



League of Women Voters of Minnesota Records

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— NORTHSIDE COMMUNITY —

THE WAY

A_{CTIVE}

C_{OMMUNITY}

T_{EAMWORK}

I_{MPROVES}

O_{UR}

N_{EIGHBORHOOD}

1913 PLYMOUTH AVENUE
MPLS. MINN. 55411
522-4395

- THE WAY of THE WAY -

UNLIMITED OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

Purpose of THE WAY is:

To bring together ALL residents of the community regardless of ethnic origin, color, age, sex, or other traditional separating-out technique.

To stimulate and coordinate a declaration and definition of the desires and needs of the citizens of the community.

To mobilize the people, using the resources of the community toward active, productive and positive economic development as indicated by its members.

To actively and persistently seek satisfaction of the community's needs within the total system of the City of Minneapolis-State of Minnesota.

To institute and/or conduct programs and ideas based on the "will of the community" and the opportunities existing within the American capitalized society.

Success of THE WAY depends on YOU, your involvement and support -- talents as well as financial.

PLEASE FILL OUT AND RETURN THE ATTACHED FORM TO:

THE WAY, INC.

- COMMISSIONS -

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT - Mobilize the Community, Block Clubs, Health and Welfare, Etc.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT - Training Programs, Community Co-ops, SBA Loans, Etc.

EDUCATION - School Facilities, Curricula, Teaching Staff, Etc.

EMPLOYMENT - Civil Service, Private Industry, Unions, Etc.

HOUSING - Urban Renewal, Home Loans, Home Repair Loans, Etc.

LAW ENFORCEMENT - All Agencies and Boards, Communication, Community Responsibilities, Etc.

RELIGIOUS UNITY - Understanding, Leadership, Coordination, Etc.

YOUTH ACTION - Special Projects, Recreation, Community Services, Etc.

These Commissions are being formed in order to research and define specific problems in each area simultaneously. Each Commission will present its findings and proposed solutions to the entire community. The community will then determine the course of action that will be taken to solve each problem.

TEAMWORK AND ACTIVE SUPPORT OF ALL RESIDENTS WILL RESTORE VITALITY, LEADERSHIP AND COMMUNITY-SPIRIT TO THE NORTHSIDE.

Detach And Return -

I volunteer to work on the Commission(s) checked -

NAME

ADDRESS

PHONE NO.

I Enclose My Contribution of \$

COMMENTS/SUGGESTIONS:

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
EDUCATION
EMPLOYMENT
HOUSING
LAW ENFORCEMENT
RELIGIOUS UNITY
YOUTH ACTION

Return to -

THE WAY, INC.
1913 Plymouth Avenue
Minneapolis, Minn. 55411

32134
26641
58675

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY
FEDERAL INFORMATION SYSTEM

60

MINNESOTA
STATE PROFILE

368

60

POPULATION

The July 1, 1965 estimates of the total population of the state is 3,562,000 or 4.3 percent higher than the census of 1960. Of the total population, 11.1 percent is under five years of age, 57.1 percent is 21 years and over, and 10.9 percent is 65 years and over.

The components of change in population between 1960-1965 were 430,000 births, 168,000 deaths, and 114,000 net loss in migration, the net increase being 148,000. During 1960 62.2 percent of the total population lived in urban areas and 17.2 percent lived on rural farms. The characteristics of the population in 1960 were 98.8 percent white, 0.7 percent Negro, and 0.6 percent other ethnic groups. Between 1950 and 1960, the Negro population in the state increased 58.8 percent.

INCOME

The state ranks 22 with a per capita income of \$2,666 in 1965. This compares to a rank of 25 in 1959 with \$2,020.

In 1960 there were 836,723 families in the state. Of these 21.4 percent had an income of under \$3,000. The number of poor in 1960 (using a sliding scale by size and location of household) was 645,549, or 18.9 percent of the state's population. Based on a Census survey, using 1964 income and 1965 population, the total poor in the state was estimated at 571,900 or 16.1 percent of the state's population. Of the total poor, 37.3 percent or 213,500 lived in urban areas. The median family income in the state for 1959 was \$5,573 as compared to the U.S. median of \$5,660. U.S. median income rose to \$6,900 in 1965, an increase of 21.9 percent over 1959.

EMPLOYMENT

The civilian labor force in 1960 numbered 1,298,965, of which 65,557 were unemployed. Males constituted 68.3 percent of the total civilian labor force. The civilian labor force increased 4.5 percent between 1960 and 1965.

The rate of unemployment in 1965 was 4.1 as compared to 4.6 in 1960. Based on annual averages, the rate of unemployment was 5.7, 4.9, 4.9, 4.7, during 1961, 1962, 1963, and 1964 respectively.

MINNESOTA

EDUCATION

The 1960 school age population of 5 to 17 years of age was 867,373 or 25.4 percent of the total state population as compared to 970,000 or 27.2 percent in 1965.

The 1960 enrollment of persons in school between the ages of 5 and 34 was 888,938 of which 615,365 were in kindergarten and elementary school and 208,074 in high school. School enrollment for the 1964-1965 school year is estimated as 463,000 at elementary levels and 342,000 in high school. Total enrollment increased 3.1 percent over the prior year. The estimated cost per pupil for the 1964-1965 school year is \$528 as compared to the national 1964-1965 school year average of \$483. Median educational attainment in 1960 for those of 25 years and over was 10.8 years of schooling as compared to the national level of 10.6 years. In the state, of those 25 years and over 4.0 percent completed less than 5 years of school and 43.9 percent completed high school or more.

PROGRAM OUTLINE

I. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF OBJECTIVES

The purpose of the proposed program under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 is to provide useful work experiences for young unemployed people in the geographic area this program is to serve. In the rural area that is to be served by this program these work experiences have been very limited. The work experiences that have been provided were the type that normally would not contribute to development of skills and habits that would lead to full time employment.

Another objective of this program will be to provide potential school dropouts, both high school and college, an opportunity to earn some money to help finance their educational costs. Each year nearly fifty per cent of the graduating class plans on going to college if finances can be arranged. Of the fifty per cent that plan on attending college only about twenty per cent enroll and only about five per cent or less actually finish college or advanced training of some nature. One of the most important reasons why a larger percentage of the students do not enroll in college or advanced schools and finish is because of finances. It is believed that the proposed program will aid many of these potential dropouts. The program will also help to increase daily attendance at the high school level because parents in the rural area now being served by the sponsor will be able in a small way to increase family income to employ help during the seasonal periods and not keep their children home from school to do this work.

Another objective of the program will be to seek out the high school dropouts in the area to be served and encourage them to return to school or provide them with the necessary information and counseling so that they may gain useful employment. We currently have identified thirty high school dropouts that are in the immediate need of this counseling. In addition to the high school dropouts many college and technical dropouts could be contacted and counseled.

Still another objective of this program will be to provide public recreation facilities and conservation of natural resources that are normally provided by non-profit organizations. All organizations engaged in the development of this program are non-profit organizations and normally conduct these public services when it is financially possible. These same organizations have planned these projects over a long period of time and an objective of this program is to expediate these programs and at the same time contribute to the foregoing stated objectives. Some of these projects would also profit citizens from all large metropolitan areas because they will develop recreation areas such as camp grounds, picnic areas etc.

In the rural area to be served by this program the annual family income is such that it is not economically possible to provide the finances necessary to live and enjoy a full and useful life. Any Federal assistance will aid the citizens of the area to enjoy a more fruitful life, thereby contributing to the overall strength, and welfare of the entire nation.

teacher training -

Bright - Title I.

- 1) similarity - money earmarked for school districts, approval made in state department.
- 2) no matching funds.
- 3) educationally deprived not economic when project approved.

Title I is in operation but federal guidelines are yet to come out.

CAP should have school board headstart - not to be financed in this state.

under education - state needs committee agrees, not sure of supporting existing programs.

funds can be used for upgrading ed in NYC for students below 12 in achievement.

application: must have been discussed with CAC

1. developed with CAC.

2. programs - CAC must be on committees.

BO say headstart should be 50-50 in Chicago -

PROGRAM OUTLINE

I. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF OBJECTIVES

The Tri-County Action Program has been set up under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 to offer useful work experiences for unemployed young people. The chief emphasis will be on high school dropouts, potential dropouts, assistance to rural youth, and the development and conservation of natural resources for recreation purposes.

High School Dropouts High school dropouts will be sought out and encouraged by counseling and tutoring to return to school. For those out of school for financial reasons, work will be provided in conservation work.

Potential Dropouts Whether in high school or in college, potential dropouts will be provided opportunities to earn money toward school expenses. Since finances account for over 50% of those in this category, we will work with both public and business organizations to create jobs for them.

Rural Youth (The original is so vague about rural youth, I'm not sure what we can put here.)

Conservation of Natural Resources The development and conservation of our natural resources for recreational use has become a long-term program offering two benefits: it gives useful and financially rewarding work to young people in the three preceding categories, and it provides both local people and those from metropolitan areas much-needed picnic and camp grounds, wildlife preserves, and the like.

NYC-CAP-YOC - urge coordination

1. youth to be kept in school
2. advance training
3. employment

Lillian A. Mithers - regional

Mrs. Beal - Dept of Health

Labor Dept can not use youths itself

next year

1. reached funding list
2. evaluate results - 1966 institute.
3. annualization
4. sponsors will have experience
5. policy for state
6. trained staff

Bevis -

Coordination - last year 18-20 million

this act will bring in 25 to 28 million

I.

73% EOA for education last year

II.

now 25% can be spent.

~~900~~ 900 - 750 in Hennepin

EOA money cannot be used to support basic education
out side of regular day, week or year.
compensatory education -

Elementary Ed -

within the day - reducing class size.

teacher aids - 200 in schools -

EOA - \$85 - welfare recipients who work as
aids can keep \$85 per month as well as
1/2 of additional. Side effects - neighborhood

loss -

II experimental gain - high school -
teachers paid by Ed Act.
rest by EOA -

45 kids - not learning, potential dropouts

III Attendance -

IV Summer - 3000 free - pre-school to 6th
compensatory education. Better attendance

MAIN OFFICE OF
EOA and STUFF

December 7, 1965

Mr. B.B. Brown
Bottom Lands Up Program
Clarke County Court House
City, State 5555555

Dear Mr. Brown:

We are in receipt of your recent inquiry of December 3, 1965, with regard to the possibility of having a unit of the Youth-for-Wildlife Project assigned to assist you in the furtherance of your Bottom Lands Up Program. Please be advised that we are presently in no position to accept responsibility for any new projects of this nature, either now or in the foreseeable future.

When and if a new assignment of manpower and funds permits an expansion of our activities in this area, we will be ready to meet with you and to evaluate the desirability of such a project.

We trust that this explains our position and that our inability to be of assistance to you in now way reflects upon or prejudices the constructive nature of your program.

If we can be of further assistance to you, please feel free to contact us again.

Sincerely yours,

no program ever started so fast.
welfare workers - program is arrogant.

Dean Martin Smokes. ~~coll.~~

Work-study programs - Higher ed act. Financial Aid.

15 hours - full time when class met in class.

limits changed so any one can participate.
loans increased - funding in full of next year

7th grade

Tomorrow -

Cobb - NYC regional director

? goals + objectives

Help youth become employability

16-21 target area.

keep in school - work experience - } poverty
down & out of school } delinquency

? money - limited - this year less money on more
project 1,000,000 kids. Drop out
300,000 funding.

? processing time.

1. now - build-up of org.

standstill to now in 1 year.

crisis - crash.

delinquency - courts

dependency - welfare.

drop-outs - forget it.

discrimination - protests.

? communications - slow.

1. receipt

2. (evaluate)

program - magnitude

expediency

projects in town

diagnosis

2. funding - how is money going to be spent.

3. legal contract - reviewed by attorneys.

later - CEO - state & county.

? guidelines - can get on request.

Prepared book.

? limits of work - geared to young people - sponsors second-day - to be generated in relation to the individual goals.

? eligibility - 3,000 to be rough guide - reveal to have flexibility - too loose ^{more} fixed, procedure to submit modifications - will be evaluated and new procedures set up.

MAIN OFFICE OF
EOA AND STUFF

December 7, 1965

Mr. B.B. Brown
Bottom Lands Up Program
Clarke County Court House
City, State 5555555

Dear Mr. Brown:

We are sorry that the somewhat limited allocation of manpower and funds to the Youth-for-Wildlife Project forces us to forego the opportunity to participate in your Bottom Lands Up Program. It is just the sort of work we wish we had the staff and money to help with.

Even though Title 00.000.00 of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, under which we act, is the one most specifically related to programs such as yours, Title 000.0.00 may also be construed to apply. Mr. J.J. Jones, Program Coordinator of Odd-Ball Projects Under Various Titles, will be able to tell whether your program qualifies.

I have sent a copy of your letter to Mr. Jones and you should be hearing from him in a day or so. Your description of your program was so helpfully informative in its detail that I am sure he can give you some constructive suggestions.

Good luck to your program.

Sincerely yours,

Mondak

born in political controversy
why is all this money being spent on lazy
poverty - not just lack of money.
social, educational deprivation.

EAP - council.

18.7 million
in 73

2.7 gov care

3.9 NYC

1.7 work stud

203,000 Tec.

689

Duch

712

Imchic

1.4

CAP

625 Heaster

9.8 work experience

creativity.

trugged

dynamic action

Catholic Children's Home - Foster grand Parents - 38.
project - deeply involved 20 h/week.

Home - building training program -

Vocational Instructors - 30 Instructors

authorized by the building trades

Home needed - costs less than full govt
would have spent.

S.B. development largely dormant.

Waban - new industry

Oakly - F.H. one - admin building homes
for elderly.

Ec Dev - 35 counties,
special.

Objectives will not be abandoned -

structure, administration the funding.

Fed programs must give local discretion.

St. Louis County Rural NYC program - application
went to Chicago - money to come Nov 1 - still.

isn't here - no guide lines - nothing in writing

not even Mondak can get an answer

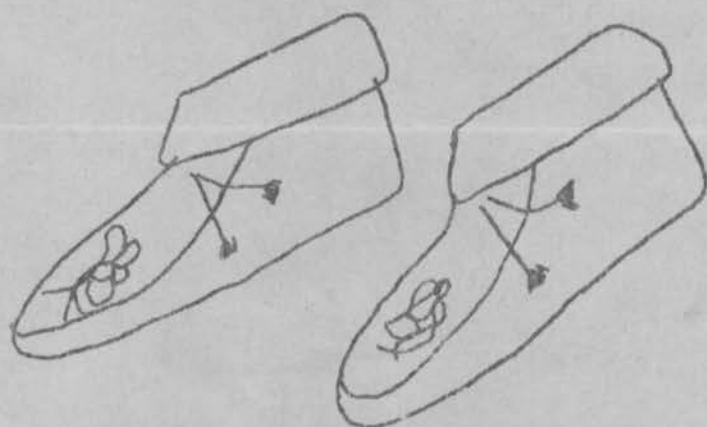
Memphis - counselor/enroll ratio - CHCW - 10 h/week

teacher-aid program - told Admin expenses too high.
10 to 13 hours made ratio come out right.

Elu FYI

AUGUST 12, 1966
GRAND PORTAGE, MINN

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PUBLISHED BY C.A.P.
VOL. II NO. III

DIRECTORS MEETING AT NETT LAKE

A Minnesota Reservation CAP Directors Association Meeting was held at Nett Lake on July 29th. Miss Geraldine Hendrickson drove to Nett Lake to attend the meeting. She was accompanied by Miss Betty Newbold and Mrs. Margaret Kozlowski who viewed the Reservation while Miss Hendrickson attended the meeting. The next meeting is scheduled to meet at Red Lake on August 26, 1966.

TWO TRAINING SESSIONS THIS MONTH

A two-week training session for Head-start will be held this month from the 15th. to the 26th. at Bemidji. Mrs. Elsie Palmer will attend this session with the two aids, Mrs. Emma Gagnon and Mrs. Rose Porter.

A first-aid training session will be held at Camp Courage, located at Maple Lake near Minneapolis, from August 21st. to the 31st. Kenneth Sherer and William Deschampe will attend this training session.

LIBRARY NEWS

Mr. John W. Rogers, Vice-President of the McKnight Foundation, attended the RBC meeting on July 27th. Plans were discussed for the possibilities of a future community library, with much accomplishment.

The present library is located at the Club House and the books are now ready for check-out. There is a wide variety of reading material, from children's books to adult fiction. Watch the board at the Trading Post for a notice of a story hour at the library and for the library hours.

LOCAL RESIDENT WINS SCOUT

The lucky winner of the drawing for the Scout Jeep at the Fisherman's Picnic was Mr. Ernie Miller of Hollow Rock. Congratulations, Ernie!

POT HOLDERS WANTED

The Women's Educational and Industrial Union in Boston, Massachusetts will buy handmade pot holders at 75¢ each and 1.00 each if a small magnet is attached to each holder. Each item must be neat and have an insulated center (made out of toweling material or flannel) and must have a small loop or hook attached to one corner. This idea may prove helpful for women who would like to earn extra money at home. There is a sewing machine at the Community Building which can be used, for anyone wishing to make pot holders. The cost of mailing the finished articles will be a small amount. Anyone interested?

TEA PARTY

A tea party was given by Sisters Juliette and Leonie at the Catholic Church Cottage Wednesday, August 3rd. During the Afternoon parents were shown articles made by the children who attended the arts and crafts classes this summer.

One exciting incident during the afternoon was the surprise visit of Father Lawrence, a former priest of this community. Everyone enjoyed seeing and visiting with him again as it has been approximately ten years since he's been here.

The Sisters, assisted by the CYC students, served homemade caramel rolls and tea.

CYC STUDENTS LEAVE

The CYC students left Saturday to return to Minneapolis. This was the last group of students to visit Grand Portage this summer. Before leaving they had a picnic at High Falls on the Pigeon River, and invited the local young people. Those who attended the picnic are: Ted Kozlowski; Curtis Gagnon; Darryl Porter; Wesley Olson; Rita, Esther, and Clayton Deschampe; Lyle and Stuart Sherer.

We enjoyed having the different groups of students with us this summer and are hoping they will come again sometime.

ADULTS GO TO EXHIBITION

A group of adults went to Fort William Wednesday, August 3rd, to the Lakehead Exhibition. Norman Deschamps and Emma Gagnon provided the transportation for the group. In the group were: Mrs. Irene Deschamps; Mr. and Mrs. Emil Hietala; Isabelle Porter; Mrs. Eleanor Olson and Mrs. Celia Hendrickson.

SOME SEE "THE RESTLESS ONES"

Several boys and girls of different age groups went to Grand Marais to see the movie "The Restless Ones". Transportation was provided by Mr. Lloyd Hendrickson, Rev. Ed Viren and the VISTAs. Some adults also went to see the movie Monday evening. Transportation was provided by Mrs. Nancy Lienke.

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. Glen Fairbanks arrived here for a visit with friends, July 30th. The length of his stay is undetermined.

Norman Deschamps Jr. went to Minneapolis for a two-week visit with Mr. and Mrs. Leo Huber and family. The Hubers were the week-end guests of the Norman Deschamps. The Deschamps are planning a trip to Minneapolis this week-end to get their son and visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard McDougall made a visit to Grand Portage on July 31st.

On July 31st, a group of teen-agers went to Fort William to roller skate. They were: Darryl Porter; Wesley Olson; Duane Spry; Clayton Deschamps; Ted Kozlowski; Mary Ann Deschamps; Rita Deschamps; Janis Sherer; Elizabeth Sherer; Dick Schmalts; Betty Newbold and the CYC students.

On July 31st., a group went to Mt. McKay in Fort William to ride the chair lift. They were: Geraldine Hendrickson; Mary Ann Deschamps; Janis Sherer and Rita Deschamps.

Carol Olson went to Duluth last week to visit with Mr. and Mrs. Richard Olson. She has returned and is now employed at the Stockade.

LOCAL NEWS (con't)

Ronnie Sherer arrived home from the service August 7th. He is presently at home with the Kenneth Sherer family.

Mr. and Mrs. Tommy Morrison and baby also arrived here on August 7th. for a visit with the Sherer family.

Mr. and Mrs. Jeffery Duhaime and family are here for a visit with relatives and friends.

Blaze Cyrette was home for a few days visit, from Chicago. He is employed at Sears Roebuck and Co. as maintenance repairman.

The Brownie Scouts were over-night guests of Miss Betty Newbold on August 4th. They are: Sally Deschamps, Alona Hendrickson, Naida Hendrickson, Delma Grandlouis, and Jeannie Spry. Marlene Deschamps was also with the group.

Stanley Olson arrived here last week and is staying with the Lex Porters. He is employed at Ryden's Mill.

Carolyn Deschamps and Theresa Deschamps are employed at the Cascade Lodge. They plan to work until the school term begins.

A movie was shown on August 12th. at the Community Building. The title of the movie was "The Battle Hymn".

HOSPITAL NEWS

Mrs. John LePlante was taken back to the North Shore Hospital in Grand Marais.

Mrs. Amy Bulin has been discharged from the St. Mary's Hospital in Duluth. She is presently staying in Duluth.

CLOTHING DISTRIBUTION

Clothing was distributed at the Community Building Wednesday, August 3rd. by Mrs. Bernice Dyrseth, Mrs. Marilyn Mulligan and a volunteer from Grand Marais.



Twin City Indian News
S. D. A.
Minneapolis Minn

A/O May 9, 1966

COMMUNITY ACTION COUNCIL PROGRESS REPORT
CENTRAL AND WESTERN MINNESOTA

WEST CENTRAL MINNESOTA COMMUNITIES ACTION, INC.

Douglas, Big Stone, Grant, Stevens and Traverse Counties

1. N.Y.C. Project. Preparing to administrate a N.Y.C. project involving 143 males and 57 females, ages 16 through 21 on a five county-wide basis. Project to commence June 13, 1966. Project cost is \$181,920.
2. Work Experience Projects.
 - a. Approval is being awaited from O.E.O. on a Nelson Amendment work experience project involving 60 chronically unemployed adults, to refurbish and beautify the Five County Fairgrounds facilities. The project cost is \$95,163.
 - b. A Nelson Amendment proposal is being submitted to O.E.O. involving 29 chronically unemployed adults at Milotna, Osakis and a Rough Fish Management project sponsored by the Viking Sportsmen Club, Alexandria, all of them located in Douglas County. The project cost is \$46,405.
3. Low-income Elderly Project. The Staff is investigating possible projects in the area of nursing and social services to focus upon the needs of the low income elderly. A successful Medicare Alert project was undertaken which provided survey information for projects of this kind. A grant was awarded to the Council in the amount of \$9,024. However, only \$6,634.62 was expended from this grant.

Project evaluation of Medicare Alert Project:

The Medicare Alert Project was completed March 31, 1966. In the five county area, a total of 38 aides and captains worked. The average age of the workers was 68 years old; the oldest being 78 years old. The workers travelled 11,716 miles making 5,645 visits and working for a total of 2,257 hours. An area of 2,824 square miles was covered. This includes 81 townships and 37 villages and cities. They found 703 people who were referred to the Social Security Representatives for a complete sign up. Twenty-two bedridden people were referred to a Social Security Representative for home visits. A large number of cards were completed at the time of the visits of the aides.

The list of 65 year olds and over compiled by counties is as follows:

Big Stone	978
Douglas	2047
Grant	928
Stevens	977
Traverse	<u>658</u>
Total	5588

The questionnaire used in this survey brought out a great deal of pertinent information as to other projects for the senior citizens. In fact, some communities have already asked for information from this survey to be used for community projects. All the information is tabulated and is available in the Communities Action Offices in Elbow Lake, Ortonville and Alexandria. Civic groups who are planning projects for the senior citizens

may have this information at these offices.

In tabulating questions number 15 and 16 of the questionnaire, we find the following results:

Question 15: Do you plan to live on the farm the rest of your life?

Grant County	97 yes
Stevens County	149 yes
Traverse County	105 yes
Big Stone County	151 yes
Douglas County	542 yes

Question 16: Do you plan to move into town soon?

Grant County	27 yes
Stevens County	11 yes
Traverse County	12 yes
Big Stone County	6 yes
Douglas County	89 yes

WESTERN COMMUNITY ACTION COUNCIL, INC.

Lincoln, Lyon and Redwood Counties

1. Headstart Project. On May 9, 1966, the O.E.O. announced approval of a summer Headstart project for Redwood Falls, Minnesota, involving approximately 40 pre-school children at a project cost of \$7,797.
2. Work Training Project. Council awaiting O.E.O. approval to administrate a Nelson Amendment work training project to train ten chronically unemployed adults for eventual Civil Service positions as groundsmen I and II. Southwest State College foundation is sponsor of project. Trainees from the three county area will receive^{on} the job training as well as classroom instruction. Main purpose is to train local people to remain in the community and become full time employees of Southwest State College when it opens in 1967. This is a 12 month project involving beautification of the campus as well as the training factor to qualify for permanent Civil Service positions. The cost of the project is \$45,884 and will commence shortly after O.E.O. approval, hopefully in June.

WESTERN TRI-COUNTY COMMUNITY ACTION COUNCIL, INC.

Chippewa, Lac Qui Parle, and Yellow Medicine Counties.

1. Headstart Projects.

- a. Ten month Headstart program approved by O.E.O. on April 29, 1966, for Montevideo, Minnesota program operative involving 60 youth from low income families of pre-school age. Project cost is ~~\$47,124.~~ \$55,255.

- b. On May 9, 1966, the O.E.O. approved a summer Headstart project involving centers in Montevideo, Granite Falls, Madison, Canby, Clarkfield and Dawson. Project cost is \$47,124 and program involves 247 pre-school children which will commence on June 13th.
2. N.Y.C. Project. The Council is also negotiating with the State Conservation Department to establish Lac Qui Parle State Park as a site for a Neighborhood Youth Corps project.
3. Migrant Children. The CAP staff is in the process of developing a Nelson Amendment work experience project in the three county area with Migrant Inc. as the applicant agency and the CAP Council as the delegate agency; proposal submitted in the amount of \$40,000. The program to involve 150 migrant children ages 6 through 12 in elementary education. The migrant children 3 through 5 will be cared for through Headstart, and 50 migrant children ages 1 and 2 will be cared for through a day care center.

MEEKER-WRIGHT COMMUNITY ACTION COUNCIL, INC.

Meeker and Wright Counties

1. Youth Centers. On May 9, 1966, the O.E.O. announced approval of 14 centers in the two county area involving 515 youth. The project cost is \$65,575. The CAP staff were able to motivate the participating school superintendents to assist in developing the application.
2. The staff is presently working on projects concerning Nursing Services to the low-income elderly, and a Farm Management Course directed to the low income farmer.

LITTLE CROW COMMUNITY ACTION COUNCIL, INC.

Kandiyohi, Pope and Swift Counties

Director and assistant director recently hired. The director is in process of identifying the community needs preparatory to developing programs and projects directed at the persons and areas to be served under the EOA.

TRI-COUNTY ACTION PROGRAM, INC.

Benton, Sherburne and Stearnes Counties

1. N.Y.C. Project. A N.Y.C. project has been developed to serve 439 males and 147 females. Project cost is \$332,931. Project will commence the first part of June.
2. Headstart Project. On May 9, 1966, the O.E.O. announced approval of a grant

of \$4925 for Operation Headstart at St. Cloud. This project will include 24 pre-school children from the low income families.

M. R. & S. COMMUNITY ACTION COUNCIL, INC.
McLeod, Renville and Sibley Counties

Council in process of screening applicants for Program Director.

CONFERENCE ON ECONOMIC PROGRESS

DEC 5 1966

Telephone: STerling 3-9191



1001 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
October, 1966

A "FREEDOM BUDGET" FOR ALL AMERICANS

NATIONAL COMMITTEE

THURMAN ARNOLD
Attorney, former Asst. Atty. General
of U.S., Judge U.S. Court of Appeals

ABRAHAM FEINBERG
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President, AFL-CIO

JAMES G. PATTON
President, National Farmers Union

MILES PENNYBACKER
President, Voltarc Tubes, Inc.

WALTER P. REUTHER
President, United Automobile Workers
Vice Pres. & mbr. Exec. Cmtee., AFL-CIO

MARVIN ROSENBERG
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M. W. THATCHER
Pres., Nat. Fed. Grain Cooperatives

As you have obtained one or a larger number of one or several studies published since 1954 (coming to a total of about one million copies) by the Conference on Economic Progress (such as Progress or Poverty, Agriculture and the Public Interest, The Role of Wages in a Great Society), you may be interested in a new study just issued: A "FREEDOM BUDGET" FOR ALL AMERICANS. Although this new study is published by the A. Philip Randolph Institute, the Conference has had a major hand in its preparation, and is authorized to assist in its distribution. This new attractively bound paperback of 84 pages with 6 charts and 8 pictures is already receiving tremendous attention. Its signatories include 207 American leaders, who have expressed their "broad agreement with the basic objectives and broad outlines" of the "Freedom Budget".

This new study was first set in motion on November 18, 1965 by the Honorary Chairman of the White House conference "To Fulfill These Rights," and the eleven months since then have been devoted to its preparation. But its scope is not limited to the prime beneficiaries of the civil rights movement. The Introduction states:

"We call this a 'Freedom Budget' because it embodies programs which are essential to the Negro and other minority groups striving for dignity and economic security. But their legitimate aspirations cannot be fulfilled in isolation. In this process everyone will benefit, for poverty, neglect, and injustice (almost three-quarters of whose U.S. victims are white) are not isolated circumstances affecting only those entrapped by them. They reflect--and affect--the performance of our national economy, our rate of economic growth, our ability to produce and consume, the condition of our cities, the levels of our social services and needs, the very quality of our lives."

The Table of Contents, chapter by chapter, is summarized below:

- I. The "Freedom Budget" in Brief. A summary of the study in less than 15 pages.
- II. Why We Need a "Freedom Budget". Explains why lofty aspirations are not enough, without a detailed ten-year budget of specific needs and goals, measured against our resources.
- III. The Role of the American Negro in the "Freedom Budget". The "Freedom Budget" is not needed by the Negro alone; "his greatest role is as a galvanizing force. Out of his unique suffering, he has gone a long way toward awakening the American conscience."
- IV. How Much We Can Do: The "Economic Growth Dividend". Due to economic growth, we shall have 2,315-2,442 billion dollars more of national production to use during 1966-1975 than if production during these years remained constant at the 1965 level.
- V. Budgeting the Great Priorities of Our National Needs. Toward abolition of poverty and ade-

quate living standards for all, these priorities are: (1) guaranteed full employment at decent pay for all able and wanting to work; (2) guaranteed incomes for those who cannot or should not work; (3) elimination of deficiencies in the "public sector". These deficiencies are specified in later chapters.

VI. Sustained Full Employment: First "Means" Priority in the "Freedom Budget". Explains why this is the vital first step toward achieving all of the other great priorities.

VII. Elimination of U.S. Poverty: The First "End" Priority in the "Freedom Budget". Sets the goal of reducing U.S. poverty from 34 million in 1964 to about 2½ million in 1975, and the related goal of reducing those living in deprivation (above poverty, but far below a "modest but adequate" budget) from almost 28 million in 1964 to about 13 million in 1975.

VIII. Replacing the Slum Ghettos: "End" and "Means" Priority in the "Freedom Budget". Toward a decent home for almost all by 1975, and rebuilding decaying cities, proposes about 21 million new homes by 1975, geared to all income groups. Including urban renewal, this in itself would generate 45-65 million man years of employment over the decade, with stress upon types of jobs most suited to groups most vulnerable to unemployment. This program would provide almost half of the total number of new jobs needed over the decade to take care of a growing labor force and those displaced by technology and automation.

IX. Agriculture, Natural Resources, and Regional Development. Points toward parity of income for farm families, adequate public service in rural areas, strengthening of natural resources, enlarged recreational facilities, and extraction of poisons from air and waters.

X. Direct Investment in Human Resources: Education, Training, and Health. Programs to bring educational opportunity to all, up to limits of capabilities and ambitions and at costs within their means; to bring adequate health care to all at costs within their means; and to strengthen those individuals needing training and guidance.

XI. Social Insurance, Welfare, and Guaranteed Incomes. Projects vast elevation of Social Security and welfare payments. Proposes a guaranteed annual income, not as a substitution for, but as a supplement to, guaranteed full employment.

XII. Economic Feasibility of the "Freedom Budget": The Role of the Federal Budget. Depicts the inescapable role of the Federal Budget as the most powerful single instrument of all the people toward achieving their economic and social goals. The total expansion of the Federal Budget, 1966-1975, required to service all of the domestic programs in the "Freedom Budget", would come to only about one-thirteenth of the "economic growth dividend".

XIII. The Moral Aspects of the Problem of Inflation. Points out that, insofar as no economy is rich and strong enough to attempt everything at once without inflationary strains, the war against inflation must concentrate upon restraining what we need least while serving what we need most. The U.S. economy is rich and strong enough to afford justice.

TO ORDER, USE THE BLANK BELOW

CONFERENCE ON ECONOMIC PROGRESS 1001 Connecticut Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036

Please send me _____ copy (copies) of A "FREEDOM BUDGET" FOR ALL AMERICANS.
(\$1.00 each; 10-99 copies at 75¢ each; 100 or more copies at 50¢ each.) I enclose
\$_____.

<input type="checkbox"/>	in check	NAME	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	in currency	ADDRESS	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	in postage stamps		_____
			_____ (zipcode)

Thurs-9 at 12

M.F. Peterson
Supr of N.D. Public Inst

Recommendations which were presented to and approved by the Governor's Farm and Migratory Labor Advisory Committee and subsequently presented to the then Governor Karl Rolvaag and Governor-Elect Harold LeVander for their consideration.

Subcommittee recommendations on housing, education, health, and public assistance were presented and discussed.

Thurs
12=

1) "Motion was made, seconded, and carried that the subcommittee recommend support for an amendment to the poor relief law that would guarantee assistance to persons in need whether or not they have legal State residence."

2) "Motion was made, seconded, and carried that the subcommittee recommend vigorous support for any amendments to the Minnesota Welfare Laws that would strengthen the State Department of Public Welfare's supervisory responsibility over relief administration in respect to standards."

2-3-4.
Floric

3) "Motion was made, seconded, and carried that we support an amendment to the State Welfare Law which would provide for a 10% reimbursement to counties."

ADcup

4) "Motion was made, seconded, and carried that the Committee urge the State Department of Public Welfare and other appropriate groups to implement a meaningful program of education and information that would truly interpret to the public what the services of the Division of Public Relief, Department of Public Assistance are, and what constitutes eligibility for such assistance."

5) "The Committee recommends that efforts be made to upgrade the present housing code."

Feed
Migrant Health Act, could request funds

"Motion was made, seconded, and carried to urge the Department of Health to prepare a card, so to speak, that could be posted which would list the minimum requirements in condensed form, both in English and Spanish; in addition to listing of minimum housing requirements; information would be provided for both parties as to whom they could contact if they have any questions or need for interpretation, or in the event of violations."

3
inspectors
only.

"There was general consensus among the Committee that there is need for legislation which would provide registering and licensing and that this should have time limits built into it to bring the housing up to standards, with proper procedure for dealing with those in violation, etc."

"Motion was made, seconded, and carried that the Committee support the Project Objectives as outlined in the report provided by the Health Department and urge that they be implemented with vigor."

"It was recommended that educational programs for migrant youths be expanded wherever necessary."

N.D. - Special Supplementary aid -
available if school wants to extend 9 mo
year - // migrant discretion of dept.

Tittat

69/10

Page Two - Subcommittee recommendations on housing, education, health, and public assistance

- amended title I*
st. Dep. Mig
state.
O. E. O
(89-10)
states
Dept of Ed not funded
- 10) "The Committee concurred in the recommendation that if the Department of Education could not meet the basic educational needs of migrant youth that they should then turn the responsibilities of this over to Migrants, Inc."

- 11) "The Committee recommended unanimously that there should be a step-up in the Adult Educational Programs as well as a step-up in the pre-school child programs. The Committee was in unanimous agreement that there should be greater emphasis on the importance of migrant aides both in education and in health."

- 12) "It was also recommended that special training be provided for the teachers as well as the nurses so that they can better understand the background, the culture, and the needs of the migrant family."

Recommendations of the subcommittee on wages, income, insurance contracts, and recruitment license.

- 1) The motion was made, seconded and carried by the vote of 7 to 5 for the adoption of the subcommittee recommendation, as amended, which reads as follows:

"We recommend that farm laborers (subject to a definition of farm labor to be provided by this Committee at a later date) be included in the provisions of the Minnesota Labor Relations Act. This would give them direct access to the services of the State Labor Conciliator in the same way this service is provided for other labors."

in clow
Assoc.
NLRB

- 2) The motion was made, seconded and carried by the vote of 7 to 6 for the adoption of the subcommittee recommendation which reads as follows:

"Farm laborers are not covered by the Workmen's Compensation Act. Farm work is one of the most dangerous employment areas. We therefore recommend that all employers utilizing farm workers be required to carry Workmen's Compensation insurance."

- 3) The motion was made, seconded, and unanimously carried for the adoption of the subcommittee recommendation, as amended, which reads as follows:

"The Department of Labor and Industry, Industrial Commission enforces work standards and safety standards for most construction trades and projects. We recommend that this Department be given sufficient budget and staff to develop, publicize, and enforce proper safety standards for farm labor as well as the industrial trades."

- 4) The motion was made, seconded, and unanimously carried for the adoption of the subcommittee recommendation, as amended, which reads as follows:

1) county -

Kutson

Marshall

Polk

Clay

Chippewa

Renville

Swift

Steele

(all but Lee)

Mig

N. D.

Cross -

Trail

Grand Forks

Pembina

Richland

48 Board -

Page Three - Recommendations of the subcommittee on wages, income, insurance contracts, and recruitment license

"The Minnesota State Employment Service provides farm labor recruitment and counseling for much of Minnesota. We recommend that this service be expanded, possibly through an out-reach program, especially during the peak summer months so that the farm laborer, especially the migrant farm laborer, may have more opportunity to utilize this service, and to encourage the Employment Service to explore the possibility of expanding the MDTA training programs to include seasonal farm labor."

In addition the motion was made, seconded and carried that this Committee urge Migrants, Inc., or any other private organization, to explore further the need for and feasibility of a family service center in strategic locations which will include health service.

expanded education
Bar Talman

min wage
Fed } how many -
Law } 1) volume - of growers
hours put in
200A+ probably.

↓
Real Review

1) "local" seasonal workers probably treated worse.
than migrant

? migrant or all workers.

10% of Labor Force ↗

education

Iowa.

Bea - Margaret Brown -

→ child labor

Since last Oct - wage. how people have had no
money for field work.

→ Fed 14+ only Sugar-beets.

ASCE
15

in each
area where
there are
councils

Education - Labor.

no legis
Migrant Workers - will get one man from
Employment-Security to explore possibilities
for permanent employment etc

Removal of welfare residence requirements.

2) 1) Reimburse 10% for counties,

Ben Talman

Anoka

Blaine

in kind
= school facilities
equipment.

Migrants, Inc.
459 Rice Street
St. Paul, Minnesota 55103

James Fish
Executive Director

The purpose of Migrants, Inc. is "to establish, administer, and operate programs which will meet, or substantially and primarily contribute to meeting, the special needs of migratory workers and seasonal farm laborers and their families in the fields of housing, sanitation, education, and day-care of children." (quoted from Articles of Incorporation).

Another goal of the organization is to provide a vehicle for coordination of cooperative efforts of the various agencies, private and public, and the various states in order that the greatest benefit occurs with the migrant himself.

Migrants, Inc. is a private non-profit organization incorporated under the laws of Minnesota, registered in St. Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota. It may receive tax deductible contributions in accordance with Sec. 501C Internal Revenue Service Code and the tax laws of Minnesota.

Programs for Migrants, Inc. in 1966 included the following:

1. Day-care of children at eight locations: Head Start curriculum for pre-school children cooperative projects with CAP sponsored Head Start programs.
Children 0-6 years old

2. Elementary, remedial and enrichment schools at eight locations.

Remedial Reading
English Language usage
Arithmetic usage
Health Education
Educational Field trips to area facilities

Children 6-13 plus years

Parts one and two included:

Teacher visitation to parents
Parental visitation to locations
Migrant P.T.A.
Migrant Advisory Board
Migrant membership in Migrants, Inc. and
Board of Directors

(1966?)
Title 0.50
III b -
Title
TIA -

189-10-

any. where
else =

Migrants

Indian
Red Lake

Eight locations were Crookston, East Grand Forks, Oslo, Warren, Kennedy, Hallock, Hector, and Montevideo.

57 migrant aides were hired to assist the teachers in classroom and in cultural interpretation. Aides also assisted in language difficulties, as many children speak little English.

3. Adult Information Program

Classes in:

- Budgeting
- Health
- Consumer education-buying food and clothes
- Civic rights and responsibilities
- Sewing and clothing repair

900 persons attended one or more classes

Program requested by Migrants for 1967 are the following:

1. Day-care of children (similar to 1966)
2. Elementary enrichment and remedial school (similar to 1966)

In one and two, migrants themselves will be hired in greater numbers to assist in these and other programs. Aides added much to the 1966 program in all phases of the education program. Migrants will also assist in local program direction through parental advisory groups. Teacher training and aide training will be expanded with pre-program orientation and in service training.

3. Adult program

Objectives:

- a.) To make available all or as many as possible of the educational programs requested by the migrants, themselves, during the 1966 work season.
- b.) To make available real choices of educational programs for adult education for the workers, i.e.; give the worker a chance to express his needs and desires and to plan a program around these needs and desires.

- c.) To make available a continuing point of contact for the worker in need of local service-employment, welfare, health, sanitation, housing, and legal.
- d.) To provide a central point of contact for interested local persons and groups who may wish to offer services for the workers.
- e.) To provide the opportunity for the migrants, involvement in continuing program development and program evaluation.

It is hoped that these objectives could be met through the use of a local service center manned by trained migrants or former migrants, now living in the immediate area to be served.

Types of Education Services which may be offered:

- I. Health Education and personal hygiene-cooperative with Migrant Health Project staff.
- II. Remedial education in language-English words and phrases.
- III. Consumer education
 - a.) Money management-budgeting
 - b.) Efficient buying-packaging, etc.
 - c.) Consumer rights
 - 1. Use of credit
 - 2. Contracts
- IV. Citizenship Education
 - a.) Rights of an employee
 - 1. Social Security
 - 2. Workmen Compensation
 - b.) Laws regarding employment

Elsa -

16th Cooksey

Steels County

Martha

c. Civic Rights

Cooksey

Lois Mann

- 1.) Citizenship
- 2.) Immigration and naturalization
- 3.) Civil Rights
- 4.) Welfare Benefits
- 5.) Medicare

Tues

CCPE

Cooksey

Davis

Vocational and Pre-vocational Education

- a.) Household repair and renovation
- b.) Driver Training and Assistance in obtaining a license
- c.) Sewing and Clothing purchase and repair
- d.) Welding
- e.) Employment skills and job opportunities - Employment security
- f.) Child care and Home-nursing, coupled with Day-care and Head Start
- g.) Heavy equipment operation
- h.) Upholstery

Martha

V. Permanent farm work orientation

- a.) Farm machinery maintenance
- b.) Presentation of job opportunities

All programs can and will be amended and revised in accordance with the stated desires and needs of the migratory worker after his arrival to the work area.

EASTSIDE CITIZEN'S COMMUNITY CENTER
333 East Hennepin
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55414

April 11, 1967

Dear Madam:

For the last few years you have been seeing and hearing stories of the War on Poverty, it's aspirations, successes, and unfortunately, some of it's failures. Our group, the Eastside Citizen's Community Centers, is planned and staffed by poverty area residents together with professionally trained people who know firsthand what the problems of the poor are. The Centers, located in the target areas, provide services designed to help the lower socio-economic class make better use of both the resources within themselves and the community.

We would like the opportunity to tell you what we hope to accomplish in the Minneapolis area as our part in the War on Poverty. We can provide speakers, both residents and professionals, who have firsthand experience, and whose speeches would reflect the real dynamics of working with the poor.

We feel that you and your group will be truly interested in the opportunity of hearing and questioning one of these people. To make arrangements for a speaker call Mrs. Rebecca Finch at 339-7537.

Yours truly,

Rebecca Finch
Mrs. Rebecca Finch
Neighborhood Aide

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY
FEDERAL INFORMATION SYSTEM

MINNESOTA

OEO PROGRAMS AS OF 24 MAR 1967

**** HUMAN IMPACT ****

NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH CORPS		17,114	YOUTHS	
HEAD START - SUMMER 1965		3,074	CHILDREN	
HEAD START - SUMMER 1966		5,532	CHILDREN	
JOB CORPS *		153	ENROLLEES	
WORK EXPERIENCE	4,560	FAMILIES	19,608	PEOPLE
ADULT BASIC EDUCATION			1,167	ADULTS
RURAL LOANS TO INDIVIDUALS	703	FAMILIES	3,655	PEOPLE
RURAL LOANS TO COOPS	180	FAMILIES	936	PEOPLE
SMALL BUSINESS LOANS	14	FAMILIES	60	PEOPLE
COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS			125,098	PEOPLE
TOTAL REACHED ***			176,397	PEOPLE

*PRESENT ENROLLEES FROM MINNESOTA

**** FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS ****

VOCATIONAL & JOB TRAINING		
NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH CORPS		\$11,340,386
WORK EXPERIENCE		\$9,991,179
JOB CORPS CAMPS		<u>\$3,138,390</u>
EDUCATION		
HEAD START - SUMMER 1965		\$485,398
HEAD START - SUMMER 1966		\$1,121,799
ADULT BASIC EDUCATION		\$170,342
FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE		
RURAL LOANS TO INDIVIDUALS		\$1,122,060
RURAL LOANS TO COOPS		\$176,100
SMALL BUSINESS LOANS		\$133,200
COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENTS		
COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS		\$13,484,055
VISTA VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS		\$80,400
TOTAL OEO FUNDS ***		\$41,243,309

DHR GUIDELINES
on
LOCAL ORDINANCES CONCERNED WITH EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY

May local Leagues, under state positions in DHR, support local ordinances requiring equal opportunity or prohibiting discrimination in the areas of education, employment, housing, public accommodations and other public services?

First of all, check Goals for Good Government under the state position "Equality of Opportunity" and the DHR positions under national Program for specific statements of positions and discussion of these positions. Any support given by a local League regarding local ordinances must come within these positions.

Within these positions the answer is yes, IF

1. Policies are decided and administered by a special board or commission set up for that purpose rather than by the regularly established law enforcement agencies. Emphasis by the commission is to be on educating, conciliating and encouraging compliance with a minimum of punitive action for violations and no publicity where compliance results. The focus should be on encouraging positive equal opportunity rather than on punishing discrimination; and IF
2. Local Leagues avoid taking a position as to whether requiring equal opportunity by a specific local ordinance should be administered by a local commission or by setting up a local advisory citizens committee to work with the state Department of Human Rights. Before taking any stand as to which of the approaches is preferable for its local community, the local League must study its local situation.

Because of the recent consolidation of several agencies into the Minnesota Department of Human Rights and the strengthening of the law prohibiting discrimination in housing, the state government is expanding its activities and is discouraging local ordinances. The state Department of Human Rights has announced that it will concentrate first on the Twin Cities area, then expand to the remainder of the state.

Some municipalities which already had active commissions operating under local ordinances are resisting this expansion of state governmental activity into an area which they consider they had been handling satisfactorily and in a manner geared to their own specific problems. In some cases a city may claim that its standards of equal opportunity are higher and that the action of their local commission is more prompt than would be the case under the state system. They argue that if in some circumstances their policies fall short of what state law requires, the state can come in since state law takes precedence over local ordinances.

Those favoring state administration argue that the state law is adequate, that local human relations committees can provide the needed knowledge of and adjustment to local needs, that a state agency is less subject to local pressures and that action by a state agency introduces a consistency into policy not possible with a multitude of local ordinances.

In cities with already functioning local equal opportunity commissions under local ordinance, as long as the state-local controversy is not a factor, local Leagues may support local commissions and work for strengthening them along lines of state League positions. We warn such Leagues, however, to exercise caution and to avoid becoming involved in a state-local controversy without a local study.

In cities which have no ordinances or where ordinances are definitely below requirements of state law, the state Board recommends that local Leagues begin by supporting an ordinance

to establish an advisory citizens committee which operates under the state Department of Human Rights. The state can give such local committees much help in how to educate the community on the requirements and purposes of the law, emphasizing positive compliance rather than negative punishment without publicity. This creation of understanding by the community, of channeling already existing favorable attitudes into meaningful action, is an extremely important first step. In cases where compliance is resisted, the local committee refers the case to the state Department of Human Rights.

IN SUMMARY:

- A. In communities already having local ordinances prohibiting discrimination, where no controversy exists on the state versus local angle, Leagues may support and work for strengthening the efforts of the local commission.
- B. In communities with little or no local action, Leagues should work for ordinances establishing advisory citizens committees under state law. If, at a later date, these communities or the local Leagues question whether a local ordinance might be more effective than the advisory committee, then the local League must conduct its own study before taking a position.
- C. Where the local versus the state administration question exists or arises, Leagues must make their own local studies before supporting either method. Without the local study they may only support the "principles" of no discrimination and/or equal opportunity.

Nothing in the above statements is meant to imply that the state Board is making a recommendation on the subject of enforcement by the state Human Rights Department under state law versus enforcement by a local commission under a local ordinance.

A few other specific areas open to local League support under national and state positions include public programs for the following:

NATIONAL: (See National Board Report, May 1966)

Day care centers for disadvantaged children beginning at pre-school and continuing through secondary school. Purpose of these centers is: 1) to give parents an opportunity for employment, and/or 2) to provide compensatory programs for the disadvantaged.

Financial aid to help needy students remain in high school and take advantage of post-high school training and education.

Adult education to make those currently not in school employable. Included are programs for needed basic education, vocational training and retraining, apprenticeship training and on-the-job training.

Programs to bring about effective desegregation of schools.

Effective public employment agencies which serve all, including the "hard core" unemployed.

STATE:

Consolidation of local schools to create districts which meet state standards.

Efforts to improve public services, under direction of local governments, to Minnesota Indians.