

2855 Peachtree Rd., N.E.
Apt. 10

Atlanta, Georgia

3 03 05

My dear Mayor Allen,

There is something I
need to know; and, I believe
all Atlantans do, also. That
is: Does Martha's father
have to pay \$2800/week for
rent in a three-room garage
type apartment in an
impoverished neighborhood
as stated one afternoon
by W. S. B. television,
Channel 2?

Constitution
If so, the Atlanta Journal

Facts being established & stated.
Great & galaxy.

Atlantans should know
the facts. If Martha's
father must pay rent of
\$28.00/wk, that is an
outrage on the part of
the real estate company
that charges such a
sum. In comparison, I
pay \$120/mo. for a four
room apartment in the
Alhambra on Peachtree
Road; Martha's father
pays the same amount
for three rooms in an
impoverished neighborhood.

is incorrect when it is
stated - enclosed is
article - that Martha's
father makes only \$30.00/wk.
for he would have only \$20.00/wk.
for food and other necessities -
which would be an
impossible situation - even
living on potatoes and
hot dogs.

If Channel 2 was
in error, I believe
the statement should be
retracted; if not in
error, I believe the
~~journal~~ ^{constitution} should clarify
the situation by further

Please do something
about this information.

Your idea of having
all athletes eat Martha's
diet on April 11 is
fine. I ~~will~~ intend
to comply.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Miriam J. Clarke

237-7331

Volunteer at
East Central

Office of the Mayor

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

PHONE JA. 2-4463

Ivan Allen, Jr., Mayor

DAM

Do you Recommend

Any Action?





ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ATLANTA, INC.

ROUTING SLIP

TO — NAME AND/OR DIVISION		BUILDING, ROOM, ETC.	
1.	<i>Mr. Sweet</i>		
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YOUR INFORMATION <input type="checkbox"/> HANDLE DIRECT <input type="checkbox"/> READ AND DESTROY <input type="checkbox"/> APPROVAL <input type="checkbox"/> IMMEDIATE ACTION <input type="checkbox"/> RECOMMENDATION <input type="checkbox"/> AS REQUESTED <input type="checkbox"/> INITIALS <input type="checkbox"/> SEE ME <input type="checkbox"/> CONCURRENCE <input type="checkbox"/> NECESSARY ACTION <input type="checkbox"/> SIGNATURE <input type="checkbox"/> CORRECTION <input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND RETURN <input type="checkbox"/> YOUR COMMENT <input type="checkbox"/> FILING <input type="checkbox"/> PER OUR CONVERSATION <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> FULL REPORT <input type="checkbox"/> PER TELEPHONE CONVERSATION <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE _____ <input type="checkbox"/> PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF _____			
REMARKS			
FROM — NAME AND/OR DIVISION		BUILDING, ROOM, ETC.	
<i>Clint Rodgers</i>			
TELEPHONE		DATE	
		<i>6-5-69</i>	



Manpower folder
Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Inc.

101 Marietta Street Bldg. • Atlanta, Georgia 30303 •

William W. Allison
Executive Administrator

December 18, 1969

Mr. Dave Houser
Arthur Andersen & Company
25 Pryor Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Dave:

In response to our conversation resulting from my previous discussion with Al Bows on the Administration's proposed Manpower Training Act of 1969, I am attaching a draft copy of the Bill along with a summary of the provisions and a cover letter by Secretary of Labor Schultz. I received the draft earlier this year at a one day staffing sponsored by the U. S. Conference of Mayors in Washington as Mayor Allen's representative. Subsequent to this staffing, a committee from the U. S. Conference of Mayors/ U. S. League of Cities held an interview with Secretary of Labor Schultz expressing the concerns of the Mayors of major cities relative to the Bill. I am also attaching copies of two summaries of such concerns resulting from manpower conferences which were sent to City Hall after my return from Washington.

This morning I also had the opportunity to review the brochure prepared on the coordination of manpower efforts. I expressed to Al Bows my feeling that such coordination is not feasible unless done through a political mechanism. I further suggested that the attached Manpower Act would present this opportunity provided that the city government has both the desire and commitment to take on this task and make it work.

A few major concerns I have about the proposed Bill are as follows:

1. That it is absolutely essential that the city governments receive unincumbered grants from the State for manpower

Mr. Dave Houser

Page 2

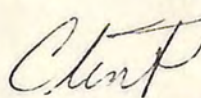
December 18, 1969

needs in the SMSAs. Most state governments especially in the south are still basically dominated by rural interest and political power, and based on past experience can not be expected in the immediate future to address themselves voluntarily to urban needs.

2. The formula for computing training allowances under this act is basically the same as under MDTA and is totally inadequate.
3. City governments, however, assuming a manpower role under this Act must be unincumbered in their objective evaluation and selection of agencies and techniques to be utilized in all aspects of manpower programs. This may mean the non selection of some traditional agencies working in this area.
4. The Bill should be carefully watched to insure that an appropriate concerned local government official is selected as Prime Sponsor and that the mechanism for this selection not allow for capricious designation of irrelevant officers.
5. Recently President Nixon indicated that this Bill was on what he termed his "red light" list of legislation. This was interpreted to mean that items on this list would not be pressed for legislative action this congressional year.

I hope these points can serve as a beginning point for our discussion on the relevance of this proposed legislation for the purpose and intent of your work toward realistic coordination and consolidation efforts.

Sincerely,



Clint Rodgers
Deputy Administrator

CR:a

Attachments

To Duu Sweet

ATLANTA FOSTER GRANDPARENT PROJECT
QUARTERLY REPORT

July, August, September, 1969

TO: Mr. M. Gene Handelsman, Director
Foster Grandparent Project

FROM: Mrs. Georgie O. Miller
Project Director

I. DESCRIPTION

The Atlanta Foster Grandparent is directed locally by Senior Citizen Services of Metropolitan Atlanta, Inc., through a contract with Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Inc., the Grantee, and was started in January, 1966.

Thirty six foster grandparents are employed at three institutions: Carrie Steele-Pitts Home for neglected children (2), Georgia Regional Hospital at Atlanta, Retardation Unit (4), and Grady Memorial Hospital (30).

In February, 1969 one foster grandparent was employed at Grady Memorial Hospital with funds from a private Foundation, and in June funds were recieved from another Foundation to finance four additional grandparents at the Georgia Regional Hospital, making a total of 41.

II. PROGRESS AND PROBLEMS

Statistics:

- 1 resignation, due to ill health
- 1 replacement employed in September
- 15 applications have been received, but have not been processed. Screening and training orientation classes are planned for October.
- 40 days absence due to illness
- 32 clinic visits were made by grandparents
- At Grady Memorial Hospital 31 grandparents were assigned to 20 teenage patients and 315 pediatric patients.
- At Georgia Regional Hospital 8 grandparents were assigned to 16 retarded children.
- Six children were assigned to two grandparent at Carrie Steele-Pitts Home.

The large number of children is due to the rapid turn over at Grady Hospital. Most of this year the census has been low and many times "good" assignments (long term, chronically ill) were not available. If this situation persists, a change in placement of grandparents will be recommended.

One of the two grandparents at Carrie Steele-Pitts has resigned due to extended illness. We are not planning to replace her since we were advised that it is impractical to place less than four in an institution. We plan to transfer the other one in January.

The major problem has been transportation for the eight grandparents at Georgia Regional Hospital. There is one morning bus which goes to the hospital, and no other bus until four-thirty. The Hospital pays taxi fares back to city bus lines, however, these buses are irregular, and there is no place for them to wait out of the weather. The Advisory Committee and the Hospital are trying to assist us, hoping to find a solution before winter.

On the brighter side we have enjoyed a very good summer. Three grandparents went to California to visit their families (who paid their fares) and our oldest grandmama, age 85, flew to New York to visit her granddaughter. Many of the others went on shorter trips, and all of them expressed gratitude for the "paid vacation", but said they were glad to be back on the job.

The grandparents enjoyed "Senior Citizens Day" at the Southeastern Fair in September. The Foster Grandparent Club members made fancy aprons which they sold at the Fair; the money will go to the Club treasury.

The Atlanta Project was highly honored to have the Commissioner on Aging, Mr. John Martin visit us on July 10th. He talked with the grandparents working with their children and commended them for their contribution. He stated that this was the first project he had seen in action and that he was very impressed with what he saw. He promised to work for an extended program in 1970.

The Policy Advisory Committee heard a report from Chaplain Keith, Program Director for the Retardation Cottage at Georgia Regional Hospital. He described the 16 severely or profoundly retarded children assigned to grandparents, and told of the dramatic progress made by many of them since the grandparents started there in April. He said that the hospital is very anxious to get

more grandparents, and that funds have been requested from the Georgia State Director of Mental Health.

Letters requesting foster grandparents have been received from two local institutions, the Southern Christian Home for children (a private home 50 - 60 children 4 - 5 years) and the Atlanta Association for Retarded Children, which sponsors day school programs, training schools, etc. This group has given us much support in the past, and has volunteered a full week orientation and training to all future classes by their staff to supplement our orientation program. This was particularly needed since we are affiliated with the Retardation program at Georgia Regional Hospital. These requests will be considered for 1970 and referred to the Advisory Committee.

FOSTER GRANDPARENTS - JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, 1969

STATISTICAL REPORT

Foster Grandparents (Program Account Number 14)

A. PARTICIPANT CHARACTERISTICS

1. <u>Age Range</u>		<u>42</u>
0 - 5	<u> </u>	
6 - 15	<u> </u>	
16 - 21	<u> </u>	
22 - 44	<u> </u>	
45 - 64	<u> 10</u>	
Over 65	<u> 32</u>	
2. <u>Family Income</u>		<u> </u>
Above Poverty Line	<u> </u>	
Below Poverty Line	<u> </u>	
\$1 - 499	<u> 6</u>	
\$500 - 1,499	<u> 36</u>	
\$1,500 or more	<u> 0</u>	
3. <u>Sex</u>		<u> </u>
Male	<u> 2</u>	
Female	<u> 40</u>	
4. <u>Ethnic Grouping</u>		<u> </u>
Caucasian	<u> 21</u>	
Spanish Speaking	<u> 0</u>	
Negro	<u> 21</u>	
American Indian	<u> 0</u>	
Oriental	<u> 0</u>	
Other	<u> 0</u>	
5. Families Receiving Welfare		<u> 5</u>
6. Heads of Household		<u> </u>
7. Referrals to CAA's Neighborhood Service Centr.		<u> 6</u>

Statistical Report ContinuedB. PARTICIPANTS

Planned Participants (for reporting period)		<u>38</u>
Actual Participants (for reporting period)		<u>42</u>
Enrolled at end period	<u>41</u>	
Drop Outs during period	<u>1</u>	
Participants Completing Project-FGP Employed		<u>41</u>

C. RESULTS FOR PARTICIPANTSNumber obtaining jobs directly from Program

Planned	<u>0</u>
Actual	<u>0</u>

Number obtaining jobs through other placement service

Planned	<u>0</u>
Actual	<u>4</u>

Average Income Gain (from actual placement)	<u>\$32.00 per wk.</u>
Referred to Vocational or Prevocational Training	<u>6</u>
Number Not Placed/Placement Pending	<u>1</u>

M E M O

TO: Dan Sweat

DATE: October 6, 1969

FROM: Clint Rodgers *CR*

SUBJECT: Manpower Critique

Attached is a copy of a critique I wrote for Dr. Cooper at the University of Georgia Social Science Research Institute. The paper I criticized was by Dr. Fulmer of Georgia Tech. Since I understand from the grapevine that the Mayor's Office had a hand in recommending me to critique the paper, I thought you might like to have a copy. I thought you would be interested in the approach I took even at the risk of not being invited to write further critiques for the State Board of Education. I would appreciate any comments you might have.

CR:caa

Attachment

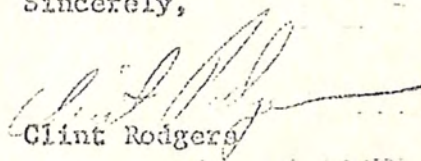
Oct. 5, 1969

Dear Dr. Cooper,

Attached is my critique on Dr. Fulmer's paper, "Manpower and Employment in Georgia". I appreciate the opportunity to make this contribution. My only regret is that the schedule did not allow more time for preparation and review of the critique although I understand the necessity for the rush.

The approach I chose in doing my critique somewhat complicated the task within the space and time limitations. I felt that the most valid criticism I could offer was to challenge the social and cultural assumptions on which the manuscript was based. I sincerely hope that I succeeded sufficiently to provoke further thought on some of the ideas and issues raised. If you have any comments, please feel free to communicate them.

Sincerely,


Clint Rodgers

CRITIQUE OF
"Manpower and Employment in Georgia"

by

Clint Rodgers
Deputy Administrator
Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Inc.
101 Marietta St., N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

October 4, 1969

Critique of
"Manpower and Employment in Georgia"

by Clint Rodgers

The structure of this critique on the above named manuscript will be under the three major headings of Statistics, Interpretation of Data, and Conclusions and Implications. This structure itself is indicative of the areas in the manuscript lending themselves to questions and critical analysis.

STATISTICS

Generally the statistics referenced and used in the manuscript are the best available and represent a broad spectrum of sources and disciplines. A word of caution, however, must be inserted in that practitioners and administrators in the manpower field consistently decry the lack of adequate data on which to base decisions. Furthermore, we must constantly remain aware that such data and statistics, aside from their incompleteness, represent historical situations and their use for making predictions is increasingly endangered by a multitude of social and cultural forces exerting ever accelerating change on the economics of the Nation as well as the State.

The manuscript is one of few that recognizes the existence and magnitude of what the author calls the "unidentified unemployed". This phenomenon cannot be overstressed, especially in terms of its implications for manpower and education. It probably represents the single most urgent symptom of the deeper problems in the educational and manpower systems. This will be further discussed in the later parts of this critique.

Another extremely important symptom mentioned in Dr. Fulmer's paper was underemployment. Significantly no complete statistics were given. Two major problems relative to underemployment prevent an

adequate assessment. First, a consensus on what constitutes under-employment is lacking. The U. S. Department of Labor roughly defines underemployment as placement of a person in a job which requires less skill than the employee possessed. However, most poor people and civil rights groups usually speak of underemployment as working in a job which pays less than is required to maintain a minimal standard of living. Lack of understanding and/or acceptance of a definition makes communications and data collection virtually impossible. This results in statements such as the one on page 28 of the manuscript which says, "Obviously many workers, especially among females failed to work full-time through choice...". Among poor women, what may appear to be a failure to work by choice often represents overwhelming obstacles to employment created by less than subsistence level wages coupled with a multitude of social and personal problems. Secondly, there is currently no proven adequate technique of data collection on underemployment even if the semantics were clarified. The degree of confusion on this is demonstrated by a question to this writer by a businessman who asked, "How many able bodied black men are there in the ghetto that have not been counted?" Although much speculation has been done, the only absolute response is that as soon as they are counted, there will not be any.

INTERPRETATION OF DATA

You may have noted that several times the word "symptom" has been used in this critique, whereas the same phenomenon in the manuscript was usually stated in the implied context of a "problem". Herein lies the clue to the major thrust of criticism of the manuscript. Yet this thrust is extremely difficult to communicate because it requires a frame of reference almost contradictory to many accepted values which serve as an a priori departure for the manuscript. Or

to state this another way, much of the manuscript's interpretation of the data becomes the best example of its own lack of validity. Before proceeding with examples which demonstrate the above point, please note that there is absolutely no intent to question or impugn the integrity or character of the manuscript writer. Rather therein lies the maddening frustration of our times. The interpretations are quite valid for a white, middle class orientated society, but we are faced with the growing self awareness of subculture groups comprised of both black and poor white citizens. Without arguing the relative merits of the value systems of these various groups, the fact remains that conclusions and interpretations based on majority cultural outlook are not necessarily valid for the subgroups, and plans and programs based on such criteria are in large measure failing and will likely continue to fail.

It is quite natural for anyone imbued with dominant cultural viewpoint to assume that a public school system which has been fairly successful in educating the majority of the dominant white middle class should succeed with other groups as well. Thus it follows that anyone who fails in the system does so because he is incapable or unwilling to learn. Thus the manuscript continues to the next logical step of proposing additional education, training and counseling for the dropouts and failures. This is treatment for the symptom when the cause is perhaps more related to lack of believable opportunities even with education, hostility toward the educational and economic systems which fail to recognize the minority cultural values, etc.

The paper also cites transportation as a job barrier when in reality this is often a symptom of the real problem which is the economic and social restrictions on housing patterns for the poor and

the black which separate them from job opportunities.

Other examples could be cited, but the point is that the explicit and implicit interpretations in the manuscript must be questioned since they reflect the educational and economic value systems on which program goals and directions will be based and which are, to various degrees, rejected by those to be benefitted. The purpose of this approach is to suggest that writing educational prescriptions for symptoms will not likely cure the causes of economic illness. A case can be made for treating symptoms for short range relief, but the major danger comes only if we believe that we are treating the causes.

CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

If the approaches to the interpretation of data suggested in this critique are valid, the conclusions and implications for education are rather extensive. Although any of the following points deserve more space and attention than is available here, the purpose of this critique is to suggest some new approaches to viewing the problem based on experiences of one involved in administering programs designed to educate and train the hard core unemployed and underemployed. Also since this discussion centers around the educational system, we must recognize that education does not exist in a vacuum, but is a part of the total social and economic value systems. Therefore education alone cannot solve all the problems or symptoms visible in its structure, but must, if it is to survive, assume more positive leadership both inside its structure as well as in the total community.

The education establishment must reexamine its attitudes, both conscious and unconscious, toward the dropout. It is easy and calming to one's ego to assume that a student who fails or drops out is incapable or unwilling to learn. It is somewhat disquieting to say that

the school system does not know or understand how to teach the student. It is easy to offer compensatory education because that implies that the system is valid and the student is just slow. To suggest that the system may not be relevant to the student is often viewed as un-American. To expell a poor performer and troublemaker is to reinforce and maintain the system's self image. To explore the possibility that the student fails to perform and misbehaves because his view of the school's image is one of hostility toward him is painful. Although the student from a disadvantaged background admittedly brings many problems, the challenge to the future of education is to learn how to succeed with him.

Dr. Fulmer suggests that more emphasis be placed on vocational education both in the existing public schools as well as through the Area Vocational Technical Schools. In the public schools such a program is needed, however, a real danger exists that this will be instituted primarily in schools with high dropout rates. This very suggestion was recently made by an Atlanta educator. If this happens, it will again reinforce the attitude that these students are incapable of academic work. This approach would insure failure and an eventual confrontation along racial lines. A quality academic program is needed in all public schools as well as vocational education.

As Dr. Fulmer points out, the Area Vocational Technical Schools have done an excellent job in training people for successful job placement — for those who can and will attend. Last year one such vocational school in the State published statistics which revealed that over 95% of its enrollees were high school graduates. Obviously this school was not serving the hard core unemployed. This fact can probably be attributed to at least two major factors, the high entrance requirements for many of the courses, and hostility toward the educational establishment

on the part of the dropout. Skills centers are being proposed to meet the needs of the hard core unemployed. Such centers have had some success elsewhere, but only where there has been a considerable departure from traditional vocational education's philosophies, attitudes and techniques.

In summary, the manuscript being reviewed did an excellent job of revealing many pertinent factors relative to the future of manpower in Georgia. The main thrust of this critique is to provide the reader with another interpretation of the data based on experience with those whom the educational system failed. The time and space restrictions in this critique made impossible the full development of the ideas and concepts outlined, but the hope is that adequate stimulation for further thought has been presented.



Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Inc.

101 Marietta Street Bldg. • Atlanta, Georgia 30303 •

William W. Allison
Executive Administrator

September 30, 1969

Mr. John Watson
Planner III
City Hall
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Watson:

As a result of your conference of September 26, 1969, with Mr. Clint Rodgers concerning the proposed Integrated Municipal Information System, I would like to express the interest of this agency in participating in your program. Specifically, I understand that a manpower component has been added to the Human Resources Development Subsystem and since Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Incorporated, is vitally involved in most manpower efforts designed to serve the disadvantaged of the city, I agree that our input could be a beneficial and necessary part of the total Information System.

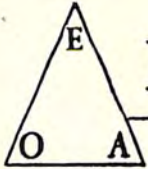
Therefore, I would like to indicate our desire and intent to cooperate with the city in this endeavor and am designating Mr. George Williams, Division Director of the Employment Program Operations, as our contact for further input and coordination on this question.

Sincerely yours,

William W. Allison
Executive Administrator

WWA:a

CC: Mr. Clint Rodgers
Mr. George Williams
Mrs. Burnella Jackson
Mr. Dan Sweat



Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Inc.

101 Marietta Street Bldg. • Atlanta, Georgia 30303 •

William W. Allison
Executive Administrator

September 18, 1969

Mr. Dan Sweat
City Hall
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear ^{Dan} ~~Mr.~~ Sweat:

The EOA Board of Directors at its monthly meeting on September 17, 1969, appointed Mr. George C. Williams as Division Director for the Division of Employment Program Operations for Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Incorporated. This position replaces the previous Associate Administrator for Manpower and includes responsibility for all EOA manpower efforts including direct supervision of the ACEP, NYC Out-of-School and Job Corps GATEHOUSE Program and Liaison with GSES, Vocational Rehabilitation, Vocational Education and other manpower related agencies and programs.

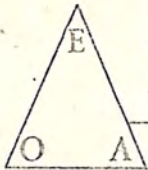
Mr. Williams will officially assume his new duties on October 1, 1969. In the interim Mr. Williams will be attending many manpower meetings for the purpose of establishing continuity. I am sure that you will give Mr. Williams the same cooperation and assistance that you provided me when I was serving in a manpower capacity.

Sincerely,

Clint Rodgers
Deputy Administrator

CR:lms

E.O.A.




Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Inc.

101 Marietta Street Bldg. • Atlanta, Georgia 30303 •

T. M. Parham
Executive Administrator

July 16, 1969

Allen
Fill  *No name*

Ivan Allen, Jr., President
Allen Foundation, Inc
29 Pryor Street, NE
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Allen:

This is a direct appeal to Atlanta area civic clubs and philanthropic foundation thought to have some concern for the welfare of the young people living in our community. Through my work as EOA consultant in mental retardation and special education I have become aware of the large number of mentally retarded children residing in EOA target areas who are not receiving adequate services from area agencies responsible for the care of these children. Many area children have never received service from any agency. To me, this is an incredible situation. Perhaps as a professional person I have been too far removed from reality to feel the urgency of the need these children have for training in self-care skills. After evaluating the programs and community facilities for the retarded, I am well aware of the desperate situation facing these neglected children. The public schools can care for only a

fraction of our mentally retarded children; private community agencies provide programs for even smaller groups, and this leaves most of our children with no programs of any kind.

I feel that each of the fourteen EOA Neighborhood Service Centers should have at least one program serving from twelve to fifteen neighborhood children. At this time, only four of the Centers have programs and two of those are for the current summer only.

Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Inc., has no funds for this specific area of need. Their contribution thus far has been in the form of senior Aides, Neighborhood Youth Corps trainees, surplus food commodities and transportation services provided by individual Centers. Each Center probably has sufficient flexible funds to sponsor a neighborhood program for the mentally retarded, however, due to the organization structure of Neighborhood Service Centers too little time is left before the commitment of 1969-70 funds to fully inform each group of the urgency of need for this particular kind of service program. This makes it necessary to seek other sources of funds for staffing to insure the extension of some of our established programs beyond this summer. By budget planning time for 1970-71 all Central Neighborhood Action Committees will be thoroughly familiar with the necessity of establishing

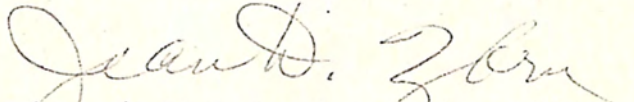
neighborhood programs for their mentally retarded children. An additional source of funds for the coming fiscal year is the Georgia State Department of Public Health - the agency which is legally charged with the responsibility of providing services for these children. In the meantime, if even a few of the many target area children needing services are to be served, civic organizations, church groups, and private foundations need to provide financial support with which to staff neighborhood programs for the current fiscal year. I firmly believe in the concept of local responsibility for local programs and the situation regarding the care of mentally retarded children in this community is a severe local problem.

If I have been emotional I do not apologize. My sense of professional and personal integrity is outraged by such neglect and we simply must not allow this to continue. Please do everything possible to enable the economically deprived areas of Atlanta to staff neighborhood programs for their mentally retarded children.

Enclosed is a copy of a proposal for a small neighborhood program which can be followed by any sponsoring agency with enough concern for mentally retarded children to initiate action to provide them with the services we take for granted for our own children. I will be glad to meet with your group anytime during the week to answer any questions you or they might have about the proposal, and discuss ways in which your group might

make a concrete contribution to the welfare of our grossly neglected mentally retarded children.

Sincerely,


(Mrs.) Jean D. Zorn, Consultant
Mental Retardation
and
Special Education

Enclosure
JDZ/bh

DECENTRALIZED COMMUNITY SPECIAL LEARNING CENTERS

FOR

TRAINABLE MENTALLY RETARDED CHILDREN

Submitted by:

Jean D. Zorn, Consultant
Mental Retardation and
Special Education
Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Inc.
101 Marietta Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

and

Dave Roberts
Southern Education Foundation Intern
Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Inc.
101 Marietta Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

June 2, 1969

GENERAL CONCEPT FOR DECENTRALIZED COMMUNITY
SPECIAL LEARNING CENTERS
FOR TRAINABLE MENTALLY RETARDED CHILDREN

The need for special learning programs to meet the needs of physically and mentally handicapped children is a cause of concern for parents and residents in many Economic Opportunity Atlanta Target communities. Many of these children do not meet the criteria for admission to the two programs provided by the Atlanta City Schools. Even those who are eligible to attend public school still have the difficulty of transportation - lack of economic resources, and need for constant supervision. Enrollment in private schools in the area present the same problems even when tuition is arranged for through scholarships. Parents are unable to pay the cost of transportation necessary for their children to attend school.

The concept presented here seeks to point to directions a program might take which would provide a practical learning program on a neighborhood level. Two ideas are basic to this concept -

- (1) The handicapped child is entitled to educational services within his own neighborhood, and
- (2) any program which offers a meaningful service to both parents and children must be one in which parents are genuinely involved in its policy-making and administration.

Primarily the concept is a developmental process of impacting parents and the handicapped children with the potential of life within the context of the child's given limitations. In operation this concept might look like several on-going learning settings for parents, children and staff.

The ideal setting for such a program would be a house in the neighborhood rented or purchased, renovated and furnished to teach the life styles practicable for the trainable mentally retarded. However, due to the economic limitation which exist at present, an apartment in

a public housing project or space in a neighborhood church should prove adequate for small neighborhood projects.

"The following proposal was designed with the hope of developing a program which with modification of the number of children, staff and housing facility, could be sponsored by any Neighborhood Service Center."

#

PHILOSOPHY of EDUCATION for the MENTALLY RETARDED

All children are entitled to an education with the opportunity to develop to the limits of their individual capacity. In this respect, education for the mentally retarded does not differ from education for any group of children. The goals are the same: to teach the individual to make full use of his capabilities, and to become a useful member of his social group (i.e. all others).

In analyzing the concept of social competence, self-expression and self-control are the primary traits of outstanding importance. To be able to express one's ideas in work and in play, to other individuals and to groups, is a necessary requisite for happiness and efficiency. Even more important is the ability to control one's self, in accordance with socially accepted standards of behavior. Self-expression without self-control leads to chaos and confusion. With all the need for the child to express himself, it should not be forgotten that unless at the same time he learns self-discipline to control himself, he will not have fulfilled his capabilities. If the mentally retarded child is to assume a place in the community with a measure of self-reliance and self-respect, it becomes necessary for education to provide training for some participation in productive work and to plan teaching procedures and objectives to correspond with his needs, interests, abilities and limitations. This is the basic philosophy underlying any educational planning for the mentally retarded child.

The parents of the mentally retarded are also entitled to an education which will enable them to better understand their child. By participating in the program, parents will learn different ways of coping with the problems that arise in daily living. The parent-child relationship should

improve when the parent is relieved of the constant supervision of a mentally retarded child. The attitude of a parent toward his child might change if he understands that mental retardation can occur in any family, and that the mentally retarded can learn some things which will benefit him, particularly in the area of self-care.

Representatives of the National Association for Retarded Children, The Georgia Association for Retarded Children, and the Atlanta Association for Retarded Children have all expressed an interest in and a desire to work with all parents who wish to avail themselves of their respective services. Organizations such as these should be the primary source of support for parents. Membership fees are modest and the security derived from belonging to a large group with similar problems and interests is highly satisfactory.

#

PLAN OF ACTION

I. Identification

Families having a retarded member in need of community services can be identified by the Neighborhood Aides in their regular contact with target area families. The McBee System record should also provide this identification. A community survey under the supervision of University personnel is still another method of identification. Information should include name of family, name, age and sex of child; previous community services (if any) received by child, i.e., medical and/or psychological evaluations, Grady Hospital ID number, local Health Center record and neighborhood or community program attended if any, by child. Parental attitude toward child should also be obtained (do parents feel child can be helped; what kinds of services do their children need, etc.)

II. Presentation to CNAC

- (a) Scope of problem.
- (b) Plans for parent discussion group.
- (c) Progress reports should be made to the CNAC on a continuing basis.

Initial discussion should be held with parents covering the following areas:

- (a) Problems involved in obtaining services for mentally retarded children.
- (b) Community services available for the mentally retarded.
- (c) Program structure for parents.

Through weekly meetings with resource persons, parents can learn many of the facts regarding mental retardation and may, in turn, become resource persons themselves to their friends and neighbors. Knowledge of facts can go a long way toward dissipating myths and superstitions surrounding the mentally handicapped.

III. Project Structure

A possible structure for administering a project such as the one proposed could be an incorporated group of citizens seeking funds and acting as the grantee. This group would consist of perhaps four residents of the target community being served, three or four resource experts in the fields of health, special education, and social services, and four parents elected by the parents themselves to represent them on an annual basis. Legal assistance in establishing necessary agency status should be sought from the Legal Aid Society office in the target community. An alternative to this arrangement could be with EOA acting as the grantee with a Board of Advisors composed of the above mentioned persons.

One adult resident of the target area should be chosen by the parents to direct the activities of the program. This person should enroll in the Child Growth and Development course taught at Atlanta Area Tech. This is a ten week course in the physical, mental, emotional and social growth and development of normal children. Registration fee is \$5.00; class meets on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 12:30 to 3:30 P.M. After completing this course, a two-week observation at a local facility for trainable mentally retarded children will prove most profitable.

A neighborhood learning center will provide excellent training opportunities for Neighborhood Youth Corps workers. Three such persons should be provided for each group of fifteen children and each enrolled in the Child Growth & Development course offered at Atlanta Area Tech.

The staff members and NYC trainees could serve as resources to the parents in helping them to better understand their own children's problems, behavior, and possibilities for development. Together parents and staff

could plan learning activities in self-care skills for the children. The children should be grouped according to their particular needs and capabilities. Staff and parents could also seek to understand better how to help the child at home so as to utilize more fully the attention received in the learning activities which take place at the center. These learning activities would be directed toward any and all kinds of areas the child needs (e.g. self-care skills, recreation, social interaction, academic work, imaginal education).

Underlying the program would always be the idea that both child and parent could see themselves as significant human beings for whom possibilities are open to play a meaningful part in the life of their neighborhood, community and the world.

#

Program Account Form

I. PURPOSE

A. To provide educational services for trainable mentally retarded children and their parents in their own neighborhood for an eleven-month period.

B. Objectives

1. To provide a facility in which moderately retarded children and their parents may receive assistance in developing ways of coping with daily living problems.
2. To provide for the training and education of each child to the maximum of his potential for health, educational, emotional and social growth and development.
3. To provide continuous evaluation of progress made by each child in each area of development.
4. To aid parents in understanding the problems which arise from having a mentally retarded child in the family through group meetings and home visits which offer counseling and guidance, and referral services.
5. To aid parents in developing positive attitudes toward health care and utilizing health services available to them.
6. To maintain continuous contact with parents and assist them in putting into practice those things learned through group meetings.
7. To develop a system of record keeping which will accurately reflect progress made by child and parents.

II. PROGRAM

A. Children

1. This program will serve fifteen (15) moderately retarded children between the ages of six (6) and twenty-one (21) years who are not presently receiving educational services from any source.
2. The program will operate from nine (9:00) A. M. to two (2:00) P. M. five days a week, Monday through Friday.
3. Children will be grouped according to age and educational needs.
4. Core content of the program will be centered around behavior modification which will enable the child to relate positively to his family, peer group, neighborhood and community.
5. Recreation and learning tasks will be provided to develop self-awareness, self-control and self-care.
6. Basic academic instruction will be offered to children possessing the necessary intellectual potential to benefit.
7. Special health problems of individual children will be referred to the appropriate agency.

B. Parents

1. Organize parent workshops to meet on a regular basis to design a program for themselves.
2. Provide instruction to parents to help them in understanding the nature of mental retardation and the special needs of their children.

3. Introduce the concept of behavior modification and emphasize the benefits which can be derived from its use by both the child and his family.
4. Provide instruction in home management, family planning, hygiene and nutrition.
5. Referral to other agencies for unmet needs in health, welfare, vocational counseling and education.
6. Group recreational activities planned by parents and volunteers.
7. Involve parents in planning learning tasks for children to carry out goals of their program.

III. PARTICIPANTS

- A. Children will be recruited through the EOA Center staff, welfare workers, public health nurses, and school counselors.
- B. Criteria for Selection
 1. Child must not be currently enrolled in an educational program.
 2. Child must be ambulatory.

IV. RESIDENT PARTICIPATION

- A. CNAC general advisory board will work with the Center sub-committees on education and health.
- B. Parent Workshop group will seek to involve CNAC members and members of the two sub-committees in setting general goals and objectives for the program.
- C. Involve parents in developing specific educational, recreational and social learning tasks.

V. COORDINATION

A. Other agencies involved in a program such as this will include State and County Departments of Family and Children Services, State and County Departments of Public Health, Georgia State Department of Education - Special Education Division of Vocational Rehabilitation and local school systems.

B. Funding

Funds and services will be requested from the following community organizations:

1. Civic Organizations - Civitans (local), Lions Clubs, Masons, Kiwanis and Jaycees
2. Church Groups - Christian Council of Metropolitan Atlanta, Inc.
3. EOA - Neighborhood Youth Corps trainees, bookkeeping services, bus drivers, transportation supervisors and Social Services.
4. USDA - Commodities, supplementary funds for snacks and hot lunches.
5. "Start Now Atlanta" - Volunteers to work with children, siblings and parents in recreation and family counseling (preferably graduate students from local institutional departments of Education, Psychology, Physical Education, Sociology and Social Work).

C. This program will focus on parent-child relationships, education for daily living, and home situations.

1. Parent-child group meeting at least once a week.
2. Parents to attend daily classes as volunteer workers and as observers.
3. Counseling for child's siblings to promote better understanding on their part of the MR relative.

VI. EVALUATION

- A. Children could be evaluated by parents regarding changes in behavior.
- B. Staff could evaluate child's progress in relation to his peer group.

- C. Volunteers could assess child's progress in recreation and social interaction and offer suggestions for additional appropriate activities.

The Program should help the child to become aware of himself as a worthwhile individual, develop academic skills to the best of his ability, become socially acceptable, develop the mechanical and intellectual skills necessary to function in society and help him develop his ability to participate constructively in society. The Program should also increase the effectiveness of intrafamily relationships and add to the general family stability.

VII. IMPLEMENTATION

A. Facility

May be located in a house, an apartment in a low-cost housing project, a day care center, the educational facilities of a neighborhood church or public school. It should not be difficult to provide space for a small group of from twelve (12) to fifteen (15) children in any of the target area neighborhoods of Atlanta. Accommodations should conform as closely as possible with required standards of the Georgia Department of Family and Children Services in to insure maximum health and comfort of children.

B. Staff

All of the staff will be recruited from the target area in which the students resides. All staff members who work directly with the children will either have had formal course work in Child Care or be currently enrolled in such a program. The cost of the program to funding agencies will vary depending upon the value of volunteer work done and salaries financed from other sources.

<u>Staffing Costs</u>	<u>Salary</u>
1 Older Adult-----	\$3,328
3 NYC Trainees-----	7,488
1 Bus and Driver-----	4,280
1 Cook-----	1,820
Space Rental-----	varied
Utilities-----	170
Transportation Maintenance-----	900
Social Security & Workmen Compensation -----	277
TOTAL-----	\$18,263

Salaries for the NYC trainees are paid by the United States Department of Labor. Driving of the bus and supervision of the children en route to and from school could be services donated by parents. Parents could also volunteer to prepare and serve one hot meal each day. If program is located in a low-cost public housing authority the Atlanta Housing Authority could be asked to provide space on a one dollar per year basis.

With NYC salaries and volunteer service costs deducted from the total budget, a small neighborhood program for mentally retarded children could be operated at a cost of approximately \$5,675 per year.

According to figures supplied by the Georgia Department of Public Health, the cost of caring for the mentally retarded in other programs around the state are as follows:

<u>Program</u>	<u>Cost per retardate per year</u>
Residential (Gracewood) -----	\$3,183
Special Education (EMR) -----	615
Special Education (TMR) -----	1,000
All Other Community Programs -----	1,000

With a new approach effectively utilizing the services of parents, volunteers and Neighborhood Service Centers personnel not usually considered suitable for this type of employment, the cost per retardate per year would be approximately \$378. Even if some of the services should have to be purchased from

parents or other target area residents, the cost per child per year should still be less than the cost of maintaining one educable mentally retarded child in a public school special education class.

C. Equipment and Supplies

Some of these materials will be provided by the Neighborhood Service Center. It is expected that most of the additional needed supplies will be made and furnished by parents. Purchase of necessary materials will be financed through miscellaneous costs and funds raising endeavors of the parent group for the Parent Fund.

D. Food, Paper Products, Cleaning Supplies

1. Surplus commodities
2. USDA supplementary foods funds
3. Parents Fund

July 1, 1969

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

Dear Mr. Norwood:

Grave concern was expressed at the June EOA Board meeting about the up-coming requirement for ten percent non-federal matching funds in our next ACEP program year beginning September 1, 1969. Atlanta, like all large cities today, has very limited financial resources compared to its demands, and it is extremely difficult for community agencies like EOA to secure additional local cash.

As you will recall, the original ACEP proposal allowed EOA to claim as local "in-kind" the supporting resources of its community action program and other federally assisted agencies providing opportunities for New Careers and NYC trainees. With this now disallowed, and assuming current funding levels, EOA faces a need to generate approximately \$200,000 in non-federal share. At present only about \$88,000 of "in-kind" seems clearly available, leaving a potential non-federal deficit of more than \$100,000.

Atlanta, being the regional city that it is, finds that the best New Careers training slots, with promising salaries and upward mobility potential, are with federal or federally supported agencies. Likewise, the youth component (Operation Ready), by virtue of being tied in with Project Value, sponsored by the Department of Defense, is in the same situation. While this is a happy circumstance for the individual enrollee, it poses a dilemma for those who must find 10% local resources to match these costs.


Page 2
Mr. William Norwood

July 1, 1969

Because of the above factors, the EOA Board would like to request that the U. S. Department of Labor grant a waiver on our New Careers and Operation Ready components allowing us to claim as local in-kind the participation of federally supported agencies. We understand that such action is possible and that there are similar precedents.

Your favorable consideration of this request will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,


Boisfeuillet Jones, Chairman
Board of Directors

/cr

cc: ✓ Mayor Ivan Allen
Mr. Dan Sweat
Dr. Charles Hicks



ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ATLANTA, INC.

ROUTING SLIP

TO — NAME AND/OR DIVISION	BUILDING, ROOM, ETC.
1. <i>Don Sweet</i>	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YOUR INFORMATION | <input type="checkbox"/> HANDLE DIRECT | <input type="checkbox"/> READ AND DESTROY |
| <input type="checkbox"/> APPROVAL | <input type="checkbox"/> IMMEDIATE ACTION | <input type="checkbox"/> RECOMMENDATION |
| <input type="checkbox"/> AS REQUESTED | <input type="checkbox"/> INITIALS | <input type="checkbox"/> SEE ME |
| <input type="checkbox"/> CONCURRENCE | <input type="checkbox"/> NECESSARY ACTION | <input type="checkbox"/> SIGNATURE |
| <input type="checkbox"/> CORRECTION | <input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND RETURN | <input type="checkbox"/> YOUR COMMENT |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FILING | <input type="checkbox"/> PER OUR CONVERSATION | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FULL REPORT | <input type="checkbox"/> PER TELEPHONE CONVERSATION | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE _____ | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF _____ | | |

REMARKS

FROM — NAME AND/OR DIVISION	BUILDING, ROOM, ETC.	
<i>Clint Rodgers</i>	TELEPHONE	DATE
		<i>9-5-69</i>

September 5, 1969

Mr. John Feild, Director
Center for Policy Analysis
1612 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

Dear John:

In response to your memo of August 20th concerning City action resulting from the manpower seminar which you sponsored on April 8th of this year, I would like to offer the following comments.

The City of Atlanta still does not have an official manpower staff financed and controlled by city government. However, Atlanta has a rather unique situation in that the local Community Action Agency has a well developed manpower staff which is serving the needs of Atlanta in a satisfactory manner considering the limitations of resources available. The City at this point in time will probably continue this relationship on manpower with the CAP Agency unless a major shift in the funding by block grants through the state and/or city by the federal government make a change necessary.

The CAP Agency in Atlanta has four identifiable manpower components which are the Atlanta Concentrated Employment Program funded by U. S. Department of Labor with a staff of approximately 120, Neighborhood Youth Corps Out-of-School Program funded by U. S. Department of Labor with a staff of 10, a Job Corps GATE House Program with a staff of four, and a working relationship with the Atlanta Office of the State Employment Service funded jointly by the State Employment Service and OEO versatile money with a staff of 16. Last year's expenditures on all these components of the Atlanta area was approximately \$4,340,000.00.

I hope this information will satisfy the questions that you posed in your memo.

Sincerely,

Clint Rodgers
Deputy Administrator

CR:caa

CC: Mr. William Allison
Mr. Dan Sweat

July 29, 1969

*1 - get letter from
George - Fann*
*2 - \$500 for uniform
from EOA/dep funds -
some transferred to
personnel - Salary acct.
John Davis - EOA*
E.O.A.

Alderman G. Everett Millican
Chairman, Public Works Committee
500 Bishop Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30318

Dear Mr. Millican:

The Atlanta Beautification Corps Project was a component program of the Atlanta Concentrated Employment Program sponsored by Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Inc. It provided for hiring of about 40 poverty area people who could not otherwise qualify for City employment (because of age, health, etc.) and using them for street cleaning and other similar duties in the Sanitary Department. The program has been funded for over a year on a reimbursable basis by EOA. The City has paid the workers \$1.60 per hour and the supervisors \$2.25 per hour and each month we have billed EOA for the amount expended.

You will recall that budget cutbacks at the Federal level caused EOA to advise the City in March that it would no longer fund this program after April 30, 1969. We prevailed upon the agency to continue funding the program at one-half the previous level through August 31, 1969, and the Finance Committee approved City funds to continue the whole program until that date.

The City, therefore, will be required to make a decision on this program by early August because it is only funded until August 31, 1969. We have reviewed this question with the City Personnel Department and the Sanitary Division of the Public Works Department. Both of these organizations recommend strongly that the program be continued at least until the end of the year if funds can be made available. A copy of Mr. Ralph Hulsey's letter is enclosed.

In order to continue the program until December 31, 1969, in the manner Mr. Hulsey suggests will require a maximum of \$47,000 for salaries. The abnormally high rate of absenteeism in the Sanitary Division this year has caused a surplus to exist in the salary account which could be used for this purpose. The amount could be confirmed by the Finance Director.

Alderman Millican
Page Two
July 29, 1969

What it boils down to is this. These people want to work and the Sanitary Division says they are producing.

This is a decision which addresses itself to the Public Works Committee of the Board of Aldermen. I would hope some decision could be made at the Committee meeting Thursday so that action might be taken at the Monday, August 4, meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

If I can be of service to you in helping to resolve this matter, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

Dan Sweat

DS:fy

cc: Mr. Ray Nixon
Mr. Ralph Hulsey

September 10, 1969

Mr. William W. Allison
Executive Administrator
Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Inc.
101 Marietta Street Building
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Allison:

This is in response to your letter of August 22, 1969 concerning the Atlanta Beautification Corps Program.

We have worked out an arrangement whereby these workers can be placed in permanently authorized waste collector positions on a temporary basis until the end of the year. This is possible because of the relatively high rate of vacancies that the City is now experiencing in the permanent positions. I am advised that the Sanitary Division will set aside 40 of these permanent positions so that the workers can be assured of employment until December 31, 1969.

This will, for the time being, accommodate this program until a decision can be made on the permanent continuation of the program. Because of the City's serious financial problems, it is my thought that it will not be possible for the City to finance this program on a continuing basis past December 31, 1969. It would be my hope that EOA, Inc. could locate some funding source for the program past that date.

Sincerely,

Iran Allen, Jr.
Mayor

IAJr:ja

EOA



Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Inc.

101 Marietta Street Bldg. • Atlanta, Georgia 30303 •

William W. Allison
Executive Administrator

August 4, 1969

Mr. Andrew B. Horgan, III
Summer Transportation Project
NLC/USCM
1612 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

Dear Mr. Horgan:

Dan Sweat of the Atlanta City Hall has just forwarded to me your letter of notification relative to \$3,500 additional support for the Atlanta Summer Youth Program. I am responding to this matter since Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Incorporated, the local CAP Agency, has agreed to handle the disbursement of these monies.

This letter represents official notification that the required matching local non-federal share in the amount of \$1,667 is available to match the additional \$3,500 of federal money. This non-federal share was available from local city appropriated funds for summer transportation and is money which has not been previously programmed as matching funds against other federal grants.

We very much appreciate this additional help, and on behalf of the City Government, I would like to thank you for your effort on this matter. If additional federal money for this purpose should become available in the near future, we will most likely be in a position to utilize it well and would appreciate consideration in its disbursement.

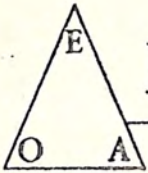
Sincerely,

Clint Rodgers
Deputy Administrator

CR:ca

CC: Dan Sweat

EOA



Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Inc.

101 Marietta Street Bldg. • Atlanta, Georgia 30303 •

William W. Allison
Executive Administrator

August 26, 1969

Mr. Andrew B. Horgan, III
Summer Transportation Project
NLC/USCM
Center for Program Implementation
1612 K Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

Dear Mr. Horgan:

Thank you for your letter of August 14 with regards to additional funds for the Atlanta summer transportation project. We are more than happy to receive authorization so that we may continue to fulfill our obligation in providing transportation for the summer activities.

These transportation funds have been vital to our summer projects and have aided tremendously in increased opportunities in recreational activities in the City of Atlanta.

Thank you for your interest and consideration in our summer programs.

Sincerely yours,

William Allison
Executive Administrator

WA/DH:dt

cc: Mr. Harold Barrett
Mr. John Cox
Mr. Lewis Dinkins
Mr. Dan Sweat

August 14, 1969

Mrs. Edna B. Tate
Health Coordinator
Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Inc.
101 Marietta Street Building
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Tate:

I am returning your CAP Form 46 which was sent to the Mayor for his signature. Because of the 1952 Plan of Improvement which delegates responsibility for all health matters in Fulton County, including the City of Atlanta, to the Fulton County Government, it is our feeling that this form should be signed by the Chairman of the Fulton County Commission since the Mayor has no legal authority to sign this form.

I understand that the form is to indicate that the city is familiar with the Comprehensive Health Program and has no objection to it. Please be assured that the City is acquainted with the Comprehensive Health Program and has given its support to the program within the bounds of its legal authority.

I hope this will meet your requirements for submission of this application.

Sincerely,

Dan E. Sweat, Jr.
Chief Administrative Officer

DESJr:je



Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Inc.

101 Marietta Street Bldg. • Atlanta, Georgia 30303 • 525-6854

William W. Allison
Executive Administrator

August 8, 1969

Mayor Ivan Allen, Jr.
City Hall
68 Mitchell Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Sir:

We are sorry you were unable to attend the meeting on August 5, 1969 to review the work plans for the Atlanta Southside Comprehensive Health Center.

If you have any questions concerning the program on funding request, please call me at 525-6854.

I am enclosing another copy of CAP form 46, for your signature, with the hope that it will be returned for inclusion in the funding request which is due August 14, 1969.

Sincerely yours,

Edna B. Tate

(Mrs.) Edna B. Tate
Health Coordinator

EBT:nap

Enclosure

July 10, 1969

Mr. Vincent L. Tata
1495 Barnett Shoals Road
Athens, Georgia 30601

Dear Mr. Tata:

Thank you for the letter and resume and your interest in possible employment in the City of Atlanta.

I know of no specific positions within City Government which might interest you or fit your special qualifications.

However, I have forwarded your letter and resume to Mr. Clint Rodgers, Deputy Administrator, Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Inc., the City's community action agency, for consideration. Mr. Rodgers is familiar with many of the programs which might offer an opportunity for you to use both your past experience in OEO programs and your strong capability in the Spanish language.

Sincerely yours,

Dan Sweat

DS:fy

cc: Mr. Clint Rodgers

July 10, 1969

Mr. Boisfeuillet Jones, President
Emily and Ernest Woodruff Foundation
Suite 210, Peachtree Center Building
230 Peachtree Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Boisfeuillet:

I am in agreement with the reorganization of the EOA Board of Directors in accordance with your letter of July 3, 1969, and the memorandum which you submitted. I believe this would provide proper representation to local agencies and citizens groups and will meet the guideline requirements of OEO.

It is my desire that you serve as one of the four appointees of the City and that Rev. M. L. King, Sr., Mr. A. L. Sterne, and Rev. Joseph L. Griggs also serve under City appointment.

I do not have to tell you how fortunate the people of Atlanta and the surrounding area have been to have you serve as Chairman of the EOA Board of Directors since its establishment in 1964. We thank you again for your service in the past and your continued service in the future.

Sincerely yours,

Ivan Allen, Jr.
Mayor

IAJr:fy

EMILY AND ERNEST WOODRUFF FOUNDATION
SUITE 210, PEACHTREE CENTER BUILDING
230 PEACHTREE STREET, N.W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

BOISFEUILLET JONES
PRESIDENT

July 3, 1969

Mayor Ivan Allen, Jr.
City Hall
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mayor Allen:

We are now proceeding with reorganization of the E.O.A. Board of Directors in accordance with the attached memorandum which was cleared with the Fulton County Commissioners and Mayor of Atlanta about a year ago.

Originally, the Fulton County Commissioners appointed seven board members, the Mayor of Atlanta appointed seven, and the County Commissioners and Mayor together appointed jointly a fifteenth member to serve as Chairman. Later, under requirements of OEO, twelve elected representatives of the poor were added to the Board from respective neighborhood service center areas in Atlanta and Fulton County. Also later, Commissioners of Gwinnett and Rockdale Counties each appointed two members and a third from each county was elected by the poor.

Under the required reorganization, Fulton County and Atlanta will each appoint four members. Of the seven members who have served as appointees of Fulton County, Mrs. Lucy Aiken, Mr. Harold Benson, Mr. Jessie Hill, and Mr. John Greer will continue to serve unless Fulton County wishes to replace them now. As to the other three, Mr. Carl Plunkett and Dr. Paul West wish to retire from the Board now and Mr. Jessie Grantham will be replaced by a direct nomination from the Atlanta, Georgia Labor Council AFL-CIO.

The Chairman is now elected by the Board, which position I hold. Since I was an appointee jointly of the City and County and since there is no longer provision for a joint appointment, the Mayor has asked that I continue on the Board as one of the four appointees of the City along with Rev. Joseph L. Griggs, Mr. A.H. Sterne, and Rev. M.L. King.


Done
Does this require any action?
27

As to the other four City appointees, Mr. William L. Calloway will probably be continued on as a nominee of the Community Council of the Atlanta Area, Inc., Dr. John Letson will retire from the Board in recognition of a nominee selected by the Board of Education, Mr. W.H. Montague is deceased, and Mrs. Ann Woodward will probably be nominated by the Board of Education as its representative.

We believe that this plan continues on the Board the Fulton County and City of Atlanta appointees who are willing to continue, which will provide necessary stability.

May I say that it has been a very great pleasure to work with all of your appointees, who have contributed very generously of their time and talents to our local anti-poverty efforts. The support of the Fulton County Commissioners and the Mayor and Aldermen of Atlanta and the wisdom of your choices for members of the Board have had considerable impact on development of the local program into what has been recognized nationally as one of the best. We hope to merit your continued interest and help.

Sincerely yours,


Boisfeuillet Jones
Chairman
EOA Board of Directors

cc: Mr. Walter M. Mitchell
Chairman
Fulton County Commissioners of Roads
and Revenues

Memorandum on Reorganization of EOA Board of Directors

The Mayor of Atlanta and the Commissioners of Fulton, Gwinnett, and Rockdale Counties, the Board of Directors of Economic Opportunity Atlanta, and the Office of Economic Opportunity have agreed to the following composition of the EOA Board in order to meet requirements of amendments to the Federal Economic Opportunity Act governing community action agencies:

1. Total number of seats is 39. (Former number was 33.)
2. Number of seats for representatives of the poor is 14. (No change.)
One representative is elected by the poor in each of the fourteen Neighborhood Service Areas into which Atlanta and Fulton, Gwinnett, and Rockdale Counties are divided.
3. Number of seats for chief elected officials or their representatives is 14. (Former number was 19.)
Representatives are selected by officials or public agencies as follows:

Atlanta Mayor and Board of Aldermen	4
Fulton County Commissioners of Roads and Revenues	4
Gwinnett County Commissioners of Roads and Revenues	1
Rockdale County Commissioner of Roads and Revenues	1
Atlanta Board of Education	1
Georgia Commissioner of Labor	1
Atlanta Regional Metropolitan Planning Commission	1
Atlanta Community Relations Commission	1
4. Number of seats for major private organizations or interest groups is 11. (Formerly, none was selected directly.)
One representative is selected by each of the following groups:

Atlanta Chamber of Commerce	(Business)
Atlanta Federal Executive Board	(Community Support)
Atlanta University Center Corporation	(Education)
National Alliance of Businessmen, Atlanta	(Employment)
Metropolitan Atlanta Council for Health	(Health)
Atlanta, Georgia Labor Council AFL-CIO	(Labor)
Community Council of the Atlanta Area	(Planning)
Christian Council of Metropolitan Atlanta	(Religion)
Community Chest of Metropolitan Atlanta	(Social Service)
(Selected through County Commissioners)	(Gwinnett Services)
(Selected through County Commissioner)	(Rockdale Services)
5. Representatives of the poor serve for terms to which elected, with new elections to be held in December, 1969, for terms beginning January 1, 1970. Public representatives and private group representatives are selected for terms beginning July 1, 1969, with reappointment or replacement in December, 1969, for one-year terms beginning January 1, 1970.

Boisfeuillet Jones
EOA Board Chairman

June 16, 1969

EMILY AND ERNEST WOODRUFF FOUNDATION

SUITE 210, PEACHTREE CENTER BUILDING
230 PEACHTREE STREET, N.W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

BOISFEUILLET JONES
PRESIDENT

July 3, 1969

Mr. Walter M. Mitchell
Chairman
Fulton County Commissioners of Roads and Revenues
165 Central Avenue S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

We are now proceeding with reorganization of the E. O. A. Board of Directors in accordance with the attached memorandum which was cleared with the Fulton County Commissioners and Mayor of Atlanta about a year ago.

Originally, the Fulton County Commissioners appointed seven board members, the Mayor of Atlanta appointed seven, and the County Commissioners and Mayor together appointed jointly a fifteenth member to serve as Chairman. Later, under requirements of OEO, twelve elected representatives of the poor were added to the Board from respective neighborhood service center areas in Atlanta and Fulton County. Also later, Commissioners of Gwinnett and Rockdale Counties each appointed two members and a third from each county was elected by the poor.

Under the required reorganization, Fulton County and Atlanta will each appoint four members. Of the seven members who have served as appointees of Fulton County, Mrs. Lucy Aiken, Mr. Harold Benson, Mr. Jessie Hill, and Mr. John Greer will continue to serve unless Fulton County wishes to replace them now. As to the other three, Mr. Carl Plunkett and Dr. Paul West wish to retire from the Board now and Mr. Jessie Grantham will be replaced by a direct nomination from the Atlanta, Georgia Labor Council AFL-CIO.

The Chairman is now elected by the Board, which position I hold. Since I was an appointee jointly of the City and County and since there is no longer provision for a joint appointment, the Mayor has asked that I continue on the Board as one of the four appointees of the City along with Rev. Joseph L. Griggs, Mr. A. H. Sterne, and Rev. M. L. King.

As to the other four City appointees, Mr. William L. Calloway will probably be continued on as a nominee of the Community Council of the Atlanta Area, Inc., Dr. John Letson will retire from the Board in recognition of a nominee selected by the Board of Education, Mr. W. H. Montague is deceased, and Mrs. Ann Woodward will probably be nominated by the Board of Education as its representative.

We believe that this plan continues on the Board the Fulton County and City of Atlanta appointees who are willing to continue, which will provide necessary stability.

May I say that it has been a very great pleasure to work with all of your appointees, who have contributed very generously of their time and talents to our local anti-poverty efforts. The support of the Fulton County Commissioners and the the Mayor and Aldermen of Atlanta and the wisdom of your choices for members of the Board have had considerable impact on development of the local program into what has been recognized nationally as one of the best. We hope to merit your continued interest and help.

Sincerely yours,

Boisfeuillet Jones
Chairman
EOA Board of Directors

cc: Mayor Ivan Allen, Jr.
City of Atlanta



Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Inc.

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

William W. Allison
Executive Administrator

July 23, 1969

Mrs. Sarah Baker, President
Grant Park Community Club
938 Park Avenue, S. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30315

Dear Mrs. Baker:

Thank you for your letter of last week in which you expressed the need for additional services in the Grant Park area.

E.O.A. appreciates the opportunity to work with persons like yourself and the Grant Park Community Club. In this way I think we can help each other to make Atlanta a better place in which to live.

Sincerely,

William W. Allison
Executive Administrator

WWA/gj

cc: Alderman Griggs
→ Mr. Dan Sweat
Mr. Johnny Johnson

*what is
Culham's
youth
Council?*

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ATLANTA, INC.
BOARD MEETING
JULY 16, 1969

ADMINISTRATOR'S REPORT
T. M. PARHAM

PROGRAMS

Because people are poor due to many different reasons and circumstances, EOA has many different approaches. The money received supports all, a big part, or a tiny part of many activities ---

- ... Neighborhood Service Centers
- ... Concentrated Employment Program
- ... New Careers
- ... Operation Ready
- ... Atlanta Beautification Corps
- ... Manpower Training Center
- ... Neighborhood Youth Corps
- ... Gate House (Job Corps returnees)
- ... State Employment Service personnel
- ... Vocational Rehab personnel
- ... Rent-A-Kid
- ... Community Organization
- ... Consumer Services
- ... VISTA
- ... Recreation
- ... Creative Atlanta
- ... Start Now Atlanta
- ... VIP's (Very Informed People)
- ... Volunteers
- ... Full Year Head Start
- ... Summer Head Start
- ... Parent-Child Center
- ... West End Child Development Center
- ... Emergency School Lunch (4 schools)
- ... Summer Feeding (Snacks)
- ... Legal Aid
- ... Programs for the Aged
- ... Foster Grandparents
- ... Comprehensive Health
- ... Planned Parenthood
- ... Aide Training

These thirty program titles do not nearly exhaust the possibilities or give the kaleidoscopic effect. To expand the list, one could name all

fourteen neighborhood service centers and several extension offices, or list ten separate full year head start Centers, nine family planning clinics, five legal aid offices, and the seventeen delegate agencies carrying out summer recreation activities. One might name the 200 block clubs and list the CNAC and CCAC committees which make up the heart of the community organization program. The VISTA and volunteer projects could be listed individually. There would be still further ways to break it down, but suffice it to say, we have a lot going.

Furthermore, these program titles do not reflect Headquarters support activities like finance which handles payrolls, accounting, purchasing, inventory, retirement, workman's compensation, the credit union, group health insurance; or planning which handles proposal development, contracts and data retrieval; or personnel with its task of recruiting, processing, keeping time and attendance, handling grievances, etc; or public information which answers countless questions, guides tours, sends out literature, writes stories and seeks attention for us.

After this recitation, there's one thing that should be said: Be kind to Mr. Allison --- he will need it.

PROGRESS

In the past year, progress has been made in many ways:

- (1) The planning operation has been substantially improved and systematized under the leadership of Mr. Allison.
- (2) The MIS (Management Information System) report required by OEO has been facilitated by the diligent work of Mrs. Maynard Jackson and her assistant Mrs. Ann Sieffert. A regional OEO official recently called this achievement outstanding.
- (3) The Finance Department is in the best condition ever; according to our external auditors, Wolf and Company.
- (4) Neighborhood Service Operations, under the able guidance of Sue Crank, have become more clearly defined, and the Center Directors have established some exacting performance standards of their own. The accomplishments of our individual Centers have been recited here each month, and their importance to the total program cannot be over-emphasized.

- (5) Edith Hambrick has led a special effort to improve social service activities in the NSC's. Four master social workers now provide guidance and supervision to social service counselors in all the Centers, making our service more consistently adequate and improving the efficiency of our record keeping.
- (6) The Community Organization Program, led by John Calhoun, established specific goals in a wide variety of areas, including education, housing, welfare, employment, health, recreation, etc., and citizen committees have worked diligently and persistently at them. The results have shown increasingly productive dialogues between representatives of the poor and community institutions.
- (7) Manpower Programs, spurred by Clint Rodgers, have all registered gains. ACEP has been restructured with a much clearer understanding of its potentials as well as its limitations. All the cooperating agencies, EOA, the Georgia State Employment Service, the Vocational Education Division of the City Schools, and Vocational Rehab, have grown in their understanding of the needs of the hard core unemployed.

The NYC Program under Charles Pierce has been complimented by the Regional Labor Office for its improved operation.
- (8) Public Information, with Mrs. Mitchell assisted by Pat Mason, continues to do outstanding work. They scored notable achievements initiating the Start Now Atlanta Program and the VIP's.
- (9) The Volunteer Program, under June Sammons' energetic and resourceful leadership, has blossomed to 602 active workers and seems limitless in its potential.
- (10) At long last, we have our Aide Training Program under way. Mrs. Anne Jackson is in charge and the goal is to give increased skills to all our aides and equip them for better jobs.
- (11) VISTA has had one of its brightest, most able groups of volunteers. They have worked on a variety of community problems, and through a joint effort involving a large number of them, they hope very soon

to open a warehouse that will be a coordinating purchasing office for six buying clubs they have organized.

- (12) Recreation, with Harold Barrett and Duke Harrison leading, has been developed into a year-round rather than strictly summer activity. A total of ten youth-community centers have been assisted into being, and football, basketball, and baseball teams have been developed among otherwise unreached youth. One present goal that seems achievable is a year-round arts activity modeled after this summer's Creative Atlanta Program.
- (13) Child Development activities have been augmented by the successful beginning of the Edgewood Parent-Child Center for children from birth to age 3 and by the opening of the West End Child Development Center with its special emphasis on the use of older citizens as child care specialists. There is real hope how that our Full-Year Head Start Program can be vastly improved in coming months by the conversion of Summer Head Start funds.

PROBLEMS

In view of its assigned mission, EOA has several fundamental problems:

- (1) The basic community action program is under-funded and stretched too thin. Neighborhood target areas are far too large for the resources deployed. NSC's have too little staff to perform adequately their out-reach and community organization functions.
- (2) There is a need to further strengthen our planning and evaluation capacities. Close attention needs to be given to activities to determine what works well and why --- what doesn't work and why. Productive activities should be encouraged and disseminated; promising ideas should be exploited. Regular operations staff, burdened with daily duties, seldom have energy left for this.

- (3) A formal staff development program is needed. EOA has, as part of its agenda, the employment within its own program of persons who are not fully prepared for the responsibilities given them. This affords opportunities to many who have aptitude but little formal training and experience. Many persons have blossomed with this opportunity, but some have been overwhelmed and frustrated. More consistent performance would be secured if each staff member could be regularly exposed to a program designed to increase his understanding of the problems the agency is working on and the techniques it attempts to use.
- (4) Erratic, year to year funding greatly handicaps planning, program development, and staff recruitment. It is hard to persuade competent, widely sought personnel to come to a program the future of which seems constantly in jeopardy. It is hard to plan and build improved services with the constant threat of budget retrenchment. Congress should be encouraged to clearly define the program and to give it authorization and appropriations adequate and dependable enough to do the job.
- (5) Finally, the biggest problem for EOA, in my opinion, remains the inherent complexity of the task. You are expected to solve the problem of unemployment among the poor, but you do not control the jobs, the placement services or the training programs. You are expected to perfect the delivery of human services, but other agencies control welfare, health, education and recreation resources. You are expected to mobilize the poor in their own behalf but to do it without disturbing anyone.

In such an assignment, the array of forces, attitudes and circumstances which must be dealt with are infinitely complex and interwoven with the total fabric of society. To carry it off with any degree of success requires great sensitivity, tact, intelligence, determination, and courage. If success has been less than complete, as it obviously has, it should not, in any sense, be looked upon as failure. To have attacked these tough problems at all is a tribute to the program's audacity and to its willingness to risk itself on behalf of the poor. We need to remember that those of us who undertake to "wash society's dirtiest linen" seldom have happy customers.

July 1, 1969

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

Dear Mr. Norwood:

Grave concern was expressed at the June EOA Board meeting about the up-coming requirement for ten percent non-federal matching funds in our next ACEP program year beginning September 1, 1969. Atlanta, like all large cities today, has very limited financial resources compared to its demands, and it is extremely difficult for community agencies like EOA to secure additional local cash.

As you will recall, the original ACEP proposal allowed EOA to claim as local "in-kind" the supporting resources of its community action program and other federally assisted agencies providing opportunities for New Careers and NYC trainees. With this now disallowed, and assuming current funding levels, EOA faces a need to generate approximately \$200,000 in non-federal share. At present only about \$88,000 of "in-kind" seems clearly available, leaving a potential non-federal deficit of more than \$100,000.

Atlanta, being the regional city that it is, finds that the best New Careers training slots, with promising salaries and upward mobility potential, are with federal or federally supported agencies. Likewise, the youth component (Operation Ready), by virtue of being tied in with Project Value, sponsored by the Department of Defense, is in the same situation. While this is a happy circumstance for the individual enrollee, it poses a dilemma for those who must find 10% local resources to match these costs.

Page 2


Mr. William Norwood

July 1, 1969

Because of the above factors, the EOA Board would like to request that the U. S. Department of Labor grant a waiver on our New Careers and Operation Ready components allowing us to claim as local in-kind the participation of federally supported agencies. We understand that such action is possible and that there are similar precedents.

Your favorable consideration of this request will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,


Boisfeuillet Jones, Chairman
Board of Directors

/cr

cc: Mayor Ivan Allen
✓ Mr. Dan Sweat
Dr. Charles Hicks

July 8, 1969

Mr. T.M. Parham, Jr.
Executive Administrator
Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Inc.
101 Marietta Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Parham:

We are enclosing fully executed copies of Modification #10 and Modification #11 to Atlanta's Concentrated Employment Program Contract.

If these documents are satisfactory, please return at least one fully executed copy of the Agreement to this office for filing with the Director of Finance.

Very truly yours,

Dan E. Sweat, Jr.

DES:je

Enclosure

cc: Mr. Charles Davis
Mr. Clint Rodgers
Mr. William Allison
Mr. Pete Jones

Dan Sweat



Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Inc.

101 Marietta Street Bldg. • Atlanta, Georgia 30303 •

T. M. Parham
Executive Administrator

May 9, 1969

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

Dear Mayor Allen:

Enclosed you will find two sets of Modifications extending your present contract with Economic Opportunity Atlanta's Atlanta Concentrated Employment Program.

Modification #10 legally extends your sub-contract until May 4, 1969, and replaces my "Letter of Intent" dated April 18, 1969. Modification #11 extends your sub-contract until August 31, 1969.

Please sign and return five copies of these Modifications.

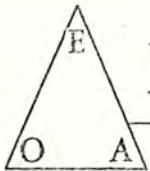
Sincerely,

T. M. Parham, Jr.
Executive Administrator

TMP/js

cc: - Mr. Clint Rodgers
- Mr. William Allison
- Mr. Pete Jones
- Mr. Samuel Russell, Jr.
- Mr. John Davis

6/16



Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Inc.

101 Marietta Street Bldg. • Atlanta, Georgia 30303 •

T. M. Parham
Executive Administrator

Don Sweat

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Ivan Allen, Jr.
Mayor, City of Atlanta

FROM: William W. Allison
Deputy Administrator

DATE: June 11, 1969

Just a reminder that the planning sessions for EOA's 1970 program which began last Monday will continue on Monday, June 16th - 7:30 p.m. in the fourth floor EOA Conference Room.

You or your agency representative are invited to attend.

WWA:jjj



Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Inc.

101 Marietta Street Bldg. • Atlanta, Georgia 30303 •

T. M. Parham
Executive Administrator

June 4, 1969

Ivan Allen, Jr., Mayor
City of Atlanta
City Hall
68 Mitchell Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mayor Allen:

Planning for the 1970 EOA Program will begin this month. In order to establish program goals and strategies it is necessary for the planning staff to obtain as much information as possible from residents, clients, community groups and staff.

A series of meetings is scheduled for this purpose beginning June 9th, in the EOA conference room at 7:30 p.m. It will be followed by several more meetings depending on the need expressed.

A representative from your agency is cordially invited to attend.

Sincerely,

William W. Allison
Deputy Administrator

WWA:jjj

June 17, 1969

Mr. Randall N. Conway
Staff Division
Memphis Manpower Commission
P. O. Box 224
Memphis, Tennessee 38103

Dear Mr. Conway:

I have received a copy of your letter of May 21 to the Atlanta city government relative to the establishment of a manpower policy as well as Mr. Sweat's reply to you. As Mr. Sweat has pointed out, the City of Atlanta, at this point, has no overall official manpower policy. However, I would like to offer the following thoughts from where I see this heading.

I believe that most people involved in manpower planning that relates to city government have come to the conclusion that, in a large urban area, manpower planning and policy can not be isolated from the plans to fight urban problems in general. Manpower policies, especially as they relate to inner-city poverty areas, are irrevocably tied to problems in housing, education, transportation, etc. It is my personal belief that an overall strategy can be and will be developed through the Urban Observatory which is being established through Georgia State College in Atlanta. The Observatory as envisioned here will provide the necessary linkage of the various academic disciplines as well as with the administrators who face the practical problems of implementation on both a short and long range basis. I believe that this effort linked with a strong vigorous input into the CAMPS system can begin to make some kind of sense out of the present multiplicity of efforts in manpower and other related problem areas.

I hope that these thoughts will be useful to you in looking at the establishment of such a policy in Memphis. If I can be of any further assistance on this matter, please feel free to get in touch with me.

Sincerely,

Clint Rodgers, Associate
Administrator for Manpower

GCR:caa

June 18, 1969

Mr. Peter S. Jones
Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Inc.
101 Marietta Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Pete:

I believe that this should be handled by you without any requirement for action on our part.

Please let me know if I am not correct.

Sincerely yours,

Dan Sweat

DS:fy

Enclosure (1)

fy

JUN 6 - 1969

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

Dear Mayor Allen:

This letter is in reference to the May 5, 1969 letter from Mr. Peter S. Jones, Director of Finance, Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Inc. (EOA), and correspondence referred to below, concerning the National Endowment for the Arts grant (A68-0-161) to the City of Atlanta.

In view of the fact that the balance of unexpended funds returned to the Endowment included \$1,000 due the Academy Theatre, the grant is hereby amended as follows: \$1,000 will be forwarded to the City of Atlanta, c/o Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Inc., upon receipt of the signed acceptance of this amendment. It is understood that the \$1,000 provided for by this amendment is for the specific purpose of satisfying the Academy Theatre's claim.

Please confirm acceptance of this amendment (which henceforth should be referred to as Amendment No. 1) by signing the carbon and returning it in the enclosed envelope.

Sincerely yours,

Douglas MacAgy
Acting Chairman

References:
5/5/69 Ltr. P. Jones to C. Mitze w/encl.
(5/1/69 Ltr. Nancy Hager to P. Jones w/encl.
(4/30/69 Ltr. Berman, Mills & Co. to Southeastern
Academy of Theatre and Music w/Statement of
Receipts and Expenditures)

Enclosures:
1. Grantee Acceptance Copy
2. Return Envelope

cc: Mr. Peter S. Jones
Mrs. Nancy Hager

A C C E P T E D _____ DATE _____

June 18, 1969

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. Collier Gladin

From: Dan Sweat

Are you familiar with the nature of the endorsement which Bill Allison is looking for?

I assume he wants an endorsement from the City of Atlanta. If so, would you please handle.

DS:fy

To Whom It May Concern:

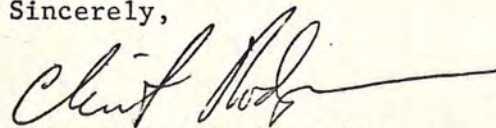
As Manpower Representative for Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Incorporated, the private non-profit Community Action Program serving Atlanta, I would like to state my support in principle for a resident Urban Skills Center for young women. Experiences in the Concentrated Employment Program, Neighborhood Youth Corps and other training programs which we sponsor has consistently demonstrated the need for additional training opportunities for females. I believe a residential program will be essential if a Skills Center is to serve young women from extremely deprived backgrounds in terms of providing a change of environment and to provide in depth Supportive Services on a consistent basis.

Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Incorporated, has in existence a well established system for dealing with many aspects relating to the unemployed. We have established a strong working relationship with the Georgia State Employment Service in a coordinated outreach, job referral and job development effort. We also have viable linkage with other community groups concerned with manpower problems such as the Atlanta Urban League, Model Cities, State Vocational Rehabilitation, and the Atlanta Board of Education. Economic Opportunity Atlanta will be happy to cooperate in these and other functions relating to a Skills Center if such a Center is relevant to the needs of low income residents in the Atlanta area. In addition, we would consider coordinating existing training slots in our Concentrated Employment Program and other training efforts provide funding levels are adequate and appropriate linkage to the Skills Center could be negotiated.

We feel strongly that the Skills Center must provide a meaningful opportunity for input as to design and functioning on the part of low income residents to be served. Without this the Skills Center will lack creditability in the community it purports to serve and will make recruitment and retention extremely difficult.

I am not by this letter endorsing any particular agency or company seeking this contract but intend to convey our desire as an agency to cooperate constructively with whoever receives the contract and providing that the prime contractor presents a program that is relevant to the needs of the people we serve.

Sincerely,



Clint Rodgers, Associate
Administrator for Manpower

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ATLANTA, INC.
101 Marietta Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

525-4262

Established 1964

T. M. (Jim) Parham, Executive Administrator

Purpose: To bring employment, social services, and community organization to low income areas.

Services: Job counseling, training, placement and follow up; day care; legal assistance; aid in securing medical, psychiatric, housing, emergency financial assistance and other social services through the use of existing services and the development of new ones; community organization; youth development and recreation; family planning; programs and help for the elderly; assistance to families with problems of budgeting, nutrition, meal planning and preparation, child care, hygiene, and housekeeping; assistance in self-improvement and educational programs; prevention of crime in cooperation with the Atlanta Police Department which assigns policemen to work in the centers; becoming friends with the residents and aiding them with their problems; social casework by trained staff located in each center; training of neighborhood residents as aides; special projects and programs utilizing volunteers.

Area Served: Metropolitan Atlanta, Fulton, Gwinnett and Rockdale Counties.

Hours of Service: 8:30 A.M. - 5:00 P.M., Monday through Friday.

Eligibility: No restrictions except that applicants be of low income.

Fees: None

Application Procedure: Contact receptionist at Neighborhood Service Centers or the main Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Inc., office or the agency administering specific programs.

Auspices: Non-profit corporation.

Source of Funds: Federal, local.

PROGRAMS LOCATED IN EOA CENTRAL HEADQUARTERS:

ATLANTA CONCENTRATED EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM (ACEP) 688-1494

A comprehensive manpower program for the hardcore unemployed and underemployed in five EOA target areas: NASH-Washington, Sum-Mec, Pittsburgh, Price, and West End.

HEAD START full year 525-4266

Ten centers provide supervised /day care plus Head Start enrichment and education for children of working parents. Summer Head Start is an enrichment program for culturally deprived pre-school children operated by the Atlanta School System and five other agencies. The full year centers are listed under "Programs Administered Directly by Economic Opportunity Atlanta."

NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH CORPS (out-of-school) 688-6232

NYC is a job training and employment program for out-of-school, unemployed youths aged 16 - 21. Counseling and individual help are offered to each of the enrollees who work in non-profit organizations throughout the city. Return to school is encouraged.

VOLUNTEERS IN SERVICE TO AMERICA (VISTA) 525-7813

A domestic Peace Corps of volunteers assisting low-income neighborhood residents with education, community organization, recreation, counseling, health, employment and other specialized programs.

VOLUNTEER SERVICES 525-2068

A program to enlist vitally needed local volunteers in all-phases of the war on poverty. Volunteers are used in existing projects and encouraged to begin new programs.

PROGRAMS ADMINISTERED DIRECTLY BY ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ATLANTA

GATE House (Graduate Aid To Employment)
522 West Peachtree, N. W., Atlanta / 30308

876-4831

A program which provides counseling, job referral, and other placement services to returning men and women Job Corps graduates.

HEAD START - FULL YEAR DAY CARE CENTERS

Antioch North Day Care Center (50 children)
540 Kennedy Street, N. W. / 30318
Telephone: 523-4862

Bowen Homes Day Care Center (100 children)
(Gate City Association)
1060 Wilkes Circle, N. W. / 30318
Telephone: 799-1170

College Park Civic & Educational Center (35 children)
407 West Harvard Street, College Park, Georgia
30337
Telephone: 766-4456

East Point Child Care Center (24 children)
1147 Calhoun Avenue, East Point, Georgia / 30044
Telephone: 767-4404

Fort Street Kiddie Korner (104 children)
562 Boulevard, N. E. / 30308
Telephone: 876-9279

Gate City at St. Paul's (36 children)
(Gate City Association)
1540 Pryor Road, S. W. / 30315
Telephone: 622-8951

Grady Homes Day Care Center (90 children)
(Grady Homes Tenant Association)
100 Bell Street, S. E. / 30303 (522-1595)
Telephone _____

South Side Day Care Center (120 children)
802 Pryor Street, S. W. / 30315
Telephone: 577-2640

Tabernacle Baptist Church (120 children)
465 Boulevard, N. E. / 30308
Telephone: 876-1779

Vine City Child Development Center (50 children)
168 Griffin Street, N. W. / 30314
Telephone: 525-4419

NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICE CENTERS AND EXTENSIONS

Central City Neighborhood Service Center
840 Marietta Street, N.W. / 30318
Telephone: 873-6759

East Central Neighborhood Service Center
486 Decatur Street, S.E. / 30312
Telephone: 577-1735

East Side Community Extension Center
547 Hunt Street, S.E. / 30312 30308
Telephone: 872-2445

Edgewood Neighborhood Service Center
1723 Boulevard Drive, S.E. / 30317
Telephone: 378-3643

Gwinnett County Neighborhood Service Center
148 Clayton Street, Lawrenceville, Georgia / 30245
Telephone: 963-1808

NASH-Washington Neighborhood Service Center
247 Ashby Street, N.W. / 30314
Telephone: 524-2084

94 NASH Extension Center (Egan Homes)
Chestnut Street, N.W. / 30314
Telephone: 523-3186

Vine City Extension Center
141 Walnut Street, N.W. / 30314
Telephone: 523-5136

North Fulton Neighborhood Service Center
27 Oak Street, Roswell, Georgia / 30075
Telephone: 993-3795

Northwest (Perry Homes) Neighborhood Service Center
1927 Hollywood Road, N. W. / 30318
Telephone: 799-9322

Northwest (Perry Homes) Extension Center
1660 Drew Street, N.W. Apt 758 / 30318
Telephone: 351-6710

Pittsburgh Neighborhood Service Center
933½ McDaniel Street, S.W. / 30310
Telephone: 523-1577

Price Neighborhood Service Center
1127 Capitol Avenue, S. W. / 30315
Telephone: 522-5792

Rockdale-Conyers Neighborhood Service Center
929 Commercial Street, Conyers, Georgia / 30207
Telephone: 483-9512

South Fulton Neighborhood Service Center
2735 East Point Street, East Point, Georgia / 30344
Telephone: 767-7541

Summerhill-Mechanicsville Neighborhood Service Center
65 Georgia Avenue, S.E. / 30315
Telephone: 577-1351

SUM-MEC Extension Center
508 McDaniel Street, Apt. 1853 / 30313
Telephone: 524-2140

West Central Neighborhood Service Center
2193 Verbena Street, N.W. / 30314
Telephone: 799-0331

West End Neighborhood Service Center
727 Lawton Street, S.W. / 30310
Telephone: 753-6101

West End Extension Center
1278 Plaza Avenue, S.W. / 30310
Telephone: 758-8609

THE ATLANTA LEGAL AID SOCIETY, INC.

Legal Aid provides counsel and representation for the poor as individuals and in groups, presses for the change of laws that work unfairly against the impoverished, provides community education and conducts research into the legal problems of the poor.

Downtown Office

153 Pryor Street, S.W. / 30303

Phone: 524-5811

Bellwood Office

717 Marietta Street, N.W. / 30318

Phone: 523-2528

Hunter Street Office

947 Hunter Street, N. W. / 30314

Phone: 525-8841

Northwest Office

1839-C Hollywood Road, N. W. / 30318

Phone: 799-8336

Sum-Mec Office

64 Georgia Avenue, S.E. / 30312

Phone; 524-7982

ATLANTA SOUTHSIDE COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH CENTER
1039 Ridge Avenue, S. E., Atlanta/30315

688-1350

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Antoine Graves Center

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Martin Luther King Memorial Center

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30 Courtland Street, N. E. , Atlanta / 30303

525-8275

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ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ATLANTA, INC.
101 Marietta Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

525-4262

Established 1964

T. M. (Jim) Parham, Executive Administrator

Purpose: To bring employment, social services, and community organization to low income areas.

Services: Job counseling, training, placement and follow up; day care; legal assistance; aid in securing medical, psychiatric, housing, emergency financial assistance and other social services through the use of existing services and the development of new ones; community organization; youth development and recreation; family planning; programs and help for the elderly; assistance to families with problems of budgeting, nutrition, meal planning and preparation, child care, hygiene, and housekeeping; assistance in self-improvement and educational programs; prevention of crime in cooperation with the Atlanta Police Department which assigns policemen to work in the centers; becoming friends with the residents and aiding them with their problems; social casework by trained staff located in each center; training of neighborhood residents as aides; special projects and programs utilizing volunteers.

Area Served: Metropolitan Atlanta, Fulton, Gwinnett and Rockdale Counties.

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Fees: None

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Auspices: Non-profit corporation.

Source of Funds: Federal, local.

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A comprehensive manpower program for the hardcore unemployed and underemployed in five EOA target areas: NASH-Washington, Sum-Mec, Pittsburgh, Price, and West End.

HEAD START full year 525-4266

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Telephone: 523-5136

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HEAD START - FULL YEAR DAY CARE CENTERS

Antioch North Day Care Center (50 children)
540 Kennedy Street, N. W. / 30318
Telephone: 523-4862

Bowen Homes Day Care Center (100 children)
(Gate City Association)
1060 Wilkes Circle, N. W. / 30318
Telephone: 799-1170

College Park Civic & Educational Center (35 children)
407 West Harvard Street, College Park, Georgia
30337
Telephone: 766-4456

East Point Child Care Center (24 children)
1147 Calhoun Avenue, East Point, Georgia / 30044
Telephone: 767-4404

Fort Street Kiddie Korner (104 children)
562 Boulevard, N. E. / 30308
Telephone: 876-9279

Gate City at St. Paul's (36 children)
(Gate City Association)
1540 Pryor Road, S. W. / 30315
Telephone: 622-8951

Grady Homes Day Care Center (90 children)
(Grady Homes Tenant Association)
100 Bell Street, S. E. / 30303 (522-1595)
Telephone →

South Side Day Care Center (120 children)
802 Pryor Street, S. W. / 30315
Telephone: 577-2640

Tabernacle Baptist Church (120 children)
465 Boulevard, N. E. / 30308
Telephone: 876-1779

Vine City Child Development Center (50 children)
168 Griffin Street, N. W. / 30314
Telephone: 525-4419

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East Central Neighborhood Service Center
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May 26, 1969

MEMORANDUM

To: Mayor Ivan Allen, Jr.

From: Dan Sweat

Subject: Attached letter from New York Urban Coalition
on Summer NYC Jobs

I had a call from Washington a few days ago asking how many NYC slots we would like for this summer. We had anticipated 250. I suggested that we would be able to effectively use 675 which was the final total we reached last summer. Since that time, we have received word that 675 slots have been approved.

The U. S. Department of Labor has been fair with us in my opinion in giving us these slots. I don't really feel like we should have to help fight New York's battle. The problem is that New York is in a class all by itself and the number of jobs they need staggers the imagination. You will notice they are talking about upwards to 100,000 jobs. They have 55,000 approved.

Unless you just want to support a general demand for more slots, as we have done in the past, I would recommend no action.

DS:fy