

ERAP NEWSLETTER

November 30-December 7

1100 E. Washington, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Philadelphia Report.

It has been all we could do to keep up with the fast pace of events over the last three weeks so we have neglected certain tasks: writing ERAP reports, fund raising, getting heat for our house. Our trustworthy treasurer, Rita, has nevertheless turned over a new leaf for the Philadelphia project by trying to submit weekly financial reports.

Headline News

Highlights of recent weeks have included a tenants' council meeting of some fifty people, an emergency meeting the following night with sixty people, a combined block meeting of thirty people, an attempt at harassment by local police, a call and a visit to our office from the civil disobedience squad of the Philadelphia Police Department asking about the sit-in we were planning in the Mayor's office, a visit to our office by police at 8:30 a.m. saying someone had called the station and told them to come there, and a telephone call and requested visit from the FBI.

Scene Details

The keen interest which has been shown in our project by the local authorities has probably originated for the most part in our work with the tenants' council. The first meeting of the tenants' council was nearly three weeks ago. Fifty people showed up, many of whom were "senior citizens." A lively and heated discussion about nearly all phases of project life consumed the evening. People signed up for work on committees concerning recreation programs, a day care center, a clinic for "senior citizens", and the rules and regulations of the project. A delegation was formed to go see the city councilman from the area the next morning. Approximately ten people went the next morning. The meeting was originally scheduled to talk about the day care center since budget hearings on that subject were being held at the time. The meeting was dominated, however, by the oldsters whose main complaints were directed against the actions of other tenants. The councilman promised to take care of everything that was brought up and especially promised to fire the manager of the project if he didn't kick out the offending tenants. The people who went decided an emergency meeting of the tenants' council was in order to tell about the day's events and to arrange a meeting with the councilman, the manager, and some tenants the next morning. The meeting that night featured the appearance of the manager of the project and a representative from the Philadelphia Housing Authority. Both spoke at the meeting trying to squelch everything which had been proposed. (Some needed squelching; some didn't.) The split between the interests of the older residents and the younger was again very much in evidence. The meeting the next morning again dealt with complaints against other tenants with the manager defending the tenants and saying that the tenants' council should not deal with this type of complaint since that was his job.

The following Sunday was the beginning of police harassment. Two people were picked up by a police car as they were circulating a petition on one of the blocks we have been working with. The cops attempted to take them to the station and released them only when Nick Egleson asked if they were under arrest. The cops said no and Nick said they weren't going. At that point the cops let them go with a threat that we were under investigation and we'd better be careful. Then on the following Wednesday two things occurred. The Civil Disobedience squad called our office and we were told that we could not use the meeting place in the project which we had been promised for our Thursday night meeting of the tenants' council. We were also told that we could not use the name "Southwark Plaza Tenants' Council" since the Housing Authority had to give permission for that name. We were told that these directives had come from the Housing Authority and that somebody from JOIN had been up to the Housing Authority issuing ultimatums and threatening sit-ins in the elevators of the project and in the Mayor's office. As it turned out we had the meeting as scheduled in the place we originally planned with the begrudging permission of the man who runs the place. About thirty people were there, mostly young people. We explained to them everything that had happened, and the net result was distinctly to our benefit. On Thursday the civil disobedience squad actually visited our office and asked when we were planning a sit-in in the Mayor's office. He was surprised when we told him we didn't have the faintest idea of such an action, but he didn't bother us after that. Then early the next week we were assaulted by the police saying someone had asked them to come to the office. Once again they were surprised when we denied the story, but went away. Then finally the FBI called the day before Thanksgiving. They asked who the other staff members of JOIN were. (I had talked to them earlier on another matter and they asked a little about JOIN then.) When I asked them why they were asking these questions, they said that they had been asked to do an investigation of us to find out if we were a "legitimate organization. I agreed to talk to them about JOIN after the vacation. After I hung up Connie called the Housing Authority to find out if they knew anything about all the rumors about us. She talked to the representative who came to the tenants' council meeting that night, and it turned out that he had misinterpreted a mildly militant statement which included the phrase "We'll go to City Hall if necessary" by one of the women there. He had taken it to be a threat and a statement of intention for a mass protest and a sit-in. Connie talked with him at length and eased his fears about us, perhaps even a bit too much. While he didn't admit to starting the rumors or putting the FBI on us, it seems certain that he is at least one source of our troubles.

As for the tenants' council, it seems that the active people will be the younger ones who are more interested in the issues we are interested in. We intend to try to involve the younger people in the project by working on issues which concern them. At the same time we hope to limit the activity of the older people by keeping them confined to working on getting the clinic opened. The main thing is to keep them off the back of the other tenants.

We have found quite a few good people in the project who are interested in working on the issues which seem to us important and most instructive.

Meanwhile the six blocks we have been working on have achieved some small but perhaps significant successes. A speaker from the Department of Licenses and Inspections came down to our office the same night that the first tenants' council meeting was held to speak on the ways in which blocks

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could be active in improving housing. Being a former organizer, he was quite effective and well-received by the thirty people. He gave general information on what blocks might expect from the city, what various laws were, and how important block organizations could be in moving the city to do things. This was the first time that people from the different blocks had come into contact with each other. We met for about 45 minutes before the speaker arrived, and the people from the different blocks traded information about what they were doing and what experiences they had had.

The small successes we have had so far are getting paint for a house from a landlord, getting public health inspectors into a block to exterminate the rats, getting cars removed from a vacant lot, getting inspectors to inspect some vacant houses on several blocks and sealing them up. Admittedly none of these are major accomplishments. None of them involved a great deal of block work or were a result of winning a real struggle. They are important first steps, however, in getting people to realize that it is possible to accomplish something. We now have three petitions still circulating and two awaiting final action.

Future plans include following up on city inspections in the area and making sure there are no evictions without adequate relocation, helping people with rat control and extermination through public programs, and hopefully uniting the blocks so that we can take stronger action on not only housing but other community issues. One of the main issues which is being talked about on nearly all the blocks is a proposal for scattered site public housing throughout the Queen Village neighborhood. This could be one of the first demands coming out of a united block group. We are also considering increasing the number of blocks we are working on since we have a few more part time volunteers and will be getting more full time help with the return of Carol Glassman in January.

The main needs we have not been fulfilling are fund raising, research and making contacts and establishing working relationships with other groups around the city.

We have decided to take no part in the poverty program except as the blocks may have projects they would like to propose under a part of the program. The board in Philadelphia concerned with community relations had become more representative, but the real power will probably stay with the politicians.

There is lots more to discuss on long range prospects and specific problems of the blocks relating to the development of continuing organizations. But this will have to wait until a later report.

The following two articles are reprinted from the Cleveland Project Newsletter, Vol. 1, No. 2. [have]

WELFARE MOTHERS HOLD VIGIL AGAINST RHODES

By Lillian Craig
(Lillian is an active member of CUPAW)

Governor Rhodes visited his "step-child" Cleveland last month, and many concerned persons went to hear his speech, held at the Sheraton Hotel in downtown Cleveland. He spoke at a conference sponsored by the Ohio Citizens' Council.

Also nine persons, five of whom were A.D.C. mothers went not to see and listen, but to protest the inhumanities their children have had to suffer at the hands of our present Governor. These persons are active members of a Cleveland organization called Citizens United For Adequate Welfare (CUPAW). The small group chose one mother for a spokesman.

Many people stepped to talk to these protestors. Some were interested and encouraging. Some harassed, one in particular, a man who said he was a hospital administrator, was full of hate and it spilled forth from his mouth for about 45 minutes. I can quote what some of the things he said were: "It does my heart good when a relief baby comes into the hospital suffering from malnutrition." He also stated he was for "starving relief bastard babies to death." Our spokesman held her temper and came back with questions he could not answer. Among those who stopped and encouraged us were a number of social workers, and a welfare director. Wearing signs that stated "Is Economy Great When Children Suffer?" and a typical A.D.C. budget for a family of four, the vigil was covered by newspapers, TV, and of course the Police Department.

The vigilites were Ruby Shields, Lillian Craig, Ruby Gleason, Boots Neal, Dolly Maranick, Fred Welty, Charlotte Fein, Sharon Jeffrey, and Rev. Don Armstrong.

WEST SIDE GROUPS WORK IN ELECTION

Eugene Vance

(Eugene Vance is an unemployed worker and a leader in U-JOIN)

Representatives from U-JOIN, CUPAW, and the housing project worked on Election Day to pass out the slate endorsed by the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education at the polls in the 8th Ward. In a ward whose politics are dominated by inactive party regulars, the efforts made by community groups around the election brought new life and interest into the ward. For many people the election provided the first opportunity in their lives to become involved in electoral politics. Generally it was felt that a great deal had been learned through study of the candidates and issues followed by active participation.

The following are comments of one man who worked on election day:

"I was really thrilled and enjoyed it very much, working with the labor unions on the polling grounds on Election Day. I only had three people who refused our literature, and believe me I gave out quite a bit. My group U-JOIN did all we could to keep the President in, and to put new Democratic faces in office, and we are very proud of it. We hope to have more people to help us in the type of work we are trying to do for U-JOIN. U-JOIN wasn't by itself, we had CUFAW and Lakeview Tenants, and the Meatcutters Local 497, working with us. I'm sure if we hadn't been at the polling grounds, we wouldn't have gotten the slate passed out, and we might have lost a lot of good new faces who will take office in January.

We want to thank the people that helped us in the election, and in our meetings too, but we still need help in achieving our goals."

LOOKING EVERYWHERE FOR WORK

by
Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Sumner, Viper, Kentucky.

Speaking of ACFE organization, to me it is a good thing for the poor people, since the coal operators are trying to bust the union. The UMWA, if it goes busted then I don't know what will go with the poor people: The operators of the mines will pay them what they want them to have. That is the way they want it to be.

We have been living pretty good till the mines shut down, and now we can't hardly get by. We owe on our home and no way to pay for it. My husband has been everywhere looking for work, but can't find none. I have three children in school to eat free lunch. The other goes to Viper School and we have to pay for his lunch. We just have one more unemployment check to get. That is \$69 and that is all.

We wouldn't want the High Sheriff's shirt for a flag because the poor union men's taxes are helping build the court house and he has fit the union all the way because he is a operator himself. I'm proud of the ACFE organization. It is helping the poor class of people. I don't want riches. I just want a decent living.

(Ed. note: Mr. Sumner was one of the men working at Leatherwood No 1, until it shut down).

OUR MAIN POINT WE ARE ASKING FOR IS
JOBS

by
Francis Hager, Lothair, Kentucky.

We, the poor, live on food stamps and whatever we can get, and, thank God, we have it -- though we would like to have some of the nice things sometimes to cook. I feel that every woman who wants to cook could do so if she could get the food to cook, and I am sure that most of us don't need to have lessons on cooking, especially if you just get food stamps to buy your food with.

I will agree that sewing is a great thing for any woman to learn, but first of all you can't buy all the things you need for drapes, and other items with food stamps. We want jobs that we can work and make a decent living. When I say decent living I mean union wages, so we can get off the bread line.

I have walked from door to door and talked with women, and they all have said all we want is "jobs, jobs." And when I speak of women it is women too that need the work and will work. On my going I have talked with the dropouts and ask them what they would do if they had jobs, if they

could have decent clothes and money, and wouldn't need to be begged to return to school. Our main point we are asking for is jobs so we can all live like decent people and not have to live like dogs.

ALL MY CHILDREN HAD TO LEAVE

by
Burchell Wooten, Combs, Kentucky.

I am a retired miner and the father of 5 children. All of my children had to leave Hazard to find work. I think the trouble with this country is we don't have enough employment for our children. When they get through school they have to leave here to find jobs.

There's probably about 3 people without jobs to every 1 man with a job. Those that don't have jobs either have to move to another state and hope to find work or stay here and draw relief and hope to find a few odd jobs to bring in some money.

I think we should get a wood or paper factor here. If we could get jobs right here, then when our children get through school they wouldn't have to leave their families to go to another state and wonder whether or not they can make a decent living.

FREEDOM DIES UNDER DOGMA

by
Everette Sharp, Christopher, Kentucky.

Those we like may be wrong; those we hate may be right. The only way to find out what is best for whom is to let the ideas and theories, however disturbing, roll out in uninterrupted contest. The right to talk creates the duty to listen. Freedom dies under dogma. In a free society, no person or group or policy can be permitted to exist beyond scrutiny, criticism, even ridicule. When dogma is invested with enough power to suppress opposition, it becomes tyranny. And when men become afraid to say what they think - however cockeyed and unpopular it may be - freedom has been violated, for it has been corrupted by fear.

Everyman has a right to opportunity, to respect, to fair treatment under law. Justice is a right, not a favor. No man shall be penalized for his parentage or his pigmentation or his faith. No man, however disagreeable or dangerous, shall be denied an open trial, on specific charges. No man shall be judged by the same people who accuse him. Every man has a right to confront those who accuse him and try to prove them liars. The greatest political invention known to man is the idea that men shall be protected in their sacred right to criticize the state itself: that every man shall be free to think what he pleases, read what he pleases, say what he pleases, so long as it is in the bounds of decency and does not incite others to violence.

NEWARK

..... from NEWARK COMMUNITY UNION PROJECT Newsletter No. 8

WHAT IS THE REAL STORY ?

In recent weeks we've heard lost of talk about urban renewal in our neighborhood. The newspapers say one thing, the city says another, the rumors still another. The people want to know what's really happening. The Community Union Project doesn't know, but we've done some calling and writing and reading, and have gotten the following information together, so that at least we get all the stories straight, and the can try to pin people down, and find out the REAL STORY.

FROM THE CITY'S LAWYER

Two weeks ago Norman Schiff, lawyer for the city, told us that the major had no intention of having our neighborhood torn down and replaced with factories. We would be able to offer another plan and the mayor would state his position to us and the papers soon. He said the plan to tear down our homes has not been approved by the city council.

FROM WASHINGTON D.C.

An assistant of one of the U.S. Senators from N.J. told a staff member that there was no final plan submitted; the money was to go for making a plan. He said the area would go for light industry, but since people in the area were unhappy about it, there was talk about including some public housing. He said it was better if we didn't come to Washington d.c. that it wouldn't do any good.

SO WE WANT TO KNOW

1. IF THEY BUILD FACTORIES TO PUT PEOPLE TO WORK; WHERE WILL THESE PEOPLE LIVE?
2. WILL WE BE ABLE TO AFFORD THE HOUSING THAT THE CITY DOES PUT UP?
3. DO YOU WANT TO LIVE IN HIGH RISE PROJECTS?

URBAN RENEWAL - FOR WHO ?

FROM THE NEWSPAPERS

Last Sunday the newspapers said that \$ 10 million had been set aside in Wash. for the 'second stage' of the Central Ward Industrial Project (our area). This was one of three actions in urban renewal which Mayor Addonizio announced to the press. The Star-Ledger added that the Light Industrial Project was especially favored by the mayor.

FROM THE URBAN RENEWAL IN NEWARK

On Wednesday a man from the urban renewal office in Newark said that the announcement about the money gave the go-ahead for the part of the project north of Avon Ave. (up to 17th Ave). It is probable that within a year they might start tearing down there.

The second stage, from Avon to Bigelow and Belmont to Bergen, is still in the planning stage. The plan would probably take three years, although it could be speeded up if one of the developers got really interested.

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As you know, I get ideas in the middle of the night driving back from strange places. (One of the advantages of not having a radio in car.) I'm sure you've considered this one: Institutionalize the notion that the summer projects are educational for the participants. Hold a two week or so seminar a-la-last summer SNOC for all summer participants, a seminar in radical politics; continue the seminar in each project throughout the summer as well as involving the participants in the project.

The summer program should be judged not only on how much it helps the organization of the Uptown poor, but how much it contributes to the education of the participants.

Summer staffers, to the extent that they do organize the poor, should be given organizing tasks which are strictly defined especially with respect to their having a definite completion date before the end of the summer. For example, if a summer staffer is going to organize a block, he should spend his first four weeks doing nothing but developing leadership on the block and should not actually form the block committee unless he can prove to his and our satisfaction that the local leadership can and will carry that committee when the summer staffer leaves.

We are attracted and excited by the notion of a total radical project which Paul suggested at Cleveland. There is no reason why the summer Chicago project should not accept someone who wants to do peace research. We might also have someone doing internship for the summer with a friendly labor union. We might also have someone doing work at one of the local social agencies (e.g. Hull House). We might have someone undertaking a specific research project relevant to JOIN, or maybe relevant to the political and economic theory of ERAP-SDS as a whole. We might have someone placed as a summer worker in one of the other organizing projects in Chicago: John Kearney (of COCO, committee on community organization on the Near North Side) suggested to me a couple of months ago that we place one of our summer volunteers working in one of his communities on the employment issue. Along the same lines, a member of the SDS summer project might spend his daytime hours working with one of the CORE Freedom Houses. And of course a number of the participants would be doing specific organizing projects for JOIN -- organizing block clubs, staffing the office (s?), developing literature, and fund-raising if there was anyone so inclined (I guess I hope there isn't though)

The advantages of a total radical project are obvious. It would be a broadening experience for all concerned, the JOIN staff included. The evening conversation would be exciting with everyone contributing to everyone else's education. We should, of course, try to find specific organizing tasks for as many summer volunteers as possible within JOIN. But if we are radicals as well as organizers, we should not restructure the project to including in the summer project only two month duplicates of ourselves.

The summer project ought to have a formal educational program as well. Crucial is a two week institute at the beginning of the summer (last two weeks in June?) for all summer people from all the projects. Readings on a total radical democratic philosophy should be assigned about 2 1/2 months in advance. All the ideologues in SDS should take part in the direction of this institute, and the program should include not only seminars on

academic radicalism but also on problems of organization: how to organize a block club, how to conduct a survey, how to talk to people, how to prepare leaflets, etc. etc. My personal inclination would be almost to have the Chicago project refuse any summer staff at all without such an advance systematic orientation. We reckon that a summer program for Chicago such as described above would probably take the full time supervision of one of the regular staff members. The running of continuing evening seminars for the summer workers, some liaison with the agencies for which the summer people are working, direct supervision of them working directly for JOIN, day to day living administration. At least one of our full time staff would be involved with this supervision. This we could do if, as it now looks, we have 5 full time people by June (Glen and Anne, Corinna, Peter, Barry, Me). One of those six could easily be spared, or part times if more than one. But without an advance institute I am convinced it would take all 6 to supervise and we would make a chaotic mess anyway. The formal seminars begun at the institute would continue during the summer as well as formal exchange of experiences between the participants. Those summer participants who were not doing direct JOIN organizing would be exposed and involved in the community as much as is feasible. Everyone, for example, should eat at least one meal at Koretos Cafeteria on Wilson Ave., every one should attend the storefront church on Racine at least once. JOIN people should come to address the seminar.

This kind of a summer program would be very expensive. If we had fifteen summer kids it would not only be impossible to support them on the JOIN budget it would also be unfair. For example, it would not be possible to justify supporting an SDS organizer for the various Chicago summer sessions (add this to the list of suggestions in the third section of this proposal) on the JOIN budget, although such an organizer is an important part of an integrated project. This means that independent financing for the summer project and for the two week institute must be begun immediately. The participants in the summer project must be chosen by April if they are going to do any reading at all for the institute, and we must have the syllabus ready by then.

On the other hand, fund raising of a different kind might be possible for such a project. For example, it's possible that a union which took a summer Erapist as an interne would not only contribute or assume the support of that participant, but would finance a larger part of the project as well. After all, not only the one interne, but 14 other college students would be getting an indirect exposure to the union movement. Ernie DeMaio of the UE here in Chicago constantly talks about how important it is to get college radicals interested in union organizing. This is an opportunity for both him and us to come through on that proposal.

Maybe the Newark guys can really handle a situation where they in effect put 20 new people on staff in 1 week; I don't think I'm capable of that. I'd much prefer a situation where there was not pressure to find a useful organizing task for each summer person every minute, where a summer person's time here was not a potential failure every time some work he does in the community doesn't go. In other words, I feel much more confident if our ability to make it a successful summer for the summer staff if I don't have to feel I have to make them successful organizers or else waste their summer. There may be lots of useful things for people to do here this summer, but the success of the summer project should not depend solely on the success of these things.

Rich.

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Urgent help needed -

on material for a Book of Readings on Poverty

--- articles, papers, newspaper reports, speeches, research studies, pamphlets, books or portions thereof, and other material published or unpublished.

--- particular topics (see the starred items on the following outline)

- spot labor organizations
- poverty and politics
- marginal or irregular economy
- * credit exploitation of the poor
- welfare institutions as enemies of the poor
- slum lords and the interest groups that profit off the poor
- police and court treatment of the poor

--- in general, material on the particular institutions through which the poor are exploited and how the community power structure operates against the poor.

--- This is for a book of readings to be published by the University of Michigan Press. It will be used as an undergraduate text and a reader in graduate programs, a resource for federal anti-poverty programs and other agencies. It is important to get material that really outlines the dynamics of poverty -- there is little of this in the professional journals. SDS people and community workers should be more in touch. We need facts, data, analysis more than rhetoric and prose.

--- **DEADLINE**
 --- the material must be to the publisher by
 --- **FEBRUARY 1, 1965.**
 --- For us to do anything with it we need it by
 --- **THE END OF DECEMBER**

--- **SEND TO**

Al Haber, 510 East William Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Anything you want returned, we will reproduce and send back by return mail.

READINGS ON POVERTY

Introductory Framework (Editors)

Section I: Definitions, Prevalence, Issues

1. Definitional problems and prevalence
 - a. income measures: \$ 3000; minimum but adequate living standard;
 - b. combination of negative, disadvantaging characteristics
 - c. deficiency of community resources
 - d. powerlessness
 - e. other
2. Issues in the study and treatment of poverty
 - a. why has poverty become an issue in America now.
 1. civil rights movement
 2. automation
 3. underconsumption theory of unemployment
 4. challenge from underdeveloped countries
 5. reaction to the celebration of American affluence
 - b. what issue does poverty raise for American society
 1. the failure of liberal capitalism
 2. role of the public economy and planning
 3. investment in human resources
 4. the failure of liberal capitalism
 5. need for social action and conflict
 6. control of automation
 7. guaranteed income
 8. pensioning off the misfits

Section II: Location of Poverty: Who are the poor

3. Introductory: visibility of poverty
4. Geographical Location
 - a: central city slum
 - b: depressed areas
 - c: rural urban fringes
 - d: the transient
5. Race and Poverty
 - a: Negroes
 - b: American Indians
 - c: Puerto Ricans
 - d: Spanish Americans
6. Aged and retired
7. Disabled: mentally or physically handicapped
8. Unemployed and underemployed

03

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9. The Low paid worker: brief description of life and working conditions of a number of groups:

- a: public service economy (hospital worker)
- b: rural exploitation (migratory labor)
- c: urban exploitation (domestic, spot laborer)
- d: depressed economy (farm workers, miners)
- e. downward mobile jobs (car wash, short order cooks, laundry workers)

10. Family type: fatherless family

11. The "voluntary poor": poverty and freedom: students, artists, bohemias.

12. Where do the poor come from: How do people get to be poor: mobility exper.

- a. mobility experience
 - 1: downward mobility
 - 2: intergenerational welfare
 - 3: rural-urban migrant
 - 4. immigrant

b. the poverty cycle

13. Summary: a typology of poverty. (Editors)

Superimposition of "negative characteristics" and "deficient community resources: definitions with mobility experience.

Section III. Causes and sustaining conditions of poverty

14. The American Political-Economy and Poverty

A. Poverty and Politics

- 1: The American Underclass (Haber)
- 2: Poverty in the American Ideology
- 3. The poor and the community power structure

B. Poverty and the Economy

- 1: automation
- 2: trends in the post war economy
- 3: economics of discrimination
- 4: the marginal or irregular economy
- 5: the farm economy
- 6. economic stratification and the process of resource allocation

15. Sustaining factors in keeping the poor where they are

- a: credit institutions, garnishments and predators on the poor
- b: welfare agencies and the institutionalization of dependency
- c: inadequate housing, slum lords and the real estate interests
- d: inadequate legal aid, the police and the organization of justice
- e: inadequate medical care and the organization of doctoring
- f. inadequate schools and education for dependency.

add c. 2

Section IV: Life Styles Among the Poor

16. Vignettes:

- a: living on welfare (ADC mother)
- b: stable employed (low pay jobs)
- c: unstable employed (migrant, spot labor)
- d: transient (tramps)
- e. unemployed long term

17. Poverty and Family Life

- a: extended kinship relations and poverty
- b: patterns of child rearing
- c: fertility patterns
- d. vital statistics: divorce, separation, illegitimacy, size, etc.

18. Poverty in Education

- a: life experience of poor children in schools
- b: illiteracy
- c. competence to deal with the social environment of Affluent American

19. Poverty and Employment

- a: labor market behavior
- b. working off the dole

20. The Poor and the bureaucratic agencies

- a: dealing with welfare agencies
- b: legal rights of the poor
- c: public housing authorities
- d: urban renewal committees
- e: police departments
- f. felt competence in dealing with assistance program: retraining, medical aid, unemployment compensation.

21. Poverty and social participation

- a: political participation
- b: poverty and religion and churches
- c: social structure of the slum
- d. "leisure" activities of the poor

22. Poverty in the midst of affluence

- a: housing conditions of the poor
- b: personal budget: making do on less than enough
- c: food and diet
- d: consumer goods and consumption patterns
- e. debt

23. The Value systems of the poor

Section V: Poverty and Individual Functioning

- 24. Poverty and motivation
- 25. Poverty and mental health
- 26. Poverty and physical health
- 27. Poverty and Deviant Behavior
 - a: juvenile delinquency
 - b: adult crime, alcoholism, prostitution
 - c. contrast with white collar crime
- 28. Poverty and personal non-competence (public charges)
 - a: mental retardation, permanent disability
 - b. the institutionalized poor;
 - 1: prisons
 - 2: public homes, soldiers homes
 - 3: private nursing homes
 - 4. mental hospitals

Section VI: Policies and programs for the alleviation of Poverty

- 29. Programs of personal rehabilitation
 - a. training and retraining
 - b. education and literacy training
- 30. Programs of community rehabilitation
 - a. descriptions of illustrative programs
 - 1: New Haven
 - 2: Willow Village (Haber)
 - 3: Mobilization for Youth
 - 4: Appalachia
 - 5. Mississippi
 - b. determinants of community readiness
- 31. Political Perspectives in the Alleviation of Poverty
 - a: conservative Republican - private economy issue
 - b: Dixiecrat - states rights, federal government issue
 - c: Liberal Democrat
 - d: Socialists and the Left
 - e. Foreign observers
- 32. Legislative developments in the alleviation of poverty
 - a: federal, state and local programs
 - b. case history of the Anti-Poverty Act of 1964

Section VII: Conclusions and Overview (Editors)

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