

A unified personnel training program for the 41 agencies involved has been developed.

A massive sewer extension plan has been developed.

A major thoroughfare and expressway plan is ready for funds and is being built at far to slow a pace.

Of \$1,521,000 additional appropriations requested by Cincinnati city department heads in 1965, only \$251,000 was available.

There are still some 41,000 dwelling units (11.2 percent) which are dilapidated or lack plumbing facilities in the metropolitan area of the 51,359 (15 percent) reported in the 1960 census or the 30 percent reported in 1950.

And we need a more flexible program of direct assistance—

We are served by two DHUD regions, one centered in Chicago and one in Atlanta.

We have five separate urban renewal programs as required.

We have three separate public housing authorities.

FHA applications are filed here for Dayton, but in Louisville for the Kentucky portion of the urban area.

VA applications must be sent to either Cleveland or Louisville.

Section 701 planning funds come through the State for some area municipalities but from DHUD in Chicago or Atlanta for others.

The metropolitan area is served from two Office of Economic Opportunity regional offices.

Separate agencies and organizations have been established to be eligible for some types of Federal funds, others must come through the State, County, or individual municipalities.

As proposed in the Demonstration City Act.

Yes, we have used what you have offered and have taxed ourselves to the limit in well planned, coordinated and cooperative programs, but we have many programs waiting for funds and need a more flexible program of direct assistance as proposed in the Demonstration City Act.

The many and varying Federal aid and grant programs in operation in the Cincinnati metropolitan area are confusing even to the experienced civic leaders, while the average citizen is confused by the many things that can or cannot be done and the timelag involved in getting the most needed programs started.

Complex urban problems facing cities willing to help themselves as demonstrated can only be resolved through massive financial assistance. We need financial assistance on a direct basis without unnecessarily involved restrictions, procedures and time delays and on a local priority basis. We have enough personnel now experienced in these programs to greatly expand them.

If the Demonstration City Act passes as presented, you will hear from Cincinnati in regard to expansion of areawide planning programs and funding many projects in our basin area.

Mr. GILLIGAN. Mr. Chairman, if it please the committee, Mr. Gradison, as chairman of the urban development committee of the council, will present the statement on behalf of the city.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Gradison, we will certainly be glad to have you submit the statement. If you desire to complete the statement, and then we should like to ask you some questions—or if you choose to proceed any other way, you may do so, and we will be glad to go along with you.

Mr. GRADISON. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I appear before you this morning representing the city of Cincinnati with respect to the proposed Demonstration Cities Act of 1966. As chairman of the urban development committee of our city council, I am the elected official charged by the council with the principal responsibility for leadership in urban development in its broadest sense, including housing and urban renewal. Before turning to the specific legislation before the committee it may be appropriate to note that for 5 years I served at the policy level in the Treasury, and Health, Education and Welfare Departments, and therefore have had an opportunity to ob-