

# MODEL - Strategy Sheet

## South Bend-Mishawaka Women's Political Caucus

### INFORMATION ON CETA FUNDS

The Manpower Commission of South Bend is currently looking for projects. By September 1975 they will make allocations for up to 40 requests.

### PROCEDURES IN APPLYING FOR FUNDS

Applications should be submitted to Elroy J. Kelzenberg, Director, Manpower Administration, City of South Bend, County-City Building, South Bend, Indiana 46601. (Telephone: 284-9422.)

The enclosed form should be filled out and included with your application, but put it at the end of your own statement. Your statement should consist of

- 1- a narrative describing what benefits accrue to the community from your project,
- 2- a description of the project itself,
- 3- a statement as to what funds are needed

(Note: According to Kelzenberg, CETA funds can cover salary & fringe benefits, probably office rental and small supplies--paper, postage--but not equipment.

According to CETA 1973, projects must be under \$10,000/ year as salary for one person. Also the act provides that day care funds should be given to those who need it in order to work.)

- 4- what is the sponsoring agency?

(Don't despair at this question. It can be S.Bend School Corporation, Women's Career Center, League of Women Voters, YWCA, Boy Scouts--anything. Pick an organization with someone you know. Get a brief letter saying your project is a good one, and that the agency does not itself have funds to do your project. Also say that in your own statement--that sponsoring agency doesn't have funds to pay for your project.)

- 5- what is likelihood that project will be self-sufficient in the future?

(Probably you can't give assurances here, but try to look as hopeful as possible. If you have to, hedge--but don't be completely negative. Say, as the project is in operation I plan to investigate future sponsorship by other agencies, such as----. Unless you have good prospects, keep your answer as brief as possible. Be expansive under 1 above rather than here. Emphasize the positive.)

NOTE: A copy of the enabling legislation of 1973 and its amendments of 1974 are on reserve at the USBB library under Gloria Kaufman's name. It can be used in the library.

## Indiana Women's Political Caucus

### EMPLOYMENT SUGGESTIONS

#### Large Projects

#### 1. RECYCLING PLANTS AND PICKUP STATIONS

Almost every city and community in the country needs recycling facilities. Small communities should have depositories or pickup stations serviced by trucks.

##### STEP 1

Use CETA funds (see below) to research costs of facility that your community needs. Research should be complete, including everything from site locations to costs of recycling machinery. A projected schedule should indicate when the facilities could become self-sustaining, and when they would become profit-making.

##### STEP 2

Assess your community for investment possibilities in the private sector, i.e., large corporations. (Do not expect small businessmen to invest.) Lineup a few influential people in your community who are ecology conscious. Present them with the data from step 1, and select the most persuasive person (along with your researcher from step 1) to approach the most likely corporations.

##### STEP 3

Local, county, and state governments might assist in various ways, and you should work with state legislators to draft the best legislation for your project. If corporations are coming in, tax relief can encourage their initial outlays. Work with people in your community who are involved in local politics--in the political parties, in Women's Political Caucus, in League of Women Voters, etc.

If there is no money coming from the private sector, try for state funds (which will have matching federal funds). If you cannot get large outlays, make a long-term schedule and begin small. Get the legislature committed to the recycling principle.

#### ADVANTAGES

This project eventually produces more than it consumes, and it might be easy to sell on that score. It will create large numbers of jobs, in construction of facilities, in maintaining and operating recycling plants, in maintaining and running pickup stations and trucks associated with them, etc. It will probably be strongly supported by ecologically oriented groups, some of which have effective lobbying capabilities.

NOTE: Step 1 is recommended in all large projects. Use unemployed Ph.D's as your researchers.

2. DAY CARE CENTERS (see "Implementation Suggestions," #1)

3. 'FORESTATION' OF HIGHWAYS

All over the country, the center strips on divided highways could use trees. That would improve the air and improve the safety factor in night driving.

See also "Implementation Suggestions"

### Smaller Projects

1. Building bicycle paths in park areas. Creating bicycle lanes in traffic areas.

2. Use CETA funds!

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (1973) distributes money to city, county, and state governments. They should be used to support any job that in any way benefits the community, and they are disbursed both to underemployed and to unemployed citizens. They can go to totally unskilled persons for cleanup projects and to highly skilled analysts for community research. Any person may design his own project, for himself or for a group of people, and present it to the Manpower Commission of his city, county, or state.

Currently CETA funds are being misused all over the country, and it's a good time to apply for them on legitimate projects; investigations are on the way. There is hardly any job that cannot qualify for CETA funds--recreational, artistic, educational projects are all valid.

### WHAT TO DO

- A. Write to your congressman or congresswoman for CETA information. They will send the enabling legislation and other pamphlets.
- B. Make yourself the chair of a CETA task force for a local political organization. Go to the Manpower Commission. Ask how much money they have in CETA funds and how it's being spent. Ask if there is any special form they want in making applications. (Don't be threatening: be cordial.)
- C. On the basis of your interview, prepare a strategy sheet to distribute to people in your community whom you want to apply for grants. See the enclosed "MODEL - Strategy Sheet," which was used in South Bend, Indiana with a high degree of success.

WARNING: Even if your local governments are misusing CETA funds in your view, it's probably best to remain friendly and to give them the opportunity of applying those funds more appropriately. Many commissions will be grateful for your interest and cooperation.

See also "Implementation Suggestions"

## IMPLEMENTATION SUGGESTIONS      RIGHT-TO-EMPLOYMENT

Employment should be necessary, useful, or enriching. Make-work should be studiously avoided. There is an abundance of tasks that need to be done.

### SPECIFIC AREAS

#### 1. Day Care Centers.

Perhaps no other area offers the possibility of employing persons with so many different types of skills. Most communities need to build such centers, and that would employ construction workers, architects, etc.

Professionals (cooks, nurses, teachers, etc.) would be required to maintain it. (Perhaps dentists and physicians in large urban centers.) Entertainers and artists would be involved in educational programs.

All kinds of people could be employed as support staff. Mentally and physically handicapped (depending upon their specific abilities) could be teachers' aids or cooks' aids, etc. Unskilled people could be hired, under the supervision of skilled management, for maintenance of building.

Funding. There are already fund allocations at federal and (in many cases) state levels. These should be investigated. (Are they being spent for day care?) United Way and other charitable organizations might supply some funds. Large corporations might support local centers as part of their fringe benefit programs. Fees might be considered for upper middle class or wealthy patrons of the center. Rooms of the facility might be rented for evening programs. Etc.

#### 2. Activities and Employment for Jobless Teenagers.

A. Using C.C.C. of 1930's as a model, get them to work on reforestation and other important tasks.

B. Using unemployed teachers and professionals, offer them intensified programs in skill-development arts, athletics, theater, music. There should be both recreational and educational programs. Some might be both. There should be an emphasis on such programs during the summer months. Rural areas should not be neglected, and programs there should offer diversity.

#### 3. Organize Community Cooperative (or Corporation) for Service Enterprises.

People might be put to work in their own neighborhoods. Unskilled could be trained for specific jobs in high demand--such as lawn-care in summer. All services, such as chauffering old or disabled persons, cooking special dinners, refinishing furniture, could be handled eventually.

The organization would become financially self-sufficient.

#### 4. Building Parks and Camps.

This would range from mini-parks in cities and villages to larger state and national parks.

#### 5. Check into CETA Funds.

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) of 1973, passed by U.S. Congress, provides funds for cities, counties, and states for jobs involving human betterment, community improvement, recreation, education, etc. Some cities and counties have used these funds (which are considerable) merely to support existing budgets. No new jobs or programs have been instituted. (Other misuses also exist.)

Many locally useful or important programs can be initiated with CETA funds.

Perhaps we should introduce legislation to allocate specific percentages of such funds to jobs for artists and for the physically and mentally handicapped.

#### 6. Support for Artists.

In addition to CETA possibilities, we should look to the depression years and the enormous enrichment of our country through W.P.A. (See Jerre Mangione, "It's Time for a New W.P.A. for Artists," Arts and Leisure Section of the NY Times, April 27, 1975 for specific proposals.)

#### 7. Transportation.

We need to do small things like providing more bus services (in rural and city areas alike) and larger things like rebuilding the American railroad system. The sky is not the limit in that helicopter shuttles are relatively little-used in situations where only they can do the job.

#### 8. Education.

Our committee has come up with many suggestions, such as a citizen's G.I. bill, new learning centers (employing jobless teachers of higher education) to prepare older people for re-entering the work force, sending unemployed teachers with various mini-courses into various institutions, etc. Teacher's aides are needed almost everywhere.

#### 9. Other Projects.

Environmental programs are needed everywhere--from recycling plants to reduction (or elimination) of automobile traffic in certain areas. Nursing homes need attention. Food cooperatives in some areas would be good.

### GENERAL STRATEGY

Wherever possible, local groups should establish work needs for the community (be it a city block, a small village, a small city, etc.). Local discussion will not only generate a realistic list of needs, but also it will generate local interest and participation (especially of needy unemployed) in work projects. Every community now has unemployed professionals, including researchers with Ph.D.'s. They can be profitably used to trace through existing social legislations funds and to determine if those funds are being used by their communities. Any new national legislation that we propose and get passed will not have its desired effect without local awareness and local action.

### NOTE:

This is NOT an official document of the WPC. It was compiled by Gloria Kaufman on the basis of suggestions from a national ad hoc committee of the Indiana Women's Political Caucus. Some of the contributing members of that committee are Jerre Mangione, Michael Maccoby, Hortense Calisher, William Appleman Williams, Elizabeth Curry, and others who wish to remain anonymous. Other persons (such as Ann Stanford and David Riesman) who could not participate nevertheless graciously offered both encouragement and suggestions. A South Bend ad hoc committee, consisting of Dorothy Weinstein, Eileen Pedner, Mat Ann Lamanna, and Jane Miller, had substantial input.

Additional copies may be obtained by writing to Gloria Kaufman, Department of English, Indiana University, South Bend, Ind. 46615.