent of the housing in the model neighborhood is deteriorated, compared with 18 percent for the city. Almost half of the families in the neighborhood earn less than \$3,000 annually, nearly double the rate in the city, and 49 percent of the adults have had less than eight years of schooling. Unemployment in the neighborhood is 9.4 percent for men and 7.4 percent for women, compared with 6.2 percent for men and 4.5 percent for women in the city.

Model Cities planning will focus heavily on the socio-economic needs of neighborhood residents and emphasize the coordination of specific projects and programs in broad-gauge efforts to attack the full range of urban problems.

Specific activities to be considered during planning include: extending the school day and exploring two-shift operation; providing birth to kindergarten training for children of culturally deprived families; health and nutritional services for low-income families. Also to be considered are a para-medical educational program in cooperation with Louisiana State University and Tulane Medical Schools; neighborhood health clinics; creation of a Housing Court to promote better code enforcement; and financial programs to promote low-income housing.

For further information: Mayor Victor H. Schiro
City Hall Civic Center
New Orleans, La. 70112

MODEL CITIES PROGRAM--PLANNING GRANT

LEWISTON, MAINE

Lewiston (pop. 43,000) will receive a planning grant of up to \$96,000, subject to contract details.

The grant to Lewiston will be used to develop a Model Cities plan for 324 acres encompassing the central business district. The general boundaries are main St. on the north, industrial properties on the south, Sabattus and Webster Streets on the east, and the Androscoggin River on the west.

The 11,905 people of the model neighborhood account for 28 percent of the city's total population. Thirty-nine percent of the housing in the area is substandard, and half of the families earn less than \$3,000 annually, compared to 17 percent for the city.

Lewiston, with the largest French-Canadian population in the United States, plans to develop a modern and complete program of health services for its residents. In addition, a neighborhood center will be set up to coordinate social services, and a day-care center and pre-school program will be established.

For further information: Mayor William Rocheleau, Jr.
Pine St.
Lewiston, Maine 04240

MODEL CITIES PROGRAM--PLANNING GRANT

FALL RIVER, MASSACHUSETTS

Fall River will receive a planning grant of up to \$118,000, subject to contract details.

The grant for Fall River (pop. 94,000) will be used to develop a Model Cities plan for a concentrated area of physical and social blight. The general boundaries are Pine St. on the north, Interstate 195 on the south-southeast, Eastern Ave. on the east and Rock St. on the west.

The 12,628 people in the area account for about 13 percent of the total population. Sixty-two percent of the housing in the area is sub-standard as against 38 percent for the city. Over 40 percent of the families earn less than \$3,000 a year compared with 18 percent for the city. Ten percent of the men and 5 percent of the women are unemployed, and well over half the adults have had less than 8 years of schooling.

Planning will consider new opportunities in health, housing, employment and social services; an effort to overcome barriers caused by an erratic pace of immigration and the language problems of new immigrants; and setting up extensive educational and leadership training programs throughout the community.

The proposal features an effort to attract new light industry in the area. Since the flight of the textile industry during the 1920's and 1930's, employment rates and economic development have not reached satisfactory levels.

For further information: Mayor Nicholas W. Mitchell
City Hall
Fall River, Mass. 02720

MODEL CITIES PROGRAM -- PLANNING GRANT

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

Grand Rapids will receive a planning grant of up to \$161,000, subject to contract details.

The city of Grand Rapids (pop. 203,000) will receive a grant to develop a Model Cities plan for an area two miles south of the central business district bounded generally by Wealthy St. on the north, Union Ave. on the east, the C & O Railroad and Hall St. on the south and Oakland and Godfrey Avenues on the west.

About 10 percent of the city population, or 21,363 people, live in the model neighborhood. About 27 percent of the housing is substandard and 24 percent of the families earn less than \$3,000 a year as compared to 14 percent for the city as a whole. Ten percent of the men and over seven percent of the women in the model neighborhood are unemployed. About 24 percent of the adults have less than eight years of schooling.

During the planning, major attention will be given to: increasing citizen participation, defining problems of the model neighborhood and their causes; and developing solutions jointly with professional and lay advisers from private and public organizations and model neighborhood residents.

Specific subjects to be considered in planning include: removal of slum buildings, street improvements, assessment of fair housing practices, construction of schools and parks, review of existing zoning and building regulations; development of coordinated health services through a team approach; and improved methods for instruction in junior and senior high schools.

For further information: Mayor C. H. Sonneveldt
City Hall
Grand Rapids, Mich. 49502

MODEL CITIES PROGRAM--PLANNING GRANT

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

St. Paul will receive a planning grant of up to \$189,000, subject to contract details.

The grant for St. Paul (pop. 308,000) will be used to develop a Model Cities plan for a 1,035-acre area bounded by University Ave. on the north, Summit Ave. on the south, Western Ave. on the east, and Lexington Ave. on the west.

Approximately 27,000 people in the area account for 9 percent of the city's population. Forty-one percent of the housing in the area is substandard, more than double the rate in the city. Sixteen percent of the families in the area earn less than \$3,000 a year, compared with 9 percent for the city. Unemployment rates of 7.5 percent for men and 4.5 percent for women in the area are more than double the rates in the city. About 11 percent of the adults in the area have had less than eight years of schooling.

Among the objectives of the St. Paul planning is the rehabilitation of 100 large homes in the community for sale or rental to large families. New approaches to providing housing for low-income families, as an alternative to public housing, while providing job opportunities for the local residents, would be tested.

A City Learning Center in the area and a multi-purpose neighborhood center are proposed. Community participation in the Saint Paul program will be assured by the formation of block clubs, by neighborhood elections, and by recruiting 16 non-professional workers from the neighborhood who will maintain communication between the local residents and the task force planners.

For further information: Mayor Thomas R. Byrne
City Hall & Courthouse
St. Paul, Minn. 55102

MODEL CITIES PROGRAM--PLANNING GRANT

PERTH AMBOY, NEW JERSEY

Perth Amboy will receive a planning grant of up to \$92,000, subject to contract details.

The grant for Perth Amboy (pop. 37,000) will be used to develop a Model Cities plan for the Northeast and Dublin areas with a combined population of 11,750. The Northeast area is bounded by railroads on three sides and by an elevated highway on the fourth. Dublin's boundaries are railroads on the north and east, and industrial areas on the south and west.

Thirty-one percent of the housing in the area is substandard, three times the rate in the city. Twenty percent of the families earn less than \$3,000 annually. The unemployment rate in the area, 10 percent for men and 11.6 percent for women, is almost double the city rate. Forty percent of the adults have had less than an eighth grade education.

Perth Amboy proposes to reduce the language barrier for the Spanish speaking residents; build low cost housing and recreational facilities; and improve health programs.

A questionnaire in Spanish and English was used to stimulate citizen participation in developing the proposals. The questionnaire was circulated on a house-to-house basis and through local churches.

A grant from the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs provided a full-time professional staff, including a Human Resources Planner and an Employment and Economic Development Specialist.

For further information: Mayor James J. Flynn, Jr.
260 High Street
Perth Amboy, N. J. 08861

MODEL CITIES PROGRAM--PLANNING GRANT

PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY

Plainfield will receive a planning grant of up to \$98,000, subject to contract details.

The grant for Plainfield (pop. 47,000) will be used to develop a Model Cities plan for an area known as the West End. It includes the land from Roosevelt to Leland avenues and from Seventh to Front streets as well as a small parcel along both sides of Arlington Ave., between Stelle Ave. and Laramie Rd.

The 9,832 residents account for one-fifth of the city's population. The model neighborhood has more than twice the city proportion of substandard housing: 30 percent for the neighborhood and 12 percent for the city. Twenty percent of the families in the model area have an annual income of less than \$3,000, double the rate for the city. Unemployment in the model neighborhood is 5.7 percent for men and 4.8 percent for women. A quarter of the neighborhood's adults have had less than an eighth grade education.

A major thrust of the Plainfield planning will be institutional change. The city proposes to study the feasibility of reorganizing the city government to make it more responsive and accountable to the people; decentralizing city government through establishment of governmental offices within the model neighborhood; developing community participation mechanisms; and strengthening the Plainfield Human Relations Commission.

Other goals of the planning include: improvement of the educational system through more facilities, improved curricula and improved teacher training; provision of a comprehensive and coordinated health service program including the treatment and prevention of drug addiction and alcoholism; establishment of a program which would provide more adequate levels of assistance and income maintenance and create incentive and opportunities for work.

For further information: Mayor George F. Hetfield
City Hall
Plainfield, N. J. 07061

MODEL CITIES PROGRAM--PLANNING GRANT

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

Santa Fe will receive a planning grant of up to \$94,000, subject to contract details.

The grant for Santa Fe (pop. 40,000) will be used to develop a Model Cities plan for a 525-acre area bounded generally by North St. and Francis Dr. on the north, Sante Fe Railway right of way on the south, Jefferson St. and Rosario on the east, and Camino Alire on the west. The Sante Fe River bisects the model neighborhood.

The model neighborhood has 9,900 residents, or 23 percent of the city population. Model neighborhood unemployment is about three times higher than in the whole city. Seventeen percent of the men and 15 percent of the women are jobless. Over one-fourth of the families earn less than \$3,000 annually. Forty-four percent of the housing in the model neighborhood is substandard--twice the proportion for the city.

Model Cities planning will be particularly aimed at involving citizens through staff employment, neighborhood participation, and review of planning decisions. A neighborhood survey of needs and a profile of neighborhood residents should provide a more perceptive problem analysis as a basis for the wide range of social, economic and physical alternatives. The goal is to develop a comprehensive plan to deal with problems, as well as utilize the resources required to carry out the plan.

Representatives of several agencies and local groups helped to prepare the Santa Fe application, including public schools, county health and welfare departments, city agencies, American Institute of Architects, Chamber of Commerce, and Organization de los Amigos.

For further information: Mayor George A. Gonzales
City Hall
P. O. Box 909
Sante Fe, N. M. 87501

MODEL CITIES PROGRAM--PLANNING GRANT

SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

Syracuse will receive a planning grant of up to \$166,000, subject to contract details.

Syracuse (pop. 216,000) will develop a 937-acre area to the south and west of the central business district. The area is bounded on the north by West Fayette St., West St. Arterial, Erie-Lackawanna Railway right-of-way, South Townsend St. and East Adams St.; on the east by Interstate Rte. 81; on the south by East Colvin St., Midland Ave., Kennedy St. and Kirk Park, and on the west by Onandaga Ave., Delaware and South Geddes streets.

There are 28,570 people in the model neighborhood. More than 25 percent of the families earn less than \$3,000 annually, compared with 14 percent for the city, and the 8.6 unemployment rate for men in the area is more than double that for the city. Twenty-five percent of the adults in the area have less than eight years of schooling.

The major goals of planning are to shape existing and new programs into a system responsive to neighborhood needs; to develop a coordinated delivery system for the programs; and to involve the residents in all phases of work and policy activity. Priority will go to activities relating to jobs, job opportunities, work experience and training programs, so that residents can be employed in proposed building, remodeling, service, and recreation activities.

In addition to the planning group and task forces, an "ombudsman" office is proposed to help correct specific local problems.

For further information: Mayor William F. Walsh
City Hall
Syracuse, N. Y. 13202

MODEL CITIES PROGRAM--PLANNING GRANT

HOLYOKE, MASSACHUSETTS

Holyoke will receive a planning grant of up to \$101,000, subject to contract details.

Holyoke (pop. 52,000) will develop a Model Cities plan for a 235-acre area known as the "Flats," or "Ward I" section. It is bounded on the north and east by the Connecticut River; on the south by Appleton St., and on the west by the Second Level Canal.

The 4,943 people in the model neighborhood account for slightly less than one-tenth of the city's population. Twenty-eight percent of the housing in the neighborhood is substandard, compared with 16 percent in the city. Twenty percent of the families in the area earn less than \$3,000 a year, compared with 15 percent for the city. Unemployment rates in the area are 9.2 percent for men and 11 percent for women. Over 42 percent of the adults in the area have had less than eight years of education, compared with 25 percent in the city.

The goals of planning include development of an educational park and parent education center; improvement in delivery of health services through a multi-service health, social service and employment center, and extensive housing rehabilitation.

For further information: Mayor William S. Taupier
City Hall
Holyoke, Mass. 01040

MODEL CITIES PROGRAM--PLANNING GRANT

HIGH POINT, NORTH CAROLINA

High Point will receive a planning grant of up to \$106,000, subject to contract details.

High Point (pop. 65,000) will develop a Model Cities plan for a crescent-shaped area with a population of 13,679 that curves around the southern part of the central business district. It contains 22 percent of the city population and includes the neighborhoods of Southside, Macedonia, Clara Cox, Spring Valley, Harrison Center, and Little Chicago.

Forty-four percent of the housing in the area is substandard, compared to 23 percent for the city. Thirty percent of the families earn less than \$3,000 annually, and over half the adults have had less than an eighth grade education. Unemployment among men in the model neighborhood is 3.5 percent compared to a city rate of 2.1 percent.

Among the programs to be considered during planning are: programs to increase supply of housing, with emphasis on home ownership; development of comprehensive education program to reach all ages; manpower programs to match resources with need; more effective delivery of health and social services with emphasis on counseling and education. In addition the city will work on the development of effective system for compiling and storing information on the model neighborhood and study new technology that can be used for problem solving.

For further information: Mayor Robert D. Davis
City Hall
High Point, N. C. 27261

MODEL CITIES PROGRAM--PLANNING GRANT

FARGO, NORTH DAKOTA

Fargo will receive a planning grant of up to \$100,000, subject to contract details.

Fargo (pop. 50,000) will develop a Model Cities plan for four adjacent areas: a corridor between 7th Ave. N. and 12th Ave. N. extending westward from the 32nd St. city limits, the Golden Ridge area between 7th Ave. and 12th Ave., "the Big Slough," and the area bounded by Main Ave. on the north, First Ave. on the south, 13th St. on the east and 25th St. on the west.

The model neighborhood includes 5,036 residents, 10 percent of the city population. The area is characterized by inadequate streets, poor lighting and water drainage, low incomes, ramshackle buildings, and a lack of employment training and education facilities.

Activities which Fargo will consider during planning include enforcement of building codes to upgrade housing, construction of new housing, housing for the elderly, training programs for the under-employed and jobless, additional educational facilities, and better training for the retarded.

For further information: Mayor Herschel Lashkowitz
City Hall
Fargo, N. D. 58102

MODEL CITIES PROGRAM--PLANNING GRANT

AKRON, OHIO

Akron will receive a planning grant of up to \$188,000, subject to contract details.

The grant for Akron (pop. 298,000) will be used to develop a Model Cities plan for a predominantly residential area of 1,909 acres southwest of the central business district. It is bounded on the east and south by the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks, by Manchester Road, E. Ave., and Park Drive on the West, and on the north by a line following Exchange St. It includes the Wooster Ave. shopping area and the South Main St. shopping area near Miller St.

The area includes 32,359 people, almost 11 percent of the city's population. More than 40 percent of the housing in the area is sub-standard--twice the rate in the city. Twenty-two percent of the families in the area earn less than \$3,000 a year. Ten percent of the men and 8 percent of the women in the area are unemployed, compared with the rate of 6 percent for both men and women in the city. Twenty-six percent of the adults in the area have had less than 8 years of schooling, compared with 18 percent for the city.

Akron planning includes expanding the supply and choice of housing; reducing dependence on welfare payments; improving educational facilities; expanding job and job-training possibilities; reducing crime and delinquency; enhancing recreational and cultural opportunities; improving transportation; and beautifying the environment. A neighborhood center, to be the base of all programs and activities, would be established. The B. F. Goodrich Company has expressed an interest in the Model Cities plan.

For further information: Mayor John S. Ballard
Municipal Bldg.
Akron, Ohio 44308

MODEL CITIES PROGRAM--PLANNING GRANT

CLEVELAND, OHIO

Cleveland will receive a planning grant of up to \$266,000, subject to contract details.

Cleveland (pop. 855,000) will develop a Model Cities plan for an area bounded generally by Superior Ave. on the north, East 55th St. on the west, East 79th St. on the east, and Woodlawn Ave. on the south. The model neighborhood, generally known as the Dike-Hough area, includes 47,000 people, 6 percent of the city population.

Thirty-six percent of the families in the area earn less than \$3,000 annually. Unemployment is almost twice as high as the city rate, running 15.6 percent for model neighborhood men and 14.8 percent for women. Thirty-eight percent of the adults have less than eight years of schooling. Forty-four percent of the housing is substandard -- more than twice the proportion for the city.

Planning will focus on data-gathering and analysis of problems in housing, education, employment, welfare, crime and transportation, and development of a staged plan that will deal with all neighborhood problems. The first objective will be to involve public and private agencies along with local residents.

To manage the program, the city proposes a city demonstration agency composed of an Executive Planning Committee with representatives from the City Council, Cleveland Board of Education, Metropolitan Housing Authority, the Cuyahoga County Commissioners, and a Residents Policy Committee with about 30 representatives from the neighborhood. Mayor Carl Stokes will serve as overall chairman to the City Demonstration Agency.

For further information: Mayor Carl Stokes
601 Lakeside Ave.
Cleveland, Ohio 44114

MODEL CITIES PROGRAM--PLANNING GRANT

LAWTON, OKLAHOMA

Lawton will receive a planning grant of up to \$108,000, subject to contract details.

Lawton (pop. 71,000) will develop a Model Cities plan for the Patterson, Lawton View and South Central sections of the city.

The combined population of the area is almost 15,000 people. About 60 percent of the housing in the area is substandard, compared with 14 percent for the city. Over two-thirds of the families earn less than \$3,000 annually. Half of the adults in the area, seven times the city rate, have had less than an eighth-grade education. Unemployment rates of 19.5 for men and 13 percent for women in the area are about four times the city rate.

Located near the Fort Sill Military Base, Lawton is making strenuous efforts to establish a more diversified economy. It proposes a thorough study of its major problems, including unemployment, blighted housing, low-incomes, and inadequate education, and setting up remedial programs.

For further information: Mayor Wayne Gilley
City Hall
Lawton, Okla. 73501

MODEL CITIES PROGRAM--PLANNING GRANT

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

Allegheny County (pop. 1,024,000) will receive a planning grant of up to \$236,000, subject to contract details.

The grant will be used to develop a Model Cities plan for Turtle Creek Valley, an area of 11 communities with a combined population of 60,129.

About one-fourth of the housing units in the area are sub-standard, and one-fifth of the families earn less than \$3,000 annually. More than 8 percent of the men and almost 7 percent of the women are unemployed, and 27 percent of the adults have had less than an eighth grade education.

The Allegheny County planning is directed at the problems of unhealthy and unpleasant environment, lack of adequate low-cost housing, unemployment and low educational level, poor welfare and social services, and lack of recreational facilities.

Rehabilitation of existing housing will be stressed and will be coordinated with improvements in education, transportation, and utilities. Residents will be employed in the construction of new schools, highways, and homes.

Allegheny County has given particular attention to the problem of family breakdown and has proposed income-maintenance and social services to reduce the problem.

Since this is a county, rather than a city plan, regional offices will be established in the county to give local residents easy access to aid and information.

For further information:

Leonard C. Staisey
Chairman, Board of County Commissioners
101 Court House
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15219

MODEL CITIES PROGRAM--PLANNING GRANT

ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA

Erie will receive a planning grant of up to \$134,000, subject to contract details.

The grant for Erie (pop. 136,000) will be used to develop a Model Cities plan for an area bounded on the north by Twelfth St., on the south by Twenty-First St., on the east by East Ave., and on the west by Cranberry St. The 12,706 residents of the area account for 9 percent of the city's population.

The proportion of substandard housing in the model neighborhood, 35 percent, is six times that of the city. Over a quarter of the families in the neighborhood have an annual income of less than \$3,000, while only 7 percent of the families in the entire city have this level of income. Unemployment rates for the neighborhood are about double those of the city. Eighteen percent of the men and 22.5 percent of the women in the area are jobless. Forty percent of the adults in the model neighborhood have had less than an eighth grade education, compared with 16 percent of the adults in the total city.

The goals of the planning will include elimination of the substandard housing units and environmental blight through the mechanisms of a systematic code enforcement program and a rehabilitation urban renewal program; establishing rapid mass transportation in the model neighborhood area; and providing recreational facilities, including tot lots and a neighborhood center. Erie also has as a goal the reduction of unemployment by 10 percent per year.

Development of Erie's application and preliminary planning steps were aided through a grant from the State of Pennsylvania under the Governor's Model Cities program.

For further information: Mayor Louis J. Tullio
Municipal Bldg.
Erie, Pa. 16501

MODEL CITIES PROGRAM--PLANNING GRANT
PAWTUCKET, RHODE ISLAND

Pawtucket (pop. 81,000) will receive a planning grant of up to \$112,000, subject to contract details.

The grant will be used to develop a Model Cities plan for the Pleasant View and Four Corners areas. Both surround the central business district and are marked by deteriorated residential and industrial buildings. The general boundaries of the Pleasant View Neighborhood are the city limits on the north; Blackstone Ave., Broadway and Central Ave. on the south; Japonica St., Freight St. extended and the East Pawtucket Industrial Highway on the east; and the Blackstone River on the west.

The Four Corners neighborhood is bounded on the north by the city limits, on the south by Thurston and Main Streets and Route 95, on the east by George St., South Union St., Pine St., Church St., Mineral Spring Ave. and industrial development, and on the west by the Moshassuck Valley Railroad.

The 13,292 people in the model neighborhood account for 17 percent of the city population. Eighteen percent of the housing is substandard, compared to 11 percent in the city, and almost a fourth of the families earn less than \$3,000 a year, compared to 16 percent for the city. Almost 6 percent of the men and more than 8 percent of the women are unemployed, and 34 percent of the adults over 25 have had less than eight years of schooling.

The major emphasis of planning in Pawtucket will be on improving education; job training; providing necessary health, welfare and municipal services; constructing needed community facilities; and residential rehabilitation.

Specific objectives are to improve communication between welfare and other agencies and the neighborhoods' residents. Neighborhood centers for teenagers and for the elderly would be set up. Also proposed are tutoring services and career counseling for students in the model neighborhoods, especially for potential dropouts.

For further information:

Mayor Robert F. Burns
City Hall
Pawtucket, R. I. 02862

MODEL CITIES PROGRAM--PLANNING GRANT

ROCK HILL, SOUTH CAROLINA

Rock Hill will receive a planning grant of up to \$89,000, subject to contract details.

Rock Hill (pop. 32,000) will develop a Model Cities plan for a butterfly-shaped area of 2,800 acres in the southern section of the city.

The model neighborhood of 13,672 people accounts for 39 percent of the city population but contains 89 percent of the city's sub-standard housing and 84 percent of the city's low-income families. In the model neighborhood, 57 percent of the families earn less than \$3,000 a year and over half of the houses are substandard. Sixty-one percent of the adults have less than eight years of education.

Major problems which will be considered during planning include: apathy and social isolation; deviant behavior; ill health; poor housing; illiteracy and lack of education; decline of neighborhood businesses; and low incomes. Major emphasis will be put on achieving the coordination of all public and private groups during the planning.

A 17-member Model City Commission with representatives from local political jurisdictions, city agencies, business, labor, and one resident representative from each of seven sub-neighborhoods will direct the Model Cities effort. The sub-neighborhoods will be organized into block clubs which will carry out individual projects during the planning. A possible feature of the organization is a special Youth Advisory Committee made up of youth from the neighborhood and persons who work closely with youth programs.

For further information: Mayor David Lyle
City of Rock Hill
Rock Hill, S. C. 29730

MODEL CITIES PROGRAM--PLANNING GRANT

CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

Chattanooga (pop. 128,000) will receive a planning grant of up to \$131,000, subject to contract details.

The grant will be used to develop a Model Cities plan for an area with a 49,574 population, bounded on the north by the city limits and the Tennessee River, on the south by interstate highway 24, on the east by Missionary Ridge and on the west by the central business district.

Twenty eight percent of the housing units in the area are substandard, 30 percent of the families earn less than \$3,000 annually, and 39 percent of the adults have had less than an eighth grade education. Unemployment in the area is 6.4 percent for men and 4.8 percent for women.

The objectives of Chattanooga planning include improving housing community facilities and eliminating blight, and alleviating the problems of unemployment, underemployment, education, health and transportation.

For further information:

Mayor Ralph Kelley
City Hall
Chattanooga, Tenn. 37402

MODEL CITIES PROGRAM--PLANNING GRANT

AUSTIN, TEXAS

Austin will receive a planning grant of up to \$168,000, subject to contract details.

Austin (pop. 220,000) will develop a Model Cities plan for four sections known as the Old Tenth Ward, Embassy-Prospect, Montopolis and the Palm Street area. With a combined population of 24,410, the sections contain about 10 percent of the city's population.

Seventy-two percent of the housing in the model neighborhood is substandard, five times the city rate. Fifty-six percent of the families earn less than \$3,000 a year, compared with a 25 percent rate for the city. Nine percent of the men and 7 percent of the women in the model neighborhood are unemployed, while the city rate is 2 percent for men and 1 percent for women. Only 17 percent of the adults in the neighborhood have finished high school, compared with 36 percent of the adults in the city.

Planning goals include developing an adequate supply of low-cost housing with a minimum of dislocation to the people; setting up home-ownership plans; expanding job-training programs leading to improved economic opportunities, and developing an effective neighborhood organization.

Among the specific aims are: assigning civilian policy in the model neighborhood to interpret police functions and assist in better communication; developing diagnostic, foster care, rehabilitation and half-way house services; and elimination of discrimination in hiring and wage rates. Other aims include studying such programs as the reverse income tax and guaranteed maximum incomes, and recruiting and training neighborhood residents for health projects.

For further information: Mayor Harry Akin
P. O. Box 1088
Austin, Texas 78767

MODEL CITIES PROGRAM--PLANNING GRANT

LAREDO, TEXAS

Laredo will receive a planning grant of up to \$106,000 subject to contract negotiations.

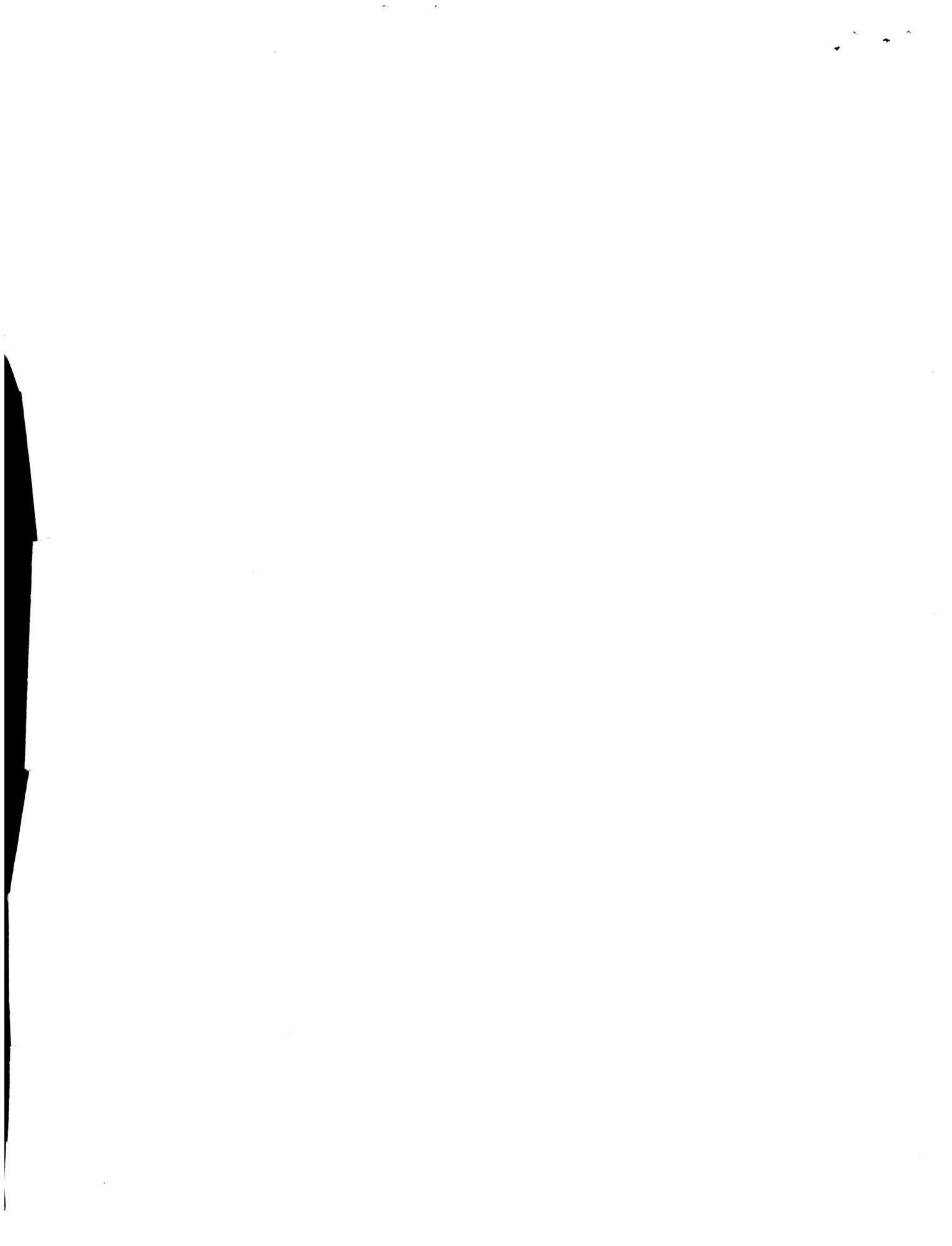
Laredo (pop. 60,670) will develop a Model Cities plan for an area of 907 acres, bounded on the north by U.S. Highway 59, on the south by the Rio Grande River, on the east by Springfield Ave., and on the west by Interstate Highway 35.

There are 14,000 people in the model neighborhood, and 68 percent of the housing is substandard. Almost 14 percent of the men and more than 8 percent of the women in the area are unemployed, compared to a rate of 11.4 percent for men and 9.3 percent for women in the whole city. Sixty-four percent of the families in the area earn less than \$3,000 a year.

Last year President Johnson and President Gustavo Diaz Ordaz of Mexico discussed the possibility of international cooperation in a Model Cities program that would involve Laredo and Nuevo Laredo, which lies directly across the Rio Grande River in Mexico. Laredo began plans for its program early this year.

Laredo's goals include increasing the educational level in the model neighborhood through academic and technical programs; pooling local resources and providing technical and vocational training where necessary, and making substantial improvements in physical and social conditions. A special aim of the program will be to rebuild the entrance from Mexico to the United States. This proposal includes a government center, an international cultural park, and a revitalized neighborhood.

For further information: Mayor J. C. Martin, Jr.
500 Flores Ave.,
Laredo, Texas 78040





HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
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WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

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HUD-No. 68-2183
Phone (202) 755-6990

FOR RELEASE:
Monday,
September 9, 1968

HUD FUNDS FINANCE CRIME CONTROL PLANNING

In furthering local efforts to combat crime, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development has contributed over \$202,000 to finance crime prevention and law enforcement projects in 12 major metropolitan areas.

During the first month of 1968, HUD provided financial assistance to pilot projects in the field of crime prevention and law enforcement in Philadelphia, Pa; the State of Minnesota (Minneapolis-St. Paul); Phoenix, Ariz.; Lansing, Mich.; Dade County, Fla.; Boston, Mass.; Baltimore, Md.; Kansas City, Mo.; San Antonio, Texas; Atlanta, Ga.; State of New Jersey and the District of Columbia.

The pilot projects, initiated in cooperation with the Department of Justice, are expected to produce a series of "study designs" to help these metropolitan areas prepare for areawide planning needs for criminal justice programs.

Charles M. Haar, HUD's Assistant Secretary for Metropolitan Development, said, the pilot projects "illustrate our determination to make planning relate to peoples' needs in the metropolitan area, rather than only the physical development of the region. It also illustrates how more specialized program planning, in this case law enforcement, can benefit from consideration in the context of the total resources, needs and development of the region."

The results of these projects, Mr. Haar noted, should provide a foundation of experience and information for local governments. The projects are in keeping with activities of the Department of Justice in administering the provisions of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, and will further local efforts to carry out the recommendations of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice.

There is a pressing need for coordinated planning to deal with the wide range of problems that daily confront police departments, sheriffs' offices, courts and other agencies concerned with criminal justice. The study now in preparation will facilitate the planning process. HUD planning grants will pay two-thirds of the cost of preparation.

Norman Beckman, Director of HUD's Division of Intergovernmental Relations and Planning Assistance, commented: "Law enforcement and criminal justice are high on the priority list of urban concerns. HUD's urban planning assistance in these areas reflects continuing emphasis on planning that links independent but related institutions, in this case law enforcement and justice.

"Police are both locally and State controlled; courts are local, State, and Federal. Though these institutions are functionally and jurisdictionally independent, the idea is to get them working better together and with the communities in which they operate in terms of total urban concerns."

Amount of the grants and brief description of the studies:

Philadelphia, Pa. -- The Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission has received a \$34,000 grant to undertake the design of a regional planning program. Work will be performed by the Philadelphia Crime Commission for the city's Law Enforcement Planning Council. The study will strive for a balanced program of planning between law enforcement and correctional services. It will explore every area that might lead to cooperation between law enforcement, correctional and criminal justice agencies at all levels of government.

State of New Jersey will use a \$27,234 grant to help develop a state-wide master plan designed to accomplish broad objectives in improving enforcement and justice programs, recruiting and training personnel, rehabilitating criminals, curbing civil disorders and dealing with organized crime.

The Minnesota State Planning Agency is using a \$19,996 grant to finance development of a program design for a statewide system of law enforcement, administration of justice and corrections planning. Within the framework of the statewide plan, a program will be developed for the Minneapolis-St Paul metropolitan area.

Phoenix, Ariz. -- The Maricopa Association of Governments will use a \$16,149 grant to prepare a study compatible with coordinated crime prevention and law enforcement activities within Maricopa County. The recommendations of the Phoenix Mayor's Committee for Action Against Crime will be analyzed to provide reference points for preparation of the study design.

Lansing, Mich. -- The Tri-County Regional Planning Commission received a \$14,856 grant to establish a planning process for a metropolitan system of crime control, law enforcement, correction and rehabilitation of criminals in Clinton, Eaton and Ingham counties. The study is being coordinated with a new first-offender program based upon education, counseling and job training which has been developed by the Ingham County Sheriff.

Factors to be determined include the structure of a planning policy committee, the agencies to be represented, special sub-committees needed and the relative responsibilities of legal, police and urban planning agencies.

Dade County, Fla., received a \$13,557 grant to prepare an inventory and analysis of law enforcement and criminal justice agencies in the metropolitan area and to identify the nature and scope of the problems they must handle. The project will identify the appropriate organization to oversee long-range planning for the necessary studies.

Boston, Mass. -- The Metropolitan Area Planning Council is using a \$13,517 grant to aid in preparing a program design to expedite planning for crime control activities. The program will be designed to determine the scope of work required for effective law enforcement and crime prevention; the staff, data and financial requirements; and the agencies or groups which should be involved in the planning process.

Baltimore, Md. -- The Regional Planning Council has a \$13,344 grant to define the nature of a continuing program of crime prevention and criminal justice. The program design will build upon research already begun by the Council in governmental and social problems that affect development of the Baltimore Region. It will provide the Maryland Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice with a regional perspective as background for relating regional to statewide considerations.

Kansas City, Mo. -- The Metropolitan Planning Commission is using a \$13,317 grant to help identify major problems and issues relating to criminal justice and enforcement in its jurisdictions. A computer installation will be used in the study, which will produce recommendations for encouraging needed public support and developing methods of working with various police agencies, courts and penal institutions.

San Antonio, Texas -- The Alamo Area Council of Governments has a \$13,200 grant to prepare a foundation for comprehensive law enforcement planning. The studies will include an inventory of agencies engaged in law enforce-

ment and an analysis of any overlapping or duplicated functions; a review of techniques and methods for providing enforcement services and a determination of the extent of enforcement problems and social environment factors that contribute to criminal behavior.

Atlanta, Ga. -- The Metropolitan Atlanta Council of Local Governments has a \$9,840 grant to help prepare a work program which will be based in part on the pioneering cooperative efforts in law enforcement already carried out by MACLOG. Emphasis on citizen safety will be an important element in comprehensive planning.

District of Columbia -- The Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments is using a \$13,096 grant for a study which will include an analysis of environmental factors contributing to crime control and crime prevention. Planning for law enforcement, criminal justice and correction will be related to other social welfare programs of the Council of Governments.

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HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-2193
Phone (202) 755-6990

FOR RELEASE AFTER:
2:30 P.M., Thursday
September 12, 1968

NEW HOME OWNERSHIP PROGRAM FOR POOR OUTLINED BY HUD OFFICIAL

A new package of public and private financing has opened the door to home ownership for the poor, Under Secretary Robert C. Wood of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development told the Federal Bar Association today.

Addressing a panel session of the FBA's Council on Housing and Urban Development at the Shoreham Hotel, Mr. Wood said the new program, an innovation in public housing, has produced "self-respect and pride of families in themselves and in their homes,"

In a review of developments over the years in publicly-assisted housing for low-income families for the poor, Mr. Wood gave this outline of the new home ownership program:

"By designing new lease-purchase contracts and allowing low-income families to gain equity by maintaining their own homes, HUD can convert rental public housing for the poor into ownership housing. As family income rises the family can buy the unit where it lives -- in housing owned by the local authority as well as in privately owned leased housing.

"More than economic benefits flow from the emphasis on home ownership. The age-old conflicts of landlord and tenant that fill so many pages of so many case books of the law disappear. In their place come self-respect and pride of families in their homes. And the spectre of eviction that taunts the public housing program of old disappears."

Mr. Wood explained that federally-induced, private credit has been combined with Federal subsidy to provide "the opportunities of home ownership to the poorest of our population."





HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
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WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-2206
Phone (202) 755-6990

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:
Thursday
September 12, 1968

WORK BEGINS ON FIRST FHA-ASSISTED GROUP PRACTICE MEDICAL FACILITY

Work is underway today in Nashville, Tenn., on the first group practice medical facility in the country to be constructed with Federal Housing Administration-insured financing.

The \$1,451,000 loan was made by the Guaranty Mortgage Company of Nashville, to Meharry Medical College, the non-profit sponsor of Neighborhood Health Center.

Funds from the Office of Economic Opportunity are also being used in the project to cover operating expenses and capital costs.

The group practice will consist of 14 full-time and 30 part-time physicians; six full-time and four part-time dentists, and six other professional staff members. In addition there will be 20 technical and 20 administrative personnel.

The site of the center contains over 2.5 acres with the facility consisting of some 42,000 square feet.

Laboratory equipment and facilities for emergency and major surgery are being provided by Meharry College.

Neighborhood Health Center will serve an area within a 2-1/2 mile radius of the facility containing some 40,000 people.

Permanent financing of the project is expected to come under the life insurance industry's "billion dollar fund," established last year by over 150 insurance companies. The fund is being used to finance housing and community facilities in lower income areas of the country.

FHA is expected to insure the financing, upon completion of construction, of another group practice facility currently underway in Lynch, Ky.

A number of other projects are in various stages of processing in FHA and the Public Health Service.

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HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-2194
Phone (202) 755-6990

FOR RELEASE:
Thursday,
September 12, 1968

HUD SELECTS REGIONAL WINNERS FOR INTERGOVERNMENTAL AWARDS

Thirty-two public bodies and agencies have been selected to receive regional awards for meritorious contributions to intergovernmental relations in urban development, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development announced today.

Those selected will be eligible to compete for one of HUD's Annual National Awards for Outstanding Contributions to Intergovernmental Relations.

The awards program, now in its third year, recognizes superior, cooperative achievements among local governments and actions to strengthen State-local relations that help improve the living environment for their citizens.

Commenting on the program, Charles M. Haar, HUD's Assistant Secretary for Metropolitan Development, said: "Bold partnership programs between governments are needed to solve basic problems. Our awards are designed to stimulate, encourage, and recognize intergovernmental actions that contribute to the achievements of this goal."

This year, for the first time, the selection process for award winners has been decentralized. HUD Regional Administrators have selected outstanding entries from nominations presented to them by a panel of judges. Entries from regional award recipients will be further considered in Washington by a panel of judges representing various levels of government.

National Awards will be presented at the International City Managers' Association Annual Conference in Detroit, Mich., on Oct. 20, 1968.

The regional winners were:

Region I

(Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont. - Judah Gribetz (Regional Administrator), 26 Federal Plaza, New York, New York 10007)

1. City of Batavia, N. Y.
2. Chemung County, N. Y.
3. Capitol Regional Planning Agency, Hartford, Conn.
4. Rochester and Monroe County, N. Y.
5. State of Maine and Peneboscot Tribal Reservation Housing Authority, Indian Township Passamaquoddy Reservation Housing Authority and Pleasant Point Passamaquoddy Reservation Housing Authority.

Region II

(New Jersey, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia. - Warren P. Phelan (Regional Administrator), Chestnut and Juniper Streets, 10th Floor, Widener Building, Philadelphia, Pa. 19107.)

1. Governor's Branch Office, Harrisburg, Pa.
2. Department of Community Affairs, N.J.
3. Housing Authority of East Orange, N.J.
4. Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments
5. City of Salisbury, Md.
6. Centre Regional Council of Governments, Pa.

Region III

(Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, North Carolina, Kentucky. - Edward H. Baxter (Regional Administrator), Peachtree Seventh Building, Atlanta, Ga. 30323.)

1. City of Jacksonville - Duval County, Fla.
2. City of Charlotte - Mecklenburg County, N.C.

Region IV

(Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin. - John P. McCollum (Regional Administrator), Room 1500, 360 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60601.)

Region IV (Cont'd)

1. Office of the Governor, State of Illinois
2. City of Detroit, Mich.
3. Board of Commissioners, Hamilton County, Ohio

Region V

(Arkansas, Colorado, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Missouri, Kansas. - William W. Collins, Jr. (Regional Administrator), Federal Office Building, 819 Taylor Street, Room 13-A-01, Fort Worth, Texas. 76102.)

1. North Central Texas Council of Governments - Police Training Facility, Dallas-Fort Worth Metro Area
2. Office of the Governor, Division of Planning Coordination, Texas.
3. City of Boulder, Colo.
4. City of Fayetteville, Ark.
5. City of University City, Mo.
6. Saline County - City of Salina, Kan.

Region VI

(Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, Guam. - Robert B. Pitts (Regional Administrator), 450 Golden Gate Avenue, Box 36003, San Francisco, Calif. 94102.)

1. Bay Area Rapid Transit District, Calif.
2. Greater Juneau Bureau, Alaska
3. City of Ontario, Calif.
4. Sacramento Regional Area Planning Commission, Calif.
5. City of San Jose, Calif.
6. Planning Policy Committee of Santa Clara County, Calif.
7. City of Seattle, Wash.
8. Weber Area Council of Governments, Utah

Region VII

(Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands. - Jose Febres-Silva (Regional Administrator), Post Office Box 3869 GPO, San Juan, Puerto Rico 00936.)

1. Puerto Rico Planning Board
2. Puerto Rico Urban Renewal and Housing Administration



HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
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WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-2208
Phone (202) 755-6990

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

Friday
September 13, 1968

NEW COMMUNITIES IN SAN FRANCISCO TO BE BUILT ON SURPLUS U. S. LAND

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development today announced plans to transform surplus Federal land in San Francisco, Calif., into two new community developments.

The two San Francisco projects are the latest in a program launched by President Johnson in August 1967, to convert unused military and other surplus Federal properties into vital and useful community resources. Earlier announcements covered similar undertakings in Washington, D. C.; Atlanta, Ga.; San Antonio, Texas; Louisville, Ky.; Clinton Township, Mich.; and New Bedford, Mass.

The larger of the two San Francisco projects consists of 71 acres overlooking the Pacific Ocean and is located in the southwest corner of the city. The land is an inactive Nike battery site and was part of the old Fort Funston.

The second site, totaling 12 acres, is in the northwest part of San Francisco, overlooking the Golden Gate Bridge. Previously a part of Fort Miley, it lies north of Clement Street between the Fort Miley Veterans Administration Hospital and Lincoln Park.

Both sites were identified by a Presidential Task Force headed by Lawson B. Knott, Jr., Administrator of General Services, and including former Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara, HUD Secretary Robert C. Weaver, and Attorney General Ramsey Clark.

Preliminary plans call for both sites to be developed with housing and related facilities to serve families of various income levels. Full advantage will be taken of the extraordinary natural beauty of the sites.

The Fort Funston site is sufficiently large to develop a new-town-in-town as a relatively self-contained community. The Fort Miley site -- due to its small size -- cannot be so designed.

However, it will provide a substantial quantity of good new housing at several income levels which is urgently needed by the nearby VA hospital to serve employees, families of long-term patients, and elderly veterans who must visit the hospital frequently.

Other facilities to be provided at both sites include neighborhood parks, playgrounds, trails, and access to adjacent beaches or other public recreation areas. The city expects to provide public facilities at the Fort Funston site that will serve adjacent neighborhoods as well as the project site. In addition, the city will undertake to improve public transportation to the Fort Funston site.

Secretary Weaver commended the personal leadership and enthusiasm of Mayor Joseph L. Alioto in advancing this development. "Our objective in this program," he said, "is to use excess Federal land throughout the country to help meet the critical needs of our people -- including good housing for low- and moderate-income families. In addition, by using the best available methods of city planning, architecture, and construction, we expect to create outstanding communities that can be models for new development throughout the country."

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HUD news feature

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20410

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HUD-No. 68-2142
Phone (202) 755-6990

FOR WEEKEND RELEASE:
Saturday - Sunday
September 14-15, 1968

HUD PLANNING FUNDS SMOOTH PATH OF URBAN PROGRESS

As urban problems become increasingly complex, the need for effective planning gains higher priority, according to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, HUD approved grants of more than \$45 million in support of 1,284 planning projects aimed at promoting orderly areawide growth.

HUD Urban Planning Assistance grants help in three ways: (1) Assist state and local governments solve planning problems that result from the population growth of all urban areas, large and small; (2) facilitate comprehensive planning for urban development, including transportation systems, on a continuing basis; and (3) encourage state and local governments to establish and improve their planning staffs.

According to Charles M. Haar, Assistant Secretary for Metropolitan Development, "The choice facing our communities is clear -- undirected urban sprawl resulting in ugliness, waste and decay or constructive use of the land through orderly growth and development. By developing their own plans for the future, local agencies are taking the initiative in providing an urban environment that will expand rather than limit the horizons of the good life."

HUD's Urban Planning Assistance program provides a range of aids, from planning a law enforcement and criminal justice program for the Washington Metropolitan Council of Governments to assisting a major governmental re-organization study for the State of Massachusetts.

Grants Supplement State, Local Funds

Urban planning grants supplement state and local funds to assist comprehensive planning for areas having related or common development problems. Some typical activities funded under the program are:

- . Preparation -- as a guide for governmental policies and action -- of general plans for land uses, public facilities, and other governmental services; and for effective development and use of human and natural resources.
- . Programming capital improvements and other major expenditures, based on priorities of need, together with financing such expenditures in the earlier years of the program.
- . Coordination of all related plans and activities of the state and local governments and agencies concerned.
- . Preparation of regulatory and administrative measures to support these activities.

From its inception in 1954, the HUD planning grant program has had a major role in establishing comprehensive planning as an accepted process for guiding and coordinating urban development. The number of small communities that have received grants under the program rose from 242 at the end of 1956 to 6,960 as of June 30, 1968.

Grants to metropolitan and regional areas in the same period increased from 23 to more than 250. Assistance for statewide planning was authorized in 1959 and by June 30, 1968, 48 states had received such grants.

Urban Planning Assistance will provide elements vital to comprehensive planning for HUD's Model Cities program. In North Philadelphia, for example, the demonstration agency will examine ways in which the Model Cities area can be strengthened as a focal point of regional resources.

The program is geared to local, regional, metropolitan, and state action. It stimulates localities, metropolitan areas, and states to implement their own planning based on an understanding of their own needs. For example, an urban planning assistance grant was awarded to St. Mary's County, Md., the first settlement in the State and its colonial capital until 1694, to plan its historic preservation.

Encourage Metropolitan Wide Approach

Urban development spreads across local government boundaries, creating problems which cannot be solved by individual governments acting alone. The benefits to local governments that pool their talents and resources are becoming apparent. Cooperative agreements among governments result in more and better services at lower costs to residents. Since 1954, grants totaling about \$62.9 million have been made to over 250 metropolitan and regional planning areas containing over 120 million people.

Norman Beckman, Director of HUD's Office of Intergovernmental Relations and Planning Assistance, sums up the need for a coordinated approach: "Today's score sheet of urban problems of housing, employment, health, education and transportation is a crowded one; so was Lincoln Steffens' list of urban problems in American cities in 1910. Yet pollution, congestion, poverty, and rats are still with us. Needed is the comprehensive approach. To change the urban condition, we have to assess the condition in its entirety to find out what the effect of changing any of them will have on all the others."

HUD encourages a voluntary, metropolitan-wide approach to solving problems ranging from transportation and utility systems to recreation, health, safety, and economic development. Urban planning assistance is the only federal planning assistance program which can help local officials coordinate the wide range of federally assisted projects, such as parks, sewers, highways, and transit facilities.

During the past fiscal year, grants have been used for such purposes as advanced preparation of 1970 census material for the Regional Planning Commission for Jefferson, Orleans, and Saint Bernard Parishes in Louisiana. HUD has also provided planning grants to metropolitan planning agencies to help devise ways of carrying out comprehensive planning for crime prevention and law enforcement.

Statewide comprehensive planning can provide a physical, social, and economic development policy framework for regional, metropolitan, and local government comprehensive planning programs. It can be a source of common information and forecasting services on such subjects as population and local economics for these programs. Stimulated by the HUD grants, many states are trying new planning approaches. Utah, for example, undertook a new approach to human resource planning this past year by combining public instruction planning, from the pre-school through the technical college level, with higher education planning. This will closely integrate the educational planning program with state development planning.

* * *

**Urban Planning Grants
Program Highlights, Fiscal Year 1968**

	<u>Number of Grants</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Small communities and counties	750	\$13,007,000
Advisory Services	15	735,000
Localities in redevelopment areas	189	3,659,000
Metropolitan and regional	183	13,952,000
State comprehensive planning	37	6,800,000
Interstate	22	774,000
Other planning areas	<u>88</u>	<u>4,406,000</u>
Sub-total	1264	\$43,333,000
Research and demonstration	<u>20</u>	<u>1,675,000</u>
Total	1284	\$45,008,000

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HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-2211
Phone (202) 755-6990

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:
Monday
September 16, 1968

NEW DIRECTORS FOR FNMA CHOSEN BY HUD SECRETARY

The nine-member Board of Directors for the Federal National Mortgage Association during its initial transition period was chosen today by Robert C. Weaver, Secretary of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

"I am very pleased that men of such outstanding character are willing to help guide FNMA during its transition from a government agency to a privately-owned corporation serving the public's interest," Secretary Weaver said.

The board members, who will meet this week for the first time, will serve until FNMA's first stockholders' meeting sometime next year. At that time, stockholders will elect two board members, and the Secretary will appoint the other seven.

By the end of the transition period, stockholders will elect two-thirds of the Board of Directors, and the President of the United States will appoint five public members to represent the real estate, mortgage finance and homebuilding industries. This board will then select the president and officers of the new FNMA.

FNMA President during the interim period is Raymond H. Lapin, who also serves on the transitional Board of Directors. He was nominated by President Johnson August 2 and confirmed by the U.S. Senate September 5.

Other members of the Board are:

Cecil Burney, Corpus Christi, Texas, attorney and former chairman of the Corpus Christi Housing Authority.

- more -

C.C. Cameron, Raleigh, N. C., chairman of the board, Cameron-Brown Co., a mortgage finance company.

Lloyd E. Clarke, Des Moines, Iowa, homebuilder and president of the National Association of Home Builders.

Walter Heller, St. Paul, Minn., economist and educator, former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors.

Ferdinand Kramer, Chicago, Ill., president of Draper & Kramer, Inc., a real estate development company.

Frederick L. Deming, Under Secretary of the Treasury for Monetary Affairs.

Philip N. Brownstein, HUD Assistant Secretary for Mortgage Credit and Federal Housing Commissioner.

William B. Ross, HUD Deputy Under Secretary for Policy Analysis and Program Evaluation.

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HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-2207
Phone (202) 755-6990

FOR RELEASE:
Saturday
September 21, 1968

HUD GRANTS AID SMALL COMMUNITIES IMPROVE THEIR ABILITY TO GOVERN

Small communities in 38 states now are using the many available Federal and state sources of information and technical assistance to solve problems related to local government, community development and public management.

This trend has been encouraged by grants totaling \$2.2 million awarded to states or state-designated agencies by the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development during the fiscal year that ended June 30, 1968. The grants were made under HUD's Urban Information and Technical Assistance Program and funded for the first time in fiscal year 1968.

States use the funds to develop or increase their urban information and technical assistance services to communities under 100,000 in population.

At the request of a community, the state agency extends specialized technical aid to help solve specific problems. The grants also strengthen the ability of local governments to design their programs of public service and public facilities in keeping with local objectives and priorities.

Commenting on the grant program, Charles M. Haar, Assistant Secretary for Metropolitan Development, said: "We have an obligation to ensure that Federal and state assistance is available to smaller communities as it is to the larger metropolitan centers. These grants help small communities improve their ability to govern and to obtain maximum benefit from the wide variety of Federal and state assistance programs available for their use."

Technical assistance has been provided in areas such as government organization and management, code enforcement, housing, finance, personnel

- more -

and community relations. The assistance may be provided through direct consultation with local officials, workshops and conferences on problems of general concern, and through technical guides and manuals.

Information activities range from the publication of a newsletter to the design of a state-wide urban information system. Grants help pay to disseminate facts about Federal and state aid programs, to establish urban libraries and to provide specialized data to meet specific local problems.

During the past fiscal year a total of 65 agencies and organizations received grants to defray up to 50 percent of the cost of the 38 approved state programs. The agencies included Governors' offices, state departments of community affairs, departments of commerce and development, state planning agencies and municipal leagues.

Thirty-three states will undertake field service assistance covering many aspects of local government management. Seven will offer specialized assistance in personnel administration and four in intergovernmental relations. On the information side, 13 will develop or expand urban information systems and services, seven will establish urban libraries and four will publish newsletters.

Five states have initiated technical assistance services in community relations. Thirteen states will offer assistance on Federal and state aid programs, finance, administration, housing, renewal and relocation.

Norman Beckman, Director of HUD's office of Intergovernmental Relations and Planning Assistance, is in charge of the grant program.

Mr. Beckman pointed out that "The States now have an opportunity to marshal the resources of all levels of government and those of private organizations to improve the public management capabilities of smaller communities. Technical assistance services are offered in virtually every area of concern to local administrators. It is up to municipal and State officials to determine their greatest housing and community development needs and to develop the programs that will be most responsive."

HUD grants for this purpose are authorized under the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966. Some of the more innovative activities funded during the past fiscal year include:

Alaska -- A part-time city manager program will provide concentrated professional advice and assistance to local governments in all areas of municipal concern on a pilot basis.

Connecticut, Ohio and New York -- These three States will establish regional service offices to improve and expand services to communities. Assistance on a wide range of municipal concerns will be provided, including help in solving management problems and developing methods to achieve intergovernmental cooperation.

Georgia -- The Georgia Municipal Association's information program consists of a data bank of information relating to urban problems. This data will be kept current and a reference center will be established to support technical assistance to communities. The design and development of the urban information system will be coordinated with the State Planning Bureau.

Kentucky -- The State Program Development Office will analyze the legal, administrative, and organizational framework of the local government in cities of various sizes and suggest ways to improve local organization and management. This analysis will be performed in support of HUD's Model Cities.

Massachusetts -- The State will suggest methods to maintain and improve community relations, especially with respect to lower-income groups. Direct consultation, workshops, conferences, and manuals for municipal officials will be provided. Technical assistance will be made available to communities seeking solutions to the immediate and specific problems faced by local administrators which relate to lower-income and minority groups.

New Jersey -- A unique municipal personnel exchange will permit communities to "borrow" an official from another locality for a short period of time to work on a specific problem. The State will reimburse the lending municipality during the official's absence.

Oregon -- The Association of Oregon Counties will develop a centralized recruitment center to serve local government units in Oregon. The program also will establish a reference library on personnel administration and programs for use by local government officials. The Association will sponsor preparation of information materials on salary and fringe benefits and on employer-employee relations to assist local officials in evaluating their own personnel programs.

Washington -- The State will develop a centralized information center on assistance programs available to communities from the Federal government, the State, other public organizations, and foundations.

A breakdown of grant approvals is attached.

* * *

- more -

Total Grant Approvals by States
As of June 30, 1968

<u>Locality</u>	<u>Pro- jects</u>	<u>Federal Grants Approved</u>	<u>Locality</u>	<u>Pro- jects</u>	<u>Federal Grants Approved</u>
Alabama	1	\$ 37,675	Nebraska	1	\$ 30,500
Alaska	1	29,900	New Jersey	1	209,000
Arizona	1	33,000	New Mexico	1	24,600
Arkansas	1	40,500	New York	1	165,000
California	1	67,000	North Carolina	1	20,500
Connecticut	1	117,427	Ohio	1	125,000
Delaware	1	29,000	Oklahoma	1	38,800
Florida	1	22,500	Oregon	1	42,800
Georgia	1	114,000	Pennsylvania	1	145,600
Idaho	1	20,000	Puerto Rico	1	20,000
Iowa	1	20,500	Rhode Island	1	33,550
Kansas	1	36,600	Tennessee	1	23,800
Kentucky	1	40,422	Utah	1	20,000
Maine	1	47,500	Vermont	1	45,526
Massachusetts	1	125,000	Virginia	1	55,600
Michigan	1	72,700	Virgin Islands	1	13,000
Minnesota	1	41,700	Washington	1	42,000
Missouri	1	150,000	West Virginia	1	34,500
Montana	1	24,000	Wisconsin	1	40,800
Total to States and Territories				38	\$2,200,000

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HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-2201
Phone (202) 755-6990

FOR RELEASE
Monday
September 23, 1968

HUD OFFICIAL STRESSES AID TO SMALL COMMUNITIES

Small communities in Iowa are being told this week that the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development is prepared to help them cope with their complex growth and development problems.

Charles B. Sonneborn, Special Assistant for Small Communities in HUD's Office of Metropolitan Development, assured elected officials and business leaders in six Iowa towns of HUD's continuing commitment to the needs of the nation's smaller population centers.

Heading a Federal team which toured 12 Iowa counties at the request of U.S. Congressman John Culver, Mr. Sonneborn spoke at Anamosa, Oelwein, Postville, Elkader, Dyersville and Maquoketa.

The Federal group, cooperating in a "Partnership for Progress" effort, was made up of representatives from the Departments of Agriculture, Transportation, Health, Education and Welfare, and Interior.

Mr. Sonneborn noted that HUD strives to "help communities provide the kind of environment and services that business seeks for its employees and that citizens seek for a full and productive life."

"All of our citizens look for decent and available housing, modern health facilities, pleasant park and recreation areas, a good public library, a plentiful supply of power and water, and other municipal services," Mr. Sonneborn said.

He reviewed the many HUD programs which can aid communities to provide these services and facilities, citing urban planning assistance grants, public works planning advances, public facility loans and water and sewer grants. Other programs such as urban renewal, public housing, rent

- more -

supplements and model cities, can contribute to small community development, the HUD spokesman indicated.

The Housing Act of 1968, which was signed into law by President Johnson on August 1, will strengthen and expand HUD's role in aiding the Nation's towns and cities, Mr. Sonneborn told his audience. Of major importance, he added, will be the new program to provide two-thirds grants to states to conduct comprehensive planning for multi-county districts outside metropolitan areas.

"The key to success for any project which HUD assists with funds or technical assistance, however, is local involvement," Mr. Sonneborn stated.

"This is how problems are best solved and this is how citizens themselves plot the course of efforts to improve and enrich community life."

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HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68 -2217
Phone (202) 755-6990

HUD FILLERS--USE AT WILL
Monday, September 23, 1968

INCREASE SIZE OF HOME IMPROVEMENT LOANS

The maximum property improvement loan now insurable by the Federal Housing Administration has increased under new legislation from \$3,500 to \$5,000. Repayment of the loan may now be made over seven years rather than five.

The legislation also authorized an increase in the home improvement loan discount rate. The rate is now \$5.50 per hundred on the first \$2,500 and \$4.50 per hundred on the amount above \$2,500. This is an increase of 50¢ per hundred.

These loans may be used for any home improvement which makes the house more habitable or livable.

Further information on the program may be obtained from any lending institution making FHA home improvement loans or the local FHA office.

* * *

FHA SELLING HOUSES IN FLORIDA

The Federal Housing Administration of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, is selling a large number of recently built, moderately priced houses in Florida. Acquired under its mortgage insurance program, nearly all are single-story two-and three-bedroom homes, priced from \$7,000 to \$17,500.

These homes are sold by Florida licensed real estate brokers and are available to any qualified buyer who has the necessary three percent down payment and sufficient income to meet the liberal terms under FHA financing.

* * *

HUD '68 TRANSIT GRANTS

During the fiscal year that ended June 30, 1968, the Office of Metropolitan Development, of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, spent more than \$134 million to help solve transit problems of the country.

The grants to public agencies, private industry, universities and research institutions, aided technical studies of various aspects of urban transportation; provided fellowships for managerial training; helped to purchase and improve equipment; and demonstrated new transportation techniques and methods.

The HUD approach emphasizes transportation planning and development as part of a comprehensive urban plan. To be eligible for a grant, a project must be consistent with officially coordinated transportation planning and overall planning for an urban area.

* * *

POOR BECOME HOME OWNERS

Federally induced, private credit has been combined with Federal subsidy and will now provide the opportunities of home ownership to the poorest of our population, Robert C. Wood, Under Secretary of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, pointed out.

"By designing new lease-purchase contracts and allowing low-income families to gain equity by maintaining their homes," Mr. Wood said, "HUD can convert rental public housing into ownership housing. As family income rises, the family can buy the unit where it lives--in local authority-owned housing as well as in privately owned, leased housing.

"The age-old conflicts of landlord and tenant disappear and in their place come self-respect and pride of families in their homes. The spectre of eviction that taunts the old public housing programs vanishes."

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HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

Phone (202) 755-6990

FILE COPY

FOR RELEASE:

After 9:30 a.m., Friday
September 27, 1968

FILE COPY

Remarks

by H. Ralph Taylor

Assistant Secretary for Model Cities and Governmental Relations
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials
Pick-Nicollet Hotel
Minneapolis, Minnesota
September 27, 1968

SUMMARY

THE PRINCIPLE OF CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IS NO LONGER DEBATABLE. Programs are no longer acceptable when packaged and delivered by professionals. Talk of control is an important part of the rhetoric of self-affirmation in minority communities and must be understood as such. The success of Model Cities will be determined by the way people work together, not the rhetoric that often tears them apart. Citizen participation works best when city and citizens negotiate a sharing of power that allows them to move beyond rhetoric to joint planning of programs and delivery of programs responsive to needs.

The objective of the Model Cities program is to help develop the capacity to function in and use the system. Technical assistance to residents is an indispensable tool. If citizen participation is to work there must be agreement on objectives and there can be no agreement if the objective of the neighborhood is to create and control a separate enclave apart from the wider community.

The frustration quotient related to citizen participation is very high -- higher in some cities than in others, but high in all.

This is a statement that all of you will agree with.

Nonetheless, I do not believe that there is any point in discussing whether there should be citizen participation. The fundamental principle that citizens have a right to participate in and influence the development of plans that will affect their lives is no longer debatable. The social revolution under way throughout much of the world has made this so.

But, recognition of the principle does not mean that the practice will be or is effective.

And this is our problem. It is easy for citizen participation to be an effective barrier to action, just another layer of red tape, another means of immobilizing ourselves.

Professionals who work in this arena see unmet needs on all sides. We feel that we can put together programs that will meet these needs. We are frustrated by having to deal with (what some consider) the chaotic, undisciplined, unstructured, quarrelsome reality that is the world of the poor, particularly the black and the Spanish-speaking poor.

It would be so much easier if they would accept programs mounted by professionals to solve their problems.

But, programs, whether stale, ineffective and irrelevant or new and full of promise are no longer acceptable when packaged and delivered.

This is the reality of today. And I believe it to be healthy. The process of growth from apathy and alienation to participation and a full role in a larger society is necessarily difficult. We must recognize and understand this for the black, Puerto Rican and Mexican-American communities because these are problem areas.

Recognition, however, is useful only if it leads to understanding and, policy based on understanding. I want to talk briefly about three issues which bear on policy:

- (1) Control
- (2) Technical assistance
- (3) The larger world.

Control is a word that permeates the rhetoric of the minority community and is rarely, if ever, heard in the white community. There are those who say that when you have it, you don't have to talk about it.

People in minority ghettos are going to continue to talk about control, in the model cities program and elsewhere. This talk of control is an important part of the rhetoric of self-affirmation and must be understood as such.

But beneath the rhetoric, there can be no exclusive control by citizens, or by any single citizen group. The work that has to be done can only be accomplished by various public and private forces working together. In the Model Cities program, the responsibility for marshalling the public and private forces through political leadership, is placed on the Chief Executive of local government.

Where citizen participation is seen and used as a vehicle for creating a separate enclave, the program and the city are in trouble. Apartheid, whether voluntary or involuntary, is not a legitimate objective of the Model Cities program. Perhaps it would be in a Wallace Administration--but not under Secretary Weaver or this Assistant Secretary.

Citizen participation works best when, despite the rhetoric of control, citizens and city government negotiate a sharing of power that permits the people of the neighborhood to participate effectively in determining the use of the resources that affect the quality of life in that neighborhood.

In this partnership, the city is clearly the dominant partner and that is as it should be in the Model Cities Program. But this does not mean the partners should not negotiate out rights and obligations that clarify their respective roles. I stress partnership because that relationship is vastly different from paternalism--where the recipient is not a partner but a "subservient."

Neighborhood influence over the decision making apparatus in areas of concentrated minority residence is going to grow. In some communities, action may not be acceptable until the dominant minority is in apparent control of at least part of the structure.

There is nothing new, startling, or frightening, about this. It is clearly consistent with the historical pattern by which other minorities have moved into the main stream. Today this situation is complicated because there are those who see all social programs as pacification efforts; those who see the destruction of the present social structure as an essential prerequisite to progress. Such people are determined to prove their point by negative opposition to all proposals, particularly those they cannot dominate, or use to achieve their objectives.

I am convinced that the overwhelming majority of the people in minority communities have not given up on the system. The CBS national poll recently documented this.

The challenge, then, is to build two-way communication with forces in the minority community, which retain some hope and faith in the system, while at the same time keeping channels open for participation by those who are bitter, suspicious, cynical, and even hostile. But one cannot let the effort to maintain communications with the hostile and negative minority prevent forward motion for the benefit of the community.

This is a very difficult and sensitive area, with great suspicion and hostility on all sides. City governments must be sincere in their willingness to share power. Insincerity will help polarize the community. They cannot reach the moderate middle ground unless city and residents together develop a relationship that the community will accept as valid and honest. The old captive "engineering of consent" kind of participation is no longer acceptable.

I draw three implications from the above:

--power must be shared in **reality**, not just on paper.

--the purpose of the power sharing must be positive--to identify and meet real needs, and to develop the capacity to function effectively in a society where coalitions, not absolutes, control.

--success will be determined by the way people work together, not the rhetoric that often tears them apart.

I am convinced that a structure that has legitimacy and is accepted by substantial portions of the community is essential. Without a structure, every sub-group makes its own demands, and chaos is the inevitable result.

White community leaders, particularly business leaders, tend to respond to demands of the sub-groups without a full understanding of power relationships in the neighborhood. The result has been in some cities, to build up those who negotiate by escalation of demand and threat.

Negotiation by threat does not develop the competence to function effectively in a coalition society. It only exacerbates the backlash reaction that threatens the very real progress that is being made.

The neighborhood structure must have the assistance it needs to bargain and negotiate effectively. This does not mean that it must do the planning, or that it must have a duplicate planning staff and capability.

It does mean making available technical assistance and expertise that the neighborhood can trust. With this assistance they can analyze, criticize, and suggest alternatives to be explored and developed, and judge whether the exploration of those alternatives has been honest and thorough.

The objective of the Model Cities program is to help develop the capacity to function in and use the system. Technical assistance is an indispensable tool. And if it is to be accepted, it must be trusted. In many places, to be trusted it must be under the direction and control of the community.

That is why we are moving to encourage the concept of Independent Technical Assistance--making available to the residents, under their control, resources to provide technical assistance and expertise they trust.

Citizen participation can be an effective means of blocking progress. That is easy, particularly when the apparent spokesmen for the minority community are divided and contentious.

It is more difficult for citizens and their government to develop a working partnership that will move from rhetoric to joint planning, to delivery of programs responsive to needs, and to changes in existing systems and institutions to make them more responsive.

This will not happen of itself. It will require a structure, a great sensitivity on the part of the majority community, technical assistance to help develop capacity and overcome mistrust, and a desire by the minority community to move into the wider system.

A community which sees its objective as control, as an end in itself, turns away from coalition and the learning process.

I believe that this would be a fatal error. It would focus on the equivalent of cottage industries on the threshold of the computer age. And it would give the enemies of integration the rationale and philosophy for their own special brand of apartheid.

But, we cannot expect any minority community to take the larger view unless it has reason to believe that there is hope in that larger view.

If we are to ask the minority community to face out to the wider community, as well as in, to meet its own immediate needs, that wider community must be willing to be responsive.

No black or minority community can self-determine itself into the larger society. If we ask minority communities not to turn in on themselves and become separated, we imply that integration remains the national goal.

The Johnson Administration has made great strides in enlarging the opportunities of all Americans--black and white--for education, job training, health, and housing. The recently enacted 1968 Housing Bill which authorizes the first step of a program to build six million units of low and moderate income housing in the next ten years is the most significant piece of housing legislation ever passed. But to accomplish our goals, we need tools--manpower and money. Let me be very specific:

We can't at the same time inveigh against black separatism and make a mockery of the open housing provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 by denying all funds for its administration.

We cannot in good conscience and simple decency continue to talk one way and act another.

As we recognize and accept this in the operations of the larger society, we'll be able to move forward more effectively to resolve the most difficult problem we all face today--that of involving the citizen in a constructive process that will lead to positive accomplishment, and significant improvement in the quality of urban life for us all.

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HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-2233
Phone (202) 755-6990

FOR RELEASE
Saturday
September 28, 1968

Secretary Robert C. Weaver of the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development has announced recertification of the Workable Program for Community Improvement for the communities listed below.

Community

Millport, Alabama
Ozark, Alabama
Sulligent, Alabama
Bald Knob, Arkansas
Des Arc, Arkansas
Imboden, Arkansas
Coachella, California
Haxtun, Colorado
East Point, Georgia
Hinesville, Georgia
Lavonia, Georgia
Evanston, Illinois
Salina, Kansas
College Park, Maryland
Glenarden, Maryland
City of Malden, Massachusetts
Benton Harbor, Michigan
Holly Springs, Mississippi
Branson, Missouri
Brunswick, Missouri
Plattsburg, Missouri
Southwest City, Missouri
Webb City, Missouri
St. Edward, Nebraska
Sutherland, Nebraska

Weeping Water, Nebraska
Edison Township, New Jersey
Caddo Indian Tribe, Oklahoma

Coalgate, Oklahoma
Heavener, Oklahoma
Hydro, Oklahoma

For local reference

W. H. Biddle, Mayor
James Douglas Brown, Mayor
Frank Buckley, Mayor
Norris Fox, Mayor
R. E. Ingram, Mayor
H. D. Hastings, Mayor
Robert R. Mitchell, City Manager
J. B. Headley, Mayor
Otis H. Stephens, Mayor
Glenn E. Bryant, Mayor
Herman P. Ayers, Mayor
Wayne F. Anderson, City Manager
William W. Yost, Mayor
William W. Gullet, Mayor
James R. Cousins, Mayor
Walter J. Kelliher, Mayor
Wilbert F. Smith, Mayor
Sam Coopwood, Mayor
Tom Epps, Mayor
G. Goe, Mayor
Leo N. Harless, Mayor
Robert S. Nichols, Mayor
R. J. Baker, Mayor
James E. Kiernan, Mayor
Herbert C. Meissner, Chairman,
Board of Trustees
Neil A. Munkres, Mayor
Anthony M. Yelensics, Mayor
Melford Williams, Chairman,
Executive Committee
Bobby George Lee, Mayor
Tal V. Mooris, Mayor
C. R. Lassiter, Chairman,
Board of Trustees

Butler, Pennsylvania
Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania
Taylor Borough, Pennsylvania
Barceloneta, Puerto Rico
Loiza, Puerto Rico
Quebradillas, Puerto Rico
San Lorenzo, Puerto Rico
Loudon, Tennessee
McMinnville, Tennessee
Monterey, Tennessee
Bogata, Texas
Bronte, Texas
Hughes Springs, Texas
Schertz, Texas
Warden, Washington

Arthur J. Megan, Mayor
Saul B. Gearhart, Mayor
John Derenick, Mayor
Vicente Acevedo Ballester, Mayor
Eduardo Garcia Carrillo, Mayor
Gerardo Perez Soler, Mayor
Jesus Santa Aponte, Mayor
Joe Carter, Mayor
Franklin P. Blue, Mayor
Elmer Parsons, Mayor
Wayne McCasland, Mayor
Royce Lee, Mayor
Thomas E. Strickland, Mayor
Roy W. Richard, Mayor
Maurice Johnson, Mayor

HUD's recertification means that the community remains eligible for the several types of Federal aid which became available to it when it received its original Workable Program certificate.

Certification of a Workable Program is necessary before a community can receive Federal loans and grants for urban renewal projects and low-rent public housing, and liberal FHA mortgage insurance to assist in the private redevelopment of project areas and for rehousing displaced families.

Such recertification does not constitute approval of any specific Federal aid. The Workable Program is a showing by the community of how it intends to use its own public and private resources to eliminate and prevent slums and blight. Once its program is approved it can apply for the Federal aids to supplement local resources as needed. The community must show reasonable progress each year under its Workable Program to obtain recertification and remain eligible for these Federal aids.

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Falsely Comprehensive Planning

HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-2241
Phone (202) 755-6990

FOR RELEASE:
Tuesday
October 1, 1968

URBAN PLANNING ASSISTED BY HUD MUST FOCUS ON PLIGHT OF ILL-HOUSED

The skills of the Nation's planning agencies---State, regional, local--- will be focused on the plight of the poorly housed through a new requirement for urban planning assistance grants.

Under a provision of the Housing Act of 1968, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development now requires that a comprehensive section on housing be included in applications for grants. The housing element must include specific planning for housing needs and required public facilities, land use, zoning and other matters relevant to plans for meeting the national housing goals. This requirement became effective August 1, 1968, when the Act was signed.

The agency applying for a grant must identify housing problems within its planning jurisdiction, define objectives and then suggest solutions. Consideration must be given to site selection, housing supply and future demand, and the social benefits derived from housing programs.

Charles M. Haar, HUD Assistant Secretary for Metropolitan Development, whose office administers the planning grant program, said:

"What this means is that we are taking the steps now to achieve what we know is needed to improve housing conditions in the future. This new requirement contributes directly to meeting the Department's recently announced goal for the next ten years---the construction and rehabilitation of 26 million dwelling units, of which six million will be for low and moderate-income families. We hope to build a framework within which a range of federally-supported housing programs and the private housing sector can work together to meet the shelter needs of our communities."

- more -

The new HUD requirement will be fulfilled through close coordination between the planning agencies and those responsible for housing policy and implementation.

As a minimum, this year, the following actions are required:

- . A realistic assessment of problems relating to housing needs, such as an inadequate supply of dwellings, substandard dwellings or poor public services
- . A list of obstacles preventing solution
- . A summary of actions already under way to solve these problems
- . A statement of objectives for a three or four-year period
- . The preparation of an annual work program covering three or four years and designed to accomplish housing objectives within the planning jurisdiction.

Norman Beckman, Director of the Office of Intergovernmental Relations and Planning Assistance, commented:

"Too few communities are doing all that is possible toward solving their housing problems. Planning agencies at every level of government can make a strong contribution by identifying and analyzing problems and preparing recommendations for action to meet housing objectives within their jurisdictions."

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HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-2281-A
Phone (202) 755-6990

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

NEW RIOT INSURANCE BOARD MEETS OCTOBER 14;

WINFORD SMITH NAMED ADDITIONAL DIRECTOR

Secretary Robert C. Weaver on Saturday, October 12, appointed Winford Smith, Director of the Washington, D. C., Regional Office of the Small Business Administration, as an additional director of the new Riot Insurance Advisory Board, and announced that the 19-member board will hold its first meeting Monday, October 14, in the HUD Building.

The group will assist HUD in administering the National Insurance Development Program, authorized by the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968. In effect since August 1, this riot loss reinsurance program protects fire and casualty insurance companies against excessive losses which may result from riots and civil disorders. About 450 insurance companies are participating in the program.

Secretary Weaver yesterday (October 11) announced the make-up of the advisory group. It includes ten industry members, three State insurance officials, four Federal officials, and two mayors--Joseph Alioto of San Francisco and Joseph Barr of Pittsburgh.

October 12, 1968

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HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-2289
Phone (202) 755-6990

FILE COPY

FOR RELEASE:
Saturday,
October 12, 1968

HUD OFFICIAL URGES NATIONAL POLICY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING

A national conference of urban planners was told today that relating planning to the governmental decision maker is the greatest challenge facing the planning profession.

In a speech to the American Institute of Planners at their 1968 Conference in Pittsburgh, Pa., Charles M. Haar, Assistant Secretary for Metropolitan Development, said:

"Planners should be in closer touch with political decision-makers, so that planning goals stand a better chance of being implemented. The basic questions are: where is the money to come from? What kinds of people are needed to do the job? What legal changes are necessary? What resolution of interest group conflicts must be achieved before planning becomes action? Planning operations which ignore the most dramatic problems our society faces can earn the confidence of few."

Mr. Haar announced the issuance of a circular to metropolitan planning agencies which requires capital budgeting and the setting of measurable goals in the planning work program submitted to the Department.

He also announced a new HUD policy designed to encourage the recruitment of minority groups into the planning profession.

Mr. Haar stressed the need for citizen participation in the planning process and called for increased involvement of minority group planners. He reported that a recent Washington meeting called by HUD to encourage the number of minority group planners had produced a number of sound recommendations which would be acted on immediately.

*Steve
Witz
(Brown's
office)*

The Assistant Secretary advanced ideas for implementing planning by less emphasis on general long-range goals and a more straight-forward approach. Short-range, attainable objectives matched with likely resources would produce more immediate results, he suggested.

"Planners should begin thinking in terms of short-range objectives that can be quantified and expressed with greater precision and meaning," Mr. Haar said. "For instance, a goal of 'reduced air pollution' might better be restated as 'lower the level of hydrocarbons in the air by 15 percent.' "

Mr. Haar further suggested that direct participation by governors at the state level and by elected officials at the metropolitan level builds political strength for planning programs and helps to ensure that the planning job will get done.

The HUD official observed that Congress authorized new tools in the Housing Act of 1966 which can help local officials implement their plans.

"Events have served to speed up the urban clock," the Assistant Secretary warned, "and planners and federal agencies must meet the challenge."

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HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-2300
Phone (202) 755-6990

FOR RELEASE:
Wednesday
October 16, 1968

HUD AIDE DESCRIBES PROGRAM TO ASSIST SMALL COMMUNITIES

Small town officials in Maine were told today that their concern for sound community development dovetails with the community assistance mission of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Speaking to the annual meeting of the Maine Municipal Association in Portland, Charles B. Sonneborn, Special Assistant for Small Communities in HUD's Office of Metropolitan Development, said HUD's concern is with the "basic community needs and its programs are geared to helping communities of all sizes."

Mr. Sonneborn added that in pursuit of this goal, "we must correct the misconception that private spending is good and public spending is bad."

"Some people," he said, "reject the idea of spending funds for the construction of neighborhood centers while scarcely questioning the amount of their country club dues."

The HUD aide said there are federal programs available to help small communities provide their citizens with decent housing, modern health care facilities, pleasant parks and recreation areas and a plentiful supply of water and power and other municipal services.

Citing examples of HUD's help in solving small town problems, he noted that:

- Approximately 94 percent of local projects assisted by HUD's Public Facilities Loan program and more than 60 percent of interest-free public works planning advances have been made to communities under 10,000 population.
- More than 83 percent of grants for water and sewer system construction or improvement have been made to communities under 50,000.



HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-2302
Phone (202) 755-6990

FOR RELEASE:
Wednesday,
October 23, 1968

HUD PRESENTS 1968 INTERGOVERNMENTAL AWARDS

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development today presented its National Award for Outstanding Contributions to Intergovernmental Relations to 10 state and local governments.

The awards presentation was made at the annual conference of the International City Managers' Association in Detroit, Mich. Recipients were selected from 32 regional winners.

Commenting on the 1968 awards, Secretary Robert C. Weaver said: "The outstanding achievements that have earned this National Award, as well as the superior achievements of the regional winners, represent the kind of innovative thinking and action HUD seeks in all its programs."

Winners were:

Penobscot, Indian Township Passamoquoddy and Pleasant Point Passamoquoddy Tribal Housing Authorities and the State of Maine Department of Indian Affairs, for stimulating and administering public housing and sanitation programs.

Centre Regional Council of Governments, Pennsylvania, for its regional comprehensive codes enforcement program.

Jacksonville-Duval County, Florida, for the work of the Local Government Study Commission of Duval County in achieving a consolidated city-county government.

Office of the Governor, Illinois, for providing special technical assistance and financial support to the Model Cities Program of the City of East St. Louis.

Saline County-City of Salina, Kansas, for a comprehensive approach to intergovernmental cooperation that embraced law enforcement, highway construction, ambulance services, civil defense, zoning, and health services.

Office of the Governor, Division of Planning Coordination, Texas, for its leadership, technical, and financial assistance in establishing multi-purpose regional planning and development organizations and councils of government.

North Central Texas Council of Governments, for establishment of the North Central Texas Regional Police Academy.

Greater Juneau Borough, Alaska, for achieving the climate needed for consolidation of the Borough and the cities of Juneau and Douglas, through inter-governmental agreements.

City of San Jose, California, for its planning and leadership role in developing part of the Coyote River as a major regional park in metropolitan San Jose.

City of Seattle and King County, Washington, for the Forward Thrust Committee achievement in securing voter support for bond issues needed to meet the region's public capital needs.

The awards program is administered by the office of Norman Beckman, Director of HUD's Office of Intergovernmental Relations and Planning Assistance.

"As problems of urban growth become increasingly more numerous and complex," Mr. Beckman said, "American communities are called upon to exercise greater technical and administrative ingenuity and skill.

"The nature of many of today's problems," he added, "makes solution by a single jurisdiction or agency practically impossible. Therefore, corrective action must be taken by two, three, or even more agencies and levels of government. These awards acknowledge significant contributions in solving basic problems through intergovernmental action."

The awards program, now in its third year, recognizes superior, cooperative achievements among local governments and actions to strengthen State-local relations that help improve the living environment for their citizens.

Judges for the 1968 awards were: John Bebout of the Urban Studies Center of Rutgers University; John Gunther, Executive Director of the U.S. Conference of Mayors; and D. Richard Wenner, Executive Director of the National Association for Community Development.

The citations accompanying the awards are attached.

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Penobscot, Indian Township Passamoquoddy and Pleasant Point Passamoquoddy Tribal Housing Authorities and to the State of Maine Department of Indian Affairs.

Instituting a policy that the Indian people should be directly and totally involved in planning their own future, the Department queried three reservation tribal councils of the Penobscot and Passamoquoddy Tribes concerning priorities of needs. Each reservation identified improvement in housing and sanitation facilities as being of utmost importance. The State legislature then conveyed to the three tribal councils the power to create separate Tribal Housing Authorities. The Department collected information about Federally-assisted families for self-improvement. As soon as the Maine Indian Housing Act became law, the three tribal councils appointed their housing authorities and State and regional officials of various Federal agencies met many times with these local groups. In order to qualify for HUD's housing program, adequate water and sewerage facilities have to be available; therefore, the tribal housing authorities were given extraordinary powers and responsibilities to apply for and administer both public housing programs and modern community sanitation programs and facilities.

Centre Regional Council of Governments, Pennsylvania.

The Centre Regional Council of Governments, serving the six central Pennsylvania municipalities of College Township, Ferguson Township, Halfmoon Township, Harris Township, Patton Township and State College Borough, has undertaken a regional comprehensive code enforcement program. It encompasses two major areas of concern: building, plumbing, housing, electrical and fire prevention, code enforcement programs, and utilizes nationally recognized codes as standards for compliance. The implementation by the Council of Governments code enforcement program will enable rural townships with limited work forces to carry out effective and thorough code enforcement programs.

Jacksonville-Duval County, Florida.

At the urging of the Chamber of Commerce, a Local Government Study Commission of Duval County, composed of representatives of the City Council, City Commission, County Commission, and State Legislature, was formed to make appropriate recommendations for reorganization of the local government. Business, professional and civic leaders composed the majority of the Commission's membership. As a result of Commission efforts, a Consolidated Government for Jacksonville-Duval County is now a reality.

Office of the Governor, State of Illinois.

The City of East St. Louis, selected as a Model City, recognized that it did not have the financial or technical resources to successfully complete the program. The State of Illinois did not conduct Model City technical assistance programs. The Office of the Governor, therefore, met with all State agencies that administer Federal programs to both explain the Model Cities program and ask for a report on what each agency could offer in the way of financial or technical assistance. Subsequently, a State Coordinating Committee, composed of representatives from the 22 State agencies, was created which met in East St. Louis from time to time to work with the City Demonstration Agency and the city government as they progressed in the Model City Planning period. Substantial technical aid including the on-site assignment of State personnel and financial assistance was offered by the State agencies to the city.

Saline County-City of Salina, Kansas.

Eight major areas of cooperation distinguish this intergovernmental effort. (1) The Saline County-City Building Authority is constructing a building to house offices of the county, the city, and the school district -- the culmination of more than four years of planning by the various bodies. (2) The City built a new police building beside the new County Jail on land leased from the County for one dollar per year. (3) The County cooperated with the Salina Airport Authority in building necessary roads to accommodate industry. (4) The expense of running the Salina-Saline County Ambulance Service is shared between the two governmental entities involved. (5) The Civil Defense budget is split between the City and the County with a matching share from the Federal government. (6) The Saline County Sheriff's Office works in close cooperation with the Salina City Police. Staff, facilities and files are consolidated and shared. (7) A personnel exchange between the Saline County Zoning Commission and the Salina Zoning Commission has increased the effectiveness of both organizations. (8) The Salina-Saline County Board of Health was created in 1955 by a joint resolution of the City and County Commissioners to provide services to the whole County. Expenses are shared by the city, the county and the Federal government.

Office of the Governor, Division of Planning Coordination, Texas.

The State of Texas, and the Department of Commerce's Economic Development Administration, the Farmer's Home Administration, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the Soil Conservation Service established a working agreement calling for the establishment of coterminous boundaries, joint utilization of staffs, and merging of organizations to create multi-purpose regional

planning and development organizations. Local-State-Federal multiple funding brought tangible realization to the Texas "working agreement." In the second phase of the effort to assist regional councils, a significant program of State financial and technical assistance was instituted resulting in an expanded concept of the role of the State in encouraging the development of vital regional organizations.

North Central Texas Council of Governments.

Following a survey and research by a Citizens Study Committee for Law Enforcement, the 110 local government members of the Council of Governments formally approved the establishment of a North Central Texas Regional Police Academy. While research and development for the Regional Police Academy Project was carried on by the COG's professional staff under the council's overall regional planning program (primarily funded through a 701(g) Urban Planning Grant), the Academy was established and is being operated entirely with local funds. The funding plan developed for the Academy is based on membership dues and tuition fees. As of June 1, 1968, 28 new police officers, who would probably not have had the benefit of any formal training, have each received 350 hours of instruction by outstanding law enforcement experts, and over 200 experienced officers have received specialized training in modern law enforcements.

Greater Juneau Borough, Alaska.

Prior to the formation of the Greater Juneau Borough in 1963, the cities of Douglas and Juneau, the Juneau-Douglas Independent School District and the Auke Bay Public Utility District were units of local government in the area. Relations between the cities and the Borough have been somewhat clouded by questions of limits of power, but some questions have been approached on a problem basis. Although duplication has been the greatest factor in this area, it has been dealt with by intergovernmental agreements, transfers of power, and, as an ultimate solution, by unification. The problem approach proved so successful that complete unification was subsequently proposed by the Borough Chairman, both Mayors, the Assembly, and the Councils. A bill providing for unification of a borough and all cities within it into one unit of home-rule government was passed by the State Legislature. Under provisions of the Act, a Charter Commission has been elected, held a series of public meetings and is actively engaged in drafting a charter which will have the effect of dissolving both cities and the Borough to create a unified municipality which will replace all three.

City of San Jose, California.

The Coyote River Parkway project was initiated to preserve from encroachment by new development the many benefits of a natural stream and the beauty of the adjacent lands for public open space and recreation purposes. Under the direction of the City of San Jose, an imaginative plan was developed to convert

17 miles of the Coyote River into a continuous public park. Once the plan was developed, the city set about selling the idea to the County of Santa Clara, Santa Clara County Flood control District, and the State of California Parks and Recreation Commission. As a result of the joint efforts of all the local government agencies and the State, there will be a major regional park within the heart of Metropolitan San Jose extending 17 miles long with a minimum of 2,500 acres.

King County-City of Seattle, Washington.

The Forward Thrust Committee joined together 32 separate units of government in a unique 18-month partnership of some 200 citizens from all neighborhood areas, economic and ethnic groups and included key local government officials. The committee was entirely voluntary relying on citizen and donated private business contributions. The Committee's task was to assess the unprecedented capital needs of a growing population and to recommend to the Washington State Legislature, the local governments, and the voters specific measures to protect the quality of the King County environment while accommodating rapid growth. Eighteen of nineteen bills drafted by the Committee were approved in the State Legislature through unprecedented bi-partisan and legislative-executive cooperation. A special Priority Analysis Committee hammered out the 13-point program finally referred to the voters. The Forward Thrust Committee presented a public information campaign to get out the vote and to secure the required sixty percent majority for seven measures.

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HUD NEWS

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410**

HUD-No. 68-2304
Phone (202) 755-6990

HUD FILLERS--USE AT WILL
Monday, October 28, 1968

NEW AND ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIES

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development is pursuing a program under which qualified public and private organizations will submit plans for the development of housing for lower income families on Federal land -- or other land which is suitable -- using new and advanced technologies.

Under the program, HUD will approve up to five plans submitted, considering, among other things, the potential of the technology employed and the ability of the organizations submitting the plans to produce at least 1,000 dwelling units a year utilizing that technology.

Mortgage financing of these projects is authorized to be insured under the Federal Housing Administration's experimental housing program. Rental housing financed under the new program for lower income families can include such non-dwelling units as HUD deems adequate and appropriate to serve the project's occupants and the surrounding neighborhood.

* * *

GOVERNMENT-UNIVERSITY ALLIANCE

Under a \$35,000 contract awarded to the National League of Cities by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, city mayors and university professors will collaborate in the development of methods to more closely relate academic research activities and the needs of cities.

* * *

- more -

NEW HOUSING EXPERIMENT

Ground was broken recently in Detroit, Mich., for a new housing experiment that promises a major breakthrough in the nationwide search for good, decent, attractive, reasonably priced housing that can be mass-produced.

Sponsored by Detroit's Catholic Archdiocese and supported by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, the effort will test a new construction method using light weight, prefabricated materials that can be plugged into a framework for a wide variety of housing designs.

* * *

NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

The new Neighborhood Development Program of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development embodies a new approach to urban renewal that promises immediate action and results.

Designed primarily to allow cities to take timely and effective action to correct their physical and human needs, the program expands the Federal response to urban needs through an improved funding system.

Under the new system, HUD provides funds as they are needed rather than far in advance. This permits renewal work to begin as soon as a community's application has been approved. It also helps cities to handle human problems as they arise, and permits them to take immediate advantage of development opportunities in a much larger area.

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HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-2327
Phone (202) 755-6990

FOR RELEASE:
Monday,
October 28, 1968

HUD CONTRACTS FOR STUDIES TO IMPROVE URBAN LIFE

The U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development has called on the Atomic Energy Commission to undertake three studies directed at improving the urban environment.

Thomas F. Rogers, Director of HUD's Office of Urban Technology and Research, announced that three contracts, totaling \$300,000, have been awarded to the AEC for studies of solid waste disposal, tunneling techniques and use of thermal energy in urban areas.

Mr. Rogers pointed out that in over half the Nation's metropolitan areas, major economic, administrative and physical problems are arising, not only because of the increasing volume of solid waste, but also because of the high costs of collection and final disposal. Currently, these costs are estimated at \$3.2 billion a year, or about \$16 per person a year--with the likelihood of substantial increases in the future.

New housing and urban redevelopment projects, he said, could benefit from more effective and economical methods of solid waste handling, particularly in high-rise buildings characteristic of many center city areas.

AEC will examine the technical and economic factors involved in the volume reduction of solid waste through underwater combustion and collection of the residue, using the sewer system for disposal. Other methods of conversion, transportation and disposal systems also will be studied in an attempt to learn their potential for more efficient solid waste handling.

-more-

Tunneling Techniques

The second AEC study will be concerned with determining cheaper and more efficient ways of constructing small tunnels for water, sewer and other utilities systems. According to Mr. Rogers, laying conduits is the largest single cost in installing urban utilities systems. Furthermore, adding, maintaining, or changing utilities in cities is a source of continual inconvenience to the public because of noise, dirt, and diversion of street, pedestrian and vehicular traffic. Improved methods of boring small diameter tunnels could reduce this inconvenience and perhaps costs as well. The AEC study will examine the characteristics of the materials through which utility tunnels must pass and the energy requirements for small-diameter tunneling in these materials; it will attempt to identify potentially more effective and economic tunneling techniques that could be developed.

The third study will examine the feasibility of directly supplying thermal energy generated by nuclear power plants to cities for their use. If it is determined that urban use of this energy, which is now wasted, could be made a technical and economical reality, Mr. Rogers stated, then a new energy resource would become available to the cities and a potential source of environmental pollution could be eliminated. The thermal energy could be used to heat and cool buildings, keep streets and sidewalks clear of ice and snow, and perhaps provide other services which require a cheap and reliable source of thermal energy. The study is expected to spell out the technical, economic and social advantages of using thermal energy in urban areas, and to include additional research and development needs.

In announcing the three contracts with AEC, Mr. Rogers said: "Our goal, in these and other technologically based studies, is to provide the foundation for developing new and fundamental technology specifically directed toward the needs of our urban regions--technology that will permit the cities to provide services more simply, more efficiently and more economically."

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HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-2228
Phone (202) 755-6990

FOR RELEASE
Tuesday
October 29, 1968

HUD FUNDED STUDY DEVELOPS "FLOATING CITY" CONCEPT

Is it possible to provide waterfront living for large numbers of urban dwellers in floating communities located near major coastal cities?

A recent study undertaken by the Triton Foundation of Cambridge, Mass., under a \$30,000 grant from the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, says it can be done.

Publication of the final project report was announced by Charles M. Haar, HUD's Assistant Secretary for Metropolitan Development.

Mr. Haar, whose office will administer the provisions of the New Communities Act of 1968, said HUD is interested in examining all types of innovative approaches to city planning.

"The Triton 'floating city'," Mr. Haar said, "is one of the most unusual new concepts we have seen. A community on water, with highway and mass rapid transit to the central city, offers an interesting possibility for relocating people, facilities and services when core area renewal is in progress."

Most new communities have been located on the fringes of metropolitan areas. The "Floating City" report suggests that this need not always be the case. The proposed off-shore development may be one of the newest construction ideas discussed today.

Concept "Completely Feasible"

Internationally known designer R. Buckminster Fuller, who directed the Triton study, believes that the concept of a floating city is completely feasible.

HUD's objective in funding the Triton Study was to investigate the broad technical and economic feasibility of developing the water areas adjacent to the urban cores of major cities by floating entirely new communities upon them. T. F. Rogers, Director of HUD's Office of Urban Technology and Research, said the Triton project is a preliminary and general exploration and that no definitive conclusions will be drawn from the study.

The Triton report suggests that entire cities may be built in a shipyard and towed to moorings by tug boats. Government offices, medical facilities, shopping centers, recreation and play areas--all can be part of floating communities of the future.

The study notes that more than 80 percent of metropolitan areas with populations over one million are near bodies of water with a depth adequate for shipping. Water depths of 25-30 feet, in sheltered harbors, lakes or riverfront areas would support prefabricated "neighborhoods" which could be linked in combination to form cities. Structures up to twenty stories would be feasible, according to the Triton architects.

A Floating Platform

The Triton "floating neighborhood" would be a steel or concrete platform, with prefabricated components placed upon it. Steel or concrete for building such platforms is available, says the Triton Foundation, and has been adequately tested to assure economy and safety. In addition to ordinary and special steel alloys used for ship hulls, newer protective coatings for steel have proven durable under marine conditions.

Prebuilt neighborhood units, constructed on platforms roughly four acres in size, could house up to 5,000 people. A typical unit would support an elementary school, small supermarket and local stores and service establishments. Three to six such neighborhoods would form a town.

Treated as separate construction problems, each neighborhood would be stabilized by pumping water or air through the flotation structure, thereby offsetting the effects of wind and water motion.

Mechanical services, including water, sewage and waste disposal, power, heating and air conditioning would be centrally provided for each neighborhood. The central plant would not only minimize costs for individual commercial establishments or dwellings but would permit more efficient distribution of services. Many of the technical innovations would be applicable to city development anywhere.

Unexplored Source for Urban Expansion

The floating cities, adjacent to major metropolitan areas, would constitute an unexplored source for urban expansion, without the usual land use



HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
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WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-2307
Phone (202) 755-6990

FOR RELEASE AFTER:
2 P.M. Tuesday,
October 29, 1968

URGES ADOPTION OF SAFETY MEASURES FOR PROTECTION OF UNSKILLED WORKERS

The National Safety Congress was urged today to help promulgate safety standards for the protection of new and unskilled workers engaged in the massive construction effort authorized by the Model Cities program and the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968.

John E. Evans, Special Assistant for Labor Relations to Secretary Robert C. Weaver of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, told the Congress that while HUD's programs called for hiring local people where feasible in construction and rehabilitation work, the Federal Government itself is ill equipped to protect them from hazards of the job. He said this is due mainly to a lack of specific and detailed statutory authority in the field of construction safety.

Mr. Evans pointed out that HUD has a legislative directive to increase the employment of low-income people in areas where HUD-assisted construction work is underway.

"These provisions," he said, "mean training for construction jobs for both skilled and unskilled workers residing in project areas.

"Among the many difficult problems involved in molding the potential but unskilled work force into a productive work force, particularly in the construction industry, is the problem of job safety.

"Statistics indicate that new workers, especially inexperienced workers, suffer more accidents and injuries than other categories of workers.

"It is incumbent upon us, therefore, to protect the worker, the construction industry, and the public through the joint development of safety programs and the energetic support of effective safety legislation while carrying out the mandates of the larger national goals."

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HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-2329
Phone (202) 755-6990

FOR RELEASE AFTER:
10:30 A.M., Tuesday
October 29, 1968

HUD EXCEEDS 1967-1968 GOAL OF PUBLIC HOUSING PRODUCTION

Surpassing a goal set by President Johnson in August 1967, the Department of Housing and Urban Development doubled its production of low-rent public housing this year, Secretary Robert C. Weaver announced today.

HUD's Housing Assistance Administration surpassed a goal of 70,000 units on September 30, with a total of 70,163 units available for occupancy.

Early in August 1967, President Johnson asked Secretary Weaver to see if the number of low rent public housing units available for occupancy in the next year could be doubled.

Mr. Weaver said that it could and on September 12, 1967, announced that HUD would double its production for the ensuing 12 months from 35,000 to 70,000 units.

"The attainment of this goal," the Secretary said, "can be credited to efforts made by the Housing Assistance Administration, under the direction of Assistant Secretary Don Hummel, to upgrade and make more effective and efficient our public housing program.

"Between the announcement and fulfillment of this goal, HAA reorganized its procedures, streamlined processing and accelerated all of its effort towards production."

Involved in the production effort were 551 localities in 49 states, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Secretary Weaver said that the production effort's impetus was so great that there has been a carryover of the thrust into fiscal year 1969 as 37% of the goal for the year already has been reached.

LOW-RENT HOUSING UNITS COMPLETED AND READY FOR OCCUPANCY
(October 1967 through September 1968)

	<u>Completed in 12</u> <u>Months Ended:</u>		<u>Percent</u> <u>Change</u>
	<u>9/30/68</u>	<u>9/30/67</u>	
New Construction:			
Conventional	35,043	27,709	+ 26.5
Turnkey	4,592	380	+ 1108.4
Acquired:			
Turnkey with rehabilitation.....	2,126	609	+ 249.1
Other - with rehabilitation.....	2,673	863	+ 209.7
Other - without rehabilitation.....	2,982	808	+ 269.1
Leased.....	<u>22,747</u>	<u>6,627</u>	<u>+ 243.2</u>
Total.....	70,163	36,996	+ 98.7
Additional units to be available for occupancy by October 30, 1968...	2,419		
	<u>4,696 *</u>		
Grand total	77,278	36,996	+ 108.9

* These 4,696 units are in a project acquired from New York City which already houses low-income families. Their acquisition as a Federally-aided project assures continued ability to serve low-income families.

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HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-2339
Phone (202) 755-6990

FOR RELEASE:
Tuesday
October 29, 1968

FILE

HUD ISSUES FIRST COMMITMENTS
FOR INTEREST SUBSIDY HOME PURCHASES

COPY

The Department of Housing and Urban Development today will issue firm commitments to insure the mortgages on the first 10 home purchases in the nation in which the Federal government will pay part of the interest payments. The new program is part of the legislation in the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968.

Secretary Robert C. Weaver said the commitments will be issued by the Federal Housing Administration for home purchases in Birmingham, Alabama; Springfield, Massachusetts; Minneapolis, Minnesota; Nashua, New Hampshire; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Lebanon and Memphis, Tennessee; Dangerfield and Lubbock, Texas; and Seattle, Washington.

Under the new program, the purchaser pays at least 20 percent of his income towards the monthly payment on the home. This includes principal, interest, taxes, insurance, and the FHA mortgage insurance premium. HUD, through the FHA, will make a payment to the lender in behalf of the owner. The FHA payment can bring the interest rate to as low as one percent.

The 10 homes on which commitments were issued today have an average purchase price of \$12,152. The new owners have an average monthly income of \$430.30, and the average assistance payment for which they are eligible is \$33.88.

The Congress provided contract authority of \$25 million for the program in the current fiscal year. This will assist in the purchase of between 33,000 and 34,000 units of housing, most of which will either be new or substantially rehabilitated. In the first year, 25 percent of the homes can be from the existing inventory.

A companion program is aimed at producing rental housing. Under this program, the tenant pays up to 25 percent of his income towards the fair market rental of the property and the FHA payment to the lender can reduce the interest rate to as low as one percent. This, too, was given a \$25 million contract authority which is expected to produce between 33,000 to 34,000 units of housing.

HUD-No. 68-2339

PROPERTY

Address: Birmingham, Ala.
Type: 3 bdrm., 1 bath, brick veneer, detached
Age: New (final inspection issued 9/12/68)
Sales price: \$14,200
Minimum downpayment: \$200
Term: 30 years
Monthly payment: \$114.67
Maximum assistance payment: \$43.07

FAMILY

Married couple
Ages: 21 and 20
Children: None
Employment: Bake shop helper
Salary: \$358 per month
Cash available: \$90
Current address: Birmingham public housing -- tenancy being terminated for over-income
Current rent: \$54 per month, plus heat & utilities

SECTION 235 FINANCING

Children's allowance: None
Eligible assistance payment: \$43.07 per month
Family's share: \$71.60 per month

HUD-No. 68-2339

PROPERTY

Address: Springfield, Mass.
Type: 3 bdrms, 1 bath, detached frame
Age: New
Sales Price: \$13,425 (mtg. \$12,900)
Minimum Downpayment: \$525
Term: 30 years
Monthly Payment: \$134
Maximum Assistance Payment \$47.53

FAMILY

Divorced mother
Age 34
Children: 2
Employment: Pratt & Whitney, Hartford, Conn.
Salary: \$419 per month
Cash available: \$550
Previous address: Springfield, Mass.
Previous rent: \$60 plus

SECTION 235 FINANCING

Children's allowance: \$600
Eligible assistance payment: \$47.53
Family's share: \$86.47

HUD-No. 68-2339

Property

Address:	Minneapolis, Minnesota
Type:	2 bedroom, one story, frame
Age:	Approximately 15 years
Sales Price:	\$16,400
Minimum Downpayment	\$200
Term:	30 years
Monthly Payment:	\$136.86
Maximum Assistance Payment:	\$57.53

Family

	Married Couple
Ages:	27 and 25
Children:	One, 2 years old
Employment:	Hitchcock, Inc. -- grinder
Salary:	\$567 per month
Current Address:	Minneapolis, Minnesota
Current Rent:	\$115.00
Cash Available:	\$600 (for downpayment)
Liabilities:	\$155.00

Section 235 Financing

Children's Allowance	\$300
Eligible Assistance Payment:	\$28.46 per month
Family's Share:	\$108.40 per month

HUD-No. 68-2339

Property

Address:	Nashua, N. H.
Type:	Frame, 3 Bdrms., 1 bath
Age:	6. years
Sales Price:	\$14,900
Downpayment:	\$700
Term:	30 years
Monthly Payment:	\$142.77
Maximum Assistance Payment:	\$47.80

Family

	Married couple
Ages:	23
Children:	2 (6&4 ages)
Employment:	Merrimac Wayside Furn. Co.
Salary:	\$520 per month
Cash available:	\$950
Current Address:	Nashua
Current Rent:	\$125
Children's Allowance:	\$600
Eligible Assistance Payment:	\$40.37
Familys Share	\$102.40

HUD-No. 68-2339

PROPERTY

Address: Philadelphia, Pa.
Type: 4 bdrm., 1 bath, brick row
Age: Approximately 40 years
Sales price: \$10,450
Minimum downpayment: \$200
Term: 30 years
Monthly payment: \$96.17
Maximum assistance payment: \$38.52

FAMILY

woman separated from husband
Age: 28
Children: Three, 10, 9, and 7 years
Employment: Clerk, Spiegel, Inc.
Salary: \$350 per month
Cash available: \$350
Current address: Philadelphia, Pa.
Current rent: \$45 per month

SECTION 235 FINANCING

Children's allowance: \$900
Eligible assistance payment: \$38.52 per month
Family's share: \$57.65 per month

HUD-No. 68-2339

PROPERTY

Address: Lebanon, Tenn. (near Knoxville)
Type: 3 bdrm., 1 bath, partial brick, detached
Age: New construction in urban renewal area
Sales price: \$10,400
Minimum downpayment: \$200
Term: 30 years
Monthly payment: \$79.43
Maximum assistance payment: \$30.03

FAMILY

Married couple
Ages: 23
Children: Two, ages 1 and 2
Employment: Lebanon woolen mills
Salary: \$330 per month
Cash available: \$240 plus \$110 deposit on home
Current address: Lebanon, Tennessee
Current rent: \$60 plus utilities

SECTION 235 FINANCING

Children's allowance: \$600
Eligible assistance payment: \$33.03 per month
Family's share: \$46.40 per month

Property

Address: Memphis, Tenn
Type: 4-bdrm., 1 bath, one story detached, brick veneer and wood siding
Age: Proposed construction (H.O.M.E.)
Sales Price: \$12,000
Minimum Downpayment: \$200
Term: 30 years
Monthly Payment: \$99.58
Maximum Assistance Payment: \$30.05

Family

Married couple
Ages: 32 and 30
Children: Seven, 12, 11, 10, 8, 5 and 4 (Twins)
Employment: Disabled Veteran
Wife: Nurse Assistant at City Hospital
Salary: \$278 in VA and Social Security Pension
\$264 - Wife's salary
\$542 per month
Cash Available: \$250
Current Address: Memphis Public Housing
Current Rent: \$69 (includes utilities)

Section 235 Financing

Children's Allowance: \$2,100
Eligible Assistance Payment: \$26.18
Family's Share: \$73.40

HUD-No. 68-2339

Property:

Address:	Daingerfield, Texas
Type:	3-bedroom, 1 bath, detached
Age:	Approximately 15 years
Sales Price:	\$7,800
Minimum Downpayment:	None
Term:	30 years
Monthly Payment:	\$64.85
Maximum Assistance Payment:	\$25.50

Family

	Married Couple
Ages:	42 and 31
Children:	Six, 3, 8, 9, 11, 13, and 15
Employment:	Service Station Employee
Salary:	\$360 per month
Liabilities:	\$1,104
Current Address:	Hughes Springs, Texas
Current Rent:	\$36 per month

Section 235 Financing

Children's Allowance:	\$1,800
Eligible Assistance Payment:	\$22.85
Family's Share:	\$42.00

HUD-No. 68-2339

Property

Address:	Lubbock, Texas
Type:	3-bdrms., 1 bath, frame, asbestos siding, detached
Age:	Approximately 8 years
Sales Price:	\$7,950
Minimum Downpayment:	None
Term:	35 years
Monthly Payment:	\$72.89
Maximum Assistant Payment:	\$27.80

Family

	Married Couple
Ages:	28 and 27
Children:	Five, 10, 9, 8, 7, and 5
Employment:	Liberty Machine Shop
Salary:	\$360 per month (includes \$57 allowable overtime)
Liabilities:	\$2,290
Cash Available:	\$200
Current Address:	Lubbock, Texas
Current Rent:	\$45 per month

Section 235 Financing

Children's Allowance:	\$1,500
Eligible Assistance Payment:	\$27.80
Family's Share:	\$45.09

HUD-No. 68-2339

PROPERTY

Address: Seattle, Washington
Type: 3 bdrm., detached, frame
Age: 50-55 years
Sales price: \$14,000
Minimum downpayment: \$200
Term: 30 years
Monthly payment: \$115.70
Maximum assistance payment: \$48

FAMILY

Mother - divorced
Age: 38
Children: Five - 20, 19, 8, 6 and 2 (only 3 will live with her)
Employment: Boeing Aircraft Company
Salary: \$497 per month
Cash available: \$325
Current address: Public housing
Current rent: \$98 per month

SECTION 235 FINANCING

Children's allowance: \$900
Eligible assistance payment: \$31
Family's share: \$84.70



HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

Phone (202) 755-6990

FOR RELEASE AFTER:
2 P.M., Sunday
November 3, 1968

Remarks by Robert C. Weaver
Secretary of Housing and Urban Development
Dedication Ceremony
Medical Center Courts
Canfield and St. Antoine Streets
Detroit, Michigan
November 3, 1968

SUMMARY

BLENDING OUR MAJOR PROGRAMS TOGETHER IS NOT UNIQUE, BUT IT IS STILL UNCOMMON -- AND WE HOPE TO SEE MORE OF IT. Here in Detroit's Medical Center Courts, a below-market-interest-rate loan is blended with leased public housing. This strategy goes to the heart of some major urban problems: getting good, low-income housing built, and making certain when it is built that it can be made available to those who most need help in being housed adequately.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
INFORMATION

NAME _____

TELEPHONE

DATE	REC'D BY:	PROGRAM INTEREST	WALK-IN	COMPLETED

Leasing -

10-6-65 - PHA Circular

10-12-65 - NAA Circular

12-2-65 - PHA Circular

10-2-67 - NAA Circular

12-11-67 ✓ ✓

2-6-68 ✓ ✓

4-9-68 ✓ ✓

I saw a report in the Detroit Free Press the other day about a new survey conducted among black people in Detroit.

It said that those who feel they are moving ahead in life today significantly outnumber those who feel they are standing still. And the number who think that life is getting worse is now quite small.

It went on to say that black Detroiters will no longer settle for passive acceptance of discrimination and lack of opportunity.

Black people in Detroit, the survey said, are not expecting relief to be handed to them. They expect to work, to organize and to apply pressure for a better deal, just as other American minority groups have in the past.

I tend to be wary of polls and surveys. But I hope this one is justified -- and if it is -- I think one of the reasons for the optimism it finds is this Medical Center Courts development.

It is a pleasure for me to be here today to participate in its formal dedication -- because it gives me an opportunity to point out that what is happening here has significance beyond this neighborhood and this city.

x x x

It has not been easy to develop this effort. But it has come along successfully because of some unusual assets.

I happen to know about two of them.

One is your congressman, Charles C. Diggs, Jr. He is not only the dean of Wayne County's Democratic delegation in the House of Representatives, but also a diligent and knowledgeable legislator both here and in Washington.

When he invited me to be here today, I had no trouble deciding that this was an invitation that should be accepted.

The other asset I refer to is also a human one -- the Reverend Nicholas Hood, pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church.

As pastor and as a forward-looking councilman for the City of Detroit, he has an unusually good grasp of the problems facing America's cities today.

x x x

Congressman Diggs and Reverend Hood know and understand that good, attractive housing is essential if people are going to have a sense of belonging and a sense of pride in their own neighborhoods.

Here in the Medical Center Courts, 230 housing units are now being occupied -- and families with low to moderate incomes can find good dwellings at reasonable rents.

That fact, however, is only the beginning of the story that ought to be told.

This is an effort that goes beyond good housing. It is a solid effort to make a neighborhood more attractive, and more livable for those who reside in it.

There is here an almost classic example of bringing together the many elements needed to stabilize a community.

The church recognized the need for good housing. It formed the Plymouth Housing Corporation. In the process of this development, its officers learned how complex and difficult it is to provide low-income housing -- and it learned how to pick its way through the difficulties.

Having been a pioneer, the church not only is prepared now to pursue other housing efforts of its own, but its success in this one has had the important result of stimulating others to undertake the same kinds of efforts.

And having a church as sponsor meant that two other important matters were recognized. One has been an insistence on equal opportunity for employing minority groups in the construction. The second is to make certain that there are genuine opportunities for a better life in the housing that results -- by careful attention to the social, recreational and counseling facilities that accompany this housing.

In Washington, we have a special interest in this development because it is one of the first that blends two of our major programs.

To get the housing built, it utilized our Federal Housing Administration for a below-market-interest-rate loan.

And it utilized our low-rent public housing program for the assistance it can provide in leasing the units for low-income families.

By combining these two programs, it became possible to make the housing available at rents these families can afford to pay.

As I said, this is not the first example of blending these two major programs. But it is still uncommon -- and we hope to see a great deal more of it.

The strategy utilized here goes to the heart of some major problems in our urban society -- that is, finding ways to draw on many resources (1) to get good low-income housing built, and (2) to make certain when it is built that it can be made available to those who most need help in being housed adequately.

x x x

There is another point that ought not to be overlooked. And that is the importance of preserving and improving this kind of area for people. It is an area ideally suited for urban living -- close to Downtown, within walking distance of a university, museums libraries and a new complex of hospitals and other medical facilities.

In location, this is prime property.

In city after city, across the United States, there are neighborhoods situated just as ideally as this one -- and facing the same serious problems of deterioration.

Here we see the beginning at least of a rational plan for rebuilding rather than demolishing -- and for preserving what is good in an urban neighborhood for those who live in it.

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All of us recognize that 230 units of housing represents a small downpayment on a national housing need that is in the millions.

This year, for the first time, Congress has specified just how much housing this Nation needs for the next ten years.

In the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, Congress set that goal at 26 million more housing units for families at every level of income.

And it specified that six million of those units are to be Federally-assisted for families in the low to moderate income range.

This is a major new factor in housing.

The Nation has been saying since the Housing Act of 1949 that there ought to come a time when every American family would have a decent home and a suitable living environment.

But it was only this year that Congress put a specific number to that general goal -- and attached a specific timetable of ten years to it.

It will not be an easy goal to reach. It is, in fact, a level of housing production that is far above the housing that we have been producing. And for Federally-assisted housing, it is no less than ten times the housing we were able to achieve in the last ten years.

But there is another side to these numbers.

And that is the hope they provide for virtually eliminating substandard housing in America over a decade.

Today 20 million Americans are forced to live in six million housing units that are below the lowest standards of decency and dignity.

If we can build and rebuild six million more housing units for lower-income families over the decade -- as the 1968 Act specifies -- we will have produced enough substantially to eliminate those wretched dwellings.

x x x

We have already made some important strides toward these goals. In the past year, for example, at President Johnson's direction, we were able to double our production of low-rent public housing -- from 35,000 units to more than 70,000 units.

We are also moving to implement some of the new programs created by the 1968 housing act. One is to develop home ownership for lower-income families. Another is to produce rental housing for these families. In both of these two new programs, we believe we can produce substantial volumes of housing because of the deep subsidy they now make possible.

Overall, there are 12 new programs in the 1968 act -- and it expands seven others, some as major as urban renewal and public housing. Another example is the Model Cities Program.

It is true that we did not get from this Congress all of the appropriations for these programs that we had asked. But the funds are substantial -- and they are sufficient to begin to move toward major volume.

x x x

And, of course, this year was historic not only for volume production of housing but also for removing the artificial barriers of discrimination from the housing market.

The Civil Rights Act of 1968 with its fair housing provisions is a long and critical step toward a free market in housing -- in which every family can have a fair chance and a real chance to obtain the housing that it wants and can afford.

Congress provided \$2 million to begin enforcement of the fair housing law -- far short of what we asked -- but again

enough to make a significant beginning when the law moves into its first major phase on January 1, 1969.

As you may recall, the fair housing act takes effect in stages. But as it takes effect, we believe it can provide the mechanisms that we have needed for so long to remove the shackles from a free and open housing market.

x x x

This has been an important year for housing and urban development -- and that means a year of hope and opportunity for America's cities and towns.

It can mean -- and must mean -- a great deal more activity of the kind that, here in Detroit, is now symbolized by these fine housing units in the Medical Center Courts.

In good, attractive dwellings such as these we see the payoff and the meaning of programs and ideas designed to improve urban life.

This is what all of us want for America.

I am delighted to have this opportunity today to express my thoughts on the vital role this project plays in all of our many efforts to build a better urban environment for all Americans.

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See 236

HUD NEWS

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410**

HUD No. 68-2344
Phone (202) 755-5834

FOR RELEASE: THURSDAY
November 4, 1968

HUD ISSUES REGULATIONS ON INTEREST ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

The Department of Housing and Urban Development today issued its regulations for the recently enacted interest rate subsidy programs for homeownership and rental housing.

The programs are part of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 which was signed into law August 1 by President Johnson. The Congress has approved \$25 million for each program. These funds are expected to be used to assist in the payments on more than 65,000 units, divided about equally between sales and rental housing units.

Under the homeownership program (Section 235), HUD will pay part of an eligible family's mortgage interest payment. The family will pay at least 20 percent of its monthly income towards the principal, interest of at least one percent, taxes, hazard insurance, and the FHA mortgage insurance premium. The difference between the interest paid by the family and the market rate of interest is made by the HUD payment.

Under the rental housing program (Section 236), the HUD payment will be the difference between the sponsor's payment of principal, interest of one percent, mortgage insurance premium, taxes and insurance, and the amount required to amortize a market rate mortgage.

The tenant will pay at least 25 percent of his income towards the market rent.

The amount of the 235 subsidy will vary according to the income of each family. Family income and mortgage limitations are established for each locality.

Most of the homes purchased will either be new or substantially rehabilitated. In the initial phases of the program, some existing homes may be purchased.

Points covered by the regulations in the homeownership program include:

-- Family Definition - For the purposes of this program, a family means: two or more persons related by blood, marriage or operation of law who occupy the same unit; a handicapped person, or a single person, 62 years of age or older.

-- Eligible Units - Not all units in a development or subdivision assisted under this program, have to be sold to families eligible for assistance. Developers may sell their new or rehabilitated homes to those families who can afford homeownership without assistance.

-- Mortgage Term - Generally, the maximum mortgage term is 30 years. However, if new or rehabilitated housing is involved and the buyer is unacceptable on a 30-year term, 35 or 40 years may be authorized.

-- Income Limits - To be eligible for a loan under the interest rate subsidy program, a family must have an adjusted income (a \$300 allowance is made for each minor child living at home) which does not exceed 135 percent of the income established for a family of the same size in the area for initial occupancy of public housing. Up to 20 percent of the interest rate subsidy assistance payments may be used to assist families whose incomes are somewhat higher. However, in no case can the family income exceed 90 percent of maximum income limit established for a family of the same size under FHA's below market interest rate program.

-- Asset Limitations - Assets of a prospective buyer under 62 years of age cannot exceed \$2,000. If the buyer is over age 62, the limit is increased to \$5,000. In both cases, \$500 can be added for each dependent plus an amount equal to the applicant's share of the mortgage payment for one year.

-- Sales Price Limit - A property may not be insured under this program if the sales price exceeds the FHA estimate of value. If the estimate of value results in a higher mortgage amount than allowed under the law, the property is ineligible for FHA financing under the interest rate subsidy program. Proposals to increase the cash investment over the minimum are ineligible for assistance because this would have the result of permitting more expensive homes to be assisted than was intended under the legislation.

-- Cash Investment - The cash investment for families whose incomes are within 135 percent of public housing limits, is \$200. For eligible families whose incomes are above that amount, the investment is three percent of the FHA estimate of value.

-- Self Help - An eligible buyer will, to the extent feasible, be given an opportunity to participate in the

construction or rehabilitation of the home he wants to buy or in the development where the home is located. The value of this labor may be credited towards his downpayment or towards reducing his mortgage amount.

-- Employment Opportunities - Lower income families of the community shall be given, to the greatest extent possible, an opportunity to be employed in the construction or rehabilitation of a project financed under this program.

-- Contract Opportunities - Business concerns located in or owned by residents of the area in which assisted projects are to be located should, to the greatest extent possible, be given an opportunity to bid on contracts for planning, design, construction or materials supply for such projects.

-- Income Recertification - Lenders holding and servicing interest rate subsidy loans are required to obtain from the borrower, every two years, a recertification of the homeowner's income, family composition and continued occupancy of the living unit.

-- Mortgagee Compensation - Lenders holding interest rate subsidy mortgages will be compensated for the additional work involved in servicing these loans.

-- Maximum Mortgage Amount - Mortgages, generally, may not exceed \$15,000. However, this amount can be increased to \$17,500 in high cost areas. An additional \$2,500 may be added to the maximum for families of five or more who require at least a four bedroom unit.

-- Cooperatives and Condominiums - Besides assistance for single family homes, interest rate subsidy assistance is available to families purchasing condominium or cooperative housing units. Under this section the project would have to be insured by FHA and (1) shall not have been completed more than two years prior to the filing of an application for assistance, and (2) the living unit shall have had no previous occupant. This limitation would not apply to families who have been displaced by governmental action or major disaster, moving from low-rent public housing or a family with five or more minor children living in the household.

The interest rate subsidy program may be used in conjunction with another new program -- Credit Assistance and Counseling for Low and Moderate Income Home Purchasers. This program provides for those people whose past credit histories or irregular income patterns make it impossible for them to obtain a home mortgage under any of the regular FHA-mortgage insurance programs. No funds were provided for counseling and local groups must volunteer to perform this service.

Included in the regulations for the rental housing program are:

-- Sponsor's Payment - The sponsor of a project will make payments to principal, interest, mortgage insurance premium, taxes and insurance, based on an interest rate of one (1) percent. The difference between that payment and the amount required on a market rate loan is paid by HUD to the mortgagee on behalf of the sponsor.

-- Rental Cost to Tenant - The tenant will pay at least 25 percent of his monthly income towards the rent, or, the basic rental charge for the apartment, whichever is greater. His payment will not exceed the fair market rental which would be charged if the project received no assistance. Rentals include all utilities except telephone.

-- Workable Program - Rental projects under this program may be located in communities that do not have workable programs.

-- Housing Consultants - The use of housing consultants by sponsors is allowed under this program.

-- Eligible Projects - To be eligible under the program, projects must contain at least five units. Projects designed specifically for the elderly or handicapped are eligible. A project may contain commercial or community facilities.

-- Mortgage Amount and Term - The maximum insurable mortgage under the program is \$12.5 million. The term of the mortgage cannot exceed 40 years.

-- Occupancy Priority - In rehabilitation projects first preference for occupancy will be given to former residents. Families displaced from their homes because of some governmental action such as highway construction or urban renewal, or because of a natural disaster will also be given occupancy priority.

-- Sale of Individual Units - Under the program individual units in a project may be sold and released from the project mortgage. These units may be sold under the interest rate subsidy program for homeownership.

-- Conversions - Projects under the FHA's 221(d)(3) program which have not been finally endorsed by FHA may be converted to the interest rate subsidy program.

Tenants who can pay market rents are eligible to live in assisted developments. The amount of their rent exceeding the basic rent is placed in a fund which is paid to HUD. Those monies will be used to make assistance payments on other projects.

Up to 20 percent of the units may be occupied by families receiving rent supplements. In those cases, however, a workable program or local approval of the project is required of the community, as in all rent supplement projects.

Claims made under the interest rate subsidy and credit assistance programs will be charged against a special risk insurance fund which was established by the 1968 Act specifically for these programs. Fees and premiums collected under these programs will be deposited in this special risk fund.



HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD No. 68-2347
Phone: (202) 755-5834

FOR RELEASE: MONDAY
NOVEMBER 4, 1968

HUD ISSUES REGULATIONS ON SPONSOR ASSISTANCE

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development today issued regulations on a program under which non-profit sponsors of low and moderate income housing projects may receive interest-free loans for planning and developing the projects.

Assistant Secretary P. N. Brownstein, Commissioner for the Federal Housing Administration said, "this new program is intended to stimulate production of low and moderate income housing. Many groups have strong motivations to produce such housing but frequently lack the financial resources to develop sound projects efficiently.

"We are hopeful that this program will provide the impetus for these groups to move ahead with their plans."

To qualify for assistance, a non-profit sponsor must be eligible to seek insured financing under the low and moderate income multifamily housing provisions of the National Housing Act, including new or rehabilitated housing.

Costs for organization expenses, legal fees, consultant, architect and engineering fees, site options, application fees and construction loan fees are eligible expenses.

Congress has approved an initial fund of \$500,000 for the new loan program.

A similar program for sponsors in the Appalachia Region has been underway for seven months under the provisions of the Appalachian Regional Development Act.

Mr. Brownstein said, "through this program we are offering sponsors an opportunity to participate in programs that will provide decent shelter and homes for the less fortunate citizens of this Nation."



HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-2370
Phone (202) 755-6990

FOR RELEASE AFTER:
8 A.M. Tuesday
November 12, 1968

URGES UNIVERSITIES TO MOBILIZE RESOURCES ON BEHALF OF URBAN PROGRESS

Rather than more programs or more legislation, the rebuilding of American cities calls for more trained leadership and manpower and a sharing of power at the local level to encourage greater citizen participation, Under Secretary Robert C. Wood of the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development declared today.

In a speech to the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges at the Statler Hilton Hotel here, the Under Secretary also called on the Nation's universities to mobilize their resources on behalf of urban America, particularly in evaluating the effectiveness of present programs.

Reviewing the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, Mr. Wood predicted that by 1980, if its production schedule is maintained, there will no longer be a substandard housing unit in an American community.

The HUD spokesman also pointed out that the Act gives the Secretary the authority to declare obsolete and close outdated high-rise projects, much as the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration have the authority to declare a weapons or space system out of date.

Referring to the Civil Rights Act of 1968, barring discrimination in 30 million housing units, Mr. Wood pledged that retiring Secretary Robert C. Weaver will have a program in effect by January 1, despite reduced appropriations.

"Unless we build in the suburbs low cost housing at a rate five times as rapidly as we now build," he said, "we will only maintain the present concentration of black in the central city, and white in the suburbs."

- more -

On the question of decentralizing power, he said the important point is "that one understand the need in a democracy to share power, and not to tear it from one group to give to another."

Emphasizing the need for skilled manpower, he described this as one of the key efforts that must be undertaken. "We are not going to be able to complete them until our present generation grows up to put the people in the field to do the job," he said.

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*Public Housing
Senior Citi - Elderly*

HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-2350
Phone (202) 755-6990

FOR RELEASE:
Wednesday
November 13, 1968

OHIO PROJECT FOR ELDERLY DISPLAYS NEWEST CONCEPT IN PUBLIC HOUSING

The Nation's second public housing project to combine facilities for discharged elderly mental patients and low-income senior citizens from the community at large is operating successfully in Columbus, Ohio.

Worley Terrace, like its two-year-old counterpart, Glendale Terrace in Toledo, was developed through cooperation of the Ohio Department of Mental Hygiene and Correction with the Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority with the assistance of a \$3.5 million loan from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

"Our biggest problem in connection with Worley Terrace is convincing the elderly that they can really get so much for so little," says Patrick J. Feeney, Director of the Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority.

Their disbelief is well grounded. The visitor to Worley Terrace sees a village of 106 cottages and a balconied six-story apartment building situated on seven acres of tree-lined land. There are 182 large efficiencies and 42 one-bedroom units. The peaked roof cottages and their small patios cluster around the rambling community center. A courtyard gay with garden furniture and a pond separate the center from the apartment building, which is joined to the courtyard by an arched bridge.

For a minimum of \$40 a month for an unfurnished efficiency or a maximum of \$157 monthly for a furnished one-bedroom unit, Worley Terrace residents have the living environment necessary to make life comfortable and pleasant.

All tenants get two meals a day. Every woman is entitled to a shampoo and set, with color rinse if desired, every two weeks, and two permanents a year. Every man is entitled to a haircut every three weeks. Central laundry facilities are also available.

- more -

Preventive health services are provided in the community center clinic, which is staffed with a part-time physician, a part-time dentist, and full-time registered and practical nurses and nurses' aides. Available services include complete physical examinations, minor prescribed medication, referral to other agencies, diagnostic programs for hearing, sight, diabetes and other diseases.

Small lounges and parlors are convenient to every dwelling and provide leisure time programs such as sewing, painting, and playing pool, but the community center is really where the action is. Here the residents meet and chat, and use the craft rooms for hobbies. Programs are planned for both group and individual activities.

How has the environment at Worley Terrace affected the former State mental patients?

"They have largely responded to independent living by becoming active participants in the life of the community, thereby becoming indistinguishable from any other residents," says Mr. Feeney.

Though still in its infancy, Worley Terrace has acquired a reputation as a place where the elderly and disabled can live in comfort and security.

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NOTE TO EDITOR: Photographs are available on request from Division of Public Affairs, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, D.C. 20410



HUD NEWS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D. C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-2371
Phone (202) 755-6990

FOR RELEASE:
Wednesday
November 13, 1968

HUD TO HOLD REGIONAL CONFERENCES ON "NEW OPPORTUNITIES IN HOUSING"

A series of six regional conferences on "New Opportunities in Housing" will be sponsored by the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The conferences will be held in cooperation with the National Association of Home Builders, the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, the Mortgage Bankers Association, the National Association of Real Estate Boards, and the U. S. Savings and Loan League. More than one hundred other organizations also have been invited to participate.

Purpose of the conferences, according to HUD Under Secretary Robert C. Wood, is to acquaint those participating in urban problem-solving with the opportunities provided by the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 and the Fair Housing section of the Civil Rights Act of 1968.

Schedule of conferences:

- November 25 - Del Webb Townhouse, San Francisco, Calif.
- December 3 - Pick Congress Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
- December 10 - Sheraton Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.
- December 11 - Sheraton-Boston Hotel, Boston, Mass.
- December 17 - Ben Franklin Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa.
- December 19 - Texas Hotel, Ft. Worth, Texas

The one-day meetings will include a general discussion of new provisions of the 1968 legislation, an explanation of changes in existing programs and detailed workshop sessions on specific subjects including mortgage financing and processing.

Participating in the conferences will be HUD central and regional staff members and representatives of the banking, homebuilding, and life insurance industries, and non-profit groups including the professions, health and welfare organizations and civil rights groups.

Anyone interested in attending should contact the nearest HUD Regional Office for details. They are located in --

New York, N.Y. 10007: 26 Federal Plaza, Area Code 212 264-8068

Philadelphia, Pa. 19107: Widener Bldg., 1339 Chestnut St.,

Area Code 215 597-2560

Atlanta, Ga. 30323: Peachtree-Seventh Bldg., Area Code 404 526-5585

Chicago, Ill. 60601: 360 North Michigan Ave., Area Code 312 353-5680

Fort Worth, Tex. 76102: Federal Office Bldg., 819 Taylor St.,

Area Code 817 334-2867

San Francisco, Calif. 94102: 450 Golden Gate Ave., Area Code 415

556-4752

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HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-2367
Phone (202) 755-6990

FOR RELEASE:
Thursday
November 14, 1968

AGREEMENT FOR HOUSING
SIGNED BY HUD, AGRICULTURE

Low-income families in rural areas and small towns will be able to have more and better housing under an agreement signed by Robert C. Weaver, Secretary of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and Orville L. Freeman, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture.

Under the agreement, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development will delegate to USDA the authority for interest assistance for low income homeownership in open country areas and in communities with populations of 5,500 or less.

An exception would be those communities which are part of or associated with an urban area.

"We consider this program a major step toward equalizing Federal housing programs in rural and urban areas for those low income families whose housing needs are greatest," Secretary Weaver said.

The new housing program is part of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968. Congress provided \$25 million in contract authority for the current fiscal year. This will help about 33,000 poor families buy their own homes.

Of this amount, \$2 million was earmarked today to finance 3,000 housing units in rural areas.

Under the new program HUD, makes payments to the lender on behalf of the low-income purchaser. The buyer pays at least 20 percent of his income toward monthly payments on his home. Assistance payments under this program can bring the interest rate to the buyer to as low as one percent.

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HUD's Federal Housing Administration will have responsibility for helping the agricultural agency establish and administer the new program. FHA will provide the necessary technical advice, counseling and training to enable USDA field staffs to bring the rural program into line with other low-income housing programs.

For the most part, housing will be either new construction or substantially rehabilitated.

Closest coordination in program policies and procedures will be maintained between the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Department of Agriculture at both national and local levels.

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HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-2369
Phone (202) 755-6990

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:
Friday
November 8, 1968

HUD APPROVES FIRST NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT GRANT FOR TOLEDO

Secretary Robert C. Weaver of the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development has announced approval of a \$12,255,810 Federal grant for Toledo, Ohio, the first under the Neighborhood Development Program (NDP).

Toledo's NDP covers four renewal areas: Roosevelt Conservation Area which is currently a renewal project in execution and contains 348 acres; the Old West End which has been in the planning stage since late 1966 and contains 1,075 acres; and two new areas, the Warren Sherman rehabilitation-clearance area containing 262 acres, and the Center City Area containing 102 acres.

Proposed reuse of the first three areas is primarily residential, involving rehabilitation and construction of low and moderate income housing, with the latter being for downtown commercial and public reuse, creating new opportunities for jobs for the unemployed and the underemployed.

This approval will permit the city during 1969 to continue acquisition, relocation and rehabilitation activities in the Roosevelt area and to commence these activities in the Old West End Area. The city also plans to complete planning of the Warren Sherman and Center City areas and commence acquisition, relocation, demolition and new construction, as well as rehabilitation in Warren Sherman.

A reservation of \$7,601,126 in Federal grant funds has been set aside to enable the city to further carry out execution activities for the following year. The allocation of this reservation is dependent upon the progress made by the city in carrying out the activities proposed for the first year.

The Neighborhood Development Program, authorized by Section 501 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, provides a new approach in assisting cities with local programs underway for the

elimination and prevention of slums and blight by facilitating much more rapid rehabilitation and development of blighted areas on an effective scale.

This program consists of urban renewal undertakings and activities in one or more urban renewal areas, which could be contiguous or non-contiguous, that are planned and carried out on the basis of annual increments.

Financing is based on the amount of loan and grant funds needed to carry out activities planned during a 12-month period in each of the urban renewal areas contained in a community's program.

If funds are available and a community program is acceptable to HUD, the locality may receive financial assistance based on its needs for subsequent annual increments of the program.

For further information: Mr. Walter T. Edelen, Director
Urban Renewal Agency
420 Madison Avenue
Toledo, Ohio 43604

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HUD news feature

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-2325
Phone (202) 755-6990

FOR WEEKEND RELEASE:
Saturday - Sunday
November 16-17, 1968

1129 COMMUNITIES CERTIFIED BY HUD FOR WORKABLE PROGRAMS IN FISCAL 1968

There are nearly 1,200 communities of all sizes in the Nation which have an official plan of action to cope with problems of slums and blight, the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development reported today.

Such plans, known as Workable Programs for Community Improvement, are required before a community can receive Federal aid for urban renewal, low-rent public housing, and liberal FHA mortgage insurance to assist with urban renewal projects and the rehousing of displaced families.

The Workable Program is an official plan of action undertaken by a locality to effectively cope with problems of slums and blight through efficient use of public and private resources.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, Workable Programs were certified for the first time for 196 communities. Another 933 programs were recertified, putting a total of 1129 programs under certification during the year.

With 69 programs already under certification, this brought to a total of 1198 the number of programs under certification at the close of fiscal year 1968, while another 453 programs were actively in process of recertification or program development.

New Policy Now in Effect

Policy revisions announced last January provided for two-year certifications or recertifications for communities of 10,000 or less.

Announcing modifications of Workable Program Requirements for small communities, Don Hummel, HUD Assistant Secretary for Renewal and Housing Assistance, urged HUD Regional Offices to use discretion "in applying these provisions to somewhat larger communities if this can be justified by circumstances of limited blight, little or no growth

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<u>STATE</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>STATE</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>
<u>IOWA</u>		<u>MINNESOTA</u>	
Chariton	5,042	Aitkin	1,829
Davenport	88,981	Cambridge	2,728
<u>KANSAS</u>		Clarkfield	1,100
Atwood	1,801	Forest Lake	2,347
Blue Rapids	1,383	Glenwood	2,631
Clay Center	4,613	Grand Rapids	7,265
Gaylord	239	Little Falls	7,551
Great Bend	16,690	Madison	2,380
Kiowa	1,674	Maple Plain	754
Lawrence	32,858	McGregor	283
Luray	328	Melrose	2,135
Marion	2,169	Minneapolis	2,024
<u>KENTUCKY</u>		Mountain Lake	1,943
Owingsville	1,040	Norton	3,345
Perryville	900	Paola	4,784
<u>LOUISIANA</u>		Phillipsburg	3,233
Hesmer Village	433	St. Mary's	1,509
New Roads	3,965	St. Peter	8,484
West Lake	3,311	Wabasha	2,500
<u>MAINE</u>		Wamego	2,363
Westbrook	13,820	Wellington	7,747
<u>MARYLAND</u>		Worthington	9,015
Anne Arundel County	206,634	<u>MISSISSIPPI</u>	
<u>MASSACHUSETTS</u>		Kosciusko	6,800
Bourne	14,011	Oxford	5,283
<u>MICHIGAN</u>		<u>MISSOURI</u>	
Hannahville	150	Brunswick	1,493
Iron Mountain	9,299	Chillicothe	9,012
Manistee	8,442	Fredericktown	3,848
New Baltimore	3,159	Illmo	1,174
Oxford	2,357	Mountain Grove	3,176
Trenton	18,439	Neosho	7,452
		Richland	1,162
		Wardell	331
		Webb City	6,740
		<u>MONTANA</u>	
		Livingston	8,229
		Helena	22,000

<u>STATE</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>STATE</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>
<u>NEBRASKA</u>		<u>OHIO</u>	
Beemer	667	Hamilton County	169,172
Blair	4,930	Lincoln Heights	7,798
Bridgeport	1,645	Tiltonville	2,464
Cairo	503	Yorkville	1,801
Curtis	868		
Fremont	19,698	<u>OKLAHOMA</u>	
Genoa	1,009	Caddo Indian	
Gordon	2,220	Tribe	850
Hemingford	904	Calera	692
Lyons	974	Clayton	615
Niobrara	736	Haileyville	922
Oakland	1,429	Hobart	5,135
Sutherland	867	Holdenville	5,712
Tecumseh	1,887	Kingston	639
		Krebs	1,342
<u>NEW JERSEY</u>		Maud	1,137
Beverly	3,400	Minco	1,021
Cliffside Park	17,642	Ryan	978
		Sac and Fox Indian	
<u>NEW MEXICO</u>		Tribe	565
Carlsbad	25,541	Sand Springs	7,754
Central	1,075	Stratford	1,058
Tucumcari	8,143	Tishomingo	2,381
		Waurika	1,933
<u>NEW YORK</u>		Wister	592
Canandaigua	9,370	<u>OREGON</u>	
Ft. Edward		Veneta	1,000
Village	3,737	Umatilla Indian	
		Reservation	1,459
<u>NORTH CAROLINA</u>		<u>PENNSYLVANIA</u>	
Brevard	4,867	Conshohocken	10,259
Randleman	2,232	Eddystone	3,006
Robersonville	1,684	Irwin	4,270
Rocky Mount	32,147	Johnsonburg	4,966
		Milton	7,972
<u>NORTH DAKOTA</u>		Plymouth	10,401
Cando	1,566	Ridgeway	6,387
		Shamokin	13,674

<u>STATE</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>STATE</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>
<u>PUERTO RICO</u>		<u>TEXAS</u>	
Arroyo	3,741	Throckmorton	1,299
Corozal	3,618	Van	1,102
Tao Alta	1,284	White Settlement	11,513
Vega Alta	3,182	Winters	3,266
<u>RHODE ISLAND</u>		<u>WISCONSIN</u>	
Bristol	14,570	Cumberland	1,860
Narragansett	3,441	Forest County - Potawatomi Indian Reservation	234
<u>SOUTH CAROLINA</u>		Frederic	860
Beaufort	6,298	Grantsburg	1,000
Conway	8,585	Hurley	2,763
<u>SOUTH DAKOTA</u>		Kaukauna	10,096
Burke	811	Lac Courte Oreilles Indian Reservation	950
Lake Andes	1,097	Lake Mills	2,951
Sioux Falls	65,166	Luck	853
Yankton Indian Reservation	11,785	New London	5,288
<u>TENNESSEE</u>		Oconto	4,805
Decherd	1,704	Richland Center	4,746
Oliver Springs	1,163	River Falls	4,857
Rutledge	793	Shawano	6,103
<u>TEXAS</u>		Wausaukee	618
Alabama-Coushatta Indian Reservation	350	Woodville	430
Coleman	6,371	Sokaogon Chippewa Indian Community	126
Cotulla	3,960		
Grand Saline	2,006		
Llano	2,656		
Mineral Wells	11,503		
Munday	1,798		
Pecos	11,957		
San Saba	21,728		
Smiley	455		

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HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-2375
Phone (202) 755-6990

FOR RELEASE :
Monday
November 18, 1968

HUD PUBLIC FACILITY LOANS HELP BUILD HOSPITALS

Public hospitals are a planning "must" for localities with growing populations and a concern for orderly development. To help with the construction of hospitals and other needed public facilities, the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development offers a program of long-term public facility loans.

HUD loans are available to local governments and State instrumentalities to supplement other Federal aid programs for hospital construction. The localities have not been slow to put this HUD program to use. To date, 90 hospital construction projects have been funded with loans totaling \$81,999,000.

The smallest HUD loan approved was for \$28,000 to assist a project in Red Boiling Springs, Tenn. The largest loan amount, \$5,614,000, was for a hospital in Huntsville, Ala.

Two recently approved loans are typical examples of this type of HUD assistance.

In Candler County, Ga., a \$750,000 public facility loan from HUD will make possible construction of badly needed additions to the county hospital. Local health authorities report that the present facility is inadequate for the area population of nearly 7,000. As a result, patients who are seriously ill are often transferred to other counties for treatment.

Plans call for the addition of a 30-bed wing and the alteration and improvement of the existing building at an estimated total cost of \$768,000.

In Union County, Fla., a HUD loan of \$405,000 will help build a county hospital, estimated to cost \$735,000. At present, the only hospital in the

county serves a population of 6,000 and is so inadequate that the State Board of Health was planning to refuse further licensing.

When approval of the HUD loan made construction possible, the State Board issued a provisional license.

Both county hospitals are scheduled for completion within the coming year, according to local planners.

HUD loans for public facilities are authorized by the Housing Amendments of 1955.

Project Number

For further information

PFL-Ga-145

Troy Greene, Chairman
Hospital Authority of
Candler County
410 S. Williams Street
Metter, Ga. 30439

PFL-Fla-129

Robert A. Driggers
Clerk of the Circuit Court
P. O. Box 298
Lake Butler, Fla. 32054

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HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-2386
Phone (202) 755-6990

FOR RELEASE:
Wednesday
November 20, 1968

HUD FINANCES REPORT ON URBAN OPEN SPACE DESIGN

A report of urban open space design, "New York New York," will be published by the New York City Housing and Development Administration with a grant from the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Announcement of the grant was made today by T. F. Rogers, Director of the HUD Office of Urban Technology and Research.

The 119-page illustrated report, prepared by Lawrence Halprin of San Francisco, makes specific recommendations for six project areas in New York City, including a "cross-avenue plaza" spanning Columbus Avenue in the West Side urban renewal area. In the Penn Station South area, the report proposes six-story residential buildings that would create an enclosure needed to define the open spaces that are provided, while adding a new terrace level to them and linking the isolated buildings.

"While the setting of Mr. Halprin's report is New York City," Mr. Rogers pointed out, "the design principles and the proposed solutions for that city's urban renewal projects are pertinent to many cities where large-scale developments are contemplated."

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The Urban Renewal Demonstration Grant Program, authorized by the Housing Act of 1954 as amended, provides Federal payments to cover the cost of writing and publishing reports of new and improved urban renewal methods.

For further information: Mr. Jason R. Nathan
Administrator
Housing and Development Administration
100 Church St.
New York, N. Y. 10007

Project No.: N.Y. D-12

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HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-2409
Phone (202) 755-6990

FOR RELEASE:
Monday,
December 2, 1968

HUD NAMES ACTING DIRECTOR FOR NEW TRANSPORTATION OFFICE

Vincent J. Hearing, 45, of Potomac, Md., today was designated Acting Director of the newly established Office of Urban Transportation Development and Liaison in the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The announcement was made by Assistant Secretary Charles M. Haar, whose Office of Metropolitan Development administers the Department's urban transportation program.

Mr. Hearing will direct HUD's continuing urban mass transportation research, planning and demonstration activities. His office also will serve as the focal point for the Department's liaison with the Department of Transportation.

Mr. Hearing, who joined HUD in April 1966, has been assisting Mr. Haar as Program Coordination Officer for the Office of Metropolitan Development (MD). In this assignment he has been responsible for internal program coordination and analysis, and for supervision of special MD projects and studies.

Mr. Hearing brings extensive experience in program management and public administration to his new post. Much of his career has been spent as an officer in the U.S. Army, in which he served from 1943 to 1966.

Before joining HUD, he was Executive Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs, Office of the Secretary of Defense.

A native of Atlantic City, N.J., Mr. Hearing attended Georgetown University, Washington, D.C., the University of Maryland, College Park, Md., and the University of Alabama from which he holds an M.B.A. degree in Industrial Management.

The New Office of Urban Transportation Development and Liaison will have responsibility for (a) research, development and demonstration projects involving the impact and effect of urban transportation systems on cities and their citizens; (b) grants for university research and training in transportation; and (c) for providing a focal point for HUD in implementing agreements with the Department of Transportation for transportation project and planning review.

The work is carried on by three divisions: Systems Research and Development, which administers research and training programs; Transportation Planning and Coordination Division, which coordinates planning activities with DOT and Transportation Project Analysis, which analyzes and recommends action on projects that have significant impact on the urban environment.

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HUD news feature

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-2364
Phone (202) 755-6990

FOR WEEKEND RELEASE:
Saturday, Sunday
December 7-8, 1968

HUD APPROVES NEARLY \$31 MILLION IN REHABILITATION GRANTS AND LOANS

Secretary Robert C. Weaver announced today that, since March 1966, the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development has approved home rehabilitation grants and loans totaling nearly \$31 million.

As of September 30, 1968, HUD had approved 7,351 grants totaling \$10,532,045 and 5,419 loans, covering 9,046 dwelling units, totaling \$30,785,750.

Under the Rehabilitation Grants and Loans Program, administered by HUD's Renewal Assistance Administration, low-income homeowners are able to upgrade their homes into safe and sound conditions.

The program, designed for individual homeowners in federally-aided urban renewal or code enforcement areas, has been credited with inspiration and guidance for the Nation's first county-funded program.

The Montgomery County (Maryland) Council has unanimously approved a \$250,000 rehabilitation loan fund to help low-income families located in unincorporated areas not receiving Federal funds for urban renewal or code enforcement to fix up their homes.

Many Loans for Running Water

To be eligible, properties must be capable of being brought into compliance with county housing standards. Many of the initial loans are expected to be used for septic tanks and running water.

Don Hummel, Assistant Secretary for Renewal and Housing Assistance, said, "We in the Department of Housing and Urban Development are gratified that Montgomery County is making dramatic use, through adaptation, of HUD's highly-effective direct Federal Loan Program for home rehabilitation.

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"It is the first county to use its own funds to make loans available to low-income homeowners enabling them to fix up their own homes. We wish Montgomery County Godspeed in this milestone measure in the war against deterioration, blight, and substandard living conditions for our people."

HUD grants and loans are important tools in preventing dislocation of many families. Where an owner-occupant must repair his property to meet the standards of urban renewal or code enforcement in his area, but isn't able to borrow money, this HUD program may be his only hope of not having to sell his home and leave the neighborhood.

16,400 Units Improved

HUD's rehabilitation loan and grant programs have made possible the repair and improvement of approximately 16,400 dwelling units throughout the country in the 2½ years the program has been in operation.

The HUD Act of 1968 raised the maximum rehabilitation grant from \$1,500 to \$3,000.

Two HUD bulletins explaining these programs: Direct Loans and Grants to Rehabilitate Housing and Loans to Rehabilitate Non-Residential Property are available without charge from Consumer Relations Service, HUD, Washington, D.C. 20410.

A geographical listing of rehabilitation grants is attached.

HUD REHABILITATION GRANTS
September 30, 1968

<u>LOCALITY</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>	<u>LOCALITY</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
<u>ALABAMA</u>			<u>GEORGIA</u>		
Birmingham	98	\$142,564	Atlanta	230	\$334,655
Florence	51	80,435	Brunswick	6	7,970
<u>ARIZONA</u>			College Park	1	1,250
Tucson	24	33,253	Waycross	4	5,505
<u>ARKANSAS</u>			<u>HAWAII</u>		
Little Rock	139	187,268	Honolulu	36	55,215
Marianna	2	3,000	<u>ILLINOIS</u>		
Morrilton	1	1,481	Champaign	4	5,959
North Little Rock	42	57,896	Chicago	70	99,497
Russellville	22	32,785	Maywood	15	20,947
Searcy	6	7,458	Springfield	22	38,810
Springdale	20	31,632	<u>INDIANA</u>		
Trumann	9	13,487	East Chicago	22	31,541
<u>CALIFORNIA</u>			Elkhart	9	4,692
Imperial Beach	8	9,875	Gary	2	2,849
Oakland	9	13,500	Indianapolis	9	13,704
Passadena	7	11,730	Michigan City	1	1,500
Pittsburg	7	10,015	Mishawaka	11	14,166
San Bernardino	59	87,215	South Bend	56	97,147
San Francisco	110	151,574	<u>IOWA</u>		
Seaside	60	86,672	Des Moines	9	12,843
<u>COLORADO</u>			Waterloo	52	72,725
Denver	29	40,456	<u>KANSAS</u>		
<u>CONNECTICUT</u>			Kansas City	115	168,210
New Haven	32	44,052	Wichita	6	9,412
<u>DELAWARE</u>			<u>KENTUCKY</u>		
Wilmington	48	59,286	Louisville	6	6,859
<u>FLORIDA</u>			<u>MAINE</u>		
Daytona Beach	19	25,468	Portland	12	17,958
Fort Pierce	49	75,048	<u>MARYLAND</u>		
Tampa	59	105,149	Annapolis	22	34,919

<u>LOCALITY</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>	<u>LOCALITY</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
<u>MARYLAND (Cont'd)</u>			<u>MISSOURI (Cont'd)</u>		
Baltimore	203	\$288,342	St. Louis	127	\$184,419
Prince Georges County	19	25,684	University City	27	38,725
Rockville	2	4,403	Webster Groves	7	10,132
<u>MASSACHUSETTS</u>			<u>NEBRASKA</u>		
Boston	103	151,818	Omaha	50	71,795
Brookline	2	4,488	<u>NEVADA</u>		
Cambridge	3	8,346	North Las Vegas	60	74,638
Lowell	1	1,495	<u>NEW JERSEY</u>		
Malden	81	114,656	Bayonne	49	74,147
Springfield	1	1,168	Camden	6	8,280
Worcester	3	4,500	Cape May	1	1,500
<u>MICHIGAN</u>			East Orange	17	24,975
Albion	9	13,427	Newark	10	14,924
Center Line	30	44,447	Rahway	3	4,500
Detroit	153	221,595	Woodbridge Township	5	6,988
Ferndale	5	6,345	<u>NEW MEXICO</u>		
Flint	46	65,071	Artesia	51	75,465
Jackson	10	19,884	<u>NEW YORK</u>		
Lincoln Park	10	14,057	Albany	4	5,565
Mt. Clemens	13	18,390	Buffalo	3	3,079
Muskegon	22	33,174	Inwood	2	3,000
Muskegon Hts.	37	57,390	Kingston	12	15,132
Pontiac	25	33,710	Middletown	8	9,294
Riverview	2	2,980	Poughkeepsie	6	7,822
Royal Oak	1	1,250	Rochester	10	11,828
Saginaw	81	91,682	Syracuse	1	1,672
Ypsilanti	1	1,500	<u>NORTH CAROLINA</u>		
<u>MINNESOTA</u>			Chattanooga	220	295,847
Minneapolis	298	407,433	Durham	49	69,307
Montevideo	1	1,491	High Point	61	86,146
<u>MISSOURI</u>			Maryville	39	63,481
Independence	24	33,609	Memphis	4	10,699
Jefferson City	10	14,700	Nashville	101	152,187
Joplin	54	51,036	Newbern	4	6,944
Kansas City	48	63,011	Washington	86	115,693
Kinlock	11	15,385			
Lees Summit	8	9,390			
Mexico	8	10,837			

<u>LOCALITY</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>	<u>LOCALITY</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
<u>OHIO</u>			<u>TENNESSEE</u>		
Cincinnati	177	\$249,622	Chattanooga	220	\$295,847
Cleveland	79	116,964	Maryville	39	63,481
Columbus	57	75,469	Memphis	4	10,699
Dayton	104	159,399	Nashville	101	152,187
East Cleveland	9	12,557	Newbern	4	6,944
Mansfield	42	55,873			
Toledo	24	38,100	<u>TEXAS</u>		
Youngstown	38	60,680	Aransas Pass	14	20,393
			Austin	63	89,573
<u>OKLAHOMA</u>			Crystal City	58	88,580
Oklahoma City	96	150,022	Edinburg	20	29,088
Tulsa	31	45,343	Fort Worth	154	215,325
			Grand Prairie	130	195,597
<u>OREGON</u>			Hearne	6	7,952
Portland	118	170,150	Los Fresnos	6	8,961
Salem	50	68,087	Mercedes	73	108,766
			Mission	54	77,111
<u>PENNSYLVANIA</u>			Port Arthur	18	25,894
Bristol Township	5	8,489	Port Isabel	5	7,370
Chester	47	68,724	Stanton	25	28,455
Erie	3	4,500			
Lancaster	124	157,104	<u>WISCONSIN</u>		
Lebanon	2	2,988	Milwaukee	79	120,561
Middletown Township	5	7,457			
Monessen	38	52,417			
Nanticoke	28	43,480			
Philadelphia	1,401	2,033,211			
Pittsburgh	34	49,040			
Wilkes-Barre	25	41,921			
Wilkinsburg	42	52,602			
<u>PUERTO RICO</u>					
Aguadilla	1	995			
Fajardo	7	8,430			
Guayanilla	5	6,185			
Juncos	60	74,433			
<u>RHODE ISLAND</u>					
Providence	17	21,174			

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HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-2426
Phone (202) 755-6990

FILE COPY

FOR RELEASE:
Tuesday
December 10, 1968

MAYORS FROM 23 COUNTRIES TO STUDY U.S. HOUSING NEEDS

Seventy-five mayors from 23 countries, most of them in Latin America, will converge on Washington December 16 to 18 to study housing and urban development trends in this country.

They will also look into some inter-American technical assistance programs, including AID, the Organization of American States and the Inter American Development Bank.

The three-day session will be coordinated by the Division of International Affairs in the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, and will follow an Inter American Municipal Congress to be held in New Orleans December 9 to 12.

At the opening session on December 16, the public sector will be represented by Don Hummel, HUD Assistant Secretary for Renewal and Housing Assistance, while the private sector will be represented by Leon Weiner, past president of the National Association of Home Builders.

Mayor Washington will host the group on December 17, to give them a first hand look at local housing problems. On December 18 they will place a wreath on the gravesite of the late President Kennedy.

In addition to the Latin American countries, others to be represented are Spain, Portugal, the Philippines and Canada.

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HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-2413
Phone (202) 755-6990

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:
Tuesday
December 3, 1968

MEXICAN-AMERICAN BORDER CITIES FORM BI-NATIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

The first permanent, bi-national planning commission in United States-Mexican history was established today by the sister cities of Brownsville, Texas and Matamoros, in the neighboring State of Tamaulipas, Mexico. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development has approved a \$40,000 comprehensive planning assistance grant to Brownsville as its share of the organization expense.

Secretary Robert C. Weaver jointly announced the approval with Ambassadors Raymond Telles and Jose Vivanco, Co-Chairman of the United States-Mexico Commission for Border Development and Friendship. Secretary Weaver noted, "This program is unique in the annals of city planning. It represents another constructive step in furthering cooperative relationships between the two great countries sharing a common border and common goals."

HUD's grant, to be matched by \$20,000 in services from the Mexican Government, will enable the two border cities to jointly plan and coordinate their urban development.

This is a pilot effort in a contemplated series of similar arrangements between other communities along the border.

The planning commission established today will be composed of voluntary representatives of both countries at the municipal, State and Federal levels. It will be supported by a technical staff provided by the United States and Mexican cities, which will identify common problems and potentials, conduct studies, prepare plans, and coordinate action by each city.

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A continuing commission will enable Brownsville and Matamoros to deal jointly with a variety of common problems--waste disposal, water supply, job training, public health, housing needs, recreation, transportation, and crime prevention. It will enable them to study and analyze population trends, to program their economic growth more effectively and to develop educational and information exchanges.

The concept of continuing, bi-national planning and coordinating commissions at the local level was advanced by HUD with the cooperation of the United States-Mexico Commission for Border Development and Friendship. The commission was established in April, 1966 by Presidents Lyndon B. Johnson and Diaz Ordaz in Mexico City.

Brownsville and Matamoros chose to establish their local commission as a result of a HUD-sponsored urban development conference held Sept. 30-Oct. 1, 1968 in the twin cities.

HUD grants for comprehensive planning assistance are authorized by Section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954, as amended.

For further information: A. B. Westbrook
City Manager
P. O. Box 911
Brownsville, Texas

Project Number: Texas P-237



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HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-2442
Phone (202) 755-6990

FOR RELEASE:

Friday

December 13, 1968

FILE

HUD ANTI-BIAS LAW ENFORCED
IN MAJORITY OF PUBLIC HOUSING

COPY

Secretary Robert C. Weaver of the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development announced today that an overwhelming majority of the more than 1,500 local housing authorities in the Nation are now complying with regulations barring discrimination against applicants for public housing.

The high degree of compliance--92 percent--is in dramatic contrast to that reported at the beginning of the year, when more than 1,000 authorities still had not agreed to abide by provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Secretary Weaver attributed the sharp rise to a switch in the Department's policy, initiated last July. Prior to that time, applicants were given "freedom of choice" to accept or reject a vacancy without penalty.

Now vacancies are offered on a "first come, first served" basis. Those who reject openings without a satisfactory explanation, such as inaccessibility to a job, are placed at the bottom of the eligible list.

"It was felt initially," the Secretary said, "that freedom of choice would lead eventually to desegregation. It didn't work out that way.

"While some projects are now all Negro, and may continue so for some time, I am convinced that the new policy eventually will result in substantial desegregation in public housing."

FILE

COPY

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HUD-No. 68-2442

Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act authorized the Department to issue regulations barring discrimination in public housing on grounds of race, color or national origin.

Under the Act, local housing authorities are required to file with HUD acceptable plans of tenant selection to implement the Act. After the change in policy, authorities were allowed to continue their existing plans if they could show they were carrying out the intent and purpose of the Act. If not, they were given 90 days to file new plans.

The Department, Mr. Weaver said, had recourse to two methods of sanction in the event of non-compliance. One would be to cut off assistance after a hearing, and after voluntary compliance efforts have failed. The second was to seek enforcement by the Justice Department.

"Fortunately," he added, "only one law suit has been filed to date, against the housing authority in Little Rock, Ark., and that case has already been settled through a consent order.

"We prefer to rely on gentle pressures to bring about the desired results. Only when all else fails do we fall back on law suits and public hearings."

The Secretary's survey of the country's housing authorities showed that as of the end of November only 128 had not filed an acceptable plan for accepting tenants on a non-discriminatory basis. Of that number, about 100 are in the category of small authorities, most of them in the South.

The remainder involve authorities whose existing plans had been rejected and who had not yet filed acceptable new plans. Fourteen of these are also Model Cities applicants. Indications are, however, that with a few possible exceptions all of these authorities will ultimately file acceptable plans with the Department.

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HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-2466
Phone (202) 755-6990

FOR RELEASE AFTER:
2:00 P.M. Monday
December 23, 1968

HUD APPROVES FIRST MODEL CITIES PLAN OTHERS TO FOLLOW SOON

The Model Cities program today entered its second phase with the announcement that Seattle's five year program has been approved and substantial new Federal funds assured for the city's first year program.

Seattle, the first city in the Nation to receive Federal approval, was among the first 63 communities given planning grants in November 1967 to develop comprehensive plans for upgrading social, economic, and physical conditions in blighted neighborhoods.

At a press conference attended by the representatives of the Federal agencies participating in the program, Acting Secretary of the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Robert C. Wood said, "Seattle can now move ahead with its program. The other cities with plans under review can expect a decision shortly. For example, Atlanta's plan has been approved at the Regional level and will be reviewed here in Washington later this week." He also indicated that Regional reviews would probably be completed for perhaps a half dozen other cities by the end of the year, and that about 18 plans will have been submitted by that time.

Congratulating Mayor J. D. Braman on his community's plan, Acting Secretary Wood said, "During the past year you have accomplished two firsts in urban history. When you started a year ago, there were many who were ready to give up on the American city; who said the tension and despair and problems were beyond solution. But you have shown that people of your model neighborhood and city government can forge a partnership when each works at it hard enough, day after day and night

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after night. And you have shown that different kinds of programs can be pulled together--physical with social, private with public--into a comprehensive attack on a neighborhood's problems. Your leadership and support have been indispensable."

Seattle will receive a total of \$5.2 million in Model Cities supplemental funds to carry out innovative and special projects in the first year of its five year program. (See list attached).

Acting Secretary Wood added that the city has been assured more than \$6.2 million from other HUD programs. HUD assurances include over \$1 million for six neighborhood centers and a total of \$384,000 for playground and recreational facilities in the model neighborhood. Seattle has been assured funds for the construction of 100 units of new low rent Turnkey housing and about \$560,000 for the rehabilitation of 50 units with FHA assistance. In addition, Seattle will proceed with redevelopment activities in five areas of the model neighborhood under a \$2.1 million first year assurance from HUD's new Neighborhood Development program.

Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare Wilbur J. Cohen indicated that, in addition to substantial HEW funds which presently provide health, education, and welfare services and benefits to the people in the Seattle model neighborhood, HEW agencies have tentatively reserved \$2 million. To the extent possible under existing program legislation, these funds will help to carry out the Seattle plan and further its objectives. These funds will assist in providing improved educational activities, will strengthen the attack on health problems, fund programs of social services, rehabilitation, and deal with problems of aging, retardation, and family planning.

Secretary Cohen indicated that HEW's regional staff will be working with the Seattle Model City and other local and State agencies to make these new and expanded services a reality. Assistance will be given in the development of projects which meet the approval requirements for Federal funding and which assure effective coordination with the school district, city, health and welfare agencies, and State departments.

Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz, announced that during 1969 the Department of Labor will provide funds totaling \$2,347,000 for a Concentrated Employment Program for Seattle. These funds will be used to provide work training, work experience and related manpower services for the unemployed residents of the Model City neighborhood. The Concentrated Employment Program was developed primarily for the Model City area. In addition, the Department of Labor supports a variety of other manpower activities in Seattle which will benefit Model City residents.

Acting Director Bertrand Harding of the Office of Economic Opportunity noted that approximately \$2.4 million in OEO money went to Community Action Programs (CAP) in the Seattle model neighborhood during the current year and that at least that level of funding will be continued in the coming year.

Secretary Alan Boyd, U. S. Department of Transportation, indicated that \$750,000 has already been made available to Seattle to make a complete study of the social, economic, and planning aspects of the proposed R. H. Thomson Highway, which will traverse the entire model neighborhood. In addition, the Transportation Department's Urban Mass Transit Administration has advised Seattle that when certain preliminary requirements are met an additional sum of approximately \$150,000 will be provided the city to study the prospect of establishing a rail rapid transit or similar public transportation facility in the Thomson corridor.

HUD Assistant Secretary H. Ralph Taylor said, "We are pleased with the quality of this first plan. Seattle started with its own set of problems. Working with neighborhood residents, it has decided on its individual strategy and specific activities for solving these problems. Naturally, Seattle's plan cannot serve as a perfect model for another community, but together these Model Cities--Seattle, Atlanta, and the others we have seen--are showing many ways to advance the Nation to a new understanding of how every American city can improve the quality of urban life."

Mr. Taylor added that he was also pleased to see that Seattle had involved important parts of government, particularly the State, in the planning process. "Governor Daniel Evans and the concerned State agencies worked closely with Seattle on plans for schools, welfare, employment and other activities. This kind of State cooperation is vital for a successful Model Cities program," he said.

The 18 cities with Model Cities plans now under review or likely to submit plans by the end of the year are: Atlanta, Ga.; Baltimore, Md.; Boston, Mass.; Cambridge, Mass.; Charlotte, N. C.; Denver, Col.; Detroit, Mich.; Highland Park, Mich.; Huntsville, Ala.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Portland, Maine; Portland, Ore.; Reading, Pa.; St. Louis, Mo.; Seattle, Wash.; Smithville-DeKalb, Tenn.; Tampa, Fla.; Waco, Texas.

The Model Cities Program was authorized by the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966. A total of 150 communities have received planning funds since the first grants were made in November 1967.

Congress has appropriated \$512.5 million for supplemental grants, \$412.5 million for urban renewal projects in model neighborhoods and has authorized an additional \$1 billion for fiscal year 1970.

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USE OF HUD SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDS

Neighborhood Center	\$ 151,700
Occupational Skills and Incentive Program	500,000
Improve Educational Employment Practices	550,000
Seattle City Job Training Program	150,000
On-the-Job Training	300,000
Housing Development Corporation	275,000
Land Bank	500,000
Local Participation in Construction	100,000
Expansion of Legal Services	33,200
Counsel for Lower-Middle Income Residents	30,000
Public Defender Program	100,000
Public Safety Training Program	100,000
Garfield Swimming Pool	400,000
Create Community Renewal Corporation	75,000
ADC Motivated Mothers Council	19,530
Teen Canteen	77,920
Demonstration Middle School	200,000*
Detoxification Center	125,000*
Prepaid Health and Dental Services	130,000*
Juvenile Community Treatment Program	109,500*
Comprehensive Public Transportation Study	75,000*
Model Neighborhood Camping Program	65,000*
Funds allocated	4,066,850
Funds to be allocated later	1,133,150
Total Supplemental	\$ 5,200,000

*Dependent on Non HUD Federal Agency funding.

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

Seattle was one of 63 cities named in November 1967 to start planning in the Model Cities program. Subsequently it received a \$209,720 planning grant to develop a plan for a 2.25 square mile area in the center of the city (see attached map).

About 10 percent of the city population, or 58,000 people live in the model neighborhood on two percent of the city's land area. The model neighborhood contrasts sharply with the general prosperity of Seattle, which is considered a "white collar" city with a median average income of \$6,942.

Unemployment in the model neighborhood is three times the city rate, median annual income is 27 percent lower, nearly half (45 percent) of family heads did not finish high school, and one-third of the families live at or near the poverty level.

Eighty-five percent of Seattle's Negro population live in the model neighborhood, making up more than half the neighborhood population. The area also includes Japanese and Chinese communities as well as small numbers of American Indians, Eskimos and Filipinos. Ten percent of the residents are white.

Citizens Involved

Seattle's five year program for upgrading this area incorporates the work of 10 citizen planning task forces working closely with volunteers from public and private agencies at the local, State and Federal levels. (See attached chart)

During seven months of weekly and semi-weekly meetings, over 1700 citizens participated in task force planning. Proposals approved by the task forces were passed on to the Seattle Model City Advisory Council, composed of 86 representatives from neighborhood organizations, ranging from church and fraternal to militant civil rights groups. The City Demonstration Agency (CDA) staff, a group of 23 professionals, including seven persons on full time loan from city, county, State agencies and private enterprise, worked closely with the task forces and the Council to develop the final plan for approval by the Mayor and City Council.

Five Year Strategy

Seattle's five year program aims at a turn-around of all aspects of life in the target neighborhood.

"Solutions will be aimed as much at the inherent contradictions of our institutions as the individual victim of these contradictions' the Seattle program says. "We need altered ways of life as well as altered lives."

To accomplish this, Seattle looks to both public and private support. Two key elements of the plan, an economic development corporation and a housing development corporation, are expected to bring several million dollars of private and other non-federal funds into the neighborhood and multiply the impact of this money by keeping it in the neighborhood.

Backing up these programs will be concentrated manpower training and supporting health and social services to give model neighborhood residents the chance to get the jobs involved in the physical and economic improvement of the neighborhood.

At the same time, fundamental improvements in the education system -- dealing with what is taught, how it is taught and how parents and children in the neighborhood look at the schools -- are projected as essential to the long range self-sufficiency of individual residents and of their community.

Coordination of these various efforts will take place both at the city level, where similarly operated agencies have gained new experience working together, and at the neighborhood level, where the Model Cities program already has opened new channels for participation in governmental and other decisions affecting the neighborhood.

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

Economic Development and Employment

Seattle's basic approach is to provide adequate family income to overcome poverty in the model neighborhood and at the same time increase the amount of economic leadership in the neighborhood and eliminate marginal employment by upgrading skills. The City hopes to double in the next five years the number of model neighborhood families who own or control economic resources. A key element for developing new resident-owned businesses in the neighborhood is the United Inner-City Development Foundation now being organized with the cooperation of some 30 groups in the area. This Corporation would draw on the resources of the Washington State Development Corporation and private and Federal resources to increase tenfold an initial capitalization of \$3 million.

The economic development program will be backed up by changes in the delivery of manpower services, expanded skills and management training and an extensive consumer protection program. To coordinate existing employment counselling, training and placement now provided by 12 agencies, the plan calls for an Employment UniCenter with outreach and one-stop services. Among other activities, the UniCenter would immediately start a Management and Intern program designed to bring residents into supervisory and policy making positions in government and eventually in the private sector.

A City Trainee program would also be started to give special training and placement to model neighborhood residents normally ineligible for city jobs.

Housing, Physical Planning and Environment

The Housing program in carrying out its objectives to increase the supply of housing and the degree of homeownership in the neighborhood will be another key element in the economic development of the neighborhood. A non-profit Housing Development Corporation is expected to bring \$6 million into the neighborhood to meet a goal of 5,400 housing units over the next five years. The Corporation will be owned by stockholders from industry, government and the neighborhood, with neighborhood stockholders electing the Board of Directors. Planning is under way for the first 150 units of new and rehabilitated housing. A start would also be made on establishing a Land Bank to purchase vacant land in the neighborhood for housing use.

The Physical Planning and Environment program focuses on expanding recreation areas in the neighborhood, transportation needs of residents, and resolving problems caused by two proposed transportation corridors through the neighborhood.

Planning will continue on a public transportation and development corridor to include parks, recreation-entertainment centers and public facilities along the proposed R. H. Thomson motorway running north-south through the entire length of the neighborhood. A similar study for a housing and park complex is scheduled for the proposed I-90 which would cross the neighborhood in an east-west direction.

The start of several recreation projects and block development to provide small recreation areas in each block is scheduled immediately.

The program also includes two specific projects to upgrade the environment and at the same time provide unique employment opportunities for residents. A private Community Renewal Corporation owned and operated by neighborhood residents would be established. Under contract with the city the corporation would provide clean up and beautification services for the neighborhood. Residents would also operate a roving "Fix-it" wagon to provide minor home repair services at cost to neighborhood families.

Education

Despite four years of compensatory education programs, model neighborhood students are four years behind other city children at the end of high school. Seattle's goals -- enriching education, making education a better preparation for work life, and broadening parent, teacher and student participation in the schools -- are designed to deal both with felt and expressed needs and a realization of institutional change.

Seattle has given priority to the socio-economic integration of schools as a means of enriching education when combined with curriculum redevelopment and staff training and retraining. As the first in a series of educational complexes planned by the Seattle public schools, a Middle Schools Educational Park Demonstration for grades 5-9 would be planned and built on the edge of the University of Washington campus.

Since no complete program for vocational education now exists in the schools, Seattle plans an early start of an extensive Occupational Skills and Incentive program to provide technical training for 6,000 students immediately. As a start towards its objective of doubling employment of model neighborhood residents in schools, Seattle would begin a project to hire 100 students as apprentices and tutors, and 200 adults in a New Careers program for education. These activities, combined with Youth Leadership Development and counselling, are designed to better prepare model neighborhood students for work.

Several activities are also aimed at increasing neighborhood participation in the schools, including a Model Neighborhood Educational Advisory Council and an Educational Ombudsman to handle complaints or problems of teachers, pupils and parents.

Welfare

Seattle's welfare program is based on an assumption that the quality of social service is directly related to those requiring the service. Tying in closely with economic development, the welfare program aims to eliminate poverty in the model neighborhood, heighten the dignity, status and self-esteem of recipients and strengthen and coordinate social services.

As a part of its coordination and concentration of social services, the city plans comprehensive day-care services for 5,000 children; neighborhood centers to coordinate social service delivery, and expanded services for the elderly.

To test possible modifications in the welfare system that would offer incentives for reducing welfare rolls, the city proposes a Direct Income Grant Demonstration program for a limited number of model neighborhood families.

As a means of improving communication between welfare recipients and the Welfare Department, the program calls for special support to the ADC Motivated Mothers Council.

Health

The Health program focuses on delivery and increased use of health services by model neighborhood residents to achieve a level

of health in the neighborhood comparable to that of the city. One approach will be a multi-service health center with outreach into the neighborhood through health stations that would provide 24-hour emergency treatment and transportation services. Another element will involve Group Health Cooperative of Puget Sound and Blue Cross-Blue Shield with services being financed through a prepaid health insurance plan.

The program also calls for a Detoxification Center to treat alcohol and drug abusers. All health activities in the neighborhood would be coordinated through a special Model Neighborhood Health Advisory Board.

Law and Justice

The Law and Justice program focuses on both the short-range problems of easing racial and community tensions around law enforcement and the long-range impact of changes in the judicial and institutional systems.

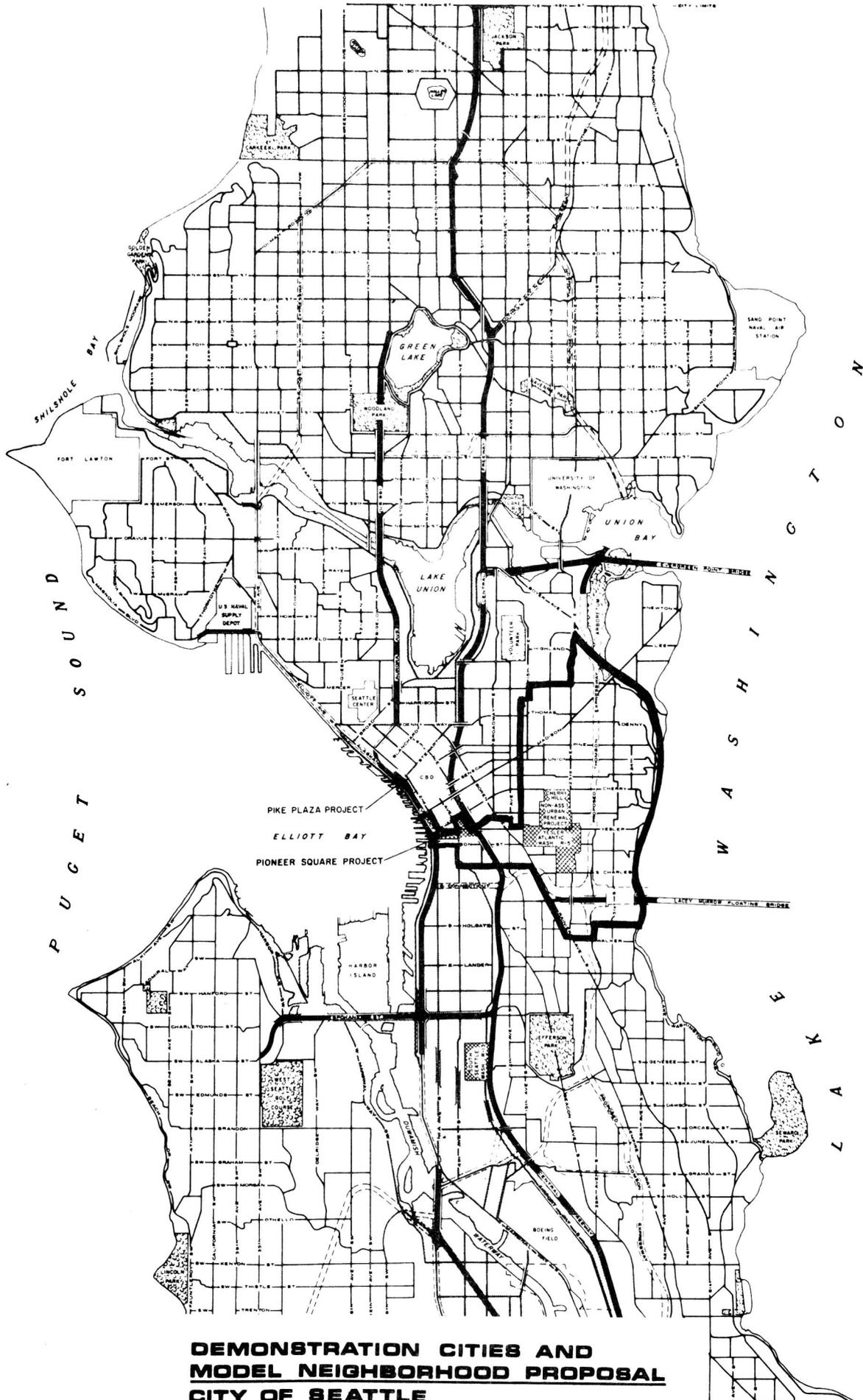
As a start toward increasing the minority representation on the police force, the city would establish a Public Safety Trainee program for residents, leading to a career in the Police Department. Other activities to improve police-community relations include paying officers for time spent in non-enforcement functions and employing residents in non-enforcement duties and as observers to record police and resident interaction.

To improve legal services for residents the city would expand the public defender system, and continue planning to provide legal help to the marginal poor, and work toward increasing the number of judgeships.

Culture and Arts, Youth

The Arts and Culture program is designed to help give Negroes in the model neighborhood an opportunity for cultural identity and to increase the numbers of residents in art related careers. A priority project to start immediately is the conversion of a former synagogue into a multipurpose neighborhood center with an auditorium for movies and the performing arts, and space for other community activities including a Teen Canteen. Also planned immediately is an Afro-American Arts Museum which would display the work of residents and well-known artists and include a bookshop and arts shop. The plan calls for a revised school curriculum to include courses in African arts and culture.

The Youth program focuses on economic life chances of youth through a special employment service and registry for part time jobs. To promote managerial skills the program proposes developing businesses such as a youth-operated Maintenance Service that would contract with local businesses and apartment buildings and a Youth Transport Service to provide minibus service to the model neighborhood.



**DEMONSTRATION CITIES AND
MODEL NEIGHBORHOOD PROPOSAL
CITY OF SEATTLE**



HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

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FOR RELEASE:
Tuesday
December 24, 1968

HUD ANNOUNCES \$200 MILLION IN AID TO SUPPORT COLLEGE HOUSING CONSTRUCTION

Authorization of loan and grant assistance to support \$200 million in College Housing construction was announced today by Acting Secretary Robert C. Wood of the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The assistance is available to educational institutions for the construction or purchase of student or faculty housing and related-service facilities under the College Housing Program administered by HUD.

Applications must be submitted prior to April 1, 1969, to receive consideration.

"The College Housing Program for the fiscal year which ends June 30, 1969, will emphasize maximum utilization of the new program of debt service grants enacted in the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968," Acting Secretary Wood said. "This new legislation provides annual grants to reduce the cost to institutions of private market borrowing for campus housing expansion."

Assistant Secretary Don Hummel, whose Office for Renewal and Housing Assistance administers the program, said assistance will be limited to the most urgently needed projects.

Under the Supplemental Appropriations Act, \$3 million has been authorized for grants under the new debt service grant program.

The actual number of projects this appropriation will support will depend upon the private capital market and its interest rates. It is certain, however, that the combination of the \$3 million grant authorization and available direct loan funds cannot satisfy the expected requests HUD will receive for assistance.

Mr. Hummel said that private institutions in states that have dormitory authorities or their equivalent are being encouraged to apply through their State authority.

HUD Regional Offices will have applications available on or about January 1, 1969. Potential eligible applicants should request application forms from the appropriate Regional Office.

Mr. Hummel said that all applications received will be evaluated on the basis of priorities and those that cannot be approved due to insufficient funds will be returned to applicants without prejudice for possible resubmission during future annual programs.

Applications must meet the following criteria:

1. Statutory eligibility as defined in the Housing Act of 1950, as amended.
2. Projects which meet the limitations on maximum support levels and per occupant costs.
3. Projects on which a construction contract has NOT been executed as of the date of filing of preliminary application. Completed projects or projects with permanent financing cannot be refinanced. Only facilities not presently housing students will be approved for purchase or acquisition.
4. Projects which will be under construction within one year from the date of HUD Fund Reservation. Extensions of time may be granted for unusually large or complex projects.
5. Projects for which schematic drawings, outline specifications, and cost estimates are submitted with the preliminary application.

Mr. Hummel said that because of the limited funds available this fiscal year, HUD cannot guarantee additional funds for projects in which construction costs exceed the estimate.

The College Housing Loan Program, which began in 1951, has made 3113 loans of approximately \$3.5 billion to provide living accommodations for more than 800,000 students and faculty members.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

GUIDELINES FOR THE FY 1969
COLLEGE HOUSING PROGRAM

General

Sufficient funds have been authorized the College Housing Program for the current fiscal year to provide the equivalent of \$200 million of support for new projects. A \$300 million program will be possible if Congress enacts additional authority for debt service grants.

The Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 included a new program of debt service grants. This legislation provides a new method of financing the College Housing Program in conjunction with the existing program of direct loans. Budgetary considerations, however, have continued to limit the amount of assistance available for College Housing. The Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1969 contained only \$3.0 million in authority for the new grants during the current fiscal year. The amount of available direct loans is also restricted because of their impact on the national budget. The actual number and amount of projects that the reduced grant appropriation will support will depend on the interest rates in the private capital market, but it is certain that \$3.0 million in grants will not be enough to satisfy the total requests for HUD assistance. Consequently, assistance will be limited to only the most urgently needed projects.

Applicant and project eligibility is identical for both forms of assistance and the effective benefits will be approximately the same for both. Debt service grants may be made in an amount equal to the difference in average debt service payments for loans made on the private market and direct HUD loans at 3%. The maximum period for debt service grants according to the law is 40 years. The actual term for loans supported by debt service grants will be influenced by the prevailing conditions of the private capital market. Direct HUD loans will be limited to a maximum term of 40 years for parity with debt service grant projects.

The same application form will be used for grants and direct loans and HUD will determine which form of assistance will be offered to the applicants with approvable projects. In order to utilize the available grant funds to the maximum extent, private institutions in States that have dormitory authorities or their equivalent are strongly encouraged to apply through their State authority.

Application Period

Applications will be available from HUD Regional Offices on or about January 1, 1969. Potential applicants who are eligible under the provisions of these regulations should immediately request application forms from the appropriate HUD Regional Office. Applications will be accepted until April 1, 1969. Reservations of grant and loan funds will be made prior to June 30, 1969, and announcements will be made as soon thereafter as possible.

All eligible applications received will be evaluated on the basis of the priorities contained herein. Applications that cannot be approved because of insufficient funds will be returned to applicants without prejudice for possible resubmission during future annual programs.

Eligible Applications

Applications will be accepted providing they meet the following criteria. All other applications will be returned immediately.

1. Statutory eligibility as defined in the Housing Act of 1950, as amended. See HUD Brochure, PG-3, Guide to the College Housing Program.
2. Projects which meet the limitations on HUD supported loan amounts and per occupant costs listed below.
3. Projects on which a construction contract has not been executed as of the date of filing of preliminary application. Completed projects or projects with permanent financing cannot be refinanced. Only facilities not presently housing students will be approved for purchase or acquisition.
4. Projects which will be under construction within one year from the date of HUD Fund Reservation. Extensions of time may be granted for unusually large or complex projects.
5. Projects for which schematic drawings, outline specifications, and cost estimates are submitted with the preliminary application.

Limitations on Assistance

All references to HUD supported loan amounts refer to the eligible project costs to be supported by either direct loans or debt service grants. In the case of direct HUD loans it will be the amount of the Federal loan. For debt service grants it will be the amount of the private loan on which the grant will be computed. The maximum assistance which any college or university may request for either grant

basis or loan support will be limited to \$1,000 per full time student or \$500,000, whichever is greater, but in no event may it exceed \$3,000,000.

No. of Full-time Students, Fall 1968	Maximum College Housing Assistance (To Be Adjusted For Local Construction Costs)
0 - 500	\$500,000
501 - 3000	\$1,000 per full time student
over 3000	\$3,000,000

The number of full time students (not full time equivalents) refers to the number reported to the Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, for the Fall Semester, 1968. The maximum amount of assistance for new colleges and all teaching hospitals will be negotiated individually with HUD Regional Offices.

Within the above overall limitations, requests must be within the following unit amounts:

	Maximum HUD Supported Assistance	Maximum Project Cost*
	\$	\$
Per single student housed (colleges)	6,500	8,500
Per single student housed (hospitals)	7,500	9,500
Dining facilities per student served	1,000	1,300
Family housing units	15,000	19,000
Student unions	32.00/GSF	42.00/GSF

*Applications proposing unit project costs in excess of maximums are considered ineligible under the statutory requirement for "economical construction". The purchase of land or other unusual project costs may be excluded in the determination of the maximum project cost. Projects that exceed the "Maximum Project Costs" at the time bids are received will be subject to withdrawal of HUD assistance. Applicants may provide non-HUD funds to cover costs that exceed the maximum HUD-supported loan amounts providing the total project costs do not exceed the Maximum Project Costs shown above.

All dollar limitations will be adjusted to reflect local construction costs. (See examples below) HUD Regional Offices will supply a local construction cost index for each applicant based on the attached index. The maximum loan or project amount will be determined by multiplying the applicant's construction cost index by the appropriate limits shown above.

Examples

1. Compute the maximum HUD supported loan amount for an institution with 2000 full-time students and a local construction cost index equal to .95:
 $.95 \times 2,000 \times \$1,000 = \$1,900,000$
2. Compute the HUD supported loan amount for a project with housing for 200 single student and dining facilities to feed 400 students and a local construction cost index = 1.08:

Housing: $\$6,500 \times 200 \times 1.08 = \$1,404,000$

Dining: $\$1,000 \times 400 \times 1.08 = \underline{432,000}$

Maximum HUD supported loan amount = $\$1,836,000$

Program Objectives

In evaluating applications, the following program objectives will be observed.

1. To increase the total supply of college housing and at the earliest possible date.
2. To extend the benefits of the program to the maximum number of students.
3. To provide comparable student benefits between institutions by the recognition of variations in building costs between localities.
4. To make equitable geographic distribution of limited funds.

Within the framework of geographical distribution and the limits of assistance outlined above, the individual applications will be judged on the basis of relative need. In the review of applications, priority will be given to projects which will eliminate deficiencies created by past increases in enrollment. Applications requesting facilities for projected enrollments will receive lower priority and must be supported by the institution's historical enrollment trend and

the traditional housing pattern. Projects which will increase the supply of housing will be given priority over those for rehabilitation or remodeling. The availability of off-campus housing will be considered in determining the applicant's need for on-campus housing.

It must be emphasized that the number and amount of applications anticipated will far exceed the funds available for this fiscal year. Potential applicants are urged to review their requirements carefully and request only those projects that cannot be postponed. Applicants should request only the minimum financial assistance urgently needed. The scope and size of each proposed project must be limited to actual needs. The acute shortage of program funds will preclude approval of projects for which the justifications are speculative in part or in whole. HUD Regional Offices will upon request advise potential applicants on the scope, size and adequacy of justification. However, no prior commitment as to approval of any application can be made.

Department of Housing and Urban Development
College Housing Program
 Relative Construction Cost Index

<u>HUD Region I</u>		<u>Maryland</u>	<u>Georgia</u>
<u>Connecticut</u>		Annapolis 96	Albany 77
Bridgeport	105	Baltimore 95	Atlanta 93
Hartford	104	Cambridge 96	Augusta 85
New Haven	104	Cumberland 94	Columbus 87
Norwich	102	Frederick 92	Macon 85
			Savannah 87
		<u>New Jersey</u>	Valdosta 76
<u>Maine</u>		Asbury Park 109	
Augusta	90	Atlantic City 104	<u>Kentucky</u>
Bangor	88	Camden 103	Bowling Green 95
Portland	91	Newark 116	Covington 101
		Trenton 107	Lexington 96
			Louisville 97
<u>Massachusetts</u>		<u>Pennsylvania</u>	Paducah 95
Boston	109	Altoona 97	
Fall River	101	Bethlehem 95	<u>Mississippi</u>
Lowell	103	Erie 99	Greenville 76
Salem	102	Harrisburg 92	Gulfport 87
Springfield	103	Philadelphia 100	Jackson 86
Worcester	104	Pittsburgh 109	
		Scranton 95	<u>North Carolina</u>
<u>New Hampshire</u>			Asheville 80
Concord	91	<u>Virginia</u>	Charlotte 86
Portsmouth	95	Alexandria 92	Durham 87
		Bristol 81	Wilmington 86
<u>New York</u>		Norfolk 86	Winston-Salem 84
Albany	108	Richmond 86	
Binghamton	104	Roanoke 80	<u>South Carolina</u>
Buffalo	110		Charleston 84
Hempstead	121	<u>West Virginia</u>	Columbia 81
New York	121	Charleston 101	Spartanburg 73
Poughkeepsie	114	Fairmont 92	
Rochester	107	Point Pleasant 102	
Syracuse	107	Wheeling 101	
Watertown	103		
		<u>HUD Region III</u>	
<u>Rhode Island</u>		<u>Alabama</u>	<u>Tennessee</u>
Pawtucket	102	Birmingham 90	Chattanooga 93
Providence	102	Mobile 95	Johnson City 85
Woonsocket	100	Montgomery 83	Knoxville 91
		Tuscaloosa 83	Memphis 93
			Nashville 92
<u>Vermont</u>			<u>HUD Region IV</u>
Bennington	90	<u>Florida</u>	<u>Illinois</u>
Burlington	94	Daytona Beach 92	Chicago 111
Rutland	94	Ft. Pierce 93	Danville 106
		Jacksonville 91	East St. Louis 104
<u>HUD Region II</u>		Miami 99	Peoria 104
<u>Delaware</u>		Orlando 89	Rockford 102
Dover	96	St. Petersburg 90	Springfield 103
Wilmington	96	Tallahassee 91	
<u>District of Columbia</u>			
Washington	95		

<u>Indiana</u>		<u>HUD Region V</u>	<u>California</u>	
Evansville	100	<u>Arkansas</u>	Bakersfield	106
Ft. Wayne	97	Ft. Smith	Fresno	112
Indianapolis	103	Jonesboro	Los Angeles	111
South Bend	102	Little Rock	Sacramento	112
Terre Haute	101		San Diego	108
			San Francisco	114
<u>Iowa</u>		<u>Colorado</u>	<u>Hawaii</u>	
Davenport	95	Denver	Honolulu	118
Des Moines	98	Pueblo		
Dubuque	92		<u>Idaho</u>	
Sioux City	93	<u>Kansas</u>	Boise	95
<u>Michigan</u>		Salina		
Detroit	113	Topeka		
Flint	105	Wichita		
Grand Rapids	101		<u>Montana</u>	
Lansing	105	<u>Louisiana</u>	Butte	96
Marquette	93	Alexandria	Great Falls	96
Saginaw	101	Baton Rouge		
		New Orleans	<u>Nevada</u>	
<u>Minnesota</u>		Parks	Las Vegas	110
Duluth	100	Shreveport	Reno	111
Minneapolis	101			
Rochester	96	<u>Missouri</u>	<u>Oregon</u>	
		Kansas City	Medford	103
<u>Nebraska</u>		St. Louis	Portland	103
Lincoln	92	Springfield	West Salem	103
North Platte	88		<u>Utah</u>	
Omaha	94	<u>New Mexico</u>	Salt Lake City	98
		Albuquerque		
<u>North Dakota</u>			<u>Washington</u>	
Bismark	89	<u>Oklahoma</u>	Seattle	107
Fargo	92	Lawton	Spokane	108
Minot	91	Oklahoma City	Yakima	102
		Tulsa		
<u>Ohio</u>			<u>Wyoming</u>	
Cincinnati	102	<u>Texas</u>	Cheyenne	99
Cleveland	113	Amarillo		
Columbus	105	Corpus Christi	<u>HUD Region VII</u>	
Dayton	100	Dallas	<u>Puerto Rico</u>	
Toledo	102	El Paso	Mayaguez	93
Youngstown	108	Houston	Ponce	93
		Lubbock	San Juan	92
		San Antonio		
<u>South Dakota</u>			<u>Virgin Islands</u>	
Aberdeen	91	<u>HUD Region VI</u>	Charlotte Amalie	119
Pierre	91	<u>Alaska</u>		
Rapid City	89	Anchorage		
Sioux Falls	91	Fairbanks		
		Juneau		
<u>Wisconsin</u>			<u>Arizona</u>	
Eau Clair	97	Flagstaff	102	
Madison	100	Phoenix	100	
Milwaukee	105	Tucson	99	
Reedsville	95			
Wausau	92			



HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-2472
Phone (202) 755-6990

FOR RELEASE:
Sunday
December 29, 1968

WASHINGTON COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS AWARDED HUD GRANTS TOTALING \$607,409

Two grants totaling \$607,409 to assist the Metropolitan Washington D.C. Council of Governments in carrying out a number of urban projects were announced today by Acting Secretary Robert C. Wood, U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The projects will include studies of citizen participation, new communities, regional planning, community resources, data systems, manpower, open space, health and public safety needs.

The Council of Governments will use \$67,409, to study public sector urban manpower needs and resources in the metropolitan area. Included in the study will be an analysis of manpower shortages by skill and jurisdiction, a series of personnel profiles for each government and skill category, management analysis of each personnel system, and a manpower training plan for the region.

The second grant of \$540,000 will be used for the remainder of the projects. The sum of \$140,000 has been earmarked for a new communities analysis and a citizen participation open space study.

Some 25 proposed and existing new communities in and adjacent to the Washington metropolitan area will provide the data for an analysis of the "new town" concept, especially as it relates to governmental commitment. This project will focus on three major questions: (1) the feasibility of new communities as an alternative pattern for future growth, (2) the factors which determine the success of a new community, and (3) the strategy local,

- more -

state and Federal governments should follow in assisting in the development of these new urban centers.

Study to Produce Guidelines

The final product of this study will be a set of guidelines which can be used by other metropolitan planning agencies to examine new community proposals in their own areas.

The Council of Governments also will examine methods of citizen participation and their uses in identifying the social objectives of the recreation and open space programs in metropolitan Washington. The project will test a variety of citizen participation techniques, inventory recreation programs and correlate them with inventories of open space lands and facilities, with population distribution, transportation facilities, crime rates and educational facilities.

COG will analyze this data in terms of identified social objectives and prepare a plan incorporating their recommendations. The professional staff of the COG will also receive training in citizen participation techniques.

Two-thirds of the costs of these projects will be defrayed by HUD's Comprehensive Planning Assistance Program, authorized by Section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954, as amended. The remaining one-third will be contributed by the Council of Governments.

For further information: Walter A. Scheiber
Executive Director
Metropolitan Washington
Council of Governments
Washington, D. C.

Project Numbers: D.C. P-8
D.C. P-9



HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-2468
Phone (202) 755-6990

FOR RELEASE:
Monday
December 30, 1968

ILLINOIS COMMUNITY SENDS "FAN LETTER" TO HUD

Every once in a great while someone writes a fan letter to the Federal Government. Such an unsolicited communication recently came to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development from Downers Grove, Illinois, a community of 27,000, located 25 miles west of Chicago.

The letter from Donald Whitlock, President of the Downers Grove Park District, noted that "From the time of its founding in 1946, the Downers Grove Park District struggled to acquire land and provide recreation facilities for a growing population."

"In fact," Mr. Whitlock continued, "in 1947 the District had only 12.5 acres of parks to serve a population of 11,300. By 1963 the population had grown to 22,500, with only 36 acres of parks available. By 1965, it became apparent that the Park District needed additional property."

Community planning experts advised District officials that there should be 10 acres of parks for every 1,000 persons in a community such as Downers Grove. Clearly, in view of the suburb's rapid growth, it was time for action.

A District bond issue of \$425,000, in 1966, was used to buy about 40 acres of land. Also, in that year, the District made its first application to HUD for an open space grant. Under the Department's open space program grants are made to help acquire and improve suitable land for park, recreation, conservation or scenic use, as well as tracts that have value for their historic significance.

Since the first application was approved, HUD has provided \$166,960 in grants for Downers Grove Park District's park development program. The grants have been the "seed" for further purchases, extending the District's ability to buy still more land. Today, the Park District owns more than 200 acres of open land and is preparing to buy more.

There are now three designated park sites which will soon be ready for public use.

Sports Core-North is a nine-acre tract which is scheduled to become a sports and playground area, landscaped with trees and shrubs. Rough grading is under way for baseball diamonds, tennis courts, soccer and football fields. Floodlighting, spectator seats, a fieldhouse and refreshment stands will complete the facilities. Fully-equipped playgrounds will supplement large, open, general play areas. Off-street parking will be provided near the park entrances.

Lyman Parksite - Much of the land for this park was acquired in 1966. More recent purchase of available land has enabled the District to square off the site. A small neighborhood park is planned with walks, benches and playground equipment.

Fairview Parksite - More than 25 acres, this tract was one of the last pieces of open land in the northeast section of Downers Grove when it was acquired by the District. A large field, it has been plowed and seeded to create an open flat grassland which will be developed as a village park for general recreational use.

As urban populations grow, the need increases for areas where people can enjoy both active and passive recreation in a natural setting. One indication of a community's concern for the well-being of its citizens is an ample supply of open land reserved for park and recreational use.

Park District President Whitlock, in his thank you note to HUD, put it this way: "Because the Department of Housing and Urban Development helped, the Downers Grove Park District is able to serve its people better today and will be able to do even more in the future."

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HUD NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON D.C. 20410

HUD-No. 68-2471
Phone (202) 755-6990

FOR RELEASE:
Tuesday
December 31, 1968

HUD ISSUES REPORT ON RESEARCH IN INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

For the first time, public administrators, researchers and planners will be able to get a comprehensive insight into current research activities in the field of intergovernmental relations as a result of a publication just released by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

"Recent Research in Intergovernmental Relations" contains a list and brief description of current and recently completed research projects selected from the files of the Science Information Exchange and compiled in cooperation with the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

Norman Beckman, Director of HUD's Urban Management Assistance Administration, Office of Metropolitan Development, commenting on the need for such information, said:

"Cooperation among units of government at all levels is essential in bringing about a coherent organization of resources to combat area-wide problems of snarled traffic, polluted air and water, inadequate housing and public housing and related urban problems.

"As intergovernmental relationships become more widely recognized in the solution of urban problems, research in the field takes on new dimensions. It is hoped that the presentation of a broad view of current projects in the field, both publicly and privately supported, will be particularly useful to those concerned with more effective ways of solving interjurisdictional problems."

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The 108-page report describes 76 projects dealing with intergovernmental relations in such diverse areas as public administration, environmental control, health, law enforcement, and transportation.

Copies of the Report are available from the Consumer Relations Division, HUD, Washington, D.C. 20410.

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