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Global Research Assembly
Chicago
July 4, 1979

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT IVY CITY

Ivy City went after a one million dollar economic development package this year and is winning with a verbal commitment at this stage. The package will provide for the purchase of a building. Those of you who have been to Ivy City will remember the old Grayline Bus Terminal. When the Grayline Bus Co. moved from Ivy City, the project office was the first place they notified of their intent and expressed their hopes that we would get that building. We have it and are in it right now. The project put up the money to acquire the right to enter the building and begin renovation. The second part of the package provides for renovating the building for businesses with interior walls, heat and plumbing. The third part of the package will purchase machines and equipment for the businesses that will be established. The fourth part will acquire a working capital. The businesses in that industry complex include the print shop, our key economic sign in Ivy City so far. There will be a major expansion, a triple fold increase in the print shop capacity including multi-color processing, and some \$900,000 worth of business in the first year with the projection of breaking even in the first six months. The expansion of the print shop will include mail order business that involves direct sales mailing. An aluminum window business will be included as Joint venture with one of the current businesses in Ivy City, the Washington Plate Glass Company. Our business will have a contract with them to cut and assemble aluminum frames and install glass. The fourth business is already operating but in various places under different trees. It is an automotive repair center. We are going to pull it all together in one place and give our "shade-tree" mechanics a place to work. This has created a whole new excitement in Ivy City.

The highlight of this event was the creation of the proposal itself. It was written in five days and bound in leather looking vinyl. The proposal is a work of art. The second highlight was a young man named Jim George. Many business people have participated in the development of this package and given of themselves to see it come through, but Jim is great, he is a CPA from the Caribbean. He did the proformas charging no fee. He spent an extensive amount of time and energy putting them together and has since traveled to other projects to assist in packaging their economic development plans. A third highlight was the reality of the impact Ivy City has made on the Federal and District Government. The Ivy City Corporation, the model for a community owned corporation, is in the public eye. One of the men in the EDA office stated that if anybody is serious about doing economic development in the city this is the way to do it. Another highlight is the major employment that will be created with this complex, 85 new jobs to start. In a city that is 70% black this will be the only major black owned industrial complex in the District of Columbus. That has been quite a challenge.

The Mayor's office called one day recently and let us know that Ivy City is now designated a community development area. This means that the Ivy City Community is recognized by the city as having the priority right to do its own planning. The Ivy City project has daily visits. It's a pivotal location and a demonstration that has the capacity of being a visible sign for human development work across the world. This is immeasurable to the projects now.

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HDP-3

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT

IVY CITY

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The Ivy City Human Development Project
Completion Statements

1. In the arena of symbolizing Washington, D.C. support for Ivy City, the fact that there is an unorganized guardianship, vague political advocacy and a tunnelled mindset of economic development indicates that the underlying challenge is to clarify the role of the public and private sectors as supportive rather than initiators of local human development.
2. In the arena of symbolizing community renewal through living environment, the fact that the abandoned and unused appearance of warehouses and industry is overpowering the residential area, ho-hum appearance of aged and unkempt physical structures and the tendency to disrelate the appearance of public space as symbolic of interior care indicates that the underlying challenge is to shift the operating patterns that separates the significance of public space and private space.
3. In the arena of expanding the leadership base, the fact that leadership is often not represented in the council meetings, Ivy City leaders are not prepared to give reports in the meetings and self conscious training schemes tend to be informal and sporadic indicated that the underlying challenge is to intensify formal occasions for depth leadership training.
4. In the arena of increasing the effectiveness of leadership, the fact that community leadership still thinks in "ideas" rather than carefully designed maneuvers that unblock contradictions, there is an unclear image of the difference between symbolic and front-line leadership, and there is the propensity to think and plan programmatically rather than in unified strategic directions for the whole project, indicates that the underlying challenge is to formally symbolize and systematically train the community auxiliary in the methods of tactical thinking and corporate action.
5. In the arena of ensuring effective polity dynamic within the community, the fact that the actuation of day to day program responsibilities and coordination comes short of releasing tertiary leadership indicates that the underlying challenge is to identify the indicative leaderships structures and engagesble troops below the commission level and beyond the formal structures of the project.
6. In the arena of broadening the employment schemes, the fact that there are not available jobs even though Ivy City is a part of an industrial area, small community operated businesses are non-job productive, the retention rate has been low for people who have been employed through the efforts of the project, and city structures provide an atmosphere of reliance on public assistance programs, and there are many people in Ivy City who are not trained relative to employable skills, indicates that the underlying challenge is to invent new means of motivation towards full employment and new ways of stepping up the development of local industry geared at hiring local residents.
7. In the arena of envisioning the local role in the movement, the fact that community leadership participation in other consults and global events has declined, youth are ready to be emissaries to other Global projects, young adults long for the travel and exposure that is implied in the very nature of the project and the inherent consciousness in Ivy City of the need for the replication of the HDP model as indicates that the underlying challenge is to intensify the consciousness of the role of the ICHDP in the nation's capitol and to practically devise means of enabling leadership to travel to other HDP projects as visitors and consultants.

In the arena of clarifying the role of the public and private sectors, we will 1) insure Ivy City's story is told, a) by strategic communication with federal and DC officials responsible for the decision relative to Crummell School grounds, B) by publishing of an Ivy City brochure, and c) by assigned community leadership participation in public meetings and hearings; 2) obtain recognition by established structures as seen in preschool licensing and health services availability; 3) implement regular and systematic guardian communication and events involving the metro; and 4) ensure metro and Bd. of Director participation in ICCO thru buying stocks and ICCO ball tickets. The arenas of advantage are having key support in hand, having a structure in being to deal with metro newsletter and reports, and ICCOs being legal. The arenas of vulnerability are Ivy City's long history of being overlooked and forgotten by Ward and DC structures; bureaucratic red tape inherent in the District; and the sleepiness of the Metro after two years of dormancy.

In the arena of shifting operating patterns relative to public and private space we will 1) intensify and recover the existing degrees of visibility through putting up more signs, continuing work in the garden, scheduling block beautiful campaigns, recovering formal stake meetings, finishing the football field, and demonstrating with one block by painting doors and fences; 2) deal with vacant land in Ivy City by drafting together an objective land use plan, plan for land acquisition, and development of a maintenance structure for the public; and 3) deal with Ivy City concerns by taking the brackets off Stake 1, moving on homeownership and using imaginal grids.

In the arena of advantage, we have the advantage of spring and summer weather, the high degree of visibility already begun and their engagability of large forces of youth and unemployed young adults. The arena of vulnerability is the mindset that "I must get paid to do physical labor."

In the arena of intensifying formal training occasions we will create a rational schedule of recurring training events, assign and assist local citizens in performing up front roles, assign local citizens to global training events, and involve local citizens in the set up, leadership and participation of the impact events. Our advantages in this arena are, the existence of a core group of local citizens who are ready willing and able to participate under assignment in formal training structures, and leadership roles. Our opportunity with the intensification of the impact programs to radically ground the human experience of "doing Ivy City on behalf of", and a long enough common project memory to provide a radical grounding of the long march of care. Our vulnerabilities in this arena are, the increasing temptation to do a task ourselves rather than with a local citizen, the increasing demand for core troop to be on site in tension with being involved in the long term training events and the history of the community auxiliary working on sundered tasks rather than as a cohesive guild dynamic.

In this arena, we will 1) recruit each of the Community Auxiliary to the HDP Auxiliary training event in Week 3, 2) emphasize the importance of auxiliary participation in 8:00 daily coordination planning meetings 3) initiate in week 1 community auxiliary training reflection and planning meeting with auxiliary priorship every Friday at noon, 4) assign 3 community auxiliary to each of the new Area HDP consults, and 5) formally commission the new Community Auxiliary at the June 30th celebration. The points of advantage for these actions are: 1) People having made self conscious commitment as community auxiliary with 4 more ready to make that commitment, 2) symbolic leadership supportive of community auxiliary and 3) readiness of community auxiliary to be trained as effective leaders. We stand vulnerable to the attack of 1) lifestyle of non structurally committed residents tempting the solidarity of the community auxiliary- especially young adults. (see next page)

- 2) the real economic pressures tempting community auxiliary to salaried jobs, and
- 3) the sense of feeling inadequate ~~_____~~ might occasion retreat rather than risk failure.

In order to identify the indicative leadership structures and engageable troops below the commission and beyond formal structures, we will 1) hold a community congress in week II of Week 2, 2) reactivate a/c stake events and responsibility for such things as courses, celebrations, running the thrift shop, etc, 3) training community auxiliary in gimmicks of recruitment, and 4) Formulating a scholarship program to encourage youth to explore higher educ. possib. the points of advantage for these actions are 1) broad and general knowledge of the project, 2) a history of inclusive and massive participation in workdays and clean up events, 3) an existing consciousness of stakes in the community and 4) identified stake leadership.

We stand vulnerable to the attacks of 1) limited prowess in working through the non commitment life style, & 2) the tendency to rush too quickly to solidify stake structures that are exclusive and permanent rather than inclusive and flexible.

In the arena of inventing new motivation and stepping up employment we will 1) renew our effort to bring industry into Ivy City with the intention of hiring Ivy Citizens 2) accelerating the convenience market set up which will result in 10 positions for Ivy City residents, and 3) equipping Ivy City residents with new skills such as bookkeeping and business management and with new images of vocation through a vocation day. In this arena our advantages are the sites for the new industry are available in the area, the enthusiasm of the community for the convenience market, and the large numbers of employable residents in Ivy City. In this arena we are vulnerable to the past record of instability on the job on the part of those in the community who have gone from unemployment to employment and securing the funds in hand to enable the convenience market to come into existence.

On

In the arena of increasing the consciousness of Ivy City's global role and enabling travel outside of Ivy City we will nurture relationships with business organizations who will sponsor local citizens to travel on an interchange basis to other HDPs as well as publishing a calendar of when these opportunities will be available, we will raise the money for travel scholarships and local transportation, and we will form a local hosting team who will do such things as site visits and adopt a ghetto nights.

Our advantages in this arena are, the increasing proximity of other HDPs, a core of people who have had experience in this kind of role, & the increasing number of practical ways which Ivy has of enabling the global movement.

Our vulnerabilities are the demand for more immediate activities with the available funds, and the increasing demand for troops in Ivy City itself.

IVY CITY SOCIAL PROGRAM THRUST

The community of Ivy City has a population of 1,800, half of which are under twenty-five years of age. Many of these young adults are high school drop-outs, unemployed and lack a sense of direction for their lives. Recovering the participation of this age group (20-35 year olds) in the life of the community was a critical need. Because of the deep-seated frustration holding back the engagement of the young adults, it was decided that a direct approach would not produce results. In light of this, the first social programs indirectly impacted these residents. The preschool opened immediately after the consult, October 1976. This provided an avenue through which to engage young mothers, as preschool teachers and by helping on particular projects.

Another strong emphasis in the social arena from the initiation of the project was the teenage youth in Ivy City. The ongoing vandalism, disruptive behavior and disinterest of youth were an ever present concern of the adults of the community. There were no activities for the youth which gave them the time and opportunity to continue in this style of behavior. The initial youth activities were intended to provide activities which interested the youth and kept them engaged in something other than vandalism. Weekly discos were initially sponsored by the auxiliary and put on by the Youth Corps, for the youth of Ivy City and surrounding neighborhoods. The money raised from these dances was used for continuing the discos and for other social programs. The Youth Corps elected officers and formed an ongoing program. The youth formed teams responsible for particular portions of the community and helped deliver the community newspaper.

During late fall of 1977, a Career Day was held which involved 40 residents and 11 corporations. As a result, 4 residents were employed and 5 enrolled in local training programs. This was the first dent made in the unemployment gap and one of the first events directly for the young adults of the community. During the winter of 1977, GED classes were initiated for young adults to further the basic training required for future employment.

A Women's Guild was also launched during the winter of 1977 centered around community health education. They sponsored health nights for residents which included serving demonstration nutritious meals. They also took charge of planning and implementing the various celebrative events in Ivy City, such as Thanksgiving dinner and Christmas caroling, and have continued to fulfill this role.

The Youth Corps activity expanded during the winter of 1977 to sponsor movies, talent shows and to participation in community workdays. The youth provided key numbers of troops for these community events. During this time young adults were asked to help in particular ways in these Youth Corps activities. They also worked with some of the older residents in taking responsibility for working with the high school to keep the youth in school.

During the spring of 1977 it became obvious that the Youth Corps activities needed to be broadened. Putting on discos week after week had become routine and was not enlisting new participation in the program. An education aspect needed to be added as well as intensified participation in the work of the

total project. Trips to nearby points of interest were sponsored as well as a trip to New York City. The Youth Corps also began a major campaign working with others in the community to renovate the old school building for a community center. Part of the center was to be used for youth activities, so this offered them the opportunity to have a space of their own. This activity was the catalysis for the youth taking responsibility for particular aspects of community-wide clean-up workdays in the summer. Several youth also began to work in other community programs either with very low pay or as volunteers in the preschool and with community center maintenance.

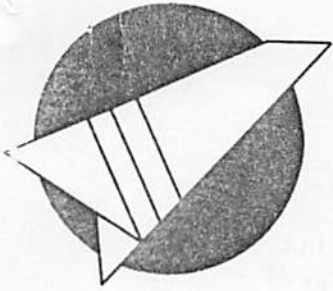
After working with indirect approaches for the engagement of young adults for a year, it was possible in the summer of 1977 to begin a young adults group (RAP). This focused mainly on providing recreation activities for this age group and began to explore how to generate employment possibilities and provide the necessary training.

In October of 1977 a Parents Advisory Board was formed. It functioned to give direction to the preschool and the Youth Corps. In the winter the Youth Corps participation declined due to the need for youth to get jobs for supplemental family income. In response to this need, the Youth Corps obtained a grounds cleaning contract with a local company for the youth. Youth rotated weekly into the jobs, half of the salary going to the Youth Corps and the other half going to the individual. Leadership methods also became a part of the Youth Corps meetings.

During the spring of 1978 some of the younger women in the Women's Guild became concerned with the juvenile and inappropriate behavior of the teenage girls. They sponsored a weekend trip to Richmond, Virginia with the girls during which they discussed and reflected upon the appropriate style and behavior of young women, thus creating a better image of themselves. This catalyzed an ongoing Young Women's Club which is sponsored by the Women's Guild. The Boys Club weekend camping trip which took place at the end of May 1978 was sponsored by 3 volunteer men from the ICCO. This trip was a two party weekend consisting of the Boys Club and the above Girls Club trip. The Girls Club and the Boys Club met Bi-weekly and on off weeks the whole Youth Corps participated in workdays, bake sales. The Young Adults Club has discontinued formal meetings but its members have become the leadership for the Girls and Boys Clubs. They also come together occasionally for special celebrative events.

Ivy City: Social Programs

Time	Quarter I 1976	Qtr II 1977	Qtr III 1977	Qtr IV 1977	Qtr I 1977	Qtr II 1978	Qtr III 1978
Tactics	Preschool begun	-----					
	Youth Corps Activities weekly mtgs.	Women's Guild (Health) Career Day	Community Center work Urban Academy	Young Adults Group regular project jobs and cleanup	Parents Advisory structured meetings GED Preschool	local company jobs	GWF Girls Club Boys Club Richmond trip Youth Corps
	GED	-----					
					typing		



IVY CITY HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

THE INSTITUTE OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS • PROGRAM CONSULTANT
1900 Gallaudet St., N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002

(202) 529-5620

November 13, 1979

Kay Lush
The Institute of Cultural Affairs
4750 N. Sheridan Rd.
Chicago, Illinois 60640

Dear Mrs. Lush:

As a long time resident of Ivy City and as an active participant in the Ivy City Human Development Project, I would like to take this opportunity to share with you some of the stories of our progress as a community. I am enclosing our detailed Ivy City Progress Report that covers the last three years of the project. What I would like to do now is to highlight a few of these.

As you know we have had three main focuses. In the economic arena in our efforts toward self-sufficiency, we have seen the establishment of two community corporations. The first incorporated was the Ivy City Corporation which was incorporated in the District of Columbia in 1978, March, as a for-profit corporation aimed at initiating and expanding community owned and managed businesses. ICCO now owns one business, the Ivy City Unlimited Impressions, which is a printing business. The print shop started in March 1977 as a training program with one full time consultant from the ICA and three apprentices. In October, 1977 two community residents began training as managerial staff and then in March, 1978, Unlimited Impressions incorporated under ICCO as a fully operational business. It is presently in the process of expanding to larger facilities with specialized equipment and additional staff. Presently 5 full-time residents are employed by the business and with the expansion, this total will rise to 15 this next year. Within three years there will be a total of 25 employees projected. The second community corporation is a not-for-profit corporation The Ivy City Human Development Corporation. ICHDC was incorporated in August, 1979 and is presently in the process of applying for its tax exempt number. Both of these corporations are governed by Boards of Directors made up of Ivy City residents. These boards are completely responsible for the actions of the corporations.

As a community we have been very concerned about unemployment especially youth unemployment. As a project for the last two summers we have participated in the Mayor's summer youth program. The first summer we provided work for 50 youth and this past summer 96 youth were employed in activities ranging from environmental beautification, day care assistants, Department of Agriculture summer lunch program, community center operation and reception, and the print shop. We are currently working with the Department of Labor on a proposal that would hire some 70 youth and young adults in refurbishment of the community center grounds.

During 1979 Ivy City Human Development Project was the recipient of 11 VISTA slots and during 1980 we will have 10. 9 of the 11 slots during 1979 were filled with locally recruited low income volunteers from within the community.

These slots have allowed community residents with the possibility of working full-time in their own community. They have also allowed the Project the possibility of training these volunteers, many of whom are in roles of leadership within the project. I myself am currently serving as a VISTA volunteer and will continue to do so this next year.

In the arena of our second focus, or the social development of Ivy City, we have focused on a wide variety of activities for all constituencies in the Ivy City community. The Early Learning Center has children from ages two to three. Until this year we have also included children who were four and five years old. This year we are working closely with the local elementary school who now have a full-day program for 4 and 5 year olds. Our Early Learning Center has trained 4 community residents as play group enablers. The second component of our Early Learning Center is the afterschool and Saturday program for elementary aged-children. This includes tutoring, heritage study, trips, sports and recreation. Youth from ages 13 - 18 are involved in the Youth Mobilization Corps. Their activities include trips, recreation, discos, work opportunities and educational forums. Other activities in the community include Women's Guild, Young Adults activities including a Van Club, soft ball team, and social events. We have discovered that the health services available in the District are extremely complete. The major problem has been access to the services that are available. We have set up a referral service for residents with problems. We have held annual health fairs that emphasized prevention and diagnostic testing. The Early Learning Center has had physicals for all of the enrolled children and is working closely with parents on a nutrition campaign.

Our third focus has been on human development. We are especially concerned with motivity, and how to enable self-confidence. We have been extremely concerned about the low ratio of homeowners (10%) in the community. We have used referral services, especially with University Legal Services to enable tenants to meet their housing problems. Recent negotiations with the Department of Housing and Community Development have enabled 6 residents to receive loans that enabled them to purchase their homes when they were given right of first refusal. Two tenants associations have been formed as a result of residents seeing the power of working together.

As a community we feel that we have never been in a better position of support. The District Government has pledged its support in a variety of ways. I am enclosing a copy of a letter from Mayor Barry to the Ivy City residents. The General Services Administration is currently leasing the former Crummell School Grounds to the community for \$1 a year. This is a first in the District. Ivy City has recently been named to Community Development Area 5 and is now eligible for Community Development Block Grant Funds. This designation is a direct result of the activity going on in Ivy City. Both the Department of Housing and Community Development and the Department of Labor have pledged support of Ivy City.

During the last three years the role of the Institute of Cultural Affairs has been critical. As a community we have benefited both from the onsite consultants who have been with us daily as well as from the vast network of

page 3.

of people who have been made available to us. As we enter our fourth year as a project and as the full time ICA staff becomes less and less visible, it is important you understand how helpful they have been. I think the biggest example of the community's support for the ICA work in general was the Community Council's decision to give \$144.00 to the Institute's work in India. We are proud to be a part of the group of communities who are working to help themselves across the globe.

As a community we have been supported by a wide variety of groups, organizations and individuals in our efforts. During our recent third year anniversary celebration we drew up a partial list of supporters of the project over the last three years. I am enclosing a copy of that list.

I am hopeful that this report and attached material begin to tell you some of the Ivy City story.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Fred S. Wilson". The signature is fluid and extends across the width of the page.

Fred S. Wilson
Community Council Chairman



THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001

MARION S. BARRY, JR.
Mayor

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

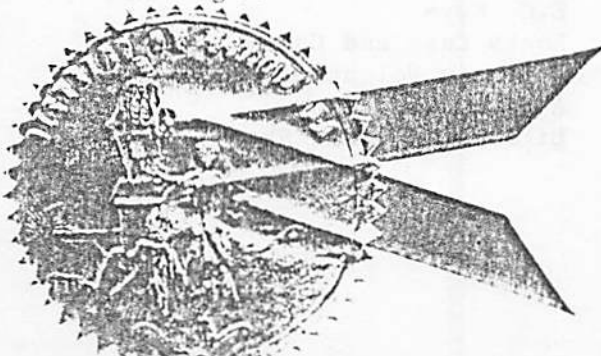
APRIL 26, 1979

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

The Ivy City Human Development Project wishes to take this opportunity to thank those individuals, families, and businesses and organizations who have supported us over the last three years. It would be impossible to list each and every name, so, the following list is representative of all of those who have participated in the victory of the last three years. Thank you again for trusting in our vision.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR

A.B. Dick, Corp.	Economic Development Administration
ACTION	Emmaus House
Addressograph-Multilith Corp.	I. Feldman Foods
Alphatec Engineers	Fifth Precinct
American Language Academy	Fragers Hardware
American Lutheran Church	Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Kempelman
American Meats	Gallaudet College
American Red Cross	Gallaudet Market
Arca Foundation	Gallery Art Store
Asphalt Construction Co.	General Class
Atlantic Electric	Gino's
Barkers Brake Service	Girl Schouts of America
Bell Vocational School	Good Neighbors, Inc.
Bethesda United Methodist Church	Graingers
Briggs, N.F. Hardware	Greater Washington Business Center
Bruning Paint Centers	Greenbelt Coop
C & P Telephone	Greyhound Liquor
Capitol Egg and Butter	H St. PAC
Capitol Electric	Hecht Company
Charus	Hechinger Company
Chevy Chase	Hope Lutheran Church
Chung Wah	House of Ruth
Church of the Pilgrim	Howard University Medical Center
Church Women United	Hudson Supply Co.
Coleman's Hardware	Institute for Local Self Reliance
Commission on Religion and Race, UMC	International Business Machines
Community Involvement Corporation	International Group Plan
Community Services Program	Institute of Cultural Affairs
Community Warehouse	Ivy City Council
Concorde St. Andrews UMC	Ivy City Grill
Corcoran Street Block Club	Ivy City Van Club
Corporate Press	Ivy City Women's Guild
Craver, Matthews, and Smith	Jiffy John Co.
Curtin and Johnson	Jubilee Housing
DC Fish Market	Judd Detweiler, Inc
DC Government	Kaufmann Graphics
DC Public Schools	Kramer & Sons
Department of Environmental Services	E.C. Keys
Department of Housing and Comnty, Devel.	Loebs Cash and Carry
Diplomat Motor Inn	Literacy Volunteers of America
District Hotel Supply	A Litteri Company
Duron Paints	Little Caledonia Shop

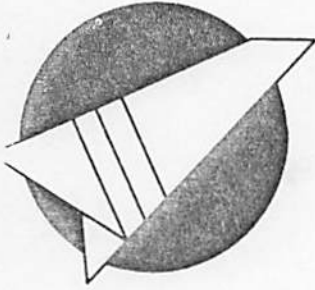
Lonnie's Market
Marlin Sales
Marlo Furniture
Maurice Electrical Supply
Mayor's Summer Youth Program
McDonalds
Metropolitan Poultry
Sam Mirman's Meats
Millers Brewing Company
Mobil Oil
Monroe Auto Sales
Montello Grocery
Montgomery Doughnuts
Moore and Moore Printers
Mt. Vernon United Methodist Church
National Arboritum
National Commission on Neighborhoods
National Welfare League
National Endowment for the Humanities
National Institute for Health
Namer
National Health Screening Council
Northeast Ford
North Presbyterian Church, New York
Northminister Presbyterian Church
Northwest Wallpaper and paint
Parsons Paper Company
Pepsi
Pete Pappas and Sons
Perculator Coffee Co.
Phelps Vocational School
Potomac Egg and Butter
Potomac Wallcoverings
Preempt
Public Welfare Foundation
Prince George's Co. Health Dept.,
Quality Inn
RIS Paper
Reed Wallcoverings
Religious of the Sacred Heart
Rentex Linen Rentals
Riggs National Bank
Rock Creek
Roy Rogers Restaurants
Safeway
Sears
Shayne Bros. Trash Removal
Shakeys Pizza
Shurfire Products
Skinker and Garrett
Specialty Bindery, Inc
Stanford Paper Company
Stewart Funeral Home
Stuart Petrol
Sudbury UMC
Swifts Meats
M.E. Swing Co. Inc.
Mrs. Smiths Virginia Pie Co.
Thomas Somerville Co.
Thrifty Lumber
Timsco Corporation
Travelodge
Triangle Pacific Lumber
Trinity Baptist Church
U Haul Rental
United Bank of Washington
United States Gypsum
University Legal Services
Unlimited Impressions
UPO
US Department of Agriculture
Washington Bullets
Washington Beef
Washington Hilton
Washington Plate Glass Co.
Washington Youth Corps
Westinghouse Electric Corp.
Winslow Paint and Wallcoverings
Xerox

INDIVIDUALS

Henry Ahalt
Robert Allen
William Baker
Congressman and Mrs. Bedell
Betty Benjamin
Barbara Bellows
Jackie Berger
Wingate Bey
Nalan Bhatta
Eleanor Bingham
Carmen Blackman
Tome Boe
Larry Bonner
Erma Brooks
Ethyl Bouthel
George Boyd
Avis Bracey
Phil Bracey
Tawanna Brogsdale
Morris Bratton
Chris Britton
Bernadine Brown
Eula Brown
David Brown
Jennings Brown
John Bryant
Nadine Brown
Ted Buxton
Joseph Burstein
Mr. and Mrs. Alphonso Carpenter
Jeannette Carter
Rev. John Carter
Kevin Carter
Kim Carter
Robert Carter
Del Clark
Don Clark
Leon Coleman
Rev. John Corgan
Dottie Cornes
Forrest and Susan Craver
Gearldine Crews
Tracey, Jacy and Ann Crews
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Willie Harrell
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Keith Holt
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Terry and Marcella Jones
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Roy and Josephine Kauer
Mrs. Lee
Ron Lee
Fred and Ann Leonard
Mr. and Mrs. Norman Lindblad
Jerome Lopes
Gail Lumpkin
Elizabeth Marshall, dec.
JoAnna Marshall
Kathryn Marshall
Bishop and Mrs. Mathews
Linda McCabe

Sr. Kate McDonnell
Delores McCray
Clesson and Joan McDonald
Curtis McClinton
J.B. McKinnon
Robert McGuinness
Taryn McPhearson
Cecilia Messersmith
James Melvin
Janice Melvin
Douglas Mooi
Marshall Moore
William Moore
Ionia Morfissis
Harold Morris
Tom and Suzanne Morrison
Debra Mosley
Herman Newgas
Kenny Norman
Tilman O'Brien
Brent Olem
Trent Owings
Owens Family
Alfreda Parker
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Cheryl Perry
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Ricky Pimble
Mr. and Mrs. Clifton Pollard
Ken Price
Chief Inspector Profator
Dick Riley
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Dorothy Rembert
Nellie Rogers
Isreal Rubin

Hilbert Sapp
Asia Saunders
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Seacord
Rev. Sherman, dec.
Randy Simpson
Augustine Slade
Thomas Sloan
Eloise Smith
Milton Smith
Smokey Bear
Tom and Linda Sessions
Mr. Streeter
James and Jeanette Swanson
Anthony and Yolanda Saunders
V. Swamikanu
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Reggie Tyson
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Sandra Vines
Jim Vitarello
Ruth Wade
Jr. Wesley
Russell Wesley
Dick and Betty West
Barry Walker
Sheila Wharton
Mr. and Mrs. John White
Zan White
Michael Wilkerson
Gail Williams
Hazel Williams
Martha Williams
Elvira Wilson
Fred Wilson
Cary Winfield
Woodsey Owl
Annie Wooten
JoAnn Wooten
Lawrence Winfree



IVY CITY HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

THE INSTITUTE OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS • PROGRAM CONSULTANT
1900 Gallaudet St., N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002

(202) 529-5620

June, 1979

ITEM: Ivy City, Progress Report

Dear Friend,

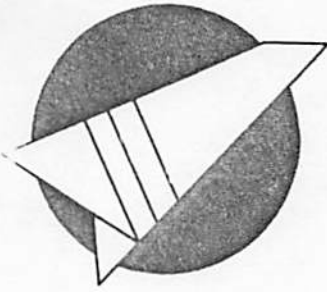
You are cordially invited to visit the community of Ivy City in northeast Washington, D.C. We wish to share with you our story of progress. To encourage your visit, I am enclosing a brief report on the issues, activities, and impact of our work in our community. Please bear in mind that our efforts at renewal have not been merely to improve our own community. We see ourselves as a sign to every struggling community in D.C. and yes, beyond to the United States and the whole world. We are succeeding against great odds. We challenge other communities to try our way, and win their way.

Those of us who grew up, and grow old in Ivy City, know of its past glories, its pleasant homes and safe streets. We couldn't let it die, or be forgotten and destroyed by urban problems. But the job seemed too big, too hopeless . . . until we had a "Town Meeting" in June of 1976 and then a one-week Human Development Consult in October of '76. The problems we isolated and focused on may not surprise you. But our responses may. We decided to attack ALL the problems, at the SAME TIME, with a whirlwind of programs and activities. See if you can imagine a small group of people, in a community of 2000 people, half under the age of 35, achieving the levels of activity and involvement reported here. We certainly surprised ourselves. We were also surprised and deeply grateful for the hundreds of people outside Ivy City who heard of our efforts and gave us a hand.

We invite you to ask yourself one question, "Is there really a generation arising that believes in community self-help and is open to receiving help when the job is too big?" Are you a part of this new generation -- both willing to help and willing to learn? If you think so, I hope you will read our story, visit our community and share our victories with your community.

Sincerely Yours,

Fred S. Wilson, President
Ivy City Community Council



IVY CITY HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

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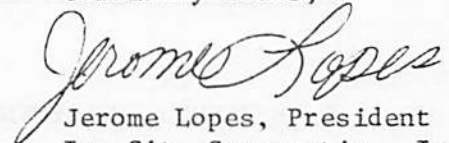
Dear Friend,

Let me join Mr. Wilson in inviting you to visit the Ivy City Community. The programs and activities reported here only touch the surface of our story. The real story is hidden between the lines of personal experiences and daily commitments. Preparing for and pulling off events is where you really see the community come alive. Your participation here is more than welcome.

Now I'd like to express our gratitude for financial and technical assistance. Many public and private groups have made donations or grants. Our special thanks to 1) the American Lutheran Church for \$25,000; 2) The United Methodist Church, General Commission on Race and Religion for \$22,000; 3) The National Endowment for the Humanities for \$10,000; 4) the Public Welfare Foundation for \$6,000; 5) the United Methodist Church for \$2,000; 6) The Sisters of the Sacred Heart for \$1,000; 7) the Strongforce Program for \$1,000; and 8) the ACTION Program for 11 VISTA positions. For private donations and technical assistance we are grateful to hundreds of individuals, and the many groups and agencies referred to in this report. Enclosed please find a list of acknowledgements.

We feel proud of our improvements to date and accountable for the hopes that have been fired, both in the community and beyond. We have merely built the foundations for progress. We continue to rely on the engagement of Ivy Citizens and the support of others to achieve long-lasting community renewal and human development. Come learn with us, grow with us, and share our victories with your community. We feel we're ready and moving.

Cordially Yours,


Jerome Lopes, President
Ivy City Corporation, Inc.

IVY CITY HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

REPORT 1979

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SECTION I

TOWARD THE EXPANDING OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN IVY CITY

A. THE PRACTICAL EDUCATION PROGRAM

Introduction

During the October 1976 Ivy City Human Development Project Consult, a one-week research and planning event, Ivy Citizens reported that their children performed poorly in school from their first day on. They also indicated that many single parent families remained welfare-dependent. No child care services were available to free the mothers for regular employment. Early drop-outs from school, in many cases, led to more welfare mothers and unemployed young men and women, prone to street crime. In short, Ivy Citizens needed a way to break this vicious circle and turn around these poor educational patterns. Earlier efforts such as Federal Vocational Skills Programs like "Project Build" fell short of adult needs. They provided training in practical skills without addressing basic educational needs. So the unemployment pattern persisted. In response to these issues, the Practical Education Program was launched. This included an Early Learning Center, a Vocational Skills Academy, and an Adult Training Institute.

1. Early Learning Center

The Early Learning Center opened in November 1976 with two mothers volunteering to start the center, while in training as teachers. By 1979 attendance had grown from 16 children to 50 with five teacher trainees. The curriculum included basic educational tools as well as a variety of cultural events, such as trips to the circus, museums, shopping centers and the zoo. A Parents Advisory Committee was formed, meeting regularly, and encouraging increasing parental involvement. It sponsors bake sales, talent shows, kiddie discos, and the annual graduation ceremony every August. The Center has also received funding for a JETS program for children ages 8 to 12. This group started in January '77 with a full-time director and \$2,000 for arts, crafts and trips. They have organized Halloween parties, Valentine cabarets and after-school activities. Their vitality has been an inspiration for young and old alike. In fact, increased signs of community vitality has been the main impact of the Early Learning Center.

2. Vocational Skills Academy

The Vocational Skills Academy began in November '76 with a Job Fair to identify employment needs, referral possibilities and training interests. Weekly job counselling during 1977 paved the way for hiring managers for several community businesses and for providing on-the-job training as the businesses grew. In 1977, 25 community residents and 20 community youth took part in typing classes held three nights a week at the Community Center. From 1977 through 1979 the printshop provided on-the-job training for eight men and three women. It also sent several persons to Howard University and Washington Printing Industries School for management and job skills classes.

A second Job Fair in March '78 and the formation of the P.A.V.E. Training Institute (Practical Adult Vocational Education) in June '78 encouraged the involvement of 25 more unemployed persons. P.A.V.E. has also arranged for the availability of typing, xerox and keypunch training for these young people. In November '78 eleven residents joined the Ivy City VISTA program and received on-the-job training and preparation workshops. The overall impact of the Vocational Skills Adademy has been to improve job skills, reduce unemployment and encourage alternatives to the "hustle" type income.

3. Adult Training Institute

The Adult Training Institute began functioning even before the October '76 Community Consult. The first emphasis was on citizen participation and leadership methods. This took the form of many small group gatherings resulting in over 300 Ivy City residents participating in the Consult. Since then, Ivy Citizens have held regular bi-annual Community Congresses and frequent decision-making meetings. These include regular meetings of the Community Council, the Social and Economic Commissions, the five neighborhood stake groups, the three activity guilds, and the I.C.C.O. (Ivy City Corporation) Board of directors. At each of these meetings, citizens were exposed to and trained in leadership methods and group process.

The Adult Training Institute has also sponsored training in basic, continuing and cultural educational principals. After an educational survey in 1977, four adults entered G.E.D. preparations. One has received her certificate and two more are continuing their studies. Twice weekly basic educational classes were also held. Cultural Interchanges have involved 14 citizens travelling to Venezuela, Canada, Korea, North Dakota, Mississippi and New York. In 1978 the

cultural exchanges continued while Literacy Volunteers of America (L.V.A.) launched specialized tutor training with 12 students. In January of 1979 three residents went to an eight week international training school for community leaders held in Chicago. Upon returning to Ivy City this group participated in planning for the involvement of the P.A.V.E. Training Institute in the "Community Meeting, D.C." program. In March 1979, P.A.V.E. conducted "Community Meetings" in all five Ivy City Stakes. The Mayor of D.C. has endorsed P.A.V.E.'s plan to conduct similar Community Meetings throughout the District this summer. The overall impact of the Adult Training Institute has been increased participation and leadership in local community decision-making.

Conclusion

The current challenge facing the Practical Education Program is to expand services in all arenas of community life. The many successes to date suggest that many Ivy City residents are interested in education and eager to improve themselves. Educational resources have been made available through many groups such as Strongforce (education grants), VISTA, L.V.A., I.B.M., and I.G.P. (International Group Plan Insurance Co). Extensive service by hundreds of volunteers has assisted in this. The future hiring of a full-time Education Director will help accelerate these services. The new director will see through the completion of 26 "Community Meetings, D.C." and the expansion of the preschool. His focus will be to increase the participation of Ivy Citizens needing these services.

B. CITIZEN CARE PROGRAM

Introduction

Beyond educational needs, Ivy Citizens have identified many unsolved health and safety problems. In health, they indicated during the October '76 Consult that the major problem was poor access to health services in the city. A related problem was a limited understanding of their basic health needs and adequate preventive health measures. They found, for instance, that Ivy Citizens used eight different hospitals and clinics. Statistical data on the needs of the community were difficult to gather from so many programs, and, therefore, outreach services for specific needs were not available. Transportation, in any form, was often too inconvenient or too expensive to encourage the adequate use of health facilities, even when the need was clear.

In the arena of community safety, the statistics tell the story. In 1976, of the 20 neighborhoods in the 5th police district in D.C., Ivy City was rated 5th highest in crime. The problems included poor street lighting, high drug abuse and misuse rate, extensive street crime activity, and an atmosphere of fear. Both police and criminals were feared, so citizen cooperation and assistance in arrests were minimal. In response to these and many other health and safety problems, the Citizen Care Program was developed. It consists of a Health Services Guild and a Public Safety Network.

4. Health Services Guild

The Health Services Guild has sponsored a variety of screening, referral and training activities. Health activities began in March, 1977 when Howard University held sickle cell anemia testing in Ivy City. In November '77 a medical self-help course was sponsored by Ivy City Health Guild. Since then, the Guild has sponsored five Health Advocates training sessions and two Health Fairs linking seventy five D.C. health agencies with over 600 residents. From these activities came a resource handbook and a district-wide network of contact persons for specific health needs. Building on the interest and participation from the '77 and '78 Health Fairs, the Guild conducted a Health and Wellness course. Eight participants received certificates of completion for this course. The overall impact of the Health Services Guild for Ivy City residents has been an increased awareness of the many health needs and services available. District-wide, health services agencies are now more aware of specific needs in the community and are better informed and able to deliver their services.

5. Public Safety Network

The Public Safety Network has focused on improving police and community relations, working to reduce criminal activity and relieve the tensions created by the fear of criminal reprisals or the slow police response to complaint calls. A Public Safety Day in December '76 launched this effort. Community meetings with police representatives and a performance by the Police Band at a festival in 1977 began to shift the mood. By the end of 1978 the Network had developed into extensive citizen-police cooperation, including the assignment of a foot patrolman to a beat in the community, a hot-line service, and a Community Observers Program. This resulted in bringing Ivy City down from 5th to 19th in the 5th police district report of criminal activity ratings. An improved lighting program and reduced bus and truck traffic through

the community also contributed to a safer living environment. In addition, many other community programs, such as street and lot clean-ups, jobs referrals, preschool, Jets, Youth Mobilization Corps, the summer Washington Youth Corps, and recreational events have assisted in channelling energies to more constructive purposes.

Conclusion

The current challenge facing the Citizen's Care Program is to involve more residents in existing and new programs. Their task will be to maintain vigilance over safety and increase the availability and use of health services. The Community Observers Group is planning a Community Issues Forum with a focus on Law Enforcement, for late 1979. This event will be designed to update citizens on the crime and enforcement situation with the community, and to develop ways of responding to new problems that surface. The Health Guild is now recruiting and training new Health Advocates, and preparing for the '79 Health Fair.

SECTION II

TOWARD THE BUILDING OF SOCIAL STYLE IN IVY CITY

C. COMMUNITY IDENTITY PROGRAM

Introduction

The Community Identity Program grew out of a realization that many issues and problems had their roots in subtle, intangible, and hard-to-isolate factors. These included accepted negative attitudes, poor habit patterns, and slow environmental decay. The October Community Consult of '76 revealed deep citizen frustration over the loss of their primary school. Extensive efforts to gain access to the empty school facility and use it for community meetings had failed. Moreover, many Ivy Citizens had lost their sense of pride in their neighborhood. This showed up in a lack of interest in honoring individual achievements, the loss of any desire to keep up the property, and the inability to care for the elderly or treat them with proper esteem. As a whole community, there was no way to pay respect to the memory of deceased citizens or to honor the history of the community. In response to these and many related issues, Ivy Citizens launched the Community Identity Program. It consisted of a Community Cultural Project, a Community Center Project, and an Elder's Engagement Enterprise.

6. Community Cultural Project

The Community Cultural Project focused on community festivals, memorials, banquets, balls and heritage displays. The Women's Guild, a group of women of all ages in the community sees itself as responsible for the well being of the community. They are instrumental in many annual activities such as May Day, Thanksgiving and Project Anniversary Day Festivals. The summer fish fries draw large crowds. In January of '78 citizens held their first annual memorial service for all those who had died in the past year. The 2nd service in 1979 generated a solid commitment to holding this event every year. In May 1978 citizens held their first "Ivy City Corporation Ball" to celebrate the launching of the Ivy City Corporation. This also promises to be an annual event. Cultural Heritage recovery started with African dance classes in 1978. An African Dance and Banquet was also held. Local heritage is coming alive through a grant to a group of Young Adults in Ivy City to research the "Changing Face of Ivy City", to publish a booklet and create a colorful display on the heritage of Ivy City. The Community Cultural Project promises to help restore a sense of pride and dignity in the Ivy City Community.

7. Community Center Project

The Ivy City Community Center Project focused on acquiring a facility for use by the whole community and developing engaging activities in and around the facility. Initial renovation of the Crummel School started in late 1976 and occupancy was achieved by March 1977. However, issues such as high rent and no heat limited its use. In 1978 heaters were installed and full occupancy became a reality. The community was granted a five year lease in April 1978 for \$1.00 a year. Activities in the Center include meetings of many community groups such as R.A.P. (a Young Adult group focusing on Recreation, Action and Progress), P.A.C. (Parents Advisory Committee), I.C.C.O. (Ivy City Corporation), the Ivy City Van Club, the Y.M.C. (Youth Mobilization Corps), the Women's Guild, cheerleaders, council, commissions, task forces, and training guilds. The center also provided space for many banquets, bingos, celebrations, rallies, fairs, political gatherings, elections, training modules, and tutoring programs. The Youth Activity Room and the Elder's Lounge are especially well used. The best sign of the impact of the Center lies in the readiness of many community volunteers to keep it open daily and to help in its up-keep and management.

8. Elder's Engagement Enterprise

The Elders' Engagement Enterprise focused on overcoming the hindrances and handicaps to active participation of elders in daily affair, by attending to health and transportation needs (especially during the winter and in bad weather). The Enterprise has encouraged extensive elders' participation in the community and in District-wide events. Since the launch of the project many elders have enthusiastically engaged in Community Improvement and Cultural Interchanges. In March '77, the Elders assisted in the Health Advocates door-to-door survey. They have actively participated in all major community events and played major roles in all regular planning and decision-making meetings. The Elders have boosted Cultural Interchanges since early '77 by sending representatives with groups visiting other communities in the U. S. and abroad. By participating in "Changing Faces of Ivy City" interviews in early '79, the Elders contributed greatly to rebuilding the pride of Ivy Citizens in their local heritage. In March '77, "non-elders" paid tribute to the Elders by hosting the first annual "Elders Appreciation Dinner." Two subsequent Elders' dinners highlighted the gratitude of the community for the Ivy City Elders and for the impact of the Elders' Engagement Enterprise.

Conclusion

The current challenge facing the Community Identity Program has to do with maintaining momentum and encouraging the increase of local pride and vitality. This includes ensuring the continuation of regular events, keeping up public property, and providing health and transportation services. The most immediate step in maintaining momentum will be the hiring of a full-time Community Center Director. This person will not only be responsible for the activities of the Community Center, but also for the continuing engagement of all ages in caring for the Ivy City Community.

SECTION III

TOWARD THE EXPANDING OF ECONOMIC STABILITY IN IVY CITY

D. EXPANDED EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

Introduction

The Expanded Employment Program was a direct response to the low average income and high job turn over in Ivy City, which are seen in the 35% rate of unemployment among Ivy City residents. It was also a response to the lack of such locally owned and operated businesses as a laundromat, a market, a drug store, a family restaurant, and an auto service center. Those in a position to invest or develop new commerce and industry faced the handicap that Ivy City had a "high risk" image. This image was reinforced by high vandalism rates and a limited skilled labor force. Insurance companies and lending institutions sanctioned the image with "redlining" practices. To counter these trends and encourage local economic growth, the Expanded Employment Program designed the "Light Industries Complex" and the "Business Expansion Enterprise."

9. Light Industries Complex

The Light Industries Complex started in March 1977 with a small "demand printing" company, primarily focused on job skills training. At this time, the company received a contract to do in-house printing for International Group Plan (I. G. P.), a large insurance company. In October of 1977 a community resident was hired as manager and by March of 1978 the printshop had expanded to servicing 30 regular accounts. Then, a for-profit, umbrella corporation called I.C.C.O. (Ivy City Corporation) was formed to provide the framework for business expansion. The Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver, & Kampelman Consultants have provided assistance for this and other legal work. I.C.C.O. has a Board of Advisors and Review, made up of people from across the District and a Board of Directors comprised of Ivy City residents. The directors oversee all the policy decisions of existing and future businesses.

In May of '78, the printshop enlisted five community residents in an apprenticeship training program. Between March '78 and March '79 sales volume had grown from \$1,000 a month to \$8,000 a month. All

systems are now go for servicing contracts totalling over one million dollars in the next 12 months. This progress has encouraged a projected move from current production space of 1500 square feet to a new space of 4,000 square feet and the purchase of \$150,000 in new equipment. This move is part of an industrial complex package presently seeking public and private funding. Other components of this package include: 1) a mail order house, 2) a glass finishing works, and 3) an auto repair shop. The complex will be situated in a 40,000 square foot industrial center, while a not-for-profit corporation has been set up to perform Business Management Services for the complex.

The Light Industries Complex has also encouraged commerce through an urban garden project and the promotion of a commercial market center. The Urban Garden Project planted and sold produce in '77 and '78, and at present plots are plowed and planted for the '79 growing season. The Light Industries Complex has also sponsored the "Ivy City Temporaries," a job training group. The "Temporaries" in cooperation with the P.A.V.E. Training Institute (Practical Adult Vocational Training), involved over 50 young men and women in part-time jobs since starting in the summer of 1977. These persons have received job referrals, job skills training, and business management training. Through donations they received over \$3,000 in stipends and the way was paved for dozens of persons to secure new full time jobs. The overall impact of the Light Industries Complex, then, has been to improve employment opportunities and lay the groundwork for expanding the local industrial base.

10. Business Expansion Enterprise

The Business Expansion Enterprise which is focused on providing commercial services started early in 1977 with a buyers' club which set up a cooperative produce market and a part time auto repair service. The Greater Washington Business Center, a marketing and research group was commissioned to conduct a marketing survey of the immediate area. The market analysis confirmed the need for a convenience center including a grocery store and a laundromat. By early 1978 proposals for the Convenience Market Complex were written and submitted.

In December a one day industry module funded by HUD, was held and involved over 100 participants. At this time proposals were written to include an auto repair shop and 14 other businesses in an industry center. The major impact of the Business Expansion Enterprise has been to develop realistic prospects for new local businesses and to enlist the commitment of several prospective resident managers.

Conclusion

The current challenge facing the Expanded Employment Program has to do with following through on present financial commitments and technical assistance quickly enough to avoid delays or set-backs. Current commitments in the form of contracts, grants, matching funds, loans, capital investment, and technical assistance amounts to over \$3 million. Renovation of the Industrial Center is scheduled for completion by September '79 and all operations should be fully operational by fall '79. Related activities will include the purchase of new equipment and inventories, hiring management and labor, refining internal systems, and launching marketing campaigns. When the new Industrial Center is fully operational, it will improve community stability, provide 50 new jobs for local residents, and contribute substantially towards improving local employment and investment. The Convenience Center would employ an additional 15 employees.

E. HUMAN ENVIRONMENT PROGRAM

Introduction

The Human Environment Program was launched to address a complex series of issues and problems. The most obvious issue involved the abandoned cars and tons of trash covering streets, alleys, back yards, and abandoned lots. This trash projected an image of neighborhood decay that affected the whole mood of the community. The second obvious problem was the presence of large groups of youth with nothing constructive to do. 50% of the community is under age 35. Many of these are unemployed school drop-outs who are often involved in street crime activity. Finally, there were twelve abandoned warehouses, many overcrowded and run-down housing units (controlled by unresponsive absentee landlords), few locally-owned homes, and no clearly-defined parks or public recreation areas. The Human Environment Program took responsibility for these and related issues by launching the Neighborhood Beautification League, the Youth Mobilization Corps, and the Community Housing Cooperative.

11. Neighborhood Beautification League

The Neighborhood Beautification League launched a massive cleanup campaign beginning in March of '77 and continuing every other Satur-

day through October. During this time, over 400 tons of trash were removed, 2 community parks were created and Youth Mobilization Corps workers were hired by local warehouses to sweep the streets. In all, over 12 vacant lots were cleared and cleaned up for play areas or garden plots. By early '78, Ivy City had enlisted the assistance and support of the District's Environmental Services in the cleanup campaigns. Woodsy Owl of the Forest Service also added his encouragement, much to the delight of the children. In February of '78 the League sponsored a Living Environment Trek. In one week, such impressive signs as 24 large murals, Stake (neighborhood) identification signs, and "Welcome to Ivy City" billboards at all entry points were created. During the summer of '78, 48 Washington Youth Corps workers assisted in the face lift efforts. In October 1978, Woodsy Owl again visited and Ivy Owl was created and introduced. A gift of 15,000 trash bags from Mobil Oil enabled the beautification efforts. In December of 1978 a community wide training Module for Environmental Improvements was held. Participants in this event designed an initial draft and scale model of a comprehensive landscaping and environmental improvement plan. Ivy City residents now stand better prepared to build a truly beautiful neighborhood.

12. Youth Mobilization Corps

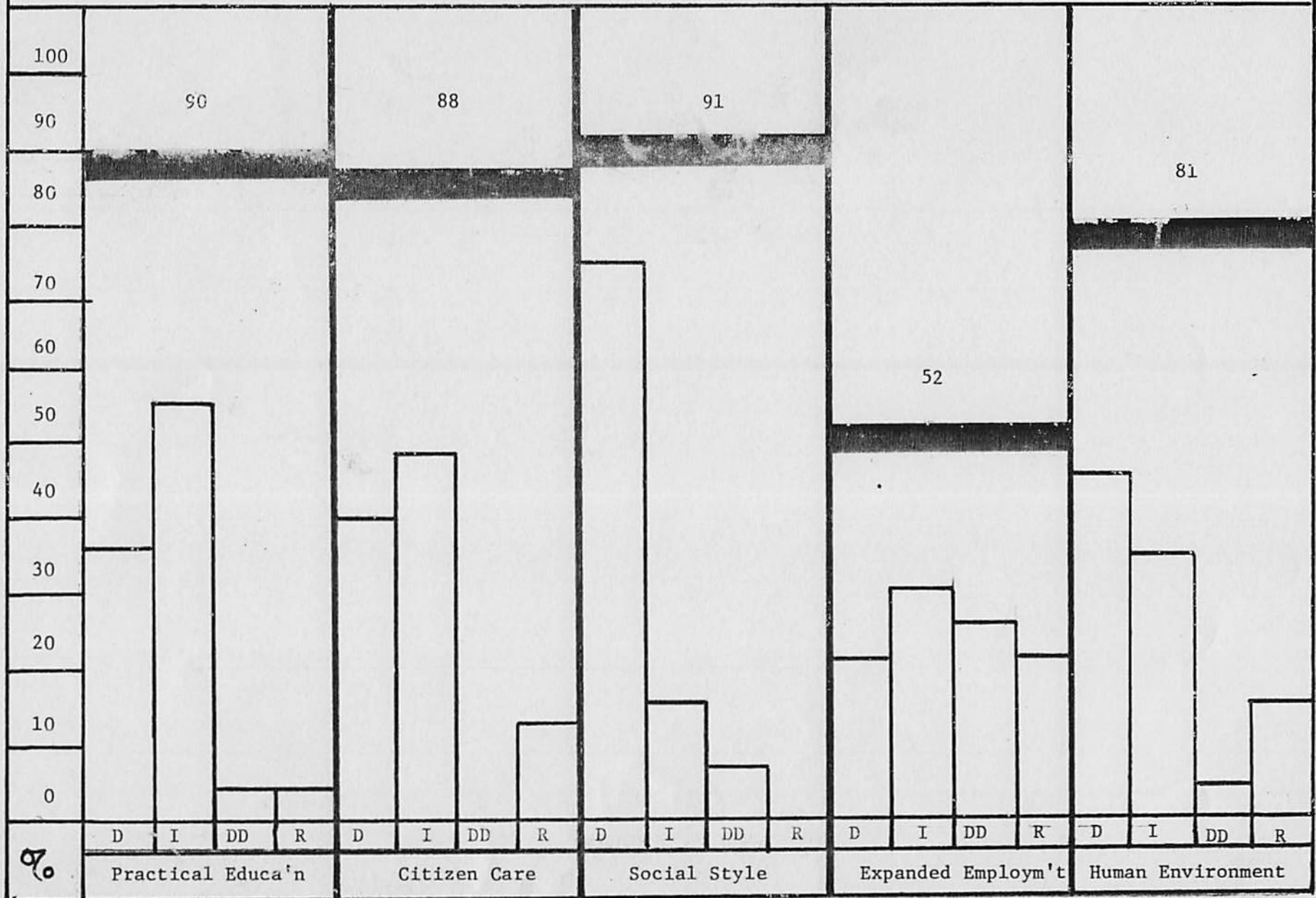
The Youth Mobilization Corps was formed early in 1977 to find creative outlets for youthful energies. Cleanup contracts with several local businesses were arranged. A crew of 15-20 youth spent the next year keeping space around their facilities clean. In October '77, over 50 Ivy City youth were recruited to a Community Youth Forum - a one day problem solving and planning workshop. A youth exchange program was sponsored and youth were sent to community planning consults in Vagar, Manitoba; Lorne, Nova Scotia; and Charlotteville, N.Y. The youth corporately saved some of their earnings for a site-seeing trip to New York City. They saw the Broadway production of The Wiz on this trip. During 1978, the cleanup jobs continued but new emphasis was placed on a competitive recreation program. A basketball team was founded, uniforms were donated and the team participated in District wide competitive games. This inspired the creation of a cheerleader squad and pom-pom girls to get an act together in order to cheer at the games. Other youth activities have included ping-pong, card games, skating trips, picnics. Bi-weekly discos all year around were also held. Funds raised through these discos have helped sponsor the other activities. The most noticeable impact of the Corps has been the increased rapport and cooperation between the youth and the adults in the community.

13. Community Housing Cooperative

Cooperative housing efforts initially focused on renovating the Crummel School buildings and playground area. By November '76, temporary space for the preschool had been prepared and extensive renovation of the school annex was begun. By March '77, the preschool was able to move into the Community Center (Crummel School). Each spring (77-79) door-to-door surveys of housing repair needs have led to involving the summer Washington Youth Corps in a home and yard repair program. For one week during the summer of '78 a Boston Student Group assisted in this program. Each fall a university group has provided helpful information on preparing for winter weatherization and those requesting assistance in weatherizing have been helped. In January of '78, the University Legal Services was enlisted to mediate and resolve a rent dispute. By October of '78, a comprehensive community housing package had been designed and a proposal for funding submitted to the national H.U.D. office. The D.C. Department of Housing and Community Development is also working with this proposal. In April of '79, Ivy City became eligible for D.C. Community Block grant funds. The key impact of the housing effort has been to gain support and recognition of Ivy City among housing renewal groups.

Conclusion

The current challenge facing the Human Environment Program is to follow through on comprehensive improvement and renovation plans. Current programs, designs, models, plans, packages, and proposals have laid the foundation for a profound transformation of both physical space and housing options. The formation and incorporation of the Ivy City Human Development Corporation is the next immediate step in this effort. Increasing the interest, support, and involvement of many public and private groups will be the main thrust toward making renewal a reality.



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