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N.Y. Ave. Presb..*

POOR PEOPLE'S GAMPAIGN

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SPRING 1968

STATEMENTS OF DEMANDS
FOR RIGHTS OF THE POOR
PRESENTED TO
AGENCIES OF THE U. S. GOVERNMENT
BY THE
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
AND ITS
COMMITTEE OF 100
APRIL 29-30, MAY 1, 1968

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The Poor People's Campaign Speaks To:

THE QUESTION OF POVERTY

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INTRODUCTION

The Poor People's Campaign to give conspicuous and detailed witness to the poverty and degradation that rob millions of Americans of their human dignity was the last great dream of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., martyred President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Carrying on Dr. King's plans to confront official Washington with the facts on poverty in all its geographic and ethnic variations, Rev. Dr. Ralph David Abernathy, his successor as SCLC President, called to Washington in late April the "Committee of 100."

For three days, this "Committee of 100," composed of Mexican-American, Puerto Rican, American Indian, Negro and white poor spokesmen, as well as representatives of religious, peace, and inter-racial justice support groups, called on the Federal Government. In each presentation before a Cabinet official, a statement of demands was read, followed by testimony of the poor on "how it is" to be destitute in the lap of abundance. Government agencies were not pressed for spontaneous replies to demands, but were told that the group would return in 10 days to receive its answers.

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference, architects of the Poor People's Campaign, have outlined 5 requirements of the bill of economic & social rights that will set poverty on the road to extinction:

1. A meaningful job at a living wage for every employable citizen.
2. A secure and adequate income for all who cannot find jobs or for whom employment is inappropriate.
3. Access to land as a means to income and livelihood.
4. Access to capital as a means of full participation in the economic life of America.
5. Recognition by law of the right of people affected by government programs to play a truly significant role in determining how they are designed and carried out.

The statement of demands contained in this booklet are the detailed presentation of these five basic requirements, as the Poor People's Campaign directors believe they can be implemented, and as were presented to Federal officials during meetings on April 29 and 30 and May 1.

The Poor People's Campaign speaks to:

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Mr. Orville Freeman, Secretary of Agriculture

April 29, 1968

PPC Spokesman: Rev. Dr. Ralph David Abernathy, President, SCLC

1. The existence of hunger and malnutrition in this country is an incontestable fact. The poor people who are coming to Washington are living witnesses of this fact. On April 26, 1966, the Senate Subcommittee on Manpower, Employment and Poverty, after hearings in Jackson, Mississippi, found "clear evidence of acute malnutrition and hunger among families in the Mississippi Delta"---families without discernable income and who could not afford to meet the minimum purchase requirements for food stamps. Distinguished doctors sponsored by the Field Foundation described shocking conditions of hunger and malnutrition among Mississippi black children. The Department of Agriculture's own staff admitted "evidence of malnutrition and unmet hunger." Almost a year later, April 1, 1968, The Citizens Board of Inquiry on Hunger and Malnutrition in the United States found "concrete evidence of chronic hunger and malnutrition" in every part of the United States where they held hearings and field trips.

That hunger exists is a national disgrace. That so little has been done in the past year by the Department of Agriculture to alleviate the

known conditions is shocking. That approximately 300 of the 800 counties identified by the Department of Agriculture as among the poorest continue without any food programs is inexcusable. We do not understand how in the face of such crying need, the Department of Agriculture would turn 220 million dollars back to the Treasury Department which by law could have been used to put food commodities in these counties where no program exists. We do not understand how the Department of Agriculture could use the \$2.7 million under the Emergency Food and Health law to pay for administrative costs in counties where food stamps are in operation instead of using this money as agreed upon for food distribution in new counties. Because we know that the Department of Agriculture has the authority to use Section 32 funds to supplement a food program in food stamp counties for those who cannot meet the cost of food stamps and to provide commodities in counties with no food program as it did recently in Elmore County, Alabama, we demand that it immediately:

1. Use Section 32 funds to institute food programs in the 256 counties without food programs which the Citizens' Board of Inquiry states are "areas so distressed as to warrant a presidential declaration naming them as hunger areas."

2. Provide free food stamps for persons who cannot afford to purchase them. Alternatively, we demand that the Department of Agriculture use Section 32 funds in food stamp counties to institute a commodity distribution program to provide for persons unable to purchase food stamps.
3. In counties where commodities are distributed, provide more and better commodities, institute a stepped-up program of consumer educations and employ a larger number of community aides from the poor communities.
4. Implement the remaining recommendations of the Citizens Board of Inquiry for alleviating conditions of hunger and malnutrition in the United States.
5. Immediately provide free and reduced lunch prices for every needy school child and take specific action to implement the recommendation of the recent National School Lunch Study, Their Daily Bread.

11. The number of Negro farmers in rural areas has declined radically over the last decade. The Department has done almost nothing to help Negro, Mexican-American, farmers, and other poor establish cooperatives so that they can survive. We demand that the Department of Agriculture take massive and immediate action to assist poor farmers in establishing farmers' cooperatives so that they may be allowed to live productively on the land and

not be forced to migrate to urban areas.

III. The Civil Rights Commission Report of 1965, "Equal Opportunity in Farm Programs" pointed up wide-spread discrimination in the implementation of Federal agricultural programs, particularly the Farmers Home Administration, the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service and the Federal Extension Service. The Commission also found that discriminatory patterns existed in the employment patterns of the Department itself. Little, if any, change has occurred in these conditions over the last three years.

We demand that the Department report on specific progress made in correcting the discriminatory practices documented by the Commission almost three years ago and present a timetable for correcting the remaining discriminatory conditions described in this report.

IV. The Department of Agriculture has been allocated 2 1/2 million dollars by OEO of Rural Special Impact funds. However, the intent of the Special Impact Program is in large part not being implemented. We demand that the Department report on the use of these funds and state how their utilization is different from traditional manpower approaches and how they will alleviate conditions of poverty.

V. We demand that the Department of Agriculture declare its

national policy to be to give farm workers the rights of collective bargaining with the government and with farm employees. In support of this policy we demand that the Federal Government (Department of Agriculture in particular) withdraw all subsidies, direct and indirect, contracts and services from farm employers who employ illegals or "green card holders" during a strike.

VI. The farm placement service has never been what it was intended to be by law--an agency to pursue and guarantee the job security of farm workers. It has been, and continues to be, however, an extension of power and influence of agri-business into the bureaucracy of government.

We, therefore, demand the Department of Agriculture and other Federal Agencies to cooperate with farm workers so that they may organize and administer cooperative labor pools. These pools would replace the farm placement services.

VII. It is inequitable to pay large farmers huge amounts of Federal funds to grow nothing while poor people have insufficient amounts to eat. We demand that the Department of Agriculture abolish its annual acreage diversion policy which subsidizes large farmers while ignoring the poor.

The Poor People's Campaign Speaks to:

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Ramsey Clark, Attorney General

PPC Spokesman: Rev. Dr. Ralph David Abernathy - President, SCLC

April 29, 1968

Despite the Civil Rights Acts of 1957, 1960 and 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965, justice is not a reality for the black, Mexican-American, Indian and Puerto Rican poor. Discrimination in employment, housing and education not only persists, but in many areas is rapidly increasing. So is disrespect for law, because of weak enforcement. Large responsibility for this worsening crisis must rest with the Department of Justice and lack of affirmative, rigorous enforcement of existing laws.

Specifically,

1. A token number of cases has been brought by the Department of Justice against labor unions and employers who discriminate in job training, hiring and promotions. Immediate, affirmative and massive efforts should be instituted by the Department to end discrimination in this area. Nor has this department supported private litigation against big industries where Department intervention would substantially aid the outcome. We demand greater coordinated action between the Justice Department, the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission and the Office of Federal Contract Compliance to enforce Title VI and Title VII.

2. School segregation has grown rather than decreased in the last decade to further sap the hope of minority groups for equal chance and status in this country. Little, if any, attention and effort have been given by the Department of Justice to confront the

deteriorating urban school crisis, North or South; and insufficient enforcement of school decrees in rural southern areas has resulted in snail-like progress in desegregation and quality education for Negroes and other minorities. We demand an affirmative and systematic litigation program against Northern and Southern urban school district segregation, and that more suits seeking more affirmative relief be instituted in the rural South.

3. We demand rigorous enforcement of the housing provisions of the 1968 Civil Rights Acts. A new law without strong implementation is almost worthless and will lead to further disenchantment. A strong affirmative compliance program by the Department of Justice to implement fair housing is essential.

4. The Immigration Service should implement immediately and effectively the recent agreement to protect farm workers, particularly Mexican-Americans, against "green card" strike-breakers. Specifically, a thorough investigation should be made of all strike-bound farm fields to determine that "green card" workers who have entered the country since strike-bound growers in the Delano-San Jaquin Valley were certified, are not illegally employed. Moreover, we demand that Spanish-speaking persons be employed in such investigations as promised.

5. The Department of Justice is charged with the responsibility of investigation and prosecuting cases of violations of Federal Civil Rights statutes by law enforcement officers.

Many instances of illegal jailings, brutal beatings and even killing of Mexican-Americans by the police have occurred in the Southwestern states. The investigations of these cases have been inadequate, and there have been no prosecutions,

We demand that the Department of Justice commit a greater part of its resources to this area and prosecute those responsible for the deaths and

beatings of Mexican-American farm workers in Texas and California.

The Department should also immediately investigate reported cases of police brutality on Indian Reservations, as well as initiate action to protect the hunting and fishing rights of Indians in Mississippi, Michigan, Oklahoma, Washington and Oregon.

The Poor People's Campaign Speaks to:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Mr. Willard Wirtz, Secretary of Labor

PPC Spokesman: Rev. Dr. Ralph Abernathy--President, SCLC
April 29, 1968

Mr. Secretary:

We come to you as representatives of black, brown and white Americans who are starving in this land of plenty.

We come to you because people who want to work can't find jobs.

We come to you because there is no indication that jobs will be created for these starving Americans unless the government acts.

Our request is not new. Although the Riot Commission, the Automation Commission, and countless other groups have written of the need for government action to create jobs. There is no indication that anyone in the U.S. Department of Labor is listening.

We come to you with a direct request. We ask you to eliminate programs that try to fit poor people to a system that has systematically excluded them from sharing in America's plenty. We say that the system must change and adjust to the needs of millions who are unemployed or under-employed.

Government must lead the way as the employer of first resort.

Others have told you that the jobs which could be created will serve all society. The Automation Commission estimated that there are 5.3 million jobs in public service that would meet pressing social needs of the country and would, at the same time, provide permanent employment at decent wages

for those who are now idle.

We know that the creation of these jobs requires Congressional action reflecting a national decision to do more than talk about the plight of the poor.

The Clark Bill, the Conyers Bill, and other plans currently before the Congress take steps in this direction.

We say that it is the responsibility of the Labor Department to testify before the Congress to the need for such programs and to admit to the limitations of existing programs.

Too, you should encourage private businessmen to become much more involved. This means that programs must be developed that offer realistic incentives to private employers. New funds must be appropriated and programs established that focus on the real problems of the poor. So far, many programs - like the JOBS program - are little more than public relations gimmicks. The talk about business and government cooperation fails to mention that the program excludes people between ages 21 and 45 and that it is really a mixture of old programs, given a new name.

We recognize that there are limitations to your authority to act. But there are changes which you can make now:

1. Involvement of the poor in decision-making about manpower-training and other employment programs. Programs will continue to fail because of your problems with "recruitment." These recruitment difficulties simply reflect the failure to involve those who will participate in the programs in the planning process. The Washington PRIDE program establishes the validity

of the suggested approach.

Large grants of funds - like those given under the Concentrated Employment Program - cannot be channelled through traditional agencies like the State Employment Service. These agencies have not done the job in the past. Why should they get more money to continue to do a bad job? Secretary Wirtz testified before the Senate Subcommittee on Poverty, Manpower, Welfare that the 22 CEP projects should produce 150,000 jobs by January, 1961. We understand that only 8,000 jobs were produced. We demand the unmet number of jobs be obtained for the poor under the CEP program and the explanation of the Department for the disparity between performance and promise.

Programs must provide an opportunity for those who need the jobs to really communicate with those who can supply the jobs. Only in this way will we avoid the pitfalls of many existing programs. Poor people must be given a chance and must be trained to do a job. Training should not be wasted on trying to fit the poor in pre-conceived irrelevant models of workers.

2. Vigorous enforcement of fair employment regulations. Poor people from minority groups - whether they are Negroes, Mexican-Americans, Indians or Puerto-Ricans - continue to be denied access to jobs and to programs financed by the government because of their race, color or national origin.

Too often the government is crying "woolf". Contracts must be cancelled because of discrimination and lack of minority participation

in any and all aspects of the contract. The Federal government must require the specific employment of numbers of the poor in the area in which the contract is performed.

3. Revision of the Manpower Development and Training program. Our criticisms of the MDTA programs are not new ones. You know as well as we do that MDTA is not training people for real jobs at living wages. You must require on-the-job training with an absolute guarantee of a job after training is over. And you must pay higher stipends. Present stipends are often below the welfare payment that a trainee could get if he did not agree to enroll in the program.

MDTA projects are not coordinated within a community. Some MDTA projects duplicate other training programs. A rational strategy has not been developed to meet the needs of those who require training.

Instead of following the traditional craft union apprenticeship approach, the Department of Labor should develop new job categories and training techniques within all trades. We are particularly concerned about the Model Cities Program and others involving the rehabilitation of housing.

As you know, the unemployment rates released by the BLS every month do not reflect the actual job situation of the poor. We know that many Americans are working and earning good salaries. But we as a nation do not know the status of the poor. Studies by the Labor Department itself show that the Employment offices do not have meaningful statistics in urban areas. For example, in one Texas city, 50% of the unemployed interviewed had not even been inside the Employment office. When you release statistics which minimize the unemployment problem, poor people are being cheated and the public deluded.

The Poor People's Campaign Speaks to:

U. S. OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

Mr. Bertram Harding, Acting Director

April 29, 1968

PPC Spokesman: Rev. Andrew J. Young

Executive Vice President, SCLC

(Statement read by Mr. Victor Charlo,

National Indian Youth Council)

We as representatives of the black, brown and white poor of America, come to the Office of Economic Opportunity with a heavy and bitter heart. We go to other departments of the federal government as spokesmen for the neglected poor of the country because our citizens who live in poverty have been forgotten or never considered by those who administer programs for big business, the large acreage farmer, the skilled worker and others who are part of America's mainstream of plenty.

But O E O was the agency supposedly created especially to serve the poor - and to give them the power and the money to speak and to act for themselves. You have failed us. You were to be our spokesman within the federal government, but our needs have gone unspoken. You were to help us take our rightful places as dignified and independent citizens in our communities but our manhood and womanhood have been sold into bondage to local

politicians and hostile governors.

Four years ago we had hope. We thought that an Office of Economic Opportunity would provide us a doorway into American Society. But O E O became the middleman captured by the myriad of anti-poverty agencies that continued their traditional and abusive ways of dealing with poor people.

We demand that the O E O reorder its priorities so that the consumers of services be involved in the policy making, the technical assistance, and employment levels of those programs which continue to be administered by the agency.

We call on OEO:

1. To issue regulations implementing citizen participation from poverty communities. This must be done without delay to bring the voice of the poor to those chambers where public officials now control OEO programs.
2. To issue and implement a clear and simple appeals procedure that can be understood by the poor.
3. To spell out requirements that will clearly make local politicians responsible for respecting the civil and human rights of the poor. This step is essential in those cases where the local political authority refuses to participate in the CAP program or where the CAP agency is not responsive to the needs of the poor. If these problems exist, poor people must be able to operate their own programs.

4. To establish firm guidelines for the regional offices. Despite new authorities vested in the regional offices, Washington officials must not abdicate all responsibility for programs.

5. To publicly support the 75 million summer jobs, the 25 million Head Start supplemental appropriation, and the general 279 million supplemental appropriation.

6. To monitor the budgets of delegate Federal agencies so funds that could be used are not returned to the Treasury. Last year \$52 million from the Neighborhood Youth Corps was returned to the Treasury. This must not happen again.

7. To restructure and convene the OEO Citizen Advisory Council and to give the poor stronger and broader representation on this Council. OEO must maintain communication with representatives of the poor and with those private groups concerned with the anti-poverty program.

We further demand of OEO:

1. That all programs delegated by OEO to other Federal agencies contain strong provisions for OEO to monitor and evaluate programs. OEO must set up procedures so that the poor are integral part of all evaluations.

2. That the agency make available a plan for its

future organizational structure.

3. That the Economic Opportunity Council be activated and an executive director be appointed (as provided by law) with the concurrence of the Citizens' Advisory Council. OEO must insist that the fragmented anti-poverty effort of a variety of Federal agencies be coordinated through itself and the EOC. OEO is the symbol of the Federal anti-poverty efforts of all Federal agencies.
4. That programs which do not meet quality standards must be defunded and the funds made available to other groups in the community. Lack of involvement of the poor must be considered prima facie evidence of lack of quality.

STATEMENT OF THE REVEREND DR. RALPH DAVID ABERNATHY,
PRESIDENT OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
BEFORE THE SENATE SUB-COMMITTEE ON
EMPLOYMENT, MANPOWER AND POVERTY

April 30, 1968

Mr. Chairman and members of this Committee, we appreciate the opportunity to come before you today. We come to you as representatives of Black, Indian, Mexican-American, Puerto Rican and White-Americans who are the too long forgotten, hungry and jobless outcasts in this land of plenty.

We come because poor fathers and mothers want a house to live in that will protect their children against the bitter winter cold, the searing heat of summer and the rain that now too often comes in through the cracks in our roofs and walls. We have come here to say that we don't think its too much to ask for a decent place to live in at reasonable prices in a country with a Gross National Product of 800 billion dollars. We don't think its too radical to want to help choose the type of housing and the location. We don't think it's asking for pie in the sky to want to live in neighborhoods where our families can live and grow up with dignity, surrounded by the kind of facilities and services that other Americans take for granted. And we want to play a productive part in building those houses and facilities, and in helping to provide some of those services.

It is a cruel fact that too few of our fellow Americans know or care that existing housing programs for poor people are totally inadequate. But, the, maybe too few of them have seen with their own eyes the reservations, the migrant camps, the shacks and lean-tos in rural Mississippi and Alabama, the teeming ghettos and barrios of the North and West where we and our children are literally perishing. Can it really be believed that we really don't care that our children are bitten by rats, that we are packed into barren cubbyholes, plagued by roaches, our health threatened by roaches and garbage? Surely it must be understood that we must not, we cannot, we will not continue this way.

We call upon the Congress to pass legislation that will provide for the thousands of new units of low income housing so desperately needed this year, and for the thousands more that must be added in the next three or four years if all of our people are to be housed like human beings. We ask that Congress give the solid support and all the necessary funds to make the rent supplement program the stabilizing force it can be; we ask that Model City programs be expanded from neighborhoods to communities and that programs be passed which will give poor people a chance to be home-owners rather than slum-renters.

We have heard that when zoos are planned, great care is taken to make sure that an environment is created where animals can be happy and feel at home. Are the poor citizens of this land entitled to any less consideration by their government?

The unemployment rates in our rural and urban ghettos are of alarming proportions. This Committee knows better than anyone that, despite America's widely publicized affluence, hundreds of thousands of Americans daily drag out their lives in depths of an economic Depression as crippling as this country has ever known.

There are those who like to salve their consciences and confirm their prejudices by saying that most of the poor really don't want to work, that poor people really prefer the shabby and insulting handouts which represent Welfare in too many cities and counties in this country. We are here to tell you that this is not true. We are here because we want to work. But we are tired of being told that there are no jobs for which we are qualified. We want training programs. But we are tired of training programs that either screen us out by discrimination or meaningless tests, which ask our families to suffer from inadequate support while we are in training. But the most bitter mockery of all is to find that either there is no job at all waiting at the end, or that we are once again condemned to exchange our manhood for dead-end jobs which pay a boy's wages.

Existing programs for creating jobs simply are not working. The Concentrated Employment Program which the Labor Department predicted would produce 150,000 jobs by January, 1968 produced only 8,000 jobs. Why? What went wrong? Can it be that we are still trying the same old approaches and

the same people to try to solve the problems of the poor? We cannot answer these questions. We can only say that we need those thousands of still uncreated jobs. We need them badly. We need them now. We need to have money in our pockets, to be able to hold our heads up and make our families proud of us. We need a minimum of one million jobs in the public and private sector this year and another million jobs over the next four years. If we are serious about wanting to provide economic opportunities for the poor, then we must see to it that the welfare trap is sprung for the able-bodied, so that they can get out of poverty and stay out.

At the same time we must provide for, not punish through restrictive rules and pitiful allowances, those mothers who may choose to stay at home and raise their children as other mothers do. We must insure support at a civilized level for those who are too young, too old, or who are physically or mentally disabled. We need an immediate income maintenance program. At a bare minimum this Congress should set a fair Federal standard of need for welfare payments. And we must, in the name of God, repeal the forced work program for mothers and the freeze on AFDC mothers contained in the Social Security Act of 1967.

We have heard all our lives that there are no gains without pains. And all our lives we have had to endure the pains without gains. Is it too much to ask that this time if taxes are raised and expenditures cut, it not

be done at the expense of the poor? While we regard the Clark bill now pending before Congress as only a beginning, we want it to pass. But why do those who ask, "Where will the money come from?" look always to the programs that will help those who already have least? We ask those who would wield the meat ax on appropriations to think a while this time before they wield it against the black and brown and white Americans whose children too often go to sleep without having had either meat or bread. Must we support a multi-billion dollar space program, a massive defense budget, millions for supersonic pleasure planes, tax advantages to the richest and most powerful corporations in the world -- can we do all these things, and yet not provide a job that pays a living wage, a decent house, the food to make a child healthy and strong?

Pending in this Subcommittee is a bill to protect farm workers through collective bargaining. We urge its immediate enactment with maximum safeguards for the workers.

Members of this Subcommittee have held poverty hearings all over the country.

You went to Mississippi. You went to Appalachia. You heard about what hunger does and you saw some of its scars with your own eyes. And then you came back to Washington.

We have come here to see you today to tell you that the people you heard, the children you saw, are still where you left them -- and they are still hungry.

There are programs to be sure. But a food stamp program doesn't feed people who don't have the money or the jobs to help them buy stamps -- however low you cut the costs.

The food stamps do not even offer a bitter pill to swallow for the poor people who live in some 256 of the neediest counties of this country that are without any food program at all. We do not understand how this can be tolerated in a land as rich as ours.

The Citizens' Board of Inquiry into Hunger and Malnutrition in the United States has documented the extent of extreme hunger in this country. Many federal officials, including the officials of the Department of Agriculture, do not deny the accuracy of this report.

In the face of this overwhelming evidence, we do not understand why the Department of Agriculture hesitates. We do not understand how the Department of Agriculture could turn back to the Treasury \$220 million that could be used to feed the hungry merely by declaring what everyone admits is true -- that a serious emergency exists in these counties.

We do not understand why the Surgeon General has not yet begun to study the extent of hunger and malnutrition in this country as directed by this Committee many months ago.

Does this country care so little for us? And if we count for so little, how can our country expect us to continue to care for it when it is so unmindful of our most basic needs to survive?

We ask your assistance.

We request that this Committee obtain information from the Department of Agriculture on the steps it has taken to alleviate conditions of hunger and malnutrition within the last twelve months. We request that you ask the Department of Agriculture what action it will take in the immediate future to bring food to the neediest counties and the neediest people of this nation.

We ask that this Committee give serious and prompt consideration to the recommendations of the Citizens' Board of Inquiry into Hunger and Malnutrition in the United States:

- a declaration that a national emergency exists;
- an emergency food program in the 256 hunger counties;
- access to food programs on the basis of need, not on the basis of place of residence;
- proposal of a free Food Stamp Program keyed to income, dependents and medical expenses;
- special recognition of the dietary needs of children, pregnant women, the aged and the sick;

— school lunch programs that are available to every child.

If you can do these things, you will have made a small start. The poor and the hungry of this nation cannot understand how you can do less.

We do not believe that it should be too hard to know where the choice of a wise and just government must lie.

The Poor People's Campaign Speaks to:
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
Mr. Robert C. Weaver, Secretary of HUD

April 30, 1968

PPC Spokesman: Rev. Bernard Lafayette
PPC Coordinator and SCLC Program Administrator

Mr. Secretary:

We come to you as representatives of black, brown and white Americans who are starving and are outcasts in this land of plenty.

We come to tell you that poor people want a decent place in which to live. The housing goals of poor people are no different than those of other Americans. They want a decent house at a reasonable price. They want a choice of housing type and a choice in its location. They want to live in a neighborhood where their families can live in dignity, with good schools and other good services.

We tell you about our needs and our dreams, because there is little evidence that HUD is aware of them. We ask you to listen to us, the poor, as you have listened to the builder, the banker and the bureaucrat. We think it is time that programs reflect the real needs of America's ill-housed millions. The nation pledged itself in 1949 to decent shelter for every American. This pledge has resulted in a decent home for every white middle class American, but not for the

poor of any race or group. We think it is time that the poor get more than apartments or rented houses in neighborhoods which are crowded and rundown, in places where nobody would choose to live.

Existing programs for housing poor people are totally inadequate.

Thirty years of public housing have produced only 650,000 units; most of it drab, barracks-like and segregated. Four million urban families live in substandard housing.

The urban renewal program remains a clumsy, unresponsive and brutal process. Instead of aiding poor people, it has become their enemy. Urban renewal has meant removal of the poor, removal of minorities. It has meant vacant and unused land and housing deterioration.

HUD programs for the poor push them into core city areas where land is expensive and race and class segregation is intensified, where schools are inadequate and jobs are disappearing.

HUD must remember that its mandate is to assist all Americans in their quest for decent, safe, and sanitary housing. National policies must reflect that concern. Therefore, we demand that, within its existing authorities,

HUD:

1. Move aggressively to increase the rate at which localities are buying, building and leasing housing for low income families. Despite the new "turn-key"

and leasing arrangements, only half as many units are being built or leased as have been authorized. HUD, in Washington and in the regional offices, must vigorously promote low income housing with local authorities and change its own procedures to help them. So far, citizen participation in planning has been a fiction, both in city-wide and neighborhood programs. Citizen groups must not be chosen by local officials but be designated by the residents of the areas involved. Citizen groups must represent the geographic, racial and economic areas affected by the programs.

Poor people also must be represented on the boards of housing and redevelopment authorities.

3. Require that poor people be employed at prevailing or minimum wages, whichever is greater, in the work to be done under the Model Cities program. In addition, we demand that HUD support the amendment to the Senate Housing Bill which requires that poor people be employed in the construction and rehabilitation of low income housing to the greatest extent feasible. If enacted, HUD must design enforcement machinery that will bring poor people and

contractors together in the business of supplying housing.

4. Enforce forcefully the nondiscrimination requirements that were enacted in the Civil Rights law of 1964 and the new Fair Housing Act of 1968. Continued failure to implement Federal promises to minority groups will only intensify existing disenchantment.
5. Require that housing to relocate the displaced be available before approval of renewal programs so that renewal areas remain habitable until families are rehabilitated. The poor must not continue to bear the brunt of so-called "progress" in America's cities.
6. Press communities to use Federal excess lands for new communities, for new housing and job opportunities for the poor.
7. Undertake an aggressive recruitment program of hiring Mexican-Americans in policy-making decisions both in the Southwest and in Washington. A special unit should be created in HUD to recommend special Housing programs for Spanish-speaking people--more realistically in line with their cultural habits and ability to pay.
8. Take affirmative action to bring Mexican-Americans knowledge of special low income housing programs.

Also, more Mexican-Americans should be brought into FHA programs, such as mortgage brokers, appraisers.

While HUD can make these changes now, there are changes which will take more time to plan, some of which will require legislative changes. We demand that HUD:

1. Draw up a Five-Year Plan for meeting the housing needs of the poor, specifying the programs, procedures, costs and timing necessary to house every poor family in standard housing.
2. Give sewer, water, planning, open space, and all other HUD grants only to communities which have a "fair share" of a metropolitan area's supply of low and moderate income housing.
3. Increase the relocation grants to families displaced by any program, Federal, state or local, by paying replacement value to homeowners and a form of compensation to renters for the inconvenience and hardships of living in a renewal area.
4. Abolish the requirement of a workable program which serves to obstruct and preclude worthwhile programs for low income and minority groups and encourage the financing of development corporations controlled by poor people to meet their specific needs.

The Poor People's Campaign Speaks to:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

Mr. Wilbur Cohen, Secretary of HEW

Miss Mary Switzer, Administrator
Social Service and Rehabilitation, HEW

PPC Spokesman: Rev. Andrew J. Young,
Executive Vice President, SCLC .

April 30, 1968

HEALTH

(Statement read by Rev. Bernard Lafayette,
PPC Coordinator and SCLC Program Administrator)

We come here as spokesmen for the many Americans whose poverty does not stop at their pockets but shows up in the state of their health.

We come in behalf of the poor in rural areas, who experience an almost total lack of health care. And we come in behalf of the poor in the cities who can't get health services even if they are supposed to be available because of confusion and disorganization of these services.

We come to tell you that babies are dying, that children are starving, that people are suffering pain and disease--all because they can't afford to buy health. It is intolerable that the maternal mortality rate among black mothers is four times as high as among whites, that the infant mortality rate is twice as high among black babies as among whites.

We come to ask why the American know-how that can move a wounded Marine from the jungles of Vietnam to the finest

medical care in minutes cannot and does not do the same for a sick child in the Mississippi delta or an Indian reservation. We come to ask why a rich nation with the most advanced medical knowledge in the world can develop artificial organs yet cannot provide inoculations against disease to many of its poorest children.

We come to tell you that there are children in this country who have never been examined by a doctor or a dentist who might have grown up without serious handicap or chronic ailment had decent care been available to them.

We come to tell you that health services do not accord the poor the same kind of dignified and humane treatment that those who can pay expect and get and that poor patients often suffer the humiliation of serving as guinea pigs--teaching material to educate doctors and dentists who will graduate into the service of the rich.

We come to tell you that the poor live in open contact with serious health hazards--rats and vermin; accumulations of waste and garbage; sewage lines and water lines so dangerously close that their contents sometimes mingle.

We come to ask that you use your authority, your money, and your influence to assure what the President has said Americans have the right to expect: "Adequate medical care for every citizen."

DEMANDS

1. We demand that the Department of Health, Education

and Welfare require that states and localities using Federal grant funds establish a priority for the poor in health programs and that special emphasis be placed on creating services in isolated rural areas.

2. We demand that action be taken to expand Medicare to cover all the medically indigent in the United States; that, in the meantime, the definition of medical need under the Medicaid program be broadened to cover the needs of the medically indigent and that services under Medicaid be immediately strengthened and extended.

3. We demand that action be taken to assure that poor people have access to presently existing health services-- either through sending medical teams or mobile health units into rural and urban areas, or by providing the poor with transportation to health care.

4. We demand strong and vigorous enforcement of civil rights legislation as it applies to hospital admissions; to staff privileges for Negro doctors; to admission of minority applicants to medical, dental, and nursing schools; and to the approval of projects seeking Federal funds.

5. We demand that all necessary steps be taken to bring health services to the poor where they live through comprehensive neighborhood health centers, and that health agents be assigned to help poor people through the maze of complexity that separates them from available health service.

6. We demand that the Department of Health, Education,

and Welfare require of grantees that poor people be included in planning bodies under the comprehensive health planning and medicated programs which have provisions for citizen membership on their planning boards and that Department funds now available should be used to train people to take part in these programs.

7. We demand that the Department of Health, Education and Welfare join with the Department of Agriculture and Oeo to obtain the full authorization of \$25 million provided for in the Emergency Food Program this year; and that when a health worker indicates that people are undernourished they should be eligible for support from a continuing food program.

8. We demand that the Department create a sanitation program to help poor communities rid themselves of rats, obtain safe and adequate sewage and a clean water supply; and that poor people be provided with employment in these programs.

9. We demand that the Department implement the authority it now has to organize centers for delivery of mother and child health services in low-income areas; that special efforts be made to reach out and identify mothers and children in need of these services; and the poor nutritional services and food provisions be available through these centers.

10. We demand that the broad training authority of this Department be tapped to train poor people for jobs to improve health care among the poor and to help meet the severe shortages of professional manpower that hurt the chances of the poor to receive decent health care.

EDUCATION

(Statement read by Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy,
Washington Director, SCLC)

We demand that the Office of Education and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare reverse their priorities to give primary and massive attention to the needs of poor black, brown and white children and parents -- and to the criminally deficient schools these children attend. We are asking for an end to the preferential treatment given to high salaried administrators, to antiquated and racist state departments of education, and to politicians who generally respond only to white, middle-class constituencies and the pampered schools of suburbia. You will know how quickly and how well this too-long delayed change is taking place because it will be clearly reflected in the radical changes you make in the way you hire and use your staff, the way you spend the public funds entrusted to you, and in the amount of power you give the poor to help shape and direct educational programs in Washington, the states and local communities.

We demand that funding for educational programs should be granted or withheld on the basis of whether such programs permit poor black, brown and white children to express their own worth and dignity as human beings, as well as the extent to which instructions, teaching materials and the total learning process stresses the contributions and the common humanity of minority groups.

The Department must develop more effective programs which insure equality of opportunity for all students. Specifically we demand that HEW:

1. Abolish freedom of choice school desegregation plans in the South and adopt clear guidelines which would require and result in the eradication of dual school systems in the southern states by fall of 1968. In addition, a massive program to end Northern urban school segregation should be immediately implemented.
2. Establish a national structure and mechanism which provides for continuous input by poor black, brown and white people in the design, development, operation and evaluation of all Federally funded education programs.
3. Increase the accountability of local schools receiving Federal assistance by requiring that per pupil expenditures, drop-out and survival rates and reading levels by school and grade be made available to the public on a regular and periodic basis, and establish a thorough and periodic review system to determine the effectiveness of Title I and II funds as presently utilized by school districts.
4. Develop a comprehensive Federally funded program designed to prepare inservice teachers for certification or recertification and upgrading skills. The Office

of Education should establish standards to require
, that the content of these training programs adequately
prepares persons to cope with the needs and programs
of poor black, brown and white urban and rural
youngsters.

5. HEW should require that all State Departments of
Education develop recruitment and promotional policies
which will utilize minority group personnel in key
policy making positions.

WELFARE

(Statement read by Rev. Jesse Jackson,
National Director of Operation Breadbasket, SCLC)

The welfare program is immoral and disgraceful.

It provides no help for three-quarters of the poor people.

Those who try the hardest to keep their families together, who try to help themselves, not only get the least help from the welfare program but are actually frustrated in those efforts by welfare policies.

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children Program makes no substantial provision for families with fathers or where there is any breadwinner working.

Those people who do get help under the program get only a fraction of what is called the poverty level of income.

In most States families only receive a part of what the States themselves say the families need to live on. In Mississippi, a family of four receives a sixth of what that State says a family needs.

To get even that pittance from the welfare program, mothers and children are humiliated and harrassed; their lives are pried into; their homes searched. Their welfare payments are denied, reduced or stopped for all sorts of arbitrary and irrelevant reasons. If they complain about this treatment, there is little chance of their getting any redress -- without the help of a lawyer whose services they cannot afford.

Mr. Secretary, this has all been known for a long time.

There have been studies and reports and recommendations of all sorts but there has been no action. When the Congress did act last year it was to make the program worse -- with its freeze on the number of needy children who can receive federal support and its compulsory work program for mothers.

Frankly, we are outraged that the Administration did so little to oppose those provisions.

We are outraged that the Administration seems willing to sacrifice needy mothers and children who are without power and defenseless to get a social security bill or a tax bill. We think that kind of compromise at the expense of the weakest and poorest in our society is immoral.

Our goal is a decent job for everyone who can and should work and a guaranteed minimum income for those whose job does not pay enough to support their families or who cannot or should not work.

But, in the meantime we call on the Administration to act now to remedy the worst aspects of the welfare program.

1. We call upon the Administration to endorse the fight for legislation in this session of Congress that would repeal the freeze and compulsory work provisions of the 1967 amendments; that would compel the states to assist families with unemployed fathers; that would require that minimum levels of assistance be paid and increase the amount of earnings that are exempted; and that would establish a Federal standard of need pending development of a full income maintenance program.

2. While awaiting action on that legislation, we call upon the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to issue regulations that establish in what circumstances mothers can appropriately be required to work and that make clear that no mother can be required to work if there is no day care of minimal standards available for her children; if other programs to make her fully employable, including health care, are not available; or if the job to which she is referred does not pay a minimum wage or provide for decent working conditions.

3. We call upon the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to simplify and humanize the welfare program by:

- a. Moving to require only a declaration of facts to determine eligibility for assistance or changes in status. This can be subject to spot-checking.
- b. Revising personnel guidelines to encourage the employment of recipients and other poor people for jobs working directly with recipients, including periodic visits that do not require professional social workers.
- c. Hiring recipients and other poor people to help check up on the way the program is being carried out by the States and localities.
- d. Requiring that recipients be involved in making policy and program decisions about how the program will be carried out by the States and localities.

4. In addition, we call upon the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to:

- a. Eliminate the infamous "man in the house" rule now without waiting for court decision. A petition for this action was submitted to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare more than two years ago and has never been acted on.
- b. Require that lawyers be paid for on appeals from welfare decisions and that payments are to be continued until the appeal is decided.
- c. Police more aggressively the enforcement of civil rights requirements and particularly press State and local welfare officials for the civil and courteous treatment of applicants and recipients and the uniform use of courtesy titles in addressing them.

5. We call for immediate steps to develop experimental income maintenance programs in rural and urban areas to determine what kinds of programs are most effective in reducing poverty.

These are by no means all of the things that we are concerned about in the welfare area. There have been many recommendations made in the past, notably by the Advisory Council on Public Welfare, the White House Conference "To Fulfill These Rights," and the President's Commission on Civil Disorders. We want to know what the Department has done or proposes to do about those recommendations. And we don't mean any more studies.

The Poor People's Campaign Speaks to:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Mr. Dean Rusk, Secretary of State

PPC Spokesman: Rev. Dr. Ralph David Abernathy—President, SCLC
(statement presented, not read)

We ask the Department of State to use its influence to enforce the provisions of The Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, which guarantees the cultural and land rights of the Spanish-speaking peoples of New Mexico, Colorado, etc.

In addition to this treaty matter, there are several foreign policy issues which have an impact on the way this country views its black and poor people.

The continued relations with South Africa and Portugal and the impact of U.S. business interests in these countries lends support to racist practices which are totally incompatible with our expressed domestic national goals, and the maintenance of these relations to facilitate the use of military bases and space tracking stations is a disgrace. As we move at home to achieve the promise of this nation, we must not encumber that effort with the support in any way of racist societies abroad.

The immigration of foreign workers, seasonal or otherwise, should cease until every poor American who wishes it, has attained a decent acceptable living standard and is gainfully employed. The regular influx of Mexicans and Carribeans are cases in point.

We ask the Department of State to use its good offices to bring about a cessation of the use of "green card" holders as strike breakers in the Southwest.

The Agency for International Development has contracted with private food companies to develop fortified foods to meet nutritional needs in underdeveloped countries which our own poor are denied. We demand that AID share its information and finding with the Department of Agriculture in developing fortified foods for the American poor.

It is recognized that these issues involve domestic weaknesses which we shall bring to the attention of the department.

The Poor People's Campaign Speaks to:

Department of Interior

Mr. Stewart Udall, Secretary of Interior

Mr. Robert L. Bennett, Commissioner of Indian Affairs

PPC Spokesman: Rev. Dr. Ralph D. Abernathy, President, SCLC
(Statement read by Melvin D. Tom, National Indian Youth Council, Berkeley, California.)

May 1, 1968

We have joined the Poor People's Campaign because most of us know that our families, tribes and communities number among those suffering most in this country. We are not begging, we are demanding what is rightfully ours. This is no more than the right to have a decent life in our communities.

We need guaranteed jobs, guaranteed income, housing, schools, economic development, but most important, we want these things on our own terms.

Our chief spokesman in the Federal Government, the Department of the Interior, has failed us. In fact, it began failing us from its very beginning. The Interior Department began failing because it was built and operates under a racist and immoral and paternalistic and colonialistic system.

There is no way to improve racism, immorality, and colonialism. It can be only done away with.

The system and power structure serving Indian peoples is a sickness which has grown to epidemic proportions. The Indian system is sick, paternalism is the virus, and the Secretary of the Interior is the carrier.

Foremost, we demand to be recognized for what we are. Most of us

are groups of tribal families. We are not white, middle-class, aspiring groups of people in need of direction. We do not understand why Indian Tribes cannot select their own superintendents. In fact, the need for superintendents can be questioned.

Why must we beg for administrative support for our communities?
Why must we beg for lease money, per capita payments, and Indian Bureau services, when they are rightfully ours?

American Indians have the political units, land basis, and are competent to work from these. But we cannot use these resources because we are not allowed to control anything or to make any basic choices, except to get out.

That is no choice.

The political structure is systematically controlled by the Government and special-interest groups who exploit us. This must end. We do not understand why Indian Tribes cannot tax railroads which cross our lands, or why we do not have the power to tax non-Indians living within the boundaries of our reservations.

We recognize that the Department of the Interior, more particularly, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, has taken some measures toward involving tribes in decision making. We also recognize these measures for what they are--tokenism.

The advisory committees, such as the National Indian Education Advisory Committee, Secret Task Force, President's committees and commissions,

are only convenient means to implement an already established policy.

We demand an end to racism in the schools, public as well as federal. The school system has been the beginning of racism for Indian children. Indian children are systematically told that they should relate to an Indian who has been successful in the eyes of the white man rather than to his own family or his own tribe.

Our Indian children are discouraged from understanding their families and communities as they really are.

Indian school dropout rate is as high as 60 percent and no one is asking what is wrong with the American school system. They only ask and blame the Indian communities for this high dropout rate.

We need more than just Indians in teacher and counselor capacities. We must also demand that these teachers and counselors be directed by and responsive and responsible to the respective Indian communities. Besides being a demand, this is equally a just and practical measure to the problem that has baffled Indian educators since that became a field.

Some recognition has been given to the need of bi-cultural education. However, we are fearful that we have again become victimized by paternalism. Let it be understood that we do not want our children being told by white or white-oriented Indian education experts of what we are, what we were, and what we should be.

We do not understand why people from the Indian communities cannot speak

to graduating Indian classes, from BIS schools and in public schools, where there is a majority of Indian students.

In conclusion, we make it unequivocally clear that Indian people have the right to separate and equal communities within the American system; our own communities that are institutionally and politically separate and socially equal and secure within the American system.

We ask to be heard, not just listened to, or tolerated. In World War II, and the Korean conflict, American Indians had the highest volunteer turnout per capita of any ethnic group in the country. Now some American Indians are becoming dissatisfied rather than proud of this country and are going to jails rather than serve for this country in battle.

The inequality and dissatisfaction that is evidencing itself cannot be taken lightly. The oppressed can be oppressed only so long.

We also have -- this was a statement to the Department of the Interior, more particularly, to the Bureau of Indian Affairs -- as part of the Poor People's Campaign, we also have a statement to be made directly to the Department of the Interior, as follows:

There is a lot of talk in this country about recreation, about parks, about playgrounds, camping sites. If you are rich, if you have got wheels, if you aren't trapped by shanties or slums, maybe then all of that talk means something to you. But to the poor people of America, those programs run by the Interior Department's Bureau of Outdoor Recreation might as well be trips to the moon.

Almost nobody has thought about poor people who cannot escape from their squalid and depressed surroundings to the country or to a national park. These people do like to swim, to cool off from the summer heat, to picnic in a green area.

We demand that the Interior Department begin a program for recreation for poor people in cities, as well as rural areas, north and south, available to all.

"COMMITTEE OF 100"

Abernathy, Rev. Dr. Ralph David, President - SCLC

Abreo, Mario, New York City, District 65, Retail, Wholesale & Department
Store Workers, AFL-CIO

Adams, Hank, La Push, Washington, Washington State Indian Project

Adams, Rev. John P., Washington, D. C., NCC Office of Liaison, PPC

Ahmann, Mathew H., Chicago, Ill., National Catholic Conference for
Interracial Justice

Allen, Karen P., Philadelphia, Pa.

Amartino, Ruby Fahey, Philadelphia, Pa., WRV, Philadelphia

Barefoot, Erma, Providence, R. I.

Baroni, Rev. Geno, Washington, D. C., Office of Urban Affairs,
Washington Archdiocese

Barragan, Rev. Miguel F., San Antonio, Texas, Bishop's Committee for
Spanish Speaking

Beale, Mary C., Washington, D. C., Thrifty Savers Club

Bennette, Rev. Fred C., Jr., Atlanta, Ga., Executive Secretary in Atlanta
and Georgia - SCLC

Bick, Barbara, Washington, D. C., Women Strike for Peace

Blakey, Doug Youngblood, Chicago, Ill., JOIN Community by Action

Braden, Carl, Louisville, Ky., Executive Committee, Southern Conference
Educational Fund

Bridges, Theresa M., Lacey, Wash., Survival of American Indian Association

Brooks, Owen N., Cleveland, Miss., Delta Ministry

Brown, Barbara, Cleveland, Ohio, Welfare Rights for Cleveland, Ohio

Brown, Eugene, Whiteburg, Ky.

Brown, Myrtle, Marks, Miss.

Bryant, Ruth, Louisville, Ky., KCLC, Block Unity League

Buckley, Colleen, Columba, Ohio, National Welfare Rights Organization,
Ohio Steering Committee for Adequate
Welfare

Buskirk, Phil, Wallingford, Penna., American Friends Service Committee

Caldwell, Janice B., Atlanta, Ga., Atlanta University School of Social Work

Calvin, Arthur, Baltimore, Md.

Carroll, Rev. Nicholas J., Baltimore, Md., Baltimore Interfaith Peace Mission

Cauld, Marvin L., Wilmington, Dela.

Caulk, Nannie, Wilmington, Dela.

Celendar, Mary, Philadelphia, Pa.

Chambers, Anona, Washington, D. C.

Charlo, Victor A., Missoula, Mont., National Indian Youth Council

Clark, Leroy D., New York City, NAACP Legal Defense Fund

Coe, Pam, Philadelphia, Pa., AFSC

Coleman, Dovie, Chicago, Ill., NWRO

Coopersmith, Brant, Washington, D. C., Area Director, American Jewish Committee

Corona, Bert N., Oakland, Calif. MAPA

Corrigan, the Rt. Rev. Daniel, Executive Council, Protestant Episcopal
Church, USA, New York City

Cotton, Dorothy, Atlanta, Ga., Director, Citizenship Education
Program - SCLC

Crow Flies High, Rose, New Town, N. D., New Town, N. D. Tribal Council

Cusumano, Linda L., New York City, Visiting Mothers

**Bellinger, Dave, Washington, D. C., National Mobilization Committee
to end the war in Vietnam**

Dreadfulwater, Andrew, Taklequok, Okla., OCCO

Duimok, Evelyn, Washington, D. C., National Indian Youth Council

Dumas, Carol, Cleveland, Ohio, Cleveland Legal Aid Society

Dumont, Robert V. Jr., Berkeley, Calif., National Indian Youth Council

Dunlap, Minnie, Chicago, Ill., East Garfield Park IU APSC

Duran, Carmen M., Albuquerque, N.M., Alianza Federal de Pueblos Libre

Duran, Rafael, Albuquerque, N.M., Alianza Federal de Pueblos Libre

Eaton, Eleanor, Philadelphia, Pa., AFSC

Ebron, William Earl, Baltimore, Md.

Edwards, Birdye W., Dublin, Ga.

Elgin, Alfred G., San Lorenzo, Calif., AFSC

Fauntroy, Rev. Walter E., Washington, D. C., Washington Director, SCLC

Finney, James N., New York City, NAACP Legal Defense Fund

Fleming, Dr. Arthur S., Eugene, Oregon, President, National Council of Churches

Ford, Bates, Roxbury, Mass., Bluehill Christian Center

Fox, Bob, Roseglen, N. D.

Foyles, Albert E., Baltimore, Md.

Franklin, William Marks, Mississippi, Freedom Democratic Party

French, Catherine M., Wilmington, Dela., Member, State Welfare Board

Fulcher, Robert E., Bluefield, West Va., CAP

Gerena-Valentin, Gilberto, New York City, Congreso de Pueblos

Genzales, Rodolfo (Corky), Denver, Colo., Crusade for Justice

Gordon, Rev. Quinlan, New York City, Executive Council, Protestant Episcopal Church U.S.A., New York

Gottlieb, Sanford, Kensington, Md., Executive Director, SANE

Graham, Samuel D., Washington, D. C., SE Civic Association, ACT

Grass, Martha, Maryland, Okla.

Greeley, Dr. Dana, President, Unitarian Church of America

Green, Alice, Ridgeville, S. C.

Greenberg, Jack, New York City, NAACP Legal Defense Fund

Gregory, James, Elizabeth City, N. C., Young People's Activity and Security Corps

Griffin, Lea, Dorchester, Mass., MAWS

Griggs, Blanche, Chicago, Ill.

Guerrant, Maxine, Winding Gulf, West Va.

Hall, Marion, Akron, Ohio, Ohio Steering Committee for Adequate Welfare

Hammonds, Mrs. Alice, Akron, Ohio, Summit County Parents' League

Hawthorne, Nathaniel Lee, Kenbridge, Ga., VSCRC

Henry, Anthony, Washington, D. C., Deputy PPC Coordinator- SCLC

Herald, Hazel, Tucson, Ariz.

Hirsch, Rabbi Richard, Washington, D. C., Union of American Hebrew Congress

Hogue, Rev. Robert, Marion, Ala.

Holmes, Carrie G., Elizabeth City, N. C., Young People's Activity and Security Corps

Horn, Etta M., Washington, D. C., NWRO

Neuch, Tom, Atlanta, Ga., SCLC

Houser, Dan Jr., Prattsville, Ala., Ausanya County Improvement Assn.

Houser, John W., Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.

Hughes, Ben, Chicago, Ill., AFSC

Ingram, James W., Detroit, Michigan, ESVID (East Side Voice of Independent Detroit)

Jackson, Rev. Jesse, Chicago, Ill., National Director, Operation Breadbasket, SCLC

Jaramillo, Mark P., Denver, Colo., Committee Crusade for Justice

Johnson, Clifton, Partridge, Ky.

Johnson, Lulu, Norway, South Carolina

Jones, Geraldine, Akron, Ohio, Summit County Parents' League

La Clair, Leo, Salt Lake City, Utah, National Indian Youth Council

Lafayette, Rev. Bernard, Atlanta, Ga., SCLC Program Administrator, PPC Coordinator

Lauter, Paul, Washington, D.C., Resist

Leatherwood, Reg. Thomas, New Haven, Conn., Asst. Chaplain, Yale

Lee, Rev. Bernard, Atlanta, Ga., Special Asst. to President - SCLC

Lopez, Obed, Chicago, Ill., Latin American Defense Organization

Mack, Ginger, Chicago, Ill.

Maggard, Charles, Radak, Ky., Appalachian Volunteers, Inc.

Manaja, David, Selma, Ala.

McCloud, Edith, Yelon, Wash., Survival of American Indian Assn.

McDowell, Rev. Marion K., Atlanta, Ga.

Meacham, Stewart, Philadelphia, Penna, AFSC

Melton, Denise M., Wilmington, Dela

Mincey, Cora S., Dublin, Ga.

Minnick, Alvin, Philadelphia, Pa.

Moffatt, Barbara W., Philadelphia, Penna., AFSC

Morrow, Percy, Atlanta, Ga.

Offenburger, Thomas, Atlanta, Ga., Director, Dept. of Information, SCLC

Ortiz, Jose, New York City, Real Great Society

Peck, Sidney M., Cleveland, Ohio, Ohio Peace Action Council

Ponder, Anell, Atlanta, Ga., SCLC

Reading, John, Buffalo, New York, Poor Buffalo Unit

Rellova, Rosina M., New York City, Congreso de Pueblos

Roberts, Sonia, Providence, R.I., National Welfare Rights Organization,
R.I. Committee for Peace in Vietnam

Robinson, Cheryl and Ray, Chicago, Ill., WRDA

Robinson, Cleveland, New York City, President, Negro American Labor Council

Robinson, Phyllis Jean, South Providence, R.I., Head Start

Ronsey, Hallie, Washington, D.C.

Rudin, Rabbi Philip, Great Neck, N.Y., President, Synagogue Council of
America

Rutherford, Dr. William A., Executive Director - SCLC

Santistevan, Carlos, Denver, Colorado, Crusade for Justice

Schuler, Louis, Ridgeville, S.C.

Scott, Alberta and Thomas F., Baltimore, Md.

Scurlock, Minnie L., Sumner, Miss., Delta Ministry Welfare for
Tallahatchee County

Stallworth, Lester N., Elizabeth City, N.C., Young People's Activity
& Security Corps

Sutton, Jimmie, Elizabeth City, N.C., Young People's Activity &
Security Corps

Terry, Annie, Dorchester, Mass.

Terry, Peggy, Chicago, Ill.

Tom, Melvin D., Berkeley, Calif., National Indian Youth Council

Trosjan, Lares, Chautauqua County, N.Y., United Farm Workers

Turner, Donald, Jackson, Ky.

Varella, Maria, Albuquerque, N.M., Alianza Federal de Pueblo Libre

Varela, Delores, Chicago, Ill., Latin American Defense Organization

Walker, Mal, New Town, North Dakota, New Town, N.D., Tribal Council

Walker, Tillie, Denver, Colo., Executive Director, United Scholarship
Service (Mexican-Americans, Indians)

Wells, Frances, Williamson, West Virginia

Westbrooks, Rev. Dennis, Newark, N. J.

Whitehead, Bill, Jr., Chicago, Ill.

Wiley, Dr. George A., Washington, D. C., Executive Director, National
Welfare Rights Organization

Wilmore, Dr. Gaylord S., Jr., New York City, Chairman, Division on
Church and Race, United Presbyterian Church

Williams, Geneva, Dublin, Ga.

Williams, Rev. R. G., Washington, D.C., Mt. Moriah Baptist Church

Williams, Wilmer, Norway, South Carolina

Wilson, Dagmar, Washington, D.C., Women Strike for Peace

Wilson, Rev. M.L., New York City, SCLC Board

Wright, Marian, Washington, D.C., Crusade Against Poverty

Young, Rev. Andrew J., Executive VP - SCLC

(SCLC regrets any inadvertent omissions from this list)