

Mr. WIDNALL. In the Euclid area, you have had rent strikes, failure to rehabilitate, and lack of code enforcement. I put in the Congressional Record of April 23, 1964, the statement of the Negro citizens of that area, asking for a speedup in code enforcement. I understand that things got so bad, you had to call in an outside consultant, David Walker's firm, to review the project last year. Can you tell this committee what the consultant's conclusions were?

Mr. LOCHER. Well, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I don't think I can agree things got that bad. But I would say that we did feel that we should have additional advice from a known expert, and a person whom we had a great deal of regard for.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Mayor, may I just interpose this: If you would be kind enough to insert it in the record, I think this would give us a better explanation, and it might be more expeditious in going forward with these meetings.

Mr. LOCHER. I would be happy to.

Mr. WIDNALL. Would you supply it for the record, then?

Mr. LOCHER. Yes—in other words, what were the conclusions of the Walker concern; yes, I will. I will be happy to.

(The information referred to may be found in the subcommittee files.)

Mr. WIDNALL. Has the city of Cleveland made any plans to use the new code enforcement approach contained in the 1965 Housing Act, or the rehabilitation and loan grant provisions in the 1965 Housing Act?

Mr. LOCHER. Mr. Chairman, I am glad you asked those questions, because we are in the process now of compiling the voluminous data which is required in order that we might qualify for additional inspectors. We are getting that together. It will be filed with the appropriate authorities next month, April 15, as a matter of fact—that is our target date, and we do hope that we will be able to acquire more funds for hiring more inspectors.

Now, with regard to the loan and grant, I am very pleased to say that the city of Cleveland was the very first city in the entire Midwest region to secure a grant, and that we were among the first of the cities in the Midwest to receive the loan under the 1965 act amendments.

We are not resting on our laurels. We have a team of men and women who are going house to house, hoping that we can interest the owners in the loan and grant features, and in that way arrest decay, rehabilitate, and do all that we can to salvage an area that is a very complex area, I might add—but we are doing the best we can. And we think those aids are very effective.

Mr. WIDNALL. With regard to the Gladstone project, the Cleveland Press reports, "\$4 million merely to displace people." The newspaper described the area after 12 years "still rotting away, while the city attempts to determine its final use."

What are you going to do about this project?

Mr. LOCHER. Well, Mr. Chairman—we have no doubt about its final use. It is to be industrial and commercial. There has never been any question about that. And it is at the very terminus of our very large and very good, but not adequate, frankly, food terminal, on Orange Avenue.