

In most of the cities of the Southern and Western regions, the feeling is that the CAP program is too young to evaluate its effectiveness in achieving objectives. The larger cities in these regions, on the other hand, generally seem to agree that CAP has had a certain effectiveness.

In the Mid-western region, 71 percent of the 19 cities responding report that the effectiveness of CAP program has been limited or of a minimal nature. Much of this relates to lack of adequate funding for programs.

In the Mid-eastern region, 60 percent of the 17 local affiliates reporting feel that while CAP has, in varying degrees, achieved success, it has not achieved its objectives.

In the Eastern region, there is general agreement that CAP has the potential for being effective but that, for various reasons, it has not fully achieved its potential. The smaller cities in this region tend to less praise for CAP programs than the larger cities. In a few scattered cities across the country, there are expressions of substantial satisfaction with CAP performance, as for example, in Warren, Ohio; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania and Portland, Oregon.

In sum, it can be said that *long-range, consistent and sufficient funding* is the prime requisite for bringing about an effective assault in the war on poverty. Anything less than this results, instead, in a "war on the poor."

It is a sad commentary that in many cities, it is felt that only a riot seems to bring about necessary (although usually temporary) funding. *Temporary* relief from the strain of poverty, once withdrawn, results in only greater bitterness among the poor.

The eighth question was, "*Are there self-defeating delays in getting programs underway because of 'red-tape'? If so, characterize briefly.*"

The general picture across the country is one of dissatisfaction and delay both in getting operations underway and in funding and re-funding programs. In addition, there is some dissatisfaction with delays in reimbursements.

There are further major complaints about the technicalities involved in the re-submission of proposals as they relate to delays in starting programs.

Canton, Ohio, points out that the complexity of guidelines and procedures for developing programs have hampered, or created obstacles which discourage, agencies from becoming involved in the war on poverty. The feeling of "hurry up and wait," as previously mentioned, is best described by an instance in which a six-month wait followed the submission of a proposal which was then followed by a three-day notice to re-submit.

Some cities reflect the feeling that while red-tape is not of a self-defeating magnitude at the local level, it seems to be at the regional and Federal levels.

Perhaps significantly, it is felt in Cincinnati that while the city, on the whole, has not suffered from delays in funding, it has been because of the skills of the local CAP staff and board, flanked by the services and consultants of the Community Chest and Council.

This is perhaps an illustration of the importance of greater cooperation between existing social welfare structures and CAP programs. Where such co-operation exists, a true community-wide effort is possible. Again, this seems to illustrate the possibility of, and need for, additional guidelines.

In sum, the obvious pressures resulting from red-tape hinder program development, particularly in smaller communities, render acquiring competent staff difficult or impossible, seriously affecting the retention of staff and the continuity of program.

In general, there is relatively little attention being given to the elderly poor of this nation. The bulk of attention to them has consisted of the Medicare Alert Program, which was temporary in nature.

The Foster Grandparents Program seems extremely effective where it exists, as for example, in Racine, Wisconsin; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and Denver, Colorado. It might be noted that the Denver Urban League reports that while the Foster Grandparent Program there is effective, there is a problem in increasing the number of minority group participants.

Other examples of on-going programs for the elderly poor include SCOPE, a community organization dedicated to senior citizens in Warren, Ohio; Neighborhood Centers in Columbus, Ohio; Senior Citizens Referral Center, in Peoria, Illinois; and Project Three Score in St. Paul, Minnesota.

In sum, the efforts in behalf of our senior citizens who constitute 9.4 percent of the U.S. population are relatively, woefully weak. One wonders if perhaps this is because the aged do not, like the "squeaky wheel," require the most grease.

Reports from the 79 Urban League cities reflect the fact that, with scattered exceptions, extremely little is being done in relation to the rural poor. There are examples, as in Warren, Ohio, where efforts to bring services to the rural poor