

ernment concerning itself in the social problems of the people. This is what the Demonstration Cities Act would do; would it not?

Mr. EMLIN. Well, my answer to that would be, that people are one of the problems inherent in existing urban renewal programs. There are built-in problems in urban renewal that cannot be whisked away with money. The dislocation and relocation and the necessity, sometimes, of treading on people's rights are problems that are inherent in urban renewal programs and we can't see that the demonstration cities bill can cure this problem.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Has not one of the criticisms of urban renewal been the fact that it has displaced people without really making adequate relocation plans—adequately taking care of those who are displaced?

Mr. EMLIN. That is right.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. So that in this kind of legislation we are discussing now, the idea is to look at the whole problem and try to work out a unified plan of action to combine the renewal work and the social rehabilitation and improvement?

Mr. EMLIN. My answer would be that we think that under existing urban renewal programs, the grant-in-aid programs, that these problems can be worked out as well as they can be worked out if this other program is not superimposed. If this other program is superimposed, it is not going to take care of the problems you address yourself to.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. That would be true only if we have better coordination—to try to see the whole picture and to work with all of the problems at once and bring all of these programs together, and this takes into consideration the retraining program, and the poverty program in general. You are working not only with renewing the blighted areas of the city, but you are also trying to uplift the people to learn to meet the conditions of living in the modern city.

Mr. EMLIN. I will agree with that. The poverty program and some other things aren't in there and my answer is simply that we fail to see the significance of this specific bill toward accomplishing these goals.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. The missing link in this entire area is really one of coordination, and the Congress addressed itself to that task when it created the Department of Housing and Urban Development and directed the Secretary to create the Director of Program Coordination. Throughout the bill—in the legislative history of the Department bill—is this great need for coordinating the great number of urban development programs that are scattered throughout all the agencies. Apparently this bill was in the making before the Department bill was enacted and I think that the Secretary should go ahead and create this Director of Program Coordination and to use the authority that is in the Department Act to try to bring about this degree of coordination. I do not think these problems are going to be solved by just pouring more money into all of the grant-in-aid programs.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. I agree with you—it is not just a matter of money; it is a matter also of planning and coordination. But I think you can recall, back when we first went into this program of building public housing and trying to find other ways to provide decent housing, that the housing authorities in the cities were wholly concerned with bricks and mortar and when we brought up the need for a wider range of assistance to the occupants, they said their main concern was providing