

Committee Section
Human Resources

National Board Report

September 1969

HUMAN RESOURCES

Support of equality of opportunity for education, employment and housing.

Evaluation of means to achieve equality of opportunity for housing and of further measures to combat poverty and discrimination.

The Human Resources Leaders Guide 1969-1970, just distributed, contains the basic planning information human resources committees need in order to proceed with their work for the remainder of the League year. This COMMITTEE SECTION contains a few additional ideas that may be helpful in planning ahead. With the possible exception of the Bird's-Eye View of Developments in Washington below, this COMMITTEE SECTION does not contain substantive background information. Such information will come to you from time to time in Reports from the Hill, background accompanying Times for Action, Current Reviews, Facts & Issues, special memos, etc.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF DEVELOPMENTS IN WASHINGTONPresident Nixon's New Federalism

The proposals outlined by President Nixon in his August 8 message to the nation on welfare, manpower training, OEO, and revenue sharing were discussed by the national human resources committee in light of League positions and current study. The President's message is welcome because of the impetus it can have in moving forward with realism the discussion of reforms and innovations in programs designed to meet the needs of the poor. But strong reservations were expressed about his proposal to disengage the federal government from responsibility for administering manpower programs. Federal responsibility, properly implemented, can be a deterrent to possible discriminatory administration by state authorities. The League will want to follow closely developments on this phase of his proposal.

The New Federalism ("... a new and drastically different approach to the way in which government cares for those in need, and the way responsibilities are shared between the state and federal governments") can have an impact on the field of human resources, to be sure, but it can affect as well many other issues of interest to the League. It was agreed that members need more information on the President's revenue-sharing plan in order to understand (1) how it might affect the federal commitment to counteract poverty and (2) how it might affect the states' abilities to sustain their broad public responsibilities (health, education, welfare, public services, etc.) for all citizens. A Facts & Issues on federal-state revenue sharing is being planned.

This Committee Section available on direct order from national office for 10¢

The future of OEO as an agency capable of exerting leadership in the fight against poverty seems to be a perennial question in Washington. A Time for Action, calling for an indication to Congress of grass-roots support for OEO Community Action Programs, was sent at the conclusion of the September Board meeting. Report from the Hill will have further information about the status of OEO, with particular attention to its reorganization under the Nixon Administration.

Civil Rights in 1969

The manner in which the government is proceeding with enforcement of federal civil rights legislation -- in the areas of school desegregation, equal employment, and fair housing -- is causing some concern. (1) The Administration emphasizes the role of the courts as opposed to that of federal agencies in bringing about compliance with civil rights legislation, but many civil rights specialists argue that enforcement procedures can be handled more expeditiously by the agencies (e.g., HEW, EEOC). (2) Some Congressmen continue to challenge civil rights decisions of the courts; the latest challenge is a repeat of last year's legislative attempt by Rep. Whitten (D., Miss.) to nullify the Supreme Court's 1968 freedom-of-choice decision. (3) Additionally, there is concern that insufficient funds are being requested for HUD's fair housing programs. (HUD has the major responsibility for administering the federal fair housing law.) League Action Service will keep leadership informed on action possibilities on these and other civil rights issues.

WHAT LEAGUES CAN DO IN 1969-1970, SOME ADDITIONAL IDEAS

Suggestions come from many sources for significant projects for Leagues or human resources committees. We couldn't possibly pass on to you all the suggestions that come into the national office, but here are a few exceptionally noteworthy ones which -- for one reason or another -- were not included in the Leaders Guide.

"The Role of Public Welfare in Public Housing" is the title of a report recently produced by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. (Copies are available at no cost from the Office of Housing and Community Improvement, Room 5525-S, SRS, 330 Independence Avenue, S. W., Washington, D. C. 20201).

One of the purposes of the report was to "examine and analyze the present posture, policies, and procedures of SRS (Social and Rehabilitation Service) agencies in meeting the housing needs of its client groups to see where changes can be made to correct present deficiencies."

In preparing this report, HEW's Social and Rehabilitation Service (Office of State Relations) requested from every state information relating to housing available to public assistance recipients. The final report itself is very enlightening and can be of use to human resources committees. But of equal interest, and perhaps of more use to human resources committees within the separate states, will be the information developed for HEW by the state agencies administering public assistance plans. Every state complied with HEW's request for information, and these state reports should be available to Leagues on

request from the agencies which prepared them. They contain information which can be valuable to Leagues in their studies of housing and welfare and the overlapping problems in these two areas. But they can also be useful to stimulate state action on housing. Leagues which are sufficiently interested in the information contained in the reports and which seek to acquire the report may also be interested in going one step further, namely, to inquire of the various agencies responsible for welfare and housing what is being done to set right some of the problems delineated in these reports. Incidentally, to avoid duplications of requests to the state welfare agencies, it might be a good idea for local human resources chairmen to coordinate their requests through state human resources chairmen.

It is conceivable that the state housing reports prepared for HEW by state agencies administering public assistance plans are known only to those agencies and to HEW. But it is also conceivable that these reports could stimulate action on housing at the state level if they are brought to the attention of state health and housing authorities as well. In the Social and Rehabilitation Service office of HEW in Washington, Mrs. Olive Swinney, one of the authors of "The Role of Public Welfare in Public Housing," is working to promote coordination in state programs relating to housing, health, and welfare. As a long-time League member herself, Mrs. Swinney sees promotion of this kind of coordination among state agencies as an important kind of League action.

The Urban Coalition Health Task Force is seeking to enlist the support of women's groups to encourage the formation of local Health Task Forces. Health services for the poor, in the opinion of this group, are an exaggerated form of the problem for all Americans and thus the entire health system needs to be tackled. However, since sufficient federal funds to solve health problems are not anticipated and manpower shortages also preclude a ready solution, the Urban Coalition Task Force believes national solutions must develop from localities upward through the medium of the local Health Task Force. The Urban Coalition is prepared to provide technical assistance in the development of these task forces.

The Urban Coalition was supplied with a list of state human resources chairmen, with the suggestion that information about the Health Task Force idea should be disseminated to local Leagues at the discretion of state human resources chairmen who would be in a better position than the national office to know whether local Leagues would be interested. Dr. George A. Silver is the Executive Director of the Urban Coalition Health Programs. The Urban Coalition is at 1819 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20006.

Do You Have Stories, or Ideas, or Information to Share? The national office is interested in leads to stories about League human resources ideas, insights, and action campaigns that might interest other Leagues. Members of the national human resources committee have expressed an interest in knowing whether any Leagues are planning to follow up the suggestion on Page 1 of Human Resources Newsletter No. 5 about investigating the use of Title I funds (compensatory education). The committee also wondered whether Leagues that have had the benefit of insights from local or state welfare studies are reacting to President Nixon's Family Assistance Plan and, if so, what are their responses? And they were also curious to know whether Leagues in the vicinity of the re-

cently closed Job Corps Centers have information about future plans for these facilities and whether Leagues in vicinities where new urban Job Corps Centers are being planned are aware of the progress of these new centers. If you have information or ideas on these questions or related ones, please address your communications to Mrs. Richard G. Miller, c/o the national office, marked "response to September 1969 National Board Report."

LEAGUE PUBLICATIONS

Just distributed:

Further Measures to Combat Poverty and Discrimination, Parts 1 & 2
(Current Reviews of Human Resources, Nos. 6 & 7)
Leaders Guide, 1969-1970
Human Resources Newsletter No. 5 (July, 1969)
State and Local League Human Resources Publications

In preparation, scheduled for distribution this fall:

1. Current Review No. 8. Tentatively entitled Local Zoning Ordinances and Housing for Lower Income Families ... Goals in Conflict?

The purpose of this publication is to explain the origins and uses of zoning practices and to relate them to the limitations on availability of housing for lower income families, particularly in the suburbs.

Relying largely on research reports prepared for the Douglas Commission, this Current Review will give a brief rundown on the history of zoning controls; describe exclusionary restrictions such as large-lot zoning, exclusion of multi-family dwellings, minimum house-size requirements, exclusion of mobile homes, high subdivision requirements; and discuss appropriate objectives of zoning and land-use controls.

2. Freedom from Want ... A Dream Deferred.

Distilling in four pages for every member some of the welfare issues detailed in Current Reviews Nos. 6 and 7, this Facts & Issues gives some historical background to help members understand the deficiencies in the present welfare system and discusses some of the proposals for reform, including the highlights of President Nixon's Family Assistance Plan.

3. Newsletter No. 6 will carry further examples of League action in human resources, but whereas Newsletter No. 5 highlighted legislative action, No. 6 will give examples of other kinds of action. It will also cite evidence that Leagues are preparing for increased human resources action in their communities in the few short months since adoption in May 1969 of new Guidelines for League Action under the National Human Resources Position which allow more flexibility in action decisions at state and local levels.

READING LIST. NON-LEAGUE PUBLICATIONS

Listed below are a few of the more significant books that didn't get read in time to be included in the reading list in the Leaders Guide:

Elman, Richard M., The Poorhouse State. The American Way of Life on Public Assistance. 1966, 305 pp. New York: Delta. \$1.95.

The results of a two-year study which consisted of interviewing public assistance recipients, welfare workers, slum landlords, neighborhood businessmen, and others. It reads almost like fiction in its portrayal of the indignities and invasions of privacy suffered by recipients, as well as the games played by workers and recipients. Workers aim to "weed out" ineligible recipients resort to lies, deceits, and sometimes physical acts of violence. The theme running throughout is two-fold - money and rights. Highly readable.

Perspectives on Poverty. 2 companion volumes.

The contributors to both of these volumes participated in a year-long seminar on poverty in 1966-67, sponsored by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, under the chairmanship of Daniel P. Moynihan, now Assistant to the President for Urban Affairs. Essays in these volumes, as well as those dealing with domestic policy in Agenda for the Nation (edited by Kermit Gordon; see May 1969 National Board Report) have been influential, it is said, in poverty discussions within the Nixon Administration.

Moynihan, Daniel P., editor. Vol. I, On Understanding Poverty. Perspectives from the Social Sciences. 1969, 425 pp. New York: Basic Books, Inc. Hard cover, \$10.00.

In this volume of twelve essays a recurrent theme is that the War on Poverty was launched without a clear understanding of the nature of the problem. Various concepts are expressed about the nature of poverty in America. The essay by Herbert Gans is of particular interest, calling for social scientists to devote less effort to the measurement of poverty conditions as they exist and more and more effort -- with the help of government and private foundations -- on experimentation with improved conditions.

Sundquist, James L., editor, Vol II, On Fighting Poverty, Perspectives from Experience. 1969, 256 pp. New York: Basic Books, Inc. Hard cover, \$8.50.

The eight contributors to this volume, all of whom were involved in some way either in designing War on Poverty legislation or administrative positions in poverty agencies, agree that a "jobs and income strategy" must be adopted if poverty is to be eliminated. William Selover's essay, "The View from Capitol Hill: Harassment and Survival" alludes to the role of the League of Women Voters in keeping OEO alive at a critical point in 1967.

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Support of equality of opportunity for education and housing.

Evaluation
beginning and
continuing.

Committee Section Human Resources

National Board Report

January 1970

The National Board has presented its report on the progress of the work of the Committee Section Human Resources for the year 1969. The report is a summary of the work of the Committee Section Human Resources and is a part of the National Board Report. The report is a summary of the work of the Committee Section Human Resources and is a part of the National Board Report. The report is a summary of the work of the Committee Section Human Resources and is a part of the National Board Report.

The Philadelphia Plan

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The Philadelphia Plan: A Summary of the Work of the Committee Section Human Resources

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LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF THE UNITED STATES

HUMAN RESOURCES

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ACTION DECISIONS

1. Hunger

The White House Conference on Food, Nutrition and Health, in which Mrs. Richard G. Miller (National Human Resources Chairman) and several other League leaders participated, has presented its recommendations to President Nixon. In her January 5 memorandum (to local and state League presidents, re The Hunger Issue and the Study of Welfare and Income Maintenance) Mrs. Miller summarized the conference highlights and suggested how Leagues can relate the hunger issue to current Human Resources study. Meanwhile, at the national level, the League is working with other groups in support of the conference's recommendations for immediate food assistance for the nation's hungry people. The national board believes that these efforts are consistent with established Human Resources positions. Hungry people do not benefit fully from opportunities for training and/or work; hungry children do not benefit fully from educational opportunities. They need food first. Therefore, the League of Women Voters of the United States will work in coalition with other groups to stimulate citizen support for immediate solutions to the hunger problem and to plan for action on the Hill.

2. The Philadelphia Plan

The board endorsed the Philadelphia Plan for affirmative action in the hiring of minority members in skilled trades for large-scale, federally supported construction projects. League action in support of the plan will depend largely on opportunities available to local Leagues to help promote citizen understanding as similar plans are negotiated in other cities. Background information on the Philadelphia Plan is in preparation.

3. The Federal-State Education Act of 1969 (S.1807)

At the request of the New York State League, the Human Resources committee considered support of this bill (introduced by Charles Goodell (R, N.Y.) in the Senate and by Ogden Reid (R, N.Y.) in the House), which would provide substantial block grants to the states for support of schools. The committee decided that the bill goes farther into federal support of general education than is the intent of our position and therefore recommended against its support by the League. Since the Committee on Human Resources of the National

Governors' Conference reported favorably on this legislation, other state Leagues may be approached to support it. The New York State League was advised that it would not be appropriate for Leagues in New York to take action with their own Senators or Congressmen in support of this legislation, as it is not being supported under our national Human Resources position.

CHILD DEVELOPMENT

Mrs. Benson wrote to state Leagues on December 2 regarding a request from the Office of Child Development (HEW) for League recommendations for legislation affecting children. State Leagues were offered an opportunity to send in recommendations to accompany a statement by the League of Women Voters of the United States. Despite the fact that the request came to them at a very busy time, several state Leagues did respond (Michigan, Massachusetts, Maryland, Iowa, Virginia), as did several city Leagues contacted by their state Leagues (Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Austin (Tex.), Denver).

Mrs. Benson's response to OCD emphasized two points that we believe are essential in the planning of all programs relating to children. First, programs designed for children must take into account the needs of their families and their neighborhoods and must be integrated with plans and programs to deal with these broader needs. And second, parents and communities should participate in decision-making on programs that affect their children.

Her memorandum described the kinds of programs which have been supported under our Human Resources position and discussed the present status of our interest:

"The League of Women Voters will continue to support and work for programs such as Community Action, Head Start, Compensatory Education, School Desegregation, Day Care, Open Housing and Housing for Low- and Moderate-Income Families. In addition, the League is continuing its studies in order to develop new solutions to the problems of poverty and discrimination. The main thrust of the League's early efforts was directed toward equal opportunity through education and employment. In 1968, the League enlarged its programs to consider housing and other programs for combating poverty and discrimination, including welfare and income-maintenance. Though definitive League proposals have not yet been developed, our members show much interest in the questions of public responsibility to meet basic needs, such as food and money, and to provide families with services.

Hungry people do not benefit fully from opportunities for training and/or work; hungry children do not benefit fully from educational opportunities. They need food first. They also need to enjoy a sense of dignity and self-worth. One of the coefficients of dignity is having enough money to feed, clothe and house one's family decently and to have enough left for some of the amenities of life.

The needs of children cannot be separated from the needs of their families and the total environment in which they live. Substandard dwellings and their accompanying evils have a tremendous effect on the children who live in them; the same can be said for inadequate food and clothing. Many parents do not send their children to school for lack of shoes, winter coats and lunch money.

Most of the poor in this nation are working poor, and many do not receive 'welfare' in any of its forms. Programs, both public and private, must be redesigned to meet the needs of all these families. An effort must be made to close the 'information gap'--many poor people do not know of private and/or public programs that are actually available. Even if they are aware of them, there are often the practical difficulties in making connection with them. And after the information gap is closed, if the new recipients will have had the plans made for them and will not have participated in the decision making, the services may be so poorly designed that they may not be used, or they may cause more problems than they solve."

Copies of the responses by state and local Leagues to OCD accompanied Mrs. Benson's memorandum. All of the Leagues responding to the OCD request mentioned the need for day care facilities with a child development component service such as Head Start; three recommended federal help in improving facilities and services for delinquent children (one of these recommended uniform national laws and standards for care of juvenile offenders); four mentioned the need for expanded and improved school meal programs (lunch and/or breakfast); four recommended federal assistance for programs and facilities for neglected, abused, and physically, mentally or emotionally handicapped children; three supported a minimum guaranteed income and increased AFDC payments until such a program is enacted; one mentioned the need for food stamp reform; and two recommended federal help for improved foster and shelter care services.

All other recommendations were given one "plug" each and can be divided into general categories:

Services to families: national dental care programs; opposition to forcing AFDC mothers to work; family counseling and homemaker services; recreational facilities mandatory in all federally assisted low- and moderate-income housing projects; improved and expanded employment and job placement programs; improved health services; pre- and post-natal care clinics; nutrition education programs; and subsidies for low-income adoptive parents.

Within the school: improvement of Title I administration; more funds for Title II (school libraries); work opportunity programs for students within schools (teacher aids, cafeteria workers, library and lab assistants, etc.); dropout prevention counseling; school mental health programs; improved schools for Indian children; testing and screening of learning problems, e.g., perceptual motor dysfunction.

Other: counseling programs for unmarried mothers; experimentation and innovation to provide more effective use of case and social workers.

WELFARE

HEW Secretary Robert Finch has expressed deep concern that the Administration's welfare reform proposal may die of "invisibility." This invisibility has several causes:

1. Welfare is connected legislatively with Social Security; various titles in the Social Security Act provide for old age assistance, aid to the blind, aid to dependent children, etc. Because of this connection, welfare reform originates with the same Congressional Committees which consider changes in Social Security. In the House Ways and Means Committee, hearings late last year dealt interchangeably with Social Security and welfare reform but welfare reform got relatively little attention. Chairman Wilbur Mills (D, Ark.) indicates that the committee will probably report a welfare reform bill in March. This timetable alarms supporters of welfare reform because there will be little opportunity, under the usual rules of the House, to amend the committee's recommendations of the floor--and the committee's recommendations are expected to be fairly conservative.

2. No groundswell of concern for welfare reform has been directed toward Congress, and therefore no pressure has been brought to bear on the Ways and Means Committee to influence the kind of bill which will be reported. Leaders of various national organizations have issued statements in general support of some of the main provisions of the President's plan, but the grass roots have been quiet.

Short of further consensus in Human Resources, the League cannot testify on the President's Family Assistance Plan, but it can stimulate community interest in the need for welfare reform. It would be useful to mobilize interest now; we know from our own experience in other program areas the desirability of bringing the non-League community along with the League as we work toward consensus on issues.

For all of the reasons discussed above, it is important for Leagues to arouse community interest now in the welfare issue, and we are fortunate that in this work we have an influential ally. The Urban Coalition is mounting a nationwide community education campaign to make more people aware of the need for welfare reform. As one facet of its campaign, the Urban Coalition will be sending an information kit to opinion-makers across the country, and one of the enclosures in this kit will be the League's new welfare Facts and Issues: Freedom from Want...A Dream Deferred. This F. & I., now in production, will be distributed to Leagues very shortly. It should prove of considerable value in promoting community dialogue on the need for welfare reform, and it is hoped that Leagues will be successful in distributing this publication widely.

In addition to its nationwide community education campaign in support of welfare reform, the Urban Coalition through its legislative arm, the Urban Coalition Action Council, is lobbying for the Family Assistance Plan. The League has no position on welfare and cannot take action on this legislation but the Urban Coalition invites cooperation of League members as individuals and that of other organizations with whom League members have contact. For further information, contact Lowell Beck, Urban Coalition Action Council, 2100 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

HOUSING

Interview with Secretary Romney

Last October, Mrs. Benson made an appointment to see HUD Secretary George Romney in order to discuss with him the League's concern over the slow progress toward fulfillment of the national housing goal. Travel complications prevented Mrs. Benson from being in Washington to keep the appointment with Secretary Romney, and she asked Mrs. Erwin Hannum, Housing Chairman on the Maryland State Board and a member of the national Human Resources Committee, to serve as her spokesman.

In response to some pointed questions posed by Mrs. Hannum, Secretary Romney expressed a strong personal commitment to the goals of the 1968 Housing Act, but lamented the fact that a high percentage of Americans who are well-housed have little knowledge of the severe housing problems that affect low- and moderate-income families. He confessed to tough competition for tax dollars with other federal agencies which have programs with wider popular support. He repeated his conviction that poor families should have fairer treatment with respect to housing subsidies, pointing to the fact that homeowners fortunate enough to be able to make mortgage payments get tax deductions, while housing assistance to poor families remains meager.

Mrs. Hannum emphasized the League's interest in vigorous implementation of fair housing legislation and our conviction that equal housing opportunity will not become a fact until the production of low- and moderate-income housing is increased. Since suburbs feel squeezed by property taxes and resist low- and moderate-income housing because it does not carry its share of the cost of community services, Mrs. Hannum posed the possibility that some basic measures to remove or lower the economic penalties of accepting low-income residents to the suburbs might be necessary. She also suggested incentives for the production of low- and moderate-income housing in the suburbs, asking the Secretary's opinion about providing water and sewer grants to communities, contingent upon their providing a percentage of low- and moderate-income housing and about providing some kind of incentives to build low- and moderate-income housing close to new job centers as they open up in the suburbs. She also mentioned the federal government's ability to influence housing availability, asking whether federal agencies shouldn't require suitable housing for all employees whenever they move, and whether companies with federal contracts couldn't be pressured to assure equality of opportunity for housing in the vicinity for their employees? In case the land is expensive, what about federal assistance for write-downs, as is done in urban renewal areas, she continued.

Mr. Romney indicated that he favors subsidies that do not require additional funding, since federal funds are currently too scarce for additional subsidies.

In closing the interview--which, in spite of other pressing engagements, he conducted for almost an hour--Mr. Romney expressed the hope for continued cooperation between HUD and the League of Women Voters of the United States in the interest of awakening public awareness to the urgency of the nation's housing needs.

Progress toward the National Housing Goal is slowing down. At the end of 1969, housing starts were 30% lower than they had been a year earlier. It is generally conceded that there is a recession, if not a depression, in the housing industry. The problem is a lack of mortgage money.

Rep. Wright Patman (D, Tex.), chairman of the Housing Banking and Currency Committee, says that lower-income families are being priced out of the housing market, and he is worried about the ability of the private sector to achieve a solution to our housing crisis unless we find a way "to channel large blocks of funds into housing from sources which until now have remained relatively untapped." He has introduced legislation (H.R. 15402) which would make it almost mandatory for pension funds with assests exceeding \$4 million to invest specified portions of their money in federally insured or guaranteed mortgages on low- and moderate-income housing. (Congressional Record, December 29, 1969, E 11068).

Rep. Leonor Sullivan (D, Mo.) is also concerned about the lack of money available for lower-income housing and she has introduced a bill (H.R. 13694) to create the Home Owners Mortgage Loan Corporation, which would assure the availability of mortgage funds from the federal government if private lenders cannot provide them at reasonable rates (Cong. Rec. H 7737, Sept. 3, 1969). Her bill would provide mortgage money to families with incomes below \$12,000, with loans up to \$24,000 at 6½% for 30 years.

Representatives Sullivan and Patman, as members of the National Commission to Study Mortgage Interest Rates which published its findings in August 1969, submitted a minority report in which they said that, in view of the shortage of mortgage money, the federal government has "no alternative but to become the mortgage banker of the last resort."

Leagues may want to ponder these money questions as we move toward culmination of our housing studies.

Ideas for Using League Housing Publications

The Ill-Housed is being used as a textbook for a graduate-level seminar on housing at Colorado University's School of Architecture, according to a report in the November Boulder League newsletter. It is a feather in the League's cap to have graduate students study its publications, but we hope that this significant publication is being promoted among laymen, too!

Local Zoning Ordinances and Housing for Lower-Income Families--Goals in Conflict? (Current Review of Human Resources No. 8, Nov., 1969) was distributed by the chairman of the West Goshen Township (Pa.) planning commission to commission members and the township supervisors, who make all decisions on zoning changes. Mrs. Lawrence Haner, former president of the Pennsylvania League (and wife to the commission chairman!) urges "that Leagues, state, county and local, be encouraged to put a sample copy of this publication in the hands of authorities who recommend and those who make decisions on zoning that would permit middle- and low-income housing in surburban communities like ours."

READING LIST, NON-LEAGUE PUBLICATIONS

- **Cahn, Edgar S., editor: Our Brother's Keeper. The Indian in White America. 1969. 193 pp. \$2.95. Washington, D.C.: New Community Press.**

This small, readable book documents how the policies of federal Indian bureaucracy--"our brother's keeper"--have perpetuated the powerlessness and poverty of the American Indian, how these policies came about and how citizens can bring influence to bear to change them.

- *Everyman's Guide to Federal Programs. 1968. \$9.95 plus 25¢ postage. New Community Press, 3210 Grace Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007.**

Loose-leaf notebook guide designed to help close the information gap between Washington and leaders of the poor regarding available federal programs and agencies which administer them. The guide attempts to evaluate the purpose and usefulness of programs, alternatives, procedures for application and methods of appeal. The kinds of programs about which information is provided are equal rights, job training, economic development, education, health, housing, food and legal services. The guide will be useful for community organizers, staffs of neighborhood organizations, CAPs, church groups and others working on local poverty programs.

- **Gell, Frank: The Black Badge, Confessions of a Caseworker. 1969. 226 pp. \$5.95. New York: Harper and Row.**

An incredible and moving account of the daily work of one New York City caseworker, his relationship to his clients and to the city Department of Welfare. He concludes: "White America and its legislative stand-ins may now have become callous enough to stomach city streets teeming with beggars, but the sight of suburbia teeming with fire engines may quickly humanize their cost-accounted consciences."

- *Harrison, Bennett: "Public Employment and the Disadvantaged: Public Service Jobs for Urban Ghetto Residents," Good Government, Fall, 1969. \$1.30. 20 pp. National Civil Service League, 1028 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.**

Author makes a strong case for a public service job development program for state and local governments. His major point is that it is not a "make-work" program or a "last-resort employer" program. It is a program that would begin to fill the tremendous gap between what public services should be providing and what is being provided. A full labor force is there waiting to be trained for jobs on a merit basis--jobs that are necessary to fill and that have potential for career development for presently unemployed and underemployed individuals.

* Useful mainly within the resource committee.

** Nontechnical, easy-reading, useful in and beyond the resource committee.

- **Hunter, Kristin:** The Soul Brothers and Sister Lou. 1968. 192 pp. 75¢ (paper). New York: Avon Books.

Recommended as supplementary background for discussion meetings on welfare, discrimination, police community relations, etc. This engrossing novel depicts the forces that complicate a black teenager's search for identity as she grows toward maturity in an urban ghetto. The story is honest, dramatic and simply told. It holds appeal for readers young and old.

- *Kershaw, David N.:** The Negative Income Tax Experiment in New Jersey: General Discussion. 1969. 32 pp. \$1.00. Mathematica, One Palmer Square, Princeton, N.J. 08540.

A short report on the Negative Income Tax Experiment conducted with OEO funds in New Jersey and an estimate of the costs for a similar nationwide program.

- **Kotz, Nick:** Let Them Eat Promises: The Politics of Hunger in America. 1969. 272 pp. \$6.95. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice Hall.

Starting with a description of the field trip to hunger counties in Mississippi in 1967 by Senators Robert Kennedy (D, N.Y.) and Joseph Clark (D, Pa.) and ending with the stage set for the 1969 White House Conference on Food, Nutrition and Health, Nick Kotz exposes the reader to a political tug-of-war. Holding the reader's attention as in a gripping mystery, Kotz unravels his story, explaining how political pressure has until now kept hidden the truth about hunger in America. The book's cynical title is offset by practical suggestions in the last chapter for measures that can be taken now to end hunger in America.

- **Merriam, Eve:** The Inner City Mother Goose. 1969. 96 pp. \$1.95 (paper). New York: Simon and Schuster.

You can read this Mother Goose for adults in ten minutes, but its effects will linger much longer. Former Attorney General Ramsey Clark said of it, "When you've read it, you will have seen most of the injustice of ghetto America as a child might through Lewis Carroll or Jonathan Swift."

- **Morris, Charles R.:** "Manpower Programs: What Direction Should They Take?" Vital Issues Series, Vol. 19, No. 1, September, 1969. 4 pp. 35¢. Center For Information on America, Washington, Conn. 06793.

Manpower problems have not been clearly defined and "an overly developed sense of political responsiveness has produced a long list of sharply categorized programs and rapidly shifting program objectives that whipsaw local agencies." Clearly written for a lay audience, this article defines some important problems that must be analyzed if a national manpower policy is to be achieved.

- *National Association for Community Development: An Analysis and Summary of Current Manpower Trends and Directions. November, 1969. 296 pp. \$5.00. NACD, 1932 Jefferson Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Includes summaries of federally supported manpower programs and manpower legislation now pending in Congress, and chapters on the Neighborhood Youth Corps, Public Service Careers Program and Concentrated Employment Program. It discusses the linkage between manpower and welfare programs and the Administration's policy of shifting greater responsibility to state and local government.

- *Poverty Amid Plenty: The American Paradox. The Report of the President's Commission on Income Maintenance Programs. November, 1969. 155 pp. \$1.75. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

The end result of 22 months of hearings and studies of the Heineman Commission appointed by President Johnson in January, 1968. The major recommendation is for a universal income-supplement program similar to that proposed by President Nixon. Mr. Nixon's plan calls for \$1600 for a family of four, plus \$750 in food stamps. The Heineman Commission recommends a \$2400 annual minimum for a family of four but no food stamp program. This is a basic document, very helpful in understanding the welfare and income-maintenance issues.

- *U.S. Commission on Civil Rights: For All the People...By All the People. A report on equal opportunity in state and local government employment. 1969. 277 pp. \$1.50. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Describes patterns of minority employment, public personnel systems and equal opportunity in police and fire departments. Makes recommendations for corrective action for the "definite discriminatory elements in state and local government personnel systems." Half the volume is text, half is documentation. Useful for all Leagues concerned about equal employment opportunities in local and state governments, which employ over four million people and are "the largest single group of employers in the United States for which no comprehensive information is available on the racial and ethnic composition of their work force."

- *Washington Research Project and the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund: Title I of ESEA: Is it Helping Poor Children? 1969. 73 pp. Single copies free. Washington Research Project, 1823 Jefferson Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Documented largely from information on file at HEW, this report describes the misuses of Title I funds and the fact that greater federal effort is needed to see that the ESEA law is complied with by those who administer the Title I programs at the state and local level. This report is not an evaluation of compensatory programs, but a report on how Title I money has been used.

The League of Women Voters of the United States is a non-partisan, non-sectarian organization that was founded in 1910. It is the largest and most influential of the women's organizations in the United States. The League's primary purpose is to educate women on the issues of public policy and to encourage them to participate in the democratic process. It has a long history of working for the improvement of the lives of women and children, and for the advancement of the rights of all citizens. The League has been instrumental in the passage of many important laws, including the Equal Rights Amendment, the Voting Rights Act, and the Fair Labor Standards Act. It continues to work for the betterment of our society through its various programs and activities.

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