

liams, the housing specialist for the Detroit Urban League, is to make available to you certain information. In a "survey of the quality and availability of housing listed by the Detroit Housing Commission," the urban league found that a majority of houses fall in one of three categories. They were (1) substandard, (2) too expensive, or (3) already occupied by someone else.

A common complaint in Detroit is that housing which is torn down by the Housing Commission is, in many cases, better than the housing into which the residents are forced to move.

In New Orleans, though there is no urban renewal authority, there are still many problems for those who must be relocated. The housing director in the New Orleans office says that the "main villain has been the interstate highway program which provides absolutely no relocation assistance."

I would note here that many of the aspects of the highway program to get people around cities and into cities faster—out of the cities and into the suburbs—are the result of the flight from the cities and the flight from the problems of the cities by the white community.

Other difficulties arise, of course, in New Orleans, from closing down of properties because of code enforcement. For instance, when the slum lords closed their tenements there usually are no relocation efforts by the city government because no urban renewal funds are available in New Orleans.

In Elkhart, Ind., we are told that the people who are replaced by urban renewal are not always included in the local public housing program. This is primarily because many of these individuals are welfare clients and city officials limit the number of "minimum rentals" admitted to public housing.

It is sort of a quota system, as it were.

In Fort Wayne, Ind., urban renewal plans for the Hanna-Creighton area were announced in 1961. Of the 490 families living in the area 90 of them are still waiting to be relocated. Relocation services were generally considered inadequate in relocating the other 400 families. There is an inadequate supply of replacement housing for no-income tenants.

In another area of Fort Wayne, the city exercised the right of eminent domain to clear away housing to make space for a commercial concern. Several families were forcefully evicted. Presently, there are five families still living in the area awaiting the outcome of a legal suit to obtain a fair price for their homes.

In Cleveland, the renewal programs have caused the coining a new phrase, "Urban Renewal equals human misery." Television station WJW, in an editorial, states:

Since the beginning of urban renewal in 1957, hundreds of poor Cleveland families have been bulldozed out of their homes. Though the city has poured millions into urban renewal, it has barely lifted a finger to find new housing for displaced families.

The Little Hoover Commission Report found that urban renewal in Cleveland has been "grossly neglected" and challenged city officials to adopt a more positive, more humane attitude in relocating men, women, and children who are uprooted from their homes by the action of city hall. The Commission said that in one renewal project, "1,700 families were forced from their homes, and as far as the city knows, 1,200 of