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NEWS LETTER

ECONOMIC
RESEARCH
AND
ACTION
PROJECT

OF
STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

The Economic Research and Action Project has its national office at 100 East Washington Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan. It is a project of the Students for a Democratic Society and is responsible to the SDS National Council. Its purposes include the stimulation of discussion of unemployment, automation, abundance and unionism; research and publication toward a program of economic democracy; the development of organization and action to confront economic problems in local communities; assistance to the civil rights peace and reform groups in developing an economic program; the creation of a working alliance between protest movements and progressive labor unions.

The ERAP Director is Rennie Davis and the steering committee is composed of Robb Burlage, Joe Chabot, Al Haber, Todd Gitlin, Tom Hayden, Sharon Jeffrey, Ken McEldowney and Lee Webb. ERAP is financed from grants from labor and liberal organizations as well as individual contributions.

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Johnson's War on Poverty



RECENT STATEMENTS OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON IN THE STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS AND THE JANUARY ECONOMIC REPORT HAVE BEEN WIDELY APPLAUDED AND FOR GOOD REASONS. NO THEME COULD BE MORE APPEALING THAN ONE THAT EMPHASIZED AN ENDING OF THE COLD WAR AND THE INITIATION OF A WAR ON POVERTY. THERE CAN BE NO QUESTION ABOUT OUR OWN EXCITEMENT TO HAVE A PRESIDENT, HOWEVER BRIEFLY, TELL US THAT HE IS MORE PREOCCUPIED WITH DOMESTIC TROUBLES THAN WITH FOREIGN ENEMIES. FOR AS JAMES RESTON HAS SAID, THE NEED TO "CONVERT FROM THE COLD WAR TO THE SLUM WAR . . . IS MORE URGENT WITH EVERY PASSING MONTH."

WE HAVE NO WAY OF KNOWING WHETHER THE PRESIDENT ACTUALLY FEELS THE URGENCY OF THE AMERICAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CRISIS, OR TO WHAT EXTENT HE INTENDS TO REARRANGE AMERICAN PRIORITIES -- AWAY FROM THE COLD WAR AND TOWARD A CONCENTRATED WAR ON POVERTY. ALL WE DO KNOW IS THAT HE BELIEVES IT TO BE POLIT-

ically necessary for him to speak in this way, and that in itself is heartening. For the new Presidential rhetoric demonstrates that the Negro freedom movement, among other things, is achieving a major impact on the nature of American politics. It is forcing the society to confront its principal ills and issues, to see facts about itself which were conveniently concealed during the years of Cold War mobilization.

Beyond the rhetoric, however, President Johnson has yet to go. At this writing, the administration's program against poverty embodies little more than tokens and in some cases it involves fairly blatant misrepresentation. While there has been considerable talk about eliminating poverty, there has been also considerable obfuscation about the problem of full employment.

THE TAX CUT

The major anti-poverty measure in terms of legislation is to be the tax cut, which, as this is being written, is about to become law. The Administration's attempt to depict this program as a major means of coping with unemployment and poverty is a rather serious instance of misrepresentation. For as some liberal analysts and some outspoken Senators have noted, the principal benefits of the measure are going to the corporations and the wealthy. For example, the bill provides \$2.5 billion in tax benefits to business. And, as for individuals, nearly half of the money released by the tax cut will be going to persons with incomes above \$10,000, or about 12% percent of the tax-paying population. In committee, and on the Senate floor, the Administration's supporters joined with the conservative coalition to beat down attempts by Senator Gore, Douglas and others to correct some of the more blatant inequities of the bill.

Why did both President Johnson and Kennedy so readily abandon tax reform in their effort to force through the tax cut? The official answer is that the economy needs the increment of \$11 billion in order to promote growth to reduce unemployment. Actually, however, the case for capital for new investment to expand production cannot be made. For 1963 was a year of all time records for corporation profits, dividends and savings. Money for new investment is not an acute need of this economy.

A tax cut would have been a more useful measure in an anti-poverty program had it represented a genuine redistribution of income and a serious attempt to put purchasing power into the hands of low-income workers. Why, then, the devotion of the Administration to this unfair, regressive measure?

Unemployment, unless it is massive, need not be a serious concern to the decision-makers of the American political economy. It can become a concern, however, when it becomes "politically unacceptable" -- that is, when ramblings are felt from large numbers of people without jobs or when unemployment is seen as seriously impeding the growth of the economy. Then there is a search for ways to reduce unemployment to "politically acceptable" levels. From this narrow political point of view, the tax cut is attractive. It is likely to put some men back to work in the coming election year. Moreover, it is the kind of measure which Congress can pass without much fuss (especially when Congressmen are allowed to write in all manner of plums for special interests), and it wins a considerable degree of understandable support from the business community. So the tax measure was politically ideal. It could be sold as a major act of assistance to labor and the poor, and also as a major benefit to business and the rich.

Another reason for Administration advocacy of the tax measure has been

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concern over the possibility of a recession. The tax cut was the preferred way for dealing with the threat of a recession since, unlike other possible measures, it did not pose the danger of weakening the US balance of payments situation.

Finally, it is likely that the Administration was interested in providing further corporation tax relief in order to spur investment in plant modernization. The Administration has been particularly concerned about America's competitive position vis-a-vis Europe and Japan and has advocated measures to reduce costs of American products. A major step in that direction would be the acceleration of automated production.

Thus, although the tax cut may have a short run effect in temporarily reducing the number of unemployed men and in postponing a recession, its long run result will not be to reduce poverty or unemployment. On the contrary, its regressive nature may well generate further unemployment through technological displacement. Administration spokesmen should not be permitted to claim that the tax cut is a weapon in the war on poverty.

THE PUBLIC STRATEGY AGAINST POVERTY

The details of the Administration's strategy in its war on poverty have, at this writing, not been released. But although we have been told that the war will be "unconditional" it is already plain that this claim is quite exaggerated. According to the NY Times (2/8/64), "the program is not being designed to eliminate poverty in a year or even five years." Our own view is that the present strategy against poverty can never eliminate the problems of the poor.

The strategy will include a heavy emphasis on education and training. This is intended to forestall the growth of an immense pool of unemployed youth who have not attained the skills needed to enter the present-day economy. Also, there will be a series of proposals such as increased food surplus distribution, better health programs, a national service corps and other measures designed as palliatives to relieve the most severe manifestations of poverty in highly depressed areas. Finally, there are more traditional measures, such as medicare and others which Congress has so far failed to pass, which will be tied into the poverty war program.

This anti-poverty strategy is inadequate for essentially three reasons. First is the matter of size, second is the matter of approach, and third is the matter of obfuscation.

Size. The Johnson program at this time is probably the most minimal effort which could be made short of total invisibility. At most in the first year, \$600 million will be requested in new appropriations, a figure representing less than \$20 per poverty-stricken person. This is about what we spend in six months to support the war in Vietnam. It is undoubtedly true that no one believes that such a program can even begin to do the job of youth education that conditions demand. Unless the Administration is deceiving itself and the rest of the country, the meaning of the initial program is primarily to demonstrate concern rather than accomplishment.

Approach. But even if the Administration were to achieve adequate financing of the kinds of programs it presently desires, its approach to the problem is severely limited. A program to combat symptoms of poverty, while desirable, is not an adequate substitute for a program to eradicate the structure or causes of poverty. As Robert Lampman and Leon Keyserling have

argued, the basic reason for our failure to cope with poverty in the past decade has been our failure to achieve full production and full employment. Poverty in America declined markedly when the economy was achieving rapid expansion under the pressures of war demands in the 1940's. But today, no amount of education and job retraining, no amount of progress in elimination of job discrimination will put men to work if the jobs are not available. Investment today appears to be automating production and decreasing jobs. The largest area of investment, of course, is in the arms industries and employing scientists and engineers rather than manufacturing workers. The arms industry is also one of the most heavily automated of industries. It is highly doubtful that within the present structure of the American economy there exists the capacity for the rational planning of resources that is required if automation is to be a boon and not a curse.

The Johnson approach is insufficient also because it largely neglects the fact that poverty is essentially a problem of low-income. The tax cut will not help to improve substantially the incomes of underpaid or unemployed workers. And the Administration has failed to articulate the need for a higher minimum wage, with universal coverage, or a guaranteed annual income for those for whom there is no work. In addition, the approach of the Administration fails to cope with one of the most obvious features of poverty--the misery and squalor in which the poor actually live. There is an immense need for a massive program of low-income housing. The public housing program proposed by the President, according to the NY Times (1/28/64), "contemplates the construction of 35,000 new housing units a year for each of the next 4 years--the level of public housing construction that has prevailed for a decade."

Thus, in effect, the Johnson strategy neglects the three obvious and most pressing needs of the poor--jobs, higher incomes and better housing conditions. It neglects also the need for public planning to achieve these measures. The strategy of Johnson is more a mock maneuver than an unconditional war.

Obfuscation. Finally, and probably the greatest cause for worry is the fact that the President's economic outlook seems to obscure the nature of the society's crisis. This crisis--now manifested in the chronically high rate of unemployment in the midst of a boom, and in steadily increasing numbers of unemployed youth, in such places as Harlem, and Hazard and South Bend--lies in the possibility that technology has either already or will very soon make the concept of full employment obsolete. In other words, we are confronted not with pockets of poverty in the midst of abundance, but rather with a surface of abundance which prevents us from seeing the fact that progress is both producing misery all over and leading us toward severe unemployment and economic dislocation. This is an issue which the Administration has thus far skirted, claiming that nothing particularly new is going on and promising further study of the matter. As the studies go on, the evidence mounts that there will be millions of unemployed by the end of this decade if present trends continue.

ORGANIZING AGAINST POVERTY

The nation should be pleased that the President has forcefully put the issue of poverty before us. But no one should be under any illusions that this Administration and this Congress are now going forward to emancipate the poor.

Poverty will be abolished only by a massive social effort. It will be abolished only on the basis of a full production economy which generates maximum

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employment. It will be abolished only through a rational rebuilding of our cities and the restoration of our countryside. It will be abolished only by guaranteeing everyone the prerequisites of a decent life. And these possibilities will come to be only as the centers of economic power and decision-making are brought under democratic control and made more rational.

It is understandable that the Administration and its supporters would put forward a program which failed to articulate the above goals and was inadequate in its size and approach. This failure is a reflection of the existing arrangement of political power favoring the status quo. It also reflects the fact that no one represents the poverty-stricken, the unemployed, the urban and rural slum-dweller, and no one will until they are organized to speak for themselves. The next imperative for American society is that the voiceless poor be organized in their own interest and that, from this organization, political forces be generated that can make possible a comprehensive program of domestic reform.

BEYOND THE SINGLE ISSUE MOVEMENT

The chief failure of organized movements for change at this time is an inability to move beyond the initial organizing issue and develop a political program encompassing the full range of demands felt by the poor or dispossessed. The civil rights movements, for the most part, lack solid program proposals more inclusive than civil rights. They are crippled by an inability to master the new issues, such as cybernation. They face the fact that a narrowing job market all but closes the familiar road to freedom through education and voting rights. The facts of the economy demand a multi-issue movement for change.

How are comprehensive demands to be articulated by a movement of local insurgency? How are we to develop an analysis in each community for understanding what structural changes are required to create jobs and eliminate poverty? How are we to prevent the co-optation of incipient movements, like the Harlem rent strike, by a Wagner sponsored million-dollar drive to eliminate rats and cold when, in fact, a multi-billion dollar slum clearance, full employment and education program is demanded by the conditions that first created that movement?

These are some of the questions we must address ourselves to in the coming months. We would hope that this newsletter might be a focus for that discussion. We would hope further that the economic research and action projects now being planned in nine cities will add richly to this discussion.

THE SUMMER ECONOMIC RESEARCH AND ACTION PROJECTS

Beginning in June, students around the country will join with full time community organizers in nine communities to work against the problems of poverty. While organizing unions of unemployed to publicize the need for jobs, rent strikes to secure decent housing service and community based organizations for challenging the status quo, project participants will be engaged in discussion and research on a broad range of community problems. They will work to understand more fully the social and psychological dynamics of the immediate communities within which they operate. They will put forward a critical analysis of the traditional roads to change: social workers, government programs, etc. And they will seek to develop specific programs of alternatives in nearly all areas of public policy.

What follows are several short reports of recent developments in Chicago, Chester, Pa., Hazard, Kentucky, and Baltimore. The March Newsletter will in-

clude a more comprehensive report of the economic research and action projects in the other cities: Newark, Boston, Cleveland, Philadelphia and Detroit.

ERAP REPORTS

Chester, Pennsylvania

Chester, Pennsylvania has been the scene of some of the most striking achievements of the Negro movement in the North. In some ways, this industrial depressed town is a model for community organization and action in the unorganized area.

In the fall of 1963, Stanley Branche, a Negro resident of Chester and several students from nearby Swarthmore college helped lay plans for an action program in Chester. The first steps taken by the students were to assess community needs on the basis of a door to door survey of living conditions, jobs, income, grievances, etc. This general inventory of Chester needs enabled students to obtain a rough idea of the kind of action program that was feasible. Much has already been written about the developments of this program (see SDS papers, Students and Economic Action and Chester, Eg: Community Organizing in the Other America). But to review quickly, the Negro community mobilized around the touchstone of poor and overcrowded schools. Franklin elementary school, a ghetto school built in 1910 for 500 students had opened in September, 1963 to 1200 students. In November, 400 boycotted the school and marched on city hall singing in protest. 200 were arrested. Pledges came from city officials that the basic demands of the protest would be met and the demonstrations subsequently subsided.

Using the energy of this initial activity, a newly formed local organization (the Committee for Freedom NOW, CFFN) began to organize community support for a comprehensive 37 point program of demands, the major planks including full employment, fair employment, urban renewal, new and renovated low cost housing, adequate medical care regardless of ability to pay, and improved schools.

Since November, minor concessions (Negroes hired in downtown stores and in a few previously all-white factories) have been gained through negotiation, backed up by the threat of resumed demonstrations. But the major need--jobs--does not seem to be an issue open to negotiation.

- Action projects planned for Chester in the coming months include:
 - a city-wide school boycott, to begin a comprehensive attack on poor and segregated education.
 - voter registration, in preparation for a primary in April, challenging the one-party rule on the precinct committeeman level.
 - organization of protests against unemployment by the unemployed.
 - organization of a high school group, if possible integrated, to confront in a serious way the problems of high school education.
 - organization of a union in an unorganized Scott Tissue plant.

The Chester Summer Project. The ERAP program in Chester would be at the service of CFFN, services to include research and planning to translate the comprehensive 37 point platform of demands into a program that could meet those needs. Study is needed to determine the role of the national, state, and local governments in carrying out a 37 point program in Chester. Also, students would seek ways to build a coalition of common interests for political power: reform democrats, the labor movement, intellectuals, Negro and white unemployed. Possible action programs for the summer include a city wide housing protest and rent strike, demonstrations for jobs or income, pressures for school construction and repair and building block by block community protest

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only

quest?

Private Goals

organizations. The problems of Chester will, of course, dictate the type of research done by the project participants. For example:

Schools--the needs include limiting class size, integrating all schools, providing counterbalancing funds for disadvantaged schools. Research would center on what forces are resisting change in the schools; how state appropriations compare with other areas; how new funds for education could be obtained; and how a program for school integration could best be constructed.

Housing--the needs are ending segregated housing, improving housing for all, reclaiming public housing and urban renewal projects. Research should include housing surveys, the development of programs for improving housing both by self-help and by public spending, and studies of other cities and their housing problems and programs.

Employment--the needs are full employment and fair hiring practices. Research would be on the causes of unemployment in Chester and the incidents of discriminatory hiring, the potential role of government programs in such a community, and the prospects of a guaranteed annual income in a community unable to provide people with jobs.

Medicine--the needs include improving clinic and hospital facilities in low income areas, providing adequate medical treatment regardless of income; insuring fair hiring in the medical field. Research is needed to survey the extent of actual medical deficiencies, to determine how medical programs can be financed, and what methods could be effective in achieving these goals.

Chicago, Illinois

The Chicago EWP program, while initially being directed towards organizing a union of unemployed whites before developing a community-based organization, has taken more definite shape in recent weeks. An organizing office several dozen yards away from an unemployment compensation office in North West Chicago has opened. Danny Max has joined Joe Chabot as a second full time organizer. Danny has been distributing brochures describing the newly forming union and listing the services (assistance with problems related to unemployment comp., relief agencies, etc. and lots of free coffee) to persons in line at the unemployment comp. office. Some 4000 unemployed men pass through the U.C. line each day. Joe recruits for the union, administers the office and helps in whatever way possible the unemployed who come in the union office.

While many individuals using the U.C. office indicate an embarrassment at being in line and an unwillingness to talk about "their problem" of unemployment, many more are outspoken in their criticism of the red tape involved in getting their checks and the lack of any permanent work in Chicago and respond enthusiastically to organizing to dramatize the need for jobs or income. The prospects for organizing a union of unemployed in Chicago are good.

The union of unemployed call JOIN (Jobs or Income Now), will elect officers and plan a program of action. Action projects contemplated at this time to dramatize the acute needs of unemployed men include selling apples (to remind people of the thirties) and sit-down strikes in Mayor Daly's office, the Federal Building or possibly streets in the Loop during rush hours.

Baltimore, Maryland

On January 26, Baltimore NSM and SDS members met to plan a joint summer work-study program to involve 15-20 full time organizers in the Baltimore

area. Tentative suggestions for the project included (1) organizing of demonstrations around issues of poor sanitation, probably moving to a rent-strike or housing movement (though Baltimore legal codes are obstacles to action on rent); (2) involvement in vocational training, either through direct tutoring or arousing community support for a broad training program; (3) possible participation in a voter registration campaign; (4) organizing in a white neighborhood, probably for jobs.

A part of each week would be set aside for student or community organizers to meet in seminars for reading and discussion confronting the big questions of community power structure, urban obstacles to change, the political economy, etc. The seminar would also have these tasks: (1) to make an inventory of Baltimore's human needs in housing, employment, and schools, tracing these, where useful to state and national problems; (2) to make this survey richer by conducting attitude interviews in the community; (3) to begin work on a "model for a new Baltimore," a program of political and social demands that can appeal to a coalition of the dispossessed and others.

The SDS-NSM program is called the Baltimore Research and Action Project (BRAP). Carolyn White (NSM) and Peter Davidowicz (SDS) are the co-chairmen. A prospectus of the project and application forms for the Baltimore summer project are available from the national office of ERAP or BRAP, 1520 E. Monument Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21205 / 327-0033.

Eastern Kentucky

Of the over 1,000 areas of "substantial labor surplus" in the United States, 32 are in Eastern Kentucky. Unemployment in the region has been over 20% since 1959. Coal Mining, which is the primary industry in the area, has been in a condition of steady decline since 1947. In that year 62 million tons of coal were produced. By 1957, the total had dropped 26% to 47 million tons. Furthermore, during the same period, out-put per man increased 58%, from 5.25 tons per day to 8.52 tons. The effect of these changes has been to create a society in that area where unemployment is a way of life and a destroyer of hopes.

Many of the unemployed are disillusioned by what they consider to be their betrayal by the United Mine Workers of America -- pensions have dwindled to about \$30 a month and in 1962 the union's free medical care program was cancelled. Local protest leaders acting to change these conditions have been threatened, bombed and jailed.

The Committee for Miners was formed in New York in July, 1963 in response to the miner's request for legal aid. Because court room harassment and jailings were closely connected with the issues being protested, the Committee decided that defense could be best provided in conjunction with a "responsible effort" to further the demands of the movement for Food, Jobs and Justice now.

Bernard Gibson, spokesman for the unemployed miners led 28 unemployed miners to Washington in January, 1964 to seek help from the federal government. The publicity aroused by the visit combined with discussions between federal agencies and the miners has laid the foundation for further strengthening of the miner's organization.

A conference focusing on the problems of Hazard, sponsored by SDS and the Committee for Miners in late March (26-29) will bring further publicity to the

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poverty and chronic unemployment in the region. It will also bring together unemployed miners, student activists and organizers from the civil rights movement to discuss the multitude of problems posed by "America's Hazards" and ways organized movements can grapple with them. Finally, the March conference will be a place to plan and recruit for a summer organizing project in Eastern Kentucky.

A summer Hazard project organized by George Goss, SDS field traveler in Eastern Kentucky, will work toward strengthening the union of miners. George is also writing articles and speaking on campuses to publicize the conditions of Hazard and recruit students for the Hazard conference and the summer ERAP work-study project.

Students participating in a summer project in Hazard could assist the unemployed miners in the following ways: (1) legal aid and advice for the trial cases and general legal problems; (2) collection and compilation of grievances, regarding housing, schools, jobs, etc., to publicize the needs of a depressed area and provide information needed for a comprehensive political program around which miners and others could organize; (3) research on the problems of Eastern Kentucky for publication; (4) organization of the unemployed. A union of unemployed would bring public attention to the problem.

PROGRAM NOTES

Conferences Sponsored by the Economic Research and Action Project

- March 6,7,8: Wilson College
Chambersburg, Pennsylvania
A conference on poverty with a special emphasis on the particular problems of Chester, Pennsylvania and the summer work-study project to be held in Chester.
- March 26,27,28,29: Hazard, Kentucky
A conference on the problems of depressed areas with special attention on organizing in the Hazard community.
- April 10,11,12: University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan
A conference designed to bring together students and young adults who are presently involved or who may be potentially active in community organizing efforts around economic issues in order to develop economic programs both local and national in scope around which community organization can effectively take place.
- May 1,2,3: University of Illinois
Champaign, Illinois
A conference on poverty with a special emphasis on the particular problems of Chicago and the summer work-study project to be held in Chicago.

Jon Weiner, an economics student at Harvard University is writing the widely publicized "radical critique of Samuelson" to be used in seminars on campuses. The projected date of completion is mid-March.

A brochure listing the services provided by ERAP for conferences and publicizing the need to stimulate discussions and study groups on "the crisis economy" is available by writing to the national office of ERAP.

Arrangements are being made for summer work-study projects in the following cities: Baltimore, Cleveland, Chicago, Hazard, Chester, Newark, Philadelphia, Detroit, and Boston. A general brochure describing the summer ERAP programs is available in quantity, though brochures outlining each project individually have not yet been completed but will be ready for large scale distribution by late February. Application forms for the projects are now available from the ERAP office (1100 E. Washington, Ann Arbor, Michigan).

MATERIALS FOR COMMUNITY ORGANIZERS

It is a mark of the times that there is so little to help us in our research needs. Social science thinking is often either trivial or rooted so deeply in "fact" that there is no room to consider the overturning of fact, or changing what exists. And thinking within change-oriented groups is either too abstractly ideological, as among many of the "radical" intellectuals, too haphazard and sloppy as among the full-time organizers, or too timid, as with labor's negligible research on long-range trends in automation. It is paradoxical that the bulk of usable research materials comes from the government we are attempting to change.

The following list of selected government publications have data and/or analysis relevant to the community organizer. A more lengthy annotated bibliography of government manpower and economic papers is available from the ERAP National Office.

MANPOWER--THE TOTAL PICTURE

- Manpower Report of the President. Presented to Congress each year. The first report was in 1963. Stressing unemployment and employment, it traces changes in the American labor force and gives projections of future manpower trends (dry reading)
- Manpower: Challenge of the 1960's (Department of Labor) A pamphlet with a basic and concise picture of the national manpower and employment situation with inadequate predictions of growth in employment for various industries and occupations.
- Mobility and Worker Adaptation to Economic Change in the United States (Department of Labor) A small pamphlet originally designed for European economists to explain the aims of the US government's manpower policies.
- Nation's Manpower Needs Volumes of testimony on the utilization of human resources presented before Sen. Joseph Clark's committee. It contains the views of leading "experts" regarding the social roots of unemployment, the geographic features of the employment picture, and projections of the current employment picture.

THE ECONOMY

APPLICATION FOR WORK-STUDY PROJECTS

Name _____ Age _____ Sex _____
Last First

School Address _____
City State

Home Address _____
City State

Person to notify in case of emergency: Name _____

Address _____ Relation _____
City State

Place of Birth _____ Race (for assignment purposes) _____

College _____ Year in school _____ Field of specialization _____

If not now in college, what is your educational background? _____

Organizational affiliations (SDS, NSM, SNCC, etc.) _____

Experience in campus or other political activity (Please describe) _____

If you have had any experience in community organizing or research, please describe the type of work or research skills.

Have you done any research or are you presently engaged in research that you feel would be valuable to the project? Please explain.

Please list the cities or towns that you have lived in and the dates.

List the order of preference of the cities in which you would like to live.
Chicago _____ Boston _____ Baltimore _____ Philadelphia _____ Cleveland _____
Newark _____ Chester _____ Hazard _____

If there would be any reason why you could not work in a particular city (cities) and give reasons.

Will you be able in any way to meet your financial obligations? _____

There will be a limited number of scholarships available for you for 12 weeks (estimated at \$20 per week, total: \$240). Will you accept a scholarship? _____ How much? _____

Would you be working from June through August or longer? _____ If so, please give details.

What do you feel should be the short-range and long-range goals of the project? (enclose extra sheet if necessary)

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