

To the homeownership ghetto dweller or ghetto businessman or tenant, such a unified policy would have the greatest possible meaning.

The way we are now, those who are least prepared to battle the strong arm of established government as represented by the eminent domain proceedings are also those who lose most under our present relocation programs. All too often these people know little or nothing about relocation payments, advisory assistance, or assurance of availability of standard housing. The same is true of the ghetto businessmen who are displaced or forced to discontinue business because of local or State relocation programs.

Most know nothing about the programs presently designed to provide an orderly transition with a minimum of inconvenience. Thousands of individuals are affected each year by such Government projects as urban renewal and highways—a great many are minorities living in slum areas. According to your own statement before the Senate, Federal and federally aided programs are estimated to displace approximately 111,000 families and individuals, 18,000 businesses and nonprofit organizations, and 4,000 farm operators each year.

While these programs sometimes work hardships on individuals who are not poor, the practice has been to concentrate on the poorer areas, and I think this is because the residents of those areas are least likely to have the political power or the know-how to beat city hall downtown.

Even where highway and urban renewal programs are administered fairly, there is a great need for advisory assistance. As you have said in introducing this legislation, and I quote, "The poor, the nonwhite, the elderly, and the small business people all need intensive counseling to prepare them for, and to help them carry out their move."

The major problems we face today with relocation was tersely summed up by Newsweek recently in its "Negro in America" special edition. The editor said:

"Urban renewal, which was designed to rebuild decaying city centers, has in practice all too often meant Negro removal; in Atlanta, for instance, 67,000 people were displaced by the leveling of slums and only 11 percent were relocated in public housing."

The problem is further compounded by the fact that "unequal treatment" often results from the limitations of programs themselves, even when they are administered fairly. Two families living side by side could receive drastically different benefits and assistance simply because they were displaced by different programs.

I think the record shows that a federally aided urban renewal project would give to a homeowner moving costs up to \$200. The person next door owning his own home under the federally aided highway program would receive \$200 only if the State has authorized participation in the Federal relocation program.

Inconsistencies for payments for business moving expenses are even greater. The Federal-Aid Highway Act allows expenses only up to \$3,000, while displacement by a federally aided urban renewal project entitled the businessman up to \$25,000 for moving costs.

I would like to relate, if I may, some of the relocation experiences the urban league has encountered in some of its affiliates.

The Urban League in Detroit, for example, has conducted several studies which could prove useful to this subcommittee. Mr. Roy Wil-