

Negro Stand Snags U.S. Ghetto Plan

WASHINGTON (AP)—The federal government is having trouble giving away \$1.5 million to finance an experiment in breaking down barriers between police and Negroes in slum sections of the nation's capital.

The problem: Negroes oppose the project.

The snarl underscores the deep distrust that both sides agree already divides Negroes from the police in a city marked by recent riots and frequent shooting incidents. Four policemen and six Negroes have been killed in recent confrontations.

"Police are increasingly seen as an occupying force in hostile territory," top Washington police officials admit in a preamble to the antipoverty proposal.

To try to ease this tension, the Office of Economic Opportunity wants to give police \$1.5 million to set up a series of storefront centers in the Negro ghetto.

Police would provide around-the-clock emergency services for neighborhood residents in need. Citizens' councils would help run the centers. Ghetto teen-agers would be enlisted in youth patrols.

"You would have a paid network of police informers," objects Wilbert Williams, a Negro leader.

Williams and other opponents

of the program are insisting on more neighborhood control over the police in the service centers. But a top OEO spokesman says the main reason for their resistance is simply "they don't want to fund the fuzz."

Gerson M. Green, the energetic young OEO official who is trying to spearhead the police experiment, believes law and order is necessary to reversal of poverty in the ghetto, but thinks it cannot be achieved unless the police can secure the cooperation of the neighborhood community.

Two out of three residents of Washington are Negroes. Four out of five policemen are white. Patrick V. Murphy, the city's director of public safety, says, "Police have come to occupy the role of a coercive, adversary force especially in Negro inner-city areas."

Murphy has taken the leadership in pushing Green's experiment. The proposal was unveiled a month ago at a news conference by Murphy and Walter Washington, the city's appointed Negro mayor.

Under a 1967 change in the law, the OEO's local antipoverty wing, the United Planning Organization, can veto an experimental program in its province. To OEO's surprise, it did so.

Williams, a member of the UPO board and head of its advisory council of the poor, led the attack. Among other things, Williams argues the hard-pinched antipoverty money should be spent on programs that visibly help the poor, not on the police.

Wiley A. Branton, UPO's executive director, says his organization wasn't consulted in the planning and argues ghetto residents will hardly embrace a police program that is being imposed on them.

"The distrust is a deep-seated thing," says Branton.

The squabble has settled into an exchange of memorandums, disputes over technicalities, counterproposals and countercharges, and an OEO argument that UPO didn't have enough board members present to make its veto legal. At any rate, OEO can override the veto, and probably will do so if it can't reach a compromise with UPO.

The birth pangs hardly point to any assurance of success for the experiment in improving relations between police and the poor. But an OEO spokesman stresses the need for the project with the simple argument: "Nothing else has worked."

September 4, 1968

MEMORANDUM

To: Mayor Ivan Allen, Jr.

From: Dan Sweat

Attached is a memorandum from Jim Parham outlining the cutback in Federal funds for our training programs.

We have been in contact with Bill Norwood, Regional Manpower Administrator, and he has no objection to our contacting Stanley Rothenburg, the Manpower Administrator for Willard Wirtz.

There is a pretty good indication that some big city mayors have called Rothenburg about cutbacks in their programs and have gotten favorable results. Jim and I feel that it would be very helpful if you would telephone Rothenburg and express your concern that the one million dollar cutback will seriously affect the City's ability to maintain our momentum in cutting down on hard-core unemployment.

If you talk to him it might also be helpful to tell him your support Sam Caldwell's request for the Labor Department to waive a freeze which has existed on conducting power sewing machine training courses. There is a great demand for power sewing machine operators in the Atlanta area and Caldwell has been attempting to get the ban lifted on training people for this employment. He and Rothenburg are pretty good friends and it might be another plus if we support Sam in this regard.

Secretary Rothenburg's number is 202-961-5464. His personal secretary is Miss Eula M. Burton.

DS:fy

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: *Dan Sweet*

FROM: T. M. Jim Parham, Executive Administrator
Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Inc. *jmp*

RE: ACEP (Atlanta Concentrated Employment Program)

DATE: September 3, 1968

We are alarmed about continued reductions in second year funds for ACEP. As of now we are told by regional U.S. Labor Department officials that we must take a one million dollar cut in federal funds budgeted for ACEP for the period September 1, 1968 thru August 31, 1969:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Federal Funds</u>
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9/68 - 9/69	\$2,967,789

We learned many lessons in our first CEP year and had projected a modified program for the second year which incorporated many of these lessons. These continued reductions in funds, however, have required alterations in our second year projections for training and employment opportunities:

<u>Program Component</u>	<u>Original Plans for 2nd Year</u>	<u>Reduced Plans</u>
New Careers	300	150
Youth Jobs	250	150
Atlanta Beauti- fication Corps	100	60
Skills Training	500	300
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TOTAL	1,750	1,260

If you don't count direct placements (since this involves little or no training investment), we are left with only 660 training opportunities for this large disadvantaged area which includes our total Model Cities community.

In addition to these reductions in potential training opportunities, these fund cuts have seriously diminished the ability of certain program components to be staffed at a level to give close, individual attention to the multiple problems of CEP clients. Of particular significance is the vital counseling and follow-up activity of Employment Service personnel.

Even if the amount of funds available had not been reduced it had been the concensus of planners (including business, representatives of the poor, employment service, the schools, U.S. Labor, and EOA) that the number of persons served should be reduced and the length of training increased. This conclusion was the result of the first year's experience that the socially and educationally crippled people enrolled in CEP could not be upgraded in a brief training program. With this substantial reduction in funds, however, the number of training opportunities is drastically reduced and the potential impact of the program watered down significantly. Any action which has this result is a danger to us and should be avoided if possible.

TMJP/gj

September 6, 1968

Mrs. Judson Moses
Executive Secretary
Office of the Mayor
City Hall
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ann:

In a private conversation last week Mayor Allen agreed to dedicate the Edgewood Parent and Child Center, 112 Rodgers Street, N.E. on Saturday, October 5. I was to check for the hour and let him know. The time is now set for 4:00 P.M. on that date.

I will be in touch with your office later relative to his remarks. I trust that no interim plans will prevent his making this appearance for us.

We appreciate his ever ready willingness to assist us.

Sincerely yours,

T. M. Jim Parham
Executive Administrator

TMJP/gj

cc: Miss Ann Ingram, Director
Edgewood Parent and Child Center

Mr. Dan E. Sweat, Jr. ✓

September 20, 1968

Mr. Thomas M. Farham, Executive Administrator
Economic OPPORTUNITY Atlanta, Incorporated
101 Marietta Street Building, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Farham:

Following John Gardner's appointment as Chairman of the Urban Coalition, Acting Office of Economic OPPORTUNITY Director Bertrand M. Harding and his staff have opened up communication between OEO and the Coalition. We think this can be very productive for both sides, and look forward to increased communication and understanding.

Wherever possible, the Urban Coalition will be supporting, through mobilization of talent, publicity and other means, those programs which it feels are important to America's cities. The Coalition has expressed an interest in supporting community action agencies and it should be understood that it is not the intention of the Urban Coalition to operate programs which will be competitive with community action agencies. Hopefully the community action agency will enlist the support of the Urban Coalition wherever one exists. I am sure that you can readily think of a number of areas where cooperation might be sought. John Gardner has written the Coalition leaders locally to suggest they cooperate with you.

You have, no doubt, received materials on the Urban Coalition, and we are working to set up a continuing process whereby you can be kept informed of Urban Coalition affairs.

If you have questions or comments or need for additional materials, please let me know. I think development of the Urban Coalition provides us with a great OPPORTUNITY for increased support for our programs, and I hope that you will be able to develop a good program for cooperation wherever possible.

We would appreciate a brief summary of past or projected cooperative efforts resulting from your conferences with Mr. Dan Sweet who represents Mayor Ivan Allen, Jr. in matters relating to the Urban Coalition.

Sincerely,

Thomas V. Rafferty
District Supervisor, Georgia
Community Action Division

cc: Thomas Cosgrove
Dan Sweet
SE Regional Desk
State EO Office



Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Inc.

101 Marietta Street Bldg. • Atlanta, Georgia 30303 • Telephone 688-3010 ..

T. M. Parham,
Executive Administrator

September 24, 1968

City of Atlanta
Department of Police
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

ATTN: Superintendent, Clinton Chafin

Dear Mr. Chafin:

Please refer to my letter of August 9, 1968 to which was attached a copy of serially numbered items reported missing and stolen from Neighborhood Service Center agencies of Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Inc.

Attached herewith is an additional listing of items reported stolen subsequent to preparation of the list referred to above.

Please advise whether the City of Atlanta Police Department has had success in recovering any of the items listed.

The loss of equipment now exceeds \$10,000.00, and as stated in my previous correspondence Economic Opportunity Atlanta has no insurance to cover these losses, coupled with a limited budget for replacement, we are most desirous of recovering these items.

Please call me at 688-3010 if you require additional information.

Yours truly,

O. H. Gronke
Director of Purchasing

n
Enclosure

cc: Chief of Police Jenkins
Mr. Dan Sweat

WHEREAS, the President of the United States and the Congress have expressed the national will of the people through enactment of the Economic Opportunity Act and creation of the Office of Economic Opportunity as a means towards eliminating the causes of poverty in this country; and

WHEREAS, the Job Corps was established as an integral and vital part of the national Anti-Poverty Program, to provide disadvantaged young men and women with a chance to acquire the skills and attitudes needed to become useful and productive members of the community; and

WHEREAS, the Job Corps has provided a real service to the people of this country and the people of Atlanta, with the united efforts of leaders in the field of commerce and organized labor to give useful employment to thousands of our citizens; and

WHEREAS, a Job Corps Exhibition, sponsored by leading industrial and educational organizations opens to the public August 22, 1968 at the First National Bank Building, which will tell the dramatic story of the Job Corps under the title "A Chance to be Somebody";

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Ivan Allen, Jr., Mayor of the City of Atlanta, do hereby proclaim the period of August 22 - September 6, 1968

JOB CORPS WEEK

in Atlanta and urge all citizens to support the commendable work of the Job Corps.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the City of Atlanta to be affixed.

Ivan Allen, Jr.
Mayor

JOB CORPS EXHIBITION - ATLANTA
First National Bank of Atlanta

Plan for Opening Ceremonies - Thursday, August 22, 1968

1. Official party (in order of appearance):
 - Daniel Sweat, representative of Mayor's Office
 - Arthur Harris, President, Scripto, Inc.
 - Douglas Smith, Vice President, First National Bank
 - David Oestreich, Associate Director of Job Corps,
Washington, D. C.
 - William Suttle, Regional Director of Office of Economic
Opportunity
 - Jim Parham, Director of Economic Opportunity - Atlanta
 - Miss Betty Patterson, United Air Lines and Job Corps
graduate
2. Official party enter via Broad Street entrance of First National. Program will begin at 6:00 P.M.
3. A "platform" area has been enclosed on the banking floor Broad Street side, a lectern with amplifier will be available for speakers.
4. Program:
 - a. Mr. Sweat will serve as M.C. with opening remarks and present Job Corps proclamation.
 - b. Mr. Harris will be introduced by Mr. Sweat for remarks.
 - c. Mr. Smith to be introduced by Mr. Sweat for remarks.
 - d. Mr. Oestreich to be recognized by Mr. Sweat.
 - e. Mr. Suttle to be introduced by Mr. Sweat for remarks.
 - f. Mr. Parham to be recognized by Mr. Sweat.
 - g. Mr. Harris to recognize Miss Patterson and officially open exhibition in closing remarks.
5. Official party to remain in platform area for photographs. Audience proceeds to display area and/or First National dining room (second floor) for refreshments.

*Bo
Jones*

*Charles
Judge Wofford*

From:

Paul Smith

Ruder + Finn Inc

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF ECONOMIC
OPPORTUNITY

SOUTHEAST REGIONAL OFFICE
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

August 14, 1968

Mr. Dan Sweat
Director of Governmental
Liaison
Office of the Mayor
68 Mitchell Street, SW
Atlanta, Georgia

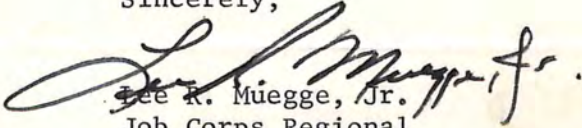
Dear Mr. Sweat:

This office appreciates your willingness to serve as Master of Ceremonies at the reception for the opening of the Job Corps art exhibition "A Chance to be Somebody" to be held in the lobby of First National Bank Building, Atlanta, Georgia, Thursday August 22, 1968 at 6:00 PM.

A copy of the program will be sent to your office as soon as final arrangements are completed.

We were deeply grateful for the participation of the Mayor's Office in our program, and your personal contribution to this effort.

Sincerely,


Lee R. Muegge, Jr.
Job Corps Regional
Administrator

ACCENT OPPORTUNITY

JOB CORPS EXHIBITION
Atlanta, Georgia
August 22, 1968

Suggested Remarks: Mr. Dan Sweat, Mayor's Office

Ladies and gentlemen, I bid you welcome to ceremonies introducing another nationally acclaimed community program to Atlanta. In pictures and words, a timely and unique social program is described that already ^{has made an impact} ~~is at work~~ in our Georgia area.

Its importance is recognized in the following proclamation issued by our Mayor.

(Read proclamation or excerpts)

Job Corps has an important story to tell. It is a story that has been told through this Exhibition in New York and in Chicago. In fact, only ten cities of the nation have been selected as exhibition points, so Atlanta is in elite company.

Thanks go to Scripto, Inc., as our towns sponsor -- one of several leading national corporations bringing this graphic report to business centers of the United States.

This is another forward step for Scripto, long associated with community progress. We are delighted that Arthur Harris, President of Scripto, has returned from Paris in time to personally tell you about this effort.

Mr. Sweat

(After Mr. Harris): Thank you, Mr. Harris, our city applauds your efforts in the arts and your high sense of public service.

Another good, business citizen of Atlanta has provided the stage for this show in one of the finest public locations available.

May I present Mr. Douglas Smith, Vice President of The First National Bank, our host for the evening.

(After Mr. ^{Smith} ~~Sweat~~): Thank you, Sir.

Behind this exhibition and Job Corps recognition are several creators and administrators, whom you must meet. They share the real, very real, assignment of making this program work in terms of producing successful young people.

First, may I present Mr. David Oestreich, ^{O-Strike} Associate Director of Job Corps, from program headquarters in Washington, D. C.

(Mr. Oestreich to stand)

(After Mr. Oestreich) It's very nice to have you and your associates in Atlanta. You have given us a great display.

Now, the Director of Work and Training Activities going on, day - to - day, throughout this area --

Mr. William Suttle, Regional Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity.

(Mr. Suttle moves to lectern for remarks).

(After Mr. Suttle)

Bo Jones

Thank you for those very informative words.

Behind this program and busy ⁱⁿ and much work for our city is ~~Mr. Jim Parham, Director of~~ ^{Deputy Admin} Economic Opportunity - Atlanta.

Bill Adams

I would like for you to meet Mr. Parham.

(Mr. Parham to stand)

(After Mr. Parham)

And now, Mr. Arthur Harris ...

(Mr. Harris to lectern for closing remarks)

JOB CORPS EXHIBITION
Atlanta, Georgia
August 22, 1968

Suggested Remarks: Mr. Arthur Harris

(Mr. Harris moves to lectern, following close of his introduction by Mr. Dan Sweat of the Mayor's office)

I am pleased to hear our business, and business nationally praised for leadership in a new, promising venture combining the resources of government and business. Of all the cities selected for this exhibit, I believe Atlanta has the greatest familiarity with the problems and one of the greatest records of progress in solving them.

The problem is the reclamation of promising young people, giving them hope for success in this world and the training to support their dreams. The means to this goal, and it's only one of the avenues being created through business men, is Job Corps.

This exhibit is a graphic report of progress and aspirations -- not simply another purely artistic photographic display. This, in effect, is "art to learn from" and the entire focus is on education, for education looms as the factor most essential to tomorrow's forward thrust and the sense of responsibility that must be revived in America. Education is the only way to bring new, deserving families into our consumer and community mainstream.

MORE

Suggested Remarks: (Continued) Mr. Arthur Harris

Job Corps has been doing positive things. It has an exciting story to tell. There are two vast problems confronting our country which are recognized in every opinion poll -- the Viet Nam War and the war against poverty. The Job Corps along with business men, and more and more citizens, are becoming increasingly concerned with the second -- poverty.

Job Corps is one of the major national programs of the Office of Economic Opportunity. It's goal is to halt the poverty cycle of future generations, which is proving so costly to this country. Job Corps is dedicated to training "totally failed" 16 to 21 year olds and establishing them in society as productive, tax paying citizens.

This is truly a marvelous exhibit. You will be most interested in the new design and graphic techniques and the audio-visual devices for presenting information. As you will soon see, the Job Corps exhibit in Atlanta has a business-like, good citizenship point that is vital to all of us. Scripto is indeed proud to play a role in bringing this exhibit to Atlanta.

Remarks by Mr. Harris - (Continued)

Gentlemen (to those on platform) thank you very much for the important roles you have taken in this Atlanta Exhibition.

Before closing, may I introduce one, very special and attractive guest. She is the feminine touch for this parade of men. Miss Betty Patterson represents a spectacular, Job Corps success story.

She is a native of Macon, Georgia, as her publicity throughout Atlanta has noted, and her Job Corps training led to a glamorous career as a United Air Lines stewardess.

I know you will want to meet her during the evening. Betty, will you please stand.

It is my pleasure to invite the audience, officially and personally, now to enjoy the opening of the 1968 Job Corps Exhibition, "A CHANCE TO BE SOMEBODY", and express my hope that the entire city will be our guest and the First National's guest to visit the display many times during it's Atlanta stay. Thank you!

(Official party exits platform)

FROM: James E. Moore
RUDER & FINN INCORPORATED
2015 Bank of Georgia Bldg.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
404 - 577-1600

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

MAYOR ALLEN PROCLAIMS JOB CORPS WEEKS

Proclamation Ceremony Opens Job Corps Exhibition

in First National Bank Building Lobby

Atlanta, Aug. 23 --- Mayor Ivan Allen has proclaimed August 23 to September 6 as "Job Corps Weeks" in Atlanta. The official proclamation was presented at 6:00 P.M. on Thursday, August 22, at the First National Bank Building lobby during the preview of a national multimedia exhibition about Job Corps entitled "A Chance to be Somebody."

Citing Job Corps as "an integral and vital part of the national antipoverty program" which "has provided a real service to the people of this country and the people of Atlanta", the Mayor urges all citizens "to support the commendable work of the Job Corps."

The proclamation also refers to the exhibition and its sponsorship by 16 leading industrial and educational organizations.

Job Corps, a program of the Office of Economic Opportunity, offers basic education, job training and opportunities for personal development to 16 to 22 year olds who are undereducated, underprivileged, underemployed or unemployed. Enrollment is voluntary, and residence in Job Corps Centers an important feature.

The Job Corps story is told in "A Chance to be Somedody" through photos, audio tapes, film and original paintings by Corps members. The showing in Atlanta is made possible by Scripto, Inc. It opens on August 23 in the lobby of the First National Bank Building to run through September 6. Admission is free.

MR. WILLIAM
BRISTOL JOB CORPS
BRISTOL, TENNESSEE

DEAR DAVID:

I WERE VERY GLAD TO HEAR FROM YOU AND TO FIND OUT THAT
ATLANTA HAS NOT CHANGED MUCH. ALTHOUGH WE ARE HAVE RAIN
WEATHER ALMOST EVERY DAY.

I AM TRYING TO IMPROVE MYSELF. I AM WORK THREE DAY A WEEK.
MY HOURS IS FROM 5 TO 6:30 P.M. AND SOMETIME ON WEEK-END. I
AM IN SCHOOL FROM 8 TO 5 P.M. AND IMPROVE SOME.

I WANT TO INFORMED YOU ARE THE PROGRESS WHICH WE ARE HAVE.
ON AUGUST 29, THE GOVERNOR ARE BRISTOL, TENNESSEE, WILL BE
OUR GUESS.

YOURS TRULY,

Route # 4, Box 334
Bristol, Tennessee
March 24, 1966

MR. DAVID A. DAMMANN
ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ATLANTA, INC.
101 MARIETTA STREET BUILDING
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

DEAR MR. DAMMANN,

SINCE JUNE 21, 1965, I HAVE BEEN IN THE JACOBS CREEK JOB CORPS CENTER. I AM ENJOYING THE TEACHING AND WORK THAT IS BEING CARRIED ON HERE.

MR. DAMMANN, I HAVE BEEN LEARNING STOCK WORK IN CARING FOR THE FOOD SUPPLIES. I HAVE ADVANCED TO ABOUT LEVEL SIX IN READING AND TO ABOUT LEVEL SIX IN MATH. I HAVE NOT FINISHED THE PROGRAM.

MR. DAMMANN, I WOULD LIKE TO KNOW IF YOU COULD GET ME A JOB AS A STOCK WORKER AT EITHER THE A & P WAREHOUSE OF THE BIG APPLE WAREHOUSE. IF ANY OTHER JOBS ARE AVAILABLE LET ME KNOW.

THANK YOU.

SINCERELY,

CORPSMAN, JOB CORPS

CITY OF ATLANTA



September 4, 1968

CITY HALL ATLANTA, GA. 30303

Tel. 522-4463 Area Code 404

IVAN ALLEN, JR., MAYOR

R. EARL LANDERS, Administrative Assistant
MRS. ANN M. MOSES, Executive Secretary
DAN E. SWEAT, JR., Director of Governmental Liaison

MEMORANDUM

To: Mayor Ivan Allen, Jr.

From: Dan Sweat

Attached is a memorandum from Jim Parham outlining the cutback in Federal funds for our training programs.

We have been in contact with Bill Norwood, Regional Manpower Administrator, and he has no objection to our contacting Stanley Rothenburg, the Manpower Administrator for Willard Wirtz.

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Secretary Rothenburg's number is 202-961-5464. His personal secretary is Miss Eula M. Burton.

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M E M O R A N D U M

TO: *Dan Sweet*

FROM: T. M. Jim Parham, Executive Administrator
Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Inc. *gmp*

RE: ACEP (Atlanta Concentrated Employment Program)

DATE: September 3, 1968

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TOTAL	1,750	1,260

If you don't count direct placements (since this involves little or no training investment), we are left with only 660 training opportunities for this large disadvantaged area which includes our total Model Cities community.

In addition to these reductions in potential training opportunities, these fund cuts have seriously diminished the ability of certain program components to be staffed at a level to give close, individual attention to the multiple problems of CEP clients. Of particular significance is the vital counseling and follow-up activity of Employment Service personnel.

Even if the amount of funds available had not been reduced it had been the concensus of planners (including business, representatives of the poor, employment service, the schools, U.S. Labor, and EOA) that the number of persons served should be reduced and the length of training increased. This conclusion was the result of the first year's experience that the socially and educationally crippled people enrolled in CEP could not be upgraded in a brief training program. With this substantial reduction in funds, however, the number of training opportunities is drastically reduced and the potential impact of the program watered down significantly. Any action which has this result is a danger to us and should be avoided if possible.

TMJP/gj

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TO: *Mayor Allen*

FROM: T. M. Jim Parham, Executive Administrator
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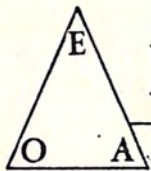
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TMJP/gj



Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Inc.

101 Marietta Street Bldg. • Atlanta, Georgia 30303 • Telephone 688-1012

T. M. Parham
Executive Administrator

September 3, 1968

Mr. William U. Norwood, Jr.
Regional Manpower Administrator
U.S. Department of Labor
1371 Peachtree Street, N.E.
Room 626
Atlanta, Georgia 30309

Dear Mr. Norwood:

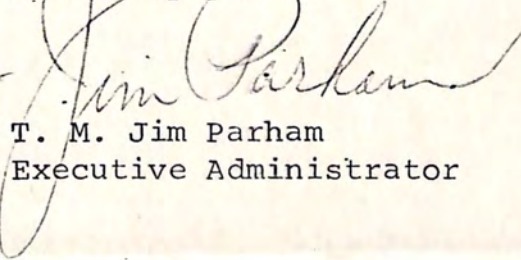
I have several concerns about the ACEP program which I wish to register with you.

- (1) The continued reduction in projected federal funds for our second CEP year is alarming in that it diminishes employment training resources in a vital area of our City. Our projected reduction now totals approximately one million dollars compared to the first year budget.
- (2) We need more training opportunities in new careers, special impact, youth opportunities, and skills training. Present projections are for a total of 660 such slots. This is far below our original second year projections of 1150 and dilutes significantly the potential impact of ACEP.

September 3, 1968

- (3) We wish to include the East Central target area in our second year program and ask that serious consideration be given to this request.
- (4) We feel a greater voice should be provided in the selection and planning of skills training courses for ourselves, our business advisors, and our representatives of the poor. Recent adjustments of program planning procedures seem to have diminished this possibility after we worked very hard to develop interest in these groups.
- (5) We need an expanded Employment Service effort within ACEP to include a strengthened recruiting and follow-up activity. Budget reductions have forced elimination of vital staff positions in this area.

Sincerely yours,



T. M. Jim Parham
Executive Administrator

TMJP/gj

cc: Mr. Boisfeuillet Jones
Dr. Charles A. Hicks
Mr. W. O. Brooks
Honorable Sam Caldwell
Mayor Ivan Allen ✓
Dr. John W. Letson



Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Inc.

101 Marietta Street Bldg. • Atlanta, Georgia 30303 • Telephone 688-1012

T. M. Parham
Executive Administrator

September 27, 1968

Honorable Milton G. Farris, Chairman
Finance Committee
Board of Aldermen
City Hall
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Farris:

Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Inc. is requesting that the City of Atlanta in 1969 increase its support of the local antipoverty program from \$100,000 to \$125,000.

The cash allocation from the City of Atlanta is used to help meet the non-federal share of twenty per cent which is required by OEO. During 1968, federal grants available to EOA have totaled \$12,889,720, requiring \$2,075,049 in non-federal share. The great majority of grant funds available are spent within the City, and during the year, contracts totaling \$1,713,383 have been made directly with City departments:

Parks and Recreation	\$329,063
Sanitation	\$168,670
Atlanta Public Schools:	
(1) Summer Head Start	\$356,524
(2) Manpower Training	\$859,126

As can be seen, the City government receives a direct return from its investment in EOA, as well as the indirect gains accruing from the improved lives of its citizens as they benefit from the many program activities.

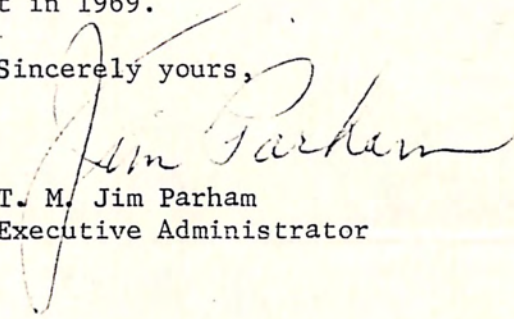
In the past, much of our non-federal share has been developed through in-kind contributions of space, equipment, and services. However, new regulations from OEO demanding much more detailed justification of in-kind claims has made it more difficult to meet requirements in this way, and availability of local cash is going to be increasingly important if the community is to take full advantage of federal programs.

The EOA Board, staff, and resident participants are very appreciative of the support given this program by City government. We have worked closely

Honorable Milton G. Farris
Page 2
September 27, 1968

with the Mayor's office, the Crime Prevention Department, and the Parks Department to help maintain community stability. We are directly assisting City efforts in planning, employment, housing, and community relations, and we look forward to greater effort in 1969.

Sincerely yours,



T. M. Jim Parham
Executive Administrator

TMJP/gd

CC: Mr. Boisfeuillet Jones

BCC: Mr. Dan Sweat
Mr. William Terry

525-4266

October 16, 1968

Miss Suzanne Austin
1418 Mt. Vernon Road
Dunwoody, Georgia 30338

Dear Miss Austin:

Your request for information regarding Social Work in Head Start was referred to me. I am sending you copies of pamphlets relevant to your paper as well as a job description which we have developed in our office which more exactly meets our needs.

Thank you for your interest in Head Start.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Gloria S. Gross
Director of Head Start

CSG/lj

cc: Mr. H. E. Barrett
Mr. Dan Sweat

Enclosures

SUPPLEMENTAL AGREEMENT

EFFECTIVE DATE

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES

9/1/68

1

7

REQUISITION NO./PURCHASE AUTHORITY

CONTRACT/AGREEMENT NO.

MODIFICATION NO.

Subcontractor

CEP67-15

7

TO: (Contractor's/Sponsor's name and address)

City of Atlanta
Atlanta Beautification Corps
City Hall, 260 Central Avenue, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

ISSUED BY:

Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Inc.
Atlanta Concentrated Employment Program
101 Marietta Street Building
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

ACCOUNTING AND APPROPRIATION DATA

CHANGES HEREIN HAVE THE FOLLOWING EFFECT ON FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FUNDS IN THIS CONTRACT/AGREEMENT:

INCREASED BY \$ 132,692 DECREASED BY \$ _____ UNCHANGED.

THE ABOVE-NUMBERED CONTRACT/AGREEMENT IS MODIFIED AS FOLLOWS:

General Intent:

The purpose of this modification is to extend the termination date of this subcontract to March 31, 1969.

Modifications:

- 1) The termination date of September 14, 1968 as specified in Modification #6 is hereby rescinded and the date of March 31, 1969 is substituted therefor.

OFMS Summary:

The attached budgets to represent the new level of funds available to your agency through March 31, 1969. However, due to changes in Department of Labor regulations some adjustments to individual line items may be necessary, but the total funds for the budget will remain unchanged.

Except as hereby modified, all terms and conditions of said contract/agreement as heretofore modified remain unchanged and in full force and effect. This Supplemental Agreement is entered into pursuant to the authority of (IF APPLICABLE):

<p>City of Atlanta NAME OF Subcontractor</p> <p>BY <u>Ivan Allen, Jr.</u> DATE _____ SIGNATURE TYPED NAME</p> <p>Ivan Allen, Jr. TYPED NAME</p> <p>Mayor, City of Atlanta TITLE</p>	<p>ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ATLANTA, INC. AGENCY</p> <p>BY <u>Thomas M. Parham, Jr.</u> DATE _____ SIGNATURE</p> <p>Thomas M. Parham, Jr. TYPED NAME</p> <p>Executive Administrator TITLE</p>
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CONCENTRATED EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM - PROJECT COMPONENT BUDGET

Name of Contractor or Subcontractor: City of Atlanta

Function or Activity: Atlanta Beautification Corp

Project/Component Budget for:

MDTA, Title II

Operation Mainstream

Other

New Careers

CEP Versatile

COST CATEGORY	ACCT. NO.	PROJECT BUDGET		
		TOTAL (a)	SPONSOR (b)	FEDERAL (c)
I. ENROLLEE COSTS:				
A. WAGES				
1. WAGES FOR WORK	1601	120,480		120,480
2. WAGES FOR OTHER PAID PARTICIPATION	1602			
3. TOTAL WAGES (Add 1 and 2)		120,480		120,480
B. EMPLOYER'S COST OF FRINGE BENEFITS				
	1610	5,602		5,602
C. TRANSPORTATION				
	1621	3,790		3,790
D. SUPPORTIVE SERVICES NOT SUPPLIED BY STAFF				
	1622	1,170		1,170
E. STIPENDS				
	1624	750		750
TOTAL SECTION I (Add A3, B, C, D, and E)				
		131,792		131,792
II. STAFF COSTS:				
A. SALARIES AND WAGES²:				
1. PROJECT ADMINISTRATION	1631			
2. RECRUITMENT	1632			
3. COUNSELING SERVICES	1633			
4. SUPERVISION	1634	15,057	15,057	
5. REMEDIAL EDUCATION	1635			
6. JOB DEVELOPMENT, PLACEMENT, REFERRAL AND FOLLOW-UP	1636			
7. OTHER SERVICES SUPPLIED BY STAFF	1637			
8. ORIENTATION	1638			
9. TOTAL SALARIES AND WAGES (ADD A1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8)	1630	15,057	15,057	
B. EMPLOYER'S COST OF FRINGE BENEFITS				
	1640			
C. TRAVEL EXPENSES²				
	1650			
TOTAL SECTION II (Add A9, B and C)				
		15,057	15,057	

Project/Component Budget (Continued)

COST CATEGORY	ACCT. NO.	PROJECT BUDGET		
		TOTAL (e)	SPONSOR! (b)	FEDERAL (c)
III. OPERATIONAL COSTS:				
A. EQUIPMENT:				
1. OFFICE EQUIPMENT:				
a. Purchase	1661			
b. Rental and Use	1665			
2. PROJECT EQUIPMENT:				
a. Purchase	1662			
b. Rental and Use	1666			
B. RENT ⁴	1663			
C. INSURANCE AND BONDING	1664			
D. OCCUPATIONAL TRAINING COSTS:				
1. OJT Subcontract Funds ⁵	1667			
2. Institutional ⁶	1668			
E. OTHER DIRECT COSTS	1670	900		900
F. INDIRECT COSTS ⁷	1680			
TOTAL SECTION III (Add A1a, A1b, A2a, A2b, B, C, D1, D2, E, and F		900		900
IV. SUBAGREEMENT COSTS	1690			
V. TOTAL COSTS OF PROJECT		147,749	15,057	132,692

1. May include both cash outlay and value of goods or services in dollars.
2. Salaries of all full-time staff positions shall not exceed the limitations set forth in the General Provisions, rates paid for comparable work in the area, and shall not exceed the rates presented in the Sponsor's Project Application.
3. Reimbursement to employees shall be in accord with sponsor's established policy at rates not to exceed U. S. Government Standards.
4. Allowable cost for rent shall not exceed the amount normally charged by the sponsor for similar use of the facility.
5. OJT Subcontract Funds must be supported by Form MA 732, page 11.
6. Institutional Training Costs must be supported by Form OH-4000.
7. Indirect costs provisionally subject to audit at a rate not to exceed _____ % of _____

This budget is subject to adjustment if period of operation is less than period specified in the Sponsor's Project Application.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION

- MDTA, Title II
- New Careers

- Operation Mainstream
- CEP Versatile
- Other

SUMMARY - ENROLLEE COSTS

(1) WORK CLASSIFICATION Wages for Work - Item I.A.1. (Budget Item 1601)	(2) Number of Enrollees		(3) Hrs. per week per enrollee	(4) No. of weeks	(5) Total Hours	(6) Rate per hour	(7) Amount
	M	W					
Enrollees 54	14	40	40	30	64,800	1.60	103,680
Enrollees Supervisor		1	40	30	1,200	2.75	3,300
Enrollees Foremen	1	4	40	30	6,000	2.25	13,500
TOTALS							120,480
Less Phase In/Phase Out							
I.A.1. TOTAL - Enrollee Wages (budget line item 1601)							

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION

5

SUMMARY - ENROLLEE COSTS (Cont'd.)	TOTAL	SPONSOR	FEDERAL
I-B. Employer's Cost of Fringe Benefits for Enrollees:			
F. I. C. A. @ 4.4 % x 120,480	5,301		5,301
Workmen's Compensation @ .25 % x 120,480	301		301
Other (Specify)			
TOTAL - Employer's Cost of Fringe Benefits for Enrollees (budget item 1610)	5,602		5,602
I-C. Enrollee Transportation:			
_____ miles per week @ _____ per mile x _____ weeks for use of _____ to transport enrollees from a central pick-up point to job sites			
_____ miles per week @ _____ per mile x _____ weeks for use of _____ to transport enrollees from _____ to job sites			
TOTAL - Enrollee Transportation (budget item 1621)			
I-D. Supportive Service not Supplied by Staff:			
Medical examinations for _____ enrollees @ \$ _____ per examination. (List below other services not supplied by staff which are a cost to the project on a flat fee basis and show method of calculation)			
<u>TYPE OF SERVICE</u> <u>FURNISHED BY</u> <u>FLAT FEE CALCULATION</u>			
Uniforms - Bad weather gear	1,170		1,170
Leasing of Vehicle for transporting enrollees	3,790		3,790
TOTAL - Supportive Services not Supplied by Staff (budget item 1622)	4,960		4,960
I-E. Stipends:			
No. of Enrollees Dollars Per Wk. No. Wks.			
5 x \$ 50 x 3	750		750
_____ x \$ _____ x _____			
_____ x \$ _____ x _____			
TOTAL - Stipends (budget item 1623)			
TOTAL SECTION I	750		750

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION

MDTA, Title II
 New Careers

Operation Mainstream
 CEP Versatile

Other

SUMMARY - STAFF COSTS

(1) Budget Item Number	(2) Position Title (Budget Items 1631 thru 1632)	(3) Salary per Week or per Hour	(4) % of Time to Project	(5) No. Weeks or No. Hours	(6) Total Amount	(7) Sponsor	(8) Federal
1634	In-Kind Supervision				15,057	15,057	
H.A.S. TOTAL - Staff salaries & wages (budget item 1630)					15,057	15,057	

- MDTA Title II
- New Careers

- Operation Mainstream
- CEP Versatile
- Other

SUMMARY - OPERATIONAL COSTS (Cont.)

	TOTAL	SPONSOR	FEDERAL
III-E. Other Direct-Costs:			
(1) Desk top supplies, forms, checks etc. estimated @ \$ _____ per month x _____ months			
(2) Communications: Base telephone rate of \$ _____ per month plus an estimated \$ _____ per month for toll calls and postage			
(3) Other direct costs not listed above; List below such costs as In Service Staff Training, Consultant, Accounting, Payroll, Materials Consumed by Enrollees etc. which are a necessary cost to the project and show method of calculation. * Consultant rate not to exceed \$75 per day.			
Payroll cost 60 x 75 x 1	900		900
TOTAL - Other direct costs (budget item 1670)	900		900
III-F Indirect Costs			
Total Indirect Costs (budget item 1680)			
If indirect costs are included, the contractor must attach a statement setting forth the proposed method of apportioning such costs (INDIRECT COST POOL) between this project and other activities of the contractor. The statement should also set forth the proposed provisional overhead rate, the basis for same, and whether or not this proposed overhead rate is the latest recommended rate for the Contractor on Government contracts and the name of the Government Agency which approved the rate.			
TOTAL - SECTION III			

RESOLUTION

BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

WHEREAS, the City of Atlanta, for the past has engaged in an Atlanta Beautification Corps Project as a delegate agency to Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Inc. under the Atlanta Concentrated Employment Program; and

WHEREAS, this program has provided financial assistance to employ sixty persons from the economically disadvantaged areas of the city so that they can be given meaningful work experience; and

WHEREAS, the initial term of the agreement with Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Inc. has expired and the City has applied for funds to extend the program for one additional year.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE MAYOR AND BOARD OF ALDERMEN OF THE CITY OF ATLANTA that the Mayor be and is hereby authorized to execute an agreement with Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Inc. providing for one year extension to the Atlanta Beautification Corps Project.

RESOLUTION

BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

A resolution authorizing the Mayor to execute an agreement with Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Inc. Providing for one year extension to the Atlanta Beautification Corps Project.

CERTIFIED
SEP 16 1968
[Signature]
President Board of Aldermen

APPROVED

SEP 18 1968
[Signature]
MAYOR

[Handwritten signature]

ADOPTED BY BOARD OF ALDERMEN SEP 16 1968



Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Inc.

101 Marietta Street Bldg. • Atlanta, Georgia 30303 •

T. M. Parham
Executive Administrator

October 25, 1968

Mr. Dan Sweat, Director
Governmental Liaison
City Hall Comptroller
68 Mitchell Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Sweat :

Enclosed is a cooperative agreement in duplicate between the Neighborhood Youth Corps Sponsor, Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Inc. and your agency for the fiscal year of 1968-69. Renewal of this agreement will be determined by the Sponsor and will be based on funding of the program for another fiscal year.

Forms are **attached** to be completed on each Neighborhood Youth Corps work classification within your agency. Please complete the work classification forms and return with the original copy of the signed agreement.

If you have any questions regarding this agreement, please contact me at 688-6232.

Sincerely,

Charles K. Pierce, Director
Neighborhood Youth Corps
Out-of-School Program

CKP:wmb

Enclosure

*Original back to
Duplicate sent
to George Berry
11/4/68*



CITY OF ATLANTA

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER
CITY HALL

Atlanta, Georgia 30303

CHARLES L. DAVIS
COMPTROLLER

EDGAR A. VAUGHN, JR.
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

November 1, 1968

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Dan Sweat

FROM: Mr. Charles L. Davis

Attached are the completed cooperative agreements between the Neighborhood Youth Corps Sponsor, Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Inc. and the City of Atlanta

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ATLANTA, INC. PROGRAM SUMMARY
FISCAL 1969

Form Number and Project Title	Total Cost	Non-Federal Share	Federal Share	Description of Program
P.A. 01 - CAA Administration	\$496,043	\$61,587	\$434,456	The Administrative Unit of this CAA is designed to provide direction for all phases of EOA's programs in achieving goals. This involves the responsibility and accountability of all funds; managerial support relative to personnel services; community relations; program development and evaluation and the coordination of EOA services with other agencies.
P.A. 07 - Neighborhood Service Systems Administration	1,296,905	455,619	841,286	The Neighborhood Service Centers are the delivery system for services of the Community Action Agency. This program accounts provide for the effective administration of the Neighborhood Services Center Project and includes activities such as implementation, staffing, planning, supervision, training, coordination, evaluation, and the mobilization of people in order that the objectives of NSC are achieved.
P.A. 08 - Community Organization	360,130	--	360,130	Community Organization seeks to involve people of a common area in understanding their problems, and attempts to give these persons hope in meeting problems together for community stability where mutual contributions will achieve the desired benefits with a sense of worth and usefulness.

Form Number and Project Title	Total Cost	Non-Federal Share	Federal Share	Description of Program
P.A. 11 - Job Development and Placement	120,361	--	120,361	This program is designed to develop meaningful jobs and to place approximately 4,000 unemployed and underemployed male and female heads of household and youth dropouts in the fourteen target areas of this CAA and to increase training opportunities for these individuals.
P.A. 14 - Foster Grandparents	113,764	25,033	88,731	The purpose of this program is to employ impoverished older persons in a service role to institutionalized children who are deprived of a close, affectionate relationship with mature adults. This project, is, in fact, dual in both purpose and benefits. For the older person whose income is both fixed and limited, it provides an income to meet the basic needs of food, shelter, medical care and other items peculiar to their needs.
P.A. 19 - Day Care (West End Child Development Center)	164,017	114,242	49,775	The purpose of this program is to provide a comprehensive program of child development activities for fifty children between the ages of three and eight. Older persons will be recruited, trained and placed in groups of 15 each for a three months period, e.g., four groups of 15 each completing 4 weeks of classroom instruction and 8 weeks of field placement before employment for a total of 60 persons.

Form Number and Project Title	Total Cost	Non-Federal Share	Federal Share	Description of Program
P.A. 23 - Full Year Headstart	765,741	160,031	605,710	Seven centers - The purpose of this project is to give full year, all day care to children so that parents can train for jobs or take jobs free of the anxiety for the children while they are at work. Also, for the improvement of the child's physical and dental health so that they can grow and learn to their best capacities. Priority is given to the most culturally deprived children and to families in greatest need.
P.A. 24 - Summer Headstart				This program will serve 3,050 low income children, ages 4, 5, and 6 who will be attending school in the fall for the first time, for 4 to 6 hours, 5 days a week during an eight week period in the summer of 1969.
P.A. 47 - Family Planning	151,115	30,223	120,892	Nine family planning clinics located in target areas will be available to low income residents in order to acquaint the medically indigent so that they too will know that family planning services are available, and to provide such services at a time that is convenient, at a place that is accessible, and at a low cost or no cost.

Form Number and Project Title	Total Cost	Non-Federal Share	Federal Share	Description of Program
P.A. 51 - General Services - Social Service Counseling	409,532	---	409,532	Social Service Counseling - This program deals with the continuous counseling of indigent persons to help them develop an appreciation of themselves, as well as an appreciation of their own skills and abilities and to link these persons with available resources. Further, this account will attempt to help residents develop programs to meet their needs within the Center and other agencies in the development of new services.
P.A. 52 - Consumer Action	86,294	34,069	52,225	Within the East Central and Northwest target areas, this program will address problems facing the low-income consumer such as explorative pricing practices on the part of neighborhood grocers and slum landlords; incidence of home management problems reflected through the lack of budget control, meal planning and a feeling of family well-being and small business ventures designed to serve with ownership being vested in the poor.
P.A. 54 - Emergency Financial Assistance	7,335	---	7,335	This emergency financial assistance program proposes to make limited funds available to participants of the CAA's projects for critical purposes such as transportation to and from a new job until the first pay has been earned; transportation to hospital or doctor in times of emergency; lodging; food; housing relocation and emergency financial loans.

Form Number and Project Title	Total Cost	Non-Federal Share	Federal Share	Description of Program
P.A. 57 - Legal Services	647,261	126,014	521,247	This program offers legal representation for indigent citizens to educate them in the functions of the law. The program will furnish legal advice, prepare documents, negotiate legal controversies, represent clients in court, and counsel indigent people regarding the legal process of the law. The program operates out of five offices and proposes two additional centers for the upcoming year.
P. A. 59 - Special Projects - Summer Recreation				Summer recreation has three major emphasis - employment for residents in target areas, recreation for the total family environment, and cultural activities. This program is designed to serve 60,000 youth and their families.
P.A. 60 - Recreation	16,427	---	16,427	This recreation program is designed to meet the recreational, social, cultural, and aesthetic needs of the young adult and teenager in the fourteen target areas of the CAA. Further, this program attempts to broaden the scope of recreation to encompass understanding, guidance, and direction.

Form Number and Project Title	Total Cost	Non-Federal Share	Federal Share	Description of Program
P.A. 65 - Senior Opportunities and Services (Multi Service Centers for the Elderly)	229,969	127,103	102,866	The purpose of this project is to create an environment which enables deprived older people to fulfill their potential rather than becoming a burden to the community - contributing to the community and becoming a source of strength in the community. Three high rise units are now operating with a total of 650 units of families and single persons 65 years and older being served.
P.A. 76 - General Technical Assistance to Communities (CMIP)	45,000	---	45,000	The purpose of this program is to develop effective and functional management which will provide leadership and direction to the activities of community action programs and projects within the organization so that the goals and objectives of serving indigents and alleviating poverty are realized. Management, therefore, will address the elements of operation, control, and coordination.

TOTAL

\$4,909,894

\$1,133,921

\$3,775,973

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P.A. 07 - Neighborhood Service Systems Administration	1,296,905	455,619	841,286	The Neighborhood Service Centers are the delivery system for services of the Community Action Agency. This program accounts provide for the effective administration of the Neighborhood Services Center Project and includes activities such as implementation, staffing, planning, supervision, training, coordination, evaluation, and the mobilization of people in order that the objectives of NSC are achieved.
P.A. 08 - Community Organization	360,130	--	360,130	Community Organization seeks to involve people of a common area in understanding their problems, and attempts to give these persons hope in meeting problems together for community stability where mutual contributions will achieve the desired benefits with a sense of worth and usefulness.

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P.A. 07 - Neighborhood Service Systems Administration	1,296,905	455,619	841,286	The Neighborhood Service Centers are the delivery system for services of the Community Action Agency. This program accounts provide for the effective administration of the Neighborhood Services Center Project and includes activities such as implementation, staffing, planning, supervision, training, coordination, evaluation, and the mobilization of people in order that the objectives of NSC are achieved.
P.A. 08 - Community Organization	360,130	--	360,130	Community Organization seeks to involve people of a common area in understanding their problems, and attempts to give these persons hope in meeting problems together for community stability where mutual contributions will achieve the desired benefits with a sense of worth and usefulness.

Form Number and Project Title	Total Cost	Non-Federal Share	Federal Share	Description of Program
P.A. 11 - Job Development and Placement	120,361	--	120,361	This program is designed to develop meaningful jobs and to place approximately 4,000 unemployed and underemployed male and female heads of household and youth dropouts in the fourteen target areas of this CAA and to increase training opportunities for these individuals.
P.A. 14 - Foster Grandparents	113,764	25,033	88,731	The purpose of this program is to employ impoverished older persons in a service role to institutionalized children who are deprived of a close, affectionate relationship with mature adults. This project, is, in fact, dual in both purpose and benefits. For the older person whose income is both fixed and limited, it provides an income to meet the basic needs of food, shelter, medical care and other items peculiar to their needs.
P.A. 19 - Day Care (West End Child Development Center)	164,017	114,242	49,775	The purpose of this program is to provide a comprehensive program of child development activities for fifty children between the ages of three and eight. Older persons will be recruited, trained and placed in groups of 15 each for a three months period, e.g., four groups of 15 each completing 4 weeks of classroom instruction and 8 weeks of field placement before employment for a total of 60 persons.

Form Number and Project Title	Total Cost	Non-Federal Share	Federal Share	Description of Program
P.A. 23 - Full Year Headstart	765,741	160,031	605,710	Seven centers - The purpose of this project is to give full year, all day care to children so that parents can train for jobs or take jobs free of the anxiety for the children while they are at work. Also, for the improvement of the child's physical and dental health so that they can grow and learn to their best capacities. Priority is given to the most culturally deprived children and to families in greatest need.
P.A. 24 - Summer Headstart				This program will serve 3,050 low income children, ages 4, 5, and 6 who will be attending school in the fall for the first time, for 4 to 6 hours, 5 days a week during an eight week period in the summer of 1969.
P.A. 47 - Family Planning	151,115	30,223	120,892	Nine family planning clinics located in target areas will be available to low income residents in order to acquaint the medically indigent so that they too will know that family planning services are available, and to provide such services at a time that is convenient, at a place that is accessible, and at a low cost or no cost.

Form Number and Project Title	Total Cost	Non-Federal Share	Federal Share	Description of Program
P.A. 51 - General Services - Social Service Counseling	409,532	---	409,532	Social Service Counseling - This program deals with the continuous counseling of indigent persons to help them develop an appreciation of themselves, as well as an appreciation of their own skills and abilities and to link these persons with available resources. Further, this account will attempt to help residents develop programs to meet their needs within the Center and other agencies in the development of new services.
P.A. 52 - Consumer Action	86,294	34,069	52,225	Within the East Central and Northwest target areas, this program will address problems facing the low-income consumer such as explorative pricing practices on the part of neighborhood grocers and slum landlords; incidence of home management problems reflected through the lack of budget control, meal planning and a feeling of family well-being and small business ventures designed to serve with ownership being vested in the poor.
P.A. 54 - Emergency Financial Assistance	7,335	---	7,335	This emergency financial assistance program proposes to make limited funds available to participants of the CAA's projects for critical purposes such as transportation to and from a new job until the first pay has been earned; transportation to hospital or doctor in times of emergency; lodging; food; housing relocation and emergency financial loans.

Form Number and Project Title	Total Cost	Non-Federal Share	Federal Share	Description of Program
P.A. 57 - Legal Services	647,261	126,014	521,247	This program offers legal representation for indigent citizens to educate them in the functions of the law. The program will furnish legal advice, prepare documents, negotiate legal controversies, represent clients in court, and counsel indigent people regarding the legal process of the law. The program operates out of five offices and proposes two additional centers for the upcoming year.
P. A. 59 - Special Projects - Summer Recreation				Summer recreation has three major emphasis - employment for residents in target areas, recreation for the total family environment, and cultural activities. This program is designed to serve 60,000 youth and their families.
P.A. 60 - Recreation	16,427	---	16,427	This recreation program is designed to meet the recreational, social, cultural, and aesthetic needs of the young adult and teenager in the fourteen target areas of the CAA. Further, this program attempts to broaden the scope of recreation to encompass understanding, guidance, and direction.

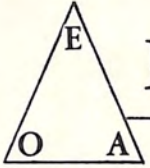
Form Number and Project Title	Total Cost	Non-Federal Share	Federal Share	Description of Program
P.A. 65 - Senior Opportunities and Services (Multi Service Centers for the Elderly)	229,969	127,103	102,866	The purpose of this project is to create an environment which enables deprived older people to fulfill their potential rather than becoming a burden to the community - contributing to the community and becoming a source of strength in the community. Three high rise units are now operating with a total of 650 units of families and single persons 65 years and older being served.
P.A. 76 - General Technical Assistance to Communities (CMIP)	45,000	---	45,000	The purpose of this program is to develop effective and functional management which will provide leadership and direction to the activities of community action programs and projects within the organization so that the goals and objectives of serving indigents and alleviating poverty are realized. Management, therefore, will address the elements of operation, control, and coordination.

TOTAL

\$4,909,894

\$1,133,921

\$3,775,973



Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Inc.

101 Marietta Street Bldg. • Atlanta, Georgia 30303 •

T. M. Parham
Executive Administrator

November 19, 1968

Honorable Ivan Allen, Jr.
Mayor
City of Atlanta
City Hall
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mayor Allen:

I am submitting to you a copy of Economic Opportunity Atlanta's 1969 refunding application.

As a part of this process we would like for you to review the proposal. A checkpoint form is enclosed for your signature once the review is completed.

We would appreciate an early reaction to this request.

Sincerely,

T. M. Parham
Executive Administrator

TMP:jjj

*Mailed
back to man
11/27/68*

ITEMIZATION OF NON-FEDERAL SHARE

Agencies

1. Butler Street YMCA
2. The Atlanta Urban League
3. Central YWCA
4. Royal Knights Foundation, Inc.
5. Emmus House
6. Metropolitan Boys Clubs, Inc.
7. Central YMCA
8. WAOK Program
9. Wesley House
10. City of Atlanta (See Attachment)
11. Atlanta Girls Club
12. Boy Scouts
13. Girl Scouts Council
14. Grady Homes Girls Club
15. Vine City Foundation
16. Northwest Perry NSC
17. Nash-Washington NSC
18. Gwinnett County NSC
19. West End NSC
20. East Central NSC
21. Pittsburgh NSC
22. South Fulton NSC
23. Central City NSC
24. Price NSC
25. North Fulton NSC
26. Edgewood NSC
27. Sum-Mec NSC
28. West Central NSC
29. Rockdale NSC
- 30.

*this does not include the
Cultural Programs -*

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Harold Barrett

FROM: Duke Harrison

SUBJECT: Number of Youth Assistants and NYC Employees by Centers

DATE: July 22, 1968

Edgewood	3 youth assistants 3 NYC
Central City	6 youth assistants 26 NYC
East Central	7 youth assistants 26 NYC
West Central	8 youth assistants 71 NYC
Price	6 youth assistants 10 NYC
West End	11 youth assistants 40 NYC
Gwinnett County	6 Youth Assistants 1 NYC
Sum-Mec.	5 youth assistants 11 NYC

Rockdale-Conyers	4 youth assistants 5 tentative NYC
Pittsburgh	4 youth assistants 16 NYC
Nash-Washington	9 youth assistants 7 NYC
South Fulton	28 youth assistants 10 NYC
North Fulton	6 youth assistants 4 NYC (Roswell Recreation Center)
Northwest	7 youth assistants 25 NYC

SUB-TOTAL 110 Youth Assts.
SUB-TOTAL 255 NYC's

TOTAL 365

NYC youth were not part of summer allocation of funds. N.Y.C. money came from labor Dept. Washington.



Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Inc.

101 Marietta Street Bldg. • Atlanta, Georgia 30303 • Telephone 688-1012

T. M. Parham
Executive Administrator

December 11, 1968

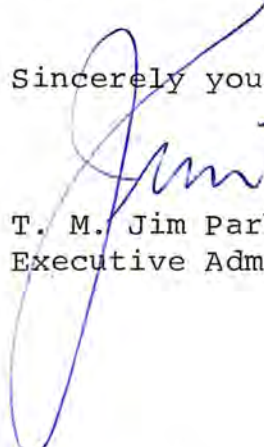
The Honorable Ivan Allen, Jr.
Mayor of the City of Atlanta
City Hall
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mayor Allen:

This is to advise you that Economic Opportunity Atlanta will have an "on-site" evaluation by teams from OEO and U.S. Labor during the week of December 16-20.

You may be called for an interview by some member of the teams.

Sincerely yours,



T. M. Jim Parham
Executive Administrator

TMJP/gj



Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Inc.

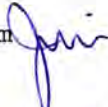
101 Marietta Street Bldg. • Atlanta, Georgia 30303 • Telephone 688-1012

T. M. Parham
Executive Administrator

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Mr. Dan Sweat

DATE: December 11, 1968

FROM: T. M. Parham 

EOA will have "on-site evaluation" by teams from OEO and U. S. Labor during the week of December 16-20.

OEO will be looking at the total CAP program.

U. S. Labor will be looking at the ACEP program.

You may be called for an interview by some member of the team.

TMP/gd

Sam

A RESOLUTION

BY SAM MASSELL, JR.:

RESOLUTION DESIGNATING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY
ATLANTA, INCORPORATED, AS THE COMMUNITY ACTION
AGENCY FOR THE CITY OF ATLANTA.

WHEREAS, the 1967 Amendments to the Federal Economic Opportunity Act require that a political subdivision such as The City of Atlanta designate a community action agency to plan, conduct, administer, evaluate, and otherwise fulfill the purposes of the Economic Opportunity Act; and

WHEREAS, the Amendments referred to above further require that a public hearing be conducted in order to provide an opportunity for residents and organizations to publicly express their views before The City of Atlanta designates such community action agency; and

WHEREAS, the City of Atlanta did on May 31, 1968, hold a public hearing for the above stated purpose; and

WHEREAS, the preponderance of expression at the public hearing was favorable toward the designation of Economic Opportunity Atlanta as the Community Action Agency.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Aldermen, acting as the governing officials, do hereby designate Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Incorporated, a private non-profit corporation, as the Community Action Agency for the City of Atlanta.

6-732

CERTIFIED
JUN 17 1968
Sam J. Massey
President Board of Aldermen

BY SAM MASSELL, JR.:

RESOLUTION DESIGNATING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ATLANTA, INCORPORATED, AS THE COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY FOR THE CITY OF ATLANTA.

APPROVED
JUN 17 1968
Sam J. Massey
President Board of Aldermen

ADOPTED BY BOARD OF ALDERMEN JUN 17 1968

December 12, 1968

Mr. John F. Standridge
Executive Director
Vocational-Technical and Adult Education
Atlanta Public Schools
2930 Forrest Hills Drive, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30315

Dear John:

Thank you for the invitation to attend the Job Corps Skill Center meeting on the 19th of December.

I regret very much that I will be unable to attend because of a scheduling conflict.

I am extremely interested in any proposal for the development of a Job Corps facility such as this and will be happy to lend whatever help I can to such a project.

Sincerely yours,

Dan Sweat

DS:fy



DR. JOHN W. LETSON
SUPT. OF SCHOOLS

JOHN F. STANDRIDGE
DIRECTOR

Atlanta Public Schools
VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL & ADULT EDUCATION
2930 Forrest Hills Dr. S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30315

MEMORANDUM

December 11, 1968

TO: Mr. Dan Sweat
Mayor's Office

FROM: John F. Standridge, Executive Director
Vocational-Technical and Adult Education

We would like for you to attend a meeting in Room B1 at the Atlanta Area Technical School Thursday at 2:00 p.m., December 19, 1968, for the purpose of discussing with us a proposal for a Job Corps Skill Center here in Atlanta.

Your name was recommended as one who is vitally interested in a program of this type and we want you to share your ideas with us in the final development of this program.

We hope that you will be able to attend.

JFS:pf

cc: Dr. J.W. Letson
Dr. J.P. Nix
Mr. G.W. Mulling

MAJORITY MEMBERS:
CARL D. PERKINS, KY., CHAIRMAN
EDITH GREEN, OREG.
FRANK THOMPSON, JR., N.J.
JOHN H. DENT, PA.
ROMAN C. PUCINSKI, ILL.
DOMINICK V. DANIELS, N.J.
JOHN BRADEMAS, IND.
JAMES G. O'HARA, MICH.
HUGH L. CAREY, N.Y.
AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS, CALIF.
SAM GIBBONS, FLA.
WILLIAM D. FORD, MICH.
WILLIAM D. HATHAWAY, MAINE
PATSY T. MINK, HAWAII
JAMES H. SCHEUER, N.Y.
LLOYD MEEDS, WASH.
PHILLIP BURTON, CALIF.
CARL ALBERT, OKLA.

Dan

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR
2181 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

MINORITY MEMBERS:
WILLIAM H. AYRES, OHIO
ALBERT H. QUIE, MINN.
JOHN M. ASHBROOK, OHIO
ALPHONZO BELL, CALIF.
OGDEN R. REID, N.Y.
EDWARD J. GURNEY, FLA.
JOHN N. ERLENBORN, ILL.
WILLIAM J. SCHERLE, IOWA
JOHN DELLENBACK, OREG.
MARVIN L. ESCH, MICH.
EDWIN D. ESHLEMAN, PA.
JAMES C. GARDNER, N.C.
WILLIAM A. STEIGER, WIS.
JAMES M. COLLINS, TEX.

TELEPHONES:
MAJORITY—225-4527
MINORITY—225-3725

December 16, 1968

Dear Sir:

The Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives is gathering information on the operation and effectiveness of various programs to reduce unemployment and poverty. The Committee will be concerned with the continuation of the Economic Opportunity Act and the programs included in that Act such as the Neighborhood Youth Corps, the Concentrated Employment Program (CEP), Job Opportunities in the Business Sector (JOBS), Operation Mainstream, New Careers, Community Action, the Job Corps, and Headstart.

As Chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, I would like to know whether these programs are accomplishing their objectives and how well they are working locally. While national statistics are important, there is no substitute for the evaluations of those who are closest to the scene, and so I am seeking your help.

One or more of the economic opportunity programs is operating in your community and short questionnaires referring to those which are in your community and about which you may have knowledge are enclosed.

I ask that you give sufficient time to your responses to make them as complete as possible. It would be most useful if, in addition to checking the box which best summarizes your observations, you would also provide your own comments in the spaces provided on the questionnaires.

By giving us the benefit of your judgment and experience, you will be rendering a service to the Congress and to the country. I thank you in advance for your help and appreciate your continuing efforts on behalf of the poor.

Sincerely,

Carl D. Perkins

Carl D. Perkins
Chairman

CDP:mw

*Mailed
1-2-69*

QUESTIONNAIRE CONCERNING COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

1. Has the local Community Action Program made a positive contribution towards solving the problems of poor people and improving the greater community in which it functions?

Very much A very valuable resource to local government.
Somewhat _____
Not at all _____
Unknown _____

Additional Comments:

The CAP, with ten Neighborhood Service Centers within the City, has been a bridge of communication between the poor and the larger community and has sought constructive approaches to the problems of the poor.

2. Has the local Community Action Program been effective in stimulating the participation of the poor in community activities that affect their lives?

Very much This has been one of the strongest contributions of Atlanta's CAP.
Somewhat _____
Not at all _____
Unknown _____

Additional Comments:

City Hall utilizes the CAP neighborhood organizations for planning for housing, Model Cities, land use and for decentralizing municipal services.

3. Has the local Community Action Program been responsible for increasing the services available to the poor?

Very much The City utilizes the EOA-CAP to extend and expand city services
Somewhat _____ to the poor.
Not at all _____
Unknown _____

Additional Comments:

Through its own services, and through expanded service of other local public and private agencies, the CAP has directly and indirectly affected an increase in services for the poor.

4. Has the Community Action Program improved communications between the poor and the other sectors of the community (business, government, education)?

Very much _____ ✓
Somewhat _____
Not at all _____
Unknown _____

Additional Comments:

The CAP has been especially valuable in this respect. Recent examples include assignment of staff to help coordinate the National Alliance of Businessmen effort, bringing together dissident elements in a dispute at a target-area high school, serving as a vehicle to bring together complaining tenants and public housing officials.

What percentage of the total potential enrollment for this program is being met in your community? Unfortunately only about 10%

Additional Comments:

This can be the best long-range effort to prevent poverty, but it is hampered by insufficient funds.

2. LEGAL SERVICES PROGRAM:

Very effective X
Somewhat effective _____
Not at all effective _____
Unknown _____

What percentage of the total potential enrollment for this program is being met in your community? 20%

Additional Comments:

Legal Aide keeps issues in the courtroom and off the streets. It has been very helpful in combatting anachronistic welfare regulations and bringing attention to landlord-tenant and seller-purchaser laws which are iniquitous to the interest of the poor.

3. HEALTH CENTERS:

Very effective X
Somewhat effective _____
Not at all effective _____
Unknown _____

What percentage of the total potential enrollment for this program is being met in your community? ~~5%~~ 20%

Additional Comments:

Comprehensive Health Center marks the first real breakthrough in developing new forms of delivery for health services to the poor.

4. NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICE CENTERS:

Very effective X
Somewhat effective _____
Not at all effective _____
Unknown _____

What percentage of the total potential enrollment for this program is being met in your community? 75%

Additional Comments:

These centers are a base for operations and meetings. They have been used for almost every conceivable kind of activity designed to bring help and/or growth to the target areas served.

5. COMMUNITY ACTION EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS:

Very effective _____

Somewhat effective X

Not at all effective _____

Unknown _____

What percentage of the total potential enrollment for this program is being met in your community? 10%

Additional Comments:

Employment programs constantly run into difficult obstacles, such as the shortage of good paying jobs for women, the shortage of day care resources, the difficulty of re-training the educationally crippled male and moving him beyond the low-wage, low-status job.

6. Do you know of any better way to reach the hard core unemployed than we are now doing under present programs?

(1) Further loosening of "red tape" which discourages businesses from participation in government sponsored "on-the-job training" programs.

(2) For men and women with very low potential for training and/or retraining, we need a "public works" type program. (Within our CEP we have an Atl. Beautification Corps ~~with~~ which exemplifies what we need

7. Do you feel we are assigning proper priorities to the most urgent but it is problems of the poor? If not, please indicate which problems you only a feel deserve the highest priorities.

- (1) Jobs (including public works)
- (2) Child Development
- (3) Community Action

small program for 60 persons.)

Name Paul S. Aueat Jr.

Project Director of Governmental Liaison

Address Office of the Mayor

Atlanta, Georgia

Affiliation with Community Action.

Mayor's liaison representative to CAP agency

NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH CORPS PROGRAMS

(IN-SCHOOL, OUT-OF-SCHOOL, and SUMMER)

The Neighborhood Youth Corps programs offer work to dropouts and students of poor families, in the range of \$1.25 to \$1.60 per hour.

- 1) Is NYC needed in your community?

Very Much X

Somewhat

Not at all

Unknown

Additional Comments:

Provides direct work experience for the group which has the highest unemployment rate in our community.

- 2) Have the services performed by NYC enrollees been of value to the community?

Very much X

Somewhat

Not at all

Unknown

Additional comments:

Host agencies complain bitterly if their allocation of NYC enrollees is cut. We have more requests for NYC workers than we can fill.

- 3) If your community has an NYC out-of-school program, does the project make a strong effort to prepare enrollees and place them into regular employment?

Strong effort X

Moderate

No out-of-school program

No effort

Unknown

Additional comments: Many examples of movement from NYC to permanent employment, but some youngsters are so badly crippled educationally and socially, they need a stronger counselling and training effort than NYC is currently able to give.

NAME

ADDRESS Director of Governmental Liaison

Office of the Mayor, Atlanta, Georgia

NYC AFFILIATION? Mayor's liaison representative to CAP agency

NYC (out of school) allocation has been gradually reduced over the past two years. We feel this program has great practical value and tremendous implications for future development of youth, and rather than being reduced, it should be expanded and strengthened.



Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Inc.

101 Marietta Street Bldg. • Atlanta, Georgia 30303 •

T. M. Parham
Executive Administrator

December 18, 1968

TO ATLANTA CIVIC LEADERS:

People must constantly ask you, as they ask me, "What can I do?" and "How can I find out what's going on?"

Because so many are asking these questions, we have tried to provide new ways for them to learn first hand about Atlanta's needs and to become personally involved as volunteers.

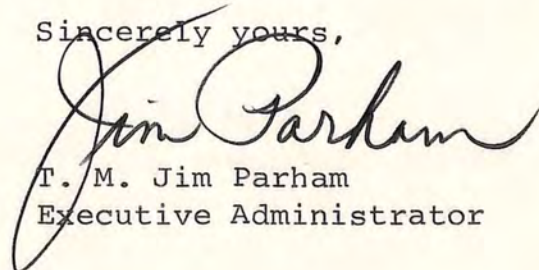
In January many civic, religious and social groups will join EOA in a START NOW ATLANTA campaign to alert citizens to Atlanta's needs. The week of January 12 will be proclaimed START NOW ATLANTA week.

I hope that your organization will be able to participate by planning special programs, visiting Atlanta's slums as guests of poor people, or by volunteering as a group or as individuals.

I am enclosing brief background material plus information about two programs which will be introduced during START NOW ATLANTA week.

Please let me know if I can supply other information.

Sincerely yours,



T. M. Jim Parham
Executive Administrator



Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Inc.

101 Marietta Street Bldg. • Atlanta, Georgia 30303 •

T. M. Parham
Executive Administrator

TWO NEW EOA PROGRAMS FOR ATLANTA'S CITIZENS

Because so many people ask "What can I do," and "How can I find out what's going on," EOA is offering two programs to help them learn first hand and to become involved.

The week of January 12 will be proclaimed START NOW ATLANTA week to alert citizens to the city's needs and to introduce the two programs.

I. FIND OUT

One program is run by poverty area residents who want to show other Atlantans what progress they have made in their neighborhoods and what obstacles they still face. Twenty-two residents have volunteered to lead tours through their neighborhoods. They call themselves V. I. P.'s or Volunteer Information People, and are members of EOA neighborhood self help groups in 14 low income areas served by EOA neighborhood centers.

One of the V. I. P.'s described their purpose this way:

"We're tired of them people coming through here shaking their heads about the rats and garbage and nasty shacks and not seeing us. Since we learned how, we've did more for ourselves than anyone have did for us and we're going to do more. We're people too. Some of us have a lot of talent. After we get off our jobs, we spend most of our hours working to make our neighborhoods better. We want to talk with people who come through here. Maybe if we work with each other we can get rid of this load. It ain't good for none of us."

Groups or individuals interested in scheduling visits to poverty areas should call 525-4262. For further information contact:

Mrs. Mary Lu Mitchell
Director of Public Information
Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Inc.
101 Marietta Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
Telephone: 525-4262

II. VOLUNTEER

The other program provides new volunteer jobs for Atlantans who want to help poverty area residents remove the obstacles they still face.

In the past volunteers have been used to supplement professional staffs. This rich resource of skill, enthusiasm and ability has not been fully utilized.

EOA will offer sensitivity training and coordination for:

1. Volunteers who want specific assignments at agencies or centers.
2. Volunteers who are innovative enough to develop their own programs.
3. Volunteers who want to work in partnership with block groups in a low income area.
4. Volunteers who want to work with their own friends and neighbors in changing attitudes and studying specific problems.

The first training program will be conducted by the Multi-Purpose Training Center on January 22,23, and 24.

Groups or individuals interested in volunteering should call 525-4262. For further information contact:

Mrs. June Sammons
Volunteer Coordinator
Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Inc.
101 Marietta Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
Telephone: 525-4262

Background information for:

START NOW ATLANTA

Atlanta, the capital of the Southeast, is known for its growing economy, beautiful homes and fine universities. For most of its citizens Atlanta offers growth, vitality and prosperity.

But for 160,000 Atlantans this is not true. They live in 40,000 unfit dwellings in neighborhoods with names such as Vine City, Cabbagetown, Lightning, Summerhill, Mechanicsville and Buttermilk Bottom, only minutes from downtown Atlanta, but decades away from the mainstream of Atlanta's progress.

The social, economic and ethnic character of Atlanta's population is undergoing profound change. Middle-class families are moving to the suburbs, leaving behind in the central city area an increasingly large concentration of unemployed, underemployed, poorly educated, low-income families.

Some of the residents of the central city are long-time hard core slum dwellers. Added to this group are thousands of rural "in-migrants" who move to Atlanta yearly from surrounding states. Crowded into deteriorating housing and alien surroundings, the newcomers from deprived rural areas join the residents of the central city in a lonely, miserable existence characterized by restricted opportunities and despair. Most are unskilled. Many are illiterate, lacking the most basic skills in reading, writing and arithmetic. Many are unable to fill out job applications, read street or bus signs, or follow written work instructions. Finding no work and little hope, the family unit disintegrates as individuals break and flee or fathers move out to allow their families to qualify for public assistance. Desertion, divorce, crime, delinquency, unemployment and dependency follow.

Who are the poor in Atlanta?

They are young men, like the 21 year old holding two jobs, neither paying more than \$1.25 an hour, to support his wife and four children. A loan company is now threatening to garnishee his wages because he missed payments on money borrowed to buy Christmas toys for his children. One of his children had pneumonia. The medicine and additional coal to heat his room took all he had.

The poor are women, like the 33 year old mother supporting three children. She earns \$28.00 a week and pays \$12.00 a week rent on three rooms. She must leave her children alone at home while she works because there are no free day care centers near her neighborhood.

The poor are old, like the 76 year old man living alone in one room, existing on canned tomato juice and wieners which a neighbor brings every six or seven weeks. He is paralyzed. No one else ever comes to see him.

The poor are parents, like the mother and father struggling to feed eight children. The father drove a garbage truck for a private firm where his take home pay was \$58.00 a week. Sometimes he slept in the truck when he missed the one ride that took him near his home, some 18 miles away. One night a policeman came there to tell him that his 8 month old daughter had died of malnutrition

that afternoon. The man is now blind. He no longer watches his oldest son draw beautiful pictures --- a son who will never have a chance to develop this talent because he must quit school and feed his family.

Who are the people living in Atlanta's slums?

A study of 47,000 people, 16 through 75 years of age, living in poverty neighborhoods served by EOA centers, found that:

More than 2/3 of all unemployment in the Atlanta Metropolitan area is concentrated in these low-income areas.

77% earned less than \$3,000 a year.

52% of all households were headed by women.

82% were Negroes.

57% of the adults did not graduate from high school.

7% had no formal education.

12% needed medical aid to remove a work handicap.

11% claimed no job skill, or only farm work as experience.

22% of the whites and 25% of the Negroes were seeking work.

Of those seeking work,

75% were women.

65% of all seeking work were Negro women.

34% of the white women and 30% of the white men desired additional vocational training.

75% of the Negro women and 61% of the Negro men wanted additional vocational training.

The need for jobs, or better jobs, is a major topic of conversation in Atlanta's slums. The EOA centers are in daily contact with thousands who do not earn enough to support themselves and their families because they are unemployed, underemployed or underpaid. Seventy-two percent of all people coming to EOA neighborhood centers want jobs, though most need many other EOA services before they are prepared for steady employment.

At the same time, Atlanta employers beg for people with the skills they need to run their businesses.

Unemployment wastes both human and economic potential. At the lowest level, each man-year of unemployment costs the economy at least \$2,500-\$3,000 in lost wages or products. If the per capita income of the hard core unemployed in Atlanta could be raised just \$100 each year during a working lifetime, there would be an additional \$28 million injected into the economy. If that income could be raised to the income level of the average Atlantan, Atlanta business would benefit from an additional \$450 million of purchasing power.

These are just the extra-earning benefits. Add to this the millions saved on welfare (between \$75,000 - \$100,000 to support a family during a lifetime), unemployment payments, crime (some \$2,500 per year to keep a man in jail), and hundreds of agencies, services and programs aimed at dealing with or eliminating these

problems, and the figure would probably double or triple.

Part of the city's recent Community Improvement Program study dealt with jobs -- how many there are in certain categories and projections of what the situation will be in the year 1983 if present trends continue.

For example, by four of every ten new jobs will be in the City of Atlanta.

If present trends continue, these new jobs will be divided among government, finance, insurance and real estate - white collar jobs.

None of the new jobs will be in manufacturing or in wholesale trade and distribution.

It is necessary to look at population figures from the same report to see how these trends will affect Atlanta.

By 1983 the Negro population will increase by 62 percent, the white population by four percent. Well over half of the city's population will be Negro and more than half of the Negro population will be under 20 or over 54. Over 40 percent of the Negro families living in the city in 1983 are expected to have annual family incomes below \$5,000.

TO SUM UP, these CIP figures show that:

FIRST, Job growth will be in white collar occupations.

NEXT, population will consist of people unqualified for white collar jobs, by current standards.

NEXT, downtown retailing will be supported by a preponderance of families with poverty-level incomes, and

FINALLY, Atlanta's growth potential will be impossible to realize unless established trends are changed.

This gap between rich and poor is affecting Atlanta at every level. The extent of the gap comes as a shock to most.

A recent study of social blight in Atlanta by our Community Council shows the disparity clearly.

The Council found that if you live in one of Atlanta's upper income areas you share an acre with six others; if you live in a downtown slum you share an acre with 56 others.

The Council found that a baby born to slum parents has only half the chance of surviving as an infant in the highest income areas.

The tuberculosis rate is five times higher among slum adults than for adults on the Northside.

The same trend follows in juvenile delinquency according to the Council. In Vine City the juvenile arrest rate is six times higher than in Buckhead. Juvenile problems are complex.

Worsened by severe deprivation, children represent one of the greatest tragedies of poverty. The cycle of public dependency and failure repeats itself as they grow up little better equipped than their parents to cope with the demands of urban life.

Many of the children live in broken homes. One out of four children in Atlanta live with only one parent. In our slums the figure would be more like one-half to two-thirds. Most of these parents work. Those who earn little cannot afford day care and the EOA and United Appeal centers for poor children can handle only 1,200. The remaining 12,000 children have no where to go. Often they are left alone at home or in the streets because parents have no alternative. Trouble is never far away. One out of six Atlanta youths will become juvenile delinquents within one year.

The school lives of these children are marked by poor attendance, low achievement and failure. They come from homes without books, pencils or privacy. No adults are available to guide and encourage the children. They are dulled by low protein diets. Obviously they cannot benefit from even the best education, if available, unless some of these needs are corrected.

It must be stressed that poor parents care very deeply about their children. But they can only do what is possible, and that is not much.

These are some of the serious and tragic problems confronting us.

The city government, Churches, United Appeal agencies and other public and private agencies perform hundreds of vital services. They do an outstanding job.

The National Alliance of Businessmen under A. H. Sterne, the Chamber of Commerce, the Jaycees, and private business are making tremendous progress in opening jobs, changing attitudes, and training the unemployed so they can become part of Atlanta.

In 1964 the city and county governments paved the way for Atlanta to receive anti-poverty funds. Because of their quick action Atlanta received one of the first urban grants under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. From the beginning, Atlanta's anti-poverty agency, Economic Opportunity Atlanta, or EOA, has been one of the outstanding programs in the country. Mayor Allen praises EOA's contribution to the city and credits it with helping keep Atlanta peaceful last summer.

Led by Boisfeuillet Jones as Chairman of the Board and Jim Parham as Executive Administrator, EOA has helped thousands lift themselves out of poverty.

....During the past 12 months more than 5,000 people have been placed on jobs by employment counselors in the 14 EOA neighborhood centers... 330 school dropouts were employed through the Neighborhood Youth Corps...80,000 hours of part-time work were available for youths last summer ...1,100 boys have been recruited for Job Corps training...1,048 people have received employment

training...

...Twelve EOA day care centers have provided two-thirds of all available "public" day care slots in Atlanta (800 of approximately 1200)EOA neighborhood centers helped poverty residents develop youth centers in five neighborhoods with sparse recreational facilities...2,300 children benefited from Head Start.

...Legal services supported with Economic Opportunity funds have successfully challenged antiquated welfare regulations and given a new degree of equity to the poor in their dealings with those who exploit their ignorance...the Comprehensive Health Center is providing preventive medical services to 28,000 residents of one inner-city slum...Planned Parenthood with a large share of funds from EOA is helping 7,500 women through nine centers...Senior Citizen Services, largely through EOA support, provides counseling, recreation, training and transportation to 2,500 aged participants monthly... 40 senior citizens work in the Foster Grandparents program providing tender loving care to children at Grady Hospital, the Fulton Juvenile Court and Carrie Steel Pitts Home.

...Aides in 14 EOA neighborhood service centers have contacted 25,596 poor persons during the past 12 months...15,763 requests were received for social services...total attendance at more than 2,000 neighborhood meetings during the past 12 months was 124,260 and provided a badly needed means of expression and communication for the poor...countless acts of kindness have helped relieve immediate distress.

The anti-poverty program has done much more. It has demonstrated the success of the first really new idea in social welfare since 1776. That new idea amounts to one little preposition, but it has revolutionized old methods. Instead of doing things FOR and TO poor people, EOA has shown the success of working WITH people to help them solve their own problems. EOA is not another hand-out program. It simply offers opportunities for education, training, and services. And most important of all, the poor help plan every program.

Some 200 neighborhood block clubs and their elected representatives to EOA committees attest to the success of this idea. Since 1964 the poor in Atlanta have spent more volunteer hours trying to improve their lives than all other volunteers together. The importance they attach to this new opportunity was shown last year when 12,000 poor people, most of whom had never voted, came to crowded

grocery stores, barber shops and neighborhood gathering places to vote for their representatives to EOA committees.

Of course, no one argues that these programs have been totally successful. Much has been learned, but we still face tough problems such as developing additional leadership among the poor, motivating the hard core unemployed, stretching limited dollars and using them most effectively, changing detrimental policies and laws, changing personal attitudes and involving more of Atlanta's citizens in these efforts.

During EOA's past four years, \$30,000,000 in federal money has been made available to help lift thousands of Atlantans out of poverty. Only approximately \$500,000 has been allocated by our city and county governments. Further progress in solving Atlanta's problems will depend on the interest of Atlanta's citizens.

The week of January 12 has been proclaimed START NOW ATLANTA week to urge Atlantans to learn about our city's problems, what the poor have done for themselves and what we can do to help them.

EOA is ready to lend a hand. Groups or individuals who want to visit poverty areas as guests of poor people or who want to volunteer in new ways can do so by calling EOA at 525-4262.

CITY OF ATLANTA



CITY HALL ATLANTA, GA. 30303

Tel. 522-4463 Area Code 404

IVAN ALLEN, JR., MAYOR

R. EARL LANDERS, Administrative Assistant
MRS. ANN M. MOSES, Executive Secretary
DAN E. SWEAT, JR., Director of Governmental Liaison

MEMORANDUM

TO: Dan Sweat
DATE: 12/23/68

FROM: J. H. Robinson *J.H.R.*

SUBJECT: Meeting of the E. O. A. Citizens Central Advisory Council

Dan, you will find enclosed copies of things that were discussed that took place December 17, 1968 in the Aldermanic Chamber.

JHR:bt

MEETING OF THE EOA
CITIZENS CENTRAL ADVISORY COUNCIL
CITY HALL - ATLANTA, GEORGIA
DECEMBER 17, 1968

Suggested Agenda

- I Devotions
- II Adoption of Agenda
- III Minutes of the Last Meeting
- IV Recommendations from Sub-Committees:
 - A. Manpower
 - B. Social Services
 - C. Housing
 - D. Education
 - E. Health
 - F. Transportation
 - G. Home Management
 - H. Follow-Through
- V Other Business
- VI Adjournment - Mizpah

Legislative Recommendations of the Manpower Sub-Committee

C.C.A.C.

We recommend that both the State and City

- A. Establish a Public Employment Program which includes the following features:
 - 1. Public work and beautification program for limited skilled, unemployed persons in urban communities.
 - 2. New Careers programs in public departments.
 - 3. Establishment of sub-professional job categories in the State Merit System.
 - 4. Create a public advisory committee to the Department of Labor.
- B. Establish a Skills Center designed to offer training, evaluation, and placement to the unemployed in the urban centers of the State. Such a center would:
 - 1. This center would accept persons with no prerequisites based on education, training, income, etc.
 - 2. The center would have an advisory committee representing enrollees, business, education, labor and community action programs.
 - 3. Such a center would deal specifically with the unemployment problems of females by offering training, providing day care and developing job placements for them.
- C. Enforce nondiscrimination of all (city) state contracts set by any department.

RECOMMENDATION - SOCIAL SERVICES

SUB-COMMITTEE CCAC

December 16, 1968

The impending freeze of federal funds for Aid to Families with Dependent Children payments, effective July 1, 1969, will require action by the State of Georgia. We therefore urge our legislators to make provisions for funds to make up for this lack of federal assistance in this as well as any other area.

Legislative Recommendations on Housing

December, 1968

- I. The Department on Family and Children Services is called upon adjust welfare grants so as to remove inequities in housing and maintenance. This adjustment will require legislative action:
 - A. The Georgia State Legislature is called upon to increase the standard budget allowance for shelter in Department of Family and Children Services grants throughout the state, and to allocate the money necessary to fund these grants.
 - B. Reasonable investigation of present system of payments to determine basis for adjustment.
- II. The state laws should be amended to provide:
 - A. Tenant participation in:
 1. Policy-making, by enlargement of local housing authority governing bodies to allow for the tenant membership - Reduce terms office from ten to three years.
 2. Management
 - a. Development of respect for tenant organizations in an advisory capacity; prohibition of turning off utilities for non-payment of rent.
 - b. Establishment of tenant-review board to hear and investigate complaints, recommending disciplinary action in repetitious cases; disciplinary action against management upon 10 or more written complaints filed with the tenant association.
 - c. Appointment of tenants to the next vacancies from a democratically selected list of nominees.
 - d. Appointment of resident project managers with authority to act.
 - B. Democratic elections of officers in tenant associations.
 - C. Requirements for health and sanitation to meet the original goals of public housing for tenant families at the expense of the housing authority and no increase in rents.
 - D. Reorganization of eviction procedures to:
 1. Allow six days instead of present four.
 2. Removal of requirement for double indemnity bonds where

- dispossessory warrants are contested in court.
 - 3. Require that receipts be furnished tenants for all charges including: warrant fees, utility bills, repairs, etc.
 - 4. Removal of Section 9-A and like provisions making evictions purely discretionary with managers.
- IV. The officials and staff of public housing authorities are called upon to work for the social goals recommended by the Housing Assistance Administration March 22, 1968, including also:
- A. Respect for tenants as individuals and human beings.
 - B. Same regulations and codes for public housing as exist for private housing.
 - C. Uniform requirements in regard to rules and elimination of dues except as established by tenant associations.
 - D. Arrangement of office hours and facilities to suit convenience of most tenants.
 - E. Public announcements and advertising in regard to vacancies, changes and possibilities for transfers, as well as, itemized financial reports by housing authorities.
 - F. Raising minimum income requirements for youth family members to \$600 before inclusion as family income for rent adjustments.
 - G. Rents not to be increased on the basis of a child's income for one year after high school graduation on the assumption that he will be saving for future educational expenses.

Citizens Central Advisory Council

Legislative Recommendation
of the
Education Sub-Committee

December 17, 1968

I. The Georgia State Legislature is called upon to pass the following amendments:

- A. At present the board of education candidate's fee is \$900.00. This large fee eliminates the possibility of grass root people becoming candidates.

We recommend that the board of education candidate's fee be reduced to \$25.00 in order to insure the possibility of all persons being fostered the opportunity to run in the election.

- B. Several months ago the Department of Health, Education and Welfare evaluated the school system of the United States and Georgia rated forty-ninth.

In order to dissolve the education lag in Georgia, training must start at an early age. We therefore recommend compulsive kindergarten throughout the state.

- C. All teachers be placed in their major area of training.
- D. Funds be withheld until local boards of education comply with the State Board of Education's requirements.
- E. Representatives to Boards of Education be elected by wards and areas.
- F. Textbooks be selected by the area superintendent with advice of community advisory committees.

Recommendations from Health Sub-Committee

CCAC

1. That Fulton County start a visiting nurse service for the many elderly and bedfast who cannot get to Grady Hospital.
2. That some decentralization of the health services now available at Grady be undertaken to make them more accessible to people and to attempt to ease the overcrowding there.
3. Enforce the city code which requires that ambulances be staffed by a doctor, a registered nurse, or a person with Red Cross First Aid training. Extend the code to cover the counties which do not have these requirements.

Citizens Central Advisory Council

Legislative Recommendations
of the
Transportation Sub-Committee

December 9, 1968

- I. The Georgia State Legislature is called upon to pass the following:
 - A. Increase representation on the Rapid Transit Board.
 - B. Revise the Rapid Transit program to meet the needs of the people.
 - C. Offer new referendum to vote on rapid transit.
 - D. Permit sale of stock to raise funds instead of increasing property tax.
 - E. Consider a payroll tax for rapid transit.
 - F. Supply transportation for special schools (Headstart, Follow-Through, and other schools that deal with mentally and physically retarded children.)

Recommendations from the Home Management Sub-Committee

CCAC

1. We ask that the State of Georgia establish a consumer protection agency to gather facts and evidence against merchants of all types who knowingly cheat and swindle customers with inferior merchandise, foods, and hidden or unfair credit practices. That this agency make this information available to consumers and use it, too, to advise Georgia lawmakers of needed changes in state laws.
2. That a law be passed requiring full, total, itemized and final credit costs be written out immediately above the place where the consumer must sign contracts, for loans, services, or goods. That these costs also be read aloud to the buyer before he signs the contract.

Citizens Central Advisory Council
Legislative Recommendations
of the
Follow-Through Sub-Committee

December 10, 1968

I. The Georgia State Legislature is called upon to pass the following:

- A. Provide the Atlanta School System with an increase in transportation allotment per child in order that the children attending Headstart, Follow-Through and schools dealing with the mentally and physically retarded can travel to and from school safely.

Citizens Central Advisory Council

Legislative Recommendations
of the
Follow-Through Sub-Committee

December 10, 1968

- I. We recommend to the Atlanta Board of Education that:
 - A. Cross-walks be placed at strategic points within the Follow-Through school areas for the protection of the children.
 - B. Patrol ladies be provided for these cross-walks; also these ladies be hired from the target area of the community.

MANPOWER SUB-COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

Although the nation in general and Atlanta in particular is experiencing relatively high employment, the hard core poor, i.e. the chronically unemployed require immediate and direct assistance. These unskilled men and women who are currently unproductive and therefore impose a heavy drain on welfare and other dependency programs would prefer to be employed and productive if given the necessary training and/or work.

Therefore, we call upon our state representatives and city officials to enact legislation which will:

- A. Establish a Public Employment Program including the following features:
 1. Public work and beautification program for limited skilled, unemployed persons in urban communities.
 2. New Careers programs in public departments.
 3. Establishment of sub professional job categories in the State Merit System.
 4. Create a public advisory committee to the Department of Labor.
- B. Establish a Skills Center designed to offer training, evaluation, and placement to the unemployed in the urban centers of the State.
 1. This center would accept persons with no prerequisites based on education, training, income, etc.
 2. The center would have an advisory committee representing enrollees, business, education, labor and community action programs.
 3. Such a center would deal specifically with the unemployment problem of females by offering training, providing day care and developing job placements for them.
- C. Enforce nondiscrimination in all (city) and state contracts let by any department.

SOCIAL SERVICES SUB-COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The most serious problem facing the poor in Atlanta and throughout the state is the impending freeze of welfare assistance. The level of assistance is already too low. It should be raised. But if it must remain at this low level, at least continue this sole support for mothers with dependent children.

The Congressmen from Georgia are urged to work for the repeal of those provisions which would freeze AFDC at current levels.

The proposed tax revision poses a real threat to the families of the poor throughout the state.

The general sales and use of tax is the most regressive tax. It takes a far larger percentage of the poor man's income than a rich man's, simply because the poor man spends a great deal of his income on necessities.

If the General Assembly increases the taxes which are regressive in nature, loss of purchasing power would be a crippling blow to the already low standard of living of the poor family.

We urge the Georgia Assembly to reject any plans which would increase the tax burden of the poor in our state.

HOUSING SUB-COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Housing sub-committee of the Central Citizens Advisory Council is concerned about the problems of welfare recipients in public housing and public housing conditions in general. This committee has studied these problems, met with welfare and housing officials to discuss them and still has found no relief. The minimum standards for welfare grants and the allowance for shelter must be increased.

- I. The Department of Family and Children Services is called upon to adjust welfare grants so as to remove inequities in housing and maintenance. This adjustment will require legislative action:
 - A. The Georgia State Legislature is called upon to increase the standard budget allowance for shelter in Department of Family and Children Services grants throughout the state, and to allocate the money necessary to fund these grants.
 - B. We request and investigation by the Legislature of the present system of payments to determine basis for adjustment.
- II. The state laws should be amended to provide:
 - A. Tenant participation in:
 1. We recommend that Tenants serve on policy-making boards. Also we recommend the reduction of the terms of office of the housing authority members from ten to three years.
 2. Management
 - a. Development of respect for tenant organizations in an advisory capacity; prohibition of turning off utilities for non-payment of rent.
 - b. Establishment of tenant-review board to hear and investigate complaints, recommending disciplinary action in repetitious cases; disciplinary action against management upon 10 or more written complaints filed with the tenant association.
 - c. Appointment of tenants to the next vacancies on boards from a democratically selected

list of nominees.

- d. Appointment of resident from tenants as project managers.
- B. Requirements for health and sanitation to meet the original goals of public housing for tenant families at the expense of the housing authority and no increase in rents.
- C. Reorganization of eviction procedures to:
- 1. Allow six days instead of present four
 - 2. Removal of requirement for double indemnity bonds where dispossessory warrants are contested in court.
 - 3. Require that receipts be furnished tenants for all charges including: warrantees, utility bills, repairs, etc.
 - 4. Removal of Section 9-A and like provisions making evictions purely discretionary with managers.

III. The officials and staff of public housing authorities are called upon to work for the social goals recommended by the Housing Assistance Administration March 22, 1968, including also:

- A. Respect for tenants as individuals and human beings.
- B. Same regulations and codes for public housing as exist for private housing.
- C. Uniform requirements in regard to rules and elimination of dues except as established by tenant associations.
- D. Arrangement of office hours and facilities to suit convenience of most tenants.
- E. Public announcements and advertising in regard to vacancies, changes and possibilities for transfers, as well as, itemized financial reports by housing authorities.

- F. Raising minimum income requirements for youth family members to \$600 before inclusion as family income for rent adjustments.
- G. Rents not to be increased on the basis of a child's income for one year after high school graduation on the assumption that he will be saving for future educational expenses.

EDUCATION SUB-COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Education Committee of the Central Citizens Advisory Council has discussed many issues over the past year. We are concerned that the recently passed School Board Issue be carefully inspected and monitored to see that the highest priorities will be those areas in greatest need. We intend to watch the School System on this Board Issue.

Futhermore, we recommend:

1. The Georgia State Legislature is called to pass the following amendments:
 - a. At present the board of education candidate's fee is \$900.00. This large fee eliminates the possibility of grass root people becoming candidates.

We recommend that the board of education candidate's fee be reduced to \$25.00 in order to insure the possibility of all persons being fostered the opportunity to run in the election.

- b. Several months ago the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare evaluated the school systems of the United States and Georgia rated forty-ninth.

In order to dissolve the education lag in Georgia, training must start at an early age. We therefore recommend compulsory Kindergarden throughout the State.

- c. All teachers be placed in their major area of training.
 - d. Funds be withheld until local boards of education comply with the State Board of Education's requirements.
 - e. Representatives to Boards of Education be elected by wards and areas.
 - f. Text books be selected by the area superintendant with advice of community advisory committees.

HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The most critical problem facing many of the poor is the absence of health services. Before an individual can hold a job or keep one he or she must have good health. Our older people require better health services and the very young in poor families. Existing health services meet only a fraction of the need of poor people.

We recommend:

1. That Fulton County start a visiting nurse service for the many elderly and bedfast who cannot get to Grady Hospital.
2. That some decentralization of the health services now available at Grady be undertaken to make them more accessible to people and to attempt to ease the overcrowding there.
3. Enforce the city code which requires that ambulances be staffed by a doctor, a registered nurse, or a person with Red Cross First Aid training. Extend the code to cover the counties which do not have requirements.

e.
f /

TRANSPORTATION SUB-COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The poor recognize as does the general public the need for transportation. In fact, the poor lives with this recognition each day as we leave our homes in the early hours of the morning and return late in the evening. It is we who are forced to use public transportation and who are sometimes prevented from seeking better jobs because of the lack of transportation. We want better transportation, even Rapid Transit, if it planned in such a way that our needs are met just like the other groups in the area.

1. The Georgia State Legislature is called upon to pass the following:
 - a. Increase representation on the Rapid Transit Board.
 - b. Revise the Rapid Transit program to meet the needs of the poor people.
 - c. Offer new referendum to voters on rapid transit.
 - d. Permit sales of stock to raise funds instead of increasing property tax.
 - e. Consider a payroll tax for Rapid Transit.
 - f. Supply transportation for special schools (Headstart, Follow-Through, and other schools that deals with mentally ill and physically retarded children).

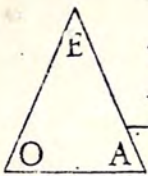
HOME MANAGEMENT SUB-COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Poor are often the prey of unscrupulous merchants or salesmen. Exorbitant interest rates on items purchased or inferior quality of goods and services are frequently found in our low income neighborhoods. These practices must be stopped.

1. We ask that the State of Georgia establish a consumer protection agency to gather facts and evidence against merchants of all types who knowingly cheat and swindle customers with inferior merchandise, foods, and hidden or unfair credit practices. That this agency make this information available to consumers and use it, too, to advise Georgia Lawmakers of needed changes in state laws.
2. That a law be passed requiring full, total, itemized and final credit costs be written out immediately above the place where the consumer must sign contracts, for loans, services, or goods. That these costs also be read aloud to the buyer before he signs the contract.

FOLLOW-THROUGH SUB-COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

- I. The Georgia State Legislature is called upon to pass the following:
 - A. Provide the Atlanta School System with an increase in transportation allotment per child in order that the children attending Headstart, Follow-Through and schools dealing with the mentally and physically retarded can travel to and from school safely.
 - B. Cross-walks be placed at strategic points within the Follow-Through school areas for the protection of the children.
 - C. Patrol ladies be provided for these cross-walks; also these ladies be hired from the target area of the community.



Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Inc.

101 Marietta Street Bldg. • Atlanta, Georgia 30303 • Telephone 688-1012

T. M. Parham
Executive Administrator

November 8, 1968

Mr. Boisfeuillet Jones
Chairman
EOA Board of Directors
210 Peachtree Center Building
230 Peachtree Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Jones:

Attached is a sheet from the weekly Economic Opportunity Report for this week noting that Mr. David Rockefeller is urging business to lobby for social programs.

Considering the results of national and local elections this week, it would seem advisable that those members of our business community who believe that "war on poverty" programs have had positive effects should now begin an effort to stress the desirability of their continuance. Such an effort would not have to be a blanket endorsement of all current activities but would emphasize the main thrust of creating opportunity and removing unnecessary obstacles to social and human growth.

Deleted
As you know, ~~these~~ ^TThese programs have in the past four years brought thirty million dollars in federal grants to the Atlanta community. Our social problems have not been eliminated but many needed programs, too costly for local resources, have been made possible:

...5300 job placements have been made during the past twelve months through EOA Centers...
330 Neighborhood Youth Corps slots were available for school dropouts...80,000 hours of

part-time work were available for youngsters in the summer program...1100 boys have been recruited this year for Job Corps enrollment... 1048 persons were enrolled in ACEP training programs...EOA staff positions provided 350 jobs for residents of target neighborhoods.

...OEO-EOA funds supported twelve day care centers providing two-thirds of all available "public" day care slots available in the community (800 of approximately 1200)...EOA Neighborhood Centers helped develop five youth centers in neighborhoods with sparse recreational facilities...a number of low income youngsters have been given otherwise unattainable educational opportunity through the Upward Bound Program... 2300 children received the benefits of Summer Head Start Programs.

...OEO-EOA supported legal services have successfully challenged antiquated welfare regulations and given a new degree of equity to the poor in their dealings with those who exploit their ignorance...the Comprehensive Health Center will provide a badly needed experiment in delivery of preventive medical services to 28,000 residents of an inner-city slum...the Employment Evaluation Center, now operated by Georgia Vocational Rehabilitation Agency and a valuable part of the city's employability effort, got its start with a two million dollar grant from OEO...Planned Parenthood is serving 7500 women in nine centers with a large share of the funds from EOA... Senior Citizens Service, largely through EOA support, provides counselling, recreation, training, and transportation to 2500 aged participants monthly...forty senior citizens work in the Foster

November 8, 1968

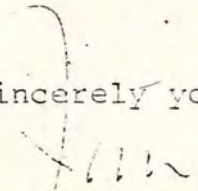
Grandparents Program providing tender loving care to children at Grady Hospital, the Fulton Juvenile Court, and Carrie Steel Pitts Home.

...Aides in fourteen Neighborhood Service Centers contacted 35,596 persons during the past twelve months...15,763 new requests were received for social service assistance... total attendance at more than 2000 community meetings during the past twelve months was 124,260 and provided a badly needed means of expression and communication for the poor... countless acts of kindness have helped relieve immediate distress.

Of course, no one argues that these programs have been perfected. Much has been learned, but we are still grappling daily with such tough questions as developing leadership among the poor, moving groups toward constructive activities, motivating the hard core unemployed, stretching limited dollars and using them most effectively, etc. Regardless of criticisms, the fact is that many things, tangible and intangible, have been achieved that have made this community a better place to live. It is hard to imagine going back to a time when such programs were not possible, but if federal funding is severely diminished the programs will be impossible to continue. During these four years when thirty million dollars in federal money has been made available, only approximately five hundred thousand dollars has been allocated by city and county governments.

I hope that Atlanta business and political leadership will express themselves strongly to the new national administration on the value of these efforts to continued community growth and development.

Sincerely yours,


T. M. Jim Parham
Executive Administrator

TMJP/j

cc: Mr. A.H. Sterne
Mr. Bradley Currey
Mr. Albert J. Bows, Jr.
Mr. Curtis Driskell

ADVISORY GROUP STUDIES PATTERNS OF URBAN GROWTH

Studies of urban growth and rural decline made by the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations show that current random shifts in population and economic development are producing a growing imbalance between people and opportunities. In "Urban and Rural America: Policies for Future Growth," the Commission recommends a development of a national policy incorporating social and economic considerations to guide decisions made at the national level which effect patterns of urban growth.

As possible components of a national policy dealing with urban growth, the Commission suggests: Enactment of legislation to provide Federal financial incentive and placement of contracts to encourage business and industrial location and urban growth in certain areas, and priority for location of Federal buildings and facilities in specified areas to further a national urban growth policy. Also suggested were resettlement allowances for low-income persons migrating from labor surplus areas, made possible through matching Federal-State funds; Federal on-the-job training allowances for employers in labor surplus areas; a nationwide computerized job information system; and expansion of voluntary family planning programs for low-income persons. Direct Federal involvement in large-scale urban development, and Federal assistance in the form of low interest loans and capital grants for land acquisition were also recommended.

BUSINESS URGED TO LOBBY FOR SOCIAL PROGRAMS

David Rockefeller, president of the Chase Manhattan Bank, urged business to organize a Business Committee for Social Progress to "coordinate the otherwise isolated efforts of the business community". The Committee "should make explicit efforts to shape social legislation". In a speech before the Financial Executives Institute in New York, Rockefeller reviewed the growth of business-sponsored programs in areas such as housing and jobs for the poor. He suggested that many of today's racial problems might have been forestalled had businessmen listened to sociologists 20 years ago. In his speech, Rockefeller said that "no other American institution can do so much as business to alleviate the nation's pressing problems and meet the rising aspirations that underlie the discontent of many members of both minority groups and the younger generation." He added that no single corporation could do more than make a dent in the nation's problems but "American businessmen, acting in concert, could move mountains in terms of both independent projects and positive influence on public programs and policies." Rockefeller said the proposed committee would also improve communications and moderate antagonism between businessmen and intellectuals. The committee would draw on the research of existing business organizations, such as the National Industrial Conference Board, in mapping its legislative proposals. It would be a policy-making group reflecting the point of view of the business community and it would bring political pressure to bear to accomplish its objectives.