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TOPICS ON URBAN PLANNING

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

by

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TOPICS ON URBAN PLANNING

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

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## TOPICS ON URBAN PLANNING

The reports cited in this bibliography were selected because of their applicability in the urban planning process. They are indexed into 17 separate categories for easy reference.

The sources of these reports are:

1. International Aerospace Abstracts, January 1965 through December 1967.
2. Scientific and Technical Aerospace Reports, January 1965 through December 1967.
3. United States Government Research and Development Reports, January 1966 through February 1968.

Readers familiar with these journals will recognize them as the index journals for literature collected and classified by the federal government. Most of the reports come from federal projects and research.

Not only are the reports released during the last two years the most recent reports, but they are also the majority of reports. The volume of reports pertinent to urban problems is increasing rapidly as a result of increasing federal outlays for these problems. Within another year it may no longer be meaningful to compile a bibliography on this broad a topic.

Full copies of reports can be obtained from ARAC except where it is noted "NOT AVAILABLE FROM ARAC" on the abstract. The charge is 6¢ per page with a \$3.00 minimum per document. Write to:

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Clearinghouse  
U. S. Department of Commerce  
Springfield, Virginia 22151

## TOPICS ON URBAN PLANNING

### Administrative Research

- AD 628405, "SDC Documents Applicable to State and Local Government Problems"
- AD 636104, "An Outsider Surveys the Place of Public Administration Research"
- AD 638345, "Changing Size and Administrative Components in Certain Cities and Bank Units"

### Airports

- N67-29650, "Aids Available For Compatible Land Use Planning Around Airports"
- N67-37187, "Industrial-Location Theory in the Era of Super-Cargo Aircraft"
- A67-10929, "Noise Litigation At Public Airports"
- AD 615015, "Land Use Planning Relating to Aircraft Noise"
- PB 176230, "Environs Study and Plan, Detroit Metropolitan Wayne County Airport"

### Air Pollution

- AD 660973, "On The Propagation of Smoke From Factory Stacks"
- PB 170475, "The Trend of Suspended Particulates In Urban Air: 1957-1964"
- PB 170739, "Survey of Lead In The Atmosphere of Three Urban Communities"
- PB 170740, "An Air Resource Management Plan for The Nashville Metropolitan Area"
- PB 173576, "Community Odor Surveys and Evaluation"
- PB 173986, "Air Pollution Aspects of Teepee Burners Used for Disposal of Municipal Refuse"

Budgeting of Urban Program

- N66-27753, "Program Budgeting: Applying Economic Analysis to Government Expenditure Decisions"
- AD 641442, "Origin and History of Program Budgeting"
- AD 643472, "Cost Analysis for Planning-Programming-Budgeting Cost-Benefit Studies"
- AD 659357, "Background of Public Systems Management"
- AD 662864, "Some Views On Program Budgeting"
- PB 169785, "Community Experiences In Economic Planning and Development"
- PB 173603, "Federal Poverty Programs. Assesment and Recommendations"
- PB 176195, "Commonwealth and Community"
- PB 176270, "Economic Aspects Of Urban Renewal: Theory, Policy, and Area Analysis"
- PB 176391, "The Philadelphia Economic Development Programs: Evaluation and Perspective For Planning"

CAP

- PB 176407, "Streamlining The CAP Grant Application"
- PB 176408, "Grantee Reporting Manual: Management Information Reporting By Community Action Agencies"
- PB 176411, "Strengthening The CAP Administrative Issuance Process"
- PB 176412, "CAP Programs and Their Evaluation. A Management Report"
- PB 176413, "Developing Staffing Patterns For The CAP Regional Offices"
- PB 176414, "Design Of A Management Information System For The Community Action Program"
- PB 176415, "Strengthening The Organization And Processes Of The CAP Regional Offices"

CAP (Continued)

- PB 176416, "Detailed Findings Of Study To Determine Effects Of CAP Programs On Selected Communities And Their Low-Income Residents"
- PB 176417, "Statistical Reports From OEO CAP's And Communities"
- PB 176418, "The Community Action Program: Summary of Research Report I"
- PB 176594, "A Description And Evaluation Of Selected Educational Components Of Community Action Programs"
- PB 176606, "The Nonprofessional In Community Action Programs. Washington, D. C."
- PB 176612, "The Nonprofessional In Community Action Programs: Chicago, Illinois."
- PB 176614, "Opportunity or Deadend: The Future For CAP Aides."
- PB 176616, "Description And Evaluation Of Neighborhood Centers"
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- PB 176619, "A Study Of The Nonprofessional In The CAP"
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- AD 622014, "Intervention Design In Community Development: Preliminary Results Of A Local Action Program In Los Angeles"
- AD 659360, "Seven Models Of Urban Development: A Structural Comparison"
- PB 169793, "A Primer On Community Development"
- PB 170880, "Inverse Condemnation: The Constitutional Limits Of Public Responsibility"

Community Development (Continued)

- PB 172986, "Specified Social Determinants Of Attitudes Toward Community Planning and Zoning"
- PB 173460, "The Community And Economic Development"
- PB 173842, "Mid-Chicago Economic Development Study. Volume I. Policies And Programs, Economic Development of Mid-Chicago"
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- PB 176246, "Residential Rehabilitation"
- PB 176248, "Citizen Participation In Urban Renewal"
- PB 176249, "Community Services And Family Relocation"
- PB 176253, "Neighborhood Conservation. A Pilot Study"
- PB 176259, Community Organization For Citizen Participation In Urban Renewal"
- PB 176261, "Neighborhood Conservation In New York City"
- PB 176262, "A Bank Looks At Community Development"
- PB 176263, "A Bank Looks At Community Development. Technical Appendix"

Fire Control

- AD 616623, "A System For Local Assessment Of The Conflagration Potential Of Urban Areas"
- AD 620741, "Small Community Fire Fighting Resources For Major Fire Disasters"
- AD 637262, "Directory Of Fire Research In The United States"
- AD 637270, "Portable Fire Extinguishers - How Good Are They"
- AD 642243, "Fire Department Operations Analysis"

### Industrial Development

- N66-18792, "Industrial Noise Control Is Practical"
- AD 612396, "Rebuilding Cities. The Effects Of Displacement And Relocation On Small Business"
- AD 634020, "A Model For The Areal Pattern Of Retail And Service Establishments Within An Urban Area"
- AD 641925, "The Impact Of Large Installations On Nearby Areas"
- AD 648363, "A Survey Of Underground Utility Tunnel Practice"
- PB 170161, "Industrial Location: A Model And Some Empirical Tests"
- PB 170197, "Promoting New Industry: A Practical Guide"
- PB 170314, "Community Assistance To Existing Industry, A Strategy And Feasibility Study"
- PB 176256, "Measuring Deterioration In Commercial And Industrial Areas: The Development Of A Method"
- PB 176363, "A Pilot Study Of The Opportunities Industrialization Center, Inc., Of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania"
- PB 176456, "The Measurement Of Industrial Capacity"
- PB 176607, "Description And Evaluation Of The Economic Opportunity Loan Program"

### Information Systems For Urban Management

- AD 612997, "User-Oriented Information Systems For State And Local Government"
- AD 612998, "SDC Documents Applicable To State And Local Government Problems"
- AD 616594, "Long-Range Considerations In Data Processing For State And Local Governments"
- AD 617113, "Population Density In The United States Urbanized Areas"
- AD 628405, "System Development Corp Santa Monica, California. SDC Documents Applicable To State And Local Government Problems"
- AD 630146, "System Development Corp, Santa Monica, California. System Considerations In Building A Metropolitan Data Bank For Urban Research"

Information Systems (Continued)

- AD 634149, "Remote Sensing And Urban Information Systems"
- AD 634332, "A Data Processing System For State And Local Governments"
- PB 173566, "The Cost Of Individual Follow-Up In Studies Of Large Populations"
- PB 176254, "Metropolitan Planning Data From Local Governments"

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- PB 176562, "The Desired And Expected Occupations Of Job Corpsmen"
- PB 176563, "Study Of The Adjustment Problems Faced By Job Corps Graduates In Urban And Industrial Settings"
- PB 176564, "An Investigation Of The Potential Contribution Of Teaching Machines In The Job Corps Mathematics Program"
- PB 176573, "Comparison Of Job Corps Population With Census Data And With Draftee And Draft Rejectee Populations"
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- PB 176575, "Comparison Of Characteristics Of Disciplinary Dismissals With Job Corps Enrollees And Rejectee Populations"
- PB 176576, "Changes In Job Corps 'No Show' Population Over Time"
- PB 176579, "A Study Of Job Corps 'No Shows' Accepted Applicants Who Did Not Go To A Training Center"
- PB 176591, "A Continuing Study Of Job Corps Terminations, Wave II. Initial Interview With Terminations From August 15, 1966 To December 15, 1966"
- PB 176592, "A Study Of August 1966 Terminations From The Job Corps"
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Lower Income Housing

- AD 613628, "The Economics Of Housing Segregation"
- AD 615302, "The Effect Of The Ghetto On The Distribution And Level Of Nonwhite Employment In Urban Areas"
- PB 176227, "Financing Lower-Middle Income Housing"
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- PB 176247, "The Tenement Landlord"

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- AD 625172, "The Economic Feasibility Of Decentralized Metropolitan Regions"
- AD 631756, "National Location Code. OCD-OEP Region I."
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- AD 649706, "Urban Form As A Passive Defense Variable"

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- AD 635199, "Toward A Future For Planning"
- AD 661257, "New Directions In Regional Research And Policy"
- PB 176524, "Re: New Newark A Continuing Ten Year Program"
- PB 176543, "Regional Economic Development And Business Service Center"
- PB 176703, "State Development Strategies"
- PB 176705, "The States And Urban Problems"
- PB 176706, "Some Pertinent Information About State Planning Programs Operating With Federal Urban Planning Assistance"
- PB 176707, "Papers Prepared For The Panel On The State Planning Process And The Executive"
- PB 176708, "Eight State Planning Programs"
- PB 176709, "Planning Research 1966"

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- AD 634258, "Small Company Strategy In Minority Group Employment"
- PB 173098, "Systematic Personnel Enrollment And Employment Development: An Attack On Hard-Core Unemployment Through Industrial And Job Development"
- PB 173914, "Evaluating The Returns To Regional Economic Development Programs"
- PB 173915, "Determination Of Poverty Lines And Equivalent Welfare"
- PB 174444, "The Evaluation Of Selected Present And Potential Poverty Programs"

Poverty, Welfare...(Continued)

- PB 174445, "The Distribution Of Gross Benefits Of Present Federal Welfare And Income Maintenance Programs"
- PB 174446, "Poverty And Labor-Force Participation"
- PB 174447, "The Structural Change Hypothesis For Employment Among Youth, The Aged, and Minorities: A Critical Analysis"
- PB 174448, "Comparison Of Alternative Methods Of Projecting The Poverty Rate"
- PB 176269, "The Homeless Man On Skid Row"
- PB 176615, "Hiring And Training The Nonprofessional"

Riot Study - Crime Prevention

- AD 648758, "The Systems Approach In Crime Prevention And Control"
- AD 661319, "Characteristics Of Riot Control Agents"
- PB 176364, "Los Angeles Riot Study: Riot Participation"
- PB 176336, "Los Angeles Riot Study Negro Attitudes Toward The Riot"
- PB 176367, "Los Angeles Riot Study Method: Negro Reaction Survey"
- PB 176368, "Los Angeles Riot Study: The Ghetto Merchant Survey"
- PB 176369, "Los Angeles Riot Study Political Attitudes Of Los Angeles Negroes"
- PB 176370, "The Structure Of Discontent: The Relationship Between Social Structure, Grievance, and Support For The Los Angeles Riot"
- PB 176371, "The Context Of The Curfew Area"
- PB 176372, "The Los Angeles Riot Study (LARS)"
- PB 176385, "Two Weeks Of Racial Crisis In Richmond, California"

Slum Clearance

- AD 624519, "Displacement: Social And Psychological Problems"
- PB 169735, "Severance Study - Urban"
- PB 174621, "The Removal And Utilization Of Junked Automobiles In Southeastern Florida"

Slum Clearance (Continued)

- PB 176255, "Report On The Contractor-Owner-Tenant Mediation Board"  
PB 176278, "Adams-Morgan Democratic Action To Save A Neighborhood"  
PB 176279, "Design Of The Housing Site: A Critique Of American Practice"  
PB 176280, "The Middle-Income Negro Family Faces Urban Renewal"  
PB 176522, "Urban Renewal"

Systems Approach To Urban Management

- A65-18776, "Project Estimating By Engineering Methods"  
AD 614413, "A Short Course In Model Design"  
AD 640646, "Dynamic Evaluation: The Systems Approach To Action-Research"  
AD 642233, "System Analysis: Problems, Progress, and Potential"  
AD 645687, "The Mathematical Model Development Program Of The Los Angeles Department Of City Planning Residential Location Models"  
AD 661984, "The Mathematical Model Development Program Of The Los Angeles Department Of City Planning"  
AD 662339, "Computer Simulation In Urban Research"  
PB 173853, "Management Counseling And Technical Assistance Project"

Technology And Urban Management

- N66-22445, "Transferability Of Research And Development Skills In The Aerospace Industry"  
N66-31894, "Application Of Aerospace Technologies To Urban Community Problems"  
N67-22428, "The Nature And Scope Of Agglomeration Effects Of City Size And Advanced Scientific Training On Industrial Research Laboratories"  
N67-23338, "A Survey Of Space Applications"  
N67-28792, "Goals For Urban America"  
N67-32557, "Technology And Urban Management"

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- N67-38944, "The Application Of Aerospace Technology To Urban Management"
- AD 624778, "Cost/Benefit Analysis In Health"
- AD 637605, "Strategy And Organization In Public Land Policy"
- AD 660086, "Civilian Public Problems And The Aerospace Industry"
- AD 661662, "Modern Technology And Its Impact On Urban Management"
- PB 176166, "Advanced Studies In Urban Environments"

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- AD 634200, "Decision Making For Public Investment: Discussion"
- AD 640831, "Some Thoughts On Water Pollution"
- AD 647829, "Alternatives In Water Management"
- AD 649320, "Urban Water Supply: A Second Look"
- PB 176238, "Waterfront Renewal"
- PB 176264, "Waterfront Renewal"

## ADMINISTRATIVE RESEARCH

**AD-628 405** Fld. 5/4, 9/2, 5/1  
CFSTI Prices: HC \$1.00 MF \$0.50  
**SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT CORP SANTA  
MONICA CALIF**  
**SDC DOCUMENTS APPLICABLE TO STATE  
AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROBLEMS.**  
Technical memo.,  
by Joel M. Kibbee. 3 Jan 66. 21p. Rept. no. TM-  
2025/000/02.

Unclassified report

**Descriptors:** (\*Political science, Bibliographies), (\*Data processing systems, Political science), Urban planning, Law, Public health, Education, Programming (Computers), Management control systems, Information retrieval, Simulation, Computers

The document contains a selective list of SDC publications selected on the basis of their general or specific applicability to current problems of state and local government. Work of a more basic research nature has been omitted. The list is organized by substantive categories and alphabetically by author within each category. The categories include: Public administration, Urban and regional planning, The administration of justice, Bio-medical systems, Educational systems, Computer program systems, The development and management of computer-based systems, Information retrieval, Simulation. AD numbers are provided for those documents which can be obtained from the Defense Documentation Center or the Department of Commerce's Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information. (Author)

**AD-638 345** Field 5C  
CFSTI Prices: HC \$2.00 MF \$0.50  
San Francisco State Coll., Calif. Inst. for Social  
Science Research.  
**CHANGING SIZE AND ADMINISTRATIVE  
COMPONENTS IN CERTAIN CITIES AND  
BANK UNITS.**  
Rept. no. 2  
by Frederic W. Terrien. Aug 66. 30p  
Contract Nonr-3646 (00)  
Proj. NR-177-253

**Descriptors:** (\*Banking, Management engineering), Leadership, Control, Statistical data.

The objective of the study was to test the hypothesis that the administrative component of an organization increases in size at a proportionately greater rate than does the containing organization. Work is completed or planned in four fields: education, business, municipal government and the military. The test of the hypothesis, conducted on thirteen Northern California communities on a range of size, also failed to show a significant pattern with regard to the growth of the administrative component of the city's employees. Neither could a significant relationship be shown between the change in the number of city employees and the populations of their respective cities. In the cases of the bank units and the cities, the definition of "administrator" which was utilized was "any person directing the work of one or more others." The careful diagramming of the organizational structure of both banks and cities which was necessary to determine administrative relationships yielded some information on the distribution of authority and the span of control which prevailed in these organizations. In the banks, approximately a sixth of all individuals had some administrative authority, and the typical administrator had just under six persons reporting directly to him. In the cities, approximately a fourth of all individuals had some authority, and the typical administrator had just under four persons reporting directly to him. (Author)

**AD-636 104** Field 5K  
CFSTI Prices: HC \$1.60 MF \$0.50  
RAND Corp., Santa Monica, Calif.  
**AN OUTSIDER SURVEYS THE PLACE OF PUBLIC  
ADMINISTRATION RESEARCH.**  
by F. S. Pardee. 20 Jul 59. 11p P-1756

**Descriptors:** (\*Sociology, Management planning), Social psychology, Leadership, Motivation, Education, Textbooks, Political science, Scientific research, Reaction (Psychology), Decision making.

An inquiry is made into the research essential for imparting to mankind an intuitive common sense, for providing a substitute for experience, i.e. a placement in context, and a visualization, of an actual event prior to its occurrence. This will be essential because of the need to deal with a more integrated populace or socialized economy, a more technically oriented world, and a more rapidly moving way of life. Four general fields are suggested for study (1) improvement and expansion of the breadth of techniques and tools of management and administration, (2) further investigation of the art of leadership and followership including such subjects as communication, motivation phenomena, and mass psychology, (3) organization of a simplified comprehensible body of information on the impact of probable advancement in the physical sciences, and, (4) more complete codification of political theory and the history of political thought. Implications are given for the development of informed human beings capable of coping with life during the remainder of this century.

## AIRPORTS

**N67-29650#** Transportation Consultants, Inc., Washington, D. C.  
**AIDS AVAILABLE FOR COMPATIBLE LAND USE  
PLANNING AROUND AIRPORTS**

Jun. 1966 101 p refs  
(Contract FA-65-WA-1357)  
(AD-650271) CFSTI: HC \$3.00/MF \$0.65

Each and every airport, and its environs, is different from every other airport, and must be considered individually in solving its problems of incompatible land uses, or in providing for compatible land uses in the airport area. The government and other aids set forth in this report as means of regulating land uses around airports will provide the greatest benefit to the community as a whole when they are used in conjunction with comprehensive planning for the development of the community. The present Model State Airport Zoning Enabling Act considers only airport hazard areas and does not provide for consideration of incompatible land use areas or aircraft noise and other aircraft-induced operational problems. There is a need for the development of model housing and building codes that specify noise construction standards for buildings in airport environs. Such codes could be made part of zoning regulations around airports. TAB

**N67-37187#** Analytic Services, Inc., Baileys Crossroads, Va.  
**INDUSTRIAL-LOCATION THEORY IN THE ERA OF  
SUPER-CARGO AIRCRAFT**

Irving Casey Aug. 1967 29 p refs  
(AD-655695)

The report surveys classical theories of industry location and appraises their applicability in the 1970s, when very large cargo aircraft are expected to be introduced. Modifications of existing theory are considered toward the development of an extended general theory of location. Some preliminary observations are made on the effects of super-cargo aircraft on industry location. The study is one product of a program of private, self-sponsored research. The program has the objective of examining changes in industry location that could result from introduction of super-cargo aircraft such as the planned Boeing 747 subsonic jet transport.

Author (TAB)

A67-10929

NOISE LITIGATION AT PUBLIC AIRPORTS.

Lyman M. Tendel, Jr.

(American Bar Association, Section of Insurance, Negligence, and Compensation Law, Annual Meeting, Miami Beach, Fla., Aug. 1965, Paper.)

Journal of Air Law and Commerce, vol. 32, Summer 1966, p. 387-407. 108 refs.

Attempt to put the public airport noise problem in some perspective, and demonstration of the extent to which the constitutional-taking theory has been the usual ground for damage suits. The central problem of the existence of liability on such a theory is highlighted. It is pointed out that a major service could be performed by a first-rate, full-length study by a legal scholar acquainted with the field which would be specifically designed to put all annoyance cases, whether involving aviation, railroad, highway, school, hospital, prison, or other source and whether concerned with noise, vibration, smoke, or other annoyance, into proper context with one another and with the development of related law.

M.M.

**NOT AVAILABLE FROM ARAG**

AD-615 015 Div. 13, 25, 28, 32  
CFSTI Prices: HC\$3.00 MF\$0.75

Bolt, Beranek, and Newman, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.

LAND USE PLANNING RELATING TO AIRCRAFT  
NOISE.

Technical rept.

Oct 64, 58p

Unclassified report

Jointly supported by the USAF and the FAA.

Descriptors: (\*Airplane engine noise, Urban planning),  
(\*Urban planning, Airplane engine noise), Terminal  
flight facilities, Urban areas, Site selection, Instruction  
manuals, Jet engine noise, Hearing, Thresholds  
(Physiology), Determination, Civil aviation, Armed  
forces operations.

This manual describes a procedure for predicting  
average community responses to engine noise generated  
by aircraft operations. Through the use of this pro-  
cedure it becomes possible to apply the same yardstick  
to military and civil aircraft noise problems. The  
procedure therefore can serve as a uniform guide in  
plans for land utilization in the vicinity of military, civil  
and combined airfield facilities world-wide.

**ENVIRONS STUDY AND PLAN, DETROIT  
METROPOLITAN WAYNE COUNTY AIRPORT.**

Detroit Metropolitan Area Regional Planning  
Commission, Mich.

May 64, 84p

Prepared in cooperation with Housing and Home  
Finance Agency, Washington, D. C. Document  
contains color, reproduction in black/white only.

**Descriptors:** (\*Jet engine noise, \*Airports), (\*Jet  
plane noise, \*Psychoacoustics), Urban areas,  
Commercial planes, Air traffic, Population, Hous-  
ing, Urban planning, Runways.

One major feature of this project is the scientific determination of noise effects of jet aircraft operation on land uses in the environs of a major jet airport. This was accomplished by means of an acoustical engineering study. This study resulted in the demarcation of the area affected by sound to a degree that restriction of land uses is required. The methods and techniques used for developing such a pattern can be applied to the distinctive conditions at each airport. The affected area pattern as developed in this study cannot be applied indiscriminately to other airports. The project also provides certain principles that can be used in other situations. The other major feature of this project is the development of a land use plan of compatible land uses in relation to the conditions imposed by jet aircraft operations, and anticipated future aircraft traffic. The formulation of the plan was directly related to (1) the noise contour pattern in the environs of the airport that is expected to prevail in 1980, (2) the amount and character of airport-generated land use and (3) the normal increment of suburban growth anticipated by this date. Such a plan is necessarily long range in scope to provide a compatible land pattern in the vicinity of the airport which will reflect the dynamic character of the aircraft industry.

PB-176 230

HCS3.00 MF\$0.65

## AIR POLLUTION

### **ON THE PROPAGATION OF SMOKE FROM FACTORY STACKS,**

Weather Bureau Washington DC  
L. S. Gandin, and R. E. Soloveichik. Jan 61. 16p  
TT-61-23078

Sponsored by Army Electronic Proving Ground,  
Fort Huachuca. Anz. Trans. of Glavnaya Geofizi-  
cheskaya Observatoriya, Leningrad. Trudy  
(USSR) n77 (139) p84-94 1958.

Descriptors: (\*Air pollution, Aerosols), (\*Fac-  
tories, Air pollution), Diffusion, Turbulence,  
Wind, Particles, Mathematical analysis, Meteorol-  
ogical phenomena, USSR.

The report describes a theoretical analysis of  
smoke propagation from factory stacks to help  
make it possible to predict the degree of air pollu-  
tion by smoke in an area, with specific characteris-  
tics of the stacks and smoke which is ejected into  
the atmosphere, and under certain meteorological  
conditions. By knowing the latter, it is possible,  
on the basis of a theoretical analysis, to determine  
such characteristics of stacks and smoke with  
which the smoke concentration does not exceed  
the limits of certain established norms.

AD-660 973

HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65

**PB-170 475** Field 13B

CFSTI Prices: HC\$1.50 MF\$0.50

Robert A. Taft Sanitary Engineering Center, Cincinnati, Ohio. Lab. of Engineering and Physical Sciences.

**THE TREND OF SUSPENDED PARTICULATES IN URBAN AIR: 1957-1964.**

Environmental health series.  
by T. B. McMullen, and R. Smith. Sep 65, 28p  
PHS-Pub-999-AP-19

Descriptors: (\*Air pollution, Particles), (\*Dust, Density), Samplers, Collecting methods, Statistical analysis, Environment, Urban areas, Meteorological parameters.

The trend toward lower average concentrations of suspended particulate pollution in the urban air in the United States from 1957 through 1963, indicated by measurements of the National Air Sampling Network, is investigated from three aspects: (1) statistical significance, (2) the validity of the sampling and analytical methods, and (3) relationship to environmental changes in the vicinity of the sampling stations. The evidence indicates that the decline is real and that the methods employed can reliably detect substantive changes in the concentration of suspended particulate pollution. Information on changes in the environments of a representative group of stations revealed that where significant decreases in suspended particulates occurred, they were often logically related to specific changes in source emissions. Thus the indicated decline in the suspended particulate portion of urban air pollution is verified and substantially accounted for. A statistically significant increase in the annual mean occurred in 1964; if continued, such an increase would suggest the possibility of cyclic influences. (Author)

**PB-170 740** Field 13B, 4B

CFSTI Prices: HC\$5.00 MF\$1.00

Robert A. Taft Sanitary Engineering Center, Cincinnati, Ohio.

**AN AIR RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE NASHVILLE METROPOLITAN AREA.**

by James D. Williams, and Norman G. Edmisten.  
Sep 65, 154p  
PHS-Pub-999-AP-18

Descriptors: (\*Air pollution, Tennessee), (\*Natural resources, Air), (\*Tennessee, Air pollution), Waste gases, Control, Management planning, Combustion products, Measurement, Samplers, Diffusion, Meteorology, Mathematical models, Public opinion.

The report is based on the numerous technical and scientific papers resulting from a major study of air pollution and effects made in Nashville, Tennessee, by the Public Health Service, Vanderbilt University, and state and local agencies during 1958-59. These papers have been supplemented by field investigations to complete the background information needed for preparation of an air resource management program plan. The report summarizes a number of the technical and scientific papers and uses all of them to develop new concepts as well as unify new and old approaches to air pollution control in preparation of the air resource management program plan. Air quality goals and the means to reach those goals are suggested. Supporting data are provided and methodology adapted for relating air quality goals to control of emissions. Methods for predicting air pollutant levels by use of mathematical models are presented. Public opinion survey results and their implications for the air resource management program are given. The report has specific use for development of an air resource management program in Nashville and general use for program development and reference in many other places. (Author)

**PB-170 739** Field 13B

CFSTI Price: MF\$0.75

Public Health Service, Cincinnati, Ohio. Div. of Air Pollution.

**SURVEY OF LEAD IN THE ATMOSPHERE OF THREE URBAN COMMUNITIES.**

Jan 65, 99p PHS-Pub-99-AP-12  
Availability: Hard copy available from Superintendent of Documents, GPO, Washington, D. C. 20402, \$0.60.

Descriptors: (\*Urban areas, Air pollution), (\*Air pollution, Lead compounds), (\*Lead compounds, Air pollution), Fuel additives, Metalorganic compounds, Combustion products, Concentration, Samplers, Diurnal variations, Blood, Urine, Lead, Particles, Ohio, California, Pennsylvania.

A study of the concentrations of lead in the atmospheres of Cincinnati, Los Angeles, and Philadelphia was conducted jointly by industrial, State, Federal, and university groups during the period June 1961 through May 1962. In each city, from four to eight sampling stations, representing four geographical and land-use classifications (rural, residential, commercial, and industrial) were operated continuously with membrane filter samplers. In addition, at one station of each classification in each city, diurnal variations were investigated by use of sequential tape samplers. In each city samples of blood and urine were obtained from selected groups of residents and examined for concentrations of lead. All samples were analyzed by the dithizone method. Approximately 3,400 samples of particulate lead from the atmosphere were obtained, and the concentrations of lead in blood of approximately 2,300 individuals and of lead in urine of 1,700 males were determined. Details of the study and the results obtained are reported. (Author)

**COMMUNITY ODOR SURVEYS AND EVALUATION,**

Robert A. Taft Sanitary Engineering Center, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Joseph J. Subleski, 1966, 25p

Presented at the Mid-Atlantic States Section Meeting, Air Pollution Control Association, Wilmington, Delaware, November, 1965.

Descriptors: (\*Odors, Sources), (\*Air pollution, Odors), Intensity, Wind, Meteorology, Identification, Sensitivity, Control, Classification.

Typical objectives of an odor survey are listed. The components of an odor survey are described as selecting observers, evaluating their sensitivity, making odor measurements, and obtaining background information on meteorology and sources. The conduct of an actual survey is described and methods for analyzing the data given.

PB-173 576

HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65

**AIR POLLUTION ASPECTS OF TEPEE BURNERS USED FOR DISPOSAL OF MUNICIPAL REFUSE.**  
Public Health Service, Cincinnati, Ohio, Div. of Air Pollution.  
Thomas E. Kreichelt. Sep 66. 39p PHS-Pub-999-AP-28

**Descriptors:** (\* Air pollution. Wastes (Sanitary engineering)). (\*Wastes (Sanitary engineering). Disposal). Incinerators. Smokes. Garbage. Costs. Efficiency.  
**Identifiers:** Tepee burners.

The report covers an evaluation study of air pollution emissions based upon an extensive literature search and field trips to 15 tepee burners in six states. Smoke as a function of composition and rate of charge was observed, and the effect of burner charging methods, construction, and operational procedures on smoke emissions recorded. None of the tepee incinerators observed in operation meet normal visible emission limitations of air pollution control ordinances of most municipalities. Nuisance problems from fly-ash fallout can be expected within distances of up to 1,290 feet downwind from an operating tepee. (Author)  
PB-173 986 HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65

## BUDGETING OF URBAN PROGRAM

NC0-27763\*# Washington Univ. St. Louis, Mo. Dept. of Economics

### PROGRAM BUDGETING: APPLYING ECONOMIC ANALYSIS TO GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE DECISIONS

Murray L. Weidenbaum Apr. 1966 29 p refs *Its* Paper No. 6602

(Grant NSG-342)

(NASA-CR-75492) CFSTI: HC \$2.00/MF \$0.50 CSCL 05C

This paper discusses the new Planning-Programming-Budgeting System (PPBS) of the Federal Government which represents a major advance in the application of economic analysis to public finance decision making. Antecedent developments in the economic analysis of governmental expenditure decisions are reviewed and related to the current budget reform movement. The PPBS is based on the introduction of three major concepts into Federal Government operations: the development in each government agency of an analytical capability to examine in depth both agency objectives and the various programs to meet these objectives, the formation of a five-year planning and programming process coupled with a sophisticated management information system, and the creation of an improved budgeting mechanism which can take broad program decisions, translate them into more refined decisions in a budgetary context, and present the results for presidential and congressional action. The framework of the system, some long term impacts, and future prospects are also discussed.

R.N.A.

AD-641 442

Field 5A

(1ST1 Prices: HC\$1.00 MF\$0.50

RAND Corp., Santa Monica, Calif.

**ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF PROGRAM BUDGETING.**

by David Novick. Oct 66, 12p P-3427

Descriptors: (\*United States Government, Budgets), (\*Federal budgets, \*Management planning), Decision making, Systems engineering, Cost effectiveness, Department of Defense, Management control systems.

The report is concerned with the origin and history of program budgeting which is currently being applied to all the executive Offices and Agencies of the United States Government. The concept, used so successfully today by the Department of Defense, and utilized as part of the wartime control system in 1942, was recognized and applied as early as 1924 by industry.

**BACKGROUND OF PUBLIC SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT,**

Rand Corp Santa Monica Calif  
David Novick, Sep 67, 10p Rept no. P-3695  
Prepared for presentation at Conference on Public Systems Management Concepts and Applications held by the University of California Extension, Los Angeles, Calif., 19-20 Oct 67.

Descriptors: (\*Management planning, \*Budgets), (\*Production control, Decision making), Scheduling, Cost effectiveness, Systems engineering, Uncertainty, Costs, Economics.  
Identifiers: Program budgeting.

In a sense, one might say that certain elements of public systems management or program budgeting are as old as civilization. To a greater or lesser degree, every rational person makes some plans for allocation of his limited resources, has certain goals or objectives, and considers alternative means of achieving these. The concepts and methods of public systems management or program budgeting as it is understood and practiced today are, however, of relatively recent origin. There are two roots of these concepts and methods: One in the federal government itself where program budgeting was introduced as part of the wartime control system by the War Production Board in 1942; the other root--an even longer and older one--is in industry. (Author)

AD-659 357

HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65

**COST ANALYSIS FOR PLANNING-PROGRAMMING-BUDGETING COST-BENEFIT STUDIES,**

RAND Corp., Santa Monica, Calif.

J. D. McCullough, Nov 66, 64p P-3479

Presented at a series of three-week seminars on 'Planning, Programming, and Budgeting' which are being conducted by the Office of Career Development, U. S. Civil Service Commission, in cooperation with the University of Maryland.

Descriptors: (\*Cost effectiveness, Management engineering), (\*Management engineering, Budgets), Analysis, Management planning, Operations research, Management control systems, Costs, Decision making.

The concepts, principles, and the general approach of systems cost analysis in support of cost-benefit studies are reviewed. The role of costs was considered both in individual system analysis and within the broader context of program analysis. This description of resource analysis was intended primarily for the users of cost estimates, as opposed to cost analysts. Users of cost estimates must face the critical task of judging cost estimates and evaluating their suitability and quality. The intent of this discussion was to improve the ability of those involved in the conduct of cost-benefit studies in non-defense agencies to appreciate the role of costing, to understand the limitations of cost analysis, and to establish adequate guidelines for the costing work done in support of these studies.

AD-643 472

HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65

**SOME VIEWS ON PROGRAM BUDGETING,**

Rand Corp Santa Monica Calif

Brent D. Bradley, 21 Nov 67, 12p Rept no. P-3741

Prepared for presentation before the Assembly Committee on Ways and Means of the California Legislature Hearings on Program Budgeting, 21 Nov 67.

Descriptors: (\*Budgets, \*Research program administration), (\*Operations research, Systems engineering), Cost effectiveness, Decision making, Political science, Management engineering, Costs, California.

Legislation and the ensuing program activities may usefully be characterized as a series of hypotheses about how to meet various public needs. Usually it is not possible to make tests of these hypotheses in their actual setting before they are implemented. Hence, a proposed program must often be adopted and given financial support with only an imperfect notion of what it is likely to accomplish or to cost. Expert opinion and professional judgement may reduce this uncertainty, but they too are often only hypotheses when complex social and economic welfare problems are involved. To compound the difficulty, many programs are not subjected to critical evaluation even after some period of operation. The validity of the original hypotheses and the reasons for success or failure are left unchecked. Little feedback is obtained which can be used in the next round of the sequential decision process. Program budgeting can be used in several ways to assist this process and to improve the conditions under which the decisions are made.

AD-662 864

HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65

PB-169 785 Field 5C, 8F  
CFSTI Prices: 1:CS\$5.00 MFS1.00  
Economic Associates, Inc., Washington, D. C.  
**COMMUNITY EXPERIENCES IN ECONOMIC  
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT.**  
Oct 6., 164p

Descriptors: (\*Economics, Urban planning),  
(\*Employment, Industries), (\*Industries, Em-  
ployment), New York, Textile industry,  
Pennsylvania, Maryland, Labor, New Jersey,  
Population, Industries, Wages, Urban area,  
Management planning, Commerce.

Identifiers: Area redevelopment.

This study of community efforts in economic plan-  
ning and area redevelopment is based on case his-  
tories of eight Middle Atlantic communities which  
have been compelled to cope with serious prob-  
lems of economic readjustment. Most of the eight  
areas covered in the report had suffered heavy  
losses in industrial employment, due chiefly to tex-  
tile mill closings and cutbacks over the past decade  
and a half. Community action programs, organized  
initially to combat the loss of some 30,000 textile  
jobs in the affected areas, were broadened in most  
of these areas to embrace plans for attracting new  
industries, in some cases creating new economic  
activities, and diversifying the local economy. Ef-  
forts made by each community are examined in  
relation to the economic structure of the area, with  
major emphasis on how local programs were or-  
ganized and carried out. Certain highlights from  
the case histories may have useful applications  
in other redevelopment areas. The experience of  
individual communities is summarized.

**COMMONWEALTH AND COMMUNITY.**  
Kentucky Program of State Assistance for Com-  
munity Improvement.  
1966, 74p

Descriptors: (\*Economics, Kentucky), (\*Housing,  
Kentucky), Management planning, Law, Urban  
planning, Effectiveness, Costs, Public opinion,  
Education, Wages, Population, Rural areas, Uni-  
ted States Government.  
Identifiers: Area Redevelopment.

The adoption of a reasonable, practical plan of ac-  
tion is the first requisite for any community which  
undertakes progressive steps of any kind. The  
Federally-inspired Workable Program is such a  
plan. Through it, communities can initiate and  
guide the process of renewal necessary for them  
to adapt to a new age. In its historical context it  
is a unique plan. Cities of all sizes are faced with  
rapid change. Paradoxically, this change is both  
in terms of growth and better community life on  
the one hand and in terms of decay and inability  
of many to share in the benefits of community life  
on the other. The Workable Program is a plan for  
dealing with these changes. It in turn requires a  
changed way of acting: goals and policies are to  
be established; they are to be achieved through  
a process of stimulation, planning, programming,  
and coordination, applied to both public and pri-  
vate spheres of activity. This report examines how  
this plan of action could be introduced to com-  
munities in a reasonable and practical manner by  
utilizing the powers and resources of the state to  
supplement and facilitate local and Federal action.  
PB-176 195 HC\$3.00 MFS0.65

**FEDERAL POVERTY PROGRAMS. ASSES-  
MENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS.**  
Institute for Defense Analyses, Arlington, Va.  
Economic and Political Studies Div.  
Richard Muth. Jan 66, 104p R-116, IDA/HQ-  
66-5077

Descriptors: (\*Federal budgets, Sociology), (\*Po-  
pulation, Employment), Economics, Wages, Food,  
Education, Training, United States government,  
Manpower studies, Management engineering.

The amount and character of poverty in the United  
States will be influenced by both the Federal pro-  
grams directed to specific groups in the population  
and the general economic policies which influence  
family income and the unemployment rate. The  
major conclusions of this Report concerning the  
evaluation of the major Federal poverty programs  
and policies are given.  
PB-173 603 HC\$3.00 MFS0.65

**ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF URBAN RENEWAL:  
THEORY, POLICY, AND AREA ANALYSIS.**  
Research rept.,  
California Univ., Berkeley. Real Estate Research  
Program.

A. H. Schaaf. 1960, 61p RR-14  
Prepared in cooperation with Urban Renewal Ad-  
ministration, Housing and Home Finance Agency,  
Washington, D. C.

Descriptors: (\*Economics, Urban planning),  
Feasibility studies, Rehabilitation, Law, Urban  
areas, Housing, Standards, Construction, Theory,  
Public opinion, Costs, Budgets, Analysis.  
Identifiers: Area Redevelopment.

The study is analytical rather than descriptive.  
Thus, with few exceptions, there are no empirical  
'findings' to report. Rather, a condensed preview  
of the results of study, stripped of the many details  
and qualifications discussed in the main body of  
the report, consists of a summary of analytical con-  
clusions and the resulting methodology they sug-  
gest for quantitative area analysis.  
PB-176 270 HC 3.00 MFS0.65

**THE PHILADELPHIA ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS: EVALUATION AND PERSPECTIVE FOR PLANNING,**

Philadelphia, Pa. Economic Development Unit.

Arthur L. Silvers. Oct 67. 61p

Prepared in cooperation with Economic Development Administration, Washington, D. C.

Descriptors: (\* Economics, Urban planning), Commerce, Industries, Effectiveness, Labor, Employment, Law, Housing projects, Manpower, Terrain, Management planning, Costs, Pennsylvania.

The study was undertaken with the intent of establishing a preliminary framework for comprehensive economic development planning. In addition to examining the objectives, its emphasis is upon clarifying the roles and relationships of the many separate public and private efforts constituting the present overall economic development effort. Concurrently, we have evaluated the effectiveness of existing policy instruments in achieving explicit and implicit objectives through various sectors of the economy. The approach has been the basis for preliminary conclusions as to where significant gaps in the present total effort exist and has provided indication of where existing programs should be expanded or altered. (Author)

PB-176 391

HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65

CAP

**STREAMLINING THE CAP GRANT APPLICATION.**

McKinsey and Co., Inc., Washington, D. C.  
May 67. 124p  
Contract OEO-2378

Descriptors: (\*Economics, Employment), Federal budgets, Reports, Effectiveness, Decision making, Selection, Money.  
Identifiers: Community Action Program, Grants, Data forms.

Contents: Improvements needed in the CAP grant application; Establishing a grantee information file; Revising the grant funding request; Strengthening the highlight memorandum for decision making; Timing and responsibility for preparing and reviewing the grant application.  
PB-176 407 HCS3.00 MFS0.65

**GRANTEE REPORTING MANUAL: MANAGEMENT INFORMATION REPORTING BY COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCIES.**

McKinsey and Co., Inc., Washington, D. C.  
Jul 67. 195p  
Contract OEO-1433

Descriptors: (\*Economics, Employment), (\*Management engineering, Reports), Instruction manuals, Money, Organizations, Manpower, Education, Housing, Public health, Training.  
Identifiers: Community Action Program, Information systems.

Contents: Purpose of the CAP MIS; Major features of the progress reporting system; General instructions for CAA progress reporting; Guidelines for developing a CAA program information system; Administration reporting requirements; Manpower program reporting requirements; Education program reporting requirements; Housing program reporting requirements; Health program reporting requirements; Community services program reporting requirements; Training program reporting requirements; Technical assistance program reporting requirements; Migrant program reporting requirements.  
PB-176 408 HCS3.00 MFS0.65

**STRENGTHENING THE CAP ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUANCE PROCESS.**

McKinsey and Co., Inc., Washington, D. C.  
May 67. 54p  
Contract OEO-2378

Descriptors: (\*Economics, Employment), (\*Organizations, Supervision), Effectiveness, Leadership, Management engineering, Efficiency.  
Identifiers: Community Action Program.

The basic objective of the CAP administrative issuance process is to provide leadership and guidance to the total CAP organization (headquarters, regional offices, and grantees) by communicating relevant administrative issuances on all matters that contribute to carrying out an effective and efficient attack on poverty. These issuances will contain appropriate policies, procedures, program guidance, and other significant information. A second objective of the issuance process is to coordinate all issuances into a basic, permanent structure that meets users' needs. A third objective is to provide more orderly management processes and responsibility assignments through which issuances are formulated, developed, and distributed.  
PB-176 411 HCS3.00 MFS0.65

**CAP PROGRAMS AND THEIR EVALUATION. A MANAGEMENT REPORT.**

Yankelovich (Daniel), Inc., New York.  
Arthur White. Sep 67. 97p  
Contract OEO-2364

Descriptors: (\*Economics, Employment), (\*Management engineering, Economics), Training, Effectiveness, Education, Social sciences.  
Identifiers: Community Action Program, Evaluation.

The report comprises a summary of accomplishments of Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) to date; a discussion of CAP's objectives and policies; some other major problems which continue to confront OEO, and some suggestions for their possible solution; statement of the need for evaluation of OEO programs and some suggested methods to carry out evaluation.  
PB-176 412 HCS3.00 MFS0.65

**DEVELOPING STAFFING PATTERNS FOR THE  
CAP REGIONAL OFFICES.**

McKinsey and Co., Inc., Washington, D. C.  
May 67. 120p  
Contract OEO-2378

Descriptors: (\*Economics, Employment), (\*Organizations, Manpower studies), Management planning, Personnel management, Professional personnel, Supervisory personnel, Efficiency, Job analysis, Operations research.  
Identifiers: Community Action Program.

An attempt was made to determine accurately the CAP regional staffing requirements through a detailed analysis of five major action steps: (1) Defining specific action steps in each management process; (2) Assigning responsibility for carrying out each step; (3) Estimating the average time needed to perform each step effectively; (4) Developing regional office work-load projections; (5) Calculating the total time required of each organizational unit to perform the projected work.

PB-176 413 HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65

**STRENGTHENING THE ORGANIZATION AND  
PROCESSES OF THE CAP REGIONAL OFFICES.**

McKinsey and Co., Inc., Washington, D. C.  
Apr 67. 74p  
Contract OEO-2378

Descriptors: (\*Economics, Employment), (\*Employment, Manpower), Management engineering, Decision making, Problem solving, Supervisory personnel, Training, Budgets, Job analysis, Education.  
Identifiers: Community Action Program.

In an environment of almost constant criticism, and with inadequate staffing, CAP has made remarkable strides: Gaining widespread public support for the need to aid the disadvantaged; Developing vital program concepts such as Neighborhood Service Centers, Foster Grandparents, Head Start, Legal Services, Upward Bound and many others; Building an extensive field organization, including 1,100 Community Action Agencies and 7 regional offices; Attracting a nucleus of excellent talent; Development working relationships at the national, state, and local levels where none had existed.

PB-176 415 HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65

**DESIGN OF A MANAGEMENT INFORMATION  
SYSTEM FOR THE COMMUNITY ACTION  
PROGRAM.**

McKinsey and Co., Inc., Washington, D. C.  
Jan 67. 124p  
Contract OEO-1443

Descriptors: (\*Economics, Employment), (\*Organizations, Management engineering), Leadership, Budgets, Management planning, Documentation, Reports, Training, Research program administration.  
Identifiers: Community Action Program.

The central design concept underlying the study was that the system should be fully integrated with CAP's management processes and, consequently, should provide meaningful information to each CAP manager in carrying out his specific portion of the CAP mission. Thus, the principal focus of the study was to provide information with which CAP managers could improve the effectiveness of their decisions in meeting the needs of poor people, rather than simply providing for a reservoir of data that might potentially prove useful. This approach required a clear understanding of CAP's mission and management processes.

PB-176 414 HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65

**DETAILED FINDINGS OF STUDY TO DETERMINE  
EFFECTS OF CAP PROGRAMS ON SELECTED  
COMMUNITIES AND THEIR LOW-  
INCOME RESIDENTS.**

Yankelovich (Daniel), Inc., New York.  
Arthur White, Mar 67. 257p  
Contract OEO-2364  
See also PB-176 417, and PB-176 418.

Descriptors: (\*Economics, Employment), (\*Employment, Training), Population, Education, Attitudes, Leadership, Performance (Human), Organizations, Urban areas, Rural areas, Public health, Law, Statistical analysis.  
Identifiers: Community Action Program.

Families that participate in CAA programs express intense desires to make more money, to get a better education for their children, to keep their children out of trouble, to make the available money go further, to get more training and better jobs, to get better medical care and to have more attractive homes. This is especially true of the large Negro segment of participating families (44% of our sample). Particularly striking are the stronger felt needs of the Negro population with respect to their greater desire for special job training, for better jobs, for more education for themselves and for an opportunity to earn more money. All groups, however--Negroes, whites and Mexicans--are highly motivated to help themselves. And they do look to the government to help them help themselves. Only a small minority would prefer help in the form of guaranteed income (10%) or even guaranteed jobs (17%). Most prefer the self-help route especially if focused on their particular family needs.

PB-176 416 HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65

**STATISTICAL REPORTS FROM OEO CAPS AND COMMUNITIES,**  
Yankelovich (Daniel), Inc., New York.  
Arthur White. Mar 67. 23p  
Contract OEO-2364  
Part 4 of 'Detailed Findings of Study to Determine Effects of CAP Programs on Selected Communities and Their Low-Income Residents.' See also PB-176 416.

Descriptors: (\*Economics, Employment), (\*Employment, Training), Statistical analysis, Children, Public health, Population, Education, Dentistry, Sociology, Personnel.  
Identifiers: Community Action Program, On-the-job training.

Attempts have been made in the course of this study to collect data from OEO and the communities with respect to (a) the use of CAP facilities; (b) the enrollment in programs in the nine areas; and (c) the impact of the programs on social indicators (e.g., juvenile delinquency, school attendance, welfare rolls, etc.). The staff interviewers, in the course of their investigations, attempted to find the sources of such information in each of the nine communities. OEO personnel then assisted in gathering the information in the many city, county, and town departments where they were to be found. It should be stressed, however, that this information is not the product of a survey or a census. Rather it is either the estimate of an informed executive (s) and/or, in some cases, counts taken for limited periods. The results of these efforts are presented in a separate memorandum which accompanies the report. The reason for physically separating this information is that we continue to receive statistics from the communities, and it is the intention to add these and verify others so that the data can be made more meaningful.  
PB-176 417 HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65

**A DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION OF SELECTED EDUCATIONAL COMPONENTS OF COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS.**  
Kirschner Associates, Albuquerque, N. Mex.  
May 67, 88p  
Contract OEO-2290

Descriptors: (\*Economics, Employment), (\*Education, Research program administration), Budgets, Students, Costs, Instructors, Management engineering, Population, Social sciences.  
Identifiers: Community Action Program.

The data utilized in this research project have been obtained from a survey of relevant educational components in nine communities to accomplish the following purposes: (1) To describe in detail the goals, policies, programs, organizational arrangements, administrative procedures and community relationships associated with educational components. (2) To analyze educational component activities and relationships so that significant patterns of problems, issues and achievements are identified and explored. (3) To recommend changes in policies, programs, relationships and/or procedures that will increase the effectiveness of educational components administered through local community action programs.  
PB-176 594 HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65

**THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM: SUMMARY OF RESEARCH REPORT I,**  
Yankelovich (Daniel), Inc., New York.  
Arthur White. Apr 67. 23p  
Contract OEO-2364  
See also PB-176 416.

Descriptors: (\*Economics, Employment), (\*Employment, Training), Education, Public health, Population, Rural areas, Urban areas, Wages, Attitudes, Morale.  
Identifiers: Community Action Program.

The large majority of the poor involved in CAP programs report significant changes in their own and their children's lives as a result of their participation. For their children, they report improvements both in school and at home. For themselves, they report a mix of benefits including: New jobs, Special training, More earnings, Education, Stretching available dollars further, Improvement of neighborhoods. Among attitude changes, they report increased hope, self-respect and confidence in the future mixed with an intense impatience (especially on the part of the Negro families) to share in the affluence they see in the rest of the society.  
PB-176 418 HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65

**THE NONPROFESSIONAL IN COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS. WASHINGTON, D. C.**  
Yankelovich (Daniel), Inc., New York.  
Jul 66, 64p  
Contract OEO-970

Descriptors: (\*Economics, Employment), (\*Employment, Training), Personnel, Recruiting, Selection, Supervision, Performance (Human), Research program administration, Management engineering, Social sciences.  
Identifiers: Community Action Program.

This report presents a description of the utilization and administration practices with respect to non-professionals in the community action programs currently operating in Washington, D. C. The descriptive data are based upon: (a) Personal interviews with program participants and with general informants in Washington; (b) Compilation of statistics from program records; and (c) Review of forms, systems and operating procedures being used in the nonprofessional employee aspect of the community action programs.  
PB-176 606 HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65

**THE NONPROFESSIONAL IN COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS: CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.**  
Yankelovich (Daniel), Inc., New York.  
Jul 66. 45p  
Contract OEO-970

Descriptors: (\*Economics, Employment), (\*Employment, Training), Personnel, Recruiting, Selection, Supervision, Performance (Human), Research program administration, Management engineering, Social sciences.  
Identifiers: Community Action Program.

This report presents a description of the utilization and administration practices with respect to non-professionals in the community action programs currently operating in Chicago, Illinois. The descriptive data are based upon: (a) Personal interviews with program participants and with general informants in Chicago; (b) Compilation of statistics from program records; and (c) Review of forms, systems and operating procedures being used in the nonprofessional employee aspect of the community action programs.

PB-176 612

HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65

**DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION OF NEIGHBORHOOD CENTERS.**

Kirschner Associates, Albuquerque, N. Mex.  
15 Nov 66. 175p  
Contract OEO-1257

Descriptors: (\*Economics, Employment), Population, Leadership, Manpower, Budgets, Personnel, Training, Supervision, Urban areas.  
Identifiers: Community Action Program.

The general purpose of the neighborhood center is to serve as a spatial and organizational focal point for grass-roots participation in self-help programs by the area residents. Initiative rests with the local residents from whom leadership is expected to emerge. This native leadership is assisted by the paid staff members of CAA, but in no sense is the staff to 'impose' a program on the area residents from above. It is evident, therefore, that depending on the desires of the local residents, the neighborhood center can function as a referral point for services dispensed elsewhere, as a local outpost site for the rendering of services both public and private, as a generator of new services, and as a central meeting place for area residents. Furthermore, the center is intended to serve all the needy people in its area, not just the young, or the old, or the sick, etc. In short, the ideal here is the multi-purpose center catering to the felt and expressed needs of the local resident population. It should perhaps be noted here that the idea of the residents organizing themselves to exercise more effective political power did not appear in the interviews with CAA personnel.

PB-176 616

HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65

**OPPORTUNITY OR DEADEND: THE FUTURE FOR CAP AIDES.**

Final rept.,  
National Committee on Employment of Youth,  
New York.  
Judith G. Benjamin, Edith F. Lynton, Elisabeth Gemberling, Bernard Karr, and Evelyn Wiener.  
Sep 66. 91p  
Contract OEO-605  
Rept. on the Cap Aide Study.

Descriptors: (\*Economics, Employment), (\*Employment, Training), Recruiting, Selection, Supervision, Budgets, Job analysis, Research program administration, Urban areas, Manpower.  
Identifiers: Community Action Program, On-the-job training.

The report begins with a brief summary of earlier findings and the status of career development within the programs reviewed. It then moves to a description and analysis of the views of CAP staff, followed by the views of 'outsiders.' Discussion of CAP aides is divided according to those employed in school or school-related programs and those employed in community or neighborhood centers. Because of the focus on their future employment prospects, this seemed the most appropriate division. The one exception, the aides employed in the project for the elderly, is included under the heading, 'aides in the community,' since in functioning as outreach workers, their role is similar to that of the aides employed by neighborhood centers. Discussion of the views of 'outsiders' is divided into two chapters. One deals with existing opportunities relating to the CAP jobs reviewed, while the other deals with 'future prospects,' including obstacles and proposed solutions. In the conclusion, the opinion of all those interviewed on every level concerning the impact of Community Action Programs is summarized as a prelude to NCEY's recommendations for strengthening the development of nonprofessional manpower. (Author)

PB-176 614

HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65

**EVALUATION OF NONPROFESSIONALS IN COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS.**

Interim rept. no. 1.  
National Committee on Employment of Youth.  
Apr 66. 122p  
Contract OEO-605  
Rept. on CAP Aide Study.

Descriptors: (\*Economics, Employment), (\*Employment, Training), Personnel, Recruiting, Selection, Manpower, Supervision, Research program administration, Job analysis, Management engineering.  
Identifiers: Community Action Program.

Of all the antipoverty measures enacted by Congress, Community Action Programs have been the most controversial. This controversy has centered mainly on the issue of 'involving the poor.' The mandate to 'develop, conduct and administer' programs with 'the maximum feasible participation' of the poor has been interpreted in two ways, incorporating the poor into the local policy-making and planning body, and employing them in the programs themselves, in what have come to be called 'nonprofessional' roles. Although most of the attention has focused on the involvement of the poor in policy-making and planning, it is their employment by CAP that is perhaps of greater significance. If the work roles now being developed in CAP can be incorporated into the institutions in the community charged with the permanent responsibility for providing health, welfare, and educational services, then employment of the poor will open up new career opportunities that can offer decent employment for the unemployed, while meeting manpower needs. If, however, they amount to no more than make-work, or menial, dead-end jobs that are relevant only to the programs themselves, then CAP job-creation efforts will have little or no long-range effect. Their only contribution will have been to provide temporary relief to the poor.

PB-176 617

HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65

**A DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION OF NEIGHBORHOOD CENTERS.**

Kirschner Associates, Albuquerque, N. Mex.  
Dec 66, 79p  
Contract OEO-1257

Descriptors: (\*Economics, Employment), Decision making, Leadership, Costs, Population, Environment, Education, Employment, Training.  
Identifiers: Community Action Program.

The recommendations briefly set forth in this section include: (1) To continue neighborhood centers as prominent features of the anti-poverty program. (2) To clarify the principal role of neighborhood centers as enhancing the power of the poor to help themselves. (3) To emphasize intensive and continuing training programs for both professional and non-professional staff and for board members. (4) To modify existing organizational arrangements so that centers are relatively autonomous and so that they are small and informal. (5) To develop special programs to select and train persons for positions of leadership in centers. Last, it is recommended that those with a view to the grand strategy of the war against poverty must have the patience and determination to support the cause of the poor against all adversaries including the poor themselves.

PB-176 618

HCS3.00 MFS0.65

**THE NONPROFESSIONAL IN COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS. LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.**

Yankelovich (Daniel), Inc., New York.  
Jun 66, 40p  
Contract OEO-970

Descriptors: (\*Economics, Employment), (\*Employment, Training), Recruiting, Selection, Supervision, Performance (Human), Personnel, Research program administration, Management engineering, Social sciences.  
Identifiers: Community Action Program.

This report presents a description of the utilization and administration practices with respect to non-professionals in the community action programs currently operating in Los Angeles, California. The descriptive data are based upon: Personal interviews with program participants and with general informants in Los Angeles; Compilation of statistics from program records; and Review of forms, systems and operating procedures being used in the nonprofessional employee aspect of the community action programs.

PB-176 620

HCS3.00 MFS0.65

**A STUDY OF THE NONPROFESSIONAL IN THE CAP.**

Yankelovich (Daniel), Inc., New York.  
Arthur White, Sep 66, 181p  
Contract OEO-970

Descriptors: (\*Economics, Employment), (\*Employment, Training), Research program administration, Recruiting, Supervision, Performance (Human), Motivation, Social sciences, Selection.  
Identifiers: Community Action Program.

The major purpose of this study is stated in our research proposal as follows: 'The study is aimed at getting a fully detailed factual description of the administrative side of the nonprofessional program--how the nonprofessional job candidate is identified, recruited, screened, trained, supervised, used, and provisions being made to ensure continuity of job and upgrading of opportunity.' A second purpose is to make an assessment of the validity of the basic premises underlying the nonprofessional program and to identify which of the many obstacles to its success are being overcome and which obstacles are holding the program back. Finally--and this goes beyond the immediate scope of the project--we were invited to draw any conclusions and recommendations suggested by the findings for the future of the program. Since such interpretations necessarily go beyond the data, we have been careful in meeting this objective to separate fact from interpretation. Also we have made explicit the point of view of the interpretations. As a firm of business researchers and consultants, our point of view probably differs in many respects from the point of view of other categories of professionals concerned with this program. Separating fact from interpretation will permit people sensitized to different issues to draw additional--and perhaps somewhat different--conclusions from the same data.

PB-176 619

HCS3.00 MFS0.65

**THE NONPROFESSIONAL IN COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS. DETROIT, MICHIGAN.**

Yankelovich (Daniel), Inc., New York.  
Jun 66, 35p  
Contract OEO-970

Descriptors: (\*Economics, Employment), (\*Employment, Training), Personnel, Recruiting, Selection, Supervision, Performance (Human), Research program administration, Management engineering, Social sciences.  
Identifiers: Community Action Program.

This report presents a description of the utilization and administration practices with respect to non-professionals in the community action programs currently operating in Detroit, Michigan. The descriptive data are based upon: (a) Personal interviews with program participants and with general informants in Detroit; (b) Compilation of statistics from program records; and (c) Review of forms, systems, and operating procedures being used in the nonprofessional employee aspect of the community action programs.

PB-176 621

HCS3.00 MFS0.65

## COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

AD-622 014 Div. 32/9  
CFSTI Prices: HC \$1.00 MF \$0.50  
SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT CORP SANTA  
MONICA CALIF

INTERVENTION DESIGN IN COMMUNITY DE-  
VELOPMENT: PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF  
A LOCAL ACTION PROGRAM IN LOS AN-  
GELES.

Professional paper,  
by Alfred P. Parsell. 20 Aug 65, 21p. Rept. no.  
SP-2076

Unclassified report

Prepared for presentation at the Meeting of the  
Society for the Study of Social Problems, 29 Aug  
65, Chicago, Ill.

Descriptors: (\*Sociology, California), (\*Del-  
inquency, Control), Management planning,  
Adolescents, Urban planning

Social action programs involving community development must take into account two basic considerations: (1) the problem of definition, since every social action program has community development components in that they represent intervention in some kind of community; and (2) the related problem of approach, since in the action program a decision must be made as to whether community development is to be viewed as a separate and distinct program in itself, or whether it is to be viewed as a planned or serendipitous attribute of all community intervention programs and, thus, a procedural rather than content element in social action. A partial test to explore the feasibility of employing community development as a content (program) area was included in the design of the broad-based community intervention program of the Youth Opportunities Board of Greater Los Angeles. For a number of reasons, many beyond the control of the YOB staff, a full test of the approach was not completed and significant evaluation was not possible. Analysis of the data available, incomplete and sketch though they may be, suggests that the decision ultimately made by program management on the basis of purely practical considerations may have been the correct one.

SEVEN MODELS OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT:  
A STRUCTURAL COMPARISON,

Rand Corp Santa Monica Calif  
Ira S. Lowry. Sep 67, 48p Rept no. P-3673  
Prepared for presentation at Highway Research  
Board, National Research Council, Conference  
on Urban Development Models, Dartmouth Col-  
lege, Hanover, N.H., 26-30 Jun 67.

Descriptors: (\*Urban planning, Models (Simula-  
tions)), (\*Management planning, \*Urban areas),  
Economics, Housing, Transportation, Buildings,  
Costs, Population.

Attempts to develop quantitative models of the spatial aspects of urban development for use as planning tools hardly antedate 1960. Since then, there have been innumerable prospectuses, many serious enterprises, and at least a few substantial accomplishments. The model-builders -- a group that overlaps but doesn't coincide with the planning profession -- claim that their brain-children have present or potential value as planning aids. One of the frustrations of the planner as client is that he doesn't usually find it easy to judge these claims or to choose among the many alternatives now available for his consideration. In this essay, the author shows how a number of these models relate to each other and to a generally accepted theory of the market for urban land. The undertaking involves some risk of misrepresentation, since only two of the specific models discussed are adequately and finally documented.

AD-659 360

HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65

PB-169 793 Field 5C, 8F, 5A  
CFSTI Prices: HCS2.00 MF\$0.50  
Industrial Planning Associates, San Francisco,  
Calif.

**A PRIMER ON COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT.**  
1961. 35p  
Prepared in cooperation with Area Redevelopment  
Administration, Washington, D. C.

Descriptors: (\*Economics, Geography),  
(\*Employment, Geography), (\*Industries,  
Economics), (\*Instruction manuals, Urban  
planning), Industries, Commerce, Manage-  
ment planning, Natural resources, Labor, Ag-  
riculture, Railroads, Textile industry, Wood  
Forestry, Mining engineering, Transportation

Identifiers: Area redevelopment.

The Area Redevelopment Act of 1961 represents the Nation's first direct attack on the problem of chronic area unemployment and underemployment. In creating the Area Redevelopment Administration, the Congress has placed Federal support behind local communities that are trying to revive their stagnant or declining economies and provide new jobs. Communities of all sizes have been seeking new employment through industrial development for several decades -- often, however, without the overall economic and physical development of the area in view. The ARA program -- specifically geared to the needs of areas with high unemployment -- encourages a farsighted approach to redevelopment that considers the direction of economic growth both today and in the future. ARA also believes and emphasizes that the local redevelopment effort is best planned and carried out by a committee representing the ideas and experience of all major community groups. To be effective, area redevelopment requires adaptation of old methods and much thinking on new concepts and techniques. As an aid to local groups, this Primer presents some of the principles of community redevelopment. The contents of the Primer include: The need for community redevelopment. What is redevelopment. How redevelopment works. Where to get help. The long road ahead.

PB-172 986 Field 5K, 13B  
CFSTI Prices: HCS3.00 MF\$0.50  
Pennsylvania State Univ., University Park.  
**SPECIFIED SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF AT-  
TITUDES TOWARD COMMUNITY PLANNING  
AND ZONING.**  
Research rept.  
by H. Kirk Dansereau, Richard A. Rehberg, and  
John R. Maiolo. 1966. 53p RR-8

Descriptors: (\*Urban planning, Attitudes),  
(\*Attitudes, Sociometrics), Rural areas,  
Roads, Law, Pennsylvania.

Identifiers: Zoning ordinances.

The findings of the study show that the acceptance of the functions of planning and zoning was less widespread in Farmville Township (a pseudonym) than in Pleasant Township (a pseudonym). Functions of planning and zoning include regulation of land use, provision of adequate public facilities and utilities, maintenance of public health standards, and land subdivision control. Also in the communities studied, the evaluation and potential support for planning and zoning are usually found at higher levels of socioeconomic status. Education in particular appears to have been a key factor in the acceptance of and support for planning and zoning. Generally the acceptance of concept and practice of planning and zoning was greater in Pleasant Township which was the larger and more industrial community with higher educational and occupational attainment. Farmville Township is smaller and predominately agricultural. In both communities, desirability for planning invariable exceeded that for zoning; and statements expressing desirability outnumbered those manifesting potential support for these respective practices. Individuals seemed less willing to commit themselves to action than to accept the concept of planning and zoning. Fear of government domination also seems to have been related to educational and occupational level with most negative expressions concerning government participation coming from the more rural community (Farmville Township). (Author)

PB-170 880 Field 13B, 5D  
CFSTI Prices: HCS4.00 MF\$1.00  
Washington Univ., St. Louis, Mo. School of Law.  
**INVERSE CONDEMNATION: THE CONSTITU-  
TIONAL LIMITS OF PUBLIC RESPONSIBILI-  
TY.**  
by Daniel R. Mandelker. 15 Feb 64, 129p  
Contract CPR-11-8682  
Prepared in cooperation with Bureau of Public  
Roads, Washington, D. C.

Descriptors: (\*Roads, Construction), (\*Law,  
Roads), Maintenance, Damage.

Identifiers: Inverse condemnation.

Inverse condemnation, or reverse eminent domain, is the name given to a cause of action available to landowners who have been damaged by a highway improvement, but who have not been compensated in the original condemnation proceeding. The action is based on the constitutional eminent domain provision, which in most states is held to be self-executing without the enactment of statutory consent to sue, and thus provides a way around the barrier of sovereign immunity in tort. Inverse condemnation claims are either evident or probable at the time of construction. If the claim is evident, such as a claim for loss of access, it can be compensated in the original condemnation proceeding. If the claim is only probable, it cannot be compensated in the condemnation proceeding because it falls in the speculative damage category. These claims can only be compensated in inverse condemnation. The most common examples are physical damage claims arising out of slides or flooding, and they provide the background for discussion in the report. (Author)

PB-173 460 Field 5C  
CFSTI Prices: HCS2.00 MF\$0.50  
Area Redevelopment Administration, Wash-  
ington, D. C.  
**THE COMMUNITY AND ECONOMIC DEVEL-  
OPMENT,**  
by William L. Batt, Jr. May 64, 41p

Descriptors: (\*United States, \*Economics),  
Urban planning, United States Government,  
Employment, Commerce, Money, Industries,  
Personnel management, Natural resources,  
Transportation.

Identifiers: Area redevelopment.

Contents: The need for local economic develop-  
ment; The high cost of abandonment; A new ap-  
proach; Getting started; The importance of a plan;  
The money problem; Attracting new industries;  
Developing local industries; The importance of  
distributive businesses; Getting the visitor dollar;  
Exploiting natural resources; Education, training,  
and manpower needs; Getting the right community  
facilities; Roads, railways and airports; Urban re-  
newal; The need for research; Where to get help;  
(ARA services, Other federal programs, State  
services, Private sources of help, Local responsi-  
bility); Suggested reading; State agencies concerned  
with economic development.

**MID-CHICAGO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STUDY. VOLUME I. POLICIES AND PROGRAMS, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF MID-CHICAGO.**

Chicago Univ., Ill. Center for Urban Studies.

Feb 66, 162p

Prepared in cooperation with Area Redevelopment Agency. See also PB-173 843.

**Descriptors:** (\*Research program administration, Urban areas), (\*Urban areas, Management engineering), Economics, Employment, Industries, Manpower, Labor, Costs, Urban planning, Training, Buildings.

The report contains a concise statement of the programming goals set before the two study teams. It then moves into an analysis of the economic problems confronting the study area based on the data developed by the study, the active experience of the Committee for Economic and Cultural Development and applied economic theory. Policies for economic redevelopment of the Mid-Chicago Development Area are derived in connection with this analysis and placed in the context of city-wide economic policies. Programs which effectuate these policies are recommended both for the total study area and for three sub-areas. The separation of sub-area programs and policies is based on a programming strategy which maximizes the positive economic impact in terms of the stated goals. The 'action elements' of the study in this report are focused on achieving this impact in the private sector of the study areas economy through supportive public programming. In an appendix titled Examples of the Program in Action, some of the steps taken by the Committee in experimental programming are described. This appendix includes an article which researches, describes and details the potentials for cutting costs through construction of multi-story industrial buildings. This includes actual cost comparisons and design concepts. Also included in the appendix is a section on the formation of the Morcine Community Improvement Organization, a group of industrialists in the study area. A training program in which public aid recipients are trained in data processing is also described. This program conceived and supported with Committee aid, and funded through the Cook County Department of Public Aid, has already resulted in more than fifth new jobs. Finally, the appendix includes a tentative planning approach for the Southwest Industrial District which reflects how the research developed has begun to become an input in the planning process.

PB-173 842

HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65

**MID-CHICAGO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STUDY. VOLUME III. TECHNICAL SUPPLEMENT, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF MID-CHICAGO.**

Chicago Univ., Ill. Center for Urban Studies.

Feb 66, 433p

Prepared in cooperation with Area Redevelopment Agency, Washington, D. C. See also PB-173 842; PB-173 843.

**Descriptors:** (\*Research program administration, Urban areas), (\*Urban areas, management engineering), Economics, Employment, Industries, Manpower, Labor, Costs, Urban planning, Natural resources, Shipping (Marine), Water traffic.

Included in this supplement are studies of the history of the area; the effects of technology, an examination of Chicago's market, transportation as related to redevelopment; the role of the inland waterways; natural resources as they apply to redevelopment of the Stockyards; industrial relocation from and into the study area; transportation as related to the urban economic structure; the effects of water and air pollution; a plan for the south branch industrial district, and population and employment characteristics.

PB-173 844

HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65

**MID-CHICAGO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STUDY. VOLUME II. TECHNICAL ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF MID-CHICAGO.**

Chicago Univ., Ill. Center for Urban Studies.

Feb 66, 169p

Prepared in cooperation with Area Redevelopment Agency, Washington, D. C. See also PB-173 844.

**Descriptors:** (\*Research program administration, Urban areas), (\*Urban areas, Management engineering), Economics, Employment, Industries, Manpower, Labor, Costs, Urban planning, Training, Buildings.

This volume contains a discussion and examination of the historical trends and endemic problems. It proceeds to examine the physical characteristics of the study area. Labor force characteristics and employment problems are discussed and analysed as are the economic and environmental problems. Based on the conclusions derived from this analysis, the Center for Urban Studies suggests certain programs which might be used to treat study area problems.

PB-173 843

HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65

**RESIDENTIAL REHABILITATION,**  
Minnesota Univ., Minneapolis. School of Architecture.

M. Carter McFarland, and Walter K. Vivrett. 30 Jul 65, 323p

Prepared in cooperation with Dept. of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, D. C. Prepared for presentation at the Training Institute in Residential Rehabilitation, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota, Jul 19-30, 1965.

**Descriptors:** (\*Housing, \*Rehabilitation), (\*Urban planning, \*Management engineering), Urban areas, Economics, Feasibility studies, Selection, Maintenance, Leadership, Banking.

The paper is the result of the author's continuing concern with this problem over many years, and, more particularly, of his intimate involvement in recent federal efforts to break the rehabilitation bottleneck. What follows will be an attempt to trace the development of the concept of residential rehabilitation over the past 30 years, to report the progress which has been made, to identify the current conceptions and their deficiencies, and to suggest the shape of the future.

PB-176 246

HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65

**CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN URBAN RENEWAL,**

Tennessee State Planning Commission, Nashville.  
William Bishop Nixon, and Joseph M. Boyd, Jr.  
Nov 57, 254p Pub-279

Prepared in cooperation with Housing and Home Finance Commission, Washington, D. C.

Descriptors: (\*Urban planning, \*Leadership), (\*Urban areas, \*Housing), Maintenance, Rehabilitation, Public relations, Population, Budgets, Organizations, Civilian personnel, Tennessee.

The purpose of this project was to establish a program of community organization and public information aimed at developing citizen understanding of and support for the local government so that it could plan and execute an urban renewal program. The experiences and mistakes of this special project were to be evaluated by its staff so that other communities could benefit from what was learned in Dyersburg. The Dyersburg project had as its basic aim to explore various ways of gaining citizen participation in helping to launch an urban renewal program. An initial working assumption was advanced that citizen cooperation depends to a large extent upon the understanding which citizens have of the worthwhileness of any proposed civic endeavor. It was felt that this understanding could be developed through engaging the citizens in studying civic problems, evaluating possible solutions, and bringing their findings to the city government. Such experience was felt to be the best means for gaining both citizen understanding of and commitment to the city's responsibility for dealing with municipal problems. This line of reasoning was basic in the administration of the Dyersburg project.

PB-176 248

HCS3.00 MFS0.65

**NEIGHBORHOOD CONSERVATION. A PILOT STUDY,**

Detroit City Plan Commission, Mich.

Maurice Frank Parkins. 1958. 288p

Prepared in cooperation with Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington, D. C. Document contains color. reproduction in Black/White only.

Descriptors: (\*Urban planning, \*Management engineering), (\*Housing, \*Urban areas), Population, Leadership, Economics, Sociology, Decision making, Attitudes, Environment.

The present study, in following its goal of analyzing a portion of Detroit's urban renewal program, concentrates attention with progressively greater intensity upon the total urban renewal program, upon the phases of neighborhood conservation, and upon the conservation pilot project.

PB-176 253

HCS3.00 MFS0.65

**COMMUNITY SERVICES AND FAMILY RELOCATION.**

District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency, Washington.

Apr 64, 150p

Prepared in cooperation with Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington, D. C.

Descriptors: (\*Housing, \*Urban planning), (\*Urban areas, \*Management engineering), Population, Adjustment (Psychology), Money, Sociology, Costs, Employment, District of Columbia.

One of the purposes of urban renewal is the improvement of everyday living conditions of families. The aggravation of already serious social conditions can only hamper the community's long-range urban renewal goals. Since inevitably urban renewal affects the entire community, the problems of family relocation must be viewed as a community responsibility. Such problems in relocation are properly the subject of a community investigation. The Redevelopment Land Agency found that the Health and Welfare Council of the National Capital Area, the social welfare planning and coordinating body for Washington, was ready to join in developing a comprehensive plan to obtain the cooperation of all the city's social and health services in helping the families to be relocated.

PB-176 249

HCS3.00 MFS0.65

**COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION FOR CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN URBAN RENEWAL,**

Housing Association of Metropolitan Boston, Inc., Mass.

William C. Loring, Jr., Frank L. Sweetser, and

Charles F. Ernst. 1957. 262p

Prepared in cooperation with Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington, D. C.

Descriptors: (\*Housing, \*Urban planning), (\*Management engineering, \*Urban areas), Rehabilitation, Sociology, Leadership, Environment, Economics, Education, Decision making.

The reader is introduced in the report to the ways of administrators and volunteer leaders in citizen participation in urban renewal at city-wide and neighborhood levels. Many actual experiences and numerous recommendations are presented that may be helpful to other administrators and citizens engaged especially in the rehabilitation type of renewal program. In addition, Chapter 7 develops for urban planners some sociological factors to consider in respect to the amount, kind and location of leisure-time community facilities needed in rehabilitation, both to spur resident interest and investment and to stabilize renewal values. The same Chapter also proposes a new responsibility for community organization workers, when serving as a member of a renewal team. The last Chapter, after summing up the lessons of the Demonstration pertinent to urban renewal, tries to put community organization for citizen participation into perspective for the professions dealing with social work, urban planning, and political science.

PB-176 259

HCS3.00 MFS0.65

**NEIGHBORHOOD CONSERVATION IN NEW YORK CITY.**

New York City Housing and Redevelopment Board.

Oct 66, 179p

Prepared in cooperation with Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington, D. C.

Descriptors: (\*Housing, \*Urban planning), (\*Urban areas, \*Management planning), Rehabilitation, Economics, Environment, Sociology, Recreation, Education, Leadersh.p.

The overall goal of the program is improvement of the neighborhood; the creation of a favorable physical and social environment offering opportunities for better living. In general, the following techniques have been used: Strict and intensive enforcement of the housing, building, health and sanitation codes through coordination of the inspectional services of City departments. Encouragement of building upgrading and moderate rehabilitation by advising property owners and assisting them to utilize various financing aids such as municipal loans, government-sponsored mortgages, tax abatement and exemption. Decongestion of the neighborhood by assisting families to relocate to better housing. Tenant organization, education and assistance with emphasis on self-help. Activities to clean up and beautify the neighborhood with community cooperation. Identification of community needs in health, welfare, police protection, intergroup relations, recreation and education. Building of community organization for citizen participation in joint efforts to expand services where needed and to plan for the future of the neighborhood.

PB-176 261

HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65

**A BANK LOOKS AT COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT.**

Demonstration Project PA D-4,

First National Bank of Boston, Mass.

William F. Keesler, Jun 63, 68p

Prepared in cooperation with Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington, D. C. See also PB-176 263.

Descriptors: (\*Economics, Pennsylvania), (\*Banking, Urban planning), Population, Budgets, Urban areas, Costs, Law, Terrain, Organizations, Transportation, Climatology, Labor, Money.  
Identifiers: Area Redevelopment.

The Demonstration Project activities undertaken in Wilkes-Barre by the consultant bank already have been helpful to Wilkes-Barre's public officials and civic leaders in their consideration of community development program elements. The data in the four studies -- Economic Analysis, Fiscal Analysis, Community Facilities Analysis, and Land Use Revenue and Expenditure Study -- and the Community Development Program have helped individuals and groups to focus attention on the community's problems. (Author)

PB-176 262

HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65

**A BANK LOOKS AT COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT. TECHNICAL APPENDIX.**

Demonstration Project PA. D-4,

First National Bank of Boston, Mass.

William F. Keesler, Jan 63, 572p

Prepared in cooperation with Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington, D. C. See also PB-176 262.

Descriptors: (\*Economics, Pennsylvania), (\*Banking, Urban planning), Population, Budgets, Industries, Employment, Labor, Money, Wages, Law, Education, Water supplies, Organizations, Public health, Roads, Transportation, Recreation, Tables.  
Identifiers: Area Redevelopment.

Contents: Economic analysis; Fiscal analysis; Community facilities analysis; Land use revenue and expenditure study; Community development program. (Author)

PB-176 263

HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65

## FIRE CONTROL

AD-616 623 Div. 13/11, 18/1  
CFSTI Prices: HC\$4.00 MF\$1.00

Gage, Babcock and Associates, Inc., Chicago, Ill.  
A SYSTEM FOR LOCAL ASSESSMENT OF THE CON-  
FLAGRATION POTENTIAL OF URBAN AREAS.  
Final rept.,

by B. M. Cohn, L. E. Almgren, and M. Curless. Mar 65,  
150p

Contract OCD PS64 74, Task 2538A

Unclassified report

Descriptors: (\*Fires, Urban areas), (\*Urban areas,  
Fires), (\*Fire safety, Civil defense systems), Damage,  
Disasters, Vulnerability, Classification, Thermal  
radiation, Wind, Buildings, Construction, Hazards,

An empirical system was developed for local applica-  
tion to permit both the assessment of relative conflagra-  
tion potential (by assigning ratings to urban blocks  
indicating their relative susceptibility to mass fire)  
and the delineation of firebreaks to isolate or divide  
conflagration areas. The basis of the system was the  
application of fire protection engineering principles to  
evolve formulae and relative ratings for the factors in-  
volved in fire spread. Results consistent with the obser-  
vations of experienced fire department officers were  
achieved when assigning numerical ratings to  
predominant factors; then applying a generalized formula  
for computing block ratings to indicate relative conflagra-  
tion hazard. However, to obtain actual exposure distances  
required individual analysis of structures along the  
potential firebreak. As a result, two analytic methods  
were prepared, and simplified versions of each were  
devised. The regular and simplified methods were field  
tested by civil defense and fire department volunteers  
to insure ease of application, conformity to existing  
knowledge of fire spread, and consistency of results.  
The final versions are considered valid for the purposes  
set forth. (Author)

AD-620 741 Div. 13/11,1R/1  
CFSTI Prices: HC \$3.00 MF \$0.75  
**BIO-DYNAMICS INC CAMBRIDGE MASS**  
**SMALL COMMUNITY FIRE FIGHTING RE-**  
**SOURCES FOR MAJOR FIRE DISASTERS.**  
Final rept.,  
by D. B. Haswell, D. W. Williams, and T. J. Cum-  
mings. 15 Apr 65, 80p. Contract OCD PS64 39

Unclassified report

Descriptors: (\*Fire safety, Urban planning),  
(\*Urban planning, Fire safety), (\*Civil de-  
fense systems, Fire safety), Urban areas, Di-  
sasters, Fires, Simulation, Civil defense per-  
sonnel, Civilian personnel, Communication  
systems, Police, Medical personnel, Medical  
supplies, Nuclear warfare

The results are presented of a study which was conducted to determine the preparedness of small communities (18,000-25,000 population) to cope with major fires and contingencies arising from severe natural or nuclear disasters. Several New England communities were studied. The strategy employed involved extensive use of field discussions with personnel representing both the fire service and various levels of the Civil Defense organization. It was determined that the majority of smaller communities are insufficiently prepared to cope effectively with extended disaster situations. The reasons for these deficiencies are discussed, and collectively represent insufficient pre-planning at various levels of the state and local fire and civil defense organizations. Recommendations voiced by members of these groups to correct this situation are noted, supplemented when applicable by bibliographic references. A summary of a 'model' community disaster plan, including organization and operational procedures, is described. A manual for assisting small communities in pre-planning and in assessing their preparedness for major fires and contingencies arising from cataclysmic disasters is presented. (Author)

AD-637 270 Field 13L  
CFSTI Prices: HC\$2.00 MF\$0.50  
Federal Fire Council, Washington, D. C.  
**PORTABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS - HOW**  
**GOOD ARE THEY.**  
8 Dec 64, 31p  
Minutes of Federal Fire Council meeting held 8  
Dec 64 at the General Services Administration  
Auditorium in Washington, D. C.

Descriptors: (\*Fire extinguishers, Portable),  
Effectiveness, Performance (Engineering),  
Fire safety.

Extinguishers are of no value unless the people are trained in their proper application. The proper extinguishing unit undergoing evaluation is the operator plus the extinguisher—neither should be evaluated separately. There is an obvious need for more data showing the cost of extinguishers and their maintenance versus the benefits received. (Author)

AD-637 262 Field 13L, 5B  
CFSTI Price: MF\$1.50  
Committee on Fire Research, NAS-NRC, Wash-  
ington, D. C.  
**DIRECTORY OF FIRE RESEARCH IN THE**  
**UNITED STATES.**  
Third revised ed.  
1965, 321p Pub-1409  
Contracts OCD-PS-65-211, NBS-CST-141  
Contract NSF-C-310  
Availability: Printing and Publishing Office, Na-  
tional Academy of Science, 2101 Constitution Av-  
enue, Washington, D. C. 20418 HC\$4.00.

Descriptors: (\*Fire safety, Scientific re-  
search), (\*Directories, Fire safety), Laborato-  
ries, Indexes, Abstracts.

The material in the Directory is published as submitted by the laboratories at which the research has been performed. This material has been arranged by individual laboratory; first recorded is the laboratory's research supported by out-of-house funds, hereafter called sponsored research; then its work supported primarily by its own funds, hereafter called in-house research. Research that the laboratory sponsors is recorded under the research group that does the work.

**FIRE DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS ANALYSIS.**  
Summary of research rept.,  
IIT Research Inst., Chicago, Ill. Technology Cen-  
ter.  
Willis G. Labes, Sep 66, 100p M6129  
USNRDL-TRC-55  
Contract N228 (62479)69031

Descriptors: (\*Fire safety, Urban areas), Build-  
ings, Manpower studies, Fire alarm systems,  
Floors, Operations research, Population, Flame  
propagation, Structures, Walls, Roofs, Materials,  
Flammability, Fire resistant materials, Civil de-  
fense systems.

A study was designed to evaluate public fire fighting operations. Information was developed on how fire fighting operations are performed under a variety of field conditions. The primary body of data consists of information extracted from reports on seventy-three (73) fires. Useful correlations between the following parameters are presented: (a) Water Application Rate Density for Control vs Fire Area; (b) Water Application Rate for Control vs Fire Area; (c) Fire Control Time vs Fire Area; (d) Man-Hours Expended for the Complete Fire Fighting Operation vs Fire Area. In this case the fire area represents the maximum floor area of the space involved in the fire. (Author)

AD-642 243 HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65

## INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

**NOG-18792#** Hanford Atomic Products Operation, Richland, Wash.

### **INDUSTRIAL NOISE CONTROL IS PRACTICAL**

P. H. Hutton 21 May 1965 12 p Presented at the Ann. Meeting, Am. Ind. Hyg. Assoc., Seattle, 6 Aug. 1965

(Contract AT(45-1)-1350)

(RL-SA-37; CONF-650808-1) CFSTI: HC \$1.00/MF \$0.50

An extensive program of noise control has been conducted at the various process sites within the Hanford Atomic Plant. At the outset, criteria were developed to provide a basis for judging the severity of noise conditions and the high noise level areas were surveyed and categorized on the basis of these criteria. This program demonstrated that effective control of industrial noise does not require sophisticated, expensive techniques. This statement is supported by a number of specific examples where glass fiber blanket material, acoustical baffles, mufflers, and simple system modifications were utilized to good effect in combating problems of high noise level.

Author (NSA)

AD-612 396

Div. 32

Brown Univ., Providence, R. I.  
REBUILDING CITIES. THE EFFECTS OF DISPLACEMENT AND RELOCATION ON SMALL BUSINESS.  
Small Business Management Research Repts.,  
by Basil G. Zimmer. 1964, 374p

Unclassified report

Available from Quadrangle Books, Inc., 180 North  
Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60606, \$7.50.  
(Copies not available to DDC or Clearinghouse  
customers)

Descriptors: (\*Commerce, Urban planning), (\*Urban  
planning, Commerce), Urban areas, Buildings, Housing,  
Population, Transportation, Management engineering,  
Economics.

Contents:  
Purpose and significance of the study  
Non-survivors  
Problems of relocation  
Suburbanization  
Type of business  
Size of business  
Adjustment following relocation

**NOT AVAILABLE FROM ARAC**

AD-634 020 **Field 5C**  
CFSTI Prices: HC\$2.00 MF\$0.50  
Northwestern Univ., Evanston, Ill. Dept. of Geography.  
**A MODEL FOR THE AREAL PATTERN OF RETAIL AND SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS WITHIN AN URBAN AREA.**  
Technical rept.,  
by Michael F. Dacey, Apr 66, 49p TR-2  
Contract Nonr-1228 (37),  
Task 389-143

Descriptors: (\*Commerce, Urban areas), Geography, Distribution (Economics), Stochastic processes, Mathematical models, Economics.

Three components of the areal pattern of retail, service and other commercial establishments within an urban area are (i) a dominant element formed by the location of the central business district and other commercial centers of varying sizes, (ii) a local element formed by the locations of establishments within each commercial center, and (iii) a diffused element formed by the scattered locations of large numbers of isolated establishments. The purpose of this study is to incorporate these components of pattern into a stochastic model for the locations of commercial establishments within an urban area. The internal structure of an urban area is described by measures of spacing between establishments having particular kinds of neighborhood relations. Though the basic model uses general functions to specify the locations of establishments, the study of specific spacing measures is primarily for an urban area where the locations are given by bivariate normal distributions. For the 'normally distributed' urban area, probability distributions of distance between pairs of establishments having specified kinds of neighborhood relations are obtained. Probability distributions are also given for distance between establishments where parameters of the bivariate normal distribution are random variables obeying the gamma or beta probability law. (Author)

**A SURVEY OF UNDERGROUND UTILITY TUNNEL PRACTICE,**  
Oak Ridge National Lab Tenn  
W. J. Boegly, Jr., and W. L. Griffith, Feb 67, 110p  
Rept no. ORNL-TM-1714  
Contract W-7405-eng-26

Descriptors: (\*Underground structures, Reviews), (\*Fallout shelters, Underground structures), (\*Urban planning, Underground structures), Military facilities, Urban areas, Universities, Civil defense systems, Feasibility studies, Heating, Cooling, Water supplies, Fuels, Power supplies, Communication systems.  
Identifiers: Public utilities, Tunnels.

A survey has been conducted on the use of underground, walk-through tunnels for utility systems. Results of this survey indicate that this concept has been successfully and extensively employed at universities and Government installations but is not commonly used in cities. There appears to be no set criteria or design for utility tunnels, and an optimization of the parameters is needed. Since many parallels exist between institutions and expected urban renewal projects, extrapolation of the utility tunnel concept to these projects appears worthwhile. Modifications to utility tunnels to incorporate civil defense shelter space appear possible, but further design studies are required. (Author)

AD-648 363 **HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65**

AD-641 925 **Field 13B, 5C, 5I**  
CFSTI Prices: HC\$9.65 MF\$2.75  
Princeton Univ., N. J. Bureau of Urban Research.  
**THE IMPACT OF LARGE INSTALLATIONS ON NEARBY AREAS,**  
by Gerald Breese, Russell J. Klingenstein, Jr., Harold P. Cahill, Jr., James E. Whelan, and Archer E. Church, Jr. Aug 65, 639p  
Contract NBy-32250  
NCEL-CR-67.001

Descriptors: (\*Military facilities, Urban planning), (\*Industries, Urban planning), Population, Economics, Site selection, Rural areas, Housing, Employment, Sociology, Georgia, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, South Carolina.

The establishment of a large industrial or military installation involves enormous changes in the nearby area's land use, population, government, and economy, as revealed by the five case studies in the report. The case studies illustrate different sizes and types of use (integrated steel mill, Atomic Energy Commission plant, Naval training camp, Air Force base, and aircraft manufacturing plant), geographic areas, focal study areas, and varying kinds of sponsorship. In virtually every case, the new installation's effect on the host area involved a change from a predominantly rural or semi-urban type of living and development to an urban type. Common problems included: financial burden on local areas for provision of expanded facilities; lag in provision of commercial facilities and private housing; relocation of displaced persons and businesses; disruption in the local society and economy due to exceptional demands; inflation in land values; and ineffective development controls, particularly evident in the case of urban planning and subdivision regulations. The characteristics of impact patterns and the devices for anticipating related events and issues are identified. (Author)

PB-170 161

Field 5C, 8F

CFSTI Prices: HC\$3.00 MF\$0.75

Evans (Robert).

**INDUSTRIAL LOCATION: A MODEL AND SOME EMPIRICAL TESTS,**  
by Robert Evans. 1966, 93p

Descriptors: (\*Economics, Industries), (\*Industries, Site selection), United States, Geography, Sampling, Labor, Employment, Wages, Business, Transportation, Materials, Massachusetts, Theory.

Identifiers: Area redevelopment, Taxes.

The conclusions of the first section were that: On the average, labor, materials, and personal factors each explain 15 per cent of locational decisions. Labor might be almost equal to markets in terms of the single most important reason for deciding upon a particular area. Taxes and local efforts to attract industry were of no consequence. In evaluating these findings with information from Massachusetts, note was taken of the fact that labor appeared to be of greater consequence in New England than in the country as a whole and special labor factors associated with research and development activities might be important. The findings for the Boston area confirmed the above, suggesting that Boston's employment growth relative to that of the United States was greatest in those industries employing more highly skilled labor (indicated in part by higher earnings), and in those characterized by rapid increases in engineering and scientific personnel (shown by rising ratios of non-production workers to production workers). The judgement that local efforts were apt to be of limited avail, while not directly tested, appeared substantiated in the employment record of three towns with prior employment problems, for their industries of growth were those of the general area in which they are located. (Author)

PB-170 314

Field 5C, 8F

CFSTI Prices: HC\$2.00 MF\$0.50

Regional Industrial Development Corp. of Southwestern Pennsylvania. Pittsburgh.

**COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE TO EXISTING INDUSTRY, A STRATEGY AND FEASIBILITY STUDY.**

Mar 66, 48p

Descriptors: (\*Economics, Pennsylvania), (\*Pennsylvania, Industries), (\*Industries,

Management engineering), Management planning, Urban planning, Feasibility studies, Commerce.

Identifiers: Area redevelopment.

A pilot interview and assistance program was organized covering a diverse group of 45 medium-size industrial firms or branch plants (employing over 100 persons). The interviewing was conducted by a special consultant to RIDC (Regional Industrial Development Corporation). Follow-up on assistance was provided through RIDC, the electric utilities, and local community development groups, with RIDC acting as nominal coordinator. Recommendations: (1) A coordinated intelligence and assistance effort should be established involving RIDC, the electric utilities, and the local community development groups. (2) RIDC should stimulate and assist the utilities in establishing existing industry intelligence and assistance functions within their organizations on a basis which will assure effective and coordinated action. On a continuing basis, RIDC should seek to develop improvements in the intelligence system, seek to achieve a broader range and depth of assistance resources, and provide special assistance in problem situations that are beyond the scope of the utility company programs. (3) The electric utilities should organize and staff themselves to coordinate and, in some cases, carry out specific elements of an effective intelligence and assistance effort for all existing industries within their service areas. The local community industrial development groups should be expected to perform useful intelligence and assistance functions. (Author)

PB-170 197

Field 5C, 8F, 5A

CFSTI Prices: HC\$3.00 MF\$0.75

Development Counsellors International, Ltd., New York, N. Y.

**PROMOTING NEW INDUSTRY: A PRACTICAL GUIDE.**

1965, 75p

Prepared in cooperation with Area Redevelopment Administration, Washington, D. C.

Descriptors: (\*Economics, Industries), (\*Industrial plants, Site selection), (\*Instruction manuals, Site selection), Management planning, Commerce, Data, Reports, Industrial relations, Urban planning.

Identifiers: Area redevelopment.

The report presents a guide for communities seeking to attract industry which would help them improve their promotional efforts and use their limited funds more effectively. The report was edited and subsequently published as the ARA Bookshelf Publication, "Attracting New Industries."

**MEASURING DETERIORATION IN COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS: THE DEVELOPMENT OF A METHOD,**

Saint Louis City Plan Commission, Mo.

John Poland. 1957, 196p

Prepared in cooperation with Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington, D. C.

Descriptors: (\*Urban planning, Industries), (\*Commerce, Urban planning), Deterioration, Buildings, Standards, Maps, Law, Construction, Traffic, Urban areas, Roads, Terrain, Tables, Missouri.

Identifiers: Area Redevelopment.

In cities such as St. Louis, where the need for remedial treatment is now perhaps the single most important aspect of planning, a great deal of time and effort have been expended in evaluating and classifying residential areas. These efforts have been greatly assisted by a systematic method of evaluation arrived at by the American Public Health Association. From a planning standpoint, it has become readily apparent that if a comparable method of evaluating commercial and industrial structures could be developed it would be of considerable value in efforts to arrest and remedy blighting conditions as they affect non-residential areas. The material which follows is the description of one approach toward the development of such an evaluating technique. (Author)

PB-176 256

HC\$3.00 MF\$0 65

**A PILOT STUDY OF THE OPPORTUNITIES INDUSTRIALIZATION CENTER, INC., OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.**  
Greenleigh Associates, Inc., New York.  
30 Aug 67. 151p  
Contract OEO-4011

**Descriptors:** (\*Economics, Employment), (\*Employment, Training), Pennsylvania, Social sciences, Motivation, Attitudes, Education, Labor, Manpower, Recruiting, Organizations, Selection, Personnel, Research program administration, Sociology, Industries, Industrial relations, Employee relations, Management planning.  
**Identifiers:** Poverty.

The purpose of this pilot study was twofold: (1) to provide the Office of Economic Opportunity and the Ford Foundation with an overview of the administration, program, participants, relationship with community agencies and the implications of the philosophical base of the Opportunities Industrialization Center; and (2) to provide the OIC with the benefit of pertinent observations and their implications for data collecting, program, administration and organization. The pilot study included an overview of the total manpower operation of the OIC in Philadelphia, but did not include Armchair Adult Education, the housing project or the supermarket project. The study of the manpower program included a study of the feeder (pre-vocational training) program, the four vocational training centers, and all aspects of recruitment, counseling, training and job placement for individuals. It also included a general appraisal of the relationship of OIC with industry, both in training and in placements, the role of the employment service, the school system, the welfare department, and the involvement of the state and local vocational education programs.

PB-176 363 HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65

**DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION OF THE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY LOAN PROGRAM.**  
Kirschner Associates, Albuquerque, N. Mex.  
Feb 66. 118p  
Contract OEO-675

**Descriptors:** (\*Economics, Employment), (\*Employment, Training), Management engineering, Environment, Banking, Education, Statistical analysis, Budgets, Costs, Research program administration.  
**Identifiers:** Community action program.

The report presents the results of a research project designed to describe and evaluate Small Business Development Centers and the Economic Opportunity Loan program. The purpose of this project is to provide descriptive information and analysis useful to officials principally at the national level who formulate and administer policies concerning the Economic Opportunity Loan program.

PB-176 607 HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65

**THE MEASUREMENT OF INDUSTRIAL CAPACITY.**

Economic Associates, Inc., Washington, D. C.  
George Perazich, and Joel B. Hincks. 1967. 172p  
Prepared in cooperation with Economic Development Administration, Washington, D. C.

**Descriptors:** (\*Commerce, Federal budgets), (\*Industries, Federal budgets), Money, Industrial plants, Industrial equipment, Industrial production, Costs.

Among the legislative constraints that govern the implementation of the business loan programs under the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, Section 702 expressly forbids the granting of loans to an industry or business activity in which 'there is not sufficient demand to employ the efficient capacity of existing competitive commercial or industrial enterprises.' This study is designed to provide guidance to the Economic Development Administration in the evaluation of loan applications for compliance with Section 702. (Author)

PB-176 456

HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65

INFORMATION SYSTEMS FOR URBAN MANAGEMENT

AD-612 997 Div. 32, 26, 30  
CFSTI Prices: HC\$1.00 MF\$0.50

System Development Corp., Santa Monica, Calif.  
USER-ORIENTED INFORMATION SYSTEMS FOR  
STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT.  
Professional paper,  
by Herbert H. Isaacs. 5 Mar 65, 23p  
Rept. no. SP-1988

Unclassified report

Descriptors: (\*Information retrieval, Management planning), (\*Management planning, Information retrieval), Documentation, Systems engineering, Computers, Data processing systems, Programming (Computers), Government procurement, Operations research, Urban planning, Real time, Costs, Statistical data.

Potential state and local government users of information systems are classified in terms of categories of activities and levels of organizational function. The general information requirements of these users are described and categorized in terms of basic system capabilities. The existing situation in state and local government information systems is then described, indicating a need for more advanced, user-oriented techniques. Such methods and techniques currently available or under research and development are then surveyed. Brief descriptions are given of basic ideas or operating principles, along with reference to more detailed documentation. The paper concludes with several recommendations on how best to maximize transfer of knowledge, evaluate new procurements, and carry out new system design. (Author)

AD-612 998 Div. 30, 26, 32  
CFSTI Prices: HC\$1.00 MF\$0.50

System Development Corp., Santa Monica, Calif.  
SDC DOCUMENTS APPLICABLE TO STATE AND  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROBLEMS,  
comp. by Joel M. Kibbee. 16 Feb 65, 18p  
Rept. no. TM-2025/000/01  
Proj. 99000

Unclassified report

Descriptors: (\*Management planning, Data processing systems), (\*Systems engineering, Bibliographies), Information retrieval, Documentation, Programming (Computers), Education, Training, Urban planning, Simulation, Hospitals, Operations research, Reports.

A selective list is presented of SDC publications available to external requesters. The list is organized by substantive categories and alphabetically by author within each category. The categories include the administration of justice, bio-medical systems, computer program systems, development of computer-based systems, education and training, information retrieval, simulation in experimentation, and urban information systems. (Author)

AD-617 113 Div. 18/1, 32/9  
CFSTI Prices: HC\$3.00 MF\$0.75

Hudson Inst., Harmon-on-Hudson, N. Y.  
POPULATION DENSITY IN THE UNITED STATES  
URBANIZED AREAS.  
Final research rept.,  
by William M. Brown and Pauline Gutelle. 22 Mar 65,  
54p Rept. no. HI-495-RR  
Contract OCD PS64 116, Task 4211B

Unclassified report

Descriptors: (\*Population, Urban areas), (\*Urban areas, United States), (\*Shelters, Civil defense systems), Density, Costs, Tables, Mathematical models.

Optimizing the design of a blast shelter program based on the principle of a balanced defense requires a fairly accurate knowledge of the distribution of the population density in the urbanized areas on a micro-scale, using areas as small as one mile. Using the census tract data made available by the Census Bureau and the Office of Civil Defense, this paper develops a model of the micro-population density distribution throughout the urbanized areas of the United States. Our results are based on (1) a detailed examination of the five largest central cities, (2) a combination of the micro-examination and statistics for the other 208 central cities, and (3) a crude sub-model for the urban fringe areas. The main results of our calculations show first the number of people (1960) in each of the selected density categories, and second, the national cost of providing blast shelters for them close to their residences. (Author)

AD-616 594 Div. 30/2  
CFSTI Prices: HC\$1.00 MF\$0.50

RAND Corp., Santa Monica, Calif.  
LONG-RANGE CONSIDERATIONS IN DATA  
PROCESSING FOR STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS,  
by John A. Postley. 6 Apr 60, 7p  
Rept. no. P-1961-RC

Unclassified report

Descriptors: (\*Data processing systems, Urban areas), (\*Urban areas, Data processing systems), Information retrieval, Communication theory, Computers, Management planning.

The purpose of this paper is to try to indicate the major impact of future applications of data processing in state and local government, and some of the developments which foretell this impact. (Author)

AD-628 405 Fld. 5/4, 9/2, 5/1  
CFSTI Prices: HC \$1.00 MF \$0.50  
**SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT CORP SANTA  
MONICA CALIF**  
SDC DOCUMENTS APPLICABLE TO STATE  
AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROBLEMS.  
Technical memo.,  
by Joel M. Kibbee. 3 Jan 66, 21p. Rept. no. TM-  
2025/000/02,

Unclassified report

Descriptors: (\*Political science, Bibliographies), (\*Data processing systems, Political science), Urban planning, Law, Public health, Education, Programming (Computers), Management control systems, Information retrieval, Simulation, Computers

The document contains a selective list of SDC publications selected on the basis of their general or specific applicability to current problems of state and local government. Work of a more basic research nature has been omitted. The list is organized by substantive categories and alphabetically by author within each category. The categories include: Public administration, Urban and regional planning, The administration of justice, Bio-medical systems, Educational systems, Computer program systems, The development and management of computer-based systems, Information retrieval, Simulation. AD numbers are provided for those documents which can be obtained from the Defense Documentation Center or the Department of Commerce's Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information. (Author)

AD-634 149 Field 13B, 14E, 5B  
CFSTI Prices: HC \$2.00 MF \$0.50  
Northwestern Univ., Evanston, Ill. Dept. of Geography.  
**REMOTE SENSING AND URBAN INFORMATION SYSTEMS. FIVE PAPERS.**  
Technical rept.,  
by William L. Garrison, Azriel Rosenfeld, Robert H. Alexander, Edwin N. Thomas, and Duane F. Marble. Apr 66, 29p TR-1  
Contract Nonr-1228 (37)  
Proj. NR-389-143

Descriptors: (\*Urban planning, Data processing systems), (\*Information retrieval, Urban planning), (\*Aerial photography, Urban planning), (\*Multiband spectral reconnaissance, Urban planning), Infrared photography, Urban areas, Mapping, Photogrammetry, Symposia.

This report consists of the following five papers which were presented at the Third Annual Conference on Urban Planning Information Systems, Chicago, Illinois, September, 1965: W. L. Garrison 'Demands for Small Area Data'; A. Rosenfeld 'Image Processing'; R. H. Alexander 'Multispectral Sensing of Urban Environments'; E. N. Thomas and D. F. Marble 'The Use of Remote Sensors in Urban Information Systems'; M. Thompson 'The Utilization of an Infrared Thermal Mapping System for Urban Planning'. (Author)

AD-630 146 Fld. 13/2, 9/2  
CFSTI Prices: HC \$1.60 MF \$0.50  
**SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT CORP SANTA  
MONICA CALIF**  
SYSTEM CONSIDERATIONS IN BUILDING A  
METROPOLITAN DATA BANK FOR URBAN  
RESEARCH,  
by Herbert H. Isaacs. 29 Jun 62, 11p. Rept. no.  
SP-862,

Unclassified report

Descriptors: (\*Urban planning, Data storage systems), Data, Systems engineering, Data processing systems, California

Contents: The urban area as a system; urban system improvement program; the data bank as a management information system. (Prepared in conjunction with the proposed automated metropolitan data bank for the greater Los Angeles area)

AD-634 332 Field 5A, 9B  
RAND Corp., Santa Monica, Calif.  
**A DATA PROCESSING SYSTEM FOR STATE  
AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS,**  
by Edward F. R. Hearle. Mar 62, 15p P-2557  
Prepared for presentation at the American Society for Public Administration National Conference, Detroit, April 12, 1962.  
Availability: University of California Press, Los Angeles, Calif., \$1.00.

Descriptors: (\*Data processing systems, \*Operations research), Economics, Information theory, Commerce, Management planning.

Identifiers: State government, Local government.

Most users of electronic data processing (EDP) equipment have concentrated on automation of well-defined clerical operations such as utility billing, payroll preparation, financial accounting, and driver licensing. This paper describes an approach to data systems for state and local governments that looks beyond mechanization of present procedures to the development of fresh concepts of information handling through the use of EDP technology.

NOT AVAILABLE FROM ARAC

**THE COST OF INDIVIDUAL FOLLOW-UP IN STUDIES OF LARGE POPULATIONS.**  
Atomic Energy of Canada, Ltd., Chalk River (Ontario).  
Howard B. Newcombe, and Philip O. W. Rhynas.  
Sep 61, 8p AECL-1255  
NSF Scientific Documentation Project. Proc. International Population Conference-Paper No. 16 New York Univ. September 1961.

**Descriptors:** (\*Population. Records). (\*Documentation. Population). Costs. Mortality rates. Fertility. Genetics. Mutations. Computers. Data transmission systems.

The potential uses of large-scale 'follow-up' are both numerous and varied. For purposes of scientific study, they include the derivation, in historical fashion, of the total recorded health experience of individuals, and of the total procreative experience of families. For example, the occurrence in the population of the genes for a substantial part of the more common hereditary diseases and handicaps is assumed to be determined by differentials of fertility and mortality favouring the carriers of the otherwise harmful genes who are not themselves sick. Although partial support for this belief might perhaps be derived from a view of the population at a point in time, full confirmation can come only from chronological studies of substantial numbers of individual family units.

PB-173 566

HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65

**METROPOLITAN PLANNING DATA FROM LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.**  
Demonstration Project D.C. D-3.  
Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, D. C.  
Jul 67, 125p  
Prepared in cooperation with Dept. of Housing and Urban Development, D. C.

**Descriptors:** (\*Urban planning. \*Management engineering). (\*Housing. \*Urban areas). Population. Data processing systems. Computer programs. Economics. Statistical analysis. Costs. District of Columbia.

Metropolitan Planning Programs need area-wide data that are more quickly available, more readily subject to analysis, more detailed, more accurate, and more complete in subject matter. The project reported on in this document is being pursued for the purpose of demonstrating whether such data can be made available in compatible form from local government sources within a complex metropolitan area. Such a project requires involvement of numerous governments and departments, and it must identify specific data needs, deal with problems of data definition and recording, and assist in developing adequate data systems and procedures. In a metropolitan area the size of Washington, adequate systems must be based upon electronic data processing.

PB-176 254

HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65

## JOB CORPS

### THE DESIRED AND EXPECTED OCCUPATIONS OF JOB CORPSMEN.

Decker (Louis R.) Associates, Silver Spring, Md.  
Mar 67, 144p  
Contract OEO-1291

Descriptors: (\*Economics, Employment), (\*Employment, Training), Education, Psychometrics, Aging (Physiology), Reading, Job analysis, Research program administration, Statistical analysis, Social sciences.  
Identifiers: Community Action Program.

The objective of this study was to determine the extent to which occupational goals in terms of aspirations and expectations may be realized by Corpsmembers. Implications of the study reflect upon future Job Corps vocational training. The results indicate that the vocational aspirations and expectations of Corpsmembers are realistic and that vocational training capabilities presently afforded through the Job Corps are sufficient to meet the aspirations and expectations of Corpsmembers.

PB-176 562

HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65

### STUDY OF THE ADJUSTMENT PROBLEMS FACED BY JOB CORPS GRADUATES IN URBAN AND INDUSTRIAL SETTINGS.

Final rept.,  
Educational Design, Inc., New York.  
D. B. Smith, Rhea Rabinowitz, and Elaine Daniels, 31 Jan 67, 171p  
Contract OEO-1331  
Report on Corpsmen Adjustment Study.

Descriptors: (\*Economics, Employment), (\*Employment, Training), Attitudes, Behavior, Population, Recruiting, Labor, Adjustment (Psychology), Environment, Social sciences.  
Identifiers: Community Action Program.

The following is a report of a study undertaken to determine the problems that confront returning Corpsmen. Results indicate that, although Job Corps has made a power impact on the attitudes

and behavior of Corpsmen, there are major problem areas which should be ameliorated. The problem areas are: placement; relations with coworkers and supervisors; establishment of social relations.

PB-176 563

HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65

### AN INVESTIGATION OF THE POTENTIAL CONTRIBUTION OF TEACHING MACHINES IN THE JOB CORPS MATHEMATICS PROGRAM.

Final rept.  
EVCO, Albuquerque, N. Mex.  
Nov 66, 38p  
Contract OEO-1290  
Rept. on Teaching Machine Study.

Descriptors: (\*Economics, Employment), (\*Employment, Training devices), Mathematics, Teaching machines, Learning, Programmed instruction, Reading, Teaching methods, Effectiveness, Social sciences.  
Identifiers: Community action program.

The study examined the relative effectiveness of teaching machines and programmed texts in providing mathematics instruction to Corpsmembers. The results indicated that both teaching machines and programmed texts produced gains in arithmetic skills. In addition, utilizing a programmed text requires less time than a teaching machine. However, Corpsmembers did indicate a strong preference for the machine over the programmed text.

PB-176 564

HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65

### COMPARISON OF JOB CORPS POPULATION WITH CENSUS DATA AND WITH DRAFTEE AND DRAFT REJECTEE POPULATIONS.

Performance Research, Inc., Washington, D. C.  
Harold A. Edgerton, and Robert W. Sylvester,  
3 Apr 67, 20p  
Contract OEO-2411-B

Descriptors: (\*Manpower, \*Armed Forces (United States)), Population, Education, Selection, Training, Achievement tests, Reading, Intelligence tests, Aptitude tests, Civilian personnel, Correlation techniques.  
Identifiers: Job Corps.

The Job Corps has reached for and has obtained trainees who are about as close to the bottom of the economic, vocational and educational ladder as they can be and still be deemed trainable given the limits imposed by Job Corps entrance requirements. The Job Corps is obtaining a group of male enrollees who have more 16-17 year olds and fewer 19-21 year olds in comparison to the population. Its female enrollees have been drawn more heavily from the 19-20 year old bracket. Almost all enrollees are 'not married' in accord with Job Corps selection policy. Educationally the male Job Corps enrollees are distinctly inferior to the Draft rejectees. (It would be very desirable and socially important for the Job Corps to make a completely parallel evaluation of its effect on enrollees as the Department of Defense is making of its '100,000.' The draft rejectees are closer to being the kind of people that the '100,000' program seeks to train.)

PB-176 573

HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65

**COMPARISON OF JOB CORPS REJECTEES WITH CENSUS DATA AND WITH DRAFTEE AND DRAFT REJECTEE POPULATIONS.**  
Performance Research, Inc., Washington, D. C.  
Harold A. Edgerton, and Robert W. Sylvester.  
3 Apr 67. 21p  
Contract OEO-2411-D

Descriptors: (\*Economics, Employment), (\*Employment, Training), Recruiting, Education, Population, Environment, Classification, Labor, Selection, Manpower.  
Identifiers: Community action program.

The Job Corps in its recruiting has refused to take many of the applicants. On the average the rejectees are a more capable group than the enrollees. While they might respond better to training, and enable the Job Corps to record greater 'success', the task of the Job Corps is to train the more underprivileged and disadvantaged. Nevertheless, it is apparent that these rejected applicants are a group in need of some sort of training toward vocational skills, vocational maturity and adult responsibility.

PB-176 574

HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65

**CHANGES IN JOB CORPS 'NO SHOW' POPULATION OVER TIME.**  
Performance Research, Inc., Washington, D. C.  
Harold A. Edgerton, and Robert W. Sylvester.  
1967. 43p  
Contract OEO-2411-F

Descriptors: (\*Economics, Employment), (\*Employment, Training), Recruiting, Selection, Population, Education, Tables, Behavior, Manpower, Social sciences.  
Identifiers: Community action program.

The brief statements below highlight the significant findings in this research study of the no-show group of the Job Corps: By and large, the youth who enroll for the Job Corps and then fail to show are just a little smarter, more mature, better adjusted, more responsible and more able to profit from the training and development offered by the Corps. More no-shows gave evidence of their ability better economic status and abilities by the level of education, the jobs and work experiences and the roles they play in the family situation. More no-shows had assumed the position of head of the family. They contribute more to their family, and, despite the fact that age-wise, both the no-show and the enrollee are two of a kind, they differ significantly in ways they have assumed responsibility, for themselves, their families, and in their civic life. No-shows appear to have made better Servicemen. They have had longer service, better records, and reflect a more stable attitude toward military service. So revealing a contemporary fact of life as having a driver's license is in evidence in that more no-shows have licenses than do enrollees. The composition of the Corps is reflected by the fact that more no-shows than enrollees were rated 'Good' in English. Over the two year life of the Job Corps, the quality of the no-show group has decreased. This decrease in quality has shown up in most of the characteristics, in educational level and attainment, and in socio-economic evidences of family responsibility, and selective service classification.

PB-176 576

HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65

**COMPARISON OF CHARACTERISTICS OF DISCIPLINARY DISMISSALS WITH JOB CORPS ENROLLEES AND REJECTEE POPULATIONS.**  
Performance Research, Inc., Washington, D. C.  
Harold A. Edgerton, and Robert W. Sylvester.  
1967. 59p  
Contract OEO-2411-E

Descriptors: (\*Economics, Employment), (\*Employment, Training), Education, Environment, Selection, Population, Sampling, Recruiting, Behavior, Tables.  
Identifiers: Community action program.

In a large scale and rapidly planned training program for disadvantaged youth, such as that offered by the Job Corps, there will almost certainly be disciplinary problems. The purposes of this study are twofold: (1) To look for trends in the characteristics of males who suffered Disciplinary Dismissals in terms of the time of enrollment, and in terms of time after enrollment before dismissal occurred, and (2) To compare the characteristics of the sample of males who were dismissed for disciplinary reasons with the characteristics of males enrolled in a Job Corps program and with males whose Job Corps applications had been rejected. The data offered by this study do not uniquely identify the Disciplinary Dismissal case, but do point to the need for early identification, pre-enrollment if possible, so that the Job Corps can better fit him into the program. The Job Corps should seek to enroll youths as soon as possible after they become a school drop/force out, but not so soon after dropping out that he has not had time to learn that the out of school world is 'not his oyster'.

PB-176 575

HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65

**A STUDY OF JOB CORPS 'NO-SHOWS' ACCEPTED APPLICANTS WHO DID NOT GO TO A TRAINING CENTER.**

Rept. no. 2.

Harris (Louis) and Associates, New York.

Feb 67. 90p Study-1704

Contract OEO-2375

Descriptors: (\*Economics, Employment), (\*Employment, Training), Labor, Wages, Aging (physiology), Urban areas, Rural areas, Motivation, Education, Social sciences.  
Identifiers: Community Action Program.

Job Corps 'no-shows' (youths who are screened and accepted but do not appear at assigned Center) were studied to determine: why they did not attend Job Corps; their pre-screening status in comparison with their current status; the difference between them and drop-outs and graduates. Data indicated that 'no-shows' were in more desperate economic need, making short-term economic gains crucial, and as a result, usually accepted employment before receiving notification of Job Corps acceptance. In addition, when compared with drop-outs and graduates, 'no-shows' indicated that they did not feel they would benefit from Job Corps experience and as a result did not have sufficient motivation to await assignments to a Center.

PB-176 579

HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65

**A CONTINUING STUDY OF JOB CORPS TERMINATIONS, WAVE II, INITIAL INTERVIEW WITH TERMINATIONS FROM AUGUST 15, 1966 TO DECEMBER 15, 1966.**

Rept. no. 4.

Harris (Louis) and Associates, New York.

May 67. 30p Study-1729

Contract OEO-2375

Descriptors: (\*Economics, Employment), (\*Employment, Training), Sampling, Attitudes, Wages, Urban areas, Job analysis, Military personnel, Research program administration, Social sciences.  
Identifiers: Community action program.

As part of a continuing study to evaluate the effectiveness of Job Corps training, Corpsmembers terminating during Nov. 1966 were examined to determine differences between pre- and post-Job Corps status. The results of this study show employment gains for all types of terminations. The effectiveness of Job Corps is evidenced by the fact that more graduates are employed after 6 months than dropouts and discharges. The increase in employment was accompanied by an increase in pay of 22 cents to a total of \$1.41/hour. Graduates also demonstrate greater pay gains than do dropouts or discharges.

PB-176 591

HCS3.00 MFS0.65

**A STUDY OF AUGUST 1966 TERMINATIONS FROM THE JOB CORPS.**

Rept. no. 3.

Harris (Louis) and Associates, New York.

Mar 67. 129p Study-1709

Contract OEO-2375

Descriptors: (\*Economics, Employment), (\*Employment, Training), Education, Sampling, Job analysis, Wages, Aging (Physiology), Urban areas, Motivation, Environment.  
Identifiers: Community Action Program.

All August 1966 Job Corps terminations (graduates, dropouts, discharges) were examined after six months to determine the effects of the Job Corps experience. Results of the study indicated that the longer a youth stayed in Job Corps, the greater were the gains from pre-Job Corps status. Graduates, in particular, showed the highest gains in employment and salary. In addition, most of the terminees queried felt that the Job Corps experience was helpful.

PB-176 592

HCS3.00 MFS0.65

**A STUDY OF JOB CORPS NON GRADUATE TERMINATIONS.**

Rept. no. 1.

Harris (Louis) and Associates, New York.

Jan 67. 108p Study-1656

Contract OEO-2375

Descriptors: (\*Economics, Employment), (\*Employment, Training), Education, Job analysis, Wages, Sampling, Urban areas, Attitudes, Research program administration, Social sciences.  
Identifiers: Community Action Program.

Job Corps non-graduate terminations (dropouts - youths who left the Center before finishing their training) were studied to compare their characteristics with graduate Job Corpsmembers. Graduates show gains in employment and salary after Job Corps training while dropouts do not. Dropouts cite as major reasons for dropping out, disparity between what screening agencies led them to expect and the actual Job Corps experience; dissatisfaction with other Corpsmembers; and too much discipline.

PB-176 593

HCS3.00 MFS0.65

LOWER INCOME HOUSING

AD-613 628 Div. 32  
CFSTI Prices: HC\$2.00 MF\$0.50

RAND Corp., Santa Monica, Calif.  
THE ECONOMICS OF HOUSING SEGREGATION,  
by Anthony H. Pascal. Mar 65, 30p  
Rept. no. P-3095

Unclassified report

Descriptors: (\*Economics, Housing), (\*Housing,  
Urban areas), Population, Labor, Wages, Sociology,  
Statistical data, Tables.

This monograph attempts to separate the observed segregation of nonwhites in U. S. cities into that which is attributable to socio-economic differences between races and that which is attributable to prejudice. The results should have practical relevance where there is a desire to reduce segregation, and a choice must be made on the efficacy of, e.g., 'fair housing' laws versus policies designed to raise the relative income levels of nonwhites. The major hypothesis tested is that all observed residential segregation is socio-economic in character, i.e., is attributable to white/nonwhite differentials in income and wealth, family size and composition, and the job location of its working members. This hypothesis proved untenable and this conclusion was supported by supplementary tests. Neither could much of a case be made for voluntary segregation by nonwhites as an explanation of their residential pattern.  
(Author)

AD-615 302 Div. 32/9, 23/3, 32/4  
CFSTI Prices: HC\$1.00 MF\$0.50

RAND Corp., Santa Monica, Calif.  
THE EFFECT OF THE GHETTO ON THE  
DISTRIBUTION AND LEVEL OF NONWHITE  
EMPLOYMENT IN URBAN AREAS.  
Revised ed.,

by John F. Kain. May 65, 24p Rept. no. P-3059-1

Unclassified report

An earlier version of this paper was presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Statistical Association in Chicago, 27-30 Dec 64, AD-610 637. Available copy will not permit fully legible reproduction. Reproduction will be made if requested by users of DDC. Copy is available for public sale.

Descriptors: (\*Urban areas, Housing), (\*Housing,  
Urban areas), (\*Manpower studies, Urban areas),  
(\*Sociology, Urban areas), Population, Urban  
planning, Housing projects, Distribution, Labor,  
Economics.

This paper empirically tests the effect of racial segregation in the housing market on the distribution and level of nonwhite employment. There is strong evidence that racial segregation is an important determinant of the distribution of nonwhite employment. Negro workers, for example, are significantly underrepresented in employment zones distant from the ghetto, and the underrepresentation increases as distance from the ghetto increases. There is highly suggestive evidence that segregation patterns in U.S. metropolitan areas affect nonwhite employment levels. Racial segregation may cost Negroes as many as 35,000 jobs in Chicago and 9,000 in Detroit. Chicago's larger labor force and greater racial segregation account for the difference in the figures for the two cities. If the dispersal and suburbanization of employment characterizing the past few decades continues, the loss of nonwhite employment opportunities resulting from patterns of housing segregation will probably increase.

**FINANCING LOWER-MIDDLE INCOME HOUSING.**

Demonstration Project PA. D-3,  
Temple Univ., Philadelphia, Pa. Bureau of Economic and Business Research.  
Jack E. Gelfand. Jan 64. 119p  
Prepared in cooperation with Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington, D. C.

Descriptors: (\*Housing projects. \*Economics). Costs. Wages. Urban planning. Questionnaires. Housing. Specifications. Law. Data processing systems. Pennsylvania.

The study is directed primarily toward measuring the market effects of liberalizing any one or combination of mortgage credit conditions for the purpose of finding ways of making more private housing available to lower-middle income families. For the purposes of this study, the lower-middle income group may be defined as those families having a total income of from \$3,000 to \$8,000 per year from all sources. The demonstration project was organized to study data collected in three Pennsylvania cities: Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Harrisburg. Electronic data processing equipment and techniques were used for the first time, it is believed, to formulate, sort out, and tabulate the results of various combinations of costs, standards, and financing alternatives in this framework. (Author)

PB-176 227

HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65

**FINANCING LOWER-MIDDLE INCOME HOUSING. TECHNICAL APPENDIX.**

Demonstration Project PA. D-3,  
Temple Univ., Philadelphia, Pa. Bureau of Economic and Business Research.  
Jack E. Gelfand. Jan 64. 152p  
Prepared in cooperation with Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington, D. C.

Descriptors: (\*Housing. Economics), (\*Urban planning. Pennsylvania), Management engineering. Sociology. Tables. Costs. Maintenance. Rehabilitation. Money. Urban areas.

The quantitative results of this demonstration project study are contained in four sets of tables. These tables summarize the results of the sales housing, the rental housing, and the rehabilitation loan models.

PB-176 228

HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65

**THE TENEMENT LANDLORD,**

Rutgers - The State Univ., New Brunswick, N. J. Urban Studies Center.  
George Stermlieb. 1966. 293p  
Prepared in cooperation with Housing and Urban Development Dept., Washington, D. C.

Descriptors: (\*Housing. \*Urban areas). Construction. Maintenance. Rehabilitation. Population. Sampling. Employment. Education. Attitudes. Urban planning.

There is no single one-shot panacea, be it code enforcement, financing, or tax relief, which will substantially improve the maintenance of slum tenements or induce owners to rehabilitate their parcels. Without question, the effect of all of these in a concerted effort would be considerable; they face, however, the reality of a weak market and a lack of entrepreneurial interest on the part of major landowners. Maintenance of parcel as a function of ownership was analyzed in detail. It was found that the prime generator of good maintenance is owner-residence. It is only this factor that produces the degree of close supervision required for good maintenance of slum properties. In addition, owner-residence provides a substantial bridge in the tenant-landlord discontinuity. In the author's opinion, this type of ownership pattern should be encouraged by financing aid which is not available under present legislation. It must, however, be coupled consistently with increased levels of municipal service in slum areas, rigorous code enforcement and, most important of all, appropriate advisory services for the relatively unsophisticated new owner.

PB-176 247

HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65

NATIONAL DEFENSE

AD-625 172 Fld. 15/3, 13/2  
 CFSTI Prices: HC \$6.00 MF \$1.50  
**PLANNING RESEARCH CORP LOS ANGELES CALIF**  
**THE ECONOMIC FEASIBILITY OF DECENTRALIZED METROPOLITAN REGIONS.**  
 Final rept.,  
 by H. R. Woltman, Barbara Woodfill, Keith Blunt,  
 and James DeiRossi. 29 Oct 65, 296p. Rept. no.  
 pre-D-796  
 Contract OCD-OS-62-278

Unclassified report

See also AD-426 925.

Descriptors: (\*Civil defense systems, Urban areas), (\*Urban planning, Economics), Feasibility studies, Costs, Population, Distribution, Density, Housing projects, Transportation, Passive defense

The preceding phase of this study examined the role of urban form as a passive defense variable and established criteria of spatial arrangement and density, which were designed to reduce metropolitan vulnerability to nuclear weapons. The resulting configuration consists of compact, discrete community units having populations of 100,000, separated from one another by 4 to 7 miles of open space, and grouped around a central or core unit. Services and facilities that are obtainable in a metropolitan area of several million are made available in this configuration by high intercommunity mobility. The study configuration is taken to be this 'ordered sprawl' urban pattern. The economic feasibility of this form of regional city is assessed. The focus is necessarily on costs, which are to some degree measurable, and although cost data directly pertinent to the idealization do not exist, it is possible to proceed inferentially by analyzing information derived from extant metropolitan areas. The primary approach is the specification of a 'reference region' that incorporates structural and linkage characteristics representative of existing urban areas, and the division of this region into components that approximate community units of the study configuration.

AD-631 760 Fld. 15/3, 8/6  
 CFSTI Prices: HC \$7.10 MF \$2.00  
**BUREAU OF THE CENSUS WASHINGTON DC**  
**NATIONAL LOCATION CODE, OCD-OEP REGION 5.**  
 1962, 376p. Rept. no. FG-D-3.1/5,  
 Unclassified report

Formerly FG-IV-3.1/5. See also AD-631 756.

Descriptors: (\*Civil defense systems, Geography), Damage assessment, Population, Urban areas, Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas

This manual on the new National Location Code is published for the use of Federal, State and local civil defense and emergency planning officials with damage assessment, resource evaluation or shelter planning responsibilities. The manual is designed to serve users in two ways. First, it can be used as a convenient source for the geographic coordinates of new resources to be included in hand or computer damage assessment systems. Second, it provides, in a convenient form, the information on distribution of population that is required to prepare Region, State and local estimates of casualties resulting from actual or assumed enemy attack. (Author)

AD-631 756 Fld. 15/3, 8/6  
 CFSTI Prices: HC \$8.65 MF \$2.50  
**BUREAU OF THE CENSUS WASHINGTON DC**  
**NATIONAL LOCATION CODE, OCD-OEP REGION 1.**  
 1962, 459p. Rept. no. FG-D-3.1/1,  
 Unclassified report

Formerly rept. no. FG-IV-3.1/1.

Descriptors: (\*Civil defense systems, Geography), Damage assessment, Population, Urban areas, Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virgin Islands

The manual on the new National Location Code is published for the use of Federal, State and local civil defense and emergency planning officials with damage assessment, resource evaluation or shelter planning responsibilities. The manual is designed to serve users in two ways. First, it can be used as a convenient source for the geographic coordinates of new resources to be included in hand or computer damage assessment systems. Second, it provides, in a convenient form, the information on distribution of population that is required to prepare Region, State and local estimates of casualties resulting from actual or assumed enemy attack.

**URBAN FORM AS A PASSIVE DEFENSE VARIABLE.**

Stanford Research Inst Menlo Park Calif  
 16 Jan 67, 39p  
 Contract OCD-PS-64-201  
 Prepared in cooperation with Planning Research Corp., Los Angeles, Calif., PRC-D-1341. See also AD-426 925, AD-625 172.

Descriptors: (\*Urban areas, Configuration), (\*Passive defense, Urban areas), Urban planning, Efficiency, Selection, Population, Density, Distribution, Economics, Feasibility studies, Management planning, Civil defense systems, Costs.

This report summarizes three studies conducted for the Office of Civil Defense. The first study was concerned with the comparative vulnerability to nuclear attack of current and possible future configurations with special emphasis on the probable directions in which city forms may tend to evolve over the next generation or two. Stress was placed on identification and appraisal of currently observable and probable future economic and social forces influencing urban development. On the combined basis of vulnerability reduction and consonance with foreseeable trends, an urban form, termed 'ordered sprawl,' was judged to be most advantageous. The second phase of research was an attempt to test the ordered sprawl model in terms of functional efficiency. A conceptual framework for the selection and interpretation of evidence generated by existing regions was employed, which amounted essentially to the measurement of travel distances in the study configuration in comparison with conventional metropolitan regions. The conclusion was that a regional city organized on the ordered sprawl principle could operate at little or no economic disadvantage relative to 'connected' urban areas. The third study phase dealt with methods and policies of implementation and with various fiscal, political, and planning problems that might be encountered in progressing toward the ordered sprawl pattern. It was felt that a foundation for control should be based as much as possible on the existing principles for governing land use that were studied intensively, although it was realized that the nature and magnitude of the task would require some new measures designed specifically for such large-scale control and coordination.

AD-649 706

HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65

PLANNING - REGIONAL & STATE PROGRAMS

**AD-635 199** **Field 5D**  
CFSTI Prices: HC\$1.00 MF\$0.50  
System Development Corp., Santa Monica, Calif.  
**TOWARD A FUTURE FOR PLANNING.**  
Professional paper.  
by Marvin Adelson. Jun 66. 19p SP-2022  
Prepared for presentation to the Conference of  
LES FUTURIBLES, Paris (France), Apr 65.

**Descriptors:** (\*Political science, \*Decision making), Management planning, Government (Foreign), Social communication, Leadership.

For several reasons, governments will increasingly require a service of studies of the future as an integral part of their planning processes. But governments have always had difficulty in planning, and in dealing adequately with the future. Only part of the problem has been due to limitations in their ability to gather, organize and use information; part of it has been the lack of purposeful future-orientation; and part has been the inadequacy of verbal communication between 'the man of knowledge' and 'the man of action.' DeJouvenel has proposed an Institute for the Future to help address these Problems. This paper describes some characteristics of such an institute, and its prospective role in improving the processes of decision making and policy construction in government. (Author)

**NEW DIRECTIONS IN REGIONAL RESEARCH AND POLICY,**  
Rand Corp Santa Monica Calif  
Anthony H. Pascal. Nov-67. 8p Rept no. P-3718  
Presented at the National Meetings, Regional Science Association, Cambridge, Mass., November 3, 1967.

**Descriptors:** (\*Economics, Research program administration), Management planning, Geography, Population, Distribution, Urban areas, Rural areas, United States Government.  
**Identifiers:** Area redevelopment.

Problems facing the Government's program of aid to depressed areas and regional economic development are discussed. The following fields of research are suggested as guidelines which might stimulate the formulation of new, more effective policy-making: (1) Analysis of the geographical distribution of population and economic activity; (2) Analysis of the social and cultural obstacles to economic development; (3) Research on problems of inter-governmental conflict.  
**AD-661 257** **HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65**

**RE: NEW NEWARK A CONTINUING TEN-YEAR PROGRAM.**

Final rept.,  
Newark Central Planning Board, N. J.  
Raymond P. Stabile, and George H. F. Oberlander. 1961, 142p  
Prepared in cooperation with City of Newark, N. J., and Urban Renewal Administration, Washington, D. C. Availability: Original document in color until exhausted.

Descriptors: (\*Urban planning, New Jersey), Urban areas, Rehabilitation, Housing projects, Industries, Design, Recreation, Roads, Construction, Deterioration, Costs, Buildings, Population, Traffic, Maps, Photographs.

The study has two basic goals: to develop methods, techniques, and criteria necessary in the delineation of renewal areas; and to formulate a continuing ten-year program for total city renewal. Both objectives are designed to enable communities throughout the country to understand and counteract urban blight and deterioration on a broader basis. (Author)  
PB-176 524 HCS3.00 MF\$0.65

**STATE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES.**

Economic Development Administration, Washington, D. C. Office of Regional Development Planning.  
Bernard Gross. Jan 67, 120p  
Proceedings of a seminar co-sponsored by the Council of State Planning Agencies and the American Institute of Planners State Planning Committee, Portland, Oreg., 13-14 Aug 66.

Descriptors: (\*Political science, \*Research program administration), (\*Management engineering, \*Professional personnel), Decision making, Urban planning, Economics, Sociology, Costs, Symposia.

A number of current issues in state planning were raised by the twenty authors of papers for this seminar. The papers and resulting discussions are included. Federal and state officials, consultants and university scholars came together to deal with a wide variety of topics ranging from sub-state districting; to pressure for short-range results; to the uniqueness of individual state organizational frameworks and problems. The conference served primarily as a means to keep state planners informed to each other's thinking and work, and to give federal officials a chance to explain some of their programs. Some attempts at establishing priorities for state planning were made in the papers. There appears to be no general pattern of priorities.  
PB-176 703 HCS3.00 MF\$0.65

**REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND BUSINESS SERVICE CENTER.**

Biennial rept. no. 1.  
Atlanta Univ., Ga. Graduate School of Business Administration.  
Nov 67, 48p  
Contract CC-6153

Descriptors: (\*Economics, Employment), (\*Employment, Training), Rural areas, Research program administration, Management engineering, Students, Labor, Job analysis, Feasibility studies, Social sciences.  
Identifiers: Community Action Program.

The scope of the work of the Center encompassed five types of economic development programs as follows: On-the-job management counseling services to selected business firms. Seminar presentations on area-wide problems relating to management practices. Supplying technical backup to communities and economic development groups. Preparation of technical feasibility and identification studies for prospective businesses and communities and the establishment of new businesses. The development of an entrepreneurial training program for graduate students in business administration.  
PB-176 543 HCS3.00 MF\$0.65

**THE STATES AND URBAN PROBLEMS.**

National Governors' Conference, State-Urban Relations Committee.  
Oct 67, 197p

Descriptors: (\*Urban planning, \*Political science), (\*Management engineering, Urban planning), Employment, Housing, Transportation, Criminology, Control, Economics.

Eighty-five staff recommendations in four major subject areas are included in the report. Major subject areas are employment, housing and urban development, urban transportation, and crime control and law enforcement in urban areas. Analysis in each of these subject areas covers present state activities. From the analysis basic proposals for the formulation of appropriate state and federal policies are made. Extensive research in the form of literature searches and interviews provide the basis for the analyses and proposals. The synthesis of materials produced by federal, state and local government agencies, university scholars, public interest groups, and study commissions etc. is successful and contributes to well-reasoned recom-

mendations. Major sources of information for the report are the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations and the Council of State Governments. Especially significant is the explicit premise that the states can establish the 'preconditions' which will permit the solution of urban problems. The report makes a series of recommendations advocating that states allow for reform and flexibility in urban management through legislation enabling transfer of function between governments, and the formation of councils of governments. Corollary recommendations dealing with financing and land development controls accompany the proposals for management reform. (Author)  
PB-176 705 HCS3.00 MF\$0.65

**SOME PERTINENT INFORMATION ABOUT STATE PLANNING PROGRAMS OPERATING WITH FEDERAL URBAN PLANNING ASSISTANCE.**

Council of State Planning Agencies, Washington, D. C.  
1965, 61p

Descriptors: (\*Urban planning, \*Budgets), (\*Management engineering, \*Professional personnel), Economics, Population, Manpower, Employment, Agriculture, Housing, Natural resources.

The report is a directory of state planning programs. Only information returned in response to a questionnaire is included in the directory. Information categories include program name, responsible agency, program director, budget, staff, consultants, published reports, program description and completion dates. Information for twenty-five states is included. Program descriptions provide some information on technical elements to be included in the plan-making process. (Author)

PB-176 706 HCS3.00 MFS0.65

**EIGHT STATE PLANNING PROGRAMS.**  
Pennsylvania State Planning Board, Research Div.  
Jun 66, 77p

Descriptors: (\*Political science, \*Research program administration), (\*Management engineering, \*Professional personnel), Economics, Budgets, Population, Government employees, Industries, Labor, Management planning.

The organizational framework, administrative responsibilities and program intentions of state planning organizations in eight states are described in this staff report. States covered are California, Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, West Virginia and Wisconsin. Appended to the planning program descriptions are brief profiles covering physical, demographic, economic and governmental characteristics of each state. No correlation between state characteristics and current planning programs is attempted. Neither is a comparative analysis of the program described included. A bibliography of published and unpublished documents produced in each state planning program is included. The report is intended as a background or working paper for those practitioners dealing or concerned with state planning. Of prime interest are the various program intentions of each state. Program work components (studies) are briefly mentioned and their informational outputs are related to the overall policy concerns and recommendations for which each agency is responsible. (Author)

PB-176 708 HCS3.00 MFS0.65

**PAPERS PREPARED FOR THE PANEL ON THE STATE PLANNING PROCESS AND THE EXECUTIVE.**

Council of State Planning Agencies, Washington, D. C.

Kenneth Green, 25 Apr 65, 26p

Prepared for presentation at the Conference of State Planning Agencies, Toronto, Canada, April 25, 1965.

Descriptors: (\*Political science, \*Research program administration), (\*Management engineering, \*Professional personnel), Economics, Budgets, Population, Government employees.

The pamphlet contains four papers presented at the 1965 Conference of the Council of State Planning Agencies, in Toronto, Canada. They deal with alternative administrative arrangements for placement of the state planning function. The four papers present four alternative locations. They are: (1) WITHIN THE State Department of Economic Development, (2) within the State Budget Agency, (3) as a separate Department, (4) as a part of a Multi-State Regional Council. The papers are essentially reports about experiences with each of the arrangements. No definitive conclusions or recommendations are offered, although the advantages and disadvantages of each arrangement are discussed. (Author)

PB-176 707 HCS3.00 MFS0.65

**PLANNING RESEARCH 1966.**  
American Inst. of Planners, Washington, D. C.  
1966, 88p

Descriptors: (\*Research program administration, \*Professional personnel), (\*Management engineering, \*Decision making), Economics, Population, Public opinion, Housing, Urban planning, Symposia.

The booklet contains research papers presented at the 1966 National AIP Conference in Portland, Oregon. The papers were given at various workshops held at the conference dealing with information for planning, plan-making techniques and plan-implementation techniques. There are thirteen papers in all with sixteen authors--from federal and local governments, consulting firms and universities. The specific topics are Information Systems, Attitude Assessment, Programming Techniques, Real Property Taxation and the 1970 Census. Preliminary and final results as well as recommendations for further research are reported for each study. Studies were chosen for their potential or actual contribution to methods development, rather than for their applicability and results for a given geographic area. The report is the first in a series which will be produced from technical sessions held at AIP Conferences.

PB-176 709 HCS3.00 MFS0.65

POVERTY, WELFARE & UNEMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS

AD-634 258 **Field 51, 5A**  
CFSTI Prices: HC\$1.00 MF\$0.50  
RAND Corp., Santa Monica, Calif.  
**SMALL COMPANY STRATEGY IN MINORITY  
GROUP EMPLOYMENT,**  
by Jerry J. Jensen. May 66, 10p P-3387

**Descriptors:** (\*Employment, \*Personnel management). Management planning, Commerce, Population, Training, Motivation, Applied psychology.

**Identifiers:** Negroes.

Once a small company has decided to make special effort in minority group hiring, it will find itself facing somewhat different problems than large companies have. Qualified minority people will be hard to find at just the time openings occur, and ongoing training programs may not be available to develop qualified employees. To meet these special problems, small companies will need a unique approach to recruiting and training. They can capitalize on their size by emphasizing more personal and informal human relationships in their recruiting activity. Then they can upgrade present minority employees through modest training programs built around person-to-person coaching. In spite of sincere attempts to make progress in fair employment, companies may find themselves charged with discriminatory practices. Preparation for this possibility is best made through adequate documentation of employment, promotion and disciplinary actions. Availability of written records will encourage more cooperative attitudes when formal investigation is made into alleged discrimination. Finally, progress in fair employment should be measured by a number of statistical yardsticks, not just by comparison of company minority population with community minority population. (Author)

PB-173 098 **Field 5C, 8F**  
CFSTI Prices: HC\$4.00 MF\$0.75  
San Antonio Manpower Development Council.

**SYSTEMATIC PERSONNEL ENROLLMENT AND EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT: AN ATTACK ON HARD-CORE UNEMPLOYMENT THROUGH INDUSTRIAL AND JOB DEVELOPMENT.**

1966. 116p  
Prepared in cooperation with Economic Development Administration, Washington, D. C.

**Descriptors:** (\*Economics, Texas), (\*Employment, Texas), (\*Industries, Employment), (\*Texas, Employment), Urban areas, Labor, Commerce, Training, Industrial training, Costs, Personnel management, Industrial production.

The general objective of the project was to increase job opportunity in the San Antonio area. The professional services made possible by this contract were most effective in increasing job opportunity in the following areas: (1) identification of existing but unfilled jobs and follow-up coordination of actions of the diverse interested and responsible agencies in the establishment of training and placement projects; (2) management assistance to small business in imminent danger of failure (many jobs are lost by the needless failure of potentially successful small business because of deficiencies in management know-how); (3) assistance in the development of expansion and diversification of small businesses with sound business histories; (4) development of financial planning and control systems for small businesses with potential problems thus establishing healthy growth postures; (5) assistance in expansion of markets and contract negotiations for new business. The methods and techniques utilized are potentially replicable in comparable urban areas.

**DETERMINATION OF POVERTY LINES AND EQUIVALENT WELFARE.**

Research paper.  
Institute for Defense Analyses, Arlington, Va.  
Economic and Political Studies Div.  
Elliot Wetzler, Sep 66, 31p RP-P-277, IDA/HQ-66-5453

**Descriptors:** (\*Economics, United States Government), Food, Consumption, Housing, Urban areas, Rural areas, Money, Costs, Aging (Physiology), Distribution (Economics), Budgets, Statistical data, Clothing.  
**Identifiers:** Welfare economics.

The poverty cut-off level used by the Office of Economic Opportunity for an urban family of four is equivalent to an income of \$2,850 in 1959 dollars. The aim of this Study is to estimate the income corresponding to the same level of welfare for families of different size, or with aged heads, or living in rural areas.

PB-173 915 **HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65**

**EVALUATING THE RETURNS TO REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS.**

Research paper.  
Institute for Defense Analyses, Arlington, Va.  
Economic and Political Studies Div.  
Stanley M. Besen, Oct 66, 24p RP-P-272, IDA/HQ66-462  
Prepared in cooperation with Office of Economic Opportunity, Washington, D. C.

**Descriptors:** (\*Economics, Employment), (\*Employment, Wages), Education, Training, Roads, Construction, Industries, Labor, Costs, Population, Industrial production, Distribution (Economics).

The aim of this paper is to present a framework for evaluating antipoverty efforts directed at specific regions and to provide some empirical evidence with which to begin such an evaluation. Area redevelopment programs attempt to raise both employment and earnings in depressed areas primarily through improving educational opportunities and the quality of public facilities--mainly roads. To evaluate the total effect of such programs it would be necessary to know the initial impact of the program on productivity and the response of the region to this higher productivity. This paper is concerned only with the initial impact on productivity. It examines interstate differences in industry labor productivity and relates them to differences in the capital stock, average educational attainment, and road quality. These regression results are then used to make estimates of the output increase (direct and short run) which might be expected due to increased educational attainment or highway quality in depressed areas.

PB-173 914 **HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65**

**THE EVALUATION OF SELECTED PRESENT AND POTENTIAL POVERTY PROGRAMS,**

Institute for Defense Analyses, Arlington, Va.  
Economic and Political Studies Div.  
Richard Muth, Jan 66, 91p Study-S-244, IDA/HQ-66-5594

**Descriptors:** (\*Federal budgets, Wages), Employment, Training, Education, Population, Costs, Management planning.  
**Identifiers:** Poverty programs.

The study attempts to evaluate the efficiency of alternative programs aimed at increasing the incomes of poor families. It deals with programs involving education and training as well as those which represent direct measures for increasing family income (specifically, adjustment of transfer or tax payments and measures to increase wages earned). The effects of these two types of programs--education and direct income remedies--are not strictly comparable, since the former involves long-term effects over the life of the worker while the latter have an immediate impact on family income. In order to compare such programs a common measure of efficiency is needed. The one chosen here is the annual cost to the government of raising income by \$100 per year (pre-tax, post-transfer) until the worker reaches age 65. A rate of 9 percent was used to discount future income. In evaluating education and training programs the criterion applied in judging benefits is not the change in employment but the increase in the workers' future earnings. This criterion is used because some unemployed may find jobs without additional training and some graduates may lose jobs after initial placement, and because the long-run effect of training programs is probably higher earnings, not lower overall unemployment rates. In the absence of adequate data on the benefits of education and training programs, it was assumed that Head Start or nine months of MDTA or Job Corps training would yield the same average increase in earnings as an additional year of high school education. (Author)

PB-174 444 **HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65**

**THE DISTRIBUTION OF GROSS BENEFITS OF PRESENT FEDERAL WELFARE AND INCOME MAINTENANCE PROGRAMS.**

Institute for Defense Analyses, Arlington, Va. Economic and Political Studies Div.

Neil S. Weiner. Feb 66. 56p Rept. nos. Study-S-245, IDA/HQ-66-5479  
Prepared in cooperation with the Office of Economic Opportunity.

Descriptors: (\*Federal budgets, Distribution (Economics)), Economics, Agriculture, Housing, Costs, Effectiveness.  
Identifiers: Welfare economics, Poverty.

The aim of the study is to weigh the direct contribution of current Federal welfare and income maintenance programs to the income of the poor. For the most part, this effort does not concern itself with who actually bears the cost of a program or with redistributive aspects, but on the distribution of benefits. A surprisingly small percentage of current Federal programs benefit the poor. The analysis seems to suggest that these programs, as they now stand, do not offer any great prospects of alleviating poverty on a substantial scale.  
PB-174 445 HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65

**THE STRUCTURAL CHANGE HYPOTHESIS FOR EMPLOYMENT AMONG YOUTH, THE AGED, AND MINORITIES: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS.**

Research paper,  
Institute for Defense Analyses, Arlington, Va. Economic and Political Studies Div.  
Richard F. Muth. Feb 66. 28p RP-P-275, IDA/HQ-66-5478

Prepared in cooperation with the Office of Economic Opportunity.

Descriptors: (\*Employment, Regression analysis), Economics, Predictions, Wages, Population.  
Identifiers: Poverty.

Plans for the long run shape of the Poverty program must hinge, in part, on projections of the number and composition of the poor. Projections made by both IDA and the Council of Economic Advisors indicate that even rapid economic growth will still leave a substantial number of families poor in 1970 and 1980. Gallaway, in contrast, has argued that most poverty will be eliminated automatically if the US economy grows at the rate achieved in the period 1947-56, and that large expenditures or special poverty programs are unnecessary. The aim of the paper is to compare and evaluate the projection methods used by the Council of Economic Advisors, Gallaway, and IDA.  
(Author)  
PB-174 447 HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65

**POVERTY AND LABOR-FORCE PARTICIPATION.**

Research paper,  
Institute for Defense Analyses, Arlington, Va. Economic and Political Studies Div.

Anthony Fisher. Feb 66. 35p RP-P-273, IDA/HQ-66-5476  
Prepared in cooperation with Office of Economic Opportunity.

Descriptors: (\*Labor, Employment), (\*Employment, Economics), Sociometrics, Wages, Population.  
Identifiers: Poverty.

The aim of the paper is to review empirical studies on the relation between labor-force participation by particular population groups and unemployment rates, wages, and transfer income. The population groups considered are: (1) married women; (2) older men, 65 and over; (3) teenage males, 14-19; (4) teenage girls; (5) prime age males, 25-54; (6) older women (a) Single, 55-59 (b) 65 and over; and (7) female heads of families. The regression results generally indicate the expected impact of unemployment, wage rates, and other income on labor-force participation. Although cross-section and time-series approaches do not give identical results, they do not usually produce results that are inconsistent. The results do support the argument that there is hidden unemployment, i.e., that there are people who would try to seek employment if there were a better chance of succeeding.  
(Author)  
PB-174 446 HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65

**COMPARISON OF ALTERNATIVE METHODS OF PROJECTING THE POVERTY RATE.**

Research paper,  
Institute for Defense Analyses, Arlington, Va. Economic and Political Studies Div.  
Richard F. Muth. Jan 66. 27p RP-P-276, IDA/HQ-66-5475

Prepared in cooperation with the Office of Economic Opportunity.

Descriptors: (\*Employment, \*Economics), Wages, Sociometrics, Regression analysis, Labor, Training.  
Identifiers: Poverty.

The aim of the research is to determine whether recent high unemployment rates for youths, the aged, or minorities have been due to structural changes in the US economy or to high general unemployment rates. In general, the results indicate that the rise in rates for unskilled relative to skilled workers appears to be attributable to the greater sensitivity of unemployment rates for the unskilled with respect to the overall rate. There is virtually no evidence for the structural-change hypothesis in so far as occupational groups are concerned, although there is evidence that the demand for the more highly skilled has grown more rapidly during the 1950's than the demand for the unskilled and that relative wage rate changes have reflected this. When workers are divided according to age, sex, and race rather than occupational groups, the overall unemployment rate still appears very important in determining the group unemployment rate.  
(Author)  
PB-174 448 HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65

**HIRING AND TRAINING THE NONPROFESSIONAL**

Interim rept. no. 2.  
National Committee on Employment of Youth,  
New York.  
Judith G. Benjamin, Edith Lynton, Elisabeth  
Gemberling, and Bernard Karr. Jul 66, 68p  
Contract OEO-605

Descriptors: (\*Economics, Employment), (\*Employment, Training), Personnel, Manpower, Labor, Recruiting, Selection, Supervision, Research program administration.  
Identifiers: Community Action Program.

The manpower objectives of employing nonprofessionals in anti-poverty programs pose special problems not normally faced by employers. The 'neighborhood concept,' restricting employment to residents of the local program target areas, imposes geographic limitations on the potential labor supply. Second, the intent to 'employ the poor' limits hiring to a socio-economic group; and third, the goals of creating new roles or opening to the unskilled jobs allied with the helping professions, implies hiring on the basis of potential rather than demonstrated capabilities. Fulfillment of these goals suggests a need to modify traditional hiring and training practices. Because no organized labor market exists for hiring nonprofessionals, new sources of recruitment and referral as well as new channels of communication between programs and potential employees may need to be developed. Methods and criteria for selecting from applicants those to be employed, may require adaptation to meet specific program purposes and the larger anti-poverty manpower goals.

PB-176 615

HCS3.00 MF\$0.65

**THE HOMELESS MAN ON SKID ROW.**

Chicago Tenants Relocation Bureau, Ill.  
Sep 61. 118p

Prepared in cooperation with Urban Renewal Administration, Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington, D. C.

Descriptors: (\*Urban planning, \*Management engineering), (\*Housing, \*Urban areas), Sociology, Economics, Rehabilitation, Population, Addiction, Environment, Employment, Wages, Education.

The report reflects, in its presentation, the three necessary approaches needed to solve the critically human problem of skid row. The intensive analysis of the phenomenon provides basic and invaluable data on the nature of the area and its residents. The report then develops techniques for enlisting and coordinating the activities of the various agencies concerned with skid row. Finally, it formulates a tentative program which deals with the unique problems of skid row redevelopment and which, if carefully followed, can cure one of our most terrible conditions. (Author)

PB-176 269

HCS3.00 MF\$0.65

**LOS ANGELES RIOT STUDY: RIOT PARTICIPATION.**

California Univ., Los Angeles. Inst. of Government and Public Affairs.

David O. Sears, and John B. McConahay. 1 Jun 67, 28p

Contract OEO-666

Descriptors: (\*Sociology, Urban areas), California, Behavior, Criminology, Attitudes, Population, Police, Statistical analysis.

Identifiers: Negroes, Race riots.

Analysis of two samples, a random sample of the Curfew Zone and a sample of persons arrested for riot activity, suggests the following conclusions: (1) Up to 15% of the Negro adult population, or as many as 34,000 persons, were aggressively active during the riot. These people were more than just spectators and were greater in number than the entire combat commitment of the United States in Vietnam at the end of 1964. (2) An additional 31% of the Negro adult population, or at least 64,000 persons, were active spectators to the disturbance. They were on the streets, close enough to see crowds of people, and stores being looted and burned. It seems clear that they formed a permissive, if not actively supportive, audience for the rioting. The proportion in the crowds who actively opposed the rioting was very small. (3) Previous estimates of the magnitude of participation have seriously underestimated the broad base of the riot. (4) The scale of the rioting, both geographically and in terms of the number of people involved, was such that most of the people in the Curfew Zone were touched personally by it. (5) The most active were young men. Young women were more active than men over 30, suggesting a substantial 'generation gap' in the Negro community. The picture portrayed by these data is one of widespread community involvement in the riot, though it does not rule out the possibility that certain acts were the work of a small minority. But it is emphasized that a majority of the area's inhabitants were involved in the incidents, at one level or another. Further, the data imply that the burning and looting of places of business, if not the shooting and rock throwing, took place in open view of and with the passive consent (if not approval) of a majority of the Negro community. (Author)

PB-176 364

HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65

**LOS ANGELES RIOT STUDY METHOD: NEGRO REACTION SURVEY.**

California Univ., Los Angeles. Inst. of Government and Public Affairs.

T. M. Tomlinson, and Diana L. TenHouten. 1 Jun 67, 14p

Contract OEO-666

Descriptors: (\*Sociology, Urban areas), Questionnaires, Attitudes, Sampling, Criminology, Reliability, California.

Identifiers: Negroes, Race riots.

The report provides a detailed description of the data-gathering and data-analysis procedures for the sample of Negro respondents interviewed during the Los Angeles Riot Study. The basic data-gathering procedure for several ancillary samples is also provided. (Author)

PB-176 367

HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65

**LOS ANGELES RIOT STUDY NEGRO ATTITUDES TOWARD THE RIOT.**

California Univ., Los Angeles. Inst. of Government and Public Affairs.

T. M. Tomlinson, and David O. Sears. 1 Jun 67, 38p

Contract OEO-666

Descriptors: (\*Sociology, Urban areas), Criminology, Attitudes, Behavior, California.

Identifiers: Negroes, Race riots.

Nonviolent protest was one of the characteristics of the civil rights movement in its early phases. No such morality appears in these data. The Negro respondents did not like the riot events, but they did not profess moral outrage as did the white respondents. Nonviolence appears to have lost

its hold on Negroes as a protest form in the face of continued frustration of aims, and it follows that the country may expect increased rather than decreased civil disturbances. That more violence will come after the Los Angeles riot is already a foregone conclusion. Many Negroes still maintain a poignant faith in the good will of white society, but that faith is being turned into despair as years pass with no material change in their lot. Out of despair, alternatives are tried which in better circumstances would never be considered. One of these alternatives is a riot, and it is a rock-bottom plea for help. The white society would do well to keep in mind that force will suppress the response, but not the motive and the conditions from which it comes. (Author)

PR-176 366

HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65

**LOS ANGELES RIOT STUDY: THE GHETTO MERCHANT SURVEY.**

California Univ., Los Angeles. Inst. of Government and Public Affairs.

Walter J. Raine. 1 Jun 67, 29p

Contract OEO-666

Descriptors: (\*Sociology, Urban areas), California, Questionnaires, Commerce, Criminology, Population, Statistical analysis, Sampling, Attitudes.

Identifiers: Negroes, Race riots.

In the Los Angeles ghetto, where the merchant is a member of an elite, better-educated group, resentments between merchants and customers abound. Many of these merchants were driven out by the 1965 riot; for others, particularly those giving heavy credit, the ghetto is no longer a good place to do business. Apparently, many of them will leave the area. It must become a question of public policy as to whether these types of enterprises will be supported in some way, or perhaps Negro businessmen will be encouraged to fill the gap. It is evident that a considerable proportion of merchants would choose to change certain of the conditions of ghetto life, by one or more means. It is striking that these are all grand, rather far-off goals which look good on paper, but never involve the merchant with any change in his personal attitudes toward Negroes, or his way of doing business, or any fundamental change in the existing network of psychological alienation between Negro customer and white merchants. It is speculated that naming a distant goal like 'more education' is a way of not coming to grips with the reality of the poor relationships that now exist. The white merchant who gives praise to large nice-sounding programs of help for the Negro, does not see the gulf that exists between him and the Negro, man to man, person to person. (Author)

PB-176 368

HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65

**LOS ANGELES RIOT STUDY POLITICAL ATTITUDES OF LOS ANGELES NEGROES.**  
California Univ., Los Angeles. Inst. of Government and Public Affairs.

David O. Sears. 1 Jun 67. 29p  
Contract OEO-666

Descriptors: (\*Sociology, Urban areas), California, Attitudes, Sampling, Questionnaires, Political science, Leadership.  
Identifiers: Negroes, Race riots.

The study summarizes political attitudes held by Negro residents of the South Central Los Angeles Curfew Zone after the rioting of 1965. It focuses upon attitudes in four areas: national partisan politics, local government in Los Angeles, Negro politics, and generalized trust in the political system. The data come from three interview samples taken in late 1965 and early 1966: (1) a representative sample of Negroes living in the Curfew Zone of South Central Los Angeles (N = 586), (2) a sample of Negroes arrested during the 1965 rioting (N = 124), and (3) a sample of whites from six communities in Los Angeles County (N = 578). (Author)  
PB-176 369 HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65

**THE STRUCTURE OF DISCONTENT: THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL STRUCTURE, GRIEVANCE, AND SUPPORT FOR THE LOS ANGELES RIOT.**

California Univ., Los Angeles Inst. of Government and Public Affairs.  
Raymond J. Murphy, and James M. Watson. 1 Jun 67. 116p  
Contract OEO-666

Descriptors: (\*Sociology, Urban areas), California, Behavior, Attitudes, Motivation, Criminology, Questionnaires.  
Identifiers: Negroes, Race riots.

While it is self-evident that considerable unrest must have been present in the Negro ghetto to produce the violent riots of 1965, it is not nearly so obvious what kinds of persons participated in the violence nor which grievances they felt most acutely. It is the purpose of this report to investigate the relationship between types and levels of discontent and support and participation in the riot. The research attempts to show that South Central Los Angeles, home of the riot, consists of a wide variety of groups, and it indicates both the kinds of persons most aggrieved in the community and the effects of structural differentiation in the community on attitudes of despair and hostility. Evidence is presented on (1) the extent and level of types of grievance for the sample population, and their degree of participation and support for the riot; (2) the relationship between grievance and riot-related behavior and attitudes; and (3) an attempt to partition out the relative effects of structure and level of discontent on the propensity to favor and support (or legitimize) violence. (Author)  
PB-176 370 HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65

**THE CONTEXT OF THE CURFEW AREA.**  
California Univ., Los Angeles. Inst. of Government and Public Affairs.  
Nathan E. Cohen. 1 Jun 67. 42p  
Contract OEO-666  
Report on Los Angeles Riot Study.

Descriptors: (\*Sociology, Urban areas), California, Economics, Political science, Population, History, Employment, Statistical analysis, Public health, Housing, Education, Children, Recreation, Organizations, Police.  
Identifiers: Negroes, Race riots.

The report describes the pre-riot conditions in the South Central Area of Los Angeles. It presents the social, economic, and political context within which the violent events of August 11-15, 1965 took place.  
PB-176 371 HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65

**THE LOS ANGELES RIOT STUDY (LARS).**  
California Univ., Los Angeles. Inst. of Government and Public Affairs.

Nathan E. Cohen. 1 Aug 67. 20p  
Contract OEO-666

Descriptors: (\*Sociology, Urban areas), California, Population, Sampling, Questionnaires, Attitudes.

The authors conclude that a comprehensive approach is needed to the racial problem which reflects a knowledge of the differential aspects of the three Negro groupings (traditionalists, survivalists, and militants), their interrelationships, and the core of their common concerns as well as their differences. This will necessitate dialogue with representation from all three groups. The White Community's hostility towards the 'militants' should not blind them to the growing role of this group in the Negro Community. The question of jobs should be first on the agenda. Also high on the agenda should be issues such as poor neighborhood conditions, discriminatory practices, and social control malpractices. Also essential is the role and responsibility of the larger context within which the Negro community operates, namely, the White Community. The White Community is both helper and barrier to the solution of the problems.  
PB-176 372 HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65

**TWO WEEKS OF RACIAL CRISIS IN RICHMOND, CALIFORNIA.**

California Univ., Berkeley. Survey Research Center.

Robert Wenkert, John Magney, and Ann Neel.

Aug 67. 239p SRC-M21

Grant PHS-MH-00970

**Descriptors:** (\*Sociology, California), Students, Instructors, Police, Behavior, Adolescents, Bargaining, Adults, Attitudes, Social communication, Motivation, Problem solving, Leadership, Decision making, Criminology, Education.  
**Identifiers:** Negroes, Racial incidents.

The sequence of events that actually occurred are traced to provide a solid exposition of the major facts, and the accuracy of the stories that circulated is judged in the light of all the available evidence. The connections between the disparate events and between the crisis and the state of the community as a whole are explored to suggest some of the more plausible reasons for the disarray in which Richmond found itself during those two weeks. It is concluded that part of the violence and most of the turmoil that marked race relations in Richmond were based on or supported by feelings about injustices and inequities. These feelings were manifest and latent among both whites and negroes. Coupled with visible and clear evidence of gross differences in life chances and life conditions, such feelings can easily be called out and provide a basis for much more severe disorder than was apparent in March of 1965. (Author)

PB-176 385

HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65

## SLUM CLEARANCE

AD-624 519 Ftd. 5/11, 5/10  
CFSTI Prices: HC \$3.00 MF \$0.75  
*HRB-SINGER INC STATE COLLEGE PA*  
**DISPLACEMENT: SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS.**  
Final rept.,  
by John W. McLanahan, and Robert S. Hostetter.  
Aug 65, 62p. Rept. no. 87311-F  
Contract OCD-PS-65-69

Unclassified report

**Descriptors:** (\*Evacuation, Refugees), (\*Refugees, Evacuation), (\*Housing, Refugees), Population, Adjustment (Psychology), Anxiety, Disasters, Children

The problem investigated in the study was one of the many involved in population relocation, e.g., evacuation, migration, etc. The study focused upon the general problem of billeting in private homes and upon the specific problem of factors which generate interfamily tension thereby making adjustment difficult. The interfamily adjustment process was approached from the case study viewpoint with emphasis upon identification and description of concrete sources of disruption rather than on an attempt to develop a theory of interpersonal tension. (Author)

PB-169 735

Field 13B, 8F

CFSTI Prices: HC\$7.00 MF\$1.75

Florida State Road Dept.

SEVERANCE STUDY - URBAN.

by William Saari. 4 Aug 65, 403p Rept. no. 0181

See also PB-169 734.

Descriptors: (\*Florida, Roads), (\*Roads, Florida), Urban areas.

Identifiers: Highways, Land.

In 1963 Florida prepared a report that contained 128 case studies of remainder parcels in urban Jacksonville. This report consists of case study descriptions and some general analysis of the 52 parcels with bona fide sales from the over 600 parcels examined. The findings continue to show, as in the two previous reports, that the greatest enhancements in value were for remainder parcels near or adjacent to interchanges. The Florida researchers concluded that severance damage payments are unwarranted on properties located adjacent to urban interchange areas, providing the remainder is at least of sufficient area to accommodate a full sized advertising billboard, and if ingress and egress are available. Suitable sites for service stations at interchanges brought the greatest monetary gains to owners. Right-of-way acquisition from rear of low to moderate priced residential properties did not significantly reduce remainder values. Fewer than 20 percent of the parcels involved net losses and over half of these cases involved uninformed sellers and informed buyers. This study reported only original sales, although use of later sales would have shown much greater enhancement. (Author)

**REPORT ON THE CONTRACTOR-OWNER-TENANT MEDIATION BOARD.**

New Orleans Div. of Housing Improvement. La. 1957. 63p

Prepared in cooperation with Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington, D. C.

Descriptors: (\*Housing, Louisiana), (\*Rehabilitation, \*Urban planning), Labor, Organizations, Standards, Operation, Law.

The report describes an attempt, in the current rehabilitation program in the City of New Orleans, to develop and operate a mechanism designed to resolve work stoppages caused by lack of cooperation by owners and tenants in rehabilitation activities in established rehabilitation areas. An attempt was made to establish a mechanism to fill this gap by the creation of a mediation board to handle disputes resulting from the city's rehabilitation program and to provide advice and counsel to those citizens in need of such guidance. This report describes the establishment of such a mediation board, its organization and operations, its operating procedures, its activities, case histories, evaluation, and conclusions. (Author)

PB-176 255

HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65

**THE REMOVAL AND UTILIZATION OF JUNKED AUTOMOBILES IN SOUTHEASTERN FLORIDA.**

Final rept.,

Battelle Memorial Inst., Columbus, Ohio, Columbus Labs.

M. G. Roth, E. J. Jablonwski, and R. W. Hale. Apr 67, 61p

Prepared in cooperation with Economic Development Administration.

Descriptors: (\*Salvage, \*Passenger vehicles), Urban areas, Removal, Vehicles, Industries, Costs, Economics, Metals, Florida.

Content: Characteristics of the study area; Junk automobiles in urban areas; Effects of pollution and zoning controls; Other methods of disposal; Scrap industry and activities in the area of Southern Florida. (Author)

PB-174 621

HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65

**ADAMS-MORGAN DEMOCRATIC ACTION TO SAVE A NEIGHBORHOOD.**

District of Columbia Office of Urban Renewal, Washington.

1964. 115p

Prepared in cooperation with Urban Renewal Administration, Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington, D. C.

Descriptors: (\*Housing, \*Urban areas), (\*Urban planning, District of Columbia), Population, Sociology, Management engineering, Maintenance, Rehabilitation, Education, Sanitary engineering.

The Adams-Morgan demonstration project was begun in an essentially disorganized and deteriorating neighborhood. At the close of 23 months, renewed faith in the neighborhood on the part of the citizens was being demonstrated by increasing home improvement and restoration activities; new citizen participation in many facets of community life was in evidence; a preliminary neighborhood plan, approved by the residents themselves, had been prepared. A vital lesson was emerging: The Adams-Morgan community could act in concert and could provide the vision and leadership necessary for its future development.

PB-176 278

HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65

**DESIGN OF THE HOUSING SITE: A CRITIQUE OF AMERICAN PRACTICE,**

Illinois Univ., Urbana. Small Homes Council-Building Research Council.  
Robert D. Katz. 1966. 222p  
Prepared in cooperation with Urban Renewal Administration, Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington, D. C.

Descriptors: (\*Housing projects, Site selection), (\*Housing, Design), Urban areas, Standards, Urban planning, Specifications, Traffic, Buildings, Public health, Safety, Law, Economics, Photographs, Analysis.

The purpose of the report is threefold: to identify factors, both technical and procedural, essential to high quality residential site planning; to document current practices throughout the United States; and, where appropriate, to recommend ways of improving site planning. The focus is on design and its relation to livability. Two objectives were pursued: Investigation of development factors and physical characteristics influencing the quality of site planning of multifamily housing projects. Investigation of single-family housing to determine ways of increasing intensity without sacrificing livability. (Author)  
PB-176 279

HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65

**THE MIDDLE-INCOME NEGRO FAMILY FACES URBAN RENEWAL,**

Brandeis Univ., Waltham, Mass.  
Lewis G. Watts, Howard E. Freeman, Helen M. Hughes, Robert Morris, and Thomas F. Pettigrew. 1967. 112p

Prepared in cooperation with Department of Commerce and Development, Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Descriptors: (\*Housing, \*Rehabilitation), (\*Urban planning, Economics), Urban areas, Population, Mobility, Transportation, Emotions, Religion, Education, Money, Sociology, Sampling.

It is concluded that while there is not completely free choice, there is considerable housing for sale without discrimination in and around Boston. Rental housing is less likely to be available to the Negro family and informal discriminatory practices do prevail in the rental market outside of Roxbury. Although many of these houses and apartments would require the expenditure of a greater proportion of income than the families who studied typically are paying and could afford for their current place of residence, most of them could obtain housing outside, particularly if they chose to buy. Everything pointed to an exodus from the ghetto into the till-now white parts of Boston.  
PB-176 280

HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65

**URBAN RENEWAL**

New York City Planning Commission.  
1958. 97p

Prepared in cooperation with Urban Renewal Administration, Washington, D. C. Availability: Original document in color until exhausted.

Descriptors: (\*Urban planning, New York), Population, Housing, Traffic, Rehabilitation, Design, Transportation, Costs, Organizations, Education, Urban areas, Public health, Buildings, Law, Structures, Recreation, Photographs.

Contents: The greater community and the study area; The use of land in the study area; Population and housing in a transitional area; The changing real estate market; Transportation, traffic, parking; Community problems and organization; Goals of renewal; Physical plans for renewal (rehabilitation, design of the area, space for community services); Renewal tools and related programs; Community participation.  
PB-176 522

HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65

## SYSTEMS APPROACH TO URBAN MANAGEMENT

**A65-18776**

**PROJECT ESTIMATING BY ENGINEERING METHODS.**

P. F. Gallagher (Hughes Aircraft Co., Aerospace Group, El Segundo, Calif.).

New York, Hayden Book Co., Inc., 1965. 336 p.

\$15.

The object of this book is to assist the estimator who must often work with limited information, and to provide him with methods that are applicable to any level of estimating, or state of engineering. Five methods of estimating are outlined, four of them as preliminaries to the fifth. The fifth method combines the two most important scientific developments in estimating - standard hours and the learning curve - into a simple, practical estimating method, which is presented here for the first time. Method 5 is said to meet the need to readily compare all available information to previous experience on similar work. Examples and nomograms and a complete estimate for a hypothetical firm are given in detail. A thorough coverage of the construction and use of learning curves is given to ensure a complete understanding. Nearly one hundred pages of learning-curve tables appear in the appendix. Manpower requirements per project, dollar requirements for material, total product funds, commitments, and expenditures for a program forecast have been simplified by the use of examples and charts. Implementation and methods of estimating implementation have been included, together with distribution-curve tables. This book is intended to be of practical usefulness to working estimators, engineers, buyers, schedulers, and cost accountants.

A. B. K.

**NOT AVAILABLE FROM ARAC**

AD-614 413 Div. 30, 15  
CFSTI Prices: HC\$2.00 MF\$0.50

RAND Corp., Santa Monica, Calif.  
A SHORT COURSE IN MODEL DESIGN,  
by Ira S. Lowry. Apr 65, 27p Rept. no. P-3114  
Unclassified report

Prepared for publication in the Journal of the  
American Institute of Planners, vol. 31, no. 2,  
May 1965.

Descriptors: (\*Urban planning, Mathematical models),  
(\*Mathematical models, Urban planning), Programming  
(Computers), Systems engineering, Monte carlo method,  
Management planning.

The interest in the use of computer models as an aid  
to urban planning and administration has grown rapidly.  
The report is designed to provide some orientation to  
the model-builder's way of thinking, to interpret the jargon  
of his trade, and to suggest a few standards for the  
evaluation of his product.

**SYSTEM ANALYSIS: PROBLEMS, PROGRESS, AND POTENTIAL.**

Professional paper.  
System Development Corp., Santa Monica, Calif.  
Thomas C. Rowan. 6 Oct 66. 12p SP-2615  
This paper appeared in Industrial Research, August, 1966.

Descriptors: (\*Systems engineering, \*Management engineering), (\*Decision making, \*Urban planning), Operations research, Delinquency, Urban areas, Sanitary engineering, Transportation, Education, Information retrieval, Management planning, Sociology, Criminology.  
Identifiers: Systems analysis.

The paper discusses the application of system analysis techniques to the mounting socioeconomic problems of urban areas. Several specific projects are described including: the applications in management information, crime and delinquency, waste management, transportation, education, document handling, urban and regional affairs and long-range planning. Several operational problems encountered in the course of the studies are reviewed. (Author)  
AD-642 233 HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65

**THE MATHEMATICAL MODEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM OF THE LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING.**

Final rept.  
System Development Corp Santa Monica Calif  
30 Jun 67, 23p Rep: no. TM-3168/004/00  
See also AD-645 687.

Descriptors: (\*Urban planning, \*Mathematical models), (\*Urban areas, Models (Simulations)), Management engineering, Transportation, Population, Education, Recreation, Housing, Statistical analysis, California.

System Development Corporation has been engaged in assisting the Los Angeles Department of City Planning in its Mathematical Model Development Program. The program has been described in The Mathematical Model Development Program of the Los Angeles City Planning Department: Introduction and Proposed Program, SDC document, TM-3168/000/00, and LADCP document, RM-SD-00200-01, September, 1966. The present document updates the material presented in The Mathematical Model Development Program of the Los Angeles Department of City Planning: Interim Report document, TM-3168/002/00, and LADCP document, RM-SD-00200-02, April, 1967, and reproduces some of the contents of that document. This document is a final report provided for in the contract; it summarizes progress to date and lists suggested tasks for the coming year. (Author)  
AD-661 984 HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65

**THE MATHEMATICAL MODEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM OF THE LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING RESIDENTIAL LOCATION MODELS.**

System Development Corp., Santa Monica, Calif.  
23 Nov 66, 16p TM-3168/001/00  
Prepared in cooperation with Los Angeles Dept. of City Planning.

Descriptors: (\*Urban planning, Mathematical models), (\*Urban areas, Mathematical models), Housing, Site selection, Population, Economics, Transportation, Simulation, Computer programs, Management planning.

The Los Angeles Department of City Planning is engaged in a Mathematical Model Development Program. As an initial step in this program, it is planned to obtain and adapt to Los Angeles an existing residential location model. The University of Pennsylvania Residential Location Model is presently being investigated and a brief description of this model is presented.  
AD-645 687 HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65

**COMPUTER SIMULATION IN URBAN RESEARCH.**

Rand Corp Santa Monica Calif  
John P. Crecine. Nov 67, 28p Rept no. P-3714

Descriptors: (\*Urban areas, Simulation), (\*Management planning, Urban areas), (\*Transportation, Models (Simulations)), Decision making, Budgets, Education, Problem solving, Predictions, Economics.

Two major strains of research which make heavy use of simulation techniques are emerging: (1) those using urban growth, development, and spatial location models, and (2) studies of local government decisionmaking. These and two hybrid efforts aimed at simulating a synthesis of economic, political, and administrative elements of an urban system will be discussed as will a simulation of local referenda (on fluoridation). These studies include the majority of uses of computer simulation in urban research to date.  
AD-662 339 HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65

AD-640 646

Field #K

CFSTI Prices: HC\$1.00 MF\$0.50

System Development Corp., Santa Monica, Calif.  
**DYNAMIC EVALUATION: THE SYSTEMS APPROACH TO ACTION-RESEARCH.**

Professional paper,

by Alfred P. Parsell. 10 Aug 66, 24p SP-2423

Prepared for presentation to the Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Society (61st), Miami Beach, Fla., Sep 1, 1966.

Descriptors: (\*Systems engineering, Sociology), Urban areas, Employment, Training, Problem solving, United States Government, Economics, Social sciences.

The evaluation problem accompanies the implementation and conduct of large-scale, complex and diffuse community action and intervention programs typified by the 'War on Poverty' programs of the Office of Economic Opportunity. Dynamic evaluation is an effort to place Action-Research in the theoretical framework of systems science and, thereby, provide it with logical justification, and effective set of tools and procedures, and an organization for the collection, analysis and feedback of relevant data and findings. In use, the systems approach in dynamic evaluation approaches social action programs as action systems and regards information as a necessary concomitant to effective action system functioning. The kind of information required, together with its sources, uses and flow, are defined by the system itself, which presupposes careful definition and analysis of that system and its components. The dynamic evaluation approach, in short, endeavors to comprehend the total action system, not as a static 'point-in-time' event, but rather as a continuous and changing process in which direction and control of the change are central. Systematic use of the process, through dynamic evaluation, may be expected to lead to greater theoretical relevance and sophistication in problem-solving design and to more efficient and effective action in practice. (Author)

**MANAGEMENT COUNSELING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROJECT.**

Annual rept. no. 1, 1 Jul 65-30 Jun 66,  
Pennsylvania State Univ., University Park.

Oct 66, 49p

Contract C-184-65 (Neg)

Prepared in cooperation with Area Redevelopment Agency, Washington, D. C.

Descriptors: (\*Economics, \*Pennsylvania), Commerce, Industries, Management planning, Employment, Industrial production, Management control systems, Organizations.

Identifiers: Area redevelopment.

The Project encompassed three types of economic development programs; namely, (1) providing on-the-job management counseling services to selected business firms, (2) presenting seminar programs on area-wide problems relating to management practices, and (3) supplying technical backup to local economic development groups. Exploratory interviews were completed with chief executives at seventy-six industrial firms in the Project area in selecting eighteen client firms for on-the-job counseling programs. Total employment at the eighteen client firms consisted of 3,920 employees on June 30, 1965. Total employment at the client firms by June 30, 1967, is expected to increase to 4,290 employees, an increase of 370 jobs. The firms represented a reasonable cross-section of the Project area's industrial composition pattern, with apparel firms, food processing firms, shoe manufacturing firms, furniture manufacturers, metal fabricators, and machinery manufacturers all represented in the client group. The counseling process focused on the following four steps at client firms: (1) definition of growth-blocking problems; (2) execution of counseling studies; (3) delivery of counseling reports to the firms; and (4) following up counseling reports to assist with their implementation. The Project identified twenty-six different operational problems at the client firms, with the following types of problems being of the highest frequency: accounting, production control, organizational, and marketing. (Author)

PB-173 853

HC53.00 MFS0.65

## TECHNOLOGY & URBAN MANAGEMENT

**N66-22445#** Analytic Services, Inc., Baileys Crossroads, Va.  
**TRANSFERABILITY OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT SKILLS IN THE AEROSPACE INDUSTRY** Final Report  
Ronald P. Black and Charles W. Foreman Sep 1965 145 p refs

(Contract AF 49(638)-1259)  
(R12890, AD-628544) CFSTI HC \$4.00/MF \$1.00

The report treats the possibility that the aerospace industry could apply its capabilities to the solution of large-scale public problems, thus offsetting any significant reductions in the military budget. It includes discussion of what this action would imply in relation to the transferability of industry scientists and engineers. Studies performed by four aerospace contractors for the State of California are used as case examples of the industry's attempt to transfer some of its R and D skills to civilian and public projects. Conclusions are reached that (1) as indicators of the transferability of industry scientists and engineers, the four California studies are inconclusive, (2) the largest group of scientists and engineers in the industry, those engaged in design and development, may well be the least transferable, and (3) civilian-public projects are unlikely to become in the next 5 years or so a significant part of the industry's business. Author (TAB)

**N66-31894#** General Electric Co., Santa Barbara, Calif.  
TEMPO Div.

**APPLICATION OF AEROSPACE TECHNOLOGIES TO URBAN COMMUNITY PROBLEMS**

M. L. Feldman, L. A. Gonzalez, and A. B. Nadel 23 Sep 1965  
185 p refs

(NASA Order R-5177)  
(NASA-CR-76524; RM-65TMP-53) CFSTI: HC \$3.25/MF \$1.25 CSCL 05K

This study was conducted to clarify the manner in which NASA-developed technology can be used to help existing cities improve their physical, social, and economic environments by resolving some of the more immediate and critical problems in these environments and to aid in planning and developing new urban communities. An evaluative matrix is shown which relates the major ecological categories and subcategories of critical city problems to the major NASA technological categories. The matrix summarizes and classifies the critical city problems identified and discussed in this report and presents the problems in a framework of opportunities for applying technological solutions using NASA-developed technologies. The critical city problems are identified through discussions of the background, nature, and impact of each problem. The study shows that NASA can contribute to the solution of urban community problems through the application and transfer of its technologies. The appendices discuss the application of systems analysis to the municipal police system and waste management, a methodology for hospital and medical facilities planning, and the concept of enclosed communities. R.N.A.

**N67-22428\*#** Missouri Univ., Columbia Research Center.  
**THE NATURE AND SCOPE OF AGGLOMERATION EFFECTS OF CITY SIZE AND ADVANCED SCIENTIFIC TRAINING ON INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES**

John C. Murdock 22 Mar 1967 54 p refs  
(Grant NGR-26-004-012)

(NASA-CR-83395) CFSTI: HC \$3.00/MF \$0.65 CSCL 05I

The concentration of inventive activity in industrial areas is investigated. Urbanization, localization, and large-scale effects associated with the size of the operation of a single decision unit at a particular location are considered, as well as agglomeration variables such as size of city, and local facilities for advanced training in science. The tie between Ph. D. production and availability of local facilities is reflected in respondents replies, and results of the Chi-square tests involving the various elements of the industrial research laboratories operational environment and local Ph. D. production are tabulated. Factors such as the homogeneity of the statistical sample, tests for representativeness of response by geographic area and different city sizes, and the appropriateness of the universe from which the sample was drawn are all taken into consideration. R.L.

**N67-23338\*#** National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, D. C.

**A SURVEY OF SPACE APPLICATIONS**

Apr. 1967 140 p refs

(NASA-SP-142) GPO: HCS0.70; CFSTI: MFS0.65 CSCL 22A

The purpose of this survey is to focus attention on the real and potential applications of space technology; to summarize accomplished work, present efforts, and future plans; to identify policy and technical problems; and to provide a selected bibliography. Covered are applications in communications; in the exploration of Earth resources; in geodesy; in meteorology, and air pollution control; in navigation, traffic control, and search rescue; in aerospace transports; in space environment therapeutics; and in industrial applications of space resources. K.W.

**N67-28792\***# National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, D. C.

**GOALS FOR URBAN AMERICA**

James E. Webb 23 May 1967 14 p Presented at the Conf. on Urban Govt. in the Decade Ahead: The Technol. Revolution in Management, Philadelphia

Available from the Scientific and Technical Information Division CSCL 05D

The use of modern science and technology to obtain an overview of many urban problems is proposed in an address by James E. Webb, NASA Administrator. It is pointed out that the power to predict enables man to decide better between alternatives. The impact of space exploration on society by making data available to scientists for enhanced comprehension and prediction is stressed. The requisite innovative management connected with the development and use of large computers and simulators in scientific research is also mentioned.

N.E.N.

**N67-32557\***# California Univ., Berkeley Space Sciences Lab. **TECHNOLOGY AND URBAN MANAGEMENT** Semiannual Report, 1 Oct. 1966-31 Mar. 1967

C. W. Churchman and M. M. Webber 31 Mar. 1967 38 p refs *Its* Space Sci. Lab. Ser. No. 8, Issue No. 28

(Grant NGR-05-003-125)

(NASA-CR-86664) CSCL 05C

Reported is the initiation of a study designed to explore the opportunities that might be latent within the newly emerging technologies. The study was undertaken in an effort to deal with critical problems of the city as: (1) the declining proportion of total employment contributed by manufacturing and unskilled operations and the rise of the service occupations; and (2) the declining opportunities for employment, skills, improvements and acculturation into modern society of rural migrants. Discussed are joint efforts of NASA, the University of California, the city of Oakland, and the Ford Foundation which focus on alleviating these problems created primarily by the inability of contemporary urban society and the city to adapt to changes induced by science and new technological innovations.

S.C.W.

**N67-38944\*** Wayne State Univ., Detroit, Mich. Center for Application of Sciences and Technology.

**THE APPLICATION OF AEROSPACE TECHNOLOGY TO URBAN MANAGEMENT**

[1966] 95 p refs

(Contract NSR-23-006-034)

(NASA-CR-89307) CSCL 05C

A program was initiated to test the hypothesis that aerospace related science and technology have urban management applications, and can be efficiently utilized by local government. Concepts and procedures which appear to be necessary for the efficient design and operation of the program were postulated. Some of the potentials and limitations of applying the aerospace technology to urban management are defined. Specific urban problem areas which appear to be resolvable through the application of aerospace generated technology are identified.

L.S.

**NOT AVAILABLE FROM ARAC**

AD-624 778 **File 14/1, 6/5**  
CFSTI Prices: HC \$1.00 MF \$0.50  
**RAND CORP SANTA MONICA CALIF**  
**COST/BENEFIT ANALYSIS IN HEALTH,**  
by A. W. Marshall. Dec 65. 19p. Rept. no. p-3274

Unclassified report

Descriptors: (\*Public health, Cost effectiveness), (\*United States Government, Public Health), Federal budgets, Economics, Medical research, Diseases, Hospitals

The relevant work of economists and others that concern themselves with costs and benefits in the health area is reviewed. A discussion is presented of a BOB-prepared example of a program budget for health programs administered by HEW. Possible types of cost benefit analysis that might be undertaken of these programs are also examined. The main problems and opportunities for cost benefit analysis in the health area are discussed.

**CIVILIAN PUBLIC PROBLEMS AND THE AEROSPACE INDUSTRY.**

Analytic Services Inc Falls Church Va  
Ronald P. Black, and Charles W. Foreman. May 67. 17p

Contract AF 49 (638)-1259

Presented at an American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics meeting, Johns Hopkins Univ., Applied Physics Lab., 16 May 67.

Descriptors: (\*Aircraft industry, Engineering personnel), (\*Engineering personnel, Transfer of training), Civilian personnel, Selection, Personnel management, Scientific personnel, Aerospace craft, Industries, Economics, Manpower, Employment, Management engineering.

The paper treats the possibility that the aerospace industry could apply its capabilities to the solution of civilian public problems. It examines the relation of the systems approach, as it has been utilized by the aerospace industry in the past, to its possible future use in civilian public areas. It includes a discussion of what an industry move into civilian public areas would imply in relation to the transferability of industry scientists and engineers. It is argued that, in most respects, the domestic issues which face the nation today stem not from the type of technological deficiencies which the aerospace industry has been so successful in overcoming in the past, but rather from an inability of the public and their selected representatives to agree on social and economic objectives. (Author)  
AD-660 086 HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65

AD-637 605 **Field 5C, 8F, 2B**

CFSTI Prices: HC\$2.00 MF\$0.50

**RAND Corp. Santa Monica, Calif.**  
**STRATEGY AND ORGANIZATION IN PUBLIC LAND POLICY.**

by George R. Hall. 27 Jun 66, 28p P-3403

Descriptors: (\*Natural resources, Management planning), United States Government, Economics, Rural areas, Commerce.

Identifiers: Land.

The theme of the analysis is that, although many improvements can be instituted within the present organizational framework of the Federal Government, the basic need for more integration and coordination of natural resource management and development decisions can only be achieved through substantial changes in the organization of the Government's administration. Put another way, significant managerial and policy improvements imply a significant reorganization of Federal departments and agencies. Section II considers four interrelated physical, economic, and institutional constraints on public land management: externalities, exclusionary uses, heterogeneity of public land holdings, and division of governmental responsibility. Section III considers strategic objectives of land management, and Sec. IV draws some organizational implications from the analysis of the objectives and constraints. (Author)

**MODERN TECHNOLOGY AND ITS IMPACT ON URBAN MANAGEMENT.**

Professional paper.

System Development Corp Santa Monica Calif  
Thomas C. Rowan. 28 Sep 67, 10p Rept no. SP-2963

Presented at the Annual Congress of Cities (43rd), Las Vegas, Nev., 4 Dec 66.

Descriptors: (\*Social sciences, Computers), Urban areas, Management planning, Decision making, Cybernetics, Data processing systems, Time sharing.

New developments in communications, information processing, and system analysis are going to compel new approaches to many of the pressing problems facing local government. Time sharing of computers, remote display of information, and powerful, new ways of aggregating and analyzing masses of data are going to have impacts far beyond the realm of conventional improvements in governmental efficiency. Governmental operations are, in contrast to industrial activities, particularly susceptible to cybernation. Not only clerical operations but routine decision making is beginning to be more effectively done by the computer. Further, the citizen will feel the influence of the computer as data banks develop which have extensive information from many sources centralized and accessible and manipulatable in new ways. How to control this new technology so that it facilitates rather than inhibits the development of healthy urban communities is a serious human and social problem. (Author)  
AD-661 662 HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65

**ADVANCED STUDIES IN URBAN ENVIRON-  
MENTS,**

Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn. School of Art and  
Architecture.

Serge Chermayeff, and Alexander Tzonis. 1967.  
319p

Descriptors: (\*Urban planning, Reports), (\*Urban  
areas, Design), Population, Natural resources,  
Universities, Theory, Models (Simulations),  
Costs, Mobility, Organizations, Feasibility  
studies, Industries, Commerce, Transportation,  
Effectiveness, Communication systems, Educa-  
tion.

The proposal is made in the belief that the design  
of physical environments provides an effective  
focus for inter-disciplinary and inter-university  
studies of problems in urbanization. The propose  
of the report is to provide a comprehensive, res-  
ponsible and far-reaching programme of research  
and education in environmental design in great  
universities. Designers now require a two-part pro-  
gramme of study: First, theory of urban design  
which is based on predictable changes in science,  
technology, social structure and mores; Second,  
techniques and methodology of programme anal-  
ysis, model building and simulation to aid in the  
performance of tasks of increasing complexity.  
Designers must define their task, the process of  
urbanization, as giving form to predictable and  
measurable events by recognizing two major com-  
ponents governing the shape of places: Parameters  
which remain constant and variables in time, space  
and culture. The seminars to be presented early  
in 1967 are for an intensive two-day review by  
Yale faculty and outside visitors. (Author)

PB-176 166

HCS3.00 MFS0.65

## WATER SUPPLY & POLLUTION

AD-634 200 Field 14A, 5A  
CFSTI Prices: HCS1.60 MFS0.50  
Rand Corp., Santa Monica Calif.  
DECISION MAKING FOR PUBLIC INVEST-  
MENT: DISCUSSION,  
by J. W. Milliman. 15 Jan 61, 14p P-2252

Descriptors: (\*Decision making, \*Costs), Op-  
timization, Scheduling, Natural resources.

The report presents a critique on "Welfare Aspects of Benefit-Cost Analysis," by John M. Krutilla, and "Water and Welfare," by Robert Dorfman. In the light of these papers it comments on the RAND-sponsored study Water Supply: Economics, Technology, and Policy by Hirschleifer, De Haven, and Milliman (University of Chicago Press, 1960). (Author)

ALTERNATIVES IN WATER MANAGEMENT.  
National Academy Of Sciences-National Re-  
search Council Washington D C Committee On  
Water  
1966, 59p  
NAS-NRC-Pub-1408  
Contract Nonr-310 (88)  
Availability: Copies available from Printing and  
Pub. Office, Natl. Acad. Sciences, 2101 Constitu-  
tion Ave. Wash. D. C. 2041.

Descriptors: (\*Natural resources, Management  
planning), (\*Water supplies, \*Management plan-  
ning), Hydrology, Water pollution, Floods, Deci-  
sion making, Scientific research, Engineering.

The report is concerned with the growing need for more intelligent application of science to the use of water in the United States. The view is developed that planning should center on the needs of the populace of a particular area rather than on water per se. New institutional arrangements are suggested in order to deal with the increasingly complex nature of water resource decision processes. It is emphasized that the decision-making process itself must be responsive to advances in science and technology which increase the alternatives to be considered and which aid in evaluation of the alternatives.

AD-647 829

MFS0.65

AD-640 831 Field 13B, 8H, 6C  
Not available from CFSTL  
Delaware Univ., Newark, Marine Lab.  
SOME THOUGHTS ON WATER POLLUTION,  
by Charles G. Wilber. 1966, 6p  
Grant AF-AFOSR-997-66  
Proj. AF-9777  
Task 977701  
AFOSR-66-0836  
Availability: Published in Delaware Conservation-  
ist v10 1966.

Descriptors: (\*Water pollution, Toxicity),  
Fishes, Stress (Physiology), Atherosclerosis,  
Wastes (Industrial), Pathology, Rivers.

To set the background for stress related atherosclerosis in fish a review of what pollution does as a stress factor in the Delaware River is presented. It is pointed out that pollution, especially of industrial origin, stresses fish by causing pH changes, lowering dissolved oxygen, increasing turbidity, changing temperature, causing direct toxicity, etc. A priori one then suggests that stress responses (e.g. atherosclerosis) would be found in a population of fish so affected. (Author)

URBAN WATER SUPPLY: A SECOND LOOK,  
Rand Corp Santa Monica Calif  
Jack Hirschleifer, and Jerome W. Milliman. Mar  
67, 17p Rept no. P-3555  
Prepared in cooperation with California Univ.,  
Los Angeles, and Indiana Univ., Bloomington.

Descriptors: (\*Water supplies, Urban planning),  
(\*Dams, Construction), Economics, Costs, Budg-  
ets, Rainfall, Desalination, Storage, Reclamation,  
Decision making, Predictions, Reliability, Man-  
agement planning.

The WATER SUPPLY volume discerned a consistent pattern of under-pricing and over-building. Rational reallocation of existing supplies, such as would occur if prices were raised in response to scarcity, is almost never even considered as an alternative to new construction. There are several reasons, aside from the electoral attractiveness of water projects. (1) Politically determined prices are inflexible. New York, for example, has not modified its price schedule since 1933. (Of course, had the city attempted to do something about prices in the 1965 shortage they would have run into conflict with the CEA 'guide-lines'). (2) A higher-order political rigidity makes it commonly impossible for one water jurisdiction to sell title or rights to another - hence an incentive to rush into construction to nail down the supplies involved. (3) Certain errors in economic reasoning have played a role: Ignorance of the marginal principle, double-counting of benefits, the use of inappropriately low discount rates, etc. But these analytical errors have had much less practical significance than what might be called the non-analytical error. This is the belief, usually quite unconscious, that there are 'needs' or 'requirements' for water rather than economic demands.

AD-649 320

HCS3.00 MFS0.65

NOT AVAILABLE FROM ARAC

NOT AVAILABLE FROM ARAC

**WATERFRONT RENEWAL.**

Wisconsin Dept. of Resource Development, Madison.

1966, 77p

Prepared in cooperation with the Urban Renewal Administration, Washington, D. C. See also PB-176 264.

Descriptors: (\* Urban planning, \* Management engineering), (\* Housing projects, Wisconsin), Rivers, Lakes, Buildings, Urban areas, Harbors, Piers, Environment, Natural resources, Recreation, Costs, Wisconsin.

This report concerns the application of renewal techniques to urban waterfronts. Unlike many conventional land use planning studies in which the water's edge often serves as a limit to the area under study, this demonstration project focuses on problems connected with how the water and its use affect land use. The report is based on port development and waterfront planning activities of the Wisconsin Department of Resource Development in about twenty port and harbor communities on the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River. The Department has been engaged in these activities before, during, and since the execution of the Federally-assisted demonstration project. The Federal funds were used mainly to develop an approach for attacking problems of urban waterfront decline which could be used both in Wisconsin and elsewhere. This study has focused on sections of waterfront adjacent to deep-draft navigation channels. Possibly it pays insufficient attention to land fronting on shallow and less navigable waters.  
PB-176 238 HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65

**WATERFRONT RENEWAL.**

Technical supplement.

Wisconsin Dept. of Resource Development, Madison.

Donald F. Wood, Robert K. Halloin, Richard A. Lehmann, Lee A. Schoenecker, and Stanley R. Euston. 1964, 163p

Prepared in cooperation with Urban Renewal Administration, Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington, D. C. See also PB-176 238.

Descriptors: (\* Urban planning, \* Management engineering), Wisconsin, Rivers, Lakes, Transportation, Harbors, Piers, Natural resources, Recreation, Costs, Buildings, Industrial plants, Floods, Navigation, Structures, Maintenance, Urban areas.

Waterfront planning is an aspect of conventional land use planning with the focus on community use of surface water and uses of the land which will take most advantage of access to the water and water-frontage. Thus it attempts to take into consideration both the uses of the water and the uses of the land around it. Admittedly, the planner using the more conventional approach is aware of the value of the water and many good plans have been developed which capitalize on the esthetic value of a waterfront location. But in this type of planning the water forms a boundary; it is the edge or limit of some project built on the shore. In many cases the uses and functions of the body of water are not taken into consideration.

PB-176 264

HC\$3.00 MF\$0.65