

F. NUL provided consultation to local Urban Leagues on the organization, supervision, orientation, interpretation and development of local staff activities.

G. NUL assembled, coordinated and disseminated information regarding the approaches, developments and needs of the program and target areas.

The initial target cities were: Chicago, Hartford, Houston, Los Angeles, Rochester, and St. Louis. Other cities scheduled for participation were: Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit, Gary, Memphis, Milwaukee, Newark, New Orleans, New York City, Omaha, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, San Diego, San Francisco and Washington, D.C.

5. RESULTS

a. National Urban League

Proposals were submitted in Boston, Gary, Houston, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, New York City, Pittsburgh and St. Louis.

Proposals were prepared but not submitted in Atlanta, Omaha, San Diego and San Francisco, but not submitted as State Employment Services claimed no funds.

In Boston, we were unable to complete a revision of the proposal due to the resignation of the local Urban League's executive director.

Only Chicago was funded. The remaining cities went unfunded as the various State Employment Services declined to use their Human Resources funds in this way.

b. Chicago Urban League

Program provides pre-apprenticeship training, placement and supportive follow-up services. Placements primarily in the building trades. Eighty-five (85) have been indentured as apprentices; 7 have passed examinations and await placement; 163 await examinations; 92 are awaiting applications.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS AND/OR OBSERVATIONS

a. National Urban League

1. Any effort similar to our experience in the Human Resources Program must have a base of funding for local Urban Leagues from the Federal level if it is to be implemented.

2. The possibility for funding such an effort by providing the National Urban League with funds to subcontract to local Leagues should also be considered. This offers a number of advantages, including the potential for more effective staff training, coordination and accountability.

b. Chicago Urban League

1. There should be continued communication with the Chicago Urban League re: their progress in the project so that the entire Urban League movement can benefit from the experience. This is especially important as new techniques of recruiting and servicing applicants are being developed, knowledge of which can benefit other Urban League programs. In this regard, the possibility of the National Urban League's LEAP program buttressing the efforts of the Chicago Project and maintaining the necessary communication has been suggested.

2. The U.S. Department of Labor should be encouraged to continue to communicate with the National Urban League, on an informal basis, their views regarding progress in the Chicago Project so that, when appropriate, constructive coordination can be implemented.

3. There are so many similarities in the experience of counselors, supervisors and directors of various projects that a sufficient body of knowledge probably exists from which a training manual should be developed.

Submitted by:

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MAY 31, 1967.

MILWAUKEE URBAN LEAGUE REPORT

HOUSING INFORMATION CENTER

In June 1964, the Milwaukee Urban League was awarded a \$103,300 grant from HHFA, now HUD, for a thirty-three (33) month demonstration program to es-