

performance within the executive branch, it will be an appropriate way of making progress through the traditional processes of our Government. We like to think that testimony by the Commission and the preparation of commission reports is at least partially responsible for progress, but somehow, that is not always quite sufficient. So I did appreciate what you had to say on the subject.

Senator MUSKIE. Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. Turning to the act, we believe that the problems to which title VIII is addressed—the gross inconsistencies in the kinds of assistance available to families and businesses displaced by Federal and federally-assisted programs and the inadequacy of assistance available under any of these programs—are urgent ones, requiring immediate corrective action. It is clear that problems of relocation are a major factor inhibiting the success of many programs aimed at improving the quality of life in our cities. It also is clear that they are a part of the underlying problem that has bred unrest and disorder in our urban centers.

We believe title VIII can make a substantial contribution to resolving these problems and we urge its enactment. We have several suggestions to offer, however, which we believe would enable the bill to deal more effectively and comprehensively with problems of relocation. We also wish to add the caveat that there are distinct limits to the impact of legislation aimed at relocation assistance alone, in the absence of forceful measures in other areas. What we are talking about here are measures to assure that families whose lives will be affected have a voice in the decisions concerning the operation of programs involving displacement, measures to assure that when displacement is necessary, there is, in fact, a sufficient supply of housing available to accommodate the families who are to be displaced, and above all, measures to assure that relocation will serve as an instrument for unifying our urban society and facilitating the full participation of the poor—and particularly the nonwhite poor—in community life.

Senator MUSKIE. May I interject at this point?

In the testimony last week, there was a suggestion that we ought to find a way in connection with this legislation, to arrange for participation by the poor. No specific suggestions have been offered as yet. If you do not have one—I have not read your testimony—it would be helpful if you could address yourself to that question as it occurs to you.

Mr. TAYLOR. We do have a suggestion in our testimony. I do not think it is specific enough for purposes of legislation, but we shall be glad to pursue the matter and try to make it more specific.

Senator MUSKIE. Fine.

Mr. TAYLOR. Since our Commission has been in existence, approximately 11 years now, we have maintained a continuing interest and concern with problems of housing. We also have maintained a continuing concern with problems of displacement and relocation, particularly as they affect minority group members. In 1959, when the Commission issued its first report on housing, we examined relocation policies and practices with respect to families displaced by urban renewal. In 1961, the Commission broadened its inquiry to include problems of relocation under the federally assisted highway programs. We pointed out at that time, that there were marked disparities between the as