

*Moving
Forward*



Together

**Mississippi
Rural Development Symposium**

April 29 - May 1, 1984

Jackson, Mississippi

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Governor's Office of Voluntary Citizen Participation
 Governor's Office of Community Development
 Southern Rural Development Center

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 Patsy Tolleson, Chair of Logistics Committee
 Rev. Lem Tucker, Finance Committee
 Ruth D. Wilson, Co-Chairperson

INTRODUCTION

The Mississippi Rural Development Symposium was sponsored by the Governor's Office of Voluntary Citizen Participation, Governor's Office of Community Development and the Southern Rural Development Center.

The purpose of this Symposium was to bring Mississippians together from the public, private, and voluntary sectors to chart a path of progress for the state and its people.

The Symposium gave the participants the opportunity to produce a plan which this state can take and develop as a comprehensive rural development policy for Mississippi.

The objectives of the Mississippi Rural Development Symposium were:

- To involve people from all over the state.
- To encourage participation from all socio-economic levels.
- To use group methods that provide an opportunity for each person to express views.
- To make a positive statement of rural development priorities for Mississippi.
- To create the Symposium itself as a model of cooperative effort.



Moderator: Michael Raff, Director
Governor's Office of Human Development

Greetings from the Governor's Office:
Mrs. Beverly Hogan, Executive Director
Federal-State Programs

Panel Moderator: Dr. Bill Linder, Director
Southern Rural Development Center

Multi-Media Presentation:
"Moving Forward Together"

Panel Presentation:
Choctaw Nation - Chief Philip Martin
Poplarville - Mrs. Hazel Williams
Mendenhall - Rev. Lem Tucker
Sunflower - Mayor Joe Parker
Kosciusko - Johnny Boswell

Symposium Overview: Ruth D. Wilson, Director
Governor's Office of Voluntary Citizen
Participation

10:30 - 12:00 a.m. CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR RURAL
DEVELOPMENT - Categorical Workshops

Using prepared resource material along with
their own knowledge and experience, participants
discussed the current situation in rural
Mississippi and described the challenges to and
opportunities for development.

What is Mississippi's rural development situation?

WORKSHOPS

1. Industrial Development and Small Business
2. Transportation
3. Agriculture Including Land Utilization and
Soil Erosion
4. Jobs
5. Local Governance Effectiveness
6. Education
7. Basic and Human Services Delivery
8. Housing and Neighborhood Development
9. Health and Nutrition
10. Energy

12:30 - 1:30 p.m. LUNCHEON

Presiding: Mark Nixon, Director
Governor's Office of Community Development

Speaker: "Count on Us"
Mrs. Hodding Carter
Greenville, Mississippi

4. NORTH CENTRAL - Carroll, Montgomery, Holmes, Yalobusha, Grenada, Attala, Leflore
5. THREE RIVERS - Lafayette, Union, Pontotoc, Lee, Itawamba, Calhoun, Chickasaw, Monroe
6. GOLDEN TRIANGLE - Webster, Choctaw, Oktibbeha, Lowndes, Noxubee, Clay, Winston
7. CENTRAL - Warren, Madison, Hinds, Simpson, Yazoo, Rankin, Copiah
8. EAST CENTRAL - Leake, Kemper, Newton, Jasper, Clarke, Neshoba, Scott, Lauderdale
9. SOUTHWEST - Claiborne, Jefferson, Franklin, Lawrence, Amite, Walthall, Adams, Lincoln, Wilkinson, Pike
10. SOUTHERN - Jeff Davis, Covington, Wayne, Lamar, Perry, Pearl River, George, Harrison, Hancock, Jones, Marion, Greene, Forrest, Stone, Jackson

11:15 - 12:30 p.m. CLARIFYING MAJOR DIRECTIONS - Working Assembly

By combining the group workshop results, participants discerned the major policy directions required for effective rural development across the state.

What are the new directions in rural development we are proposing?

12:45 - 1:45 p.m. LUNCH

2:00 - 3:30 p.m. IMPLICATIONS FOR MISSISSIPPI'S FUTURE
Closing Assembly

The Symposium consensus on the major directions of Mississippi's rural development policy was summarized and implications for Mississippi's future considered.

What have we accomplished at this Symposium?
What are the next steps?

Moderator: Ruth D. Wilson

Speaker: "Mississippi Rural Development: Its Challenge and Its Promise"

Mike Sturdivant, Chairman
Governor's Council of Economic Advisors

These attitudes have had a significant impact on Mississippi's economic development by contributing to an unskilled labor force, a low tax base, youth migration to other states, and the lack of industrial development within the state. Such problems feed on the negative attitudes of the state's people and at the same time the attitudes are kept alive by the crippling effect of the problems. This becomes a vicious cycle that must be broken in order to move forward and begin building a positive image of Mississippi and its people.

Inadequate Information Exchange

One of the underlying causes of inadequate service delivery to rural Mississippians is a lack of information among the citizens who need the services. Dissemination of information fails to reach the groups or individuals who could benefit from these services. There is a poor exchange of information among agencies on state, county and local levels.

Ensuring that all Mississippians have access to the services they need will first depend on their knowing what programs and services are available and establishing comprehensive approaches to disseminating information.

Restrictive Decision-Making Priorities

Priorities used for political decision making are not often reflective of the ideas of Mississippi citizens. Political decision makers have vested interests and place material profit over human concerns. State laws are antiquated but do not receive enough attention by lawmakers to update them. The profit motive rules in the fields of energy and health care where priorities do not reflect the needs of people. An example of this is the choice of nuclear energy with dangerous side effects to humans over safer forms of energy such as wood and solar energy which are more amenable to the public. Health care, a desperate human need, continues to skyrocket in cost. Low teacher salaries are also reflective of a lack of priority among legislators to provide qualified teachers to public schools in Mississippi. While Mississippi has a large unskilled and uneducated work force, little effort is being made politically to improve the situation.

Ineffective Management Training

Lack of planning and inefficient management greatly impact development and delivery of services in Mississippi. Resulting problems range from duplication of efforts to develop ports to varying educational standards.

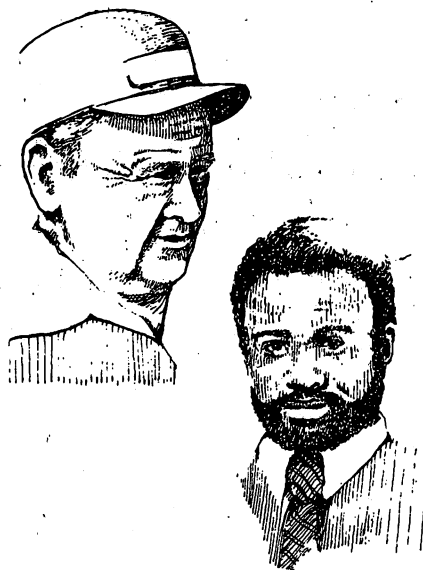
Rural housing and infrastructure need to be developed and improved to provide homes, jobs and a livelihood for perspective workers. Once a program of improved housing, education and leisure activities of this state is provided for the citizen, he will have a pride that will greatly enhance the state's human resources.

Underdeveloped Material Resources

Mississippi is rich in natural and material resources. Many of the state's valuable resources such as timber, agricultural products, land, etc. are not being developed to their fullest potential. Many farmers, for example, are growing products only to find themselves without markets because they face a loss of rail service. Many also have substandard streets and highways because of inadequate funding.

Because there is little commitment to developing the state's resources to the advantage of everyone and to making the most of what we have, Mississippi's material resources are underdeveloped. The citizens are the losers.

Effective rural development will depend upon identifying the resources available, determining the best ways to use them, formulating strategies, and implementing an overall development plan.



KEYS TO SUCCESSFUL DEVELOPMENT STATEMENTS

I. Industrial Development and Small Business

In the arena of Industrial Development and Small Business, a key to successful development is a readily available site. An example of this is Decatur, Mississippi (population 1,000 approx.). The local leadership sought a suitable site for an industry. The site possessed most of the critical factors, ie. power, access, etc. Through local volunteer efforts, the leadership obtained a new manufacturing facility - Peavey Electronics. Peavey will be complete with foundation and site work this month.

In the arena of Industrial Development and Small Business, a key to successful development is an adequate labor supply. An example of this is an industry expanding or locating requiring a work force of 150 people. The need of the industry is for a 30% work force comprised of welders and machinists (skilled labor) with 70% semi to unskilled labor. The industry will consider the availability of the labor force and/or potential to train the manpower for employment.

In the arena of Industrial Development and Small Business, a key to successful development is an effective community organization. An example of this is Chief Phillip Martin's contribution to the Choctaw Indian Nation. The Choctaw Indians were faced with high unemployment and no means of self support. Chief Martin and a few key individuals set out to ease this situation. They determined what they needed and set out to accomplish this. They have been very successful and are continuing to be so.

In the arena of Industrial Development and Small Business, a key to successful development is maximization of existing resources. An example of this is the cat fish industry in Indianola where fish are grown locally, feed is prepared locally, and the fish are processed locally. Finances were obtained locally for the processing plant as well as for production of fish. Tourism has been stimulated with the Cat Fish Festival at Belzoni and by serving catfish around the country (N.Y. picnic). An export trading company has been chartered to sell the product internationally. One spin-off is the publication of a cookbook. Waste products from fish processing are further processed with cat food and fertilizer.

In the arena of Industrial Development and Small Business, a key to successful development is adequate financial resources. An example of this is funding which is required for acquisition and development of a site and for construction of facilities and equipment. Additional money is required for marketing through hiring a staff and for facilities for the development organization. Funds may be obtained through federal, state and local governments. Private sources should be considered also.

III. Agriculture Including Land Utilization and Soil Erosion

In the arena of planning, a key to successful development is a comprehensive plan of action. An example of a group that uses a comprehensive plan of action is the Voice of Calvary Ministries, which uses a "wholistic" approach to solving community problems.

In the arena of implementation, a key to successful development is leadership. An example of this is Hold Our Topsoil (HOT). This is an example of representative leadership and implementation of a program with citizen involvement.

In the arena of communication and evaluation, a key to successful development is results feedback. An example of this is (1) personal contact, (2) questionnaires, and (3) indicators of change. Effective use of people, money and raw materials to support that development is also necessary.

In the arena of resources, a key to successful development is support. An example of this is (1) people, (2) money, and (3) raw materials.

In the arena of human resources, a key to successful development is committed people. An example of this is the Poplarville community which staged a downtown renovation effort using its own resources.

IV. Jobs

In the arena of jobs, a key to successful development is developing economic factors. An example of this is land, capital, labor, entrepreneurship which emphasizes natural resources, human development and adequate funding/financing with strategies to obtain it.

In the arena of local leadership, a key to successful development is identification of community catalyst groups willing to accept public responsibility for progress. An example of this is a progressive chamber of commerce, civic club, or other group to instigate leadership, commitment, and desire for progress.

In the arena of jobs, a key to successful development is strategic planning. An example of this is using all available resources to assess needs and potentials, then to develop and implement goals and strategies to meet those needs and develop those potentials. Civic, private, public, and all levels of government should be involved and responsible.

In the arena of jobs, a key to successful development is investor/labor/consumer education. An example of this is communicating with investors regarding capital needs and methods, communicating to consumers regarding marketing techniques and feedback to evaluate products and methods.

VI. Education

In the arena of Education a key to successful development is cooperation between private and public sectors. An example of this is the community of Tupelo, meeting the limited resources of public education and the concurred need to upgrade math and science instruction organized a fund raising effort to generate \$50,000 to carry out this activity.

In the arena of Education a key to successful development is committed leadership. An example of this is the Education Reform Act of 1982 came into being as a result of a concerted effort by parents, Educators, Legislators and Governor in an effort to improve the quality of education in Mississippi.

In the arena of Education a key to successful development is to have a well organized, flexible plan of action for implementation with provable end results. An example of this is Royal Maid a private non-profit organization which educates, trains and provides employment opportunities for blind Mississippians while generating a \$12 million annual profit which is reinvested in the company.

In the arena of Education a key to successful development is awareness of need/problem and knowledge of resources/resource needs. An example of this is the Boarding Home Consortium of the Jackson area which was born out of concern by many agencies/citizens who became aware via media and mental health officials of the problems of de-institutionalized persons. They have set as a goal to systematically identify and utilize Jackson resources and to develop the ones that were missing. A media slide show was developed and a Speaker's Bureau was formed to educate and inform not only the Jackson community, but also the state. A specific incident concerning abused adults and furor of public outcry helped the consortium focus attention and capitalize on public support.

In the arena of Education a key to successful development is a sense of UNITY in recognizing that improvement in education is beneficial to all Mississippians regardless of race, gender, social or economic status. An example of this is the Education Reform Act which was passed in response to a public demand for improvement which came from all parts of Mississippi geographically, socially, racially, and economically.

VIII. Housing and Neighborhood Development

In the arena of Housing and Neighborhood Development a key to successful development is developing funding sources. An example of this is to make equity grants to community people committed to being home owners and so that they are encouraged to become good permanent members of the community and the funding source has to make a limited but positive investment. (Example: People Development Incorporated and Neighborhood Housing Services).

In the arena of Housing and Neighborhood Development a key to successful development is coordination and implementation. An example of this is a coordinated effort between existing resources, namely, CAA's, Farmers Home Administrations, churches and HUD in rural areas such as North Central Mississippi and Gulf Coast area.

In the arena of Housing and Neighborhood Development a key to successful development is utilization of non-monetary local resources for developing community commitment and involvement. An example of this is channeling community energies into the successful passage of the Education Reform Act.

In the arena of Housing and Neighborhood Development a key to successful development is development of a plan. An example of this is neighborhood re-development plan of Starkville, Mississippi in late 1960's. The city developed the plan to replace substandard housing with new housing, new streets, new community center, new recreation facilities and other improvements. Revenue sharing, HUD Funds, and matching city funds and services were utilized in the plan submitted and implemented in the neighborhood improvement project. Community opinions and suggestions were combined with city government plans for the project.

In the arena of Housing and Neighborhood Development a key to successful development is Land Acquisition and Development (ACCESS). An example of this is the use of Community Development Block Grant funds to acquire and develop sites for the construction of housing projects. This process has been utilized in Pace and Sunflower, Mississippi.

X. Energy

In the arena of Energy a key to successful development is leadership responsibility. An example of this is identifying problems which have solutions and organizing resources, and the Mississippi Rural Development Symposium.

In the arena of Energy development a key to successful development is persistence in continuing education. Some examples of this are ads, community meetings, posters, fliers.

In the arena of Energy planning a key to successful development is public participation in decision-making on energy issues. An example of this is grass roots involvement of the majority to reach a consensus. Consequently if everyone feel their opinion is important in deciding program directives, everyone has an interest in wanting the project to succeed.

In the arena of Energy education a key to successful development is educating the public on the effective and efficient use of the various energy resources. An example of this is presenting educational programs to the public on wise energy use and conservation. Use the various educational modes such as classroom teaching, nutrition site presentations, television, radio, newspapers, magazines, community clubs and self-help groups.

In the arena of Energy economics a key to successful development is management of budgeting and cash flow. An example of this is money for weatherization payment of utility bills during extreme conditions, and fixed income.

STATEMENT FOR
EMERGING DIRECTIONS
FOR CENTRAL II

1. Sustaining educational reform. A necessary direction for Rural Development in Mississippi is to facilitate these reforms through adequate financing structure and curriculum improvement. This is important because education level in Mississippi is an important factor when industries look at the state for relocation. It is imperative that the legislature provide the necessary funding to support these activities.
2. Promoting small-scale initiative. A necessary direction for Rural Development in Mississippi is support of small businesses, private non-profit service organizations, and voluntary action organizations. This is important because the development of small businesses will promote the use of untapped resources and create jobs. It will also provide outlets for the creativity of our people. The growth of private non-profit service organizations will provide an alternative to the public sector if budgets for public agencies are cut back significantly. Mississippi is heavily dependent on federal funds and is highly vulnerable to funding cutbacks. Voluntary action can maintain and even strengthen service provision in the face of funding cutbacks.
3. Promoting industrial development. A necessary direction for Rural Development in Mississippi is to promote industrial development by utilizing our natural resources and materials. This is important because Mississippi must become more innovative in generating new businesses and creating additional jobs from its own resources as opposed to basically relying on big businesses to relocate from out of state and create jobs for us.

STATEMENT OF
EMERGING DIRECTIONS
FOR SOUTHWEST

1. Organizing Communities for Action
This is important because organizing is necessary for developing leadership and for effective utilization of resources.
2. Promoting and Maintaining Health
A necessary direction for rural development in Mississippi is the promotion of wellness, prevention of disease, and the maintenance of high level wellness. This is important because all other rural development factors hinge on a healthy population and environment.
3. Pursuing Education Excellence for All Ages
The pursuit of educational excellence is important because it is the basis for all other areas of rural development.

STATEMENT OF
EMERGING DIRECTIONS
FOR GOLDEN TRIANGLE

1. A necessary direction for Rural Development in Mississippi is maximizing resources to create a better quality of life for our citizens. This is important because of (1) an increasing reliance on local resources, (2) an increasing development and utilization of forestry resources, and (3) increasing local financing.
2. A necessary direction for Rural Development in Mississippi is intergrating job development and training needs to decrease unemployment for all citizens. This is important because of (1) the shift toward mechanization and industrialization, (2) increasing population, and (3) the increase in the number of women in the work force.
3. A necessary direction for Rural Development in Mississippi is networking the decision-making process (public/private). This is important because of (1) increasing inner city/county cooperation, (2) state-based decision-making using state/local resources, and (3) more adequate community services and facilities such as water, fire protection, and sewage.

STATEMENT OF
EMERGING DIRECTIONS
FOR EAST CENTRAL

1. Stimulating linkages for citizen participation. A necessary direction for Rural Development in Mississippi is creating linkages between the public, private sector, and local communities. This is important because it fosters cooperation and increases sensitivity by stimulating self-help, citizen participation, and awareness of services.
2. Unrelentless educational commitment. A necessary direction for Rural Development in Mississippi is to build a strategy toward an unrelentless commitment for educating the people of Mississippi. This is important because education is the foundation for life, growth, and the social process.
3. The utilization of human, natural, and financial resources. A necessary direction for Rural Development in Mississippi is to utilize our natural, human and financial resources to implement a rural development program. This is important because of the demand to organize, promote and maintain programs that are necessary to provide for the needs and development of any rural community.

Also, the tax base is up. Needs include management training, changes in attitudinal barriers, consolidation of efforts and services, development of human resources, and curriculum update. The state should assist in accomplishing these improvement changes through the allocation of funds and favorable legislature action.

STATEMENT OF
EMERGING DIRECTIONS
FOR NORTH CENTRAL

1. A necessary direction for Rural Development in Mississippi is Diversifying Farm Enterprises.

This is important because Economic growth in Mississippi will come through improved uses of land, technical assistance, individuals form supervision, providing information to persons who need it and providing marketing assistance. The obstacle to this development is ignorance which can be removed through improved education of children and adults. Private sector professionals should be utilized whenever and wherever available. Government cannot overcome attitudinal barriers.

2. A necessary direction for Rural Development in Mississippi is Fostering Industrial Growth.

This is important because the state's future depends on fostering industrial growth. Local governments' lack of funds can be traced to their level of willingness for self-help. Taxes will have to be levied and raised in many instances to provide the necessary infrastructure for site preparation.

On-the-job training and the many other programs make Mississippi an attractive home for industry. A ready site almost assures industrial growth.

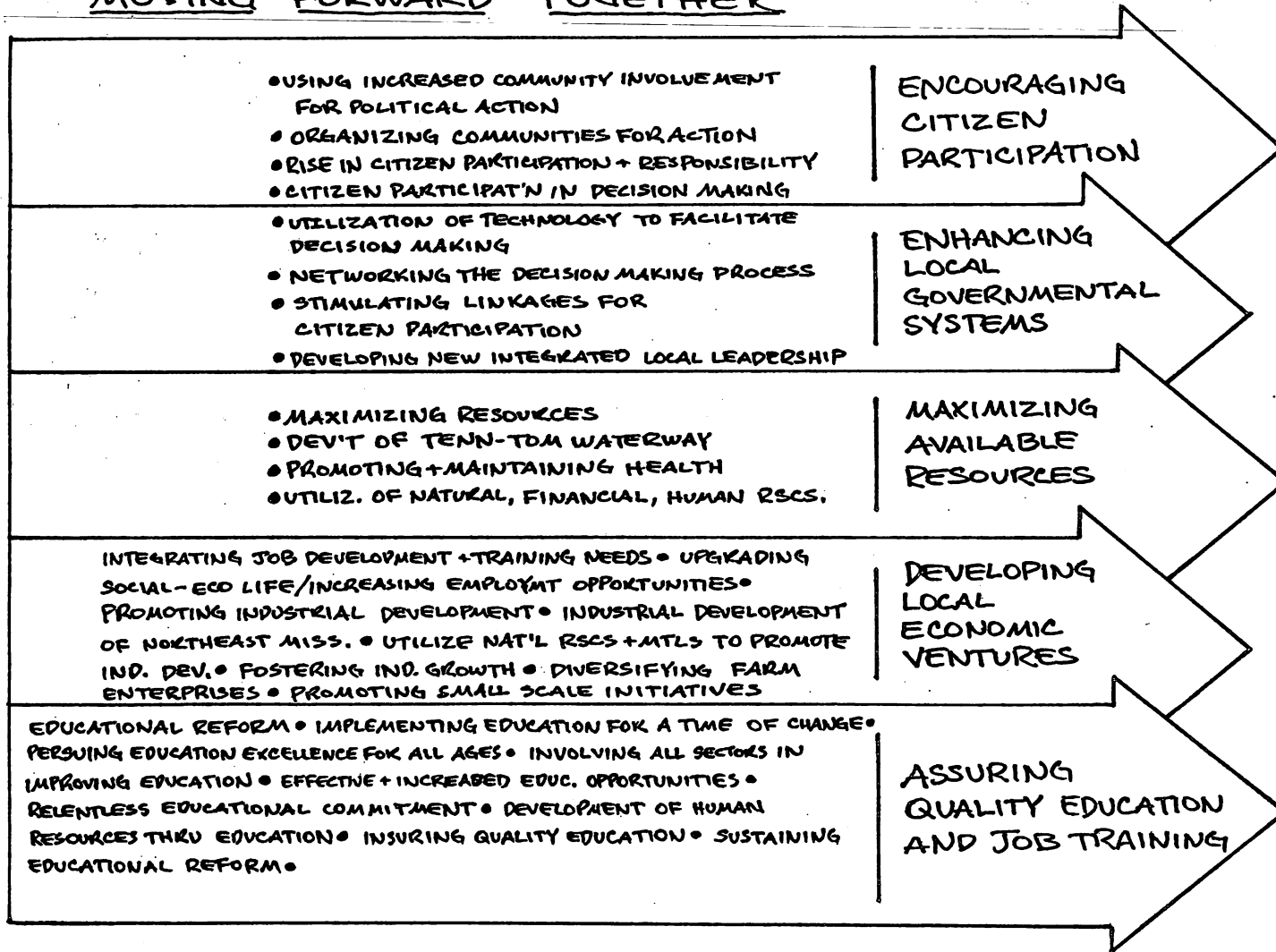
3. A necessary direction for Rural Development in Mississippi is Implementing Education for Changing Times.

This is important because opportunities for educational improvements in elementary, secondary and vocational training have been addressed through the Education Reform Act. It is necessary that education receive a high priority in funding by the State Legislature.

The reluctance to funding seems to stem from a lack of accountability in teachers and administrators. There is no organized system for accountability that will furnish valuable information to show the success or failure of students and programs.

MAJOR DIRECTIONS
FOR MISSISSIPPI'S RURAL DEVELOPMENT

"MOVING FORWARD TOGETHER"



MISSISSIPPI RURAL DEVELOPMENT SYMPOSIUM

April 29 - May 1, 1984
Jackson, Mississippi

SPECIAL THANKS

Mississippi Department of Agriculture
and Commerce for the museum tour
and catfish supper support

Mississippi Committee on the Humanities
for funding the Rural Values panel

Mississippi Cooperative Extension Service
for developing the multi-media presentation

Governor's Office of Federal State Programs
for overall support

EXHIBITORS

1. American Heart Association in Mississippi
2. Canton Youth Employment Council
3. Central Mississippi Planning and Development District
4. Cooperative Extension Program, Alcorn State University
5. Cooperative Extension Service, Mississippi State University
6. Craftsmen's Guild of Mississippi, Inc.
7. Department of Sociology and Rural Sociology and Cooperative Extension Service (CRD), Mississippi State University
8. Early Intervention Program, Whitfield, Mississippi
9. Governor's Office of Handicapped Services
10. Governor's Office of Job Development and Training
11. Hudspeth Center
12. Institute of Cultural Affairs
13. Mississippi Council on Aging
14. Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce
15. Mississippi Department of Education
16. Mississippi Department of Energy and Transportation
17. Mississippi Forestry Commission
18. Mississippi Planning and Development Districts
19. Mississippi Rural Center
20. Mississippi State Employment Service
21. Mississippi Vocational Rehabilitation for the Blind
22. "Our House" Runaway Shelter
23. Piney Woods School
24. Royal Maid
25. Rural Development: Research and Action
26. USDA, Statistical Reporting Service
27. Vocational Rehabilitation Division, Department of Rehabilitation Services
28. Voice of Calvary Ministries

MISSISSIPPI RURAL DEVELOPMENT SYMPOSIUM

April 29-May 1, 1984
Jackson, Mississippi

SPEAKERS:

Jim Buck Ross
Mrs. Beverly Hogan
Mrs. Hodding Carter
Governor Bill Allain
Mike Sturdivant
Dr. Margaret Walker Alexander

PRESIDING:

Dr. Cora Norman
Mark Nixon
Mrs. Beverly Hogan

MODERATORS:

Henry Hobbs
Dr. Bill Linder
Ruth D. Wilson
Michael Raff

PANELISTS:

Dr. Roy V. Scott
Dr. Mary Benjamin
Chief Philip Martin
Mrs. Hazel Williams
Rev. Lem Tucker
Mayor Joe Parker
Johnny Boswell

CATEGORICAL WORKSHOP

II. TRANSPORTATION

Raintree II

Facilitator:

George Emerick

Resource Leaders:

Jay Moon
Claude Hartness
Fred Wise
James Pittman
Leonard Cain
Wade Spruill

Break-Out Leaders:

Doris Gary
James Covington

Recorders:

Marlan Baucam
Willie Ruth Thompson

Participants:

1. Sid Davis
2. Samuel McCray
3. John Tillson
4. Ivory Williams
5. Father Theriault
6. W. A. Reed, Jr.
7. Sandie Clayton
8. Frances Davis
9. John D. Mercier
10. Doss Broadnak
11. Bill Stacy
12. John Hanley
13. Melvin Tucker
14. Howard Varnado
15. Wilson Body
16. Nerissa Gray Smith
17. Mitzie Woods

CATEGORICAL WORKSHOP

IV. JOBS

Hickory Room

Facilitator:

Mary Scott

Resource Leaders:

Jim Catt
Paul Barker
Judy Rhodes
Charles Araujo
Jean Denson
Travis Cliett
Henry Eaton
Jim Godwin
Dr. B. N. Shaw
Dr. George Moody

Break-Out Leaders:

Libby Cajoleas
Dan Overly

Recorders:

Ann Moore
Geraldine Yates

Participants:

1. Mrs. Reecy Dickson
2. James Little
3. Estella Webster
4. Robert Hodges
5. Billie Marshall
6. Ruby Hendricks
7. Robert Berry
8. Don Miller
9. Mary Washington
10. Ed Johnson
11. Rosemary Marler
12. Mrs. Swisher Hobbs
13. Erle Johnson
14. Eddie Smith, Jr.
15. A. D. Whitehead
16. Joe Szydek
17. Laura Whitehead
18. Audrey Scales
19. Fredrick Stokes
20. Eugene Tinnon
21. Bonnie McLeod
22. Leslie Toombs

CATEGORICAL WORKSHOP

VI. HOUSING AND NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT - Southern Pine I

Facilitator: Marsha Knight

Resource Leaders: Mark Nixon
Lester Howell
Shirley Rankin
Fran Baker
Paul Jacobs

Break-Out Leaders: Lem Tucker
Fenton DeWeese

Recorders: Linda Ross Aldy
Tom Coward

Participants:

1. Mrs. Otha Haynes
2. Herman Paden
3. Viola Tillman
4. Willie Foster
5. Kenny Moore
6. Patsy Tolleson
7. Helen Kates
8. Carlton Sollie
9. Rev. Owen Gordon
10. Mrs. Eddie Carr
11. Estelle Poole
12. John Arnold
13. Gregory Flippins
14. Katherine Olsen
15. Dr. Cora Roberts
16. Gertrude McCormick
17. Idella Walker
18. Nancy Wilkinson
19. Gwendolyn Hicks
20. Martha Horton
21. Gertdue Ellis
22. James Harvey
23. Chris Youngblood
24. Steve Murray
25. Paula Salter

CATEGORICAL WORKSHOP

VIII. SERVICE DELIVERY

Pecan I Room

Facilitator:

Alfrieda Wilkins

Resource Leaders:

John Arthur
Michael Raff
Kathleen Sullivan
Nellie Hutcheson
Jean McLellan
Kay Bender
Constance Slaughter-Harvey

Breakout Leaders:

Micahel Williams
Dorothy Triplett
Linda Harvey

Recorders:

Carol Taff
Jan Larsen

Participants:

1. Melvin Tucker
2. Dorothy Humphrey
3. Sylvester Roberts
4. William Franklin, Jr.
5. Sharon Felker
6. Bernice Bieller
7. Jerry Thompson
8. Mrs. Gene Gordy
9. Dorothy Redd
10. Bettye Mullen
11. David Abrons
12. Barbara Woodard
13. Lawrence Sutton
14. Elizabeth Perteer
15. Tom Loftin
16. Charles Clay
17. Emmadine Owen
18. Rev. Berry Whitehurst
19. Joe Garvin
20. Andrew Baird
21. Lynn McBroom
22. James Smith
23. Robert Jamison
24. Cynthia Johnson

CATEGORICAL WORKSHOP

X. ENERGY RESOURCES

Pecan II

Facilitator:

David Zahrt

Resource Leaders:

Dolly Pace
Steve Njemanze

Break-Out Leaders:

Bill Linder
Bea Branch

Recorders:

Eddie Anderson
Mary Winslow
Vera Bennett

Participants:

1. Carl Anderson
2. Darlene Slater
3. Chris Baxter
4. C. H. Shelton
5. Al Elmore
6. Lanier Harper
7. Steve Murray
8. Clentiss Dillion
9. Mary Jones
10. Percy Robinson
11. Charity Stevens
12. Will Emma Moorehead
13. Minerva Garrett
14. Larry Miller
15. Mayala Porter
16. Willie V. Crump
17. Eleana Turner
18. Nolan McCoy
19. Rev. John I. Hill
20. Betty Anderson

GEOGRAPHICAL WORKSHOPS

III. SOUTH DELTA (Cottonwood Room) Priscilla Wilson, Facilitator

Charles Clay
Sylvester Roberts
Phillip Fratesi
Viola Tillman
Clarence Cosey
Gregory Filippins
Rev. Owen Gordon
Marie Gordon
Violet Leggette
Betty Carter
Hobart Wilcox
Wade Spriull
Travis Cliett
Minnie Farrish

IV. NORTH CENTRAL (Walnut Room) Dick West, Facilitator

Lanier Harper
Bob Williamson
Robert Berry
Dorothy Redd
Mrs. Swisher Hobbs
Ed Johnson
Margaret Ross
Barbara Woodard
Lawrence Sutton
Elizabeth Perteet
Jean McLellan
Agnes Hinton
Phil Laird
Jack Rhodes

V. GOLDEN TRIANGLE (Hickory Room) Mary Scott, Facilitator

Tom Loftin
Steve Murray
Doss Broadnax
Larry Graves
Mrs. Reecy L. Dickson
Steve C. Hardin
Andrew W. Baird
Lynn McBroom
Victoria Rhea
Carlton Sollie
William Linder
Sue H. Jones
Charles Henry Shelton
John R. Arnold
Audrey Scales

GEOGRAPHICAL WORKSHOPS

CENTRAL (Continued)

Henry Eaton
Betsy Berry
Jimmy Hutchison
Emmandine Owen
Paul Jacobs
Ralph Brewer
A.J. Comfort

VIII. EAST CENTRAL (Raintree II)

George Emerick, Facilitator

Fredrick Stokes
Clois Cheatham
Ivory Lyles
Constance Slaughter-Harvey
W.A. Reed, Jr.
Erle Johnston
A.B. Farris, Jr.
Jean Farris
Mary Johnson
Thelma Peyton
Gertrude McCormick
Dorothy Jones
Bettye Mullen
Vicki Taylor
Betty Thompson
John Tillson

IX. SOUTHWEST (Southern Pine II)

Carol Fleischmann, Facilitator

Eugene Bryant
Joe Syzdek
Bill Davis
William Franklin, Jr.
Willie Foster
Woong K. Cho
Norris Allen Edney
Bill Vaughn
Irma Lane
Dorothy Humphrey
Clentiss Dillion
Helen Kates
Kenneth Robertson
Lamar Braxton
A.D. Whitehead
Dr. Lenora Collins
Willie Jackson
Hugh McWilliams
D.L. Triggs, Jr.