

CURRENT INFORMATION
ON THE
INSTITUTE OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS
AND
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS
IN
NORTH AMERICA

May 1980

THE INSTITUTE OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS
AND
LOCAL COMMUNITY REFORMULATION

The Institute of Cultural Affairs is a research, training and demonstration group that is attempting to address, along with many others, the questions of community life that arise out of the times in which we live. We have seen ourselves working particularly with local people to discern the trends and directions our time is taking toward the future. One major trend our research has shown across the world is that of people themselves increasingly assuming responsibility for the realization of a better life for their families and communities. Globally, the Harambee movement of Kenya, the Saemaueul movement of South Korea and the New Society campaign of the Philippines are signs of recognition by national governments that local people must be involved in the process of nation building.

The Institute of Cultural Affairs (ICA) has over 15 years of practical research, training and demonstration experience in working with over 300 local communities across the world on a long term consultative basis. Beginning in an urban neighborhood on the West Side of Chicago, the ICA's effort, experience and expertise has been spent in attempting to find ways for local people to develop their own community. Through the use of very practical planning and problem solving methods, we are convinced that any local community can become self-sufficient, self-reliant and self-confident about its future.

Since 1974, the ICA has also facilitated over 5,000 community meetings in North America in which local citizens have gathered to state their own ideas and plans for their community. In these events major blocks to the future are stated as lack of citizen participation and the inability of citizens to work together in a common effort. At the same time, many elected officials strongly state their wish for citizens to become more involved in the community's total life. Everyone's question is how to do that.

The dynamics of any community, whether it is the family, the local town or the organizations within it, are complex. There are varieties of styles, opinions, and activities that comprise the total picture. Everyone is aware that unanimity of view or direction in its practical form rarely exists. When citizen apathy or polarization exists this limits the options available to the widest possible citizenry. What the ICA as consultants to these many communities has attempted to do is facilitate keeping the future options open through the application of participatory methods.

A TWENTY-FIVE YEAR PROFILE OF
THE ECUMENICAL INSTITUTE, THE INSTITUTE OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS
AND THE ORDER: ECUMENICAL

Historical Context

THE
TIMES

A new understanding of the world had evolved by the beginning of the last half of this century. World War II had given people direct exposure to the globe, creating both a new consciousness of other cultures and a significant realignment of basic institutions. Practical steps were taken to assist in post-war reconstruction and Third World development as with the establishment of the Marshall Plan and the World Bank. The globe's economy was bolstered by the energetic rebuilding of Germany and Japan and the expansion of multi-national corporations. The development of the European Economic Community symbolized the shape of a new Europe. Political change, marked by shifts in many governments, most notably Indonesia, India, Egypt, and many of the African and Latin American countries dramatized the instability of formerly established structures. Complexity and ambiguity characterize the times and the phenomena of social and political unrest seemed to intensify around the world. Many domestic programs both in the United States and in other nations, were introduced to meet the demand for change. At the same time many protests such as those about the role of women, youth and minorities arose around the world. With the availability of communications technology there rose an insistence from local people that their voices be heard in the affairs that affect their future. Worldwide inflation and the energy crisis birthed the awareness that resources are finite and decisions about their use and distribution are necessarily made with the widest possible consensus. At such critical junctures in history there arise groups of people of many persuasions and objectives who channel their resources and energy to serve the social and economic needs of the times.

THE
RESPONSES

One way to grasp the development of the form of service to the world is to examine the role of the voluntary sector as different from the private or the public sector. The meaningful contribution and important role of the voluntary sector is illustrated by such organizations as the Red Cross, UNICEF and the Peace Corps. The formation of disciplined and dedicated groups and communities within the traditional religions is also evident throughout history. Within the church this intensified response to meet serious social needs is seen in the development of religious orders such as the Franciscans or, more recently, the Sisters of Charity with Mother Teresa and in groups such as the Salvation Army, and the Taize Community in France. It is within this context that this 25-year Profile traces its own historical development of the Ecumenical Institute, the Institute of Cultural Affairs and the Order: Ecumenical and its intent to be a serious response to the demands of our time.

Organizational Development

During the post-war years, critical issues facing the Church were being reviewed both by Vatican II and by the Second General Assembly of the World Council of Churches which met in Evanston in 1954. In its deliberation, The Council called for a lay training center for North America similar to the Ecumenical Institute of Bossey, Switzerland. In 1956 concerned Christian businessmen in Chicago made possible the founding of such an institution, known as the Evanston Institute of Ecumenical Studies and invited Dr. Walter Liebrecht to be the Director. In 1962 Dr. Liebrecht returned to Germany to resume his seminary teaching.

In the early 50's, as one among many responses in the life of the Church, a group of students and faculty called the Christian Faith-and-Life Community undertook an experiment in a campus ministry at the University of Texas at Austin. Founded by W. Jack Lewis, a former Navy Chaplain, the group was involved in research and training in the relationship of faith to practical contemporary life issues. Drawing from the experience of experimental lay communities in Europe, the Christian Faith-and-Life Community became a significant experiment of a contemporary Christian community practicing a common life of worship, study and mission. Under the Director of Curriculum, Dr. Joseph Wesley Mathews, formerly an associate professor of Social Ethics at Perkins Theological Seminary in Dallas, Texas, the community developed a curriculum for students and laity including courses in Systematic Theology, Old Testament, New Testament and Christian Ethics. As the community began to turn its attention to the issues of the local congregation in society, a week-end seminar known as Religious Studies I (RS-1) was developed and was sponsored by local congregations and student groups across the nation.

Following Dr. Liebrecht's resignation from the Evanston Institute of Ecumenical Studies, the Church Federation of Greater Chicago assumed responsibility for the center and organized in its place, the Ecumenical Institute. The Federation invited Dr. Mathews of the Christian Faith-and-Life Community to become the dean. Seven families decided independently and self-consciously to join the staff as teaching faculty without compensation. While continuing to develop the curriculum for local congregations, the staff also continued to probe the meaning and form of contemporary Christian community. Studies of the form and learnings of historical religious orders were undertaken and the staff began to model itself after historical "third" orders, or family orders. This included participating in common worship, study and missional life in service to the church and world. The Institute's curriculum evolved into two distinct branches called the Institute of Religious Studies (focusing on Biblical and theological courses) and the Institute of Cultural Studies (focusing on contemporary society and the changing trends in the family, in communities and the world).

PURPOSES OF THE ORGANIZATIONS

THE
ECUMENICAL
INSTITUTE

The purpose of the Ecumenical Institute is to serve the needs of the church. Its programs express and promote the awakening and renewal of the congregations and academic institutions of the church by providing a full curriculum of religious and cultural studies to equip individuals and groups to make responsible decisions. The EI programs include the 8-week Academy and the 3-week International Training Institute. It was formerly an autonomous division of the Church Federation of Greater Chicago and was incorporated as a not-for-profit corporation in the State of Illinois in 1964.

THE
INSTITUTE
OF
CULTURAL
AFFAIRS

The Institute of Cultural Affairs, formally incorporated in 1973, is a research, training and demonstration organization concerned with the human factor in world development. The purpose of the ICA is to develop and demonstrate effective methods of comprehensive local renewal and to motivate the spirit of responsibility and cooperative action. The Institute maintains a research effort that develops methods for groups to work together and profitably catalyze their own resources. It offers a wide range of training programs in practical methods, and serves as a consultant to projects in many communities. The approach that is used involves a wide cross section of community residents and organizations in the implementation of their own comprehensive socio-economic development plans. The ICA works in 32 nations with national boards of advisors. In the United States the staff is comprised of 25 salaried personnel and over 400 full-time volunteers with many more part-time volunteers who are engaged in its work.

ORGANIZATION

Both Institutes have been determined by the Internal Revenue Service to be charitable organizations eligible for deductible contributions under section 501(c)(3) and 509(a)(9) of the IRS code. Arthur Andersen & Company annually prepares the Institutes' audits. Both the EI and the ICA are supported by concerned individuals, foundations, and corporations, service organizations and churches. Specific programs and projects also receive support from government agencies. Government grants comprised less than 10% of the program budget in 1978 in the United States. The boards of the EI and the ICA in the U.S. represent individuals from the business, professional and civic communities across the country. All of the directors serve without compensation and some of the board members sit on both boards.

THE
ORDER:
ECUMENICAL

The purpose of the Order:Ecumenical is to serve the church and society. The Order's major effort is providing the training and research staff of the two Institutes. It is self-supporting through income earned by its own membership that is composed of people of a variety of professional backgrounds who contribute their earnings to a common pool of income. Part of this is held in reserve and is used for the total care of staff as long as they remain members and covers such things as health, education and annuity funds. The yearly program objectives of the Institutes form the basis of the staff's yearly assignments. These program objectives are consensed upon at the annual general meeting.

ORGANIZATION

The Order is composed of single and married family units. Its membership does not presuppose a particular religious or ideological persuasion and includes people from various religious backgrounds. Members volunteer to be a part of the Order out of their personal interest in expressing their concern in service and are free to come and go at will. The Order:Ecumenical was incorporated as a not-for-profit corporation in 1973 in the State of Illinois. However, it has not applied for tax-exempt status since it does not conduct any programs of its own nor solicit contributions. The Board of Directors is composed of Order members who receive no compensation for their services.

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

The Ecumenical Institute (EI) has a religious and cultural curriculum that it has developed over many years of work. The intent of the religious curriculum was to enable lay people to rethink and articulate the meaning of the Christian message within the idiom and realities of modern life. The cultural curriculum was intended to provide people with a basic grasp of the dynamics of society and of the current issues and breakthroughs of the various disciplines of thought. By 1968 the Institute's curriculum was being used by thousands of people across the United States.

The EI started to work on a continuing basis with a network of people who had found Institute programs relevant to the needs of their own churches and communities. Advanced training programs and research opportunities were developed. Most notable among these was the emergence in 1965 of the annual Summer Research Assembly in Chicago. Research Assemblies have involved as many as 1000 people yearly from across the world and have produced the practical designs and models through which EI has sought to serve the needs of local communities.

It also undertook a practical experiment in comprehensive community development out of the understanding that the local community with its institutions of the family, the school and the place of work is the basic building block of society. The location for this experiment was a sixteen-block area in Chicago's westside ghetto known as the 5th City community. In 1963 the Institute and its seven staff families moved from Evanston to 5th City and began working with local residents to discern the community's problems and design practical, locally-based solutions that could be replicated. Neighborhood workshops and door-to-door interviews identified over 6,000 discrete problems. In response, forty-five programs in social and economic development were developed and implemented through voluntary cooperative action.

In response to the growing number of requests to provide on-site volunteer staff, the EI began to establish staff offices around the world. In 1968 the Institute's staff numbered a little over 100 people, all living in Chicago's 5th City. By 1974 the staff numbered 1500 people operating out of more than 100 staff locations in 20 nations. Coordination centers have been established in Bombay, Hong Kong, Brussels, Kuala Lumpur and Chicago. A large percentage of the new staff was indigenous to the various nations where

the Institute provided its programs.

In 1972 Mr. James Kemper of the Kemper Life Insurance Company presented its building in Uptown Chicago to be the International Training Center of the Ecumenical Institute.

The E.I. also developed two extensive training programs. The first was the Academy, an eight-week program scheduled quarterly in Chicago and offering the complete Institute curriculum of religious and cultural studies. The second was the International Training Institute, a six-week mobile school based on the Academy curriculum, but with a more practical field orientation. The first ITI held at Trinity College, Singapore, in 1969, was attended by 102 participants from 23 nations. Since then the ITI has been offered in Africa, India, North and South America, Europe, Australia and Western Samoa.

Interest in 5th City's development led to a growing number of invitations to establish similar demonstration communities in other parts of the world. After careful research and analysis of the methods and programs which had worked in 5th City, the Institute established two demonstration laboratory projects to demonstrate the methods in diverse situations. The first was in a remote Aboriginal settlement of Australia. The second was in the Marshall Islands in the South Pacific (formerly a U.S. Trust Territory). During this time the Institute of Cultural Affairs (ICA) was formally incorporated.

A growing number of volunteer consultants from business and professional fields requested a seminar which would share the Institute's planning methods with particular groups. This led to the development of the LENS (Leadership Effectiveness and New Strategies) seminar which has been used around the world by companies including IBM, McDonald's Corporation, Bell Laboratories, Bank Pertanian in Kuala Lumpur, and Bata Shoes in Nigeria and Zambia, and by government and social agencies including Minnesota Department of Transportation and the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

By 1974 three programs emerged as primary to the ICA's work. The Human Development Program is a phased effort for sharing methods of comprehensive local development with particular villages, towns and urban neighborhoods around the world. Since 1975 pilot Human Development Projects have been initiated in over 200 communities and 25 nations. Each project is intended as a demonstration of rapid socio-economic development for its region and nation. The projects are initiated by a week-long consultation involving a broad cross-section of local residents, ICA staff, and volunteer consultants representing a wide range of expertise. The product of each consultation is a integrated four-year plan for comprehensive local development. In the State of Maharashtra, India, a concerted effort is being made to replicate the Human Development Program across the state in order that it serve as a model of rapid expansion. At present, over 200 projects have been initiated in the Maharashtra Village Replication Project.

The Community Forum Program began in the United States in 1975 as a part of the Horizons Program of the American Bicentennial Celebration. It is known across the country as the Town Meeting Program. Since then its effectiveness in encouraging citizen participation has been demonstrated in 8000 communities and 32 nations. The "town meeting" format enables local citizens to create and implement practical plans for solving local problems out of their own resources and cooperative effort. At least one demonstration Town Meeting has been locally sponsored in every county of the United States. An extension of the Community Forum Program has been a number of Special Focus Forums for groups whose particular concerns require a specialized planning emphasis. Two formats have evolved as formal ICA programs: Global Women's Forum and the Community Youth Forum.

Another major focus is the research, training and interchange which involves an expanded network of ICA volunteer consultants and participants around the world. This has included the formation of the Human Development Training School which has been extensively used to train community leaders in India, the Philippines, South Korea, Africa, Indonesia, and the United States.

STATEMENT ON

DEMONSTRATION IN A LOCAL COMMUNITY

PURPOSE
AND
N.A.
HISTORY

A Human Development Project is seen as a demonstration whose methods can be repeated in similar communities across that nation or in other nations. The concern of the ICA has been to catalyze a visible demonstration of the possibility of comprehensive development in a local community in the more developed world as well as in the less developed world. During the period August 1975 through June 1977, the following projects were initiated in N. America: (In addition to the project in Chicago, called Fifth City which served as the initial project to all that followed.) Washington, D.C. (Ivy City), Pace, Ms., (Delta Pace), Vogar, Manitoba, Lorne, New Brunswick and Inyan Wakagapi, N.D. (Cannonball). During the next four years after the initiation, the social and economic development in these communities was accelerated in accordance with the Consultation Summary Statement written at the conclusion of each community's consult. Between June 1978 and March 1979, thirteen additional projects were initiated in North America. (see attached map) These projects were also begun with a Consult which created a four-year plan of actuation.

PROJECT
SELEC-
TION

The criteria for location of these nineteen North American projects included maximum demonstration potential as representative of local situations and being both visible and accessible. Second, a location was characterized as a situation in which there was the possibility of dealing with the human needs of that particular community. Thirdly, appropriate authorization was secured before the initiating consult was begun. Finally, initial research studies were done to determine the most effective approach for the Consult.

COMMUNITY
CONSULT

Residents of each project community, along with other volunteer consultants create a summary statement of the initiating consultation held with the community. This document becomes the starting point for phasing the implementation by the community. The method of the consult is to invite together a diverse group of community residents and outside consultants to act as a unified research body. That group spends one day eliciting the Operating Vision of the residents, primarily through extensive conversations in the community. Then the underlying contradictions which are blocking the realization of that vision are articulated by the group. On the third day, the group builds a set of overall practical proposals for dealing effectively with these contradictions. Next a tactical system is created by which the proposals can be realized. Finally, these tactics are focused in a set of actuation programs for the community to use in implementing their plan.

INITIAL
INITIATION

Following the initiating Consult, several ingredients are set in place for implementation. First, this involves the on-going meeting of local leaders, residents and interested individuals. Second, special training sessions are needed for those who would bear responsibility for major aspects of the project. Third, continual gathering of the community's consensus concerning all aspects of project implementation is necessary. Fourth, a catalytic staff resident in the community begins daily training that will facilitate success of the programs.

<p>ACTUATING PHASE</p>	<p>The initiating actuation phase of work in the community (when the ICA is a full time consultant) is intended to begin putting into place the programs of the plan. This phase is also intended to allow the community to see the relationship this plan can have to the activities of groups and organizations that already exist in the community. Finally, this phase illuminates the reality that none of this can happen overnight and that responsibility and care for one's community is a long term commitment.</p>
<p>COMMUNITY RESPONSE</p>	<p>This plan is not to be seen in and of itself as a panacea or blueprint for the community's future. It needs to be emphasized that any implementation is finally in the community's hands. Therefore, this plan is altered over and over again as new or different directions seem appropriate. To the degree that the community decides to do the plan, these programs are operable.</p>
<p>ICA STAFF</p>	<p>The ICA supports the work of the project by assigning staff to serve as project auxiliary. The skill and experience of this staff is aided by a systematic exchange of information with staff and local participants in projects beyond that community. Assigned staff are residents in the projects and work full-time. Staff expenses are written into budgets of various programs in which the staff are directly involved. The staff receives no salary.</p>
<p>PROJECT FUNDING</p>	<p>The ICA stands ready to assist community leadership in procuring funds and in-kind contributions for program support. Local residents and auxiliary personnel are in a position to seek support from both public and private sources. The funding objective is to develop a base of support through gifts and grants from corporations, foundations and governmental agencies. In the beginning it is necessary for some projects to depend on outside funding. However, the intent is that the community will lessen its dependence upon any external funds as time goes on.</p>

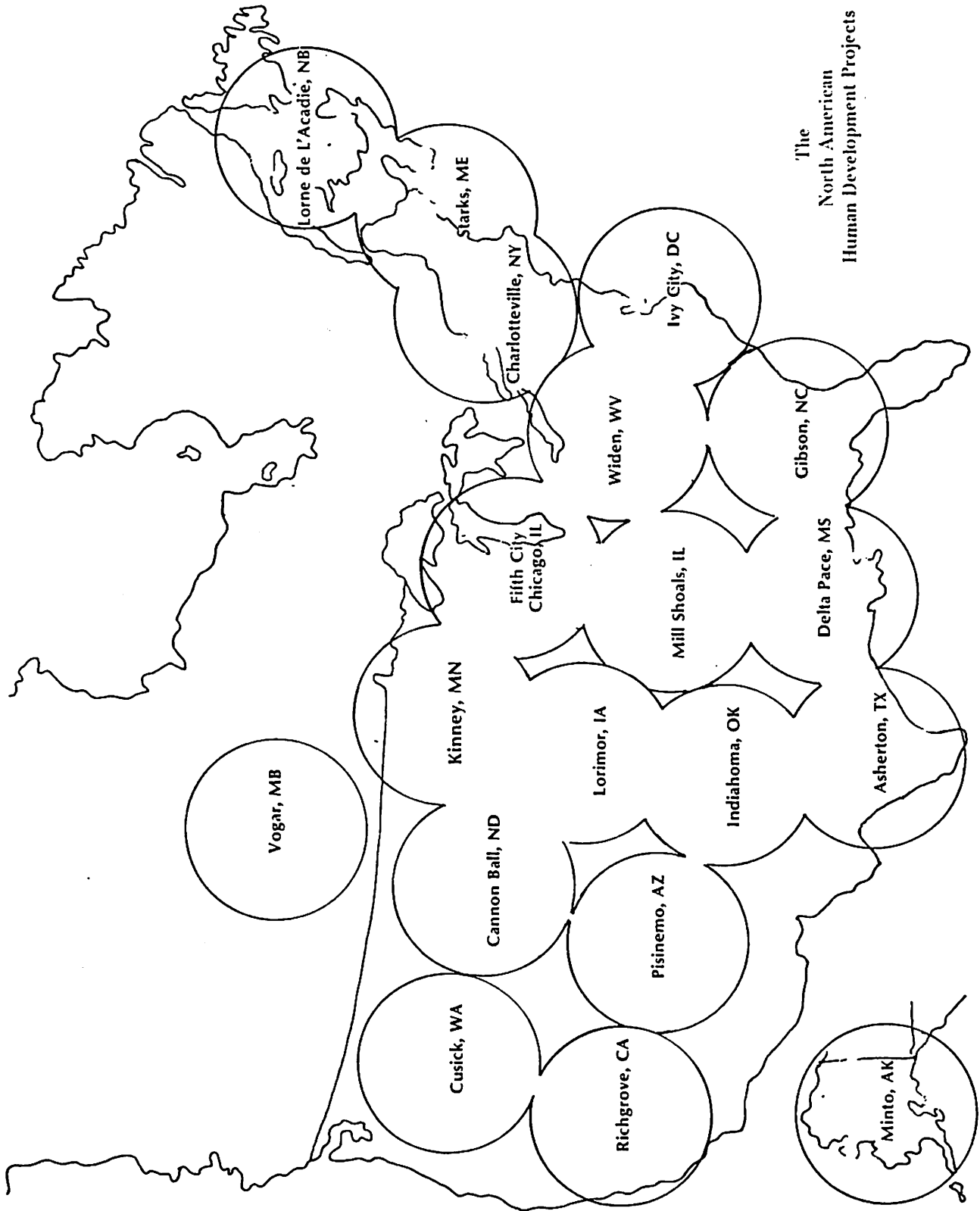
THE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS
OF NORTH AMERICA

What follows are recent reports on seven projects located in the USA. They represent the cooperative efforts of the particular community, its residents, private contributions, and public support. The ICA has been involved as "the volunteer sector" which we believe is a necessary ingredient in comprehensive human development. No community has completed the full actuation of its initial plan, but the signs of revitalization can be attested to by the things that have been accomplished. It needs to be stated that the ICA, though providing these reports, wishes to emphasize the accomplishments within these communities. It would therefore be erroneous to state that the ICA claims credit. On the contrary, we fully support the efforts that have been made by these communities.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS
NORTH AMERICA

PROJECT	LOCATION	POP.	DESCRIPTION	INITAT DATE
MINTO	Rural Alaska	199	Athabascan Indian Tanana Reservatn Commty	3/78
CUSICK	Rural Washington	262	economic decline since 1959 Pend Oreille County	6/78
RICHGROVE	Rural California	1024	vineyard workers Tulare County	6/78
PISINEMO	Rural Arizona	501	Papago Reservation isolated community 40% unemployment	10/78
CANNON BALL	Rural North Dakota	600	Sioux American Indian Standing Rock Reservatn	12/76
KINNEY	Rural Minnesota	600	St. Louis County iron range abandoned mining commty	6/78
FIFTH CITY	Urban Chicago	8000	Urban black ghetto 23% illiteracy Cook County	4/76
MILL SHOALS	Rural Illinois	314	Mid-American small town White County 78- 7% unemployment	6/78
LORIMOR	Rural Iowa	370	Union County Farming	6/78
INDIAHOMA	Rural Oklahoma	500	30% Native American Comanche County	6/78
ASHERTON	Rural Texas	2000	Dimmit County agricultural community	6/78
PACE	Rural Mississippi	629	Bolivar County Rural black	2/77
GIBSON	Rural North Carolina	717	Scotland County 30% black/46% white 30% functnal illiteracy	6/78
WIDEN	Rural West Virginia	250	Clay County Appalachian, coal mining 57% unemployed	6/78
IVY CITY	Urban Washington DC	1800	District of Columbia transient, urban commty 18 city blocks	10/76
CHARLOTTEVILLE	Rural New York	318	Farming community Schoharie County	5/78
STARKS	Rural Maine	425	SW Summerset County Decline of major economic activity	6/78
LORNE	Rural New Brunswick	1050	Lumbering community	4/77
VOGAR	Rural Manitoba	200	Metis people Interlake of Manitoba	6/77

The
North American
Human Development Projects



THE THIRTEEN ACTUATING PROGRAMS
Comprehensive Community Reformulation in Ivy City

ONE TOWARD THE BUILDING OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN IVY CITY		TWO TOWARD THE BUILDING OF SOCIAL STYLE IN IVY CITY	THREE TOWARD THE EXPANDING OF ECONOMIC STABILITY IN IVY CITY	
PRACTICAL EDUCATION A	CITIZENS' CARE B	C	EXPANDED EMPLOYMENT D	HUMAN ENVIRONMENT E
EARLY LEARNING CENTER I	HEALTH SERVICES OUTPOST IV	COMMUNITY CULTURE PROJECT VI	LIGHT INDUSTRIES COMPLEX IX	NEIGHBORHOOD BEAUTIFICATION LEAGUE XI
VOCATIONAL SKILLS ACADEMY II		IVY CITY COMMUNITY CENTER VII		YOUTH MOBILIZATION CORPS XII
ADULT TRAINING INSTITUTE III	PUBLIC SAFETY NETWORK V	ELDERS' ENGAGEMENT ASSOCIATION VIII	BUSINESS EXPANSION ENTERPRISE X	COMMUNITY HOUSING COOPERATIVE XIII

IVY CITY HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Economic Arena

We have established two community corporations. The first, the Ivy City Corporation which was incorporated in the District of Columbia in 1978 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 of Ivy City residents. These boards are completely responsible for the actions of the corporations. 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 for 96 youth who 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.

During 1979 Ivy City Human Development Project was the recipient of 11 VISTA slots. Nine of the 11 slots were filled with locally-recruited low income volunteers from within the community. These slots have afforded community residents with the possibility of working full-time in their own community. They have also allowed the Project to train these volunteers, many of whom are in roles of leadership within the project.

Social Development

The Early Learning Center has children from ages 2-3. Until this year, we have also included children who were 4-5 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, softball 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. We have set up a referral service for residents with problems. We have held annual health fairs that emphasize prevention and diagnostic testing. The Early Learning Center provides physicals for all of the enrolled children and is working closely with parents on a nutrition campaign.

Human Development

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 to purchase their homes.

The District Government has pledged its support in a variety of ways. 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 Block Grant Funds.

PLANS

1. Shifting ICA consultant function over to local public/private partnership with an Advisory Board.
2. Permanent Community Owned Economic Base
3. Urban Resource Program to relate to other urban self help efforts.

LEADERSHIP

The Ivy City Community has hosted a Human Development Training School in Ivy City in February, 1980. At this event, two residents served as faculty in training. Another resident participated full-time for the three weeks and two more came for one week. In addition 18 more residents were in one or more sessions. Fifty residents participated in the town meetings during the HDTs. Leading up to this school were training events on weekends and a series of one night-per-week sessions.

water tower were decorated for holidays such as Christmas and Valentine's Day. (Programs vi, vii, viii, xiii)

COMMUNITY NEWSPAPER

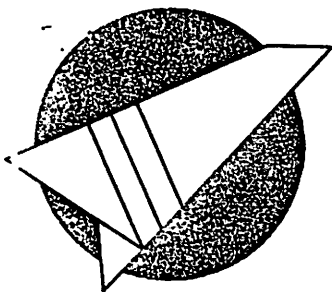
The new Lorimorian is published weekly by volunteers, six senior citizen ladies fold and mail the paper every week. Advertisements support the expenses. The New Lorimorian goes to every household.

COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICE

With no doctor within 30 miles of Lorimor, forty people have taken first-aid or cardio-pulmonary resuscitation courses held through the local community college. A second-hand ambulance has been acquired by the Lorimor Booster's club as an emergency vehicle. The Lorimor Booster's held benefit dances and events to raise the money from community residents. Four residents have taken an Emergency Medical Training course to man the vehicle. (program ix, xi)

LEADERSHIP TRAINING

The community hosted a Human Development Training School in March, 1980. Four Lorimorians participated full-time for the 3 weeks, one resident came full time for one week. Six other residents participated in sections. Twenty-one Lorimor citizens came to meals. There were two hundred at the industry opening, seventy-five at celebrations and fifty-five at four town meetings during the school. A weekend imaginal education leadership course was held with fifty-five present.



IVY CITY HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

THE INSTITUTE OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS • PROGRAM CONSULTANT
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(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 dark ink, appearing to read "Fred S. Wilson", with a long, sweeping horizontal line extending to the right.

Fred S. Wilson
Community Council Chairman



THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004

MARION S. BARRY, JR.
Mayor

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

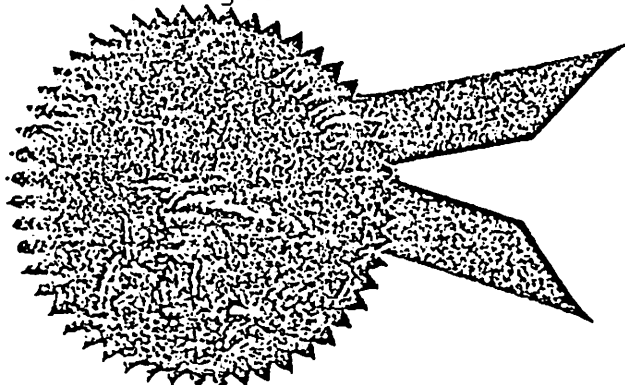
APRIL 26, 1979

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

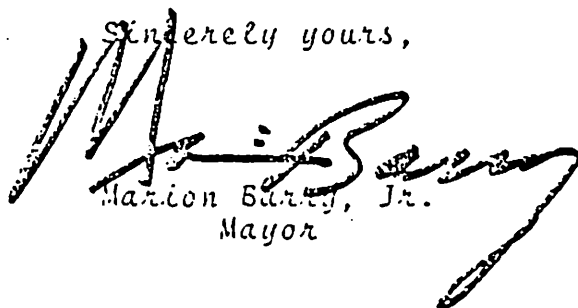
We commend you for the important work your fine organization continues to perform in our community. By furthering and maintaining high standards of practice in your activities, and by demonstrating the Neighborhood Meeting Methodology to groups across our city, you are contributing to civic betterment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

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

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



Sincerely yours,


Marion Barry, Jr.
Mayor

THE FOURTEEN ACTUATING PROGRAMS
Comprehensive Community Reformulation in Starks

ONE TOWARD THE ENRICHMENT OF COMMUNITY LIFE		TWO TOWARD THE ENLIVENMENT OF COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT	THREE TOWARD THE EXPANSION OF COMMUNITY ECONOMICS	
RECLAIMED SKILLS A	RURAL SPACE B		EXISTING RESOURCES D	INTENSIFIED COMMERCE E
EDUCATION EXTENSION INSTITUTE I	LOCAL LIVING HABITAT IV	COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES CENTER VI	NATURAL RESOURCES PROJECT X	SMALL INDUSTRY COMPLEX XII
		LOCAL COMMUNICATION NETWORK VII		COMMERCIAL SERVICES CENTER XIII
RURAL LIFE CENTER II	PUBLIC SPACE PROJECT V	VOLUNTEER SERVICE FORCE VIII	DIVERSIFIED FARM PROJECT XI	STARKS COOPERATIVE ENTERPRISES XIV
CITIZENS CARE COMPLEX III		STARKS YOUTH CORPS IX		

STARKS HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Heritage Program

An historical society, The Starks Heritage Group has published four volumes of Starks Heritage, a history of the community. The Heritage Group meets weekly and has participated in every step of the process leading to distribution of the publication from interviewing senior citizens to marketing the volumes. Copies of the history have been sold in Starks and distributed across the United States. Two more volumes are being planned. In addition, the Heritage Group has created and published a detailed town map listing every home and family. The group plans to locate a small historical museum and library in the recently renovated Cornshop. (Programs I, II, VII)

Physical Renovation

Various projects have contributed to upgrading the physical aspect of the community. Eight homes were winterized by a local group of volunteers using materials provided by Community Action Program (CAP) in the nearby town of Skowhegan. Flowers and trees were planted on the Village Green and a community bulletin board was erected. Welcoming signs were placed at the town entrances. Another sign was erected by the swimming hole on River Road. Brush was cleared from the area and a bench was set up. A major renovation job was begun last September on the Cornshop, a defunct canning factory. In six weeks (with 1000 hours of volunteer labor) the building was insulated, walls and windows were caulked, a wood furnace was installed and the roof and walls were painted. (Programs IV, V, VIII)

Community Activities

Community activities are available for all age groups in Starks. The Little Peeps, a state approved preschool, meets twice weekly with two qualified local teachers. The preschool was started and is operated by a parents' group who refurbished and maintains a rented facility. Currently the group is planning to move the school to a prominent location in the Cornshop. Space designing and fund raising for this are underway. The move is planned for Summer, 1980. A Boy Scout troop and a girls' club were formed in 1979. Earlier an elementary school aged group, The Starks Trekkers participated in a six-week summer program and a vacation time curriculum-enrichment program which culminated in an ecology fair.

An annual Winter Carnival is held in February with indoor and outdoor games and contests. 1978 marked the first July celebration held in Starks in 67 years. The community had a parade followed by speeches, games and a barbeque. During restoration of the Cornshop weekly community suppers were held followed by shows featuring local entertainment. Every other weekend the high school youth held dances.

The Starks Voice, a monthly newsletter written by local residents is distributed to nearly every home in town. (150 people outside of Starks are on the mailing list.) As part of its delivery of hometown news, the Voice prints a monthly activities calendar. (Programs VI, VII, IX)

Economic Development

The Starks Enterprises Corporation (SEC) was incorporated to promote economic development in town and to involve the community in its decision making. An interim board was formed which purchased the Cornshop and sponsored a membership drive. By February 1980 there were 30 members. Several businesses have started up in the past two years. Starks Woodworks, Inc., a locally operated woodworking shop opened in June, 1979. Currently it employs eight community residents. A garage was opened in August 1979, in a renovated side shed of the Cornshop. The Chintz Cottage, a thrift and craft store run by local ladies, also opened in the Cornshop in Summer, 1979. Over 15 community residents furnish craft items for sale. (Programs XII, XIV)

Starks Enterprises Corporation

Philip R. Nichols
President

Paul B. Frederic
Vice-President

Franklin A. Russell
Secretary-Clerk

Dana A. Nichols
Treasurer

RFD #1 Box 66A
Starks, Maine 04911

We, officers, members, and friends of Starks Enterprises Corporation (SEC) are writing to give you an account of our achievements as those who have been directly involved in working to strengthen the economic and social base of the town. We believe that newspapers' accounts misrepresent our efforts and actively attempt to establish a negative prejudice. We particularly wish to address the issue of the Institute of Cultural Affairs (ICA) assistance to this community.

The ICA first came to our community in March, 1978 and met with village political and social leaders. After explaining their programs and purposes, they were invited by the leaders to go ahead with their project. The idea of a special town meeting to vote on the idea was discussed. It was felt that in light of the fact that the project they would carry out would not require any expenditure of town funds and was not related to the town political structure, that the cost of a special town meeting would be an unwarranted expenditure. One of the selectmen involved in this process is still serving on the board, currently as first selectman.

The Consult conducted by the ICA in May of 1978 was well attended by townspeople. This is the process by which ideas were gathered that would later be formalized into positive programs for the town. Those who charge that the ICA has forced its programs down the throats of the Starks residents are either speaking out of ignorance or are willfully overlooking the fact that this whole process took place. One has to wonder at their motives.

With any community effort there will be a core of hardworking eager participants, a number of lukewarm onlookers, and finally an opposition. That is as it is in Starks. It was that way before the ICA came to town and it will be there after the ICA has completed their work here. This is to be expected in all communities regardless of the issues involved. One former selectman and elder of the community has commented that the programs initiated with the help of the ICA's expertise have garnered more support and enthusiasm than any other community activity in her many years of residence here. That is something we are proud of.

The newspaper writers like to recall the March, 1979 vote at the town meeting asking, by a margin of 2-1, that the ICA cease its activities here in Starks. We cite this solid base of support pointed out in the previous paragraph as evidence that there is, despite that vote, value in what they are achieving here. Community development is rarely something that is carried on by a majority of the community. It is basically always a group of hard working individuals with the foresight to plan for the future of their town.

We also point out that as a non-profit, private organization, the ICA is not bound in any way by that vote. The town could no more vote such a group out than they could by majority decide which individuals will be allowed to reside in town. Such a warrant at the town meeting was clearly unconstitutional.

To respond to a quote read into the congressional record by Rep. Sebelius of Kansas, the quote carried in the local paper was as follows: "This group (ICA) claims that they can get all the monies they want from federal agencies and are not afraid of any investigation or audit from any of these," Clogston wrote, "The selectpersons would like to know why a so-called religious group can receive federal funds to interfere with the social and business affairs of a small town?" Mr. Clogston is currently in his first one-year term as third selectman here in Starks. The ICA has never led this group of Starks citizens to believe that they "can get all the monies they want from federal agencies." What they have said is that they have grant writing experience and if we will develop programs for ourselves here in town they will lend their expertise in applying for appropriate monies. As to the second charge that they are interfering with the social and business affairs, we find this to be equally unfounded. They have "interfered" no more than they have been invited to. The ICA staff works closely with townspeople and it is the ideas and initiatives of the local people that are developed.

There are many positive things that have occurred in the last year and a half since the ICA began their "Human Development Project." In the beginning things came slowly, the steps were small, but it is fair to say that this was a learning process for the ICA staff as well as for the townspeople. The welcome signs at the outskirts of town, the cleaning and rejuvenating of the village green and swimming hole, the publication of a monthly newsletter concerning town events, the winter carnival in February, and the Fourth of July celebrations are not all merely cosmetic, as has been charged. They are valuable in that they serve to develop pride in our village and can foster a community spirit which used to be present in most all rural communities. Even more substantive matters have involved the youth in town. During the summer of 1978 there was a very

active group of teens called the "Starks Trekkers." It could perhaps be described as a summer day camp. There were many educational and recreational activities for the youngsters. There has been since March, 1979 a pre-school nursery in the village staffed by two fully accredited elementary teachers.

A Heritage Project has been formed in town. One of their main thrusts has been writing a history of Starks. This has been published by chapters in booklet form as they are completed. Thus far three chapters have been distributed. The initial chapter sold out the first printing of 265 copies within a month and 250 more since. The second and third have so far sold 380 and 200 copies respectively.

The ICA worked in cooperation with North Kennebec Valley Community Action Program to winterize eight homes in Starks which the agency would not have been able to serve so quickly without the volunteer labor of townspeople organized by the ICA staff.

Obviously the accomplishment that we are proudest of as the directors of the Starks Enterprises Corporation is our own incorporation as a non-profit organization in June of this year. We have signed a purchase agreement on a building that was formerly a corn canning factory and a major seasonal activity for the residents of Starks from 1916-1964. Since 1964, the building has been used primarily for potato and farm equipment storage. Since our inception it now houses Starks Woodworks, Inc., the Chintz Cottage, and Nichols Garage. Starks Woodworks employs eight people, brings approximately \$800 income per week into the community and turns over upwards of \$12,000 in product per month. The Chintz Cottage is a non-profit business run by local women as an outlet for crafts produced in town, and used clothing. The money it takes in from the sale of clothing and as commissions on crafts is donated to local causes the women decide are worthy (one recipient has been the pre-school nursery). Over \$1500 of crafts have been sold through marketing in New Jersey, most of which profited several elderly women in the community who are living on fixed incomes. Nichols Garage is owned by a local man with mechanics experience who has wanted to work for himself.

We have presented a very positive viewpoint in terms of the ICA's activities in our village of Starks, one which we find has been grossly overlooked or underemphasized by the local press. If there were as little local support as our detractors and the press would have one believe, we could not have accomplished all these activities. As our representative in Washington, you should be aware of this aspect of the ICA and its projects as well as the one presented by the media.

Finally, we urge you to come and visit us. See for yourself what has been accomplished here. We feel that what we have learned and done is applicable to the situation of other small towns in Maine and would look forward to sharing our experience.

Sincerely,

Philip Nichols

Reggy J. Nichols

Gladys Nichols

Freda Hayden

Franklin A. Russell

MORNING SENTINEL

SOMERSET COUNTY NEWS

First Chapter Of History Of Starks Is Completed

STARKS — The first chapter of the history of Starks, entitled "A Ride on the Brick Steamer ... A Glimpse into Starks' Past," was presented to the town's oldest resident, Margaret Churchill, 93, at the Maplecrest Nursing Center in Madison Wednesday.

Seven townspeople have worked with VISTA volunteer Joseph Nagy since January to produce the 32 page booklet, as part of the heritage project of the Starks Human Development Project being conducted here by the Institute of Cultural Affairs.

The first booklet, which focuses on the town's geography, describes what Starks was like in the 1800s, when 1,500 people lived here and three general stores were in the village. It features two fold-out maps, grids of the village in 1883, and four pages of pictures of the town at the turn of the past century.

In the chapter Paul Frederic, whose family goes back five generations in Starks, describes the town's geography, explaining, "Water power on the Sandy (River)

was expensive to harness and difficult to manage, so early mill sites were at small falls on Lemon, Josiah, and Hilton Streams."

Peggy Nichols describes village life in the 1880s and recounts the story of Professor Ness' Pony Show in 1914, when 22 live ponies were taken up the back stairs to Uitz's Hall to perform to a capacity crowd.

Maxine Turner identifies the major landmarks in the village, including the mythical Starks Lighthouse and Brick Steamer.

Those who helped in research include Glen McGee, Gladys Nichols, Susan Nichols, and Ruby Pressey. Joseph Young, a senior at the University of Maine at Farmington, drafted several original maps for the booklet.

A collection of rare glass photographic negatives of Starks were provided by Clara Sawyer and her family. The Arthur Pease family donated a large wall map of Somerset County in 1960, which aided research. The map was restored by the Media Center at UMF.

The booklet is being sold for \$1 per copy, to cover cost of printing, and is available from any of the participants, at Kinney's Store, or at the annual town meeting Saturday.

Upcoming chapters will include biographies of the town's early settlers, and essays on cultural heritage, commerce, family life and legends.

Nagy, former editor of the Somerset Reporter in Skowhegan, is assisting in the research and editing of the town history, but townspeople are actually writing the chapters.

He said the history is being published by chapter in order to start a discussion of Starks history among residents which could lead to uncovering more information. Very little has been written on Starks, and Nagy said most information has been passed down through the years by word of mouth. He said it is hoped that more people will participate in compiling the history as future chapters are completed.



Opening Chapter Presented

Margaret Churchill, 93, the oldest resident of Starks, was presented the first chapter of the history of the

high school junior who helped research the booklet. (Sentinel Photo by Thomas Litzell)

Cusick
Human Development Project
ICA Consultants

THE THIRTEEN ACTUATING PROGRAMS
Comprehensive Community Reformulation in Cusick

June 1978
Consult
Plate 5

ONE TOWARD THE ECONOMIC WELL-BEING OF CUSICK		TWO TOWARD THE COHESIVE STYLE OF CUSICK	THREE TOWARD THE SOCIAL WELL-BEING OF CUSICK	
EMPLOYMENT EXTENSION A	BUSINESS EXPANSION B	C	EDUCATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS D	CARE DELIVERY E
VALLEY CONTRACTING ENTERPRISE I	REGIONAL COMMERCIAL SERVICES IV		RURAL LIFE CURRICULUM IX	COMMON ESSENTIAL SERVICES XI
DIVERSIFIED FARM VENTURES II			CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT CENTER VII	MODERN HOUSING DEVELOPMENT XII
LIGHT INDUSTRY COMPLEX III	RIVERFRONT RECREATIONAL DISTRICT V	LIVING ENVIRONMENT PROJECT VIII	EMPLOYMENT TRAINING INSTITUTE X	PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS XIII

CUSICK HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Community Service Center

A two-story building, Wike Hall, has been renovated for use as a community center. Initially, the ICA staff leased and renovated this building for use as office, meeting and living space.

Later, during a six month period, 12-15 of the community youth, working with two local adults, restored the second story for use as a Youth Center. This work consisted in building a stairway, sheet rocking the walls, putting in two bathrooms and painting the rooms. A group of 8-20 senior citizens have been meeting regularly as a social group using some of the meeting space on the first floor. Five of these senior citizens and two of the youth did additional modernization of the kitchen and meeting spaces for the senior citizens and the newspaper office. The after school program with 5-15 children from grades 1-5 also meet in the Center for group activities, learning about the community and world, and for organizing field trips. Two of the ICA staff and 3 local VISTA staff work with this group. Other local groups now using the Community Service Center for their meetings are the Sportsmen Club and the CCDA. The current plan is for the Cusick Community Development Association to lease the building and care for its operation after the ICA staff lease expires. (relates to Program #VII-Citizen Involvement Center, # VI-Cusick Advancement League, and # XIII-Public Improvement Projects)

Community Development Association

The Cusick Community Development Association, incorporated in December, 1978, has seven community residents as a Board of Directors and 78 local citizens in its membership. At the present time this Association sees itself responsible for the economic development of Cusick and takes an active role in attracting industry to that area. Twenty members of the CCDA participated in an Industry Planning Workshop with ten technical consultants from outside the community. The ICA staff participated in setting up this workshop. The CCDA has assumed responsibility for the overseeing of the VISTA program as well as the budgets and finances of the youth program and the community newsletter. (relates to Program # VI-Cusick Advancement League)

Cusick Newsletter

Ninety-four weekly issues of the Cusick Newsletter have been published to date with a circulation of over 700, each postal box in the school district receives a copy by mail. To date the ICA staff and 2-3 VISTA staff have been responsible for a good deal of the writing, the typing and publishing. There has been a marked increase in community writing lately as contributors have brought in articles, poems, and additions for the Calendar of Events. The newsletter seems to be a key to community pride since residents are apt to call if their edition does not arrive on time, the weekly calendar is seen posted on residents walls, and donations and ads are being called in to the paper in increasing numbers. (relates to Program # VII-Citizen Involvement Center)

Markers and Signs

A major entrance sign to the community (7' X 12') which states: "Cusick: A Special Place To Live" was erected by seven local residents and the ICA staff. The continuing responsibility for this sign has been assumed by the Calispell Valley Days Committee. Street signs, made by 3 local citizens and

the ICA staff, were erected by 10 local citizens and the staff in a series of workdays. Four of the ten historical markers that have been planned for have also been erected. (relates to Program # VIII-Living Environment Project)

Community Celebration

During the 1976 Bicentennial Celebration an annual July 4 celebration was initiated. Since that time this has evolved into a three day celebration called the Calispell Valley Days which includes fire works, a parade, games, dinners, dances, and a highly competitive tug of war. For the last two years, a year-round committee of 20 local citizens plans and is responsible for this celebration. This committee has also assumed responsibility for the continued clean-up, beautification of the town, creation of mini-parks, and care of the entrance sign. (relates to Program # VIII-Living Environment Project)

New Construction/Business

Following a 69% voter turnout which passed the school bond issue, construction on a new junior and senior high school was begun. The local school board called a number of community meetings to discuss the need to replace the old and condemned school facility. Community interest became high enough that Cusick became one of only two school districts in eastern Washington to pass a school bond issue. A new Post Office has been constructed by the government after being in the works for the last five years. Another new building houses a tool and die industry with a small hardware business as the result of individual initiative on the part of a new resident. The local gas station, under new ownership, has expanded and improved regular service to the community. Another resident has opened a laundromat in a new building, and in the last few weeks a Feed and Tack Shop has opened. (relates to Program # IV-Regional Commercial Services)

Day Care Center

The Daycare Center is incorporated as a non-profit entity, and is the first licensed Daycare Center in Pend Oreille County. The Center was opened in January, 1979, and provides consistent supervised care for pre-school children. The rented facility was renovated to meet state requirements by the parents, the ICA staff, and local VISTA staff. The Center's Board of Directors are all local citizens. (relates to Program # XIII-Public Improvement Projects and # IX-Rural Life Curriculum.)

FUTURE PLANS

The CCDA, working with the Tri-County Association, is writing a proposal for a grant to be submitted to HUD in June for continued renovation of the Community Service Center. This renovation would include rebuilding the foundation, insulation and landscaping. Included in the proposal will be the plan to buy another building in town for renovation for commercial use. The Senior Citizens group have plans to put into operation a seniors nutrition program.

The City Council have a plan to work in the local area to clean up a beach area for recreation and is in the process of trying to procure land from Diamond International for park use.

CUSICK LEADERSHIP

The core of leadership for the future of Cusick is found in the City Council (2-3 members), the Cusick Community Development Association (2-3 board members), and several on the Calispell Valley Days Committee. About 8-10 citizens have made the decision to be the necessary leadership for the town. Over the last two years 10-15 local citizens have done quarterly planning for the town with the ICA staff. 10-15% of the residents have participated regularly in the Project while 40% have participated in at least one event related to the Project since the Initiating Consult. Several citizens have visited other communities outside of the state and talked with other local citizens concerned with human development. Ten of the local youth visited the Cannon Ball, Fifth City, and Lorimor Human Development Projects on a trip.

FUNDING

The HUD grant will be the first major funding proposal submitted for capital improvements. Two VISTA salaries have been received during the period between November 1978 and the present by five local residents and two ICA staff. The city has two community residents on CETA salaries and the day care has two more.

Box 102
Cusick, Washington 99119

November 26, 1979

Mr. Raymond Richmond
Institute of Cultural Affairs
10860 3rd Pl. N.E.
Bellevue, WA 98004

Dear Mr. Richmond,

I moved into the Cusick area in January, 1972, when I transferred to the Newport Department of Social and Health Services from the Colville DSHS, where I had worked for two years. I am still employed there. Out of my 6 children my 4 youngest have attended the Cusick School. I have been a widow for 4½ years and bought a house in the town of Cusick in April, 1978. I became a member of the Cusick City Council in December, 1978, and recently won re-election for another 4 years. I am strongly interested in any means that will increase and/or upgrade the economic and social outlook of our community.

My first contact with the ICA was at a "town meeting" held in April, 1978, at the School auditorium here in Cusick. They presented the idea of a Human Development Project which they asked the community to participate in. A week-long Consult was held from May 26, 1978 to June 2, 1978, which was attended by approximately two thirds of the local populace. The ICA headquartered their Human Development Consult in an old deserted 2-story building(now know as Wike Hall), which had once housed a dance hall, movie house, skating rink, bowling alley, restaurant and various other recreation and business ventures. This building had been empty at least since I first came to the area and was an eye-sore and also a safety hazard. Windows were broken out, the stairs were falling in and the whole building was falling off the foundation. Remodeling was begun immediately by ICA staff and both local and outside volunteers. Wike Hall has been in continuous use ever since.

Since the inception of the Cusick Human Development Project, the ICA staff, Vista workers and other interested community people have made numerous improvements in our town. Most notable(at least to me) has been the recent opening of the Youth Center, which is located in the 2nd story of Wike Hall. Remodeling of this 2nd story was accomplished using ICA, Vista and local people. Hundreds of hours were spent planning, tearing down the old plaster ceiling and replacing it with new sheet rock, putting in two new bathrooms, fire stops in the walls, fireproofing the chimneys, replacing one staircase entirely and remodeling the other, (which is now a fire exit), putting in a concession stand, etc. The majority of the work was done by Vista workers(one who was a local volunteer and others

who were affiliated with the ICA) and by ICA Project staff. Other help was given from time to time by other local volunteers also. The Youth Center is now a place which our youth can use for dances and meetings. In the planning stage is also once again having a movie house there. It is also available for other interested groups as a meeting hall. It is my firm belief this Youth Center would never have been possible without the ICA and the Vista workers.

Other notable accomplishments in Cusick since the inception of the Cusick Human Development Project have been a weekly newsletter which will soon publish its 75th edition, a mini-park, an After School Program, an entrance sign, historical markers and new street signs, a greenhouse and community garden, many celebrations, and of course, the ongoing beautification of the town. These have ranged from planting donated trees and flowers to cleaning up vacant lots and demolishing old buildings. Other community accomplishments have been the Daycare Center, a new laundromat and a new high school and Post Office, the latter two which are in or near construction.

Much research and analysis has also been undertaken by Vista, ICA staff and local volunteers attempting to get other kinds of industrial and commercial business in our area. They are currently in the planning stages for converting most of the bottom story of Wike Hall into a Community Service Center, which will hopefully be in operation in February or March, 1980.

I have been as closely associated with the ICA staff as any other Cusick residents with the exception of the Vista volunteers. I have been to several of their meetings here as well as in Chicago, San Francisco, Seattle, and elsewhere and honestly believe their organization to be solely devoted to helping local man help himself. I personally don't like some of their methods and tactics but I also don't like some of the methods and tactics of our local churches and our local government. The entire Inland Empire region comprising Eastern Washington, Northern Idaho, and Western Montana has for many, many years been noted for its conservative approaches to anything new that might constitute change. Cusick, unfortunately, is no exception to this attitude. However, we are fortunate that the majority of the people who inhabit Cusick are interested in the betterment and future of our town.

It is my belief that with or without the ICA, the Cusick Human Development Project and the Vista Volunteers, Cusick does indeed have a promising future. However, I also believe we would not have progressed to where we are today without their help and that with their help we can progress even further and faster.

Sincerely,

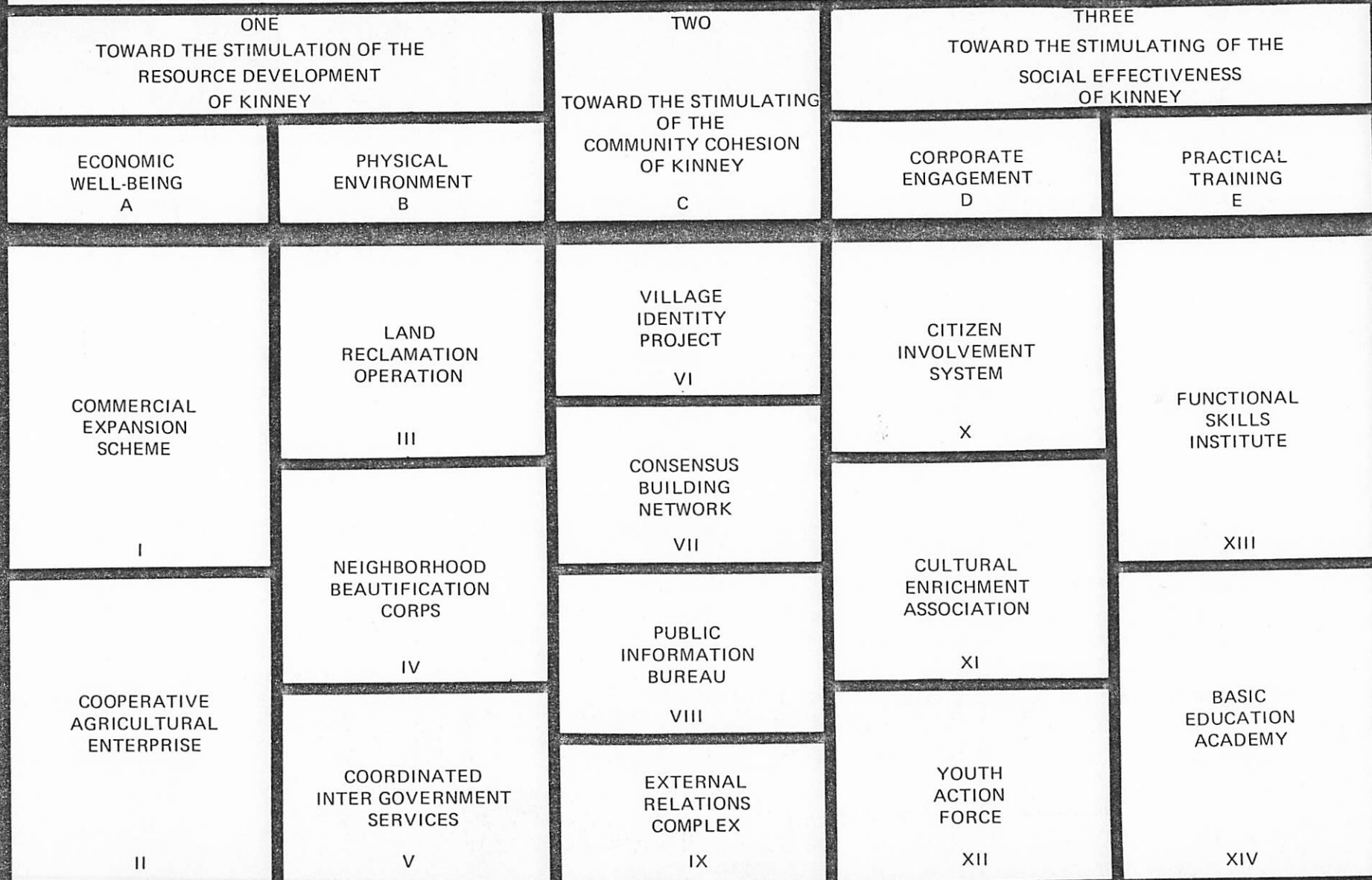
Josephine Benham
Josephine Benham

THE FOURTEEN ACTUATING PROGRAMS
Comprehensive Community Reformation in Kinney

June, 1978
Consult

ICA Consultants

Plate 5



KINNEY HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Community Beautification

Fifteen trucks of trash were taken out of the community during clean-up days. A parking lot was created, a park put on a vacant lot including equipment, benches, a grill and picnic tables. The sports house was renovated, the hockey rink fence was painted, a tennis court was worked on, two garages were torn down. The bulletin board and a gas pump were painted. A vacant store was repainted for an upholstery class. A senior citizen carved and painted a welcome sign, a park sign and street signs. Thirty trees were planted in an open field. (Programs III, IV, VI, VII XI)

Community Celebrations

Caps and buttons were procured for the Winter Frolic that was held. St. Joseph's Church Circle compiled a cookbook; a Kinney chapter of the Jaycees was started; yearly July the Fourth celebrations were held along with a History Day. Two celebrations followed the Kinney Park work days. The Local Communities on the Move program also ended with a celebration. (Programs VI, IX, XI)

Youth Activities

The youth activities have included the starting of a Little League team, the organization of a hockey team and a girl's softball team. The community's teenagers renovated an old city building, including getting a heater and vending machines installed. 15-20 children regularly attend the community preschool. The young people also organized Kids Organization of Kinney activities, and free movies for children were brought in through the library system. (Programs IV, XI, XII, XIV)

External Relations

Twice a month a town activities newspaper, the Kinney Voice is published and sent to every home in Kinney and Great Scott Township. There has been a merger of the township and municipal police departments. The Kinney Mining Pit Lake is reclassified as open waters by the State Department of Natural Resources. A detailed newspaper article was written on Kinney by the Hibbing Daily Tribune in 1979. (Programs III, V, IX)

Citizen Extension

Four states and thirty seven communities were represented in the Local Communities on the Move Conference in Kinney in June, 1979. Twenty-two Town Meetings were held on the Iron Range with three community citizens playing leadership roles. Community residents have attended training and planning programs in Chicago and have visited other U.S. Human Development Projects. (Cannonball, Lorimer and Fifth City) (Programs VI, VII, IX)

Economic Projects

Two women began a sewing business called Kinney Custom Industries which now employs ten women on a contract basis. An upholstery class for thirteen adults of the community in Spring 1979. The Kinney Meats and Grocery was re-opened in December 1978 after being closed for five months. (Programs VI, IX, XI)

Kinney Community Leadership

1. People have been sent to training events of the ICA (at ICA's expense).
2. Other projects in Illinois, Iowas and North Dakota have been visited by Community residents.
3. In April, 1980, the quarterly planning for the community was led for the first time by four community residents.
4. Mothers team teach in the pre-school and have been trained in pre-school methods.
5. Two women started their own business.
6. Four community youth have been trained to lead Community Youth Forums.
7. The community has quarterly planning meetings that are well publicized and are open to the entire community.

Funding

\$6,600 was received as a gift to the ICA: Minneapolis Office from the Upper Great Lakes Commission for the Local Communities on the Move Conference to publish and mail the final document of the conference.

The community wrote a proposal and received \$66,000 from the Iron Range Resources and Rehabilitation Board for use in the sports house and to build a tennis court.

The city also received from the IRRRB \$198,000 for a pure water system.

Future Plans

The community is planning the construction of fourteen senior citizen housing units during 1980.

Though initial work has begun, the completion of the tennis court is scheduled for the summer of 1980.

The mothers of the pre-school are planning to have the school liscensed and operating three days a week by September, 1980.

The senior citizens are compiling a community history booklet to be published in 1980.

The Hibbing Daily Tribune

HIBBING, MINNESOTA 55746, MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 16, 1979

PRICE
FIFTEEN CENTS

Kinney revitalization campaign under way

BY PATRICIA ROBERTUS

KINNEY — An ambitious, four-year Human Development Project began in Kinney last spring and is starting to show results.

The community has a new playground, a recently formed community development corporation and hopes that a custom sewing company will bring new jobs. It also has, some residents say, a new sense of purpose and unity.

Helping to bring all these good things to Kinney are volunteer staff members of the

towns to look at goals, obstacles and potential for change. Little seems to have come out of the April 1977 Hibbing meeting, but Kinney became one of 16 ICA Human Development Projects in the U.S.

"Kinney picked us and we picked Kinney" is how Michael Bellamy, project director, described the site selection. The ICA looked at towns in Minnesota, Wisconsin and the Dakotas before choosing Kinney.

They were looking for a community that met three criteria: a place with a story to tell, a compact site and "a town that is going to win."

The Iron Range was a good place to look for a town with a story to tell because the area is known around the world and because a natural resource has such an impact on the lives of its people, Bellamy said. Kinney, with its 350 residents all living within a few blocks of each other, is geographically compact and also unified by the dominance of mining.

Finally, Bellamy said, Kinney seemed to be a town "eager to do great things."

While the ICA and the Human Development Project seem to be generally well received in Kinney, and a number of state and federal agencies have supported the work in one way or another, some nagging questions about what is going on in Kinney persist.

Institute of Cultural Affairs, a Chicago-based organization that describes itself as a "research, training and demonstration group concerned with the human factor in world development."

Hibbing, as well as other Range communities, was the site of an ICA-inspired town meeting designed to encourage

two preschool children. Don Hinkelman and Jackie Cress are the other two ICA staff members assigned to Kinney.

In June a week-long consult was held. Almost everyone in Kinney took part in one or more sessions where residents were encouraged to describe their goals for the village, discover the obstacles to achieving those goals and define strategies to overcome those obstacles.

"People are very used to not being able to do things," Michael Bellamy said. A principal task of the ICA in the communities where it works is to help people overcome this feeling of helplessness.

It does this by a combination of motivational techniques, and a knowledge of how to make the system — political and financial — work.

Kinney residents, with the direction the ICA staff, outlined a series of goals, or operating visions. These range from such tangibles as a laundromat to such concepts as "leadership amplification." All this is set out in a 109-page summary statement.

The second phase of the consult was the identification of the "underlying contradictions," which the ICA report defined as "conglomerations of underlying blocks to the Operating Vision. Contradictions are closely related to relatively invisible, deep currents of history and, therefore, are difficult to discern."

The report continued: "They cannot be located directly, but must be approached indirectly through identification of the deterrents and blocks to the Operating Vision of the people."

How this was accomplished was to divide the participants in the Kinney consult into groups, each of which identified obstacles. Or, in the language of the report:

"Keeping in mind the profound trends of history which had been the subject of an earlier conversation among the total consult, the teams discerned the subjective irritants as revealed by the field visits in order to identify the objective deterrents to the Practical Vision."

What all this seems to mean is that the people tried to figure out why things that they wanted to happen were not happening in Kinney. They came up with 123 contradictions, which were then arrayed in a chart. These range from "poor top soil" to "collapsed consensus structure."

The third task of the consult was to build practical proposals, or plans of action for overcoming the contradictions. These were divided and subdivided. The 22 proposals each had four subparts.

The fourth task was to create tactical systems for implementing the proposals. Here, under level upon level of abstraction and jargon is where the report gets down to action.

Finally, in simple English, the plan is unfolded. It calls for new shops and industrial facilities, renovation of buildings, additional commercial services, new light industry, a community greenhouse and garden, a newsletter, bulletin board, signs for the city, a consumer league, more publicity for local activities, community workdays, annual health fair, home repair classes, a town mural, a

4-H club and more than 100 other actions.

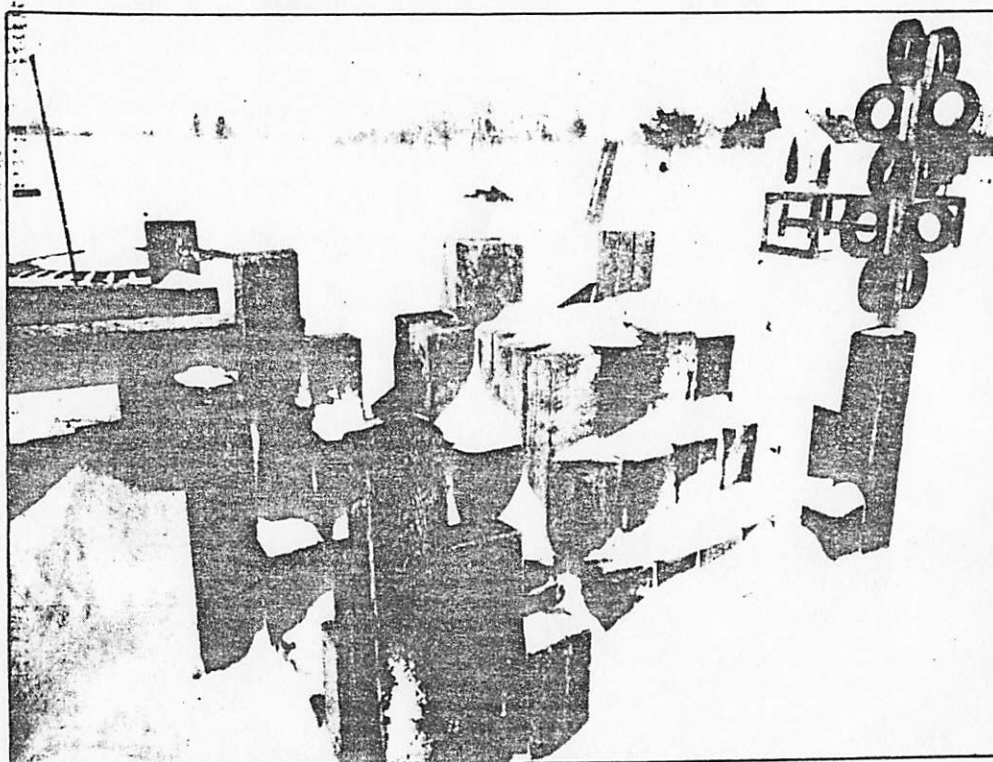
Last on the list — number 122 — was a children's playground and recreation equipment.

NEW PLAYGROUND BUILT But the playground was one of the first, and most visible, accomplishments of Kinney after the consult. Edie Thorne,

a Kinney resident, said the playground was something people had talked about for a long time. But the money available, a \$3,500 grant from the Iron Range Resources and Rehabilitation Board, was not sufficient to have the work done.

Instead of contracting to have the playground built, the people of Kinney did the work themselves, and used the money to buy seven pieces of playground equipment that they could not make.

"I don't think the playground would have come about without the project," Dick Blanchard said. Blanchard, who works in the mines, said that the project is "getting everyone involved, working for the village."



Staff photo

DONATED LABOR — People in Kinney built much of this equipment and used a small grant to buy the rest.

Community involvement has increased since the project began, some people say.

THE FOURTEEN ACTUATING PROGRAMS

ICA Consultants

Comprehensive Community Reformulation in Lorimor

Plate 5

ONE TOWARD THE BUILDING OF ECONOMIC VITALITY IN LORIMOR		TWO TOWARD THE BUILDING OF COMMUNITY LIFE IN LORIMOR	THREE TOWARD THE BUILDING OF SOCIAL EFFECTIVENESS IN LORIMOR	
INCOME DEVELOPMENT A	LIVING ENVIRONMENT B		INCLUSIVE EDUCATION D	CITIZEN ENGAGEMENT E
INTENSIVE AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISE I	HOUSING EXPANSION PROJECT IV	LORIMOR IDENTITY CAMPAIGN VI	EARLY LEARNING ACADEMY X	YOUTH OPPORTUNITIES CORPS XII
NEW INDUSTRY COMPLEX II		DOWNTOWN SHOWCASE PROJECT VII		VOLUNTEER WORK FORCE XIII
COMMERCIAL SUPPORT SERVICE III		SOCIAL ACTIVITIES DESIGN VIII		LORIMOR COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION XIV
	PUBLIC SERVICE SYSTEM V	ADULT SKILLS INSTITUTE XI		
		COMMUNITY SERVICES CENTER IX		

April 1980

LORIMOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The Lorimor Community Development Corporation (LCDC) was formed as a non-profit organization. The LCDC did research and located a small factory interested in moving to Lorimor. The LCDC applied for a loan to construct a 10,000 square foot factory building. The LCDC raised \$10,000 in Lorimor to match a 90% loan. They also hired a law firm and put together stock shares which were sold to community residents in units of \$500 to \$2500 quantities, this factory was opened in March, 1980. (Program ii, vi, xiv)

MAIN STREET RECLAIMED

The main street of town has been refurnished with work days of painting store fronts, removing rubbish from a vacant lot and building a mini-park, planting trees, and flowers, and decorating windows of empty stores. One empty building has been remodeled as a Community Center and another has been reclaimed as community meeting space. A third building has been repaired and used for a community service office. The whole street and water tower were decorated for holidays such as Christmas and Valentine's Day. (Programs vi, vii, viii, xiii)

COMMUNITY NEWSPAPER

The new Lorimorian is published weekly by volunteers, six senior citizen ladies fold and mail the paper every week. Advertisements support the expenses. The New Lorimorian goes to every household.

COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICE

With no doctor within 30 miles of Lorimor, forty people have taken first-aid or cardio-pulmonary resuscitation courses held through the local community college. A second-hand ambulance has been acquired by the Lorimor Booster's club as an emergency vehicle. The Lorimor Booster's held benefit dances and events to raise the money from community residents. Four residents have taken an Emergency Medical Training course to man the vehicle. (program ix, xi)

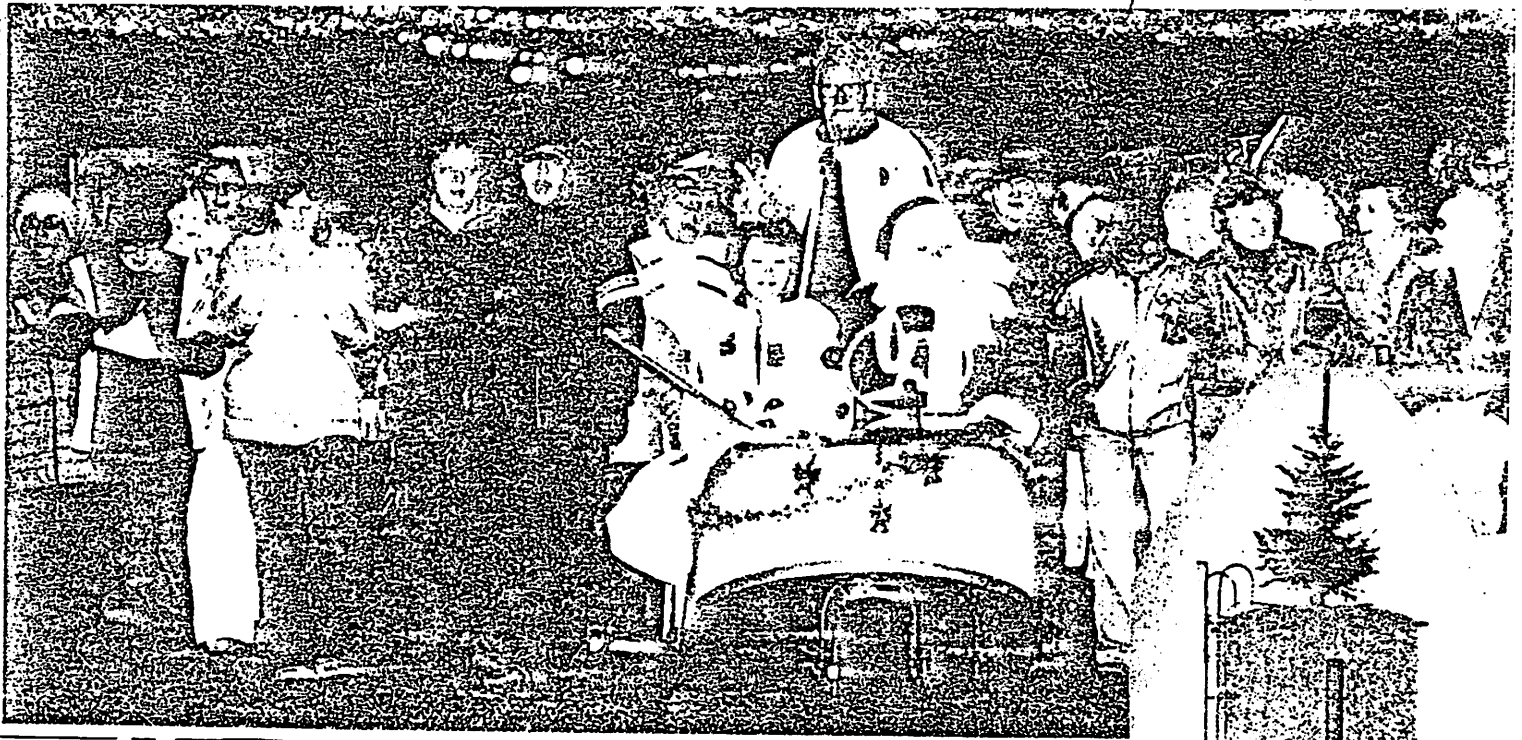
LEADERSHIP TRAINING

The community hosted a Human Development Training School in March, 1980. Four Lorimorians participated full-time for the 3 weeks, one resident came full time for one week. Six other residents participated in sections. Twenty-one Lorimor citizens came to meals. There were two hundred at the industry opening, seventy-five at celebrations and fifty-five at four town meetings during the school. A weekend imaginal education leadership course was held with fifty-five present.

DES MOINES SUNDAY REGISTER ■ DECEMBER 17, 1978

Town's gift to itself: Community spirit

By SHERRY RICCHIARDI/Photos by DAVE PETERSON



Carolers parade behind a golf cart carrying Santa and the king and queen, Bill and Maxine Orwan.

LORIMOR, IA. — The residents of this little town decided to give themselves a special gift this year: A genuine community Christmas.

Spirit has run high here since the townsfolk voted last summer not to roll over and let Lorimor die. They drew up a four-year plan to revitalize the community of 340.

Then, like magic, Christmas arrived to give their plans a boost. "Christmas provided a wonderful incentive for togetherness," said Lillian Dowler, Lorimor's historian. "It's been a long time since I've seen people pull together this way. Nobody's an onlooker. We're all pitching in."

Indeed, Lorimor's celebration seems to have a magical touch and well could be the script for a Christmas play.

Snow fell lightly the night Lorimor's Christmas queen and king, Maxine and Bill Orwan, were crowned in front of a tinsel tree on main street. Girl Scouts made the glittering cardboard crowns and

turned ordinary bed sheets into flowing royal robes.

The Lion's Club Santa arrived in a white golf cart draped with gold garlands and chauffeured the royal couple to the 100-foot water tower where they officiated at a "Festival of Lights." Townspeople followed singing "Silent Night."

Businesses agreed to stay open until 9 p.m. on Fridays during the Christmas season and to decorate their windows. Criss's Food Store even has a mechanical display — a Santa set in motion by an oscillating fan.

A week ago, there was a community Christmas Ball. Every weekend, Lorimor's community center turns into a Christmas mall, a combination flea market and bake sale. On Dec. 23, Santa will return to town with candy for the kids and hams and fruit for elderly residents.

"This is the first time in years that I haven't been able to find a parking place on main street on a Friday night," said Vern Goodside, a

long-time resident.

"Forty years ago, this town was always full of crowds like this. It's great to see Lorimor buzzing again."

Mayer Lonnie Miller was among the carolers during opening night festivities. Afterwards, he recalled, "We've always had a Santa and a few lights downtown, but that was piddling compared to this. It's wonderful to see people enjoying each other and cooperating for the good of the town."

Church groups and women's clubs began having bake sales weeks ago to raise money for decorations. An appeal went out for people to donate strings of lights for the trees on main street. Children gathered in the community center after school to string pine cones and make ornaments.

Judy Mount, a high school senior, designed a community Christmas card that featured the town's

COMMUNITY

Please turn to Page 6

Lights deck tower for Christmas

COMMUNITY

Continued from Page One

decorated water tower. The card, sponsored by the Booster Club, went along with a Christmas newsletter to Lorimor residents last week.

According to Margaret Krause, editor of the "New Lorimorian," community life had just about fizzled out in Lorimor before the rebirth plans. "People just weren't getting together much anymore. We decided community projects would give everybody a boost."

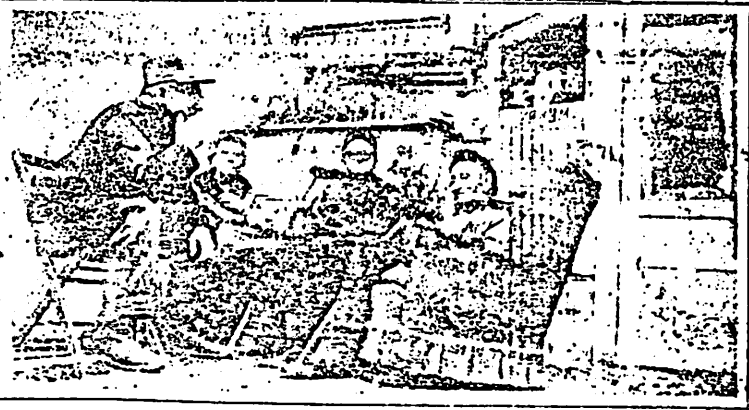
"We wanted something that would knock people out — something they didn't expect to see in a small town. We just got the ball rolling for Christmas a month ago, but look around. Isn't it amazing? This proves Lorimor's not just a shanty town."

Residents have rallied around two points of town pride. The first involved turning the water tower into a gigantic lighted Christmas tree. Several men stood atop the tower stringing lights in the midst of an ice storm to have it ready in time.

The second involved elderly craftsmen who volunteered to restore the "Happy Valley Little Church," which had been a Christmas tradition in Lorimor since 1937. Vandals destroyed the miniature church during Christmas 10 years ago.

The old people are excited about seeing the church tradition revived. But to the young, the Christmas tree atop the tower represents town pride. People five miles from here can see Lorimor's Christmas tree lights twinkling at night.

Socializing in the Guild Hall during one of several weekend get-togethers are (from left) Charlie Moore, Elsie and Aldo Berry and John Swan.



THE FOURTEEN ACTUATING PROGRAMS
Comprehensive Community Reformulation in Pisinemo

October 1978
Consult

ICA Consultants

Plate 5

ONE TOWARD THE INTENSIFICATION OF ECONOMIC GROWTH IN PISINEMO		TWO I TOWARD THE INTENSIFICATION OF ESSENTIAL SERVICES IN PISINEMO	THREE TOWARD THE INTENSIFICATION OF SOCIAL EFFECTIVENESS IN PISINEMO	
BUSINESS FOUNDATION A	AGRICULTURAL EXPANSION B	C	VILLAGE LIFE D	ENVIRONMENTAL COHESION E
COMMERCIAL MERCIANDIZING COMPLEX I	LAND MANAGEMENT PROJECT III	MULTIPLE PURPOSE NODE VI	PISINEMO DISTRICT ASSOCIATION XI	SPACE DESIGN SCHEME XIV
	DIVERSIFIED CATTLE INDUSTRIES IV	CIVIC INFORMATION NETWORK VII		
FISCAL OPERATION AGENCY II	AGRONOMIC PROCESSING ENTERPRISE V	HEALTH DELIVERY SYSTEM VIII	COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES CENTER XIII	CORPORATE WORK FORCE XV
		FUNCTIONAL SKILLS ACADEMY IX		
		COMPLETE UTILITIES BOARD X		

April, 1980

PISINEMO HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Adobe Brick Company

Adobe bricks are being produced at a rate of 500 per day. Ten men were trained to make bricks, formed a small construction company that is building a model adobe house and are doing their own bookkeeping. The production system was capitalized by a \$41,500 grant from Four Corners Regional Commission. A front-end loader with forks, cement mixer, truck, small tools and a water trailer as well as some initial salaries were provided with this grant. (Programs I, II)

Santa Cruz Demonstration Farm

The Santa Cruz demonstration farm harvested a first crop in the summer of 1979, with a \$3000 profit. A winter crop of thirteen varieties of fresh vegetables was planted. The harvest has been sold to families in the community. This made available fresh vegetables in the winter at prices lower than national prices. Nearly every family has bought produce from the farm. Eight additional acres have been cleared, fenced and planted for a summer 1980 crop. Seven people work on this demonstration farm. A wholesale plant nursery, Desert Gardens, is producing seedlings (small trees) for the metro market. (Programs II, III, V, XV)

Beautification Days

A series of Spring 1980 beautification days have built new roads within the village and repaired other roads with ditches and culverts. Over fifty people have been involved in these days. Over thirty loads of trash and six abandoned autos were hauled to the dump. Fifty trees were planted. Equipment and materials were furnished by the Soil Conservation Service of the Department of Agriculture, the Bureau of Indian Affairs and The Papago Tribe. (Programs XII, XIII, XIV)

Literacy Tutoring

Fifteen residents were trained to be tutors in the Laubach method of teaching literacy. These tutors, through the adult literacy program, have taught older village residents to speak and write English. They are now going to other villages on the Papago reservation to begin literacy programs. (Program IX)

Laundromat

A community owned and operated laundromat has been in operation for over a year. Its initial capital debt has been retired. It pays salaries to three part-time workers. The laundromat has four washers and two dryers and grosses \$250 per week. It is now investing in additional new machinery. It is the first Indian-owned business in the western four districts of the Reservation. (Programs II, I)

Health Service

The health workers now have an office. They are delousing children on a regular basis. They are assisting families in knowing ways to have a more balanced diet. In order to deal with dietary diabetic problems a diet club has been started. (Program VIII)

Pisinemo Community Leadership

1. Three people have attended the Human Development Training School.
2. One person participated in the initiation of the Project in Minto, Alaska, with the Athabaskan Indians.
3. One person acted as a consultant at the Consult for the community of San Vincente de Azpitia near Lima, Peru.
4. Ten people have been trained in workshop leading methods in four different sessions.
5. One person has been trained to lead workshops in planning meetings.
6. Ten percent of the village is daily involved in doing the Project programs.
7. Eighty-five percent of the village has participated in some part of the programs of the Project. Ninety percent of the residents are aware of the Project activities.

Funding

\$41,500 grant was made by the Four Corners Regional Commission and received by the Pisinemo Adobe Company. The Grant will be spent by the end of the grant period, August 15, 1980. This company has a separate set of auditable books.

\$2000 donation was made by the National Indian Lutheran Board to the Santa Cruz Demonstration Farm towards the purchase of a tractor. This company has a separate set of auditable books. Other small grants have been received from individuals and small foundations throughout Arizona.

Future Plans

The Adobe Company is planning to automate the Adobe production.

The Adobe Company is planning to rehab and build new homes through loan programs of the Farmers' Home Administration.

The District Council is planning ways to increase available public transportation, particularly to increase the accessibility of public schooling to high school age youth.

The District Council is planning to increase the public space through reconstructing a building for use as a multi-purpose center that has a library and meeting spaces.

The Santa Cruz farm is planning ways to purchase a tractor, farm equipment and irrigation equipment. They are concerned to help small family farms become operational and to grow watermelon, cantaloupe and sweet corn.

INDIAN ARIZONA NEWS

Volume 2, Issue 11, March 1980

The Magazine about Arizona Indian Reservations

Pisinemo To Peru



Thelma Henderson, VISTA employee and consultant to the Institute of Cultural Affairs, scanning her scrapbook following a 10 day trip to Peru.

PISINEMO - What's a person like Thelma Henderson from the remote Papago district of Pisinemo doing in South America?

A natural enough question, particularly when one considers that in Thelma's 32 years she has lived away from Pisinemo only one short period when her family worked fields near Casa Grande.

Prior to her South American odyssey Thelma had left the state of Arizona only once before, for a three week training course in preschool education in Oregon.

Her plane trip to Lima, Peru was only the second time she had ever been on an airplane.

But travel to South America she did, alone and by her own admission, terrified, yet determined to do so. "I thought it would be very good for me to see how people in another part of the world live," she explained in her typical understated way.

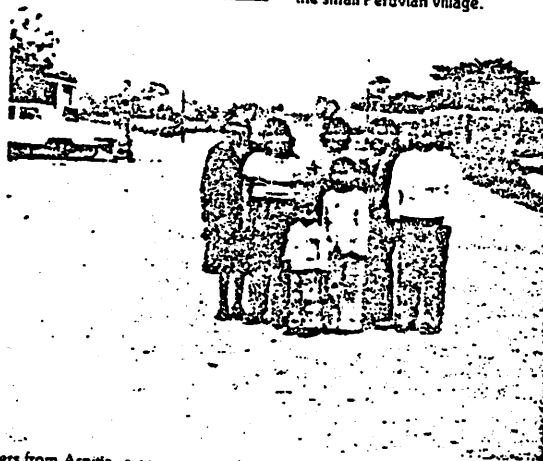
Thelma's opportunity to become a world traveler (only the second Pisinemo woman so designated) occurred at a weekly meeting in Pisinemo by Institute of Cultural Affairs workers who have been in the district for 1 1/2 years assisting village residents with economic development.

Through the collective efforts of Institute workers and Pisinemo residents they have erected a laundromat (the first in the general area), tilled 11 acres of produce, built an adobe factory and are now beginning a local construction company, impressive results for less than two years of effort in an area previously noted for little development.

Thelma has been involved in the development from the start, first as a volunteer liaison between Institute workers and local residents and for the past year as a VISTA employee, one of six Pisinemo people so employed.

That she is involved at all is credit to Institute employees and the work they do. When they approach any new site of development, it is commenced only after weeks of exhaustive efforts involving

Page 10 March, 1980



Villagers from Aspitia, a community where people rely upon burros for transportation and polluted river water for domestic use.

local residents who are encouraged to express their needs and hopes. From these meetings an outline for action gradually emerges.

Thelma purposely stayed away from the first meetings, wary of what she felt were promises she had heard time and again before. But Institute workers were persistent and visited Thelma at home.

Thelma heard them out and was impressed, deciding "here are people who can really start things." She was immediately recruited to talk with each of the 300 or so residents of Pisinemo District, enlisting their support in the first Institute undertaking.

Dutifully approaching each house, Thelma tried to convince the people to participate in the upcoming cleanup of Wind Mill Park, centrally located in the district, and the potluck dinner scheduled to follow the park cleanup. The turnout was more than anyone dreamed of and Thelma decided then and there, "this is really working."

From that first experience Thelma's future trip to Peru was but a short step, originally set in motion by the cleanup of

Wind Mill Park and culminating in a dedicated worker experienced enough to act as a consultant.

Thelma was one of what she estimates were about 60 people who converged upon Aspitia, a small agricultural village located two hours by car from the capital city of Peru, Lima, where for 10 days meetings much like those in Pisinemo were held and an outline for action was drawn up based upon the wishes and needs of the villagers.

An impoverished village, the people of Aspitia still rely upon burros as their major form of transportation and water from nearby polluted rivers for domestic use, causing widespread illness.

The people want and need an expanded economic base. Thelma and the others representing the Institute were recruited to initiate such development in the small Peruvian village.

homes with roofs of bamboo much like the adobe houses of Pisinemo that are covered with ocotillo branches. Neither village has running water and men are the natural leaders of both societies, according to Thelma.

The children of Aspitia attend the local day school, quitting when they have completed all that is available, much like Thelma did as a youngster in Pisinemo a generation ago. The children entertain themselves with homemade toys. Thelma played with dolls made of rags by her grandmother.

The women of Aspitia, the backbone of the community, wash clothes by hand as did Thelma until erection of the Pisinemo laundromat. They weave baskets, gather wood for cooking and prepare all the food.

It was the food that perhaps more than anything else impressed Thelma, clam mussel soup, assorted raw fish and bread made from roots of a local plant that Thelma thought resembled the Yucca, food she never dreamt she would ever eat.

The primary difference was the weather, a constant mist shrouding Aspitia and chilling Thelma who is used to the heat of the desert but not interfering with her job of touring the village with an interpreter and hearing what the people of Aspitia had to say.

At night Thelma shared lodgings with 10 other women also recruited by the Institute, sleeping in bags on the floor of an adobe home owned by one of the villagers.

It was an overall experience that Thelma nearly missed, deciding to participate only after a month of thought. At a weekly Institute meeting in Pisinemo volunteers were requested to act as consultants for an Institute project in Peru.

Thelma held back from volunteering.



Aspitia band entertaining 60 Cultural Affairs representatives who ascended upon the village to evaluate needs and wishes of the people.

For Thelma, it was the experience of a lifetime. Expecting things in Aspitia to be very different from life in Pisinemo, Thelma was startled to find countless similarities, making the job she was sent to do much easier.

The people of Aspitia live in adobe

homes with roofs of bamboo much like the adobe houses of Pisinemo that are covered with ocotillo branches. Neither village has running water and men are the natural leaders of both societies, according to Thelma.

THE THIRTEEN ACTUATING PROGRAMS
Comprehensive Community Reformulation in Gibson

ICA Consultants

Plate 5:

ONE TOWARD ECONOMIC SELF-RELIANCE IN GIBSON		TWO TOWARD COMMUNITY COHESION IN GIBSON C	THREE TOWARD SOCIAL EFFECTIVENESS IN GIBSON	
BASIC RESOURCES A	COMMERCIAL SERVICES B		TOTAL EDUCATION D	PHYSICAL HABITAT E
CROSSROADS INDUSTRIES COMPLEX I	DOWNTOWN RECLAMATION SCHEME IV	COMMUNITY IDENTITY PROJECT VI	CONTEMPORARY LIFE INSTITUTE IX	NEIGHBORHOOD HEALTH LEAGUE XI
EMPLOYMENT SKILLS AGENCY II		CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT NETWORK VII		RESIDENT HOUSING ENTERPRISE XII
GIBSON DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION III	SMALL BUSINESS ENTERPRISE V	GIBSON COMMUNITY LYCEUM VIII	EARLY LEARNING CENTER X	LIVING ENVIRONMENT PROJECT XIII

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

OF THE GIBSON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

June, 1978 through March 1980

(Organized by the thirteen programs of the
Gibson Comprehensive Community Reformulation Plan, 1978)

I. TOWARD BASIC ECONOMIC SELF-RELIANCE

1. CROSSROADS INDUSTRIES COMPLEX

Scotland Wood Products, Inc.

Secured in July, 1978 with help from the County Chamber of Commerce. Peak employment: 46. Payroll: \$300,000

Industry Relocation Plan

Local Gibson resident is building a \$150,000 to \$200,000 facility for Scotland Wood Products. Relocation and expansion will increase employment to over 80 and payroll to approximately \$600,000

2. EMPLOYMENT SKILLS AGENCY

On-the-Job Training

CETA funds used to employ six traditionally hard-to-employ Gibson men.

Summer Work Experience

11 Gibson youth worked 8 weeks at minimum wage (CETA funded).

3. GIBSON DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Gibson Community Development Association

Incorporated with 152 adult members and an 11-person Board of Directors. Granted tax exemption by IRS.

Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation Grant

\$142,300 to the Gibson CDA for economic development and downtown revitalization

Direct Contributions

Over \$60,000 in cash, goods and services from town of Gibson and Scotland County individuals, groups and businesses.

Private Capital Investment and Commitment

Over \$650,000 invested or committed to local economic enterprises.

Increase in Jobs

108% increase (from 75 to 156) in available jobs in Gibson between July 1978 and July 1979

ICA Staff Residence

Old public school teacherage donated by Scotland County School Board to the Town of Gibson for two years to serve as rent-free residence. External renovation by volunteer community labor with Town Council funds.

4. DOWNTOWN RECLAMATION SCHEME

Business Center Plan

N.C. State University School of Design provided free consultant services, using Gibson as training opportunity for graduate students

Building Renovation

Seven vacant buildings renovated through private investment.

Gibson Station Community Center

Old depot donated to town by Seaboard Coast Line RR. Renovated and landscaped by residents.

Downtown Beautification

3 vacant "eye-sore" lots cleared, 4 old vacant buildings demolished, mini-park created with flowers and benches.

5. SMALL BUSINESSES ENTERPRISE

The "Firehouse" - new restaurant

New laundromat

New second-hand furniture store

New open-air market area

New CDA office

New convenience store and grill

II. TOWARD COMMUNITY COHESION

6. COMMUNITY IDENTITY PROJECT

Labor Day Celebrations

Two Labor Day Parade and Family Fun Days each drew over 3000 people.

Two Family Christmas Celebrations

Valentine Dance

St. Patrick's Day Talent Show

Gibson Community Symbol created

Gibson t-shirts printed and sold

Gibson Bumperstickers printed and sold

7. CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT NETWORK

Community Planning Meetings

Being held weekly with average attendance from 25 to 30.

Community Workdays - scheduled and held as needed.

Voice of Gibson - biweekly community newspaper

New Jaycee Chapter - organized

Community Center - furnished with memorial gifts

Summer "Fun Days" - organized and held for all ages.

Organized Youth Activities

3 spring vacation workdays for cleanup and beautification.

2 teen dances organized by youth

Renovation of youth room in community center initiated.

8. GIBSON COMMUNITY LUCEUM

Gibson Station Community Center

Grand opening ceremony includes 11 well-known visiting artists.

8. GIBSON COMMUNITY LYCEUM (cont.)

Appreciation Dinner

46 county and community leaders honored for their support of Gibson Project.

New Social Groups

Quilting Bee (senior citizens), after-school dance classes (7-10 year olds), and Cubs and Brownies meet in new community center.

III. TOWARD SOCIAL EFFECTIVENESS

9. CONTEMPORARY LIFE INSTITUTE

Volunteer Firemen

Training class held at community center.

Governor's School Volunteer Program

Initiated in Scotland County at Gibson's Pate-Gardner School

G.E.D. Classes - Preparation classes held in Community Center.

Training Grant

\$12,000 training grant from Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation

10. EARLY LEARNING CENTER

Pre-School Facility

Gibson United Methodist Church provided rent-free facility for one year, which housed a part-time school with 11 students and 2 community staff persons in training

Pre-School Institute

Full-time center opened in newly renovated building. Development of a year's teaching curriculum by local teachers in training.

Pre-School Grant

\$36,000 grant from Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation and community raised match. Early Learning Center relocation and full-time operation

11. RESIDENT HOUSING ENTERPRISE

Individual Home Improvements

3 houses winterized, major renovation of one house, assistance in septic tank funding for elderly homeowner.

Town Council Improvements

Street name signs put up at all intersections and house number signs prepared for all houses by Town Council

HUD Demonstration Community

Gibson selected by HUD to participate in pilot rural initiative program as a demonstration community.

12. NEIGHBORHOOD HEALTH LEAGUE

Community Services Fair

14 county agencies set up and man booths to inform residents of their services.

C.P.R. Classes held.

13. LIVING ENVIRONMENT PROJECT

Volunteer Workdays

Numerous man-hours spent in clean-up and beautification

Family and Children's Park

One acre park created with donated materials and volunteer labor.

Street Improvements

Only major unpaved road in residential area paved by North Carolina Dept. of Transportation. New street lighting in process by Town Council.

Recreation Facilities

Fencing, bleachers and scoreboard placed on softball field and old gymnasium painted and floors sanded and varnished by Scotland County Recreation Department.

Dot Coble, Editor
Phone 276 2311

The Laurinburg Exchange

Section B, Page 1 — Wednesday, February 27, 1980

From Eyesore To Education Center

'Little Engine That Could' Reflects Community's Desire And Dedication

By DOT COBLE
Life Times Editor

A year ago the folks of Gibson looked upon the old,

delapidated building as an eyesore. Today, it's nothing short of a "miracle". "You would just have to

know what it looked like before to be able to appreciate what it is today," said Judy Boyd, staff

member of the Institute of Cultural Affairs who is serving as coordinator-consultant for the Gibson Early Learning Center scheduled to open Monday.

"They have performed a miracle. There were holes in the floor and the ceiling was falling in," Mrs. Boyd continued as she looked over the transformed facility which will house the learning center.

"And it all came about through community desire and dedication," she added.

The center will open next week, bearing the name "The Little Engine That Could".

"We want to build quite a story upon that... reflecting upon the little community that could, and using the idea as a teaching tool for the children: They are the children that can," said Mrs. Boyd, who has a degree in child development.

The front of the newly remodeled building will be painted in the design of a train engine, representative of the small rural depot town. Originally a Ft. Bragg barrack, the building had been used as an office and storage space for Four County Community Services.

The center will be decorated with refurbished furniture donated by members of the community. Colorful wooden compartments, puzzles, and toys will add a cherry note to the decor.

A community-owned operation sponsored by the

Gibson Community Development Association, the center will be licensed for 57 children. Mrs. Boyd said the center is designed to accommodate every child in Gibson, ages 1 through 5, from 8 a.m. until 4:30 p.m. daily.

As a temporary arrangement, seven children are meeting three days a week at the Gibson United Methodist Church until final inspection is completed.

Center staff members are attending training sessions and will receive extensive leadership training during a three-week school scheduled for April.

Leaders are studying "imaginal education" as well as child development, said Mrs. Boyd. The basic curriculum will deal with the development of logical thinking and communication through math, reading, language, and writing.

The children will also be exposed to an education program based on relational, psychological and imaginal curriculum; relational having to do with the scientific, secular and urban world

as it relates to family, community, nation and world; psychological dealing with individual creative ability in terms of physical needs, social relations, love and meaning; while the imaginal curriculum deals with one's relationship to his limits, possibility, life style and the unknown.

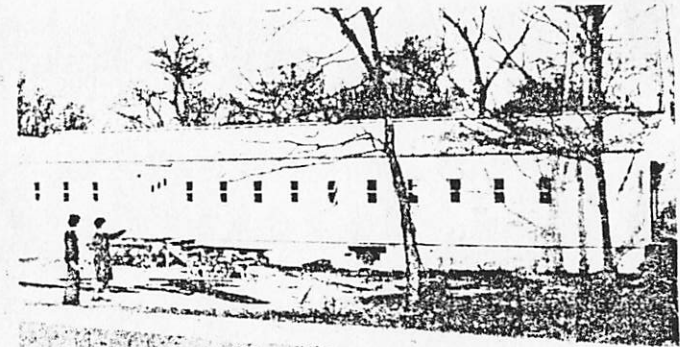
"The imaginal is interesting because it deals with the world, allowing the child to encounter the limitations of life," said Mrs. Boyd.

Nellie Pearson will serve as center director. Teachers will include Naomi Liles, Sadie Moore, Doris Tindall, Deborah Howell; and substitutes (volunteers) will be Blanche Lane, Virginia English, Olean Seales, Susan Heathcock and Margie Whitlock.

Registration will open on Monday. Mrs. Pearson may be contacted at 268-4465 or at the Community Development Association office, 268-4922. Applications will be taken from children throughout the county, with Gibson area children receiving first priority.

Fee will be based on a sliding scale. The center is open to scholarships, which Mrs. Boyd noted "is a great way to enable underprivileged children to attend."

The learning center was enabled by a \$35,000 grant from Z. Smith Reynolds, Winston Salem.



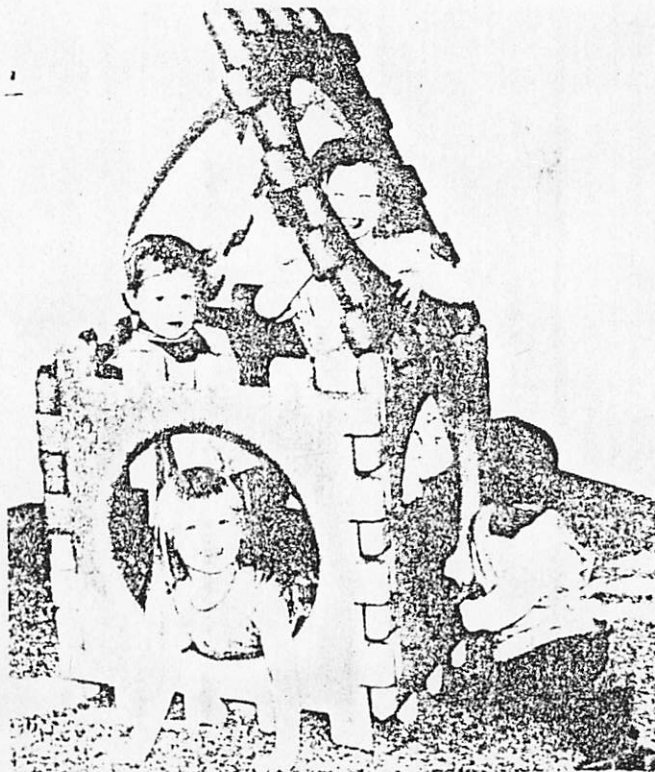
Center Exterior To Be Designed Like Train Engine

... Judy Boyd, Nellie Pearson Check Remodeling Progress



J.D. Seales, Teacher Naomi Liles, Ronta Moore

... Enjoy Rocker Made By Tom Whitlock



Snap-in Walls Attract Center Enrollees

... Beverly Scott, Ronta Moore, J.D. Seales, Marie Seales

Inside

—Forty-six-year old mother of 17 wants 20. Story on page 2A.

—ERA speaker urges women to get involved. Story on page 3B.

THE INSTITUTE OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS
CONCERNED WITH THE HUMAN FACTOR IN WORLD DEVELOPMENT
4750 North Sheridan Road Chicago, Illinois 60640 Tel: 312/769-5635

MEMORANDUM

TO:

DATE: March 10, 1980

FROM: Public Communications Office

SUBJECT: Republican Study Committee

"Report on the Institute of Cultural Affairs, June 1979"

The Institute of Cultural Affairs has learned of the publication of a "Report on The Institute of Cultural Affairs" dated June, 1979 and printed on the letterhead of the Republican Study Committee. That Report is inaccurate and is founded on both factual and judgmental distortions. The Report is the product of a superficial and biased investigation. The following reply summarizes some major inaccuracies of the Report, but does not attempt to cover them all.

Federal Grants

Major allegations of the Report are false--even with respect to information that is verifiable in the records of the government. For example, the statement that "Since 1975, the ICA has been awarded at least \$2,578,000 in federal grants" is supposedly supported by the listing in Appendix I of 17 grants. Of the 17 described, only 7 actually represented grants to the ICA, totalling \$979,600. Only 4 related to work in the United States (\$399,600) and 3 related to various projects overseas (\$580,000). Of the 4 grants for work in the United States, very little related to the projects that were supposedly being investigated. None of the more than 200 projects of the ICA overseas were reviewed in the Report.

Of the remaining 10 grants, the more substantial sums were grants given to cities or other political units with which the ICA is working. While the ICA assisted in securing the grants it was not the recipient and did not obtain any part of them. For example, the \$900,000 grant by the Department of the Interior went directly to the Trust Territories for the Marshall Islands. The ICA has been involved in work in the Marshall Islands for several years. It did not receive, directly or indirectly, any part of these funds.

The balance of the listed grants refer to Action agreements which provide no funds to ICA, but rather provide volunteers.

The Report falsely state that "The ICA keeps incomplete and unsubstantiated records of federal grant expenditures." The ICA maintains a complete accounting system which is audited annually by Arthur Andersen & Co., an independent firm of certified public accountants of the highest reputation and standing. In addition, the ICA has participated in audits

by various federal agencies, which have, in each case, been favorably concluded. The HEW audit, referred to in the Report, concluded that "the funds awarded were used for the purposes of the award" and "the project objectives were achieved."

ICA Staff

When the community development work began several years ago in the inner-city community in Chicago's west side, six families were involved. Since they had no assurances of long-term funding, they decided that the work they wished to do was so important that they would fund it themselves. Accordingly, they created a pooling arrangement where one member of each family took outside employment, their salaries were pooled together and the pooled funds provided both operating expenses plus stipend for each family. This allowed six people to work full-time in the community effort, with no dependence on outside funding.

As the volunteer staff grew from 12 to the present several thousand (the 450 referred to in the Report is incorrect), several of the volunteers continued this pooling arrangement and it was eventually incorporated into a legal entity called The Order: Ecumenical. Not all ICA staff members participate in the pooling; it is no prerequisite to their work. The approximately 1,500 members who currently do participate do so voluntarily; they informally agree to participate one year at a time, but are free to terminate their participation at any time. The agreement is to pool the income earned by those who obtain outside employment; there is no pooling of belongings. The purpose of this arrangement is to provide a core staff for each project who are willing to live very frugally so that as much can be accomplished as possible with limited funds.

Volunteers who do participate in the pooling arrangement are provided free room and board so as to reduce costs. They live as families in their own quarters and maintain their own belongings.

Children of staff members are given full opportunity to participate in the work at their level of capacity and with such time as they have available beyond normal school and community activities. A special program called the "Student House" has been created for principally two reasons. Those children who wish to receive training for apprenticeship in development projects overseas may attend the Student House and prepare for spending one year or more in an overseas project. Others whose parents are working in village projects where there are no schools or where conditions are unhelpful also attend the Student House for their care and guardianship. The Report is inaccurate in saying that "children have little exposure to the surrounding community," since Student House participants attend public schools, work with community improvement programs, participate in community recreation and often obtain part-time employment. The decision to participate in the Student House program is made by each family individually; some do and some don't.

Church Relations

The ICA began as a program division of the Ecumenical Institute (EI). EI has been active for many years in working with many churches on a non-denominational basis to provide education and training programs to congregations. The work of both ICA and EI has received financial support from nearly all of the established denominations, both at the national and the local levels. Many of the volunteer staff of the ICA have come from these church relations.

Neither the ICA, the EI, nor the Order: Ecumenical has developed any official religious doctrine. Volunteers who are members of various church denominations maintain those memberships and do not consider ICA as a substitute. Volunteers are not required to adopt any set of religious beliefs or practices as a prerequisite to their work.

The references in the Report to "the Ecumenical Institute's interpretations of traditional Christian beliefs" refers to a seminar offered to Christian clergymen in which the participants explore their own beliefs, not those of any institute. The songs and poetry referred to are taken from the writings of two well-known contemporary authors, Carlos Castaneda (Journey to Ixtlan) and Nikos Kazantzakis (Zorba the Greek). The ICA makes use of such popular quotations to provide thought-provoking reflections. This material has, however, no official standing as doctrine or dogma.

Similarly, the Report's comments on the ICA's views of society are distorted and out of context. ICA members have produced volumes of material in their review of society, much in the form of individual reflections which inform but do not necessarily represent the organization's perspective. ICA is involved in community development; thus the emphasis is upon what people can accomplish together. This does not reduce the importance of each individual; rather, it provides the individual with a way to deal with the frustration of attempting to complete some major task alone. The challenges of hunger, peace, economic security, education, health care, etc., are not going to be solved if people don't work together.

The use of "militaristic language," as the Report calls it, does not connote a militant viewpoint; in fact, this is the opposite of the ICA approach. Many businesses, schools, government offices, churches, and other voluntary groups have "campaigns" and "strategies." President Carter recently remarked to the effect that it is just as urgent to mobilize the nation behind peacemaking efforts as it is in war times. ICA is very concerned with developing methods and vocabulary which enable a group of local people to develop their own solutions with a strategy that works. Most of the vocabulary appropriate to strategic methods today comes from the military, business, or city planning fields. ICA's approaches have always been non-confrontative efforts, designed to produce positive working relationships.

Project Effectiveness

The Report bases sweeping conclusions on the reports of one person each from four communities. ICA works with development projects in nearly 300 communities. ICA has assisted in community planning efforts in over 5000 communities in the United States alone. Hundreds of people have evaluated this work as a positive contribution to the life of American towns and cities.

Global Programs

ICA presently works in thirty-two nations, with the approval of the national and local authorities. The work of the ICA both in the United States and abroad is known by the United States government. ICA is interested in human lives in every country and is interested in studying all cultures. ICA does not presently work in Russia or China, but it has studied the history and cultures of those countries as well as all the other countries, in order to be globally informed.

The following is a current listing of the Public Funding Awards to the Institute of Cultural Affairs or the local communities with which the ICA is associated in assisting with Human Development Projects.

The ICA received 15 awards over the past six years (1974-80) for a total of \$1,332,908 and 15 VISTA Full-Time Volunteer contracts for 116 positions. Of the 116 positions, 79 were for local community residents and 37 for ICA staff resident and working in these local communities.

The local communities received 46 awards over the past four years (1976-80) for a total of \$5,596,408, 10 VISTA Full-Time Volunteer contracts for 83 positions, and 15 CETA contracts for 615 positions. All of the CETA positions were for local community residents and of the 83 VISTA positions 61 were for local community residents and 22 for ICA staff resident and working in these local communities.

In summary the total of all positions funded by federal funds (VISTA Volunteers and CETA jobs) were 814 positions of which the local community residents held 755 (91%) and ICA staff resident and working in these local communities held 59 (7%).

The ICA assumes or intends no responsibility or credit for the awards to these local communities with which it is associated, but records this information for the public record only.

ICA

RECORD OF PUBLIC FUNDING TO THE INSTITUTE OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS

May 1980

<u>Recipient</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Awarded</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Stipends</u>
ICA/Chicago	HEW	Uptown Elders' Program	1974	\$175,000	
	LEAA	Community Issue Forums for Law Enforcement	1975	134,620	
	AID	Enhance the Capacity to do International Development	1976	481,800	
	AID	Korean Human Development Project	1977	88,400	
	HUD	Training Manuals in local community development	1978	80,000	
	EDA	Community Economic Plans for eleven communities	1978	50,000	
	CSA	Human Development Training Schools	1979	250,000	
ICA/Asherton	ACTION	VISTA Transport and Supervision	1979	14,999	
	ACTION	VISTA Full-Time Volunteer Program	1978		10
	ACTION	VISTA Full-Time Volunteer Program	1979		15
ICA/Cusick	ACTION	VISTA Full-Time Volunteer Program	1978		10
ICA/Gibson	ACTION	VISTA Supervision and Travel	1978	12,320	
	ACTION	VISTA Full-Time Volunteer Program	1978		8
ICA/Indiahoma	ACTION	VISTA Travel (no supervision)	1979	4,000	
	ACTION	VISTA Travel (no supervision)	1980	4,000	
	ACTION	VISTA Full-Time Volunteer Program	1978		6
	ACTION	VISTA Full-Time Volunteer Program	1979		6
ICA/Ivy City	ACTION	VISTA Full-Time Volunteer Program	1978		11
ICA/Minneapolis	UGLRC	Communities on the Move Conference	1979	4,818	
ICA/Kinney	ACTION	VISTA Full-Time Volunteer Program	1978		6
	ACTION	VISTA Full-Time Volunteer Program	1979		2
ICA/Lorimor	ACTION	VISTA Full-Time Volunteer Program	1978		6
	ACTION	VISTA Full-Time Volunteer Program	1979		6

Record of Public Funding to ICA

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May 1980

<u>Recipient</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Awarded</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Stipends</u>
ICA/Mill Shoals	ACTION	VISTA Full-Time Volunteer Program	1979		8
	ACTION	VISTA Full-Time Volunteer Program	1980		8
ICA/Minto	ACTION	VISTA Full-Time Volunteer Program	1979		2
ICA/Starks	ACTION	VISTA Full-Time Volunteer Program	1978		12
ICA/Widen	NEH	Town Meeting Assembly	1978	\$ 500	
	CETA	Job Development	1979	31,951	
	NEH	Global Women's Forums	1980	500	

ICA RECORD OF PUBLIC FUNDING TO LOCAL COMMUNITIES

May 1980

<u>Recipient</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Awarded</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Stipends</u>
City of Asherton	EDA	Technical Assistance for Public Works and Economic Development	1979	\$ 5,000	
Asherton HDC	HUD	Summer Day Care Program	1980	9,800	
City of Asherton	EPA	Sewer System	1980	500,000	
Dimmit County	CETA	Job Development	1980		6
Inyan Wakagapi HDC	CETA	Job Development	1977	19,215	
	ACTION	VISTA Supervision	1979	4,000	
	ACTION	VISTA Supervision	1979	3,035	
	ACTION	VISTA Supervision	1980	12,000	
	CETA	Job Development	1979	17,935	
	CETA	Job Development	1979	19,998	
	CETA	Job Development	1979	44,540	
	CETA	Job Development	1979	7,062	
	CETA	Job Development	1979	8,884	
	CETA	Job Development	1979	3,077	
	CETA	Job Development	1979	6,552	
	CETA	Job Development	1979	553	
Standing Rock Sioux Tribe	EDA	Title IX for Economic Development	1980	400,000	
Inyan Wakagapi HDC	ACTION	VISTA Full-Time Volunteer Program	1979		6
	ACTION	VISTA Full-Time Volunteer Program	1980		14
	CETA	Job Development	1978		4
	CETA	Job Development	1978		4
Charlotte Valley Firewood, Ltd.	ARC	Industry Start Up Funding	1979	43,601	
Cusick CDA	ACTION	VISTA Full-Time Volunteer Program	1979		10
	ACTION	VISTA Full-Time Volunteer Program	1979		10

Record of Public Funding to Local Communities

-2-

May 1980

<u>Recipient</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Awarded</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Stipends</u>
Cusick Community Day Care Assoc.	CETA	Job Development and Federal Lunch Program	1980	(lunches)	2
Fifth City Industrial Promotion Corporation	CETA	Job Development	1979	\$ 49,500	
	HUD	Neighborhood Environment Corps	1979	78,000	
	CETA	Fifth City Business Careers Vocational Training	1980	99,096	
	EDA	Automotive Service Center	1978	512,000	
	CETA	Mayor's Summer Youth Employment Program	1976		200
	CETA	Mayor's Summer Youth Employment Program	1977		120
	CETA	Mayor's Summer Youth Employment Program	1978		36
	CETA	Mayor's Summer Youth Employment Program	1979		15
Town of Gibson	HUD	Rural Initiative Planning Grant	1979	5,000	
City of Indiahoma	HUD	Small Cities Community Development Block Grant	1979	105,000	
Indiahoma CDC	EDA	Public Market (60% grant)	1979	120,000	
Ivy City HDC	NEH	Youth Grants Program	1978	10,000	
	ACTION	VISTA Full-Time Volunteer Program	1979		10
	CETA	Mayor's Summer Youth Program	1978		50
	CETA	Mayor's Summer Youth Program	1979		97
City of Kinney	Minnesota State	Recreation Center	1980	66,000	
	Minnesota State	Rehabilitation	1979	200,000	
City of Lorimor	HUD	Housing Rehabilitation and Sidewalks	1979	323,000	
	EPA	Sewer System (75% grant)	1979	334,350	
	FMHA	Sewer and Water Lines to Industrial Park Area	1980	40,000	
	Iowa State	Recreation Equipment	1980	4,450	
Village of Mill Shoals	HUD	Community Development Block Grant	1979	150,000	

Record of Public Funding to Local Communities

-3-

May 1980

<u>Recipient</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Awarded</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Stipends</u>
Wabash Area Development, Inc.	CETA	Job Development	1979		3
Mill Shoals Preschool	CETA	Job Development	1979		3
	CETA	Job Development	1979		2
Town of Pace	FMHA	Sewer System	1978	\$ 67,500	
	HUD	Sewer System	1978	153,000	
	EPA	Sewer System	1978	390,750	
	EDA	Sewer System	1978	50,000	
	FMHA	Water System	1979	211,800	
	HUD	Streets	1978	272,000	
	HUD	Housing Site	1979	316,000	
	FMHA	Sewer System	1979	55,000	
	FMHA	Water System	1979	78,700	
	EDA	Economic Development Feasibility Study	1978	20,000	
	CSA	Preschool	1978	138,510	
Delta Pace CA	ACTION	VISTA Full-Time Volunteer Program	1977		6
	ACTION	VISTA Full-Time Volunteer Program	1978		4
	ACTION	VISTA Full-Time Volunteer Program	1979		3
Pisinemo District	FCRC	Adobe Brick Factory	1979	41,500	
	ACTION	VISTA Full-Time Volunteer Program	1979		9
	ACTION	VISTA Full-Time Volunteer Program	1980		11
	CETA	Job Development	1980		13
Richgrove Community Services District Board	EPA	Water System	1979	500,000	
Richgrove School District	CETA	Youth Employment	1978	60,000	
Proteus, Inc.	CETA	Summer Youth Program	1978		60