

financing has been developed. An option has been executed for the purchase of industrial land. The project is awaiting approval by EDA. The County Agent and the Area Resource Development Agent have assumed important roles in bringing this about. In addition to securing resource people at critical times they have gathered economic data necessary for applications, met with industry representatives, with leaders, have attended discussion meetings with financing organizations and have explained the industrial program to county wide groups and organizations.

APPENDIX C.—TYPICAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED BY MISSISSIPPI COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE

*A. Public Housing:* Individual and group contact has been made with public housing tenants. Educational programs with both adults and youth are conducted in subject matter areas such as (1) Foods and Nutrition, (2) Health and Sanitation, (3) Good Housekeeping Practices, (4) Family Living, (5) Care and Maintenance of Household Furnishings, and (6) Clothing. The state and regional administrative staffs of the Public Housing Authority have requested Extension increase this educational program. Only a token amount of this is being done because of limited staff and funds. Every housing authority in Mississippi can be serviced by Extension provided adequate funds can be made available.

*B. Operation HELP, Mississippi Department of Public Welfare:* Extension Home Economists in 82 (all) counties served on advisory committees, prepared and gave demonstrations on use of donated foods, wrote newsletters, compiled recipes, and presented radio and television programs. Overall, 111 Extension workers devoted 7,575 hours to this program.

*C. Economic Opportunity Act, Title III, (Loans):* The provisions of the Economic Opportunity Act, Title III, were explained to low-income people in 66 of 82 Mississippi counties. Extension and FHA representatives contacted 2,521 people. During and after this work, the number of OEO loans rose from 108 in January to 241 in February and to 490 in March 1966.

*D. Rural Community Water Associations:* One hundred thirteen rural communities were assisted with organization of community water associations in cooperation with Farmers Home Administration loans. Establishment of community water systems will mean as much to rural residents as rural electrification did during the 1930's.

*E. Homemakers:* Direct and specific assistance has been beamed to the low-income homemaker audiences in Mississippi. These efforts have been extended to individuals and groups. One state specialist has been devoting the majority of her time toward reaching rural homemakers who are not in organized groups. She provides two weeks of classes in areas such as money management, foods and nutrition, clothing, gardening, and family living. In the last six months she has been in eleven (11) counties and will visit fifteen (15) others by June 1968.

*F. County Home Economists* have been active in reaching similar homemakers. A special study in one Extension district (20 counties) showed that indigent and deprived families have been effectively reached by the Extension Home Economists as follows:

1. The Home Economists have served in advisory capacities in each of the counties to various poverty programs. Many of them have regularly served on county-wide committees with other organizations and agencies in planning, developing, and implementing "education for action" programs.

2. The Extension Home Economists have utilized the experience they had previously acquired in training volunteer leaders of adult and 4-H Home Economics groups, for the teaching of paid indigenous non-professionals who are assisting with anti-poverty programs. They have also prevailed upon the volunteer leaders, whom they had previously trained through Extension Homemaker groups, to receive additional training for teaching the deprived individuals and families.

3. The Home Economists have trained and advised with poverty program instructors to present specific demonstrations or in-depth programs (as in management, sewing, child care, foods and nutrition).

4. A vast amount of Extension information (i.e. bulletins, pamphlets, leaflets and publications) have been and are still being given to individuals, welfare employees and other agencies, and to all of the anti-poverty program