

Near East Side
Population & Analysis



OH
317.7157
K29n

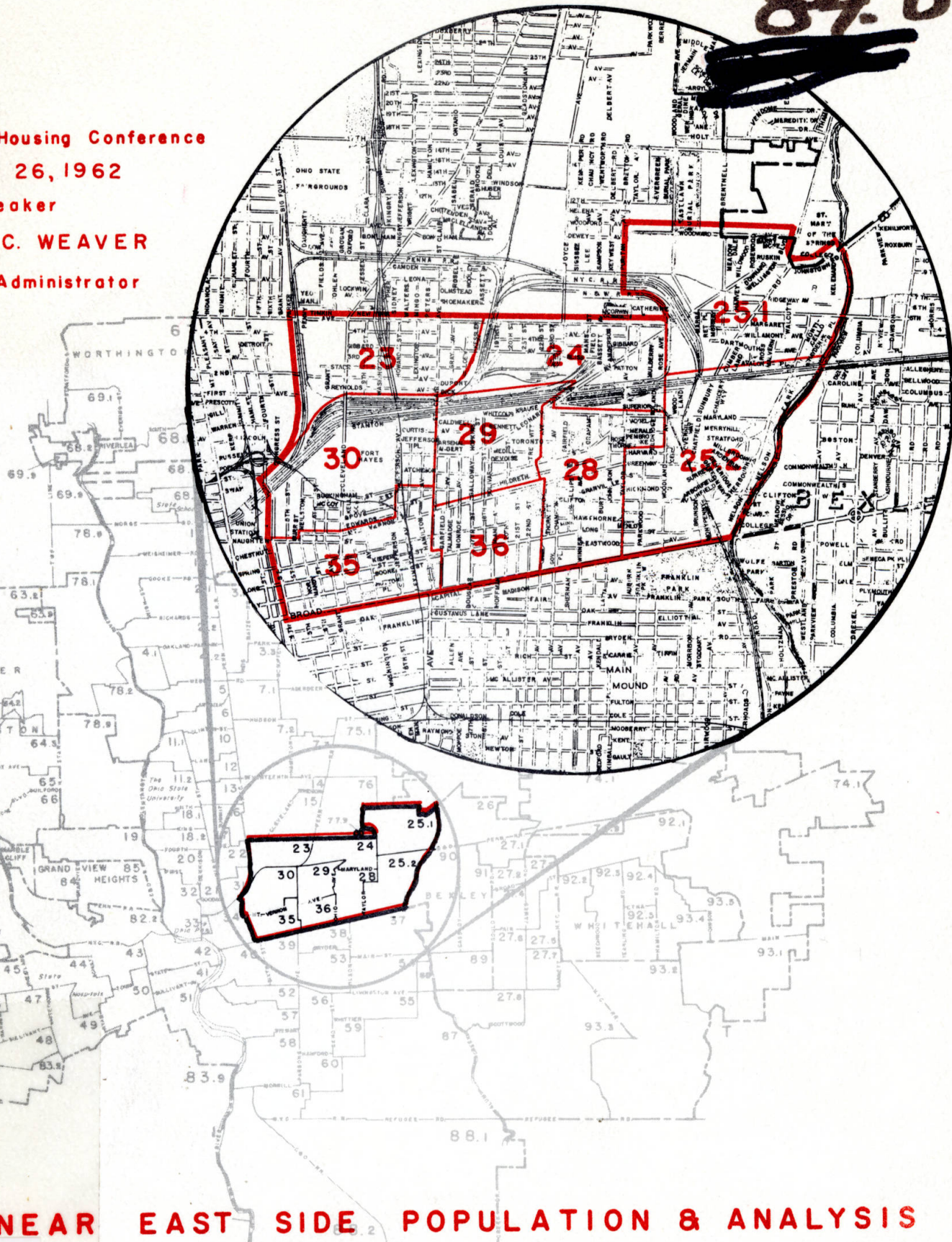
NOTE

**NESAC Housing Conference
OCTOBER 26, 1962**

Guest Speaker

ROBERT C. WEAVER

Housing Administrator



THE NEAR EAST SIDE POPULATION & ANALYSIS

BY F.H. "Rick" KELLEY

COLUMBUS, OHIO

APRIL 4, 1962

Ohio
317.7157
K29n

FORWARD

The fundamental purpose of this report is to provide factual data and create a better understanding among the concern people of our great city, in order to combat a decaying segment of our community. However, the prevention of spreading blighted and slum areas are of the utmost importants to the already heavy taxed citizens of Columbus, Ohio.

I wish to express special thanks to Doctor Viva Boothe, Director of the Bureau of Business Research for providing me with the 1960 census tracts design for Columbus and Franklin County, and Professor James C. Yocum, Associate Director of the Bureau of Business Research, Ohio State University, for his expert advice and kind guidance.

Thanks especially to the following persons who aided me in compiling this report:

William A. Colwell, Supervisor of Research, Department of Urban Renewal.

Coleridge Jones, Supervisor of the Office of Relocation.

William C. Culpepper, Real Estate Consultant & Broker.

Harold C. Strickland, Field Secretary for Ohio NAACP.

Berino Sunico, Research Statistician, NESAC.

Frederick H. Kelley, Chairman
Near East Side Area Council

INTRODUCTION

From the beginning of man to our modern space age, the greatest concern of survival is shelter. It is indeed appalling to know, in our technological times, that many people are ill-housed in rat infested neighborhoods, which breed crime and immorality.

Sterotype patterns and myopic theories used over the years classify non-whites as a great risk. Based on the "last hired and first fired" theory, non-whites are required a higher down payment than whites.

Developers have been discouraged on building homes for open occupancy. He (the developer) must state location of land, members of corporation, construction loan and a discount company willing to buy the mortgage papers. In the past the district FHA Office has been reluctant to cooperate when they know the homes will be sold on open occupancy.

Consequently, many Negroes, especially those who fall in the realm of the Urban Renewal Program, are forced to purchase older, deteriorating homes discarded by whites, in adjacent neighborhoods.

This type of home buying creates slums and does not represent decent, safe and sanitary housing which prospective Negro buyers desire and can afford.

Over crowded living conditions and a disregard for zoning, health and housing regulations, and Codes, by absentee owner, are factors which need increased attention and activity.

Statistics from the 1960 Census Tract, compiled by the Bureau of Business Research at Ohio State University, revealed that 3 out of every 10 Negro families own their home in Columbus. 51% of these homes are delapidated or deteriorating. It also reveals in this report since 1957 there has been more than 20,000 new building permits issued, but only 1.3% for Negroes. The Public Housing Agency states that almost $\frac{1}{2}$ of all public housing units in the United States are rented to Negroes. Of all the people affected by government action in Columbus, more than 62% are Negroes.

The amelioration to this acute problem is not simple. Solving it will not be accomplished by one person or one organization. But a constructive interest and a concerted effort upon the community as a whole will pave the way for a better American city for tomorrow. Citizen participation in neighborhoods, coordinating their ideals with the city officials on establishing a Master Plan for the city, setting up an educational program for people moving into our neighborhoods, whether they came from the hills of West Virginia or the cotton fields of Georgia; and with the trust in our Lord all things are possible.

"Rick"

NEIGHBORHOOD ANALYSIS

For the purpose of this report a pilot area was selected. Subject area is located on the near east side of Columbus. Its natural boundaries are Fourth Street on the West; Fifth Avenue and Woodward Avenue on the North; Alum Creek on the East, and Broad Street on the South.

Subject area is more than 85% Negro. This area is heavily populated with nearly 45,000 people within an area $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and 2 miles wide. The neighborhood consists of people with various income brackets, and from unskilled to professional occupations.

Percentage wise, this neighborhood rates very high with unemployment and with people receiving welfare assistance.

Subject area zoned mainly commercial and manufacturing, although majority of land improved with singles, converted duplexes and multiple dwellings. Area approximately 100% built up with 10 to 100 year old buildings and residential homes. About 50% are from poor to fair with a high degree of functional and economic obsolescence. These properties are in the process or proposed for Urban Renewal Program.

However, the other 50% are from fair to good and are primarily located in census tracts 25.1, 25.2, and 28; known as Eastgate, Shepard, and St. Mary of the Springs Addition. Home value in these sections has increased due to the home owners neighborhood pride and improvements since purchasing the property. Conservation program is being studied in parts of tracts 25.1, 25.2, and 28.

Subject area streets are paved with brick or macadam, curb and gutters, all utilities, public sidewalks--except some streets which are alley type.

Grade and junior high schools both public and parochial, and only one high school. Many churches in area, with Mt. Vernon and Long Street mainly serving as shopping centers.

Broad, Long, Mt. Vernon, and 5th Avenue serves as main traffic arteries flowing east and west. Nelson Road, Champion, and Ohio Avenue carry traffic north and south. Bus service good traveling north and south, but bad traveling east and west.

This area consist of a new 113 unit Senior Citizen Building, a public housing project (Poindexter) 550 units; a proposed Bolivar Arms 1,000 units, three recreation centers, one public swimming pool (Maryland Park). The Spring Street YMCA propose a new building with swimming pool--construction starts this year--one branch bank, one sub post office station, and one fire station.

Pilot Area of Designation From 1960 U.S. Census

Tract For Columbus Near East Side

BOUNDARIES

Census Tract

23	Cleveland Avenue	on the	West
	Penn. RR	" "	East
	5th Avenue	" "	North
	N.Y.C. RR	" "	South
24	Penn RR	on the	West
	Woodland Avenue	" "	East
	5th Avenue	" "	North
	Maryland Avenue	" "	South
25.1	Woodland & Taylor	on the	West
	Alum Creek	" "	East
	Woodward	" "	North
	Penn RR	" "	South
25.2	Taylor & Woodland	on the	West
	Alum Creek	" "	East
	Penn RR	" "	North
	Broad Street	" "	South
28	Ohio Avenue	on the	West
	Taylor & Woodland	" "	East
	Maryland Avenue	" "	North
	Broad Street	" "	South
29	St. Clair	on the	West
	Ohio Avenue	" "	East
	N.Y.C. RR	" "	North
	Mt. Vernon	" "	South
30	4th Street	on the	West
	St. Clair	" "	East
	N.Y.C. RR	" "	North
	Mt. Vernon	" "	South

Census Tract

35

5th Street	on the	West
St. Clair	" "	East
Mt. Vernon & Buckingham	-	North
Broad Street	" "	South

36

St. Clair	on the	West
Ohio Avenue	" "	East
Mt. Vernon	" "	North
Broad Street	" "	South

DEFINITIONS

CENSUS TRACTS - Census tracts are small geographical areas into which large cities and metropolitan areas are divided to assist in statistical description and comparisons. In 1960 the average tract in the Columbus Metropolitan Area had about 4,500 persons. Over two-thirds of the 150 tracts had populations between 2,000 and 7,000 persons. The boundaries of the tracts are relatively permanent. Changes are made only where population growth, annexations, and special circumstances make it necessary.

DISPLACED PERSONS - Displaced persons are those people who must move or sell their property for public use by the act of Eminent Domain. This means expressways, Code enforcement, public housing, hospital and schools. Urban Renewal is in this category and many times thought of as slum clearance. All these things are called government action.

RELOCATION - Relocation means displaced people who seek aid on finding a new place to live by placing an application with the office of relocation.

221 PROGRAM - The 221 Program is a special assistant loan of the F.H.A. Program in housing to assist those who are forced to move by any governmental action. The maximum loan in this area to date is \$14,000 with no down payment to qualified buyers.

TABLE I

*Census Tracts - Population & Housing Characteristics - 1960

A - Near East Side

Census Tracts	23	24	25.1	25.2	28	29	30	35	36	Total
All Housing Unit	1,091	558	926	1684	2196	1529	1305	2608	1920	13,817
Owner occupied	542	222	624	647	826	543	360	336	535	4,635
White	148	22	354	60	20	21	25	31	12	693
Non White	394	200	270	587	806	522	335	305	523	3,942
Renter occupied	495	122	240	968	1389	854	860	1858	1271	8,057
White	154	7	175	118	159	7	155	660	109	1,390
Non White	341	115	65	850	1130	847	705	1198	1162	6,667
Available vacant	34	2	52	56	59	96	52	313	61	725
For Rent	28	2	39	51	53	92	51	306	57	679
For Sale only	6	0	15	5	6	4	1	7	4	48
Other vacant	20	12	10	13	22	36	33	101	53	300

*Data collected from 1960 census tract statistics - Bureau of Business Research, OSU & COFC, as of April, 1960.

Table I shows that there are 13,817 housing units in this designated area. 3,942 or 30% are owner occupied and 6,667 or 70% renter occupied by non whites. A total of 10,655 housing units occupied by non whites.

It also reveals that there are 679 units for rent, 300 vacancies, and only 48 units for sale in this area.

TABLE II

Census Tracts - Condition & Housing Characteristics - 1960

Non-White	23	24	25.1	25.2	28	29	30	35	36	Total
All Housing Unit	735	515	335	1437	2036	1369	1040	1503	1685	10,655
Good (or) Sound	176	331	322	1330	1521	404	441	296	447	5,268
Deteriorating	410	94	10	99	378	628	443	804	957	3,823
Delapidated	149	90	3	8	137	337	156	403	281	1,564

Table II - Out of the 10,655 non-white housing units 5,268 (49%) are classified as good or sound. 3,823 (36%) are deteriorating and 1,564 (15%) are delapidated.

TABLE III

Value of Property

	23	24	25.1	25.2	28	29	30	35	36	Total
Owner occupied Housing units	490	216	614	593	698	435	295	281	429	4,051
Less than \$5,000	51	28	5	2	45	86	25	23	37	302
5,000 to 9,900	296	120	69	34	284	242	162	151	218	1,576
10,000 to 14,900	127	61	386	273	312	95	83	74	122	1,533
15,000 to 19,900	12	5	124	205	44	9	22	18	41	480
20,000 to 24,900	3	1	18	55	10	2	2	11	7	109
25,000 or more	1	1	12	24	3	1	1	4	4	51
Average Value*	\$8300	8500	13000	14800	10300	7700	8800	8900	9100	

Note: 584 units with no value.

*Average loan value of existing dwelling units in Area = \$9,155

TABLE IV

Contract Rent

	23	24	251	252	28	29	30	35	36	Total
Renter occupied Housing Unit	495	122	240	968	1339	854	860	1858	1271	Average
Average Dollar	\$59.00	60.	74.	78.	62.	59.	57.	55.	61.	-\$ 62.77

TABLE V

Project Rent as of February 1, 1962

(Estimate)

	1-Bedroom	2-Bedroom	3-Bedroom	Units
Poindexter Village	-----	-----	-----	---
Long Manor	\$ 70.00	-----	\$ 80.00	---
Eastgate Apts.	79.50	\$ 85.00	85.00	180
Clifton Apts.	-----	-----	-----	---
Southgate Manor*	67.50	77.50	87.50	660

*Out of the area, but 70% non white occupied.
35% vacant as of February 1, 1962.

TABLE VI

Rooms Per Unit

Non-White

Census Tracts	23	24	25.1	25.2	28	29	30	35	36	Total
All occupied units	735	315	335	1437	2036	1369	1040	1503	1685	10,655
1 Room(s)	4	3	1	44	28	118	125	269	137	729
2 "	21	9	3	69	81	64	70	197	154	668
3 "	64	39	18	134	438	159	156	236	246	1,490
4 "	80	53	73	323	417	206	140	234	296	1,822
5 "	207	108	124	357	422	316	188	244	273	2,239
6 "	261	67	80	264	401	305	239	175	302	2,094
7 "	70	29	25	104	134	108	57	75	130	732
8 (or) more	28	7	11	142	115	93	65	73	147	681
Median	5.5	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.0	4.7	3.7	4.5	

Average Rooms Per Unit ----- 4.7

Persons Per Unit

Non-White

Census Tracts	23	24	25.1	25.2	28	29	30	35	36	Total
All occupied Units	735	315	335	1437	2036	1369	1040	1503	1685	10,655
1 Room's)	51	41	20	178	291	231	188	416	392	
2 "	157	74	97	397	683	351	254	440	499	
3 "	127	62	80	289	333	222	170	211	288	
4 "	113	43	60	245	270	177	140	148	193	
5 "	90	32	43	162	192	133	94	93	125	
6 (or) more	197	63	35	166	267	255	191	195	188	
Median	3.8	5.2	3.1	3.0	2.6	3.0	3.0	2.3	2.4	

Average Persons Per Unit ----- 3.2

TABLE VII

Population - From the 1960 Tract Statistics By Viva Boothe

Census Tracts	23	24	25.1	25.2	28	29	30	35	36	Total
Population	4067	1279	2931	5540	7235	5045	4506	6046	5466	42,117
White	963	107	1787	740	536	61	716	1299	268	6,488
83% Negro	3098	1170	1139	4793	6686	4980	3778	4734	5185	35,629
Other Races	6	2	5	7	13	4	12	13	13	75
Non-White	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---
Under 18	1154	392	595	1491	1878	1275	1055	1190	1085	10,025

Table VII - The total population in this area is 42,117; 6,488 (16%) are white while 35,629 (83%) are Negro. Notice the highly populated density in each census tract except census tracts 24 and 25.1.

Census tract 24 is zoned heavy industry and consist of railroads and factories, which make it undesirable for residential use.

Tract 25.1 is a good example of a desirable residential neighborhood.

There are 10,025 (28.5%) non-white children under 18 in this area. The average non-white rooms per unit is 4.7 paying an average contract rent of \$66.77, while the average project rent is \$79.00. It should be noticed that the average persons per unit is 3.2 people.

Franklin County Ohio 1960

Bureau of the Census
U. S. Department of Commerce

Total Population	-----	682,962
White	-----	601,361
Negro	-----	80,235
Other Races	-----	1,366

TABLE VIII

Characteristics of the Non-White Population

Employment Status & Occupation

Tracts	23	24	25.1	25.2	28	29	30	35	36
Male Employed	672	254	297	1160	1324	1075	834	1168	1212
Unemployed	91	36	8	75	211	223	135	189	168

Total employed 5,597. Unemployed 1,136 or 20%.

Male Employed

Professional Technical	---	---	22	154	33	11	10	21	55
Managerial	10	5	24	61	33	28	19	16	35
Clerical	25	14	34	181	142	46	44	58	89
Sales	6	---	11	46	13	23	10	22	23
Craftsmen Foreman	60	27	38	111	191	93	110	95	123
Operative	191	45	68	210	344	205	201	221	233
Private Household	7	---	---	8	5	8	---	----	4
Service	121	64	46	198	263	264	204	190	250
Labor	159	56	36	116	144	219	194	353	222
Occupation Not Reported	93	43	18	75	156	178	42	192	178

TABLE IX

Tracts	Family Income in 1959								
	23	24	25.1	25.2	28	29	30	35	36
Under \$1,000	56	36	4	28	162	78	59	145	110
1,000 - 2,000	54	17	8	64	312	142	114	123	144
2,000 - 3,000	74	26	12	73	167	119	121	143	164
3,000 - 4,000	101	34	51	133	213	127	161	131	130
4,000 - 5,000	111	35	42	186	292	158	97	192	210
5,000 - 6,000	115	37	25	203	145	108	89	74	140
6,000 - 7,000	86	26	40	120	144	107	58	97	88
7,000 - 8,000	35	21	20	116	108	74	15	29	69
8,000 - 9,000	26	18	37	94	66	31	36	17	28
9,000 - 10,000	10	-----	23	77	47	31	21	36	46
10,000 & over	33	5	45	146	67	55	21	16	53
Median Income	\$4590	\$4414	\$6288	\$5670	\$4026	\$4310	\$3634	\$3691	\$4205

Average Income for non-white is \$4,536.

TABLE X

New construction in the Columbus Area are from the records of the Building Department. This includes new rental and new sale units.

<u>Year</u>	<u>New Building Permits</u>	<u>Valuation</u>
1957	3,741	\$52,013,250
1958	4,891	101,972,220
1959	4,379	75,688,675
1960	3,533	-----
1961	4,343	-----
Total	<u>20,887</u>	

TABLE X (cont.)

Private New Sale Units (since January 16, 1957)

White	%	Non-White	%
98.7		1.3	

(Since January 16, 1957) New Sale units, financed under 221 Program

Total Units	White - %	Non-White	%
787	342 - 44.8%	445	55.2%

TABLE XI

ESTIMATED FAMILY DISPLACEMENT 1956 - 1963

Outlined in the table below are the number of families estimated actually displaced by various types of governmental action from July 1956 to January 1, 1963.

<u>Type of Displacement</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Non-White</u>	---	%
Urban Renewal	2,558	1,113	1,445		57 %
Expressway	3,595	1,435	2,160		60 %
Code Enforcement	560	Incomplete			
Public Housing	814	243	571		70 %
Miscellaneous	121	Incomplete			
Average					62 1/3%

Note: By city ordinance all families displaced by Urban Renewal are to be relocated in safe, decent standard housing. This standard is maintained by the Family Relocation Office by inspecting the houses listed by the various real estate agents.

All families displaced by Urban Renewal are allocated up to \$200 for moving purposes. Business or commercial establishments are allowed up to \$3,000. However, this doesn't apply to families displaced by other governmental action.

There is no ordinance to date making it unlawful for real estate agents to sell a house in a known or proposed Urban Renewal or Government Program.

TABLE XII

Population - Comparison & Trend

<u>City</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>Amount of Change</u>	
Columbus	375,901	471,316	Increase	95,415
Dayton	243,872	262,332	"	18,460
Akron	274,605	290,351	"	15,746
Toledo	303,616	318,003	"	14,387
Cincinnati	503,998	502,550	Decrease	1,448
Youngstown	168,330	166,689	"	1,641
Canton	116,912	113,631	"	3,281
Cleveland	914,808	876,050	"	38,758

During the 1950's Columbus was the fastest growing large city in the midwest. Furthermore, it was one of the fastest growing cities in the nation.

Between 1940 and 1960 the population of Columbus increased by 165,229. This increase is equivalent to the population of Youngstown or the combined population of Lancaster, Zanesville, Upper Arlington, Marion, and Findlay.

The end to the growth of Columbus is not in sight. In fact, the Columbus Area Chamber of Commerce has estimated that the population of Columbus will reach over one million in 1975.

Non-White Population in Columbus & Franklin County

<u>Year</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
1950	26,180	26,020	52,200
1960	38,713	41,522	80,235
Increase	12,533	15,502	28,035

35% Negro population increase in ten (10) years.

FINAL ANALYSIS

In conclusion Jack Bachtel, the City Planning Director, presented a preliminary plan from a comprehensive study map of the near east side to the city planning board for their approval.

However, representatives from the Near East Side Area Council feel that the people living in this area should be informed first and assisted in making constructive plans in determining the destiny of their own future.

This preliminary proposal consist of census tracts 28, 29, and 36. There is a total of 17,746 people in this congested area. Census tract 29 and 36 has a total of 3,064 housing units. In these two tracts 1,585 are deteriorating and 618 units delapidated. This represents 2,203 (or) about 70% housing units which are physical, functional and economical absolescence.

On the other hand, census tract 28 has a total of 2,036 housing units good (or) sound.

Therefore, it is true that there is an immediate need for a Urban Renewal Program in a large part of this area. However, it is equally true that the remainder of this area should be conserved and rehabilitated. This also means that federal money (section 220 mortgage loans) should be available for this purpose.

But the big question is "Quo Vadis," literally "where do the people go from here." 6,100 housing units and 17,746 people will be involved in the Near East Side Urban Renewal Program. Shall these people move in another blighted area and become vagabonds every few years by a slum clearance; or shall these people have a right to live in a new well constructed and planned neighborhood with the highest amenities?

QUESTION AND ANSWER SHEET

RE: Area Councils

What is an Area Council

An organization for all of the people who live in an area and who have decided to PLAN and WORK together toward making their neighborhood a better place in which to --- Live, Grow, Work, and Play.

Who's in an Area Council

Any individual residing, working, or owning property in the specified area would be eligible for membership. In addition, representatives from a variety of civic, social, religious, educational, fraternal, industrial, and service organizations would be eligible for membership.

An area council is non-sectarian, non-partisan, and welcomes all persons interested in neighborhood improvements.

What Does an Area Council Do

An area council operates just like a "Town Hall" meeting at its regular monthly meetings. Residents have an opportunity to discuss and deal directly with their neighborhood interests and difficulties.

Their interests and difficulties might be health, housing, youth services, education, safety and traffic and others. Through concerted action, everyone in the community can better understand the problems and cooperate to eliminate them.

Who Coordinates the Activities of an Area Council

A Consultant usually known as a Neighborhood Field Worker, works with the area council to assist it in accomplishing its goals. This Neighborhood Field Worker may be hired by a United Community Council or a specific agency in the community being served. Currently the Columbus Urban League is providing staff services to the area council.

What are some Long - Range Goals and Expectations of an Area Council Program

- A. Discovery and development of leadership.
- B. Involvement of neighbors in various courses of action leading to improved housing conditions.
- C. Development of closer relationships with city government in neighborhood planning. This should lead to mutual respect and interest on the part of city officials and neighborhoods.
- D. Development of better understanding and cooperation from health and welfare agencies.
- E. Development of a feeling of community pride and spirit.

There are hundreds of acres near by this study area that could be used to build good substantial homes to relocate the people being displaced by government action. However, this report shows only 1.3% new building units for non-white.

It is the concensus of the concerned people living in this area, that I've talked with, feel that there shall be no approval of a Urban Renewal Program until they (the people) have time to study the plans and secondly be guaranteed safe and sanitary housing units. Many others are afraid that the near east side will become a project rental village. One individual asked me if urban renewal meant urban removal of Negroes? He cited Goodale and Market Hohawk areas as examples.

In the final analysis we have become to realize the increasing entity of government action means the increasing disruption of human beings. For the fiscal year ending last June, 1961, displacement of families in the United States; caused by Urban Renewal, highway construction, and code enforcement alone, was estimated at more than 90,000 families. This was a 13% increase over the preceding year.

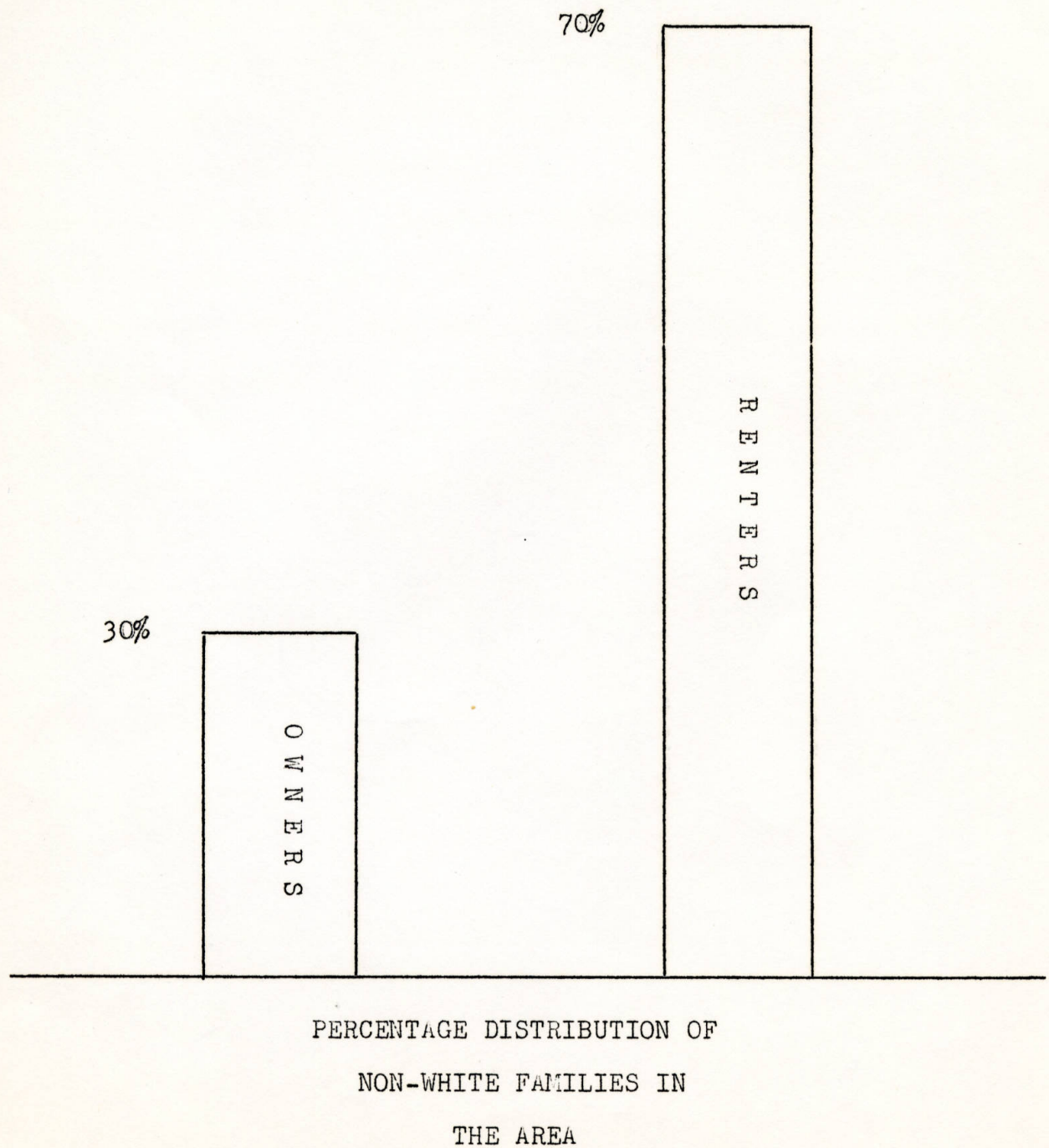
In closing I shall leave you with a quotation by Robert C. Weaver, Administrator, Housing and Home Agency.

"All of us are involved in the same basic pattern. One is the community in place, where we seek stability and plant the roots for our individual and family growth and where we realize the benefits of urban living in a personal way. The other is the community in motion, through which we all function as creators of the communities in which we live and by which we interchange

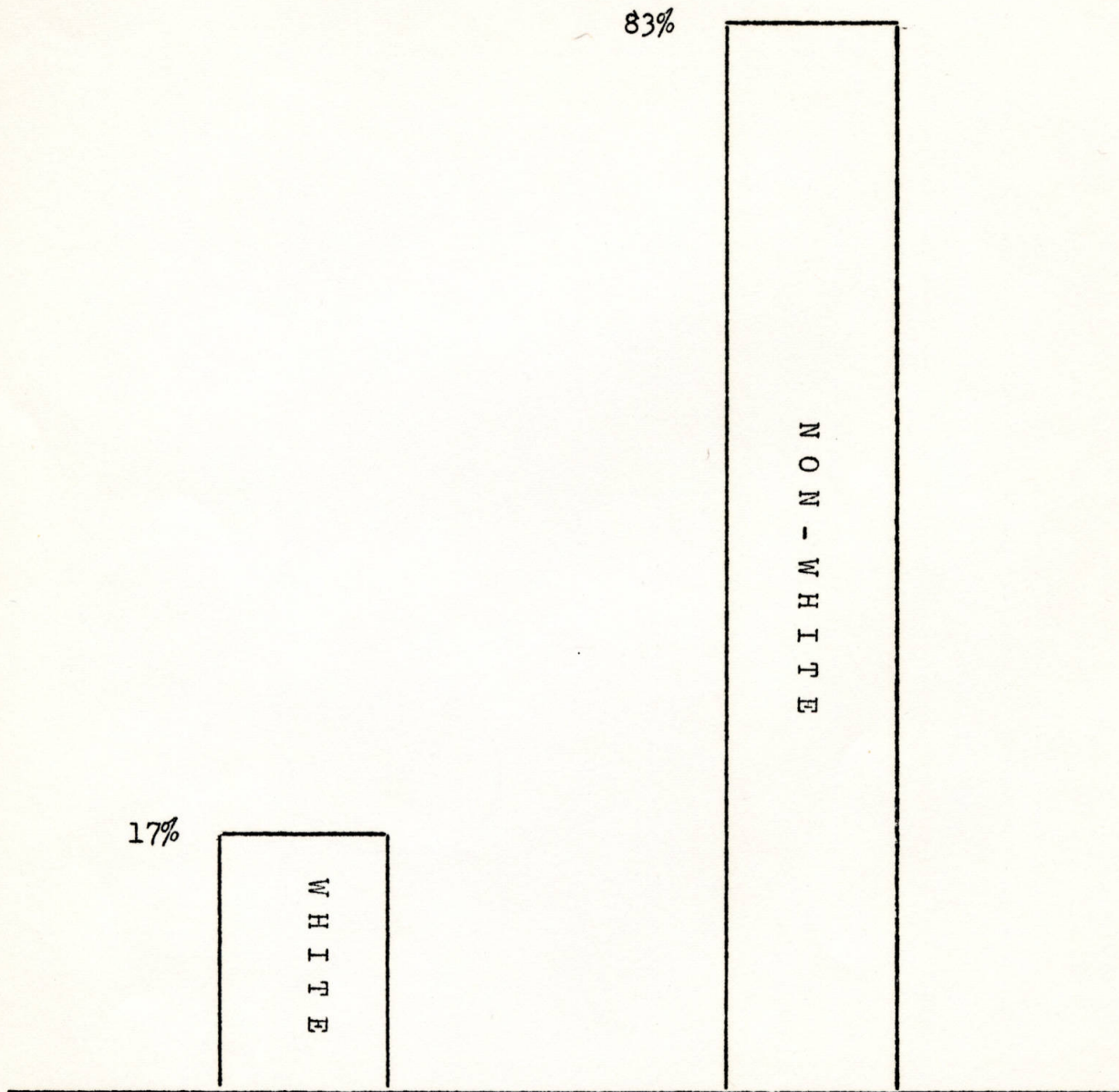
ideas and skills to our mutual advantage and enrich our lives through the cultural, educational and business opportunities that urban civilization make possible. This, indeed, is the reason that people congregate into mass centers of life. This is what draws them there."

"In order to avail itself of urban renewal and certain other assistance from the Federal Government, a community is required to submit and have approved a workable program for community improvement. One requirement of a workable program is citizen participation. And we mean by that, not just a passive acceptance by citizens of what is being done. Rather, we mean the utilization in a positive way of local leadership and organizations---the community's private resources---that can profitably assist in the community's effort."

SOURCE: TABLE I

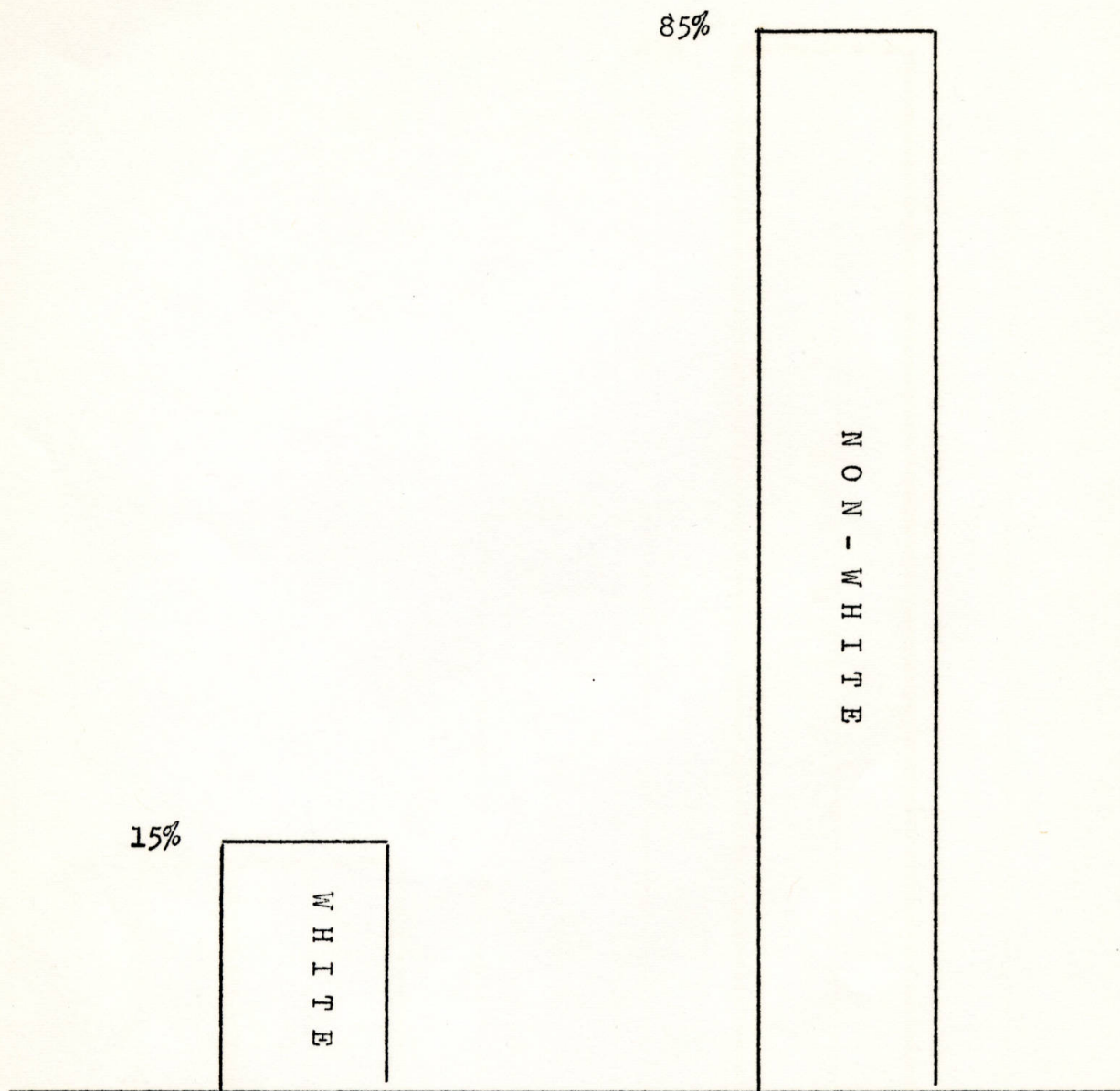


SOURCE: TABLE I



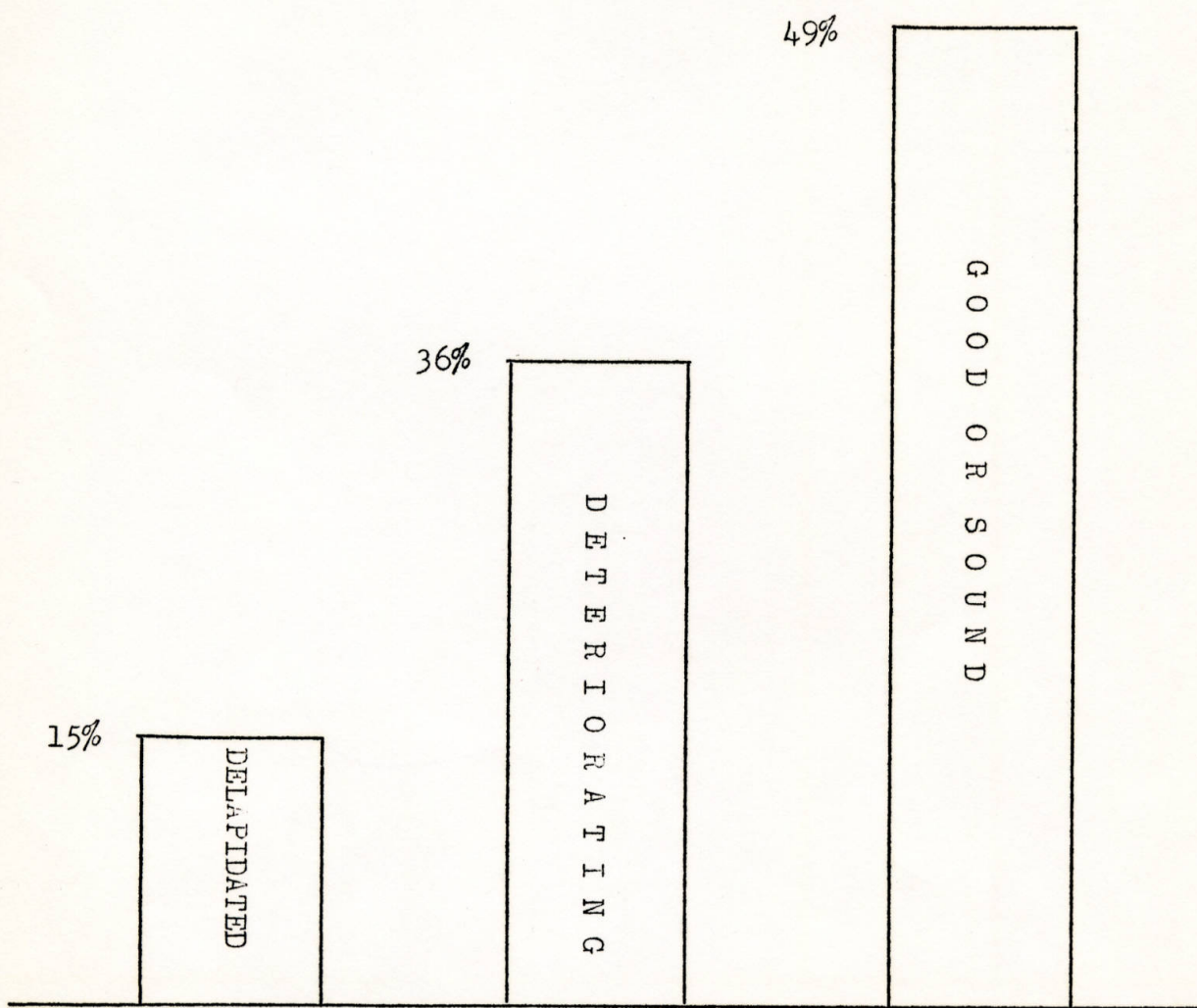
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF
RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS
BY RACE IN
THIS AREA

SOURCE: TABLE I



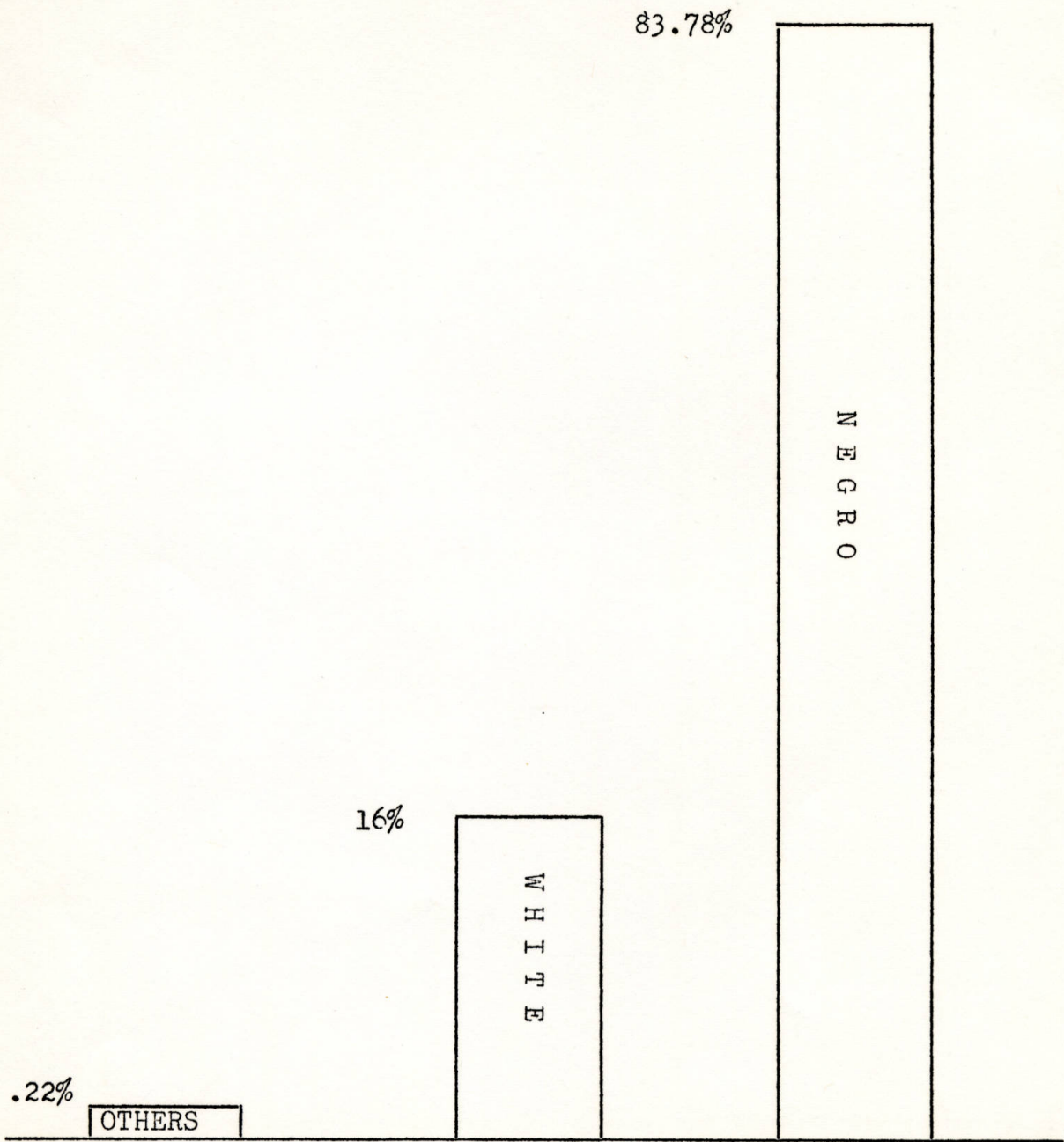
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF
OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS
BY RACE IN THIS
AREA

SOURCE: TABLE II



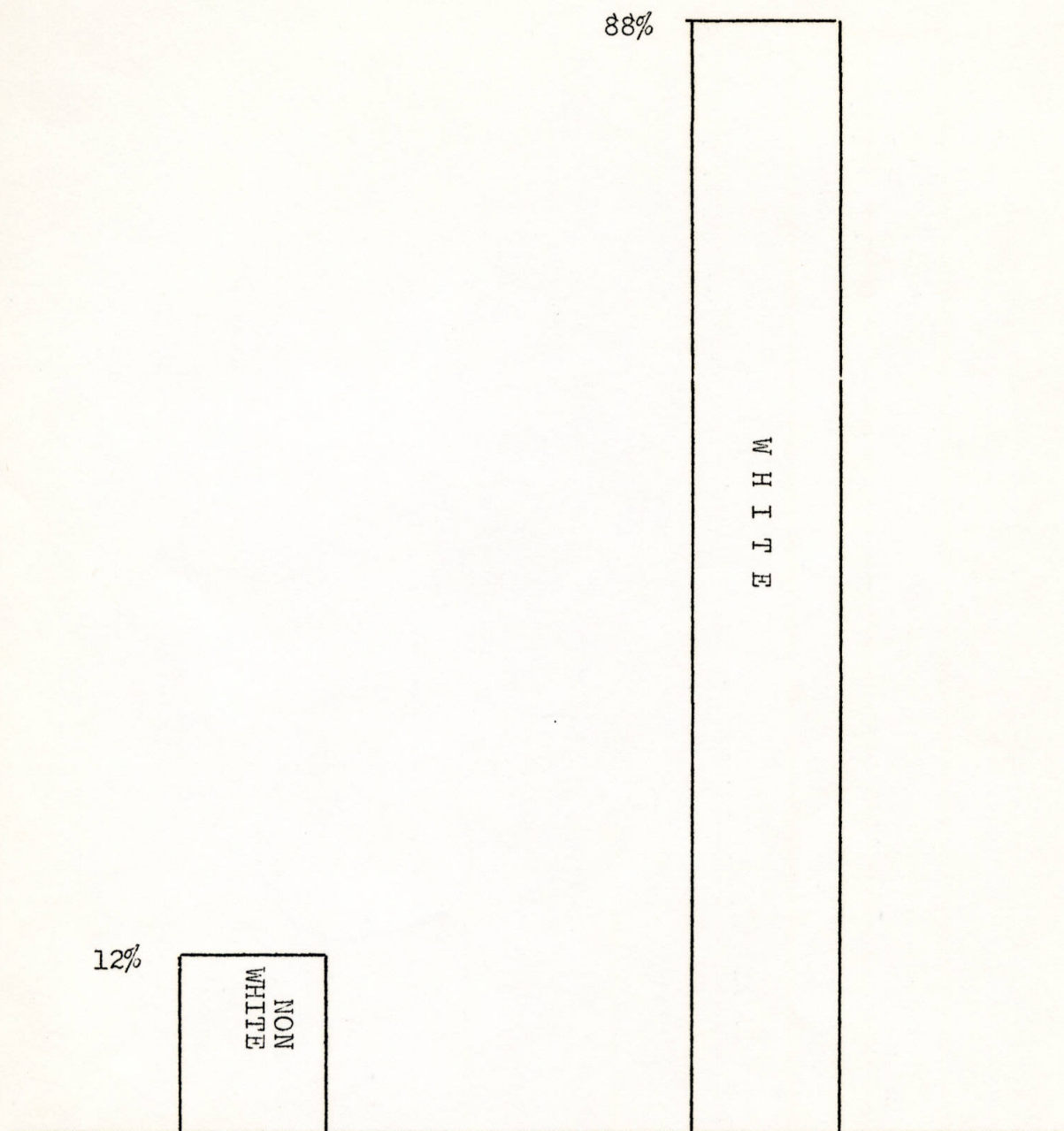
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CONDITIONS
OF NEGRO HOUSING UNITS

SOURCE: TABLE VI



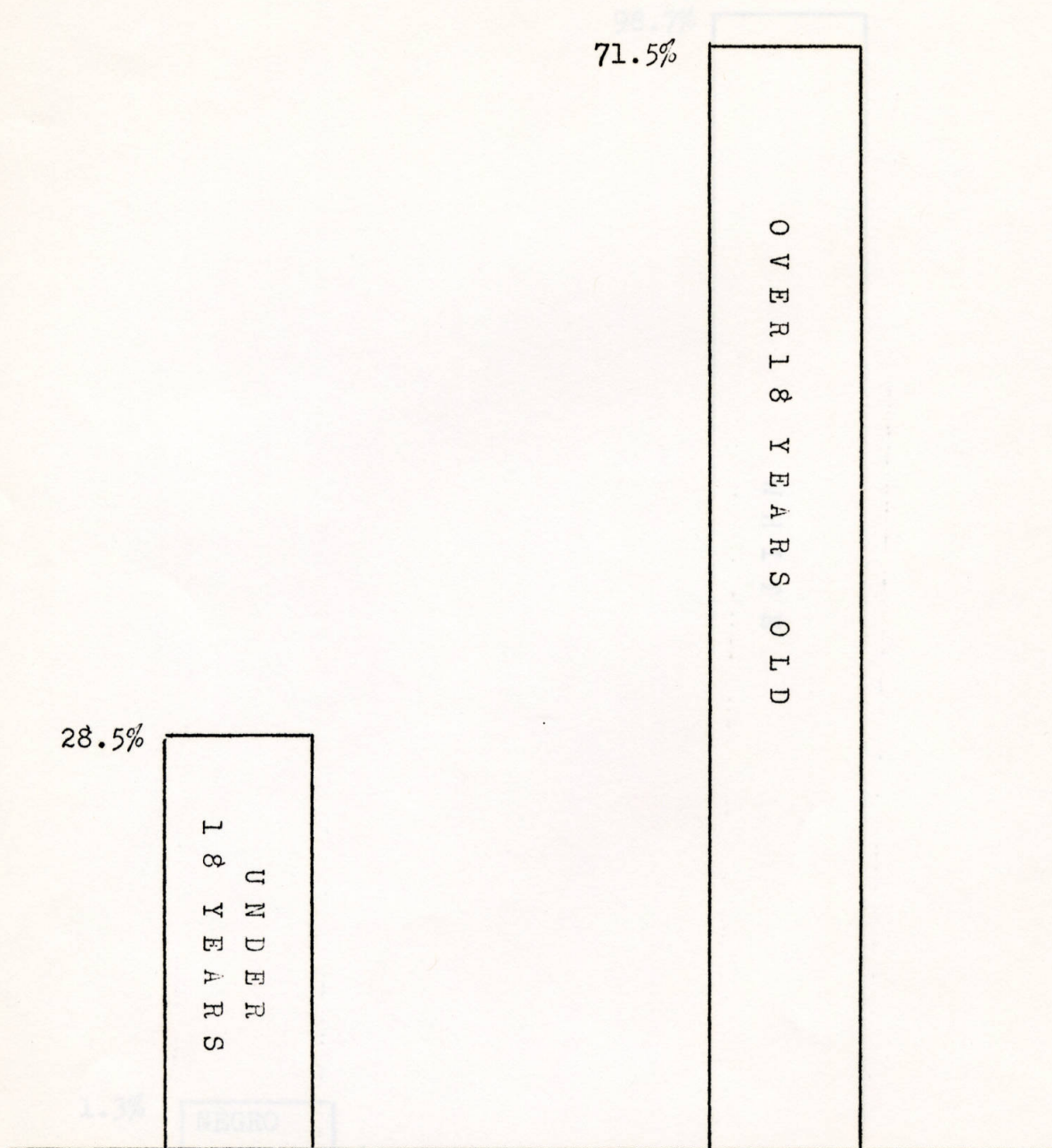
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF
POPULATION BY RACE
IN THIS AREA

SOURCE: TABLE VI



PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF
POPULATION IN FRANKLIN COUNTY
BY RACE

SOURCE: TABLE VI

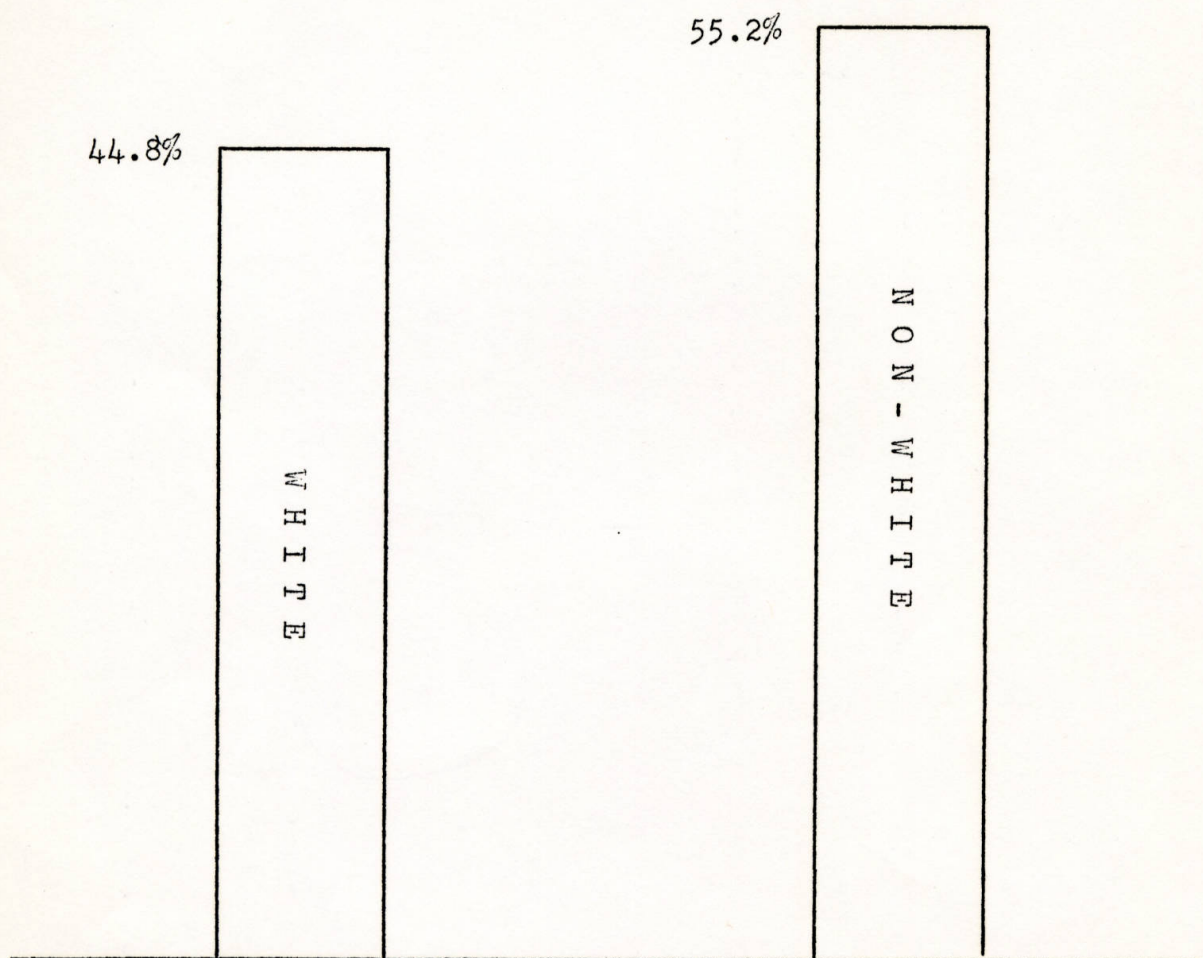


PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION

OF NEGRO

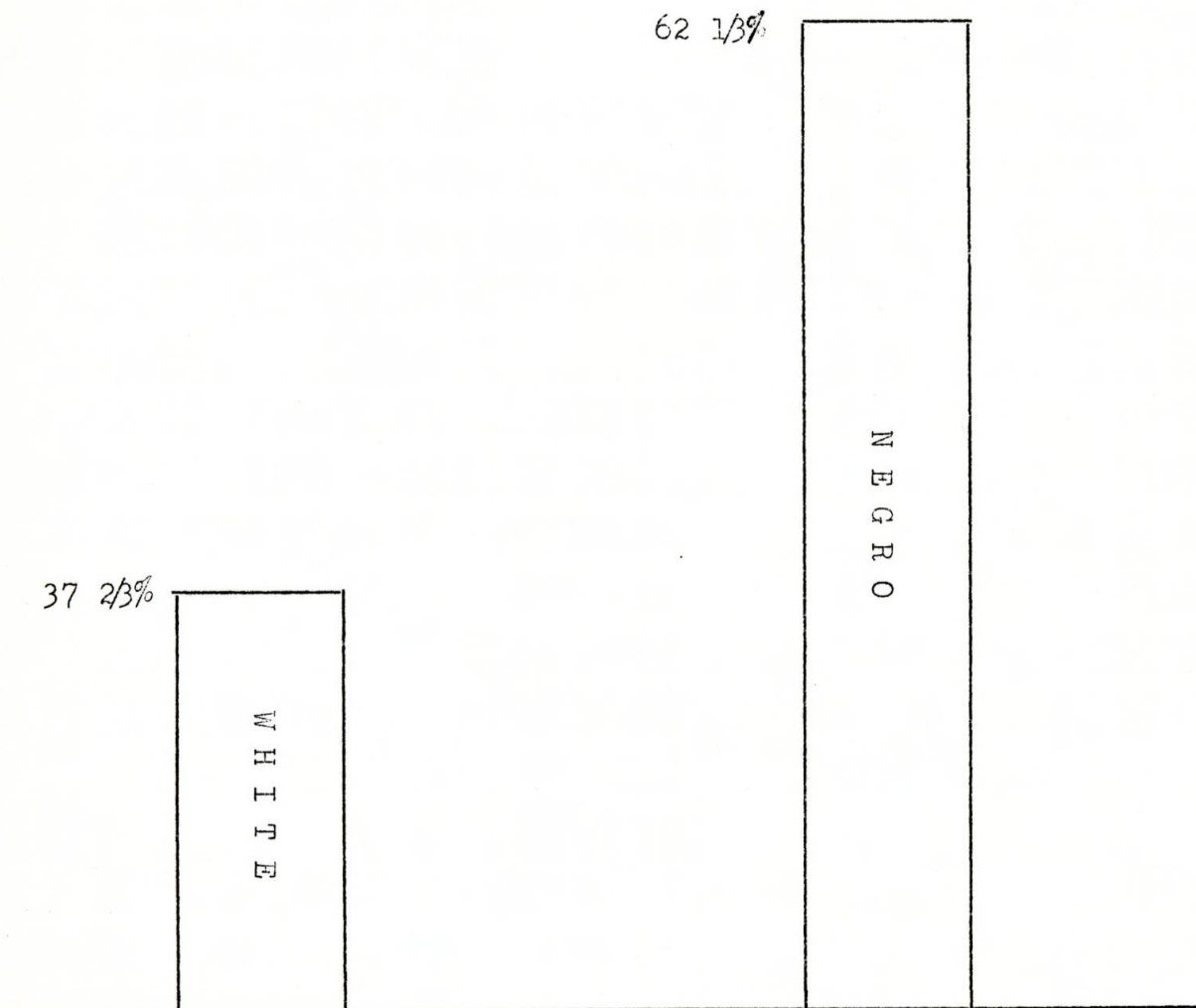
BY AGES

SOURCE: TABLE X



PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION
OF
NEW SALE UNITS FINANCED BY 221 PROGRAM
BY RACE IN COLUMBUS

SOURCE: TABLE XI



PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF
FAMILIES DISPLACED BY GOVERNMENTAL ACTION
IN COLUMBUS