



Irene Gomez-Bethke Papers.

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**Urban Coalition of Minneapolis
Annual Report 1978-79**

"That the poor are invisible is one of the most important things about them. They are not simply neglected and forgotten as in the old rhetoric of reform; what is much worse, they are not seen."

—Michael Harrington
The Other America



A Decade Later

A force was gaining strength deep within the minority community that would build and peak in the late sixties, leaving no doubt in anyone's mind that the poor would be invisible no longer.

The demand for recognition came in a forceful, often violent manner. In response to it came programs, studies, political promises. Some would fade as the furor subsided, others would provide temporary cures for the long-standing ills. Still others would attempt to focus on structural problems to provide incremental, lasting change.

One of these was and is the Urban Coalition of Minneapolis. As a representative of the Black, American Indian, Chicano/Latino and poor communities of this city, the Coalition has in the 12 years since its inception grown in its role as an advocate for equity.

Initially, the role of the Coalition was that of catalyst and facilitator. It was to bring together agencies, departments, divisions of government that dealt with its constituency. It was to sensitize public agencies, public officials, business leaders to the needs of the urban poor.

Today, the Coalition sees its role in much the same manner. But today, as the problems continue to grow in size and complexity the need for tough, hard data increases. Angry voices have in the past pinpointed major shortfalls in responding to the needs of the poor and minorities. Today, more subtle tactics are essential to stimulate the type of lasting change which is built gradually.

Issue identification, research and advocacy have become the new

catalysts for change. The Coalition must challenge the invisibility that comes with institutionalizing the problems of the poor. It must identify and articulate to the broader community issues which today confront poor and non-white people. Anticipating issues and decisions and publicizing this information to the community requires a monitoring at all levels of government. The Coalition must then serve as a facilitator of forums on problems related to the poor—to Blacks, American Indians, Chicano/Latinos.

Background research on such issues as taxes, education and energy provide the impetus for other groups or the Coalition itself to develop proposals for actions which meet some of the needs identified by the community.

As an advocate, the Coalition's purpose is to make sure that proper importance is placed on the interests of the poor and minority communities. Testifying before national, state, and municipal bodies, the Coalition attempts to generate new thoughts and provide input to new policies which will respond to the needs of its constituency.

"What we are saying is that we want to be here, but without losing our language and our culture, a treasure we don't care to lose."

—Daniel Villanueva

In the past year, the Coalition has made significant impact on the issues of taxes, energy, schools. Decision-makers look to Coalition research for direction, many times asking for its assistance in drafting new legislation.

Often asked "What is the Urban Coalition," we must point to our research, advocacy and direct action but, most important, our role in building coalitions—among the Black, American Indian and Chicano/Latino communities—ongoing dialogue between corporations, government, minorities and the poor—between those who stand on each side of an issue.

We are committed to a united community effort to develop and implement solutions to problems that affect poor and minority people.

From the President

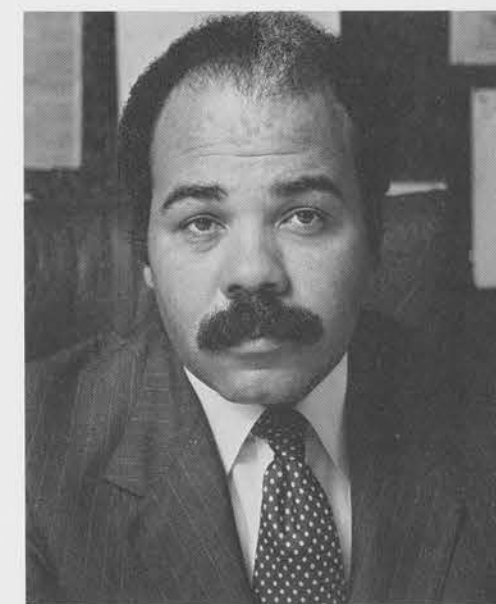
As I finish my fourth year as President of the Urban Coalition of Minneapolis, I am chastened by the progress that the Coalition has made both during these four years and since its founding in 1968—and by the enormity and complexity of the task ahead of us.

At the inception of the Coalition, the task seemed primarily to confront very obvious and egregious manifestations of discrimination against Blacks and American Indians. Now, the problems are more systemic, institutionalized, and insidious, affecting not only the Black, American Indian and Chicano/Latino communities but all poor people in the Minneapolis area. These systemic problems, ones that do not avail themselves of easy and/or quick solutions, are now the all-consuming focus of the Coalition.

Our goals during the recent past and for the near future are: 1) to assist the poor and non-white communities gain in their ability to confront and work with the large public

and private institutions that essentially control their lives; 2) to provide the hard data about the impact of particular problems, conditions and programs upon our constituency; 3) to monitor the activities of public and private decision-makers who formulate policy on issues important to our communities; 4) to make these decision-makers aware of how their decisions or non-decisions affect poor and non-white people, and 5) to facilitate dialogue between these public and private decision-makers and representatives of our communities. Quite honestly, I believe our board and staff have done a good job of attaining these goals during the last year.

Needless to say, in a time of energy-fueled inflation and impending recession (which means depression in the American Indian, Black and Chicano/Latino communities), the tasks of the Coalition are and will be more extensive, more complex and much more difficult to resolve. The greatest difficulty comes because so many people believe that the problems of economic and racial discrimination and the various troubles that afflict



other cities (you know New York, Detroit, Cleveland, etc.) somehow bypass Minneapolis, or only touch it lightly.

I believe that as a total organization (board, staff and volunteers) we are committed to squarely confronting these problems. Our style is direct and effective. We seek to find solutions, not villains.

Our primary coalition of American Indians, Blacks and Chicano/Latinos will be working with business, organized labor, public officials and other social action organizations in our efforts to improve the condition of poor and non-white people.

In conclusion: I must thank the Coalition's contributors, other supporters, the incredibly supportive Board of Directors and the hard working and creative staff.

Earl Craig Jr.

"To alleviate and wherever possible to eliminate all the causes and incidents of poverty and racial discrimination in the Minneapolis and surrounding communities;"

"To secure meaningful employment opportunities for the poor and the disadvantaged;"

"To improve all types of educational opportunities as a means of effectively dealing with problems of racism and poverty;"

"To promote social welfare through the pursuit of law and equal justice for all citizens;"

"To seek the opinions and expressions of need of the poor through a concerted effort at community outreach;" and

"To encourage and to serve as a forum for the exchange of information between the low income and racial minority groups, residents and citizens and the business, labor, religious and social service organizations, and between them and public bodies and officials regarding all such community problems."

—UCM purposes, 1968

Outreach, Programs, Issues

Outreach

Most significant in terms of direct impact to the Black, American Indian and Chicano/Latino communities is the Coalition's outreach effort. The Coalition identifies issues of concern to its constituency and often coordinates efforts to respond to those issues.

Integral to this process is actual coalition-building—bringing organizations within our constituency together in an attempt to evaluate the impact of a specific issue or crisis on the poor and minority community and develop a coordinated response.

Serving as a communication link between the minority and business communities, the Coalition will often work toward the creation of an organization to deal with a specific subject or encourage service on community boards which already exist.

In addition to advocacy on general issues relating to poor and non-white persons, the Coalition will assist other organizations in advocating for specific causes, or providing background research for the group's own lobbying efforts.

Community organizations come to the Coalition for technical assistance ranging from proposal writing, fund-raising and program development to bookkeeping assistance.

The Coalition was intensely involved during the past year in the controversy over establishing a Job Corps Center at the former Bethel College site in St. Paul. The neigh-

borhood opposed the establishment of the center at Bethel. It was the belief of the Coalition and other groups that the opposition was primarily racist in nature.

The Coalition, convinced that the assistance afforded to black, brown and red youth in eliminating artificial barriers to employment by such a center would make it an invaluable resource to the minority community, went before the United States Court of Appeals in April to insure that the decision was upheld to locate the center at that site.

After months of legal and political battling, the poor and minority response to the anti-Job Corps sentiment was successful. The Department of Labor approved the site.

The Sabathani Community Center's successful effort to obtain the Bryant Junior High School facility for its use was another issue in which the Coalition played an important, supportive role. In addition, we assisted in establishing the first, and only, Chicano/Latino Community Center in the city which currently provides bilingual, bicultural social services—Centro Cultural Chicano.

The Coalition tries to anticipate issues and decisions which will affect the poor and non-white community

and serve as an advocate for their interests. The monitoring of public meetings and the participation in hearings and negotiations at the state, county, and city levels are major facets of that effort.



"What happens to a dream deferred?
Does it dry up
like a raisin in the sun?"

—Langston Hughes
"Dream Deferred"

Programs

Weatherization

In response to the increasingly difficult energy-related problems faced by low-income people, the Coalition established and has operated since 1978 a program designed to insulate the homes of persons at or below 125 percent of the federal poverty income level. Over 600 owner-occupied and rental units have been completed thus far.

A significant aspect of this program is that it provides assistance to renters who fall within the income guidelines. For the first time in the nation, the Coalition established a two-year rent control contract which building owners must sign before their property is weatherized in order to guarantee the low-income tenants a portion of the benefits.

Many long-term unemployed persons have gained not only employment but invaluable training through the Weatherization Program.

This program has been funded through the Department of Energy, the Community Services Administration and the Department of Labor (Comprehensive Employment Training Act), and the state of Minnesota. Funds are administered by the Community Action Agency of the City of



Minneapolis and the Minneapolis CETA Office.

A store of knowledge concerning the energy costs of the urban poor, gathered through this program, has supplemented the Coalition's emphasis on energy and its commitment to the continuation of the Weatherization Program.

Mediation

Over 1200 cases involving simple assault, damage to property or disorderly conduct in Minneapolis have been settled, out of court, through the Coalition's mediation program.

Operating since 1976 in conjunction with the City Attorney's Office, the Citizen Dispute Settlement Program depends on the Coalition to train and provide mediators.

We feel that mediation is a new, unique and reasonable way to solve community and neighborhood disputes, which might normally have to be handled through the long court process. Poor and minority people have particularly utilized the program, finding it fair and a beneficial alternative to the courts.

An example of a case handled by the UCM is the instance in which a man has assaulted his partner. Coalition mediators bring the parties together to work out a mutually acceptable agreement which will, hopefully, prevent the incident from happening again. The agreement might include a commitment by both parties to attend marriage counseling, or an agreement by the husband to attend a violent men's counseling group. Whatever the ingredients of the agreement, coalition mediators work to make it an agreement with which both parties can live.

Issues

Affirmative Action

Recognizing that the key word in the term 'affirmative action' is 'action,' the Coalition is an advocate for better and more effective affirmative action on the part of corporations and public agencies. Not simply a plan, but action is essential to move minorities into all levels of the work force.

Changes such as that of the Minneapolis Civil Service system's from a Rule of One to a Rule of Three, which allows the top three scorers on civil service exams to be eligible for hiring, are the kinds of steps that must be taken. The Coalition led this fight in the city council and state legislature in addition to another on the county level resulting in a Rule of Seven. We continue to monitor changes to assure that minorities, who in the past may have been excluded from a job for a fraction of a point, are now indeed afforded greater access to the system.

In the private sector, we serve as a consultant to corporate groups and individuals on the subject of affirmative action hiring, acting, at times, as a source of referral.

The Coalition takes the lead on specific crises involving individuals or the community, such as in the case of the Minneapolis firefighters. In this instance, the Coalition joined with the Minneapolis Urban League and Legal Aid Society to reopen the case which had previously resulted in a court mandate to hire minorities.

Despite the previous mandate, white males were hired for 33 new positions in 1979. Contacting the city council, appearing before the Civil Service Commission and asking Legal Aid to reopen the suit, Coalition and Urban League staff then set about the task of interviewing each applicant in preparation for the case. The UCM research included a computer analysis of the test scores of non-white applicants.

After months of organization, investigation and court action, we were successful in getting the court to reconfirm its order regarding the

Minneapolis Fire Department's hiring of minorities. In addition, the city was ordered to hire ten minority firefighters by January, 1980.

After the settlement, the staff worked with members of the community giving instructions on passing the agility exam. Board members and staff also served on an advisory committee, chaired by the Coalition's president, to write the affirmative action plan for hiring firefighters.

A Coalition survey, now in its third year, watchdogs the hiring practices of our elected officials on the state and federal level. Of the eight U.S. congressional representatives in 1977, not one had a black, American Indian or Hispanic staff person.

"What if Congress were a private company?" asked a Minneapolis Tribune editorial in response to the first survey attempt.

The response to that question is still dubious three years later when results show a 40 percent overall increase in staff for the top six elected officials in the state, while non-white staff has dropped 17 percent.

The Coalition wages a continuing effort to push the adoption of an affirmative action plan for the City of Minneapolis. The recent hiring, after a long interval, of an equal opportunity officer is a step toward that goal. The Coalition also monitors and offers input to the city's contract compliance ordinance for affirmative action hiring.

"... the freedom and dignity of all members of society are demeaned by the exclusion of any individuals or groups from society's benefits . . ."

—Raul Yzaguirre,
National Council of La Raza

Criminal Justice

Fewer minorities than whites are granted pre-trial release or bail in Hennepin County. Judges who participated in the Coalition's Sentencing Task Force noted that pre-trial release was a factor in the sentencing process. Defendants who remain imprisoned awaiting sentencing can expect harsher consequences due to the fact that they are both

unemployed and cannot help in the preparation of their own cases.

Recognizing that many of the criteria for pre-trial release are culturally-biased, while others discriminate against all poor people, such as a defendant's "standing in the community, employment records and stability," the task force recommended, among other things, an exploration of alternatives to incarceration of minority people. This occurred in November, 1978, at a conference on that topic organized by the Coalition.

A committee which grew out of this conference has researched pre-trial release and bail in both Hennepin County and the U.S. district court and has followed up on additional recommendations such as the earmarking of more state money for minority-specific alternatives to the present incarceration programs.

The Coalition worked with the state's Sentencing Guidelines Commission, advocating for minority people and making recommendations relative to the guideline development and future impact on our constituency.



Education

In response to parental concern in the minority communities that Minneapolis Public Schools do not provide quality education for their children, the Coalition formed a task force whose charge was to investigate these concerns and develop recommendations.

Months of study resulted in a widely-publicized report which confirmed more completely the long-standing frustrations experienced by the non-white community. Such things as the high drop-out rate for non-white students and the low percentage of Black and Indian students in advanced courses were documented in addition to a policy of social promotions and meager course requirements. Of special concern was the poor performance evaluation system for teachers, administrators and the school system itself.

In its report to the school board, the task force recommended that the schools put a greater emphasis on basic skills in the lower grades and end the practice of social promotions, establishing specific standards for grade-to-grade promotions.

The task force demanded that rigorous evaluation of teachers and administrators be instituted systematically. The accountability of the entire school system to the community for provision of a quality educa-

tion to all students was named as a priority.

The Coalition has also addressed education in relation to program areas such as bilingual education and in specific issues such as desegregation.

Employment

Who is and is not employed in Minnesota?

Starting with the basics, that is, collection of data, and urging a coordinated effort by those agencies and institutions that affect employment, are major goals for the Coalition.

Toward this end, the Coalition organized, staffed and provided funding for the Minnesota Full Employment Action Council (FEAC). Through FEAC, co-chaired by the Coalition's outreach director, the Coalition organized the State Full Employment Conference in 1978.

Despite the lack of adequate official data, one fact that was brought before this conference was the abnormally high rate of unemployment among minority workers, particularly black youths. The Coalition also financed hearings by FEAC on the Hawkins-Humphrey Full Employment Bill.

Committed to the goal of full employment for the state of Minnesota, the Coalition has gathered data on unemployment, the economy and the minority community for use in advocating legislation in the state.

On the city level, the Coalition monitored the operation of the CETA program through the CETA Advisory Council for the City of Minneapolis. In addition, we initiated a study of local work and training programs to gauge their effectiveness for the minority community.

"My fathers have lost the economic battle and won the struggle of cultural survival."

"Mis Padres perdieron la Batalla economica y Conquistaron la Lucha de supervivencia cultural."

—Rodolfo Gonzales
"I am Joaquin"

Energy

At a recent seminar on the subject of energy sponsored by the Coalition, the president referred to it as "the single most important issue for poor people, affecting every aspect of daily life."

This seminar was attended by elected officials and community leaders to discuss energy implications and alternatives for the poor. It is one in a series of such meetings sponsored by the Coalition to raise the level of awareness and understanding of energy among the Coalition's constituency.

The Coalition's approach to energy is both long and short term. The short-term efforts focus on low income people's immediate needs—assistance in paying fuel bills, guarantees that vital fuel supplies will not be interrupted, and access to energy-efficient housing.

Long-term efforts include many of the short-term activities but place them in the broader context of economic development and employment opportunities for low income and non-white Minnesotans. Energy is an expanding area for economic activity. The Coalition is striving to gain access for those traditionally in need of employment.

The Coalition has established itself as a leader on the subject of energy, developing a reputation at the national as well as state level as a major source of information on energy's effect on the lives of poor people. The Coalition has been an important on-going participant in the development of the state energy assistance programs for low-income people, now being debated by the legislature.

Efforts at the legislature also resulted in a \$3 million state appropriation for weatherization of low income people's houses, \$239,588 of which will go to weatherize homes of Minneapolis residents.

The leading Minnesota authority on the subject of energy for low-income people, the Coalition also advocated a mandatory energy efficiency standard for rental properties which the 1978 legislature adopted and modified in 1979. By 1983, every rental property in the state must have any energy savings devices which will pay for themselves in energy savings over a ten-year period.

Continued on page 10



1979-80 Work Program

Affirmative Action

- Monitor and advocate fulfillment of the court decree's provision regarding the hiring of Minneapolis firefighters.
- Aggressively push elected and appointed officials to develop and implement a City of Minneapolis affirmative action plan.
- Continue research regarding non-white staff composition in the ten congressional and six state constitutional offices.

Criminal Justice

- Work with other community organizations to develop solutions and advocate changes in the present pre-trial release system, including:
 - confronting economic bias in the bail system
 - eliminating cultural and social bias in the pre-trial release system
 - hiring minority staff within the criminal justice system



- Work with judges and county leaders to develop a cohesive "subject in process" system in an attempt to locate and remedy the sources of inequality in the criminal justice system.

Education

- Aggressively follow-up the Education Task Force recommendations in an attempt to institutionalize responses to the problems which have been identified.
- Develop research and publications on the subject of education for the poor and minorities of Minneapolis.

Employment

- Work with elected and appointed officials at the state level to develop better state data collection procedures regarding unemployment and employment of non-whites in Minnesota.
- Advocate full employment legis-

lation developed by the Coalition and introduced in the last legislative session.

- Research the day labor market, with funding from the Center for Urban and Regional Affairs at the University of Minnesota, to obtain a better overall picture of employment in the area.

- Under joint sponsorship with the Minnesota Project and funded by the National Science Foundation, survey employers' perceptions and decisions in regard to hiring. Identify firms, technologies and products most likely to create employment opportunities for our constituency.

- Assist the National Urban Coalition in presenting workshop on hard-core unemployment and governmental program responses to the problem.



Energy

- Continue the Minneapolis Urban Coalition Weatherization Program, creating energy-related jobs within the poor and minority communities and making assistance for weatherization available to low income persons.
- Negotiate a contract with Northern States Power Co. to provide informational energy audits required by the National Energy Conservation Policy Act of 1978. Train poor and minority members of the community to provide residential audits.
- Provide continued research and policy analysis on the issue of energy and its impact on minority and low-income persons.
- Intervene in Public Service Commission hearings on utility rates and other similar matters and work with

legislators toward the passage of appropriate energy legislation.

- Provide communication and follow-up to the August session with legislators and minority leaders on the subject of energy.

Police

- Work with other organizations and representatives of poor and minority people to promote fair, non-discriminatory and non-brutal law enforcement.

Economic Development

- Investigate the feasibility of a community-controlled program to manufacture and/or assemble alternative energy devices in order to develop labor-intensive industries in the alternative energy field.

Housing and Community Development

- Provide outreach efforts and technical assistance to the Hawthorne neighborhood in North Minneapolis, a Neighborhood Strategy Area under the federal Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program. (Funded through a grant from HUD to the National Urban Coalition.)
- Establish task force to research the appropriate role of the Coalition in the task of finding adequate, affordable housing for our constituents despite obstacles such as the shortage of family housing, displacement and rising costs.

Miscellaneous

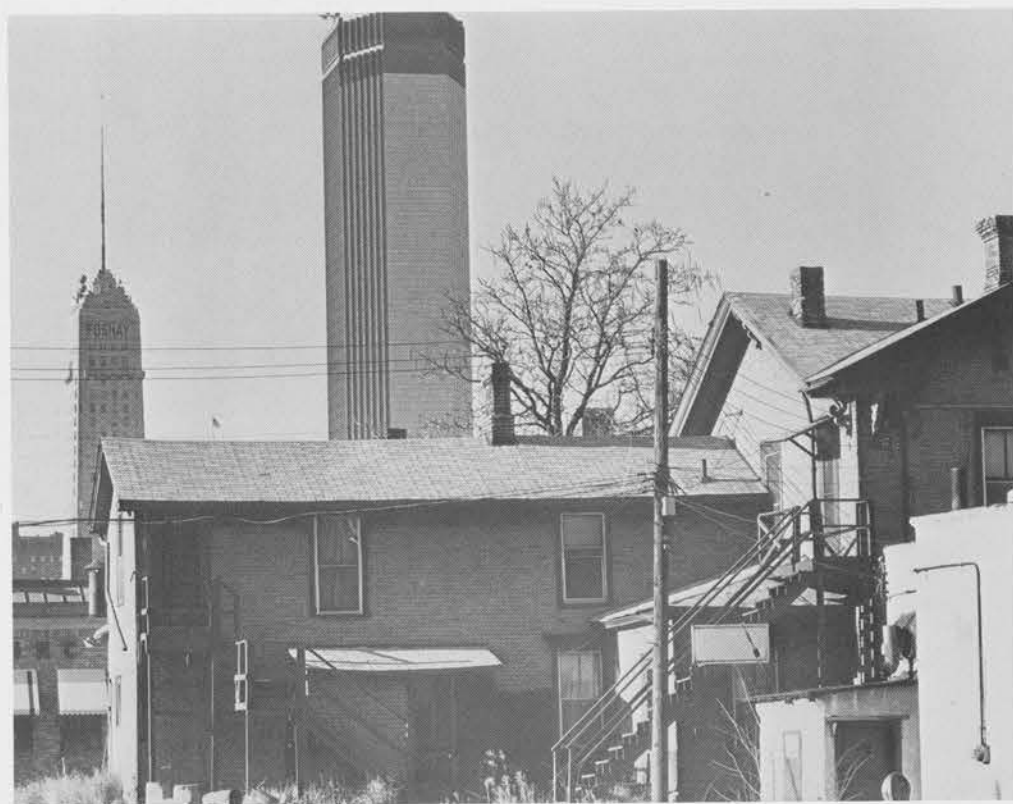
- Recruit non-white persons for employment in the Community Service Program of the Census Bureau to insure accurate census counting in 1980. It is hoped that this effort will aid in eliminating under-representation in poor and non-white areas which results in an inequitable distribution of federal assistance.



Housing

The serious deficiency in affordable housing was addressed by the Coalition at the state legislature where we advocated an increase in the bonding authority of the state Housing Finance Agency for low and moderate income rehabilitation. This effort resulted in the authorization of \$100 million for rehabilitation and energy-efficiency improvements to rental units occupied by low and moderate income persons. Coalition staff participated in the development of the program guidelines.

The Coalition recently supported before City Council the adoption of an unsuccessful ordinance which would prohibit the discrimination in housing of people with children, a major obstacle in the search for adequate shelter by the poor.



Police

The workings of the police department and its sensitivity to the minority community is of crucial importance to the Minneapolis Urban Coalition. We are involved in advocating administrative and institutional change, increased citizen involvement and even crisis intervention when necessary.

A need for the community to strongly push the police department concerning policy decisions and for some organization to take the lead in advocating change and monitoring the department's activities has led the Coalition to take an aggressive role in this respect.

Over the past four years, the Coalition has had consistent priorities for change in the department including strengthening and including citizens in the rulemaking process and creating a citizen review of the

complaint process. In addition, the Coalition saw the need to decrease the use of deadly force by police officers.

The Police Officers Standards and Training Board, an idea which originated with the Coalition, was created in 1978 by the state legislature. It develops standards for police operations and training for the entire state. Another legislative success was seen when the 1978 legislature limited the use of deadly force to circumstances in which the life of the police officer or a bystander is threatened.

The Coalition's president served as the only citizen member of the Internal Affairs Unit Study Commission which reviewed the police department's Internal Affairs Unit and made recommendations for increasing its effectiveness.

A recommendation of the Coalition regarding the need for a clearer definition of proper responses for police officers resulted in the Mayor's appointment of a Police Duty Manual Committee, which wrote a manual and monitored its implementation. The Coalition's president was one of three citizens to serve on the committee.

"It took me a whole year to find a place. The places they would accept children were full of mice and filthy. I went on the North Side and South Side. I will have to find a babysitter and then walk and walk. Sometimes I feel like walking right out of Minneapolis."

—An Indian woman's evaluation of city housing problems.

The Mayor's Committee on Police Issues, co-chaired by the Coalition president and the president of Minneapolis Police Federation, pointed out the need for some kind of external review of the complaints concerning police. Out of that committee came a change in the structure of citizen participation and a charter amendment on the November, 1979 ballot establishing the police chief's term at three years.

In instances of tension between the police department and the community, the Coalition attempts to bring those involved together to develop ways of ameliorating that tension. The attempts are not always successful but major steps have been made and the progress shows in such things as the review of applicants for police chief in 1978 by members of the Black, American Indian and Chicano/Latino community.



Taxes

Looking at the other side of the coin in government spending, the Coalition stepped out of the traditional stance of most low-income representatives to address the state's tax structure.

A campaign to educate Minnesotans on the impact of inflation and the tax structure on poor people and to make poor people's organizations aware of the effect on their constituency culminated in the Minnesota Conference on Taxes, Social Services and the Poor organized by the Coalition in late 1978.

The implications of the tax policy on poor and minority communities was addressed in community meetings sponsored by the Coalition. In addition, a series of advertisements in the Minneapolis Star advocated changes in the tax structure, many of which were adopted by the 1979 legislature. These include increasing and indexing the low-income credit, increasing property tax relief, and increasing the personal and dependent credit.

Recently the Coalition developed an analysis of the 1979 tax cut enacted by the legislature to determine who is getting the greatest benefit from the cuts and what sacrifices were made in the area of services, particularly for the poor.

"Well, I was and yet I was not invisible, that was the fundamental contradiction."

—Ralph Ellison

Welfare

Representatives of the Black, American Indian and Chicano/Latino communities were assisted by the Coalition in preparation of testimony offered to a subcommittee of the U.S. House of Representatives in welfare reform hearings at the Minneapolis Native American Center.

Coalition staff chaired the steering committee of the Minnesota Welfare Reform Coalition, a group concerned that legislative changes reflect the needs of the poor and minority communities. A successful effort to convince the state legislature to increase general assistance and Aid for Dependent Children (AFDC) payments resulted in an increase of seven percent per year of the current biennium.

More recently, the Coalition helped to gain an increase in general assistance benefits in Hennepin County. The "medically disabled" received their first increase in seven years, with a raise from \$51 to \$72 per month for basic living expenses.

From the Chairman

Since the mid 60's, when the Urban Coalition was founded, the issues it deals with have become much more complex, its priorities have changed and its strategies have taken new directions. But the Coalition's basic mission—to seek solutions to the pressing problems of the poor and of minorities—has remained unchanged. In fact, its mission may be even more relevant in the troubled world of today. As this report clearly indicates, the Urban Coalition is currently more active than at any time in its history. Good, solid progress was made during the past year in such areas as criminal justice, employment, energy and education—all of which are of deep concern to the constituency served by the Coalition. We take justifiable pride in that progress, but much, much more needs to be done.

As we move into the 80's, it is all too clear that the public mood will result in further reductions in spending for social welfare and other governmental programs—reductions which will impact most severely on the poor and on minorities. These cutbacks will inevitably result in greater and more difficult problems for the Urban Coalition's constituency—as well as expanded challenges to the organization itself, its staff and volunteers.

Thus, adequate funding is abso-

lutely essential if the Urban Coalition is to fulfill its role today and in the years ahead.

Ten years ago the Urban Coalition's budget totaled \$165,000. This past year, despite a 100 percent increase in the cost of goods and services over the ten-year period, operating expenses were held to only \$180,000. In assessing its programs for the 1979-80 fiscal year and for the years ahead, the board has determined we must continue our present level of activities and maintain the expertise and professionalism of our staff. This means that our funding sights must be raised.

To do this, our operating budget for the 1979-80 fiscal year has been established at \$235,000, or approximately 30 percent above a year ago. Our Board of Directors believes that this budget for 1979-80 is critical to the survival of the Urban Coalition. Therefore, the business community, from which most of the Coalition's funding has traditionally been received, will be asked to re-affirm its commitment to the Coalition. With the help of a three-year Challenge



Grant from the McKnight Foundation, I am sure that this commitment will be forthcoming—as it has been in the past.

It is my pleasure to note that the results highlighted in this report could not have been achieved without the dedicated efforts of our staff and the strong, personal interest and support of our board. I am deeply appreciative of the efforts of the staff, the board and the many volunteers who helped in the work of the Coalition this past year.

John E. Pearson

"You say Indians have no problems. I say let us put our minds together to see what kind of world we can make for our children."

—Sitting Bull

Board of Directors 1979-80

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Senior Vice President & Secretary
Minneapolis Star & Tribune Co.

Dr. Raymond Arveson
Superintendent
Minneapolis Public Schools

Jeb Beaulieu
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Indian Upward Bound

Pam Berkwitz
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American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees

The Very Rev. H. Douglas Fontaine
St. Mark's Cathedral

Anne Heegaard

Nel Hollie



First row (l to r): B. Byers, C. Flynn, J. Pearson, E. Craig, R. McKinley, I. Bethke. Second row: M. Tapio, M. Sutton, P. Berkwitz, A. Rivera, B. Dayton, T. Madison, W.T. Doar, Jr. Third row: W. Conheim, L. Harris (representing Raymond Arveson), P. Sand, F. de la Pena, T. Bird Bear, A. Heegaard.

Thomas Johnson
Hennepin County Attorney

Stan Kano
Executive Director
Helping Industry Resolve
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Ronald McKinley
Director
Native American
Educational Leadership
Preparation Program

Alvin Moline
Communication Workers of America

Ruth Murphy
Director
Community Design Center

John Pearson
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Northwestern National Life Insurance Co.

Felino de la Pena
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Centro Cultural Chicano

Dr. August Rivera
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Information Services
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Paul Sand
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General Mills, Inc.

Dr. Matthew A. Sutton
Vice President & General Manager
Honeywell, Inc.
Defense Systems Division

Melissa Tapio
Counselor
Operation de Novo

Frances Zamora
House Manager
Harriet Tubman Women's Shelter

URBAN COALITION OF MINNEAPOLIS

The statements and notes below are from an audit performed by Arthur Andersen & Co., Minneapolis, MN.

The complete written audit is available upon request.

BALANCE SHEETS JUNE 30, 1979 and 1978

	1979	1978
ASSETS		
CASH:		
Restricted for the Weatherization Program (Note 5)	\$ 64,186	\$108,200
Restricted for the Centro Cultural Chicano Group (Note 6)	27,282	12,589
Unrestricted	6,028	1,771
Total cash	\$ 97,496	\$122,560
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE	16,080	14,326
PREPAID EXPENSES	200	200
Total assets	\$113,776	\$137,086
LIABILITIES, FIDUCIARY FUNDS AND UNRESTRICTED FUND BALANCE (DEFICIT)		
LIABILITIES:		
Note payable (with interest at 14%)	\$ 8,000	\$ —
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	12,793	2,518
Deferred contribution revenue	10,000	800
Total liabilities	\$ 30,793	\$ 3,318
FIDUCIARY FUNDS HELD FOR RESTRICTED PURPOSES:		
Weatherization Program (Note 2)	\$ 64,186	\$108,200
Centro Cultural Chicano group (Note 3)	27,282	12,589
Total fiduciary funds	\$ 91,468	\$120,789
UNRESTRICTED FUND BALANCE (DEFICIT)	(8,485)	12,979
Total liabilities, fiduciary funds and unrestricted fund balance (deficit)	\$113,776	\$137,086
REVENUES:		
Contributions	\$143,085	\$159,840
Special programs (Note 1)	29,329	29,405
Other	500	155
Total revenues	\$172,914	\$189,400
EXPENSES:		
Salaries, net of reimbursement from Weatherization Program of \$15,512 in 1979 and \$1,750 in 1978 (Note 2)	\$100,508	\$100,157
Special programs (Note 1)	28,062	21,922
Rent	17,396	15,200
Payroll taxes	10,770	9,634
Employee group insurance	4,541	3,198
Telephone	4,290	3,152
Part-time professional salaries	3,856	6,448
Out-of-town travel	3,265	3,713
Reproduction	2,724	2,127
Staff expense allowances	2,204	—
Postage	1,906	1,742
Bookkeeping services	1,447	—
Legal and audit	1,400	1,200
Office equipment purchased	1,334	601
Meetings	1,229	808
Supplies	1,225	1,296
Volunteer out-of-pocket expenses	1,200	—
Local travel	687	2,032
Interest expense	685	—
Printing	678	—
Insurance	483	468
Secretarial and professional fees	468	570
Publications	314	823
Dues and subscriptions	268	429
Other	3,438	2,778
Total expenses	\$194,378	\$178,298
REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENSES	\$ (21,464)	\$ 11,102
UNRESTRICTED FUND BALANCE, BEGINNING OF YEAR	12,979	1,877
UNRESTRICTED FUND BALANCE (DEFICIT), END OF YEAR	\$ (8,485)	\$ 12,979

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(1) Special Programs

Periodically the Coalition receives revenues designated for special programs. These amounts are recognized as revenue when the programs are undertaken and the related expenses are incurred. The Coalition records the expenses for these programs functionally (i.e., all expenses incurred directly for a particular program, whether salaries, supplies, travel, etc., are recorded in one account rather than by their natural classifications). Following is a summary of the special program revenues and expenses by program for the year ended June 30—

	1979		1978	
	Revenues	Expenses	Revenues	Expenses
Minority Law Interns	\$ 6,279	\$ 5,779	\$ 7,818	\$ 5,668
City Indian Liaison	4,056	3,234	14,212	12,825
Mediators	2,074	916	5,375	1,469
Education Task Force	13,000	13,341	—	—
Tax Conference	1,370	2,242	—	—
Tax Position Ads	2,550	2,550	—	—
Weatherization Program Proposal (see Note 2)	—	—	2,000	1,960
	<u>\$29,329</u>	<u>\$28,062</u>	<u>\$29,405</u>	<u>\$21,922</u>

(2) Weatherization Program

The Coalition is the delegate for the Weatherization Program, a project sponsored by the City of Minneapolis through the Minneapolis Community Action Agency (MCAA) and the Economic Development Division of the City (Minneapolis) Coordinator's Office (all referred to as prime sponsors). Funds for the program are provided to the prime sponsors principally through the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA), the Community Services Administration (CSA) and the Department of Energy (DOE).

The purpose of the program is to weatherize low income residences while providing training and employment to disadvantaged persons. As the delegate for the prime sponsors, the Coalition has fiduciary responsibility for administering the Weatherization Program and receives a fee to cover its administrative costs.

Contracts with the prime sponsors totalling \$1,365,000 at June 30, 1979 have been entered into by the Coalition as the delegate for the Weatherization Program. Cumulative amounts received and disbursed under these contracts totalled \$1,035,000 and \$971,000, respectively, from March, 1978 through June 30, 1979. In addition, the Coalition was required under two of the contracts to provide "in-kind resources" to the Weatherization Program of approximately \$39,000 from March, 1978 through June 30, 1979. Such "in-kind resources" consist principally of personnel, office space and purchase discounts (i.e., discounts obtained from vendors of Weatherization Program materials).

Requests for reimbursement of Weatherization Program disbursements are submitted on a monthly basis to the prime sponsors. Through the date of this report, the prime sponsors have disallowed and not reimbursed certain Weatherization Program disbursements totalling approximately \$16,000 principally because such disbursements were in excess of particular line item amounts budgeted in the contracts. All of the disallowed disbursements have been resubmitted to the prime sponsors for reimbursement, and the Coalition believes that substantially all of the disallowed disbursements will be reimbursed. The prime sponsors have not yet taken final action on this matter, and, therefore, the outcome is uncertain at this time. In the event the prime sponsors ultimately refuse to reimburse all or certain of these disbursements, the Coalition may be required to reimburse the Weatherization Program from its own funds. The effect of such reimbursements by the Coalition would be to increase revenues under expenses for 1979 and the unrestricted fund deficit at June 30, 1979 from the amounts reported in the accompanying statements, to \$37,464 and \$24,485, respectively.

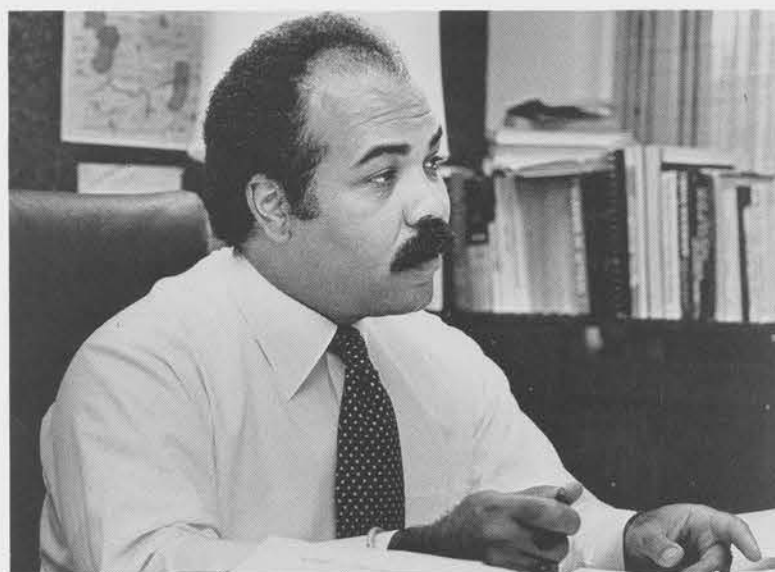
(3) Centro Cultural Chicano Group

The Centro Cultural Chicano group was organized to promote bilingual, bicultural programs for Spanish speaking persons in the Minneapolis area. The group was originally funded by a grant from a private Foundation, and one of the conditions of the grant was that the Coalition act as the disbursing agent for the group. In return for these services, the Coalition was allowed to retain income earned by investing the unexpended grant funds. Although the requirement that the Coalition act as the disbursing agent is no longer applicable, the arrangement continues at the request of the group.

The Staff



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Jake Bishop	Comptroller
Eunice Eckerly	Secretary
Cathy Allen	Secretary
Dorothy Doyle	Volunteer



Recent Publications

Quality Education for All—The report of the UCM Education Task Force regarding the performance of the Minneapolis Public Schools in educating Black, Indian and Chicano/Latino students.

Taxes, Social Services and the Poor—The background document for the UCM's Tax and Budget Conference which examines that pattern of state taxation and expenditures and potential changes in relation to lower income Minnesotans.

"State Fiscal Policy: An Alternative Perspective"—A series of three newspaper advertisements summarize the tax and budget concerns of lower income Minnesotans and suggest possible changes.

Exploratory Phase of the Day Labor Project—The summary report of the initial phase of the Coalition's examination of the storefront, temporary industrial labor system in Minneapolis. The more comprehensive, in-depth phase of the study is now being conducted.

Preliminary Report on the Conference of Alternatives to Incarceration for the Minority Defendant—Summary of the proceedings and recommendations of the conference, attended by officials in the Hennepin County criminal justice system, minority community representatives involved in criminal justice and other interested parties.

Task Force on Sentencing Disparity in Hennepin County Report and Recommendations—Report of the UCM's Task Force on Sentencing Disparity in Hennepin County.

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