

whom are of very low income. The North Side community is relatively integrated, cosmopolitan and surprisingly stable. The South Side is bounded by the NCR industrial complex. The usual suburban exodus has also occurred here. Dayton has been the site of two "near riot" incidents in the last year.

LOCAL HISTORY: Even before the advent of EOA of 1964, and in anticipation of such legislation, the local private social planning agency, Health and Welfare Planning Council (HWPC) began to organize. HWPC was responsible for Montgomery and Greene Counties and had no Miami Valley regional identification. It was the OEO which recommended the 6-county conduct and administration agency and it has had its problems because of this decision. Therefore **SCOPE**, the local CAA agency which administers the Title II CAPs was born of the "traditional" agencies. The problems relating and identifying the rural needs took a longer period of time.

The political scene is characterized by a strong city manager—weak mayor system. Therefore the classical problems of "big city" and local governmental involvement is almost non-existent. On the contrary, the important influences which can be made on public policy are low-keyed. Yet there is some cooperation. In the rural counties the impact on public policy is even less and in one county there is rank denial that poverty even exists, despite 1960 Census facts to the contrary.

OEO Programs. There is no *Title I A* (Job Corps) locally. However, the Ohio Employment Service does own a *Youth Opportunity Center*, which among other programs recruits and screens for the Men's Job Corps. More recently it has included the Women's Job Corps. There is a very effective *Women in Community Service* station, serving the 6-county area, with about 50 women as volunteers. (I'm proud to have played a small part in its organization). Recruitment in the rural counties is a formidable job. Vocational placement for Job Corps returnees and graduates continues to be a major undertaking.

This community has both an *in-school NYC* and *out-of-school NYC* under *Title I B*. The in-school program is administered by the Dayton Board of Education and the out-of-school by the Dayton Human Relations Council. Again the factor of locating jobs is arduous. Several colleges in the community, especially in Greene County have *Upward Bound* programs under *Title I C*. To my knowledge they have been effective. Under *Title I D*, there have been special summer employment and recreational programs, now in process. Locating jobs for NYC personnel in the business and industrial community has not been fruitful.

I shall skip *Title II*—for later.

This community has *Title III* programs. As shown later, the projects to serve rural migrants are under *Title II*. *Title IV*, to establish Employment and Investment incentives, is not operative here as the Small Business Administration elsewhere. *Title V*, work Experience and Training Programs is operational under the Montgomery County Department of Welfare. The Program Began in a limited way and only after some pressure was put on the Welfare Dept. It has met with some success and hopefully it will be expanded in the next fiscal year.

Title VI—non-applicable locally. However, this is a crucial part of coming legislation in view of the conservative nature of Congress. From a local evaluation, any attempt to amend this Title, which would either eliminate or reduce or transfer the power of the Office of Economic Opportunity, would, in my judgment wreck the enormous progress made since 1964. It has been the "competitive" force and power of the local CAA which has nudged, led the way, supported, underpinned and generally enabled the public health, education, welfare and employment services to expand their horizons and services "with, to and for the poor." Without this "outside" influence working from the grass roots up whatever liberalization of law, expanding services and training coming top-side would have taken years to implement. To pare down or dismantle the OEO National Office would be a disservice to the nation as a whole and this community in particular. From my field observation the poor have full confidence in OEO and sincerely believe in its philosophy and principles. To be led down the primrose path by reducing the authority of the OEO would inevitably lead to disillusionment not only of the poor but of all sectors of the community who believe in equal economic opportunity.

Title VII—is not applicable for this evaluation.

Title VIII—Vista personnel has played a minor role locally.

Now back to the important *Title II—Community Action Program*

SCOPE is the local CAA and is the administrative planning, coordinating and monitoring body for the 6-County SCOPE Service Area. In the beginning, it was