

rather, the Center functions as a mechanism through which CAA programs may be funneled to the neighborhoods of the poor.

Ideas and programs formulated by the Area Council must be submitted to the CAA Board which may, in turn, either approve or table the suggestions. Thus the Area Council has only indirect influence over the Center.

#### 5. Budget

The approved poverty program budget for this city for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1966, was in excess of \$10 million. Monies allocated to operation of four centers and eight subcenters totaled almost \$4 million. Salaries at the Center researched here range from approximately \$4,000 to \$11,000 annually with the entire salary allocation totaling about \$375,000.

#### 6. Center Programs

An attack was launched immediately after the Center was formed to counter-act problems of health and unemployment, and priority was given to programs to combat these problems. An extensive medical services program and an employment and training service were set up. The medical program at the Center includes inoculation programs, maternity care, and various examinations. It is anticipated that soon the Center will offer a dental program as well. A job referral division was set up to work with the state employment service to find employment for area residents. A number of educational and training programs are operational to supplement the training and education of area residents and prepare them for better paying jobs. The previously-mentioned classes for civil service exam preparation exemplify the training program.

To a large extent health and employment services remain paramount among Center programs, but new services have been added as the need for them arose. Many of these services fall within the jurisdiction of other agencies but the Center added such services as legal, housing, welfare, and counseling to its program in order to answer the needs of its clients. Each of these service groups also acts to refer clients to the other agencies.

In order to bridge the gap between agency programs and the needs of the poor, the CAA has initiated a number of its own programs which are available at the Center. Most of these programs provide direct assistance to clients through loans, emergency service, or class instruction. A perusal of this list suggests that imaginative concern has been employed in the design of these programs. A pilot project called "Turn on the Gas" has been set up to provide a loan fund for families unable to pay their utility bills. A "Patty-Tap" Project has appealed to hundreds of teen-age girls who were instructed in cleanliness, grooming habits, and etiquette. Homemaking classes attracted many housewives to the Center where they were given, among other lessons, consumer instruction. Field trips to supermarkets and stores were conducted by home economists and counselors who could instruct the women in the elements of wise consumer purchasing.

Scholarship funds are available through universities and private trade schools. Many of the available slots for these opportunities have not yet been filled because many area residents were not sufficiently prepared by the high school education to pass the qualifying examinations.

Another vital role which the Center has undertaken is in reference to community action. With the constant threat of race riots in the city, the Center has assumed the responsibility of a pacifier of racial tensions. Quite often Center staff and area board members have acted to check out rumors of potential trouble. A continuous campaign to advocate indirect and non-violent methods of settling disputes is passed on to the neighborhood citizens by Center workers.

#### 7. Outreach

Outreach to the area residents is achieved through flyers, door-to-door contact, block clubs and other neighborhood organizations. It appears that the methods have been extremely successful in reaching some groups of the population; the Center is a busy and lively place according to our researcher. Center records indicate that over 3,000 persons per month have some contact with the Center as clients and participants in activities.

One problematic area regarding outreach is found in the Polish and Italian sectors of the target area. The Center seems to have experienced its greatest contact and seems to have reached out into the Negro community more than into the white. There are several reasons for this. First, there are more Negroes in the target area. Secondly, the Center is located in a Negro residential area and is not easily accessible to whites. They consider the Negro area a "rough