

agencies, it is estimated that half a million dollars a year over a three-year period will be added in planning costs.

As a result of policy decisions made early in the implementation of unified government, a unified planning program application was prepared for submission to the Departments of Housing and Urban Development; Health, Education and Welfare; Transportation; Justice; and the Office of Economic Opportunity. The work program for the application concerns itself with the provision of such services as health, safety, welfare, cultural amenities, education, service centers and other social needs. In addition, it includes efforts specifically oriented to small-area planning and work with neighborhood groups.

Before Unigov and New Federalism, in order to accomplish the goals set out in the program, it would normally have been necessary to apply for at least 16 separate categorical grant programs. Coordination would have been a virtual Administration impossibility.

Although there was no precedent for putting together such an application, and guidelines for any such procedure were totally lacking, the application was prepared and submitted within a year, with the bulk of the work completed in about six months. The document was submitted in June, 1970, to a meeting of the Under Secretary's Group of President Nixon's Urban Affairs Council. Responsibility for working out the details were assigned to the Chicago Regional Council of Federal agencies.

Each participating local and Federal and State agency was asked to review the application and determine its adequacy in light of the program that agency was operating. The result was a unique phenomenon: cooperation among some two dozen local, State, and Federal agencies in solving a common planning process. The implications for all levels of government in the Federal system are apparent, and to a certain extent foreshadowed some of the points touched on in President Nixon's January, 1971, State of the Union message. ☞

CONFERENCE ON CITIES Indianapolis, Ind., May 25-28, 1971

Urban problems respect no boundaries. Their magnitude and complexity requires resources of all levels of government and skills of all segments of the community to develop effective programs for improving the quality of life in our cities. Despite differences in institutions and attitudes in Europe and North America, both the nature of urban problems and the requirements for developing effective solutions are much the same.

It was imagination and involvement in programs such as unified government and the Unified Planning Program which recognize the importance of unity and reconciliation, that led to Indianapolis' selection as host city for the Conference on Cities. The Conference is jointly sponsored by the Federal Government, the City of Indianapolis, the National League of Cities, the U.S. Conference of Mayors, the National Association of Counties, and the International City Management Association in collaboration with the Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

At the Conference on Cities participants will have an opportunity to exchange ideas and experiences on approaches to urban problems. The overall theme for the conference, "Innovation in the Cities," will focus on finding ways to encourage the development of innovative approaches to urban problems through international cooperation.

Approaches for successful innovative programs will be identified. Resources that can be applied by government and the private sector will be discussed. Case studies of successful innovative programs will be analyzed to show how available resources have been combined to generate progress. Finally, opportunities for stimulating the development of effective new approaches to urban problems through international cooperation will be considered.

HUD's international role



"We in the United States have much to learn from the experiences of our... allies in their handling of internal matters... new towns policy... the development of depressed area programs... high density areas, the effectiveness of urban planning by local governments... experience in metropolitan planning.

Having forged a working partnership, we all have a unique opportunity to pool our skills, our intellects, and our inventiveness in finding new ways to use technology to enhance our environments and not to destroy them."

Richard M. Nixon

The United States has much to gain if some of the solutions to urbanization problems which have worked in other nations of the world can be adapted for use at home. Many of our problems are common, and many nations and organizations are searching for answers.

The Department's focal point for the international exchange of experience, research, and technology is the Office of International Affairs, within the Office of the Secretary. It is composed of four divisions: International Programs, Technology and Documentation, Education and Training, and Foreign Research and Analysis.

The Office of International Affairs obtains and reviews information from foreign sources responsive to U.S. program interests. The information is evaluated and used by the Department, U.S. industry, educational institutions, and others concerned with the problems of housing and community development. The Office works closely with the Department of State and United



HUD Secretary George Romney addresses a group of Japanese visitors who wish to tour modular housing factories. The arrangements with industry were made by HUD's Office of International Affairs.

States delegations to the United Nations, its regional bodies, and other international organizations both public and private.

Hosting Visitors

This office has a considerable effect in helping foreign visitors view housing and urban-related programs in the United States. Its Education and Training Division maps out training programs and individually tailors itineraries so international visitors can learn about HUD and other related Federal, State, and local agencies, private corporations, and professional societies.

Last year almost 1,200 participants took advantage of this service. Most came from Europe; then, in descending order, from Latin America, the Far East, Africa, the Near East, and South-east Asia. While some paid their own way, many came to this country through various Government programs. The State Department, Agency for



Latin American educators touring West Coast urbanized areas view workers at the Watts Manufacturing Plant. Their week-long trip was coordinated by HUD's Office of International Affairs.

International Development (AID), and the United Nations have helped finance intensive programs.

An architect from the Far East received a master's degree in planning from a large U.S. university, participated in HUD's Urban and Regional Planning Workshop, and received on-the-job training with a local planning agency.

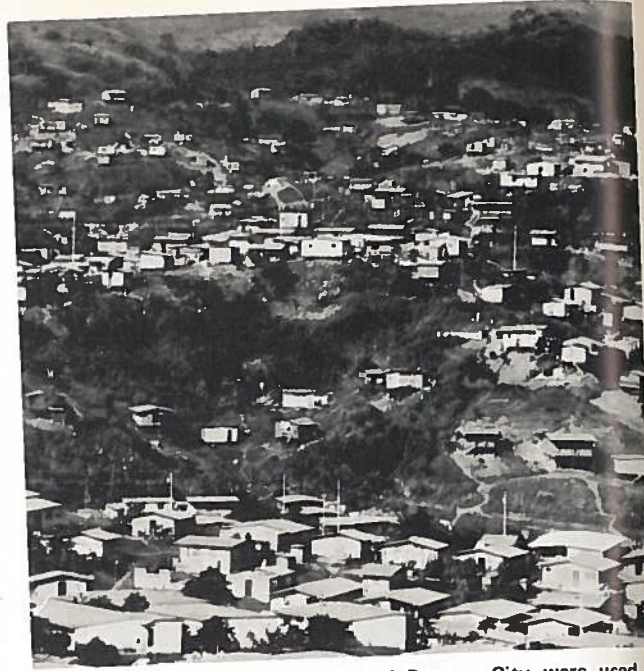
Three Latin American economists studied the American system of insuring home mortgages at HUD's central and regional offices.

A two-week study and tour program was arranged for seven high-level urban and regional planners from Europe. They took part in intensive discussions with housing officials in Washington, Dallas, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and New York, and visited shopping malls, and public and private housing developments.

While the five-member Education and Training staff at HUD's central headquarters prepares the individual and group programs, most of the actual training is carried out by HUD regional offices. HUD employees who speak foreign languages volunteer their services, but most of the programs are conducted in English.

Exchanging Information

In addition to administering its education program, HUD's Office of International Affairs communicates with foreign officials to exchange information about urban and housing affairs. The



Squatter settlements on the edge of Panama City were used as part of a HUD Country Report on Panama, one of the information gathering functions of the Office of International Affairs.

Office also sends out technical experts to conduct studies in foreign countries. A recent study requested by the Biafran Government analyzed that country's housing needs.

Staff members of the Office of International Affairs participate with program staff in international meetings studying a wide range of community development topics. Some recent topics under study have included general urban management, the review of research programs in urban renewal, and methods for the international exchange of information.

More specific exchanges of information—in such areas as industrialized building, technology, financing, legislation, land use policies, urban renewal, public housing, and planning—are provided through bilateral arrangements with various countries. Without involving diplomatic channels, experts in each country can communicate directly with each other. At present, HUD has formal arrangements with Japan, Sweden, and Germany and informal cooperative programs with France, Canada, and the United Kingdom. Other such bilaterals are planned.

HUD's Other Role

HUD's Office of International Affairs has long played a major role in assisting emerging nations in problems of urbanization, housing, and environment through the Agency for International Development.

HUD's programs for developing countries were, and are, supported by AID funds; no Department funds earmarked for domestic purposes are used. The Office of International Affairs devotes about one third of its efforts to these programs, and both staff and expenses are paid for by AID.

HUD supplies professional expertise for national programming, disaster response, information services to U.S. businessmen operating abroad, training, and a broad range of publications documentation specifically written for developing countries. Advisory services have provided land development programs in Latin America, emergency shelter programs in Africa, and flood relief in Southeast Asia and Northern Africa.

These "technical assistance" activities began in 1944, when the then National Housing Agency controlled scarce U.S. materials used in Europe's reconstruction. The Agency also channelled American help into Asia, Africa, and Latin America through the predecessor agencies of what is now the Department of State's Agency for International Development (AID).

Due to the critical shortage of trained professionals and limited institutional experience in emerging nations, all programs are in a real sense training programs. HUD trains some 1,200 professionals per year, and 1970 was a banner year with 1,900 persons from 43 countries taking part in special briefings, seminars, and formal course work. These trainees returned home to apply their new knowledge to local problems. In many cases, they become leaders in their own countries.

The training also involves the preparation of U.S. professionals for assignment in developing countries. Professionals from HUD's Office of International Affairs have, for example, trained Peace Corps volunteers assigned to West Africa. The success of this recent effort has led to a second request to train Peace Corpsmen.

The Office of International Affairs has assisted in the aftermath of earthquakes in El Salvador and Peru, war in the Dominican Republic and Nigeria, and in the devastation resulting from floods in Pakistan. Their work has involved assessment of the nature and magnitude of the disasters and finding the means to deal with them on a local, self-help basis.

Common Problems Shared

Two decades have seen the emergence of many new nations, and the independence of

many more whose patterns of urban growth were controlled for centuries by the colonial powers. Both advanced and developing countries have come to the realization that in spite of differing levels of development, they share common problems of urbanization.

The programs and activities of HUD's Office of International Affairs are flexible in their approach to advancing international cooperation in the common search for solutions to the problems that plague the cities of today's world. They are based on the belief that through cooperation and exchange of information, each can give the other a helping hand in approaching mutual problems.

There are many countries which are ahead of the United States in particular areas. If HUD can take their experience, organize and relate it to U.S. problems, and get it into the hands of the people who can use it, we can greatly extend our base of urban knowledge at the simple cost of sharing our own. □



Dale Barnes, principal foreign affairs adviser to Secretary Romney, joined HUD in October 1969 as Deputy Director of International Affairs. He was appointed Director in March of this year. A 1949 graduate of Moorhead (Minn.) State College, he resigned his Commission in the Navy in 1960 to join the Atomic Energy Commission as Chief of Current Intelligence. He moved to the State Department in 1966 as Special Assistant to the Director, Bureau of International Scientific and Technological Affairs. In his position as Director, Barnes feels, "Through a mutual exchange of ideas from abroad, we can greatly extend our knowledge of urban affairs at the simple cost of sharing our own."