

IVY CITY COMMUNITY REPORT

JUNE 1980

FOREWORD

Since October 1976, the people of Ivy City have been participating in a comprehensive socio-economic development program as a demonstration of possibility for communities throughout the United States. With the Institute of Cultural Affairs, a not-for-profit global organization, providing residential consultant staff, Ivy City, Washington, D. C., joined a network of 24 communities around the world in creating a global demonstration of local development.

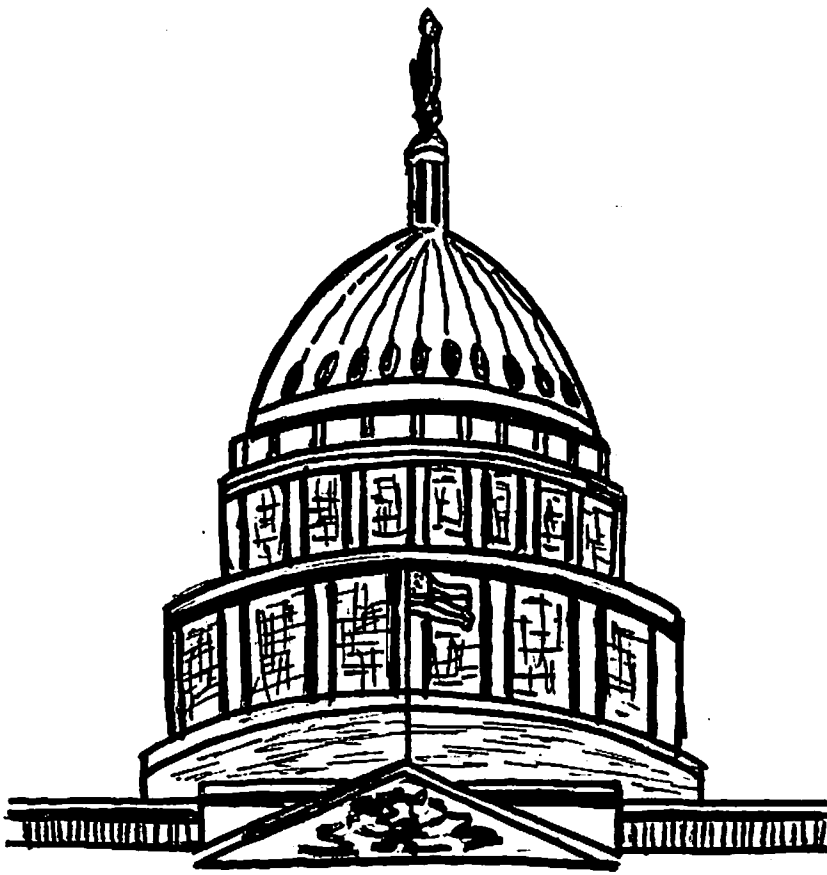
After three years and eight months work as a human development project, community residents and Institute staff gathered during the week of June 8, 1980, to chart their progress, to celebrate their accomplishments, to plan their future and tell their story.

The following document was written by local residents and Institute staff during the week. The first section is the story of Ivy City -- its history, indicators of change and anticipations. Some of the activities reported in this section can be attributed directly to the Ivy City Human Development Project. Some, of course, have happened beyond the plans of the initiating consultation, but all indicate the determination and character of the Ivy City Community as it builds a new future for itself. The second section deals with methods of development, which include project initiation, actuation, documentation and expansion.

It is hoped that this document itself will be a sign and tool for other communities concerned with rapid, comprehensive, human development.

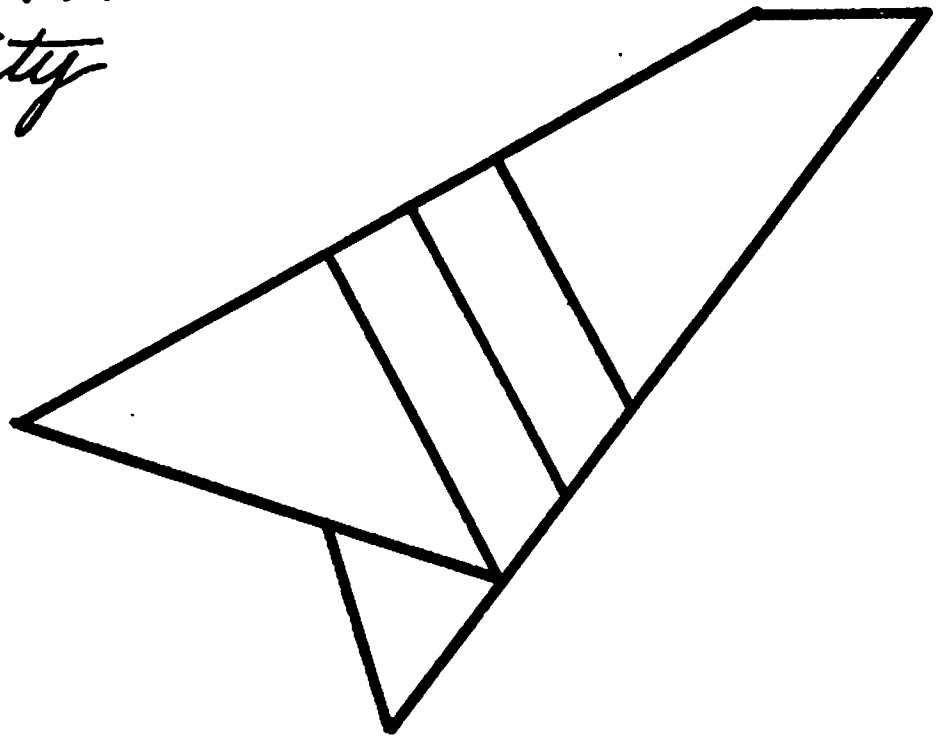
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IN THE SHADOW
OF THE
CAPITOL
IS

IVY CITY...
*a community
on the
move!*



II. THE HISTORY OF IVY CITY

Ivy City is one of the historic neighborhoods of Washington, D.C. When Mrs. Mary Fenwick had her land surveyed for a housing development in 1873, Ivy City was a plot of countryside pasture and farm land along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The area became a brick manufacturing center and contributed to Washington's construction boom of the 1880's. By the turn of the century, Ivy City was the site of a widely known racetrack. Washingtonians took the train to what was then the country to see the races. At about the same time, residential growth became rapid and industries sprang up. Despite the gradual entrance of large commercial and manufacturing establishments over the years, the community remained close, stable and permanent.

The Crummell School was built in 1912 and became the center of the community until 1972 when it was closed down because of the city ordinance outlawing coal based heating systems. A new wing was built onto the Webb Elementary School in the Trinidad community to house the influx of Ivy City pupils. Commerce shifted away from Ivy City between 1950 and 1970, expanding out to suburban locations and ever since, the community has been increasingly used for warehouses, wholesale outlets, public utilities, vehicle storage areas and junkyards. Over half of the community space is now given over to these uses. As more transient population moved into the community, renting rather than owning their apartments and homes, traditional close neighborhood ties loosened. The old solidarity reawakened when citizens prevented a scheduled highway from running through the community. Community meetings held during June of 1976 indicated a deep enthusiasm to move as one community again, to rebuild Ivy City.

By December 1976, residents participated in a number of clean-up days, hauling out over 80 tons of trash. A Black Heritage Study was held in the newly organized pre-school. The Crummell School was reopened as a community center and after many months of negotiation with the city, was turned over to the community for \$1.00 per year. The American Lutheran Church gave a \$25,000 seed money grant which initiated various elements of the project, including the pre-school. The community formally organized itself into the Ivy City Human Development Project in 1976. Since the school was reopened as a community center, a new sense of confidence is apparent among young and old alike. The Mayor's visit and speech in the spring of 1979 symbolized for all that Ivy City is definitely a community on the move.

INDICES OF DEVELOPMENT

A. TOWARD ECONOMIC SELF-SUSTENANCE

INTENT: At the time of the human development consultation, the Ivy City community expressed its intent to move toward self-sufficiency by developing a trained and competent work force, establishing a light industry complex and expanding business and commercial services.

CONTRADICTION: All of the contradictions delineated in the Consultation Summary of 1976, are to some extent intricately related to economic development. Those most directly related were limited economic alternatives, automatic geographic high risk classifications and the high incidence of minority owned business failures.

INDICATORS: Among the indicators of economic development the following are representative.

1. BASIC COMMUNITY STRUCTURE

In 1979, Ivy City community legally incorporated a not-for-profit entity, the Ivy City Human Development Corporation, which generates and oversees community programs as well as administers and raises program funds through a variety of sources.

2. LOCAL ECONOMIC BOARD

The Ivy City Corporation (ICCO), a for-profit corporation, was formed in 1977 as a legal entity for the purpose of catalyzing local economic development. It owns Unlimited Impressions, a community managed printshop.

3. ESTABLISHED LOCAL INDUSTRY

A community owned, managed and staffed print shop was formed* in 1977 and now employs five people with an annual payroll of \$52,000 and gross sales projected of \$150,000.

4. VOCATIONAL SKILLS TRAINING

At least 150 people have been trained in local programs through skills upgrading in Practical Adult Vocational Education (PAVE).

5. BUSINESS AND COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION

Twenty-five businesses from the area around Ivy City have formed a partnership with the Ivy City community, the New York Avenue Business and Community Association.

I. BASIC COMMUNITY STRUCTURE

The Ivy City Club, a small group made up of homeowners, church and block club members as well as civic volunteers, was actively looking for alternatives to neighborhood issues in 1976. The club was concerned about the neighborhoods' being by-passed by city and federal urban renewal programs. The neighborhood had lost its elementary school and was experiencing an increase in street crime. This group, in search of an effective self-help method, held a Town Meeting in 1976, led by ICA staff. In October of the same year, a week long consultation was held and the human development project began.

Structures have been created which serve as partnerships between the community and technical and financial resources in and outside the neighborhood's boundaries. A buyers' market which saved members up to 15% on fresh fruits, vegetables and staples was organized. A variety of educational programs for all ages in the community were arranged and carried out. Trips, festivals, health fairs, political education forums, training schools women's forums and block town meetings are among other activities which gave rise to community organization and involvement.

In 1979 there was a formalization of these already existing activities when the community incorporated as an independent legal agent to address the total development efforts in Ivy City. More specifically, the corporation has been instrumental in organizing and financing the printing business, first as a training program and later as a reorganized for-profit corporation. The Ivy City Human Development Corporation is a not-for-profit corporation with seven local board members and officers who serve one year on a volunteer basis. The Board of Directors is composed of committed men and women who meet regularly, train, organize and make basic decisions, recommendations and the proposals necessary to implement Ivy City program.

The monthly budget for 1980 for the Ivy City Human Development Corporation is \$23,000. It has established a self-reliant system which includes program self-support, grant solicitation, regular donations and referral networks. In the arena of program self-support, specific programs generate funds through fees as in the pre-school, discos and summer barbecues. Additional monies are produced for corporation activities from a wide variety of fund raising efforts within the community. Two examples are the Women's Guild bake sales and the block club candy sales. In 1978, the corporation received 11 VISTA workers-full time community residents. The next year the VISTA workers numbered ten and this year there are also ten. Additional corporation income was generated through the Industry Center rentals. The corporation has a lease purchase option on the Industry Center building. The space has been sublet to nine minority businesses (including Unlimited Impressions) which pay rent of approximately \$3,500 per month in total.

From the beginning of the Ivy City Human Development Project, proposal writing and grant solicitations have been on-going activities in Ivy City. Over \$70,000 in grant monies have been received from sources such as the Commission on Religion and Race of the United Methodist Church, the American Lutheran Church, Public Welfare Foundation, the Endowment for the Humanities and Xerox Corporation. At the same time, regular donations are solicited and received yearly from Washington, DC businesses, individuals, churches, and service organizations. Lastly, the corporation's self-support means contains an element of network referrals. Through speakers bureaus, slide show presentations, and conference participation, Ivy City citizens tell their story and engage others in the task of local community reformulation.

2. LOCAL ECONOMIC BOARD

In 1976, minority private enterprise in Ivy City was composed of a barber shop and dry cleaners on Mt. Olivet, a corner market on Montello and one on Gallaudet St, a "Call Carl" Service Station on West Virginia and several unincorporated shade tree businesses.

Ivy City Community Corporation was organized to investigate minority enterprise potential in the area. The corporation first initiated a survey of all residents' skills. A printing company was established as a result of locating printing skills within the community and discerning market possibilities. Practical Adult Vocational Education was launched to train unemployed young adults to make temporary job placements in the area. The young adults were organized into teams with leaders and treasurers to handle assignments and fiscal accountability. Teams were hired by local businesses such as Hecht's warehouse to clean up the area around their buildings. ICCO also sponsors an annual gala ICCO Ball. Presently the corporation is negotiating a print shop loan for equipment expansion and operating capital and has a lease on 2,000 square feet of the Industry Center from the Ivy City Human Development Corporation which is negotiating the financial package for the renovation and expansion of the Industry Center.

3. LOCAL INDUSTRY COMPLEX

Within six months of the consultation, Ivy City set up a print shop in a vacant store located at Capitol Ave. and Providence Street NE. Used presses were obtained from International Group Plans and TIMSCO, two printing firms in the area. The initial paper was donated by several large Washington, DC paper companies. An outside volunteer consultant trained five community people in the printing process and acted as the manager of the print shop.

THE IVY CITY HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (NOT-FOR-PROFIT)

THE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

THE
ELECTED OFFICERS

THE
COMMUNITY COUNCIL

THE
ADVISORY BOARD

THE IVY CITY CORPORATION (ICCO)

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS	THE ELECTED OFFICERS	THE OPERATING COMMISSIONS	THE EXECUTIVE STAFF
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THE P.A.V.E. INSTITUTE

PRACTICAL ADULT VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

THE BUSINESS SERVICE CENTER

MANAGEMENT	SECRETARY	ENGINEER
FINANCE	ACCOUNTANT	MAINTENANCE
DEVELOPMENT	BOOKKEEPER	SHIPPING
SALES	RECEPTION	RECEIVING

THE PRINTING COMPANY

PRODUCTION MANAGER
SALES MANAGER
PRESS OPERATORS
PRINTING TRAINEES

THE MAIL ORDER HOUSE

PRODUCTION MANAGER
SALES MANAGER

The printshop was imaged as a training facility the first year. In October, 1977, a local resident who had experience in the printing business was hired as the manager-in-training of the print shop. The Ivy City Corporation (ICCO) was incorporated in March, 1978. The manager-in-training then became the manager of the business which had a sales volume of \$69,000 its first year as a profit-making business. The Ivy City Print Shop became known as Unlimited Impressions. Additional presses and equipment were leased or bought. By April of 1980, the sales volume had reached \$103,000 per year. The printshop moved into the former Greyline Bus repair barn and offices in October of 1979. Present sales volume projections are \$150,000 for this year. Five apprentices have been trained and three press operators who had been trained earlier in the print shop, obtained upgraded jobs with other printing firms in the area. Even now they still have great interest and loyalty in the company's business. Frequently, employees participate in night work to maintain quality printing and ensure large printing job deliveries. At present there are five full-time employees at Unlimited Impressions.

4. VOCATIONAL SKILLS TRAINING

The high rate of unemployment in Ivy City was in large measure due to inadequacies in vocational training and basic reading and writing skills. The Vocational Skills Academy began in November, 1976 with a Job Fair to identify employment needs, referral possibilities, and training interests. Weekly job counseling during 1977 paved the way for hiring managers of several community business ventures, and for providing on-the-job training as the businesses grew. In that same year, 25 community residents and 20 community youth took part in typing classes held three nights a week at the Community Center. One DC business, International Group Plan Insurance Company, actively recruited people into a trainee program and the Ivy City Print Shop continued its printing apprenticeship program. Several individuals from Ivy City also attended management and job skills classes at Howard University and Washington Printing Industries School. Other businesses were notified of the availability of a pool of short term labor and PAVE recruited temporary teams and lined up jobs. Manpower visits, GED tutorials as well as basic reading and math were offered. A second Job Fair in March 1978 and the formation of PAVE (Practical Adult Vocational Education) in June, 1978 encouraged the involvement of 25 more unemployed persons. PAVE also arranged for typing, xerox, and keypunch training. In November, 1978, eleven residents joined the Ivy City VISTA program and received on-the-job training and preparation workshops.

The Job Fairs, Manpower visits, GED and basic tutoring and community recognition banquets were additional tactics used in motivating all out community effort in the arena of citizen employment. Youth employment

through Manpower and the Mayor's Summer Youth Corps was offered in 1978 and 1979. A similar program is planned for 1980. Summer of 1978, 52 youth were trained and employed in various Ivy City program arenas. In the summer of 1979, 102 youth were employed. It is projected this summer, 1980, 100 youth positions will be available in Ivy City.

As a result of multiple training forms, five residents have earned GED equivalency diplomas and 150 people have been placed in temporary and part-time jobs.

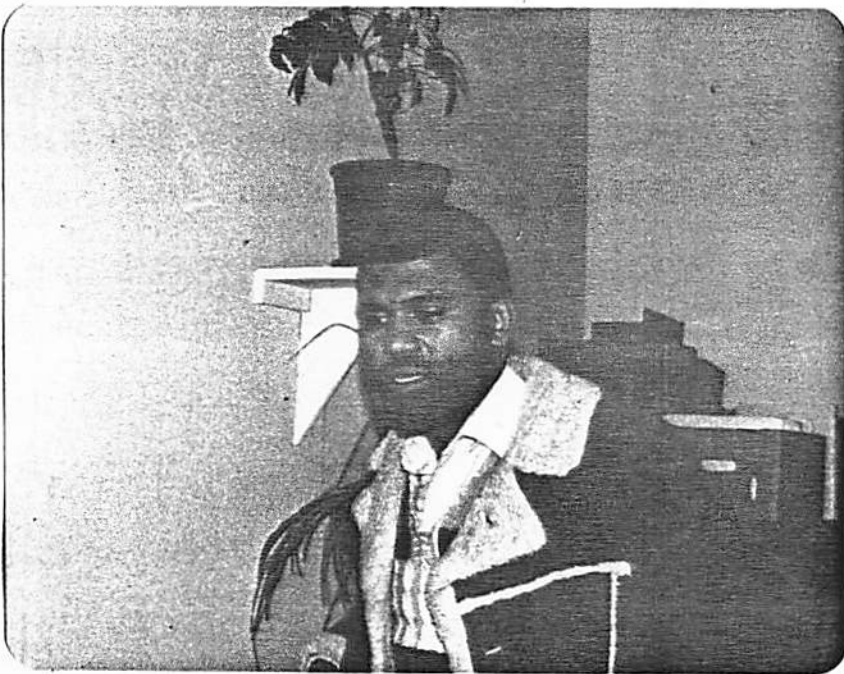
5. BUSINESS AND COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION

Since the beginning of the human development project, area businesses have been involved in hiring and training community residents. Several companies promised jobs for Ivy City citizens. Some sponsored the pre-school and participated in the Job Fairs, summer festivals and career days. A number of regular business luncheons were held to acquaint the business and community with the New York Avenue area's future directions. Supporters from across the metropolitan area attended.

During the last four years, an informal relationship has emerged between the New York Avenue Corridor businesses and the Ivy City community. In May, 1980, 25 business representatives met at the Holiday Inn on New York Avenue. Those present appointed a task force to implement the association's formation. Its focus is to foster business development and closer involvement with the surrounding community.

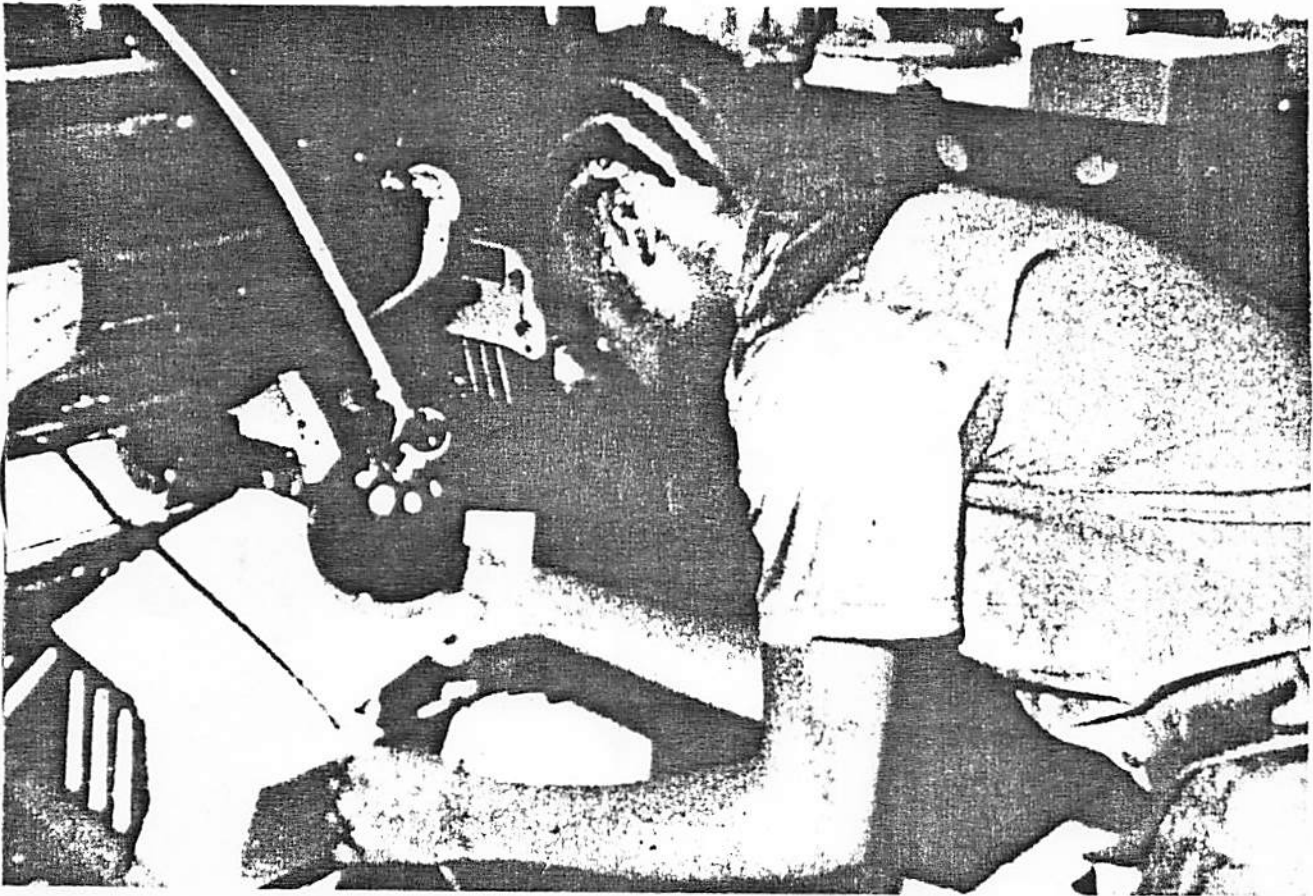
ECONOMIC

25 Ivy citizens and 20 community youth took part in typing classes held three nights a week at the Community Center



A local resident is manager of the ICCO owned Unlimited Impressions a print shop with sales now reaching \$103,000 per year

PRINT SHOP



Five apprentices have been trained in the community owned printshop.
EARLY LEARNING CENTER



Fifth City Preschool teachers from Chicago, Illinois joined with the Ivy City Preschool staff in the Fall of 1979 for one of a series of shared training and planning events.

B. TOWARD HUMAN SELF-CONFIDENCE

INTENT: The intent of Ivy City for the last four years has been to develop human self-confidence by reshaping community style. The vision called for improved public facilities including a community center, recreation space, a clean neighborhood, an attractive environment and renewed common life including celebrations and neighborhood activities.

CONTRADICTIONS: The underlying contradictions that have hindered the development of self-confidence have been the debilitating deterioration of physical environment, limited access to contemporary life options and broader opportunities.

INDICATORS: the following are representative of the many indicators of rapid human development:

1. COMMUNITY CENTER

The Ivy City residents turned an unused elementary school building into a community center and now rent it for \$1.00 a year.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL BEAUTIFICATION

Trash removal and public facility repairs are now cared for through regular community workdays.

3. COMMUNITY PARKS

The Ivy City citizens created three parks on vacant lots. The parks are maintained by community structures.

4. PROPERTY CONTROL

Since 1976 home ownership in Ivy City has increased by 1.5%. Six more families are working to become homeowners. The community has been awarded "community development status" and has taken steps toward acquiring buildings for community use and has shown over all improvement in individual care of property.

5. COMMUNITY CONGRESS

Twice a year the community gathers at the center to review its accomplishments, discern blocks to its future and propose new directions.

6. ANNUAL COMMUNITY CELEBRATIONS

Community celebrations have increased in variety and frequency during the the last four years.

7. HONORING LIFE EVENTS

The community participates in honoring birthday, weddings,

and wakes through announcements in the Ivy City Voice, an annual memorial service, and wedding receptions hosted in the Community Center.

8. COMMUNITY INFORMATION

Local, national and global information flows into Ivy City by means of the Ivy City Voice and the community bulletin board.

9. SIGNS OF COMMUNITY IDENTITY

Entrance, stake and industry signs, murals, Ivy City T-shirts, the Ivy City Voice and community songs contribute to building a common identity as a community.

10. NEW RELATIONSHIP PATTERNS

Expanded relationships exist as a result of the community activities involving young and old, black and white, business and community and the District and neighborhood.

11. INTERCHANGE ACTIVITIES

Visitors from 19 countries and from all over the United States have come to Ivy City during the past four years. Ivy City leaders have participated in training events and conferences which have taken them to three countries and seven states.

1. COMMUNITY CENTER

The Crummell School, an imposing brick structure in the center of Ivy City, was built in 1912. Until its closing in 1972, it served as a focal point of civic, recreational and educational activities for the Ivy City community. When the District of Columbia Board of Education decided to close the school, Ivy City residents mounted an involved but unsuccessful campaign to keep the Crummell School open. Although the D. C. Street Academy used the buildings for a training program, the prevailing sense across the community was that the Crummell School was lost.

It was evident even from the pre-project planning sessions that the Crummell School was practically and symbolically the ideal location for a community center in Ivy City. As it stood, closed, boarded up and vandalized, the school represented an edifice of failure and deterioration for Ivy City. The following issues had to be dealt with

- a. Securing permission to use the property
- b. Completing repairs necessitated by age, vandalism and fire
- c. Installing a new heating system for the buildings
- d. Shifting the image of the "school and classrooms"
- e. Breaking the pattern of drug distribution, handling stolen goods and abuse of unused and unoccupied property
- f. Eliminating the fear of danger for one's safety on or around the property

The Crummell School was rented for the project consultation week and later was leased for \$1,815 per month. For four months the Institute and the Human Development Council generated capital through local fund raising events, pledge contributions and other private resources. Unable to continue the lease payments, a delegation of community representatives went to the District government with a petition signed by over 200 residents and letters of support from people in public and private positions to request use of the Crummell School for \$1.00 per year. Permission was granted in April 1978.

In the three years that the school has been used as a community center, over \$75,000 worth of renovation has been done, with time and expertise being donated by Ivy City residents and Institute friends. Over \$25,000 worth of equipment has been purchased including the new heaters. Also, \$6,000 worth of equipment has been procured for the playground. A fenced off section was delimited as a play area for children under five years of age. Exterior and interior restoration, including murals, montages, quotes, paintings, window panes, and floor finishing were accomplished by residents during community workdays. As a result of these workdays, the Crummell School began to look like a community center. Programs like a full day care structure, referral

services, indoor youth recreation, fairs, festivals, feasts and community celebrations generated the kind of activities that discouraged socially controversial or undesirable behavior.

People of Ivy City now boast of the victory of reclaiming the Crummell School as community space. The lights on the playground and in the center have heightened the feeling of safety and pride in the Ivy City Community Center.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL BEAUTIFICATION

It was not unusual in 1976 to have the beauty of Ivy City hidden by abandoned cars, discarded mattresses and appliances, overgrown lots, and uncontrolled litter. One of the strongest debilitating symbols of deterioration was the three story unused and boarded up Crummell Elementary School. In addition to the sizable amount of debris produced in the neighborhood itself, cars from outside the community frequently dumped trash near Oakie Street or in vacant lots.

The dramatic improvement of the physical environment began with spring, summer and fall workdays held every other Saturday in the stakes by residents and weekly clean ups around the Community Center by the Jets. Clean up campaigns, now yearly events, rallied summer Youth Mobilization Corps, block clubs and residents' efforts in the perpetual care of their community. Residents created campaigns such as Operation Clean Streets, Mid-Winter Madness and the annual Beautify July with parades and mascots. Woodsy Owl and Smokey the Bear emerged as participants in the workdays. Slogans were sung and shouted by workers: "Give a hoot; don't pollute!" The 60 person Youth Mobilization Corps created its own clean up chant:

Used to be a dirty place.
Picking up trash all over the place,
We will, we will, rock you.

Buttons, posters, block club yard contests and workday lunches were also motivating tactics in the environmental campaigns.

Tenant councils focused on building maintenance, trash removal and apartment landscaping. Winterization and fix up campaigns were popular in apartment houses and public facilities within the community.

As a result, two urban gardens were created, three parks cleared, one derelict building torn down and approximately 20,000 plastic bags (400 tons), of garbage were removed from Ivy City. At least three trash barrels were placed in each stake and numerous trash containers were visibly placed around the Community Center. An environmental watch system alerts D. C. Environmental Services to needed

car and trash removal. Today a district street sweeper is in Ivy City once a week. Residents themselves are proud of the cleaner, more cared for community. One resident employed by a garbage pick up service has received permission from his employer to do complimentary trash pickup and removal in the Ivy City park areas.

3. COMMUNITY PARKS

In the years before the 1976 Consultation, several vacant lots in Ivy City had become overgrown with weeds and brush. They had become dumping grounds for trash and junk. The Community Council selected several lots for community parks. On West Virginia Avenue, the owner of a vacant lot was located by search of the records of deeds. Permission was obtained for converting the lot into a park. A community workday was declared and the lot was cleared using tools donated by Sears, Roebuck and Company. In order to fill in the numerous bare spots in the grass, a "buy a yard of sod" campaign got underway. Several companies allowed the discounted purchase of concrete for the patio and walkway areas. Residents constructed benches, a sandbox and trash can holders from in-kind wood. Circular blocks became the garden plot trim and neighborhood gardeners contributed cuttings and plants for the flower beds. The National Arboretum was a source for new trees and the utility companies were contributors of old telephone poles to delineate the park borders. To finish off the Our Place Park, citizens painted a large "Tree of Life" mural on an adjacent building.

The parks have become places to meet friends, talk, pitch horse shoes and or have a picnic. Similarly other parks were created on Corcoran Street and Mr. Olivet Road. The newly created community parks receive board community support and use.

4. PROPERTY CONTROL

For years there had been an overall maintenance decline in the property of Ivy City. This was due in part to the increased transient nature of the community and to neglectful absentee ownership. In 1976 only 10% of the property was owned by Ivy City citizens. One apartment of the common four unit buildings rented for \$70 a month. More importantly, an attitude of "I just stay here" was noticeable in the lack of care for rental properties and community space.

During the past four years the population of Ivy City has remained approximately 1800 people in 600 housing units. Homeownership has increased by nine units or 1.5% and an additional six families are pursuing ownership requirements. A new housing proposal has been submitted by the corporation to HUD, the D. C. Housing and Community Development Association and the Housing Assistance Plan (HAP), for building new units and converting four apartment buildings into condominiums.

Recently, at the persistence of citizen delegations, Ivy City has been awarded community development status. The status is an eligibility requirement for block grant funding. Much conversation has been stimulated over total land usage within Ivy City. Howard University students produced housing development plans and drawings for the Ivy City Human Development Corporation.

One of the more dramatic developments in property control was the step taken by the Ivy City Human Development Corporation toward community ownership (property control) of the Community Center and the Industry Center. The former is rented for \$1.00 a year from the D.C. Department of General Services. The latter is leased until March 1981 and rented to ICCO.

Today, the \$70 a month units rent for \$150 or 115% of what they rented for in 1976 yet few improvements have been made. In several incidents legal assistance has been arranged through the corporation for tenants who were caught in unwarranted rent hikes. Tenant rent strikes and three court cases have tempered relations between landlords and tenants. In a few cases, replacement of building exterior doors and rubbish removal from behind and in between apartment buildings have occurred by volunteer citizen workdays.

Perhaps the hardest to actually document, but the development indice with the greatest long-range impact on property relations, is the noticeable shift from "I just stay here" to "this is my home." During the over 100 community interviews during the week of the Community Extension Module, residents frequently mentioned the improved care of apartment buildings, cleaner streets, and the Our Place Park which are more than minor examples of citizen investment and claiming of space.

5. COMMUNITY CONGRESS

The Community Congress has been meeting every six months and has been a time for the entire community to gather to plan new directions for the future. Before the formation of the Congress, the structure for forums was the Ivy City Club. The Congress, a four hour event held each April and October has had an average attendance of 30 people. The largest Congress attracted 150 residents. Those in attendance represent the stakes, guilds, and interests of all ages. Friends of the project also are invited to participate in the Congress. The Community Congress design is

- a. Reports from the last six months
- b. Vision for the next six months
- c. Contradictions and challenges identification

- d. Proposal and solutions selections
- e. Tactics implementation
- f. Entertainment

Local people lead the workshops. The reports and visions are done through the screen of the original consultation document while raising the question of what needs to happen next. The Congress body determines the blocks to the emerging new vision and states the major underlying contradictions. It then creates the proposals and series of implementing tactics, a time line and assignments. The day is then celebrated with entertainment.

Before the Congress, flyers are made and distributed. Posters are created and go up all around the community. Stake leaders call their neighbors. Sometimes surveys are done prior to the meeting. The day is supported by local merchants who give donations of food, paper products and gifts for raffles and drawings. The Congress is a way for every citizen of Ivy City to participate and to have a voice in what needs to happen in the future of the community.

6. ANNUAL COMMUNITY CELEBRATIONS

Celebrations have increased in variety and frequency since the human development project began. These events have fostered community pride and unity through four types of celebrations (1) traditional holidays, (2) community festivals, (3) Ivy City days and (4) Black heritage events.

Traditional holiday celebrations have highlighted the Ivy City Family Thanksgiving Banquet in Crummell Hall which includes visits and meals to the elderly and shut-ins of the neighborhood; the annual Christmas Program and the Halloween Party for Ivy City youngsters sponsored by the Early Learning Center parents and teachers; and the New Year's Eve dinner dance and the Valentine's Day dinner.

Perhaps the most popular celebrational events have been and continue to be the festivals--one each month from May through September. The festivals have usually been located on the Community Center grounds and have involved 200-500 people per festival. They have included fish fries, barbeques, workdays, live bands, discos and special trips. In 1979 during one festival 50 children and adults traveled in the Ivy City bus and cars to Atlantic City for a beach outing.

Still other celebrations have marked significant happenings within the life of the neighborhood. A few examples are the annual October anniversary of the Ivy City Human Development project, the preschool graduation, the grand openings of new facilities such as the Community Center ribbon cutting, receptions for international visitors and a memorial event which honors the deaths of local citizens.

Fourthly, Ivy City earned the reputation of being a community which built black pride in the fifties and sixties. Today, those efforts have continued to include annual Black heritage activities such as the Kwanza Celebration, December 26 through January 1, the Martin Luther King Memorial event and Black Heritage month in February. A number of community happenings have featured the Wo'se Dance Theatre, performing West African traditional dances. This group practices in the Community Center weekly and offers lessons to children and adults.

Much of the enriched and expanded celebrational life has been sustained by the Women's Guild, the Community Council, the Ivy City Human Development Corporation and the teachers and parents of the Early Learning Center. Washington, D. C. businesses have assisted with donations of goods for celebrations. Most of the celebrational life is self-supporting with entrance fees, moderate priced meals and community-wide collections.

7. HONORING LIFE EVENTS

In the midst of Ivy City's developing community life in 1976, there were fragmented or non existent community practices for celebrating and rehearsing the significant turning points in the lives of its citizens. With the initiation of the Ivy City Voice in November 1976, a vehicle became available for people to become conscious of both the individual lives of the community and the common events in every human life that mark its journey. The "Ivy Vine" section of the Ivy City Voice announced birthdays on a monthly basis. These birthday announcements expanded to include anniversaries, weddings, birthdays, graduations and deaths.

In April 1977 the death of Ms. Elizabeth Marshall, an active participant and leader in the renewal efforts of Ivy City, occasioned the "In Memory" articles in the Voice. This attempt to honor the completed lives of community members expanded in December 1978 when the violent death of William (Sonny) Ray launched the practice of an annual Memorial ceremony for all the community members who had died during the year. Continually expanding practices included sending community residents to attend graduation ceremonies of children and youth. Flowers and cards are sent by the Womens Guild to members of the community who are ill and to families of deceased individuals. Baby showers, bachelor parties and bridal showers are held regularly as community events.

In 1979 a spacious community living room became a welcomed addition to the Community Center. The space facilitates a practical way for Ivy City neighbors and friends to come together comfortably in large numbers to celebrate birthdays, wedding receptions, homecomings, send outs and "house" parties.

8. INFORMATION EXCHANGE

Prior to the October 1976 Consultation, there was no consistent system of getting information around Ivy City except by posting notices in the pool room or in Mrs. Lee's Store on Gallaudet. Posters and flyers were used to announce the events which preceded the Town Meeting in June 1976, such as the free movies, the workdays and the first annual fish fry.

Consistent community information began immediately following the consultation with the coming into being of the Ivy City Voice. The Voice was published and distributed to every home and business in the area. The Voice consisted of special columns on life in the community written by local residents, clippings from other self-determining communities and announcements of events coming in the future. At the beginning of the project the Ivy City Voice was printed monthly; it has now become a quarterly publication with updates and newsletters published monthly, or as necessary.

The community bulletin board is located on Providence and Capitol. It is a spot for posting announcements and notices and is frequently used by residents.

9. SIGNS OF COMMUNITY IDENTITY

When the human development project was launched, there were a few identifying marks in the Ivy City neighborhood: a lunch/coffee shop sign reading "The Ivy City Grill" and the sign on the Ivy City metro bus which stopped periodically during the day on its route east from the Capitol.

Early in the project several small signs were donated which read "Welcome to Ivy City". These signs were placed at prominent intersections and busy thoroughfares. The clearing and beautifying of Our Place Park created for the first time in years a visible window into Ivy City for the many motorists and pedestrians on West Virginia Avenue. Youth and auxiliary delineated the five sections of the community with stake signs. Each of the three new parks has a sign with its name on it. As new structures emerged, insignias boldly marked their locations. There was no question of the location of the Early Learning Center. Its big sign made by Project Build, the children at play scene painted on an annex building, and the green and white Ivy City T-shirts worn by Jets and preschoolers made its identity obvious. The community print shop displays a striking logo of Unlimited Impressions. Workdays produced approximate 35 green trash barrels with the community slogan painted on them: Ivy City is on the move.

The occupancy and programming in the Community Center in 1978 occasioned still another form of community art and identity. The community life series plaques--twenty-four stylized boards depicting community life--surround the Center's fence transforming an old school playground into the community's recreational and celebrational space. Parks and nodes were also opportunities for building unifying community identity and pride.

Today, Our Place Park features a "Tree of Life" mural and a building near the Community Center has the "Aboriginal Wise Man" mural painted on it. Through the work of the summer youth corps (50 to 75 youth for six to eight weeks during 1978 and 1979), a variety of murals and cartoons were created. "The Iron Man of Ivy City", "Knowledge Will Help You Put Your Feet on the Ground", and "Ivy City Is You" murals were created for the space around the Community Center. Murals in the Early Learning Center depict Snoopy and Sesame Street characters. The emergence of much of this community art was supported by the establishment of a Tools Room at the Community Center which contains all types of tools and paints. A yearly summer paint drive insures materials for creative work crews.

Community identity has not only been encouraged through prominent visible signs. Ivy City citizens have also written five songs that rehearse the hopes and dreams of the community. They are sung in community gatherings and youth programs. In 1978 through a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, four people conducted a research project on the 100 year history of Ivy City.

10. EXPANDED RELATIONS

Since the initiation of the project, important changes have occurred in Ivy City's perspective of itself as a community. In 1976 Ivy City was characterized by internal fragmentation with various cliques and factions distrusting one another. The "system" which included all institutions such as schools, churches, police, government structures and businesses was seen as either overlooking Ivy City or actually being overagainst it. The community had no way to appropriate outside cultures or those different except with suspicion and hostility.

Today Ivy City can point proudly to the human dimension change. People of all ages, colors and backgrounds work together daily in community programs. There is an increased tolerance of people of different persuasions, all people can walk freely and safely in the community and Ivy City sees itself as being able to deal successfully and assertively with the institutions of society.

Many influences have brought about this change. Respect between age groups was fostered by elders chaperoning youth discos,

youth serving elders' dinners and young and old working together in organizations such as the Women's Guild and Community Council. The publication of the Ivy City Voice and the design of murals, songs and slogans began to increase Ivy City's pride in itself as a striving community. The monthly "Citizen on the Move" feature in the Voice gave residents a new way of looking at one another. Common efforts such as the fund-raising campaign for Our Place Park or the petition to keep the Community Center gave people a common goal and investment of care. In workdays and planning meetings differences between people faded in the effort of getting an important job done. Since 1976 Ivy City has hosted innumerable site visits and now knows itself as a community which can graciously welcome government officials, agency personnel and representatives from other communities around the world. It also has made many successful presentations of its story of change before businesses, churches and District of Columbia programs. An indicator of Ivy City's recognition of its power as a community was evidenced when the Community Council moved to ensure its inclusion as part of the Community Development Grant.

The community has now experienced those in official capacities as supportive resources. After the New York Avenue businesses were visited by community representatives, they opened up job offers and donated goods and services. The project has had regular business and community luncheons to report on its progress. Mt. Vernon United Methodist Church in Ivy City has put its money and membership solidly behind the community. A church staff position of Ivy City community worker was created and the church secured a preschool grant through its Commission on Race and Religion. Political Structures such as the Advisory Neighborhood Commission and H Street PAC have delivered practical assistance on a regular basis. The ANC representative frequently secured tickets for the community to attend major district events and spoke publicly on Ivy City's behalf. Voter registration efforts have resulted in an increase in the number of people voting from 50 in 1976 to 208 in 1980 (316% increase). The Fifth District Police have participated in festivals and sent representatives to Community Council meetings. Relations have changed from hostile to cooperative. The story of the last four years is a story of how lives and perspectives can change.

11. INTERCHANGE ACTIVITIES

The community of Ivy City has been in the public eye since the beginning of the human development project. People from this community represented Ivy City in local development training and conference events around the world in Korea, Venezuela and Canada and in the United States in North Dakota, North Carolina, West Virginia and Illinois.

Ivy City's location--in the shadow of the Capitol Building--has offered easy access for visitors from communities of Jamaica, Korea, India, Kenya, Zambia, Egypt, the Marshall Islands, Philippines, Australia, Chile, Venezuela, South Africa, Senegal, France, Britain, West Berlin and every state of the union.

Locally, representatives from groups and organizations in the public and private sectors have visited Ivy City. Visitors have included representatives from Church Women United, the National Commission on Neighborhoods, the D. C. Police Department, the Office of Minority Business Enterprise, the American Lutheran Church, Greater Washington Business Bureau, the Council of Churches of Greater Washington, the Commission on Religion and Race of the United Methodist Church, Economic Development Administration, AID, HUD, the Office of the District of Columbia's Mayor, World Bank, United Black Fund, Sisters of Mercy, IBM, Xerox, C & P Telephone and Mobil Oil Corporation.

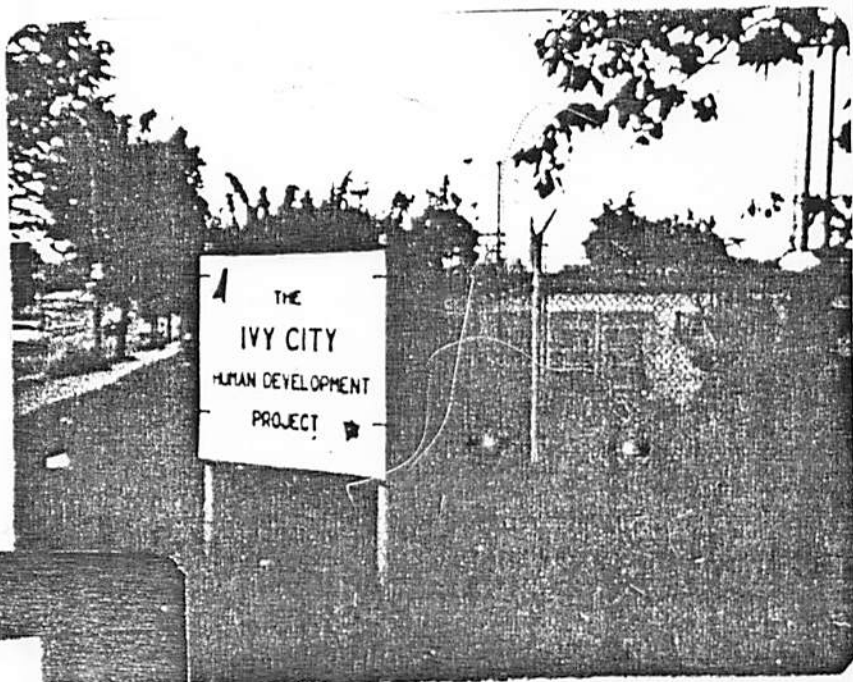
The impact of this continued encounter with outside experience is a sense of collegiality with other cultures and of being a part of many communities striving for a better future.



From abandoned , vandalized and fire damaged eye sores, the buildings in the Crummell School site have been renovated into an attractive Community Center complex.

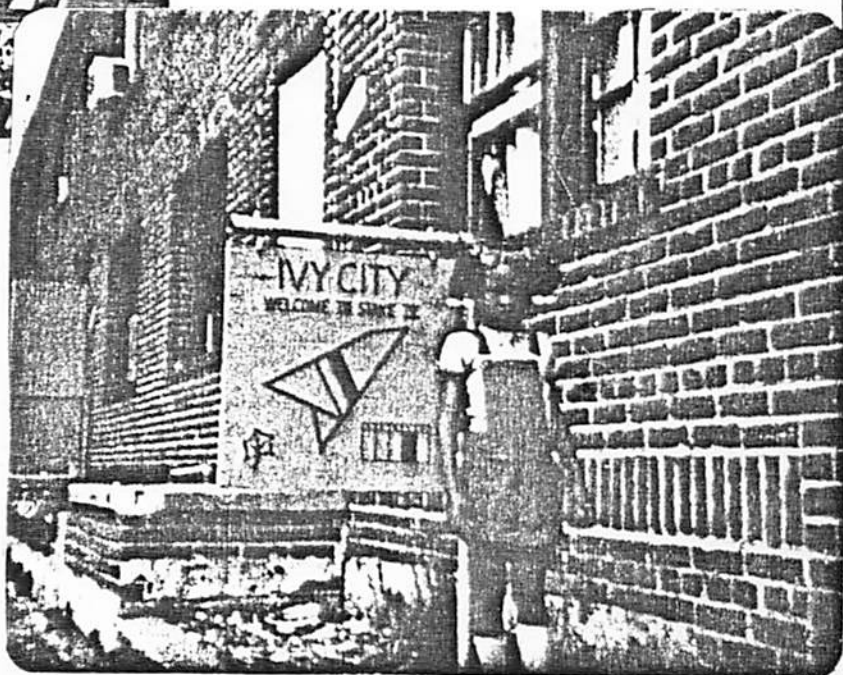
SIGNS OF COMMUNITY IDENTITY

Entrance signs are posted on all the thoroughfares bordering Ivy City and are highly visible to the traffic passing by.



Murals and slogans scattered throughout Ivy City are bright spots of color and inspiration.

The divisions within Ivy City are called Stakes and each Stake is indicated by a Welcome sign.



COMMUNITY PARKS

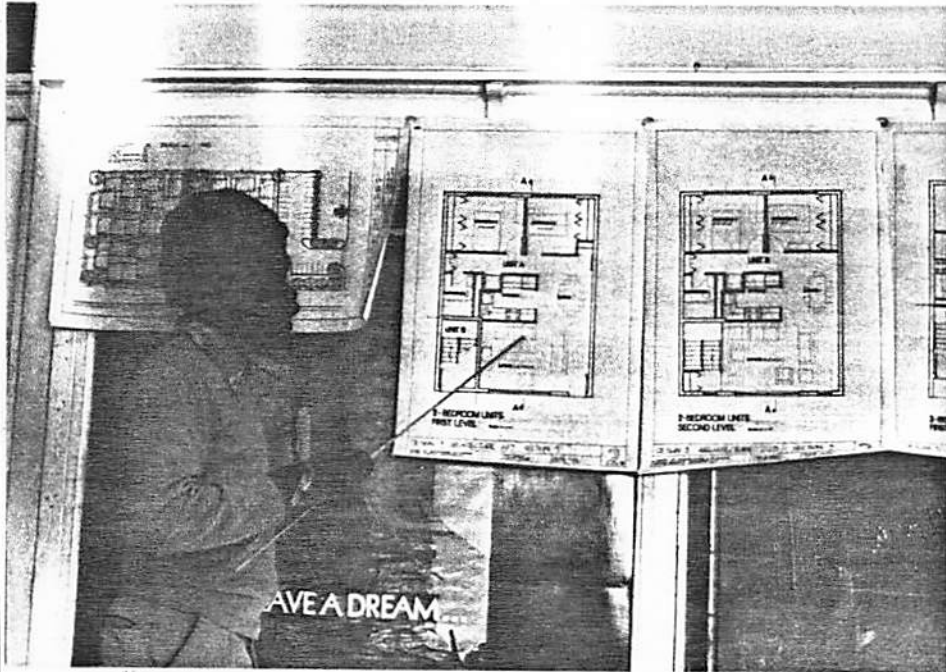


Concrete was donated regularly to fill potholes on the playground and to construct sidewalks through Our Place Park.



Heavy equipment for major beautification efforts is available on loan from local construction companies. Here the playground is being leveled for the creation of a sports field.

ENVIRONMENTAL BEAUTIFICATION



The community was given an exciting image of future housing possibilities when a Howard University architecture class presented full-scale plans for a vacant lot on Corcoran Street.



One of the work projects utilizing youth from the Mayor's Summer Program resulted in the painting of colorful murals and slogans on the walls of the Crummell Annex.

WORKDAYS

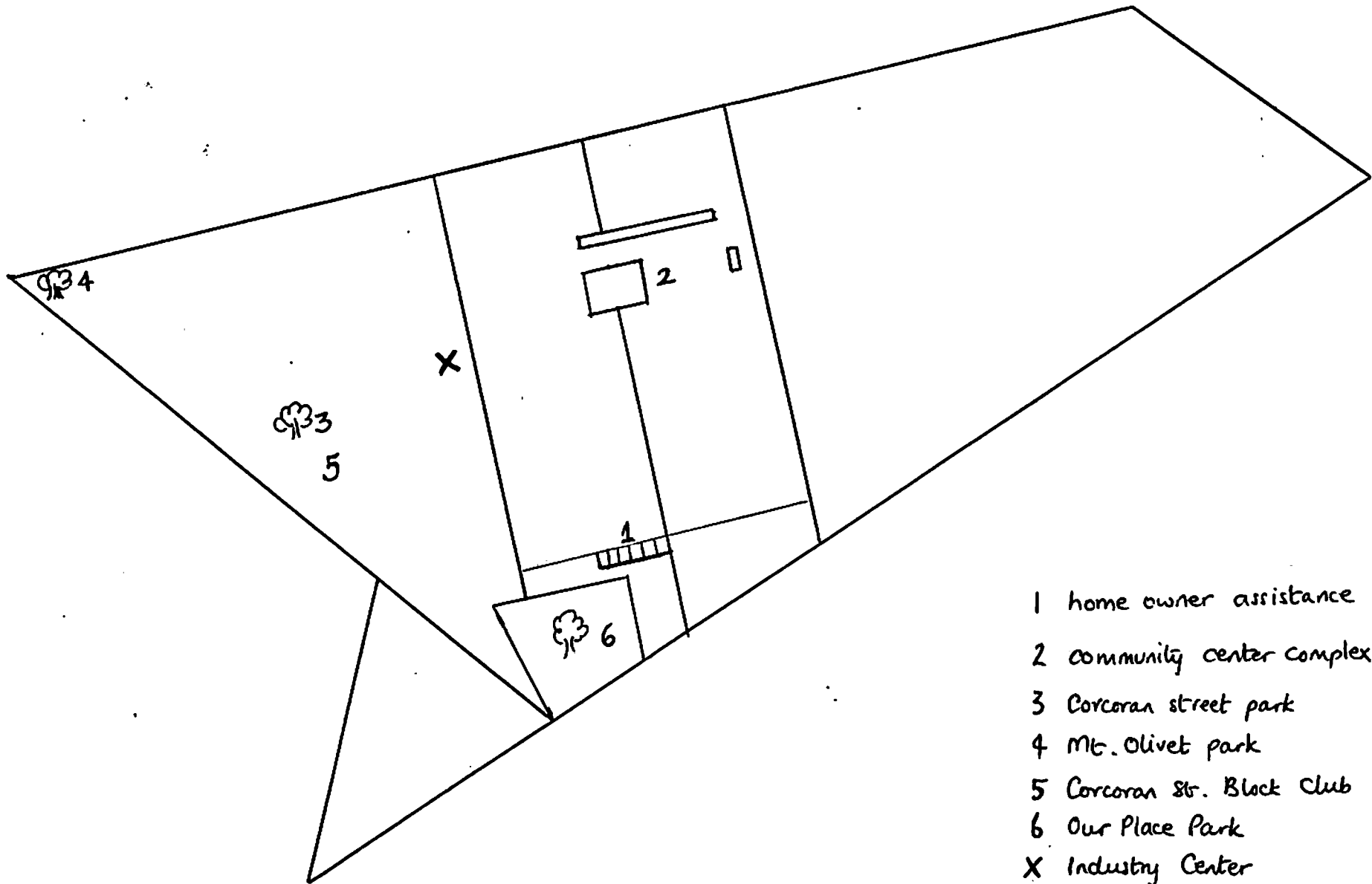


One community workday involved placing trash cans throughout Ivy City and painting them bright colors

- 80% OF THE CONSULTATION SUMMARY TACTICS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED OR INITIATED •

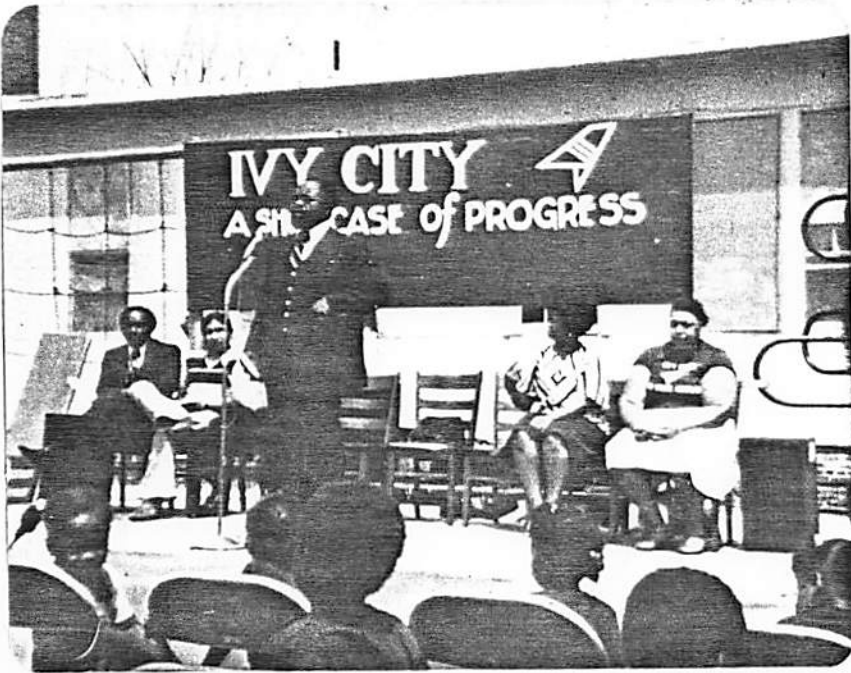
A team of volunteers walks to the vacant lot they will be clearing





- 1 home owner assistance
- 2 community center complex
- 3 Corcoran street park
- 4 Mt. Olivet park
- 5 Corcoran str. Black Club
- 6 Our Place Park
- X Industry Center

ANNUAL COMMUNITY CELEBRATIONS



Ivy City holds yearly Anniversary Festivals to celebrate key accomplishments and look towards the next year of progress.

Serving free food donated by local business is an important festival tradition. Crowds as large as 500 have gathered at Ivy City Festivals



INTERNATIONAL LEADERSHIP EXCHANGE



Residents of Ivy City frequently host visitors and conduct site visits to share the story of the community's accomplishments.

Ivy City women host an international gathering of women from the embassies of Washington for a Global Women's Forum.



Joe Two Bear visits from the Cannon Ball Human Development Project and gets acquainted with Woodsy Owl, a frequent visitor to Ivy City.

C. TOWARD SOCIAL SELF-RELIANCE

INTENT: At the consultation of the Ivy City Human Development Project, the people stated their intent to enhance their surroundings and work together for the future of their community by improving the physical environment and strengthening family relations, child care, youth activities and elder care.

CONTRADICTION: All contradictions encountered during the consultation had a bearing on the social development of Ivy City, but most influential were the low priority on education and the sense of precarious individual survival.

INDICATORS: Definite indicators of Ivy City's social development are the following:

1. SAFE STREETS

From 1976-1979 the crime rate in Ivy City, dropped from 5th highest to 19th in the police crime statistics of the 20 communities in Precinct 5. No muggings have been reported over the last three years, whereas, previously they were common. The incidence of crime has reduced 43% over four years.

2. EARLY LEARNING CENTER

An Early Learning Center was established and located in the Community Center in 1976. Basic education is being extended to include ages 6 months to 4 years, with 4 community residents as staff. Afterschool and weekend activities are held for ages Kindergarten through 6th grade.

3. STRUCTURED YOUTH ACTIVITIES

Young people from the 7th grade are not only off the streets and engaged in recreation, but are also learning skills of team work and discipline through programs such as the Youth Mobilization Corps.

4. LITERACY VOLUNTEERS PROGRAM

High school students and adults have access to a Literacy Volunteers Program staffed by volunteers from the city, which has allowed approximately 5 people to get a high school diploma equivalency and 20 to receive basic reading instructions.

5. YOUNG ADULT ORGANIZATIONS

The energies of young adults are channeled into programs of music, gymnastics, wrestling, baseball, basketball and a social club.

6. WOMEN'S GUILD

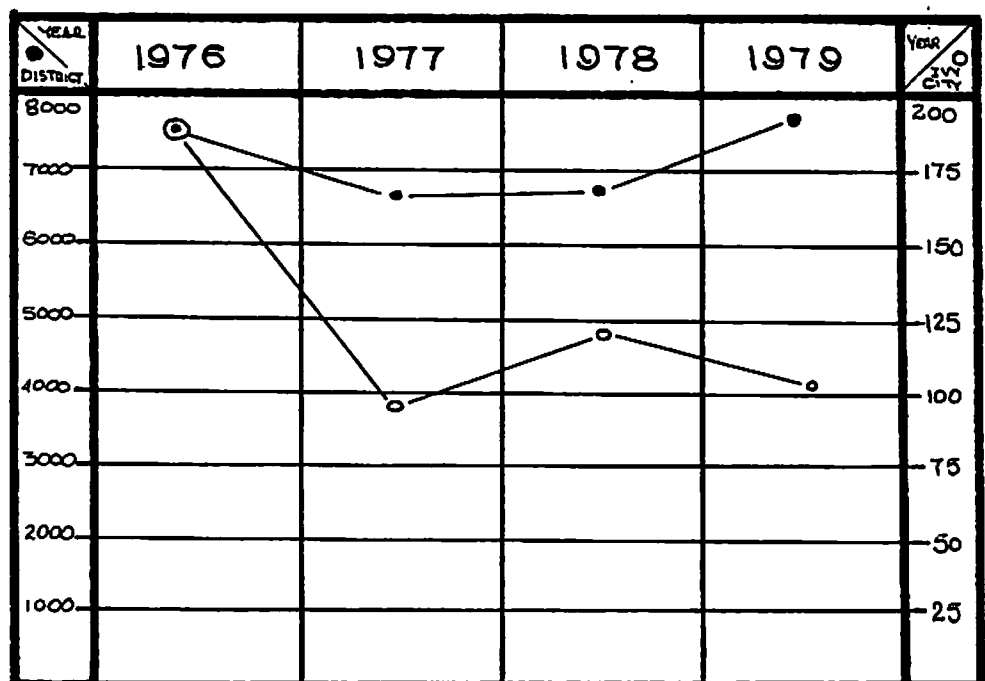
The Women's Guild of 35 members promotes the good health and celebrational life of the community and sponsors festivals and fish fries which raise funds for preschool and other community activities.

COMMUNITY AND DISTRICT CRIME ANALYSIS 1976 THRU 1979

AREA YEAR	DISTRICT	IVY CITY	COMPARISON TO DISTRICT
1976	7424	183	IVY CITY IS 2.46% OF DISTRICT
	BASE	BASE	BASE
1977	6700	97	1.46%
	<10%>	<47%>	<41%>
1978	6765	120	1.77%
	1%	24%	21%
1979	7645	104	1.36%
	13%	<14%>	<23%>
4 YEAR TOTAL	3%	<43%>	<45%>

THE INCIDENCE OF REPORTED CRIMES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA HAS RISEN BY 3% DURING THE LAST FOUR YEARS. THE REPORTED INCIDENTS OF CRIME IN IVY CITY HAS DROPPED 43%.

5TH DISTRICT
POLICE STATISTICS



1. SAFE STREETS

Before the project began, fear of the streets still dominated Ivy City even though crime had generally declined in the early 70's. A high incidence of drug traffic and addiction led to more theft, and homes were barred fortresses from which people faced the world through locks, chains, alarms, dogs and peepholes. Through a complex of programs related to job securing education for adults and youth, and the improvement of community/police relations the crime rate dropped significantly, even when compared with general trends in the crime rate for the District.

The jobs provided by the initiation of the print shop, job consultations, career days and the youth mobilization corps gave employment to 150 people between 1977 and 1980. At the same time the P.A.V.E. program educated adults to the level where they were able to pass the G.E.D. exam and get jobs both within and outside the community. In addition, improved lighting and a public safety network which focused on improving police and community relations have all contributed to bringing the incidence of crime in Ivy City down by 43% in 4 years.

2. EARLY LEARNING CENTER

When the project began fewer than 25% of the children under 5 years of age in Ivy City had any structured play and learning. Many of the mothers worked full time. The Early Learning Center was begun in 1976, in a small building on the old school playground and moved to the present site in the Community Center in 1977. Seven children were enrolled on opening day rising to as many as 60 in 1978. Since the introduction of a city pre-kindergarten program in the area, there are now 26 children under 4 years of age enrolled. Many parents have responded enthusiastically to this investment in the future. The tracking of pre-schoolers' progress when they move into elementary school has generated strong parent-teacher relations. Webb Elementary School reports that the children do extremely well. Six local mothers have been trained as pre-school teacher-aids with 4 employed full time. Training conferences are held with other pre-schools annually.

Also a part of the ELC is the Jet Program, an after school weekend and summer program focusing on recreation and trips for ages 6-13. Throughout the summer the Jets participate in the Cultural Arts Program co-sponsored by the Mt. Vernon United Methodist Church and the Project. The Jets Program is staffed by both the pre-school teachers and the Methodist Church.

3. STRUCTURED YOUTH ACTIVITIES

Young people in Ivy City expressed their frustration at having nothing to do by participating in street fights, crime, and drug abuse. A Youth Mobilization Corps was begun in February 1977, to provide an alternative to this frustration. The older people also expressed concern for a creative way to involve the youth and began to sponsor bi-weekly Discos. These were very enthusiastically received and attended by a majority of the youth from this community and extended to youth of other communities also. As a result, the youth corps was formed and carried out the practices for subsequent discos. Some were held for fund raising to support project activities and weekly trips to recreation centers. Trips to other cities, other parts of Washington and to other projects were arranged. These mushroomed into a multitude of regular activities such as, sports teams, a cheerleader squad and pom pom girls, which are organized by the youth. Young people have also been the main force in the workdays referred to elsewhere in this document. The most noticeable impact of the corps has been the increased support and cooperation between the youth and the adults in the community.

4. LITERACY VOLUNTEER PROGRAM

Statistics show that there is a high drop-out rate from school of students between the ages of 15 and 16. Residents of Ivy City between the ages of 15 and 19 have a high level of functional illiteracy, though most have attended school through the 9th grade. In the early stages of the project a job resource task force was formed. Jobs became available and it was discovered that those applying could not fill out application forms and that no one had ever written a resume. Students would take their applications "home" to be filled out, most often never returning. Those working with the print shop could not maintain their jobs because of inadequate skills in reading, writing and arithmetic. The pre-school could not be licensed until the local young mothers on the staff had their G.E.D. (High School Diploma Equivalency)

All of these issues led an interested Washington, D.C. resident to check into the Literacy Volunteers Program. It was decided to hold a three day workshop to train those interested in the tutoring program. Several Ivy City residents attended along with several from the greater D. C. area. Tutor training was begun and at the end of the training, a banquet was held to interest and invite local people to participate. The program sees itself as cutting over against a basic fear of school. While some have gone on to get their G.E.D. or to the Street Academy and vocational Schools, the main goal of the program is to bring the reading level of students up to the 7th grade level. Tutoring is free and takes place once a week on a one-to-one teacher-student basis. Funds are raised by various methods to pay for books and materials.

5. YOUNG ADULT ORGANIZATIONS

The young adults of Ivy City like young adults in many neighborhoods spent much of their time on the streets with little to do. They complained of boredom which in turn contributed to the high crime rate and drug abuse. The only evening activities available were in other neighborhoods. Now they are seen playing basketball, socializing or working together at the Community Center.

In the beginning of the Project, the young adults formed a group which has continued to meet around specific events. Other formations and programs from this such as Recreation, Action and Progress ("RAP"), the basketball team and the girls softball team generated from within the group. The most far reaching of these is the Practical Adult Vocational Education program known as P.A.V.E., job-oriented training, which stimulated the sense of worth of the young people.

Young men and women represent Ivy City on fund raising calls to companies for donation's towards uniforms, recreation equipment, and other youth activities of the community.

6. WOMEN'S GUILD

The women of Ivy City have a new collegiality which bridges the generation gap and moves their concerns beyond their families alone. They meet every two weeks and plan and execute many of the large community events. Before they began to focus on a productive activity, little comaraderie existed particularly between young and old, often due to disagreement over their different lifestyles. The establishment of the Early Learning Center stimulated the women into coming together to find ways of raising money and other means of support for the pre-school programs. Bake sales were held and expanded into larger events such as community dinners and fund raising events for the project activities in general. The women have met regularly to plan and hold these events. The women have also seen themselves as playing a major role in celebrations for the community, such as bus trips to locations around the Washington area and picnics and parties.

In addition to funding the Early Learning Center, the Women's Guild also raised the issue of health and nutrition in the community. They have organized and sponsored health fairs and insure yearly health programs for the community's families.

STRUCTURED YOUTH ACTIVITIES



Pride in themselves is expressed on the faces of these children during their Preschool graduation ceremony.



Jet outings on the Ivy City bus have given children great experiences to remember.



Regular discos have been important social events for the youth.

IVY CITY NARRATIVES

Ivy City had gone down so and the project has helped to build it up. I'm not afraid to go out now. The park is really something. The place looks so much better. The nursery has helped the working mothers, and the school children have been helped to get jobs. A lot of elderly people are not afraid to go out and the churches work together now.

An elder

I moved to Ivy City from the Southeast District in 1973. Ivy City was a rough neighborhood then. We've built three parks, we cleaned up vacant lots and we have workdays. When all of us get together we can really do something. I never thought I'd see the parks, the day care center, the school being a Center and the Ivy City Print Shop. Now people have something to do. Everybody's showed up to help each other, respect each other and try to get jobs.

An adult

The bad part about Ivy City was that people couldn't get along with each other. There were a lot of fights. Since the project we have a new park on West Virginia Avenue, a new basketball court, and things are a whole lot cleaner. I never thought that somebody would help Ivy City. I really thought Ivy City was doomed when they closed the school. That's what kept Ivy City on the map then. It's a lot better than it used to be. Folks used to have hostile attitudes, now it has changed a lot.

Young girl

I've lived in Ivy City for most of my life, 20 years or so. I remember gang fights and houses being broken into a lot, but since the Center opened everything is more active. We have parks, basketball courts and discos. People are helping each other and volunteer to do stuff. I never thought Ivy City would change to be better but even the people change. They don't fight much. You can talk to them without getting "into it". More people work. I'm more friendly with people than I was.

Young adult

I've lived in Ivy City for 12 years. Ivy City used to be a rough neighborhood. You couldn't walk through here unless you knew somebody. There wasn't much to do. There was lots of trouble and fights. After the Project came we started having clean-ups and discos. We raised money for basketball courts. The mayor came here. Now there's a different attitude. Everyone's pulling together to make the neighborhood worthwhile. Youth and elderly are pushing together. Attitudes have changed the most. We're dealing with the neighborhood instead of "what's mine is mine, what's yours is yours."

Young girl

QUOTATIONS FROM THE RESIDENTS OF IVY CITY

I have lived in Ivy City for 30 years. The community has changed in the last 4 years. We have created parks out of vacant lots and made gardens. People are taking better care of our neighborhood.

Ivy City Elder

Six years ago I moved to Ivy City from North Carolina. I don't know much about the early days of Ivy City, but I have seen some big changes. The streets of Ivy City are cleaner and safer. The neighborhood is a better place for kids. Because they have been to the Center with groups of people and with lots of activities, we don't have trouble with them being locked up, thank God.

Ivy City Resident

I moved into D. C. five years ago from South Carolina. My apartment on 11th Street wasn't safe so I moved over here with my family. Ivy City was a dangerous area of D. C. We used to fight all the time - at least three fights a weekend.

Ivy City Male

Ivy City is on the move. Things haven't happened like we thought they would but that doesn't mean you give up - you've got to keep going.

Stake Leader

I was born in Ivy City. I was married in the Mt. Vernon United Methodist Church forty-two years ago. People today are more aware and have more pride in themselves. Harshness has toned down to respect. There is no "I don't care" attitude.

Ivy City Elder

It was inspirational when Mr. Pierce got those fellows pitching horseshoes together to put that junk on the truck - and it wasn't a government truck.

Elderly Woman

I'm more mature now. I get into more activities. I want more success and I'm planning a good future.

Teenager

Kids are beginning to want something out of life instead of just seeing day to day.

Young Adult

The change for me is the unity that's beginning to come about.
Young Adult

There's more employment available in Ivy City. There used to be a reputation that Ivy City people would steal so businesses wouldn't hire them.

Young Adult

The changes I've seen are that people get together more. They're more concerned about the place, proud of living here.

Young Adult

I never thought that anyone would take an interest in Ivy City.

Adult Female

I thought that when the school closed it would be knocked down, now my kids have somewhere to go when I work in the summer.

Young Adult

My children's life has improved.

Young Adult

Kids don't seem to get in as much trouble. Children seem to have more respect.

Young Adult

I'm behind this effort 100%. I may not be there personally all the time but I'm behind it.

Adult Male

There's less crime. Ivy City's not used as a dropping off place for thieves. In general folks are more co-operative. They try to look out for each other.

Adult Male

Women are no longer looking to the government for support. They are thinking about getting jobs.

Young Adult Female

This project has made me a stronger individual.

Young Adult Male

Someone has at last decided to care about how they live.

Adult Male

E. FUTURE EXTENSION

ORIGINAL INTENT

The original intent for extending Ivy City's development methods to other communities as described in the October 1976 Consultation Summary was one of six practical steps. The initial step called for the systematic sharing of results from the pilot project with other communities through speaking engagements by the auxiliary staff of the Ivy City project. 2,000 speaking engagements and slide show presentations were held during the four years. The second step, a visitation program, was devised for leaders and residents of other communities to visit the Ivy City project site. Over 1,000 site visits were orchestrated with people representing organizations, communities, governments, and businesses from all over the world. The third step called for one day local community meetings in which people from other communities gathered to discuss the challenges of their communities and formulate workable proposals. During the four years of the human development project, Ivy City leadership facilitated five Town Meetings, three Global Women's Forums, and two Community Youth Forums in the D. C. area and seven Town Meetings, three Global Women's Forums and one Community Youth Forum in the State of Virginia communities. Three Town Meetings and a Community Youth Forum were held in Baltimore, Maryland. In the fourth step concerned leadership was to be trained in human development methods. Five key training events have included Ivy City residents: (1) Ivy City hosted a Human Development Training School during February and March 1980; (2) three local residents attended the HDTS in Fifth City-Chicago and one attend the HDTS in Philadelphia; (3) Ivy City sent twelve citizens to a Global Research Assembly in Chicago; (4) three community leaders attended the eight week training Academy also in Chicago; (5) three preschool teachers spent a week in Chicago at the Fifth City Preschool in 1977 and five preschool teachers have participated with imaginal education teachers from other human development projects in Fifth City-Chicago, Delta Pace, Mississippi, and Cannon Ball, North Dakota. These three-day Curriculum Seminars have been held for three consecutive years. The final step called for by the Consultation Summary was for replication to be initiated with the assistance of residents of Ivy City and staff of the Institute of Cultural Affairs. Invitations from Tioga-Nicotown in Philadelphia and Harrisburg, Pennsylvania and Loisaída in New York City have come to Ivy City. These communities have cooperated in urban summits, forums, demonstration events and training programs.

With in the District of Columbia area, Ivy City has expanded her activities with activites such as youth discos, Kwanza celebrations, a Summer '80 Cultural Arts Center program entitled, "Alive, Gifted and Black" and by hosting the Wo'se Dance Troupe with wide community participation both in the staffing and in the carrying out of these events, Ivy City beckons others to be a sign.

Ivy City residents have expressed a definite interest for increased commercial services in the community. Such services will include a 7-11 type store, a coin operated laundry center, a fast food take out place and a family recreation service. The Ivy City Human Development Corporation has had a feasibility study done and the building at 2000 Gallaudet Street appraised for a mini-shopping center. Though not conclusively decided that this will be the location, the benefits of this property for a shopping center are favorable.

BUSINESS TRAINING: To date approximately 11 people have been successfully hired since the initiation of the human development project in 1976. Many of these people were the recipients of business training skills offered through PAVE, the print shop and Career Day programs.

A more intensively designed business training program will be implemented to expand the impact of business and clerical skills training for greater numbers of Ivy City residents. A program based on Chicago's successful Training Inc. is now in the research phase of actuation. This training will provide clerical, bookkeeping and office machine skills on a three cycle per year operational design.

URBAN IMPACT: The Ivy City community regards its renewal effort as a demonstration of locally initiated development. The high visibility of the project to U.S. government representative, D. C. officials, private agencies and neighborhood groups provides a unique opportunity to impact other communities seeking to undertake a similar development effort.

Tools for sharing the Ivy City story will include the Voice, slide shows increased site visits, speaking engagements and brochures. Neighborhood meetings, women's forums and youth forums will be used to occasion development plans in other D. C. neighborhoods.

KEYSTONE ACTIONS

The seven keystones determined at the beginning of the community extension module and completed during the week were

1. YOUTH ARCADE - The annex was transformed from thrift shop to youth arcade by clearing out all of the furniture, bagging up the clothes and painting the outside of the building.
2. CULTURAL ARTS CENTER - The third floor of the community center was cleared, organized, some painting was done, and a wall was removed. The space is now ready to host the Cultural Arts program this summer.
3. INDUSTRY CENTER OPTION - The option on the industry building at 1900 Kendall St., NE was secured at a meeting with the building owner who agreed to a lease extension until March, 1981.
4. OUTDOOR SPACE LIGHTING - Two high power sodium 1000 watt lamps were secured and mounted on the Community Center illuminating the playground area and basketball court.
5. COMPLETE COMMUNITY SPACE DESIGN - The Community Center space design was presented to the community and friends at an open house prior to the Fish Fry on Saturday.
6. COMMUNITY OWNERSHIP AND CONTROL - The feasibility of community ownership was enhanced as two local businesses agreed to act as supporters if bank inquiries were made.
7. ELDERS PROGRAM FACILITY - The elders' program was signaled with daily bus service for 15 elders secured for the summer.

in meaningful activity with other D. C. programs and neighborhoods.

STAKE LEADERSHIP LEAGUE: The existing leadership of Ivy City sees the need for involving more people in leadership roles. There are identifiable leaders in each of the five stakes which facilitates a concentrated effort toward increased involvement.

Within each Stake the block clubs will be re-empowered. During June, July and August Stake and block activities will be highlighted. Stake and block leaders will meet together on a monthly basis to co-ordinate concerns and activities which impact the whole neighborhood. A brochure will be created for each program of the project and distributed throughout the Stakes to enable greater information access relative to programs and community groupings that have developed since 1976. Distributing the Voice and flyers will be intensified through the Stake structures to ensure a practical means of regularizing contact with each family of Ivy City. One priority for the Stake Leadership League is to develop creative and appropriate ways to care for and engage elders of the community.

THE INDUSTRIAL CENTER: Unemployment has dropped from 35% in 1976 to 25% in 1980. But this unemployment figure is an indicatively critical priority for the Ivy City community. The Ivy City Industrial Center, a 20,000 square foot lease purchase building of the Ivy City Human Development Corporation, offers a realistic way of tackling the unemployment situation.

The industrial building, located at 1900 Kendall now houses the Ivy City print shop, Unlimited Impressions. At present 5 people are employed in the print shop as either full time staff or apprenticeship trainees. Space has been sublet to eight minority bus touring companies. This entire industrial complex offers 109 new jobs in Ivy City. An additional 200 people will be trained in a years time. Eventual purchase of this industrial building could secure jobs and on-going skills training for Ivy City residents.

STREET REPAVEMENT: There has been no major street repair in Ivy City since the 1950's Gallaudet Street is in major need of pavement. Currently this street is constructed of a non permanent material and consequently prone to wear and deterioration that makes driving almost hazardous at 20 miles per hour.

Since Ivy City is now a designated community development area, the Ivy City Human Development Corporation is intending to request that Gallaudet Street be paved and that other streets, notably Oakie, be paved and brought to good repair.

COMMERCIAL BUSINESS: Within the boundaries of the Ivy City community there is a corner market and a candy shop. The Ivy City Grill serves lunches. No other commercial businesses exist in the community. The nearest grocery store is approximately two miles away and the nearest variety shopping center is one mile away on H Street.

PROPOSED EXTENSION

In a series of six community assemblies during the week of June 8, 1980, Ivy City residents decided that the crucial components of extension for the community were (1) Housing, (2) Cultural Heritage Center, (3) Stake Leadership League, (4) Street Pavement, (5) Industrial Center, (6) Business Training and (8) Urban Impact.

HOUSING: The concern for adequate housing facilities is a persistent one for Ivy City residents. At present only 11.5% of the families own their own homes. Approximately 85% of the multiple unit dwelling places were constructed in the 1940's. In the 1950's many of the two-story two-unit apartment buildings were converted to one bedroom four unit buildings. Families with an average of four to five persons live in these one bedroom apartments and experience the benign neglect deterioration of typical absentee landlord situations. In the mid-sixties four multiple dwelling buildings were constructed offering two bedroom apartments to 16 families. No new housing construction has taken place in Ivy City since that time.

Plans are now underway to deconvert units and to build apartments that will make adequate living space available to families. This plan will ensure that no Ivy City family will be displaced out of the community unless they so decided. The deconversion renovation and newly constructed units will be owned by the Ivy City Human Development Corporation. In addition to this corporate ownership approach, investigation of qualification criteria for loans to apartment dwellers who would choose to cooperatively buy their apartment building is also being conducted. In the next four years, it is anticipated that at least 25% of the housing facilities in Ivy City will be corporately, co-operatively or individually owned by Ivy City residents.

CULTURAL HERITAGE CENTER: The Ivy City Community Center is comprised of 350,000 square feet of property. At present the buildings are being leased from the District of Columbia for a multipurpose community center. The original three story building is the focal point for community activities. The estimated value of the property, as appraised by District of Columbia is \$200,000.

The third floor of the main building is being converted to a Cultural Heritage Center. Activities such as creative dance, music, drama and arts and crafts will be conducted in the Cultural Arts Center on an on-going basis. A pilot program will be implemented in July and August 1980. Resource people and agencies and programs specializing in the creative and performing arts will be involved in this Summer '80 Alive, Gifted and Black program. Concurrent with this pilot program, research is underway to secure the Crummell school property either as an historic landmark or through purchase in order to establish a permanent center. This effort will provide a year round enrichment and talent development service for Ivy City and open opportunities for participation

METHODS OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

PROGRAMMATIC CHART Toward the Actuation of Comprehensive Human Development Projects on the Local Level thirty six programs — nine structures — three dynamics — one project		
A ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT LOCAL PRODUCTIVITY —toward self-sustenance	B HUMAN DEVELOPMENT LOCAL MOTIVITY —toward self-confidence	C SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT LOCAL SOCIALITY —toward self-reliance
Enabling local— COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURE 1 expanded cultivation 2 intensified production 3 water delivery 4 equipment pool	Reconstructing local— LIVING ENVIRONMENT 13 domestic housing 14 public facilities 15 village design 16 essential services	Creating local— PREVENTIVE CARE 25 intermediate sanitation 26 total nutrition 27 systematic immunization 28 primary treatment
Developing local— APPROPRIATE INDUSTRY 5 cottage production 6 agro-business 7 processing plants 8 ancillary industry	Catalyzing local— CORPORATE PATTERNS 17 total engagement 18 community commons 19 consensus assemblies 20 corporate workdays	Establishing local— FUNCTIONAL EDUCATION 29 early learning 30 formal schooling 31 youth training 32 adult education
Initiating local— COMMERCIAL SERVICES 9 common marketing 10 local merchandising 11 savings & loans 12 basic transport	Recovering local— IDENTITY SYSTEMS 21 community self-story 22 symbol systems 23 corporate rituals 24 village celebrations	Instituting local— COMMUNITY WELFARE 33 family development 34 women's advancement 35 youth task-force 36 elderly engagement

DEMONSTRATION APPROACH

PROJECT INITIATION

The initial Ivy City Human Development Project Consultation of October 1976 was held at the invitation of community leaders. In this meeting the community used the expertise of outside consultants to formulate its own four year plan for socio-economic development. First the community's operating vision for all aspects of its life was articulated. Next the underlying contradictions or blocks to realizing the vision were identified. Then practical proposals were determined for dealing with the contradictions and a system of tactics devised for effective implementation. Finally, the tactics were rearranged in a chart of actuating programs which provided focus and structure for community participation.

PROJECT ACTUATION

Immediately following the consult, members of the community and resident Institute staff began the implementation of the community's plan. Each tactic and subtactic was reviewed in detail to create implementary timelines for the quarter and the next year, specifying what action would be taken, where, when and by whom. During the first month initial steps of actuation were made in relation to each tactic with a particular emphasis upon visible signs of change. Action oriented task forces (called guilds) were formed around particular task arenas such as agriculture and education, and neighborhood groups (stakes) were formed. These began to meet on a regular basis and to encourage participation from the whole community. Events were scheduled, including community workdays, research trips, celebrations, and authorization trips. Throughout the actuation of the project, a particular concern has been to solicit external support, such as technical assistance funds, inkind services and advisory assistance from both the public and private sectors of society.

HUMAN FACTOR

Underlying all the programs that a community undertakes and behind all its achievements is an elusive but indispensable element, the human factor. It is the spirit of participation, cooperation and responsibility among the residents. This spirit generates a confidence in the future which manifests itself in the community's physical appearance, its organization and its symbols of identity. With that spirit, the development process can be carried on indefinitely. Without it, even dramatic changes will either fade away, or worse, further the factionalism already present. And yet the human factor cannot become a program in itself -- even a "training" program. It emerges only in the midst of intensive rapid socio economic development when the task calls forth responsibility, cooperative efforts yield demonstrable results, and momentum elicits participation. But

the human factor cannot sustain the development process so long as its focus is solely on one community. Very soon accomplishments begin to be noticed by neighboring communities, and residents find themselves being asked for advice and their results imitated. They experience their effectiveness extending beyond the one community of their residence; in fact their self-help efforts come to be seen as a demonstration of what any community can do. With that awareness the impetus to excellence increases as does the concern to create events and programs which make the project's learnings more widely available. To the extent to which this process occurs, the spirit of responsibility, participation and cooperation becomes ingrained in the community, and its continuing development is insured.

DOCUMENTATION APPROACH

The approach used to document the Human Development Projects is unique. It differs from the usual "objective" analysis by frankly acknowledging the effect of the documentation process on the community and therefore so designing formats, questions and procedures to allow the community to reflect helpfully on its journey. Secondly, it differs from the evaluative approach by emphasizing accomplishments, learnings and breakthroughs rather than discrepancies, failures and mistakes. The latter are examined, but on the assumption that all experiences have implications for the future. This approach goes beyond apparent negative factors to reveal their creative elements. This work is experimental, and in experiments there are no mistakes, only learnings. Development by nature is an ongoing process, therefore experiences need to be fully and truly recorded for the sake of the next necessary steps. Third, the scope of documentation is the total life of the community during the time of the project, not simply those events directly initiated by the project. The focus of concern is the community. There are many factors that influence, directly or indirectly, the process of development, making it often difficult to determine precisely who or what has been responsible for particular events. The purpose of the document is threefold. First, it gives form to the story that is resident in the memory of the community. Elements such as the history of the community, legends, statistics and quotes are used to portray the process of development. The writing of the document is done in dialogue with representatives of various ages from the community. Second, it is a report of the results of efforts expended in the project. As such it intends to render accountability to funding agencies, volunteers, authorization figures and other supporters for the use of resources they have made available. Third, it is a concrete sign of hope. As such it holds up to all concerned with development what can happen in a community and what methods and approaches are effective.

CONTEXT

The method of documentation begins with a series of visits to the community. These visits are designed to determine the common story that has emerged. A timeline of the local history and a chart of accomplishments are created from these visits and shared with the community at a corporate meeting in which they check, correct and add data. The major section of the document is a report of the community's accomplishments in the economic, social and human arenas. Each part describes the intent of the community four years ago, the contradictions that they faced and the present indices of development. The contradictions become the backdrop of the major accomplishments and activities that were instrumental to the changes that occurred. The indicators of change are summarized, and the statistical data is collected from the citizens

METHOD

from past reports and from public records in order to provide various forms of the community story. Personal interviews are also made to gather individual profiles, quotations, stories surrounding significant breakthroughs, photographic records and the legends that are part of the community's memory. All of the data is then shared at a community meeting for the final approval of stories and statistics.

For the purpose of documenting the changes in Ivy City from 1976 to 1980, three types of screens have been used: a set of discernment screens, a set of selection screens, and an organizing screen. For the purpose of discerning what in fact has happened, the consult document provided the contradictions, the tactics, and the programs with which the project was begun. Each of these has been reviewed carefully to determine where significant breakthroughs have occurred. As interviews have been held among community residents, their memories have emerged as a selection screen in that they have given weight to the effective impact of various accomplishments. The final selection screen, however, has been an intuitive grasp of what among the numerous documentable events in the project accurately represent the changes that have occurred in the economic, social and human arenas. The selected items have been held over against the Programmatic Chart as an organizing screen as a check on comprehensive coverage of all aspects of community life. The Programmatic Chart is the result of a gestalt of the programs of the first eight human development projects. It was refined after the next 16 and currently represents a major step towards delineating the dynamics and fundamental arenas of programmatic activity in any human community. This screen provides the basic framework around which the community's story is told.

SCREENS

REPRESENTATIVE LIST OF PRIVATE SECTOR CONTRIBUTORS

American Lutheran Church	Martin Kamark
Rev. David Andrews	M/M Roy Kauer
Asbury UMC	James Kearnes
Dan Bankett	Ron Lee
Mary Alice Bassett	M/M Fred Leonard
Richard Bell	Charles Lewis
Barbara Bellows	M/M Walter Liggett
Bettie Benjamin	Gail Lumpkin
Rep. and Mrs. Berkely Bedell	Aidoo Mamadi
Eleanor Bingham	Marianist Society
Larry Bonner	Kathlyn Marshall
John Bryant	Hugh Mason
Joseph Burstein	Bishop/M James Mathews
Concord-St. Andrews UMC	Missionhurst Fathers
CHARUS	Marshall Moore
Church Women United	William Moore
Dottie Cornes	Rev./M Thomas Morrison
Community Improvement Corp.	Ron Mueller
Rev. John Carter	Clesson McDonald
Del Clark	Sr. Kate McDonnell
Sara Ann Corbett	Maureen McGrath
Gladys Cooper	Rev. Trent Owings
Rev. John Corgan	Douglas Parson
M/M Forrest Craver	M/M William Pedditt
M/M Samuel Danley	Walter Persons
Elsie Dade	Irene Pierce
Tim Dissmeyer	Myrtle Pimberton
Marvin Doxie	Inspector Profater
John Dutrow	Hilbert Sapp
Robert Elliott	Margaret Scattergood
Nancy Eggert	M/M Robert Schafer
Robert Ewell	Seidman and Seidman
Lt. Col./M John Ferrilo	Dr. Robert Shannon
Larry Gales	Donald Shelke
M/M Richard Galbreath	Pat Smalley
James George	Eloise Smith
James Gibbons	Milton Smith
Audrey Gibson	Richard Staley
Larry Glatt	Sister Mary Daniel Turner
Myles Glasgow	Dr. Stuart Umpleby
Richard Greene	James Vitarello
Jim Griffin	Ruth Wade
Richard Hagen	Washington Bullets
Dr/M Alan Hammond	M/M William Welch
M/M Larry Hatcher	Robert Wiezcorowski
Rosemary Hensel	Al Wierner
Hope Lutheran Church	M/M David White
Institute for Local Self-Reliance	Martha Williams

PRIVATE SECTOR - GOODS AND SERVICES

American Sales, Inc.
Andrews Office Supply
Apex Plumbing
Bay State Beef
B. Green and Co.
Best Western Motels
Bruning Paint Mfg., Inc.
C & P Telephone
Capitol Hill Development Corp.
Chas. G. Stott & Co.
Chung Way Noodle Manufacturing Co.
Church's Fried Chicken
Coleman Interior Service Co.
Columbia Electric
Commercial Supply Corp.
D. C. Fish Co.
Deklebaum and Sons
Devlin Lumber and Supply Corp.
Diplomat Motor Hotel
District Hotel Supply
District Lock Hardware
District Supply, Inc.
Dyer Bros., Inc.
Duron Paints and Wall Coverings
East-West Hardware
Ehrlich Poultry
Feldman and Company, Inc.
Frank Parsons Paper Co., Inc.
Frager Hardware
Galliher and Huguely Associates, Inc.
General Supply Corp.
Gosnells Garden Center
Grammercy Inn
Hecht Company
Highs
Hudson Supply & Equipment Co.
George Hyman Construction Co.
International Business Machines
J. B. Kendall Co.
Kirby Service Supplies
Le Bow's Restaurant Equipment
Leon Office Machines, Inc.
Loeb M Corporation
Macintire Quality Hardware
Mann's Potato Chips
Marlin Sales Corp.
Martin Wiegand, Inc.
McDonalds
Metropolitan Poultry Co., Inc.
Miller Brewing Co.
Mizell Lumber and Hardware Co.
Mobil Oil Corp.
Moore and Moore, Inc.
Montgomery Doughnut Co.
Morgan's Crab House
Namar Food, Inc.
Nekoosa
Nichols Produce
Northeast Ford
Omega Produce
Ottenberg's Bakers, Inc.
Pepsi-Cola Bottlers of Wash. DC
Pete Pappas and Sons, Inc.
Pete Glakas Bros., Inc.
Pittsburgh Paint
Potomac Butter and Egg Co.
Potomac Wallcoverings, Inc.
Quality Fruit Co.
Raub Supply Co.
Reed Distributors
Rock Creek Ginger Ale Co., Inc.
Safeway, Inc.
Sam Mirman Meats
Sears, Roebuck and Co.
Service Paint & Wallpaper Co.
Shaklee Products
Shayne Bros
The Suburban Record
Stanford Paper Co.
Thrifty Lumberteria
Timsco Corp.
W. A. Smoot and Co., Inc.
Washington Beef Co.
W. T. Galliher and Bro., Inc.
Winslow Paint and Wallpaper

A representative list

PUBLIC SECTOR CONTRIBUTORS

Community Services Administration
District of Columbia Department of Labor
District of Columbia Department of Recreation
District of Columbia Environmental Services
District of Columbia Mayor's Office
District of Columbia Superior Court
General Services Administration
Mayor's Program for Youth
The Marine Corps - Occoquan, Virginia
VISTA

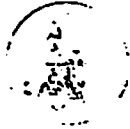
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Advisory Neighborhood Commission - 5B
Community Involvement Corporation - job counseling
Craver, Matthews, Smith and Co. - funding consultant
Economic Development Administration - industry center packaging
Fried, Frank, Shriver, Harris and Kempelman - law firm
Greater Washington Business Center - marketing survey
H Street PAC - government liason
International Group Plan - job counseling
James George and Associates, CPA
Literacy Volunteers of America - adult education
Mayor's Office of Business and Economic Development - industry package
National Institute of Health - health fairs and seminars
Opportunity Funding - industry, printshop consultants
Timsco - printing
University Legal Services - housing
Xerox - proposal packaging

Special Assistance

Charles Egbert, Architect
Audrey Gibson, Referrals
Larry Hatcher, Proposal writing
James Vitarello, Financial Counseling

A Representative List



THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004

MARION S. BARRY, JR.
MAYOR

GREETINGS TO MEMBERS AND FRIENDS OF THE IVY CITY
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

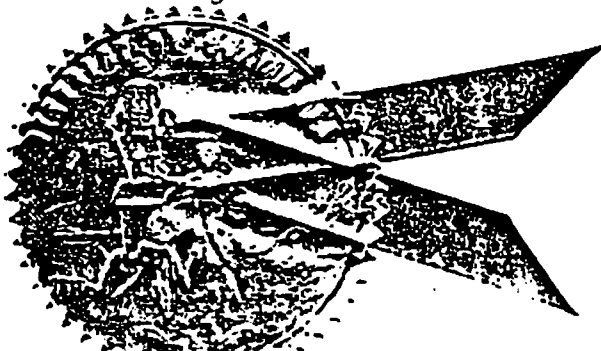
APRIL 26, 1979

As Mayor of the District of Columbia, I am pleased to take this opportunity to extend special greetings and congratulations to the officers, members and friends of the Ivy City Human Development Project on the occasion of their decision to share their experience and skills in local decision making methodology with neighborhoods across our city.

We commend you for the important work your fine organization continues to perform in our community. By furthering and maintaining high standards of practice in your activities, and by demonstrating the Neighborhood Meeting Methodology to groups across our city, you are contributing to civic betterment and to the progress of our city and country. I salute you in these endeavors, and know that the knowledge shared during your activities will help all of us to better meet the changes and challenges we face in improving the quality of all our citizens.

I am particularly honored to commend all members of the Practical Adult Vocational Training group who will manage this outstanding community service in cooperation with the Ivy City Human Development Project. You may take great pride and satisfaction in your program emphasis and objectives as you continue in the area of stimulating our citizens in decision making.

The residents of our city join with me in extending greetings and congratulations to all of you, and in wishing you continued success in all of your undertakings.



Sincerely yours,

Marion Barry, Jr.
Marion Barry, Jr.
Mayor

December 12, 1979

XEROX

Mr. John Corrigan
Economics Development Administration
Federal Reserve Bank Building
105 North 7th Street
Room 600
Philadelphia, PA 19106

Dear Mr. Corrigan:

I wish to express my total support of the Ivy City Human Development Project and particularly for the the industrial development underway by the Ivy City Human Development Corporation.


Xerox, as a corporation in this metropolitan area, is a contributing supporter of the Ivy City Project.

Over the past three years, the citizens of Ivy City have been working to re-vitalize the social, economic and environmental aspects of their community. The Ivy City print shop, "Unlimited Impressions", which would be located in the facility, represents a community-initiated effort to generate money for the area and to provide desperately needed jobs and training opportunities for community residents. The Ivy City industrial complex would accelerate the kind of work that is already underway in this regard and provide a quality "monument" of which the neighborhood and the city can be proud.

I understand that a proposal has been submitted to your administration requesting a grant of \$801,000 for the acquisition and renovation of a building suitable for industrial development.

Because the health of our city and indeed our nation is so closely related to the health, vibrancy, and self-sufficiency of our urban neighborhoods, I fully support the industrial development plans for Ivy City and encourage the financial assistance requested of EDA.

Sincerely,


Ronald B. Lee, Manager
Business & Community Affairs

RBL:tsm

c: Jerome Lopes
Curtis McClinton
Robert Roberts

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
EXECUTIVE OFFICE

OFFICE OF THE CITY ADMINISTRATOR



ASSISTANT CITY ADMINISTRATOR FOR
BUDGET & RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
1350 E STREET, N.W. - ROOM 1123
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004

MAR 19 1980

Mr. Jerome Lopes
President
Ivy City Human Development
Corporation
1900 Callaudet Street, N. E.
Washington, DC 20002

DC 54-80

Dear Mr. Lopes:

In accordance with the provisions of OMB Circular A-95 (Revised), the District of Columbia State Clearinghouse has reviewed your grant application entitled "Ivy City Industrial Center" in the amount of \$125,000.

The primary focus of this review was to determine the project's compatibility with the overall planning goals and policies of the city.

Based on the materials you sent to us, and on all available pertinent information, we hereby find the project consistent with the policies, plans and objectives of the District of Columbia Government.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Gladys W. Mack".

Gladys W. Mack
Assistant City Administrator



THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON DC 20004

MARION BARRY, JR.
MAYOR

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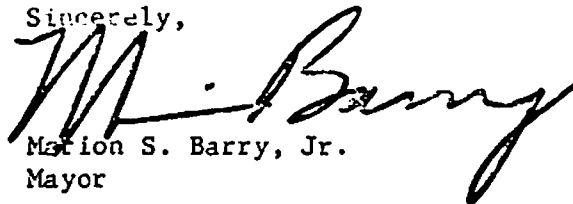
Mr. Jerome Lopes
President
Ivy City Human Development
Corporation
1900 Callaudet Street, N. E.
Washington, DC 20002

Re: Local Government Certification
Ivy City Industrial Center

Dear Mr. Lopes:

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 3610.108 of the Neighborhood Self-Help Development Act of 1978, I hereby certify that your proposal has been reviewed by the District of Columbia Government and is consistent with and supportive of housing and community development, economic development, and neighborhood revitalization activities being carried out by the District of Columbia Government.

Sincerely,



Marion S. Barry, Jr.
Mayor

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The development effort depends for effectiveness on a coalition of public, private, voluntary and local sectors, each bringing its resources to bear in a coordinated effort focused on a particular locality. That dynamic has been amply demonstrated in Ivy City with the generous support and participation of far more groups and people than can be listed. All supporters deserve more than appreciation. They deserve recognition as participating in a network which holds a promise for development efforts around the world.

THE INSTITUTE OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS

The Institute of Cultural Affairs is a research, training and demonstration group concerned with the human factor in world development. It has worked for twenty five years to devise and demonstrate practical methods for comprehensive local reformulation. As a not-for-profit private voluntary organization working in 32 nations, it has over 100 field offices served by coordination centers in Bombay, Brussels, Chicago, Hong Kong, and Singapore. The work of the Institute staff is complemented by an international network of voluntary consultants representing a wide range of expertise. Consultants donate both time and resources to assist in the planning and implementation of Institute programs. The Institute is supported financially by foundations, corporations, religious, and service organizations and concerned individuals. Specific programs have been funded by regional, state, provincial and national government agencies.

Ivy City HDP
1900 Gallaudet St., NE
Washington, DC 20002
202-529-5620

Area Office
49 Claremont Avenue
New York, NY 10027
212-666-8330

Regional Office
1900 Gallaudet St., NE
Washington, DC 20002
202-529-6015

ECONOMIC

25 Ivy citizens and 20 community youth took part in typing classes held three nights a week at the Community Center



A local resident is manager of the ICCO owned Unlimited Impressions a print shop with sales now reaching \$103,000 per year

WORKDAYS

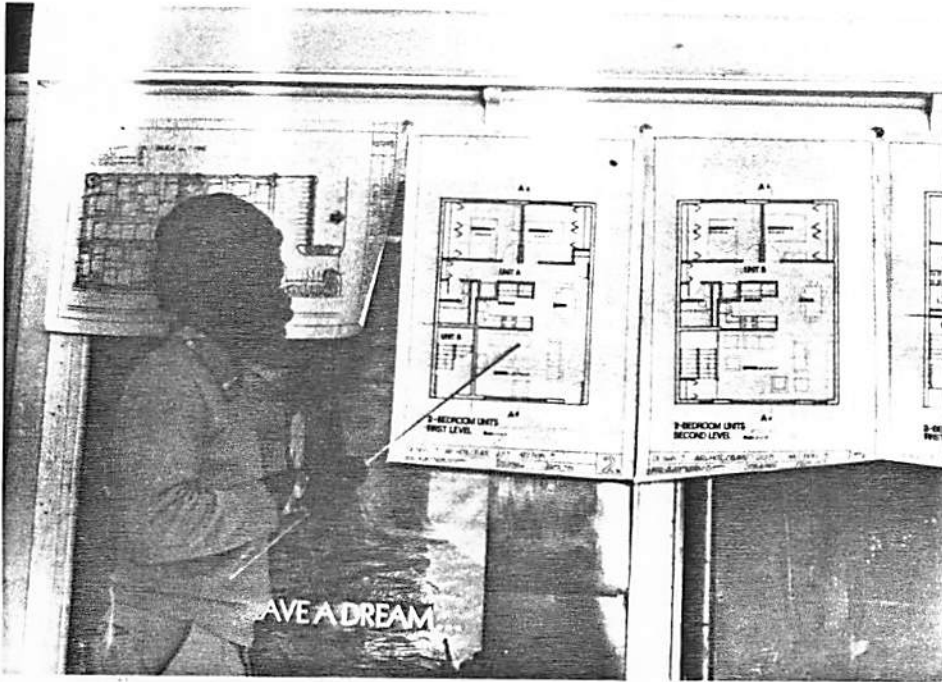


One community workday involved placing trash cans throughout Ivy City and painting them bright colors

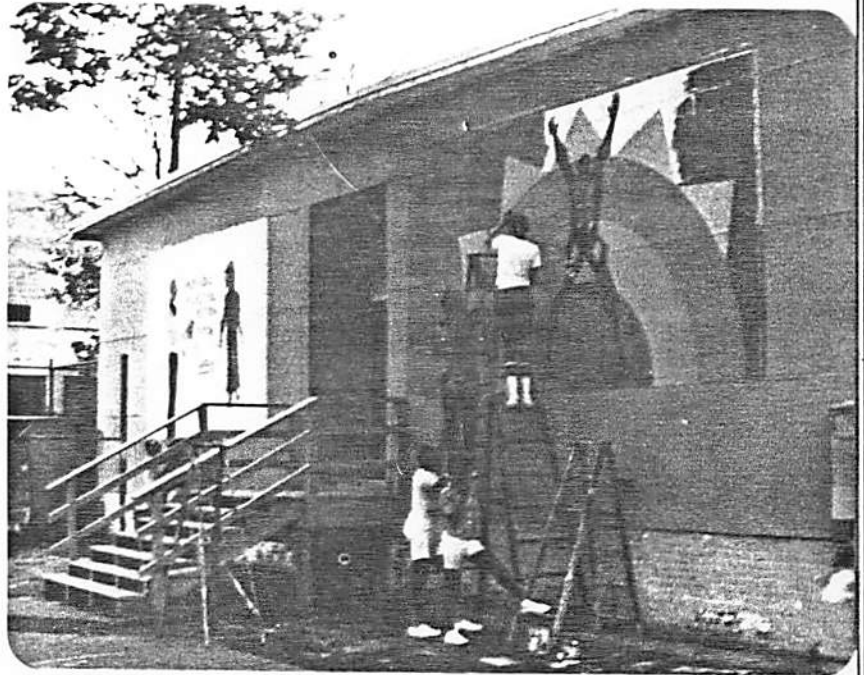
A team of volunteers walks to the vacant lot they will be clearing



ENVIRONMENTAL BEAUTIFICATION



The community was given an exciting image of future housing possibilities when a Howard University architecture class presented full-scale plans for a vacant lot on Corcoran Street.



One of the work projects utilizing youth from the Mayor's Summer Program resulted in the painting of colorful murals and slogans on the walls of the Crummell Annex.

COMMUNITY PARKS



Concrete was donated regularly to fill potholes on the playground and to construct sidewalks through Our Place Park.



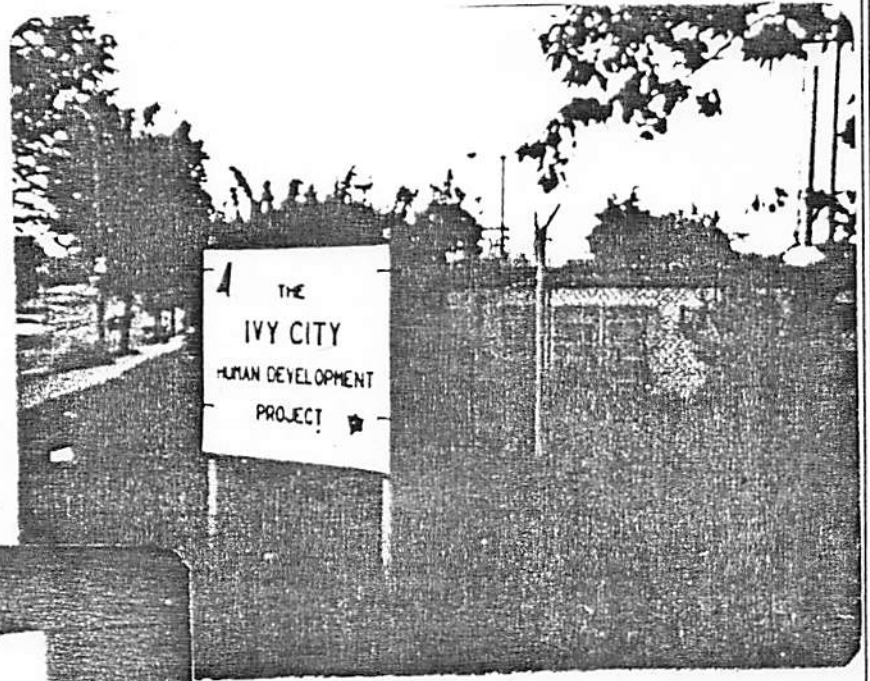
Heavy equipment for major beautification efforts is available on loan from local construction companies. Here the playground is being leveled for the creation of a sports field.



From abandoned , vandalized and fire damaged eye sores, the buildings in the Crummell School site have been renovated into an attractive Community Center complex.

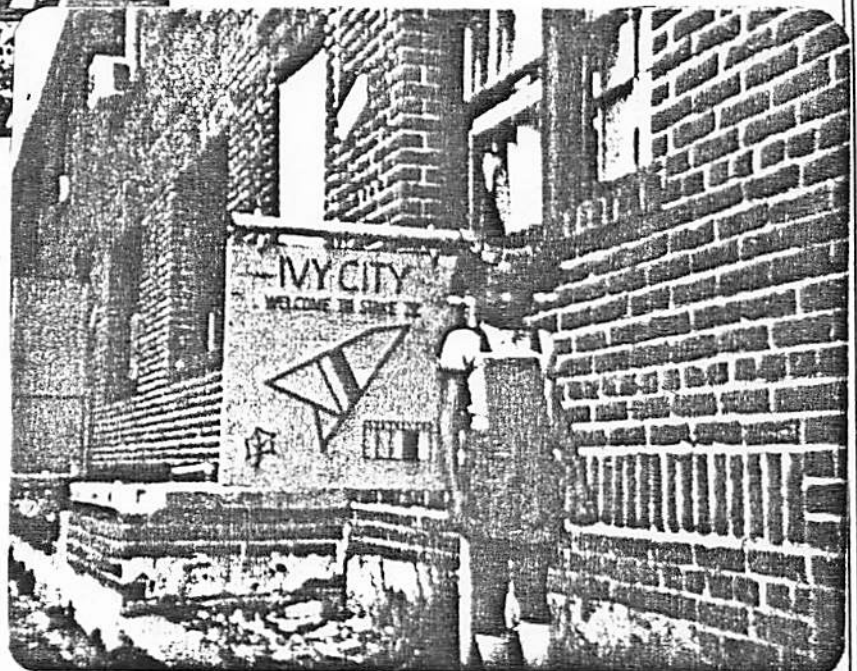
SIGNS OF COMMUNITY IDENTITY

Entrance signs are posted on all the thoroughfares bordering Ivy City and are highly visible to the traffic passing by.

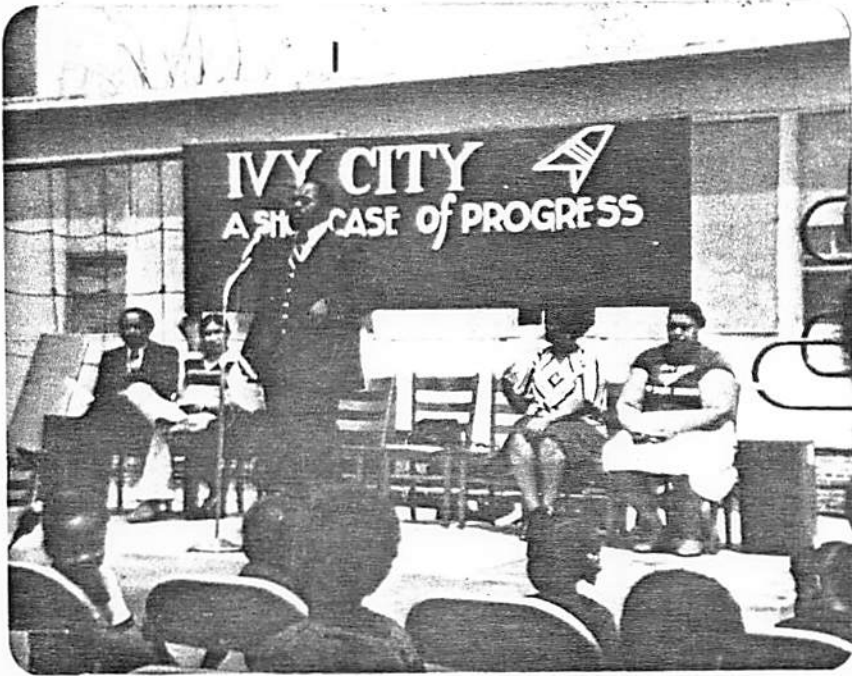


Murals and slogans scattered throughout Ivy City are bright spots of color and inspiration.

The divisions within Ivy City are called Stakes and each Stake is indicated by a Welcome sign.



ANNUAL COMMUNITY CELEBRATIONS



Ivy City holds yearly Anniversary Festivals to celebrate key accomplishments and look towards the next year of progress.

Serving free food donated by local business is an important festival tradition. Crowds as large as 500 have gathered at Ivy City Festivals



INTERNATIONAL LEADERSHIP EXCHANGE



Residents of Ivy City frequently host visitors and conduct site visits to share the story of the community's accomplishments.

Ivy City women host an international gathering of women from the embassies of Washington for a Global Women's Forum.



Joe Two Bear visits from the Cannon Ball Human Development Project and gets acquainted with Woodsy Owl, a frequent visitor to Ivy City.

STRUCTURED YOUTH ACTIVITIES



Pride in themselves is expressed on the faces of these children during their Preschool graduation ceremony.



Jet outings on the Ivy City bus have given children great experiences to remember.



Regular discos have been important social events for the youth.

WORKDAYS



One community workday involved placing trash cans throughout Ivy City and painting them bright colors

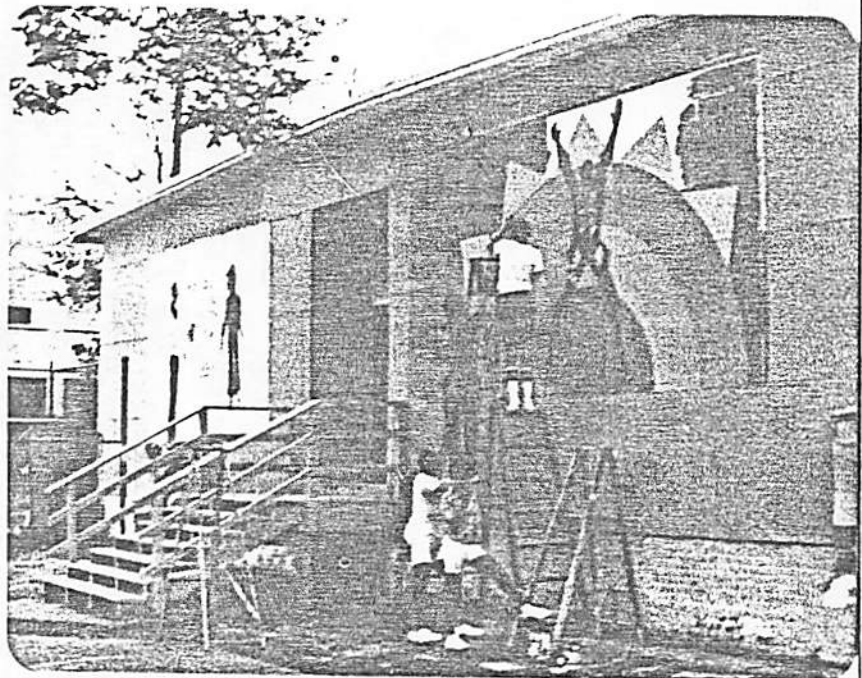
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ENVIRONMENTAL BEAUTIFICATION



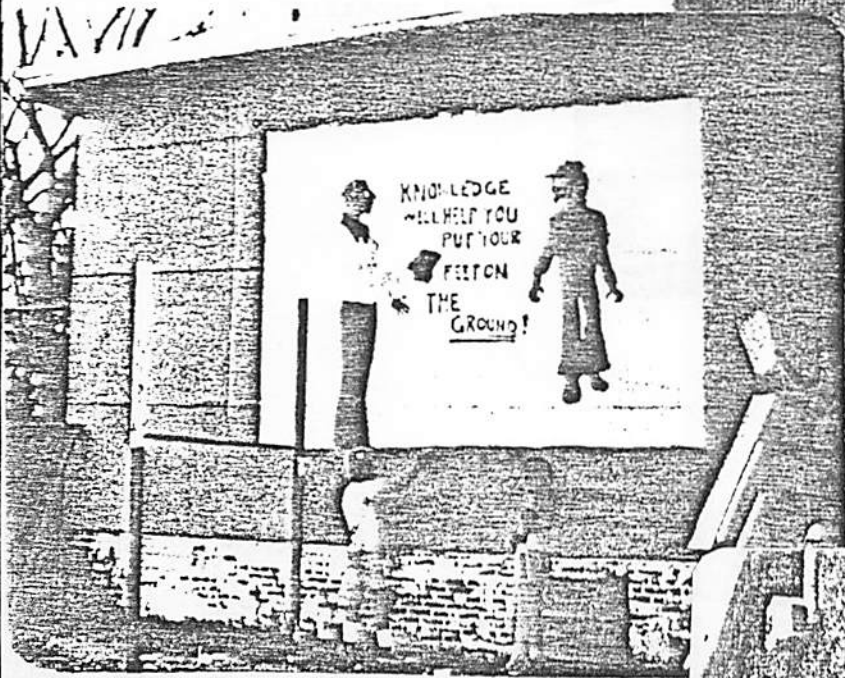
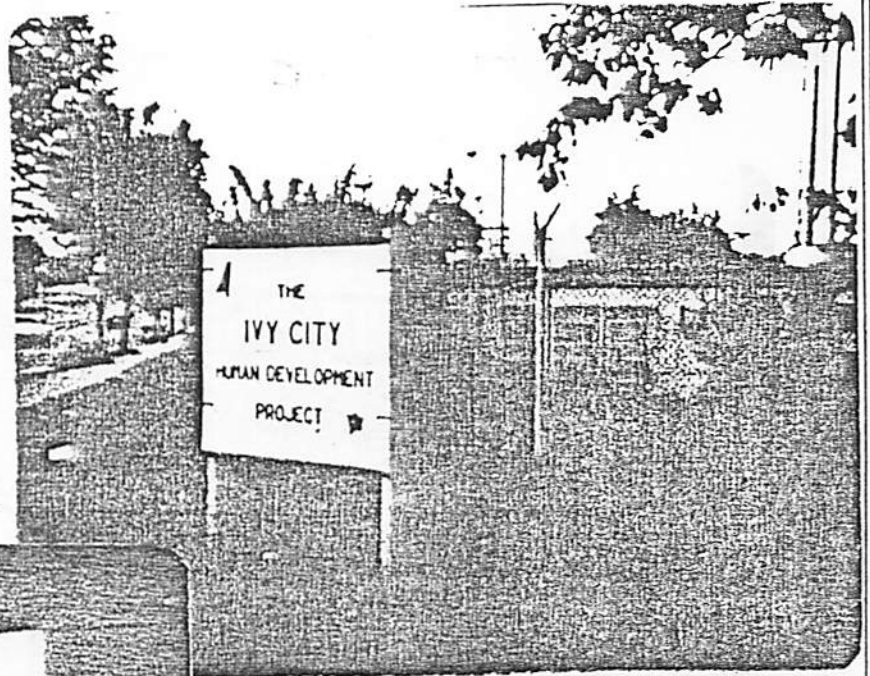
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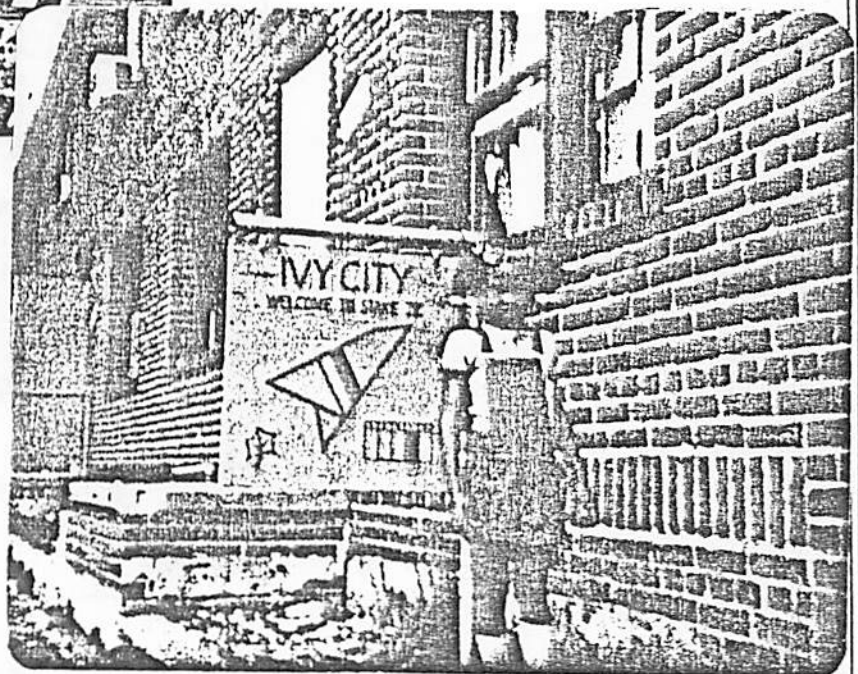
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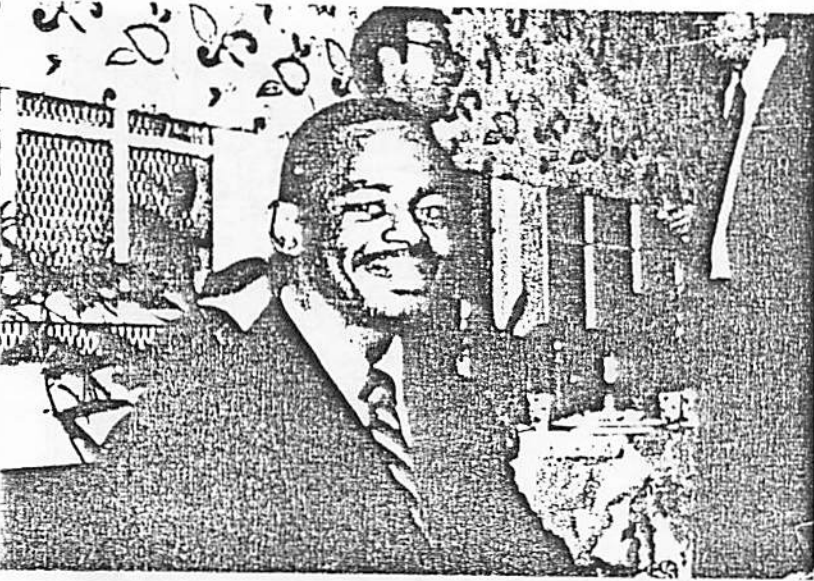


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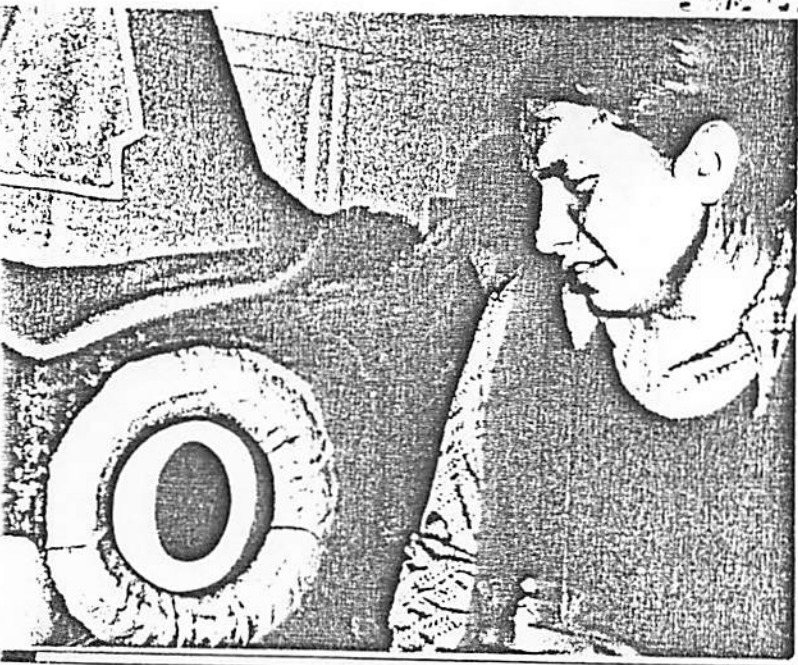
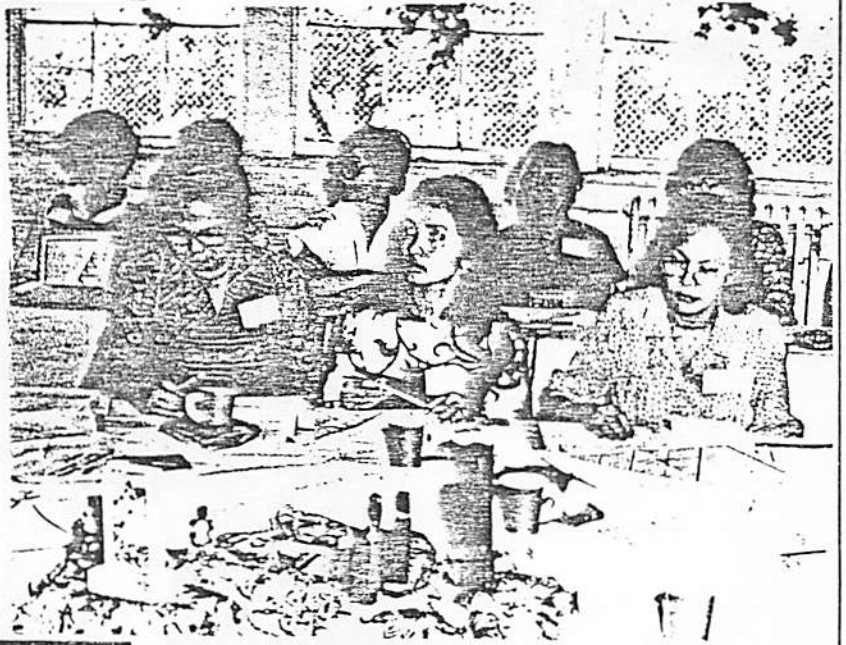
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