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## The Neighbor Voice of the Bowling Green Model Cities C. P. Program Vol. 3, No. 1

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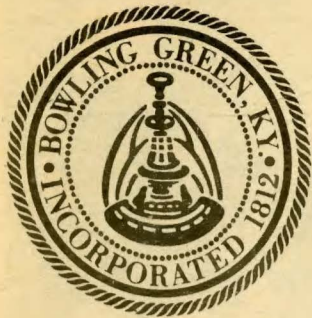
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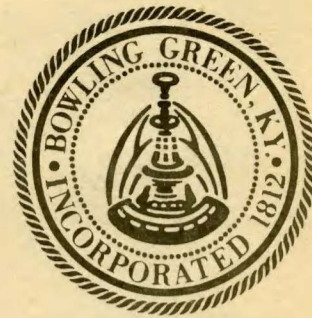
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# The Neighbor



Voice of the Bowling Green Model Cities C. P. Program

VOLUME 3, NUMBER 1

- FREE -

BOWLING GREEN, KENTUCKY

- FREE -

JANUARY 1973

## Local Model Cities, C-P 'pass test'

The Region IV Citizens Council Inc. recently conducted an assessment of Bowling Green's Model Cities Agency, including the structure of the local Citizens Participation framework.

The assessment was not designed to be critical of any areas of the local program, nor was it designed to be an evaluation of any facets of the program.

Instead, the primary objective of the assessment was to point out both the successes and the problem areas of the programs involving Bowling Green through the agency.

The assessment also was designed to permit the distribution of a cross sectional exchange of ideas among residents in community development activities.

Here are the findings of the group which conducted the assessment:

### I. Scope of Activities

The Citizen Participation Office provides staff support to a representative structure which permits resident input into the Bowling Green Model Cities Program. This support includes technical assistance and training in planning, coordinating, monitoring and evaluating.

During the Third Action Year the following objectives are to be reached: publish a newspaper directed to the model neighborhood area, improve participation through a planned reimbursement program, and establish a leadership training program.

Special services extended to the city and its citizens are client referral and advocacy to project agencies, community surveys,

printing and distributing of handbills, circulation of meeting notices, liaison with the CDA, working with the city in achieving street lighting and sidewalk improvements and Model Cities public relations.

The Citizen Participation Office is responsible for planning, coordinating and delivery of services in conjunction with monitoring and evaluation activities.

### II. Relationship to the total CDA Structure/Projects etc.

The Bowling Green Model Neighborhood Area is divided into five (5) neighborhoods. Each of these elects a chairman, a model neighborhood representative and twenty (20) members each to serve on the 100 member citizen participation task force.

Program and project ideas are passed through this representative structure through the executive committee, made up of the five neighborhood chairmen, to the citizen participation council.

The council adds to the CP chairman model neighborhood representatives. This latter group carry resident input to the Model Neighborhood Executive Board which has a direct link to the Mayor and City Commission.

In addition to the five residents on the Executive Board are the Mayor, two members of the Board of Commissioners, two members of the Chamber of Commerce, two members from the field of Public Education in Bowling Green or Warren County, and one representative from organized labor.

In addition a Citizen Opinion Panel made up of six dozen families from the MNA is scheduled

for implementation this year. This panel is to be part of the evaluation effort and its reports will be utilized by the CP Evaluation and Planning Committee, the CDA staff and other interested parties.

Some of the project agencies make use of the citizen participation representative structure, some have mechanisms for client feedback. Frequently, especially among non resident based agencies, the CDA provides the linkage to the CP structure.

### III. Problem areas - Areas of Success.

The follow up with citizen participation council members is apparently inadequate because leaders are sometimes neglectful of reporting back to their communities and sometimes screen information so that their report is incomplete.

A checkoff sheet on which stages of report back process could be easily reported might help. Then too staff might be helping leaders prepare meaningful and interesting reports as well as helping in the formulation of issues requiring community response.

At the time of our staff visit a new committee structure for the citizen participation structure was being implemented. Such a structure should tighten up an otherwise loosely defined role for the task force members.

As committee members are selected, responsibilities, authority and staff support should be spelled out if initial commitment is to be achieved and then maintained. How often shall they make reports and to whom? What shall

happen to their recommendations, etc.?

The process for citizen participation as described in the Third Action Year Program has residents' ideas taken from task forces for development into program and projects by CDA staff.

Such a practice probably prevents residents from gaining skills involved in proposal preparation, research, funding, program coordination, and contract preparation and administration.

The present process may be simpler but the long run benefits of resident investment, personal growth and possibly new career commends greater participation.

Moreover, coordination and monitoring during project implementation (accomplished through the almost daily contact between the CDA and the Community Affairs Coordinator) suggests a bottleneck likely to reduce citizen participation in the process.

The fact that citizen participation is not included in the description of Model Neighborhood conditions and strategy for change leaves the citizen participation objectives without defined relations to five year goals and annual quantified objectives.

Such objectives should contribute to the resident's self image at the bargaining table as they will have some measure as to the extent their own house is in order.

The Citizen Participation Of-

fice staff is committing large amounts of time to program client referrals and processing grievances. The time pressure should be reduced as the Comprehensive Family Planning Services project is implemented.

In any case resident leaders and committees will have an easier job maintaining the support of their constituents as well as their interest if these leaders or representatives do the referrals and process grievances themselves. Are these not the politician's stock in trade?

Finally, where residents are "selling" agency services they are probably losing their effectiveness as project monitors and evaluators. Can they wear two hats?

The same may be true when residents are given responsibility for Model Cities public relations as their reputation as neighborhood advocates gradually is replaced with an establishment image.

Bowling Green has one of the most sophisticated citizen participation structures. Representation and accountability are keystones with a broad based foundation of grass roots involvement to support the credentials of the decision makers.

While the CDA Director and his staff are committed to a family

- Continued to page 7 -

### Nobody to do it

## No police study, for no study-er

There is one problem with conducting a management study of the local police department and that seems to be finding someone qualified to do the job.

The management study was authorized in a \$92,000 grant to the police department approved during the summer by the Kentucky Crime Commission. The grant is matched by \$30,000 from the local Model Cities Agency for a total of \$122,000.

The management study is the only major element of the grant program that has not been implemented. A total of \$12,000 is included for the study.

Under the grant proposal, a management expert is to be employed to work within the police department for one year.

During that time, the expert is to make suggestions for improving the operation of the department and work with police officials in implementing the suggestions.

According to Capt. Elster Willoughby, who administers the grant programs, the department has not found any qualified person who is

willing to do the management study.

The only other project that has not been implemented under the grant is the hiring of three civilian police dispatchers.

At this time the department is reviewing the applications submitted for the jobs, with the dispatchers to be hired in the next few weeks, according to Willoughby.

The dispatchers will receive \$400 per month with the grant paying their salaries for the first year. They will relieve regular patrolmen who now man the radio.

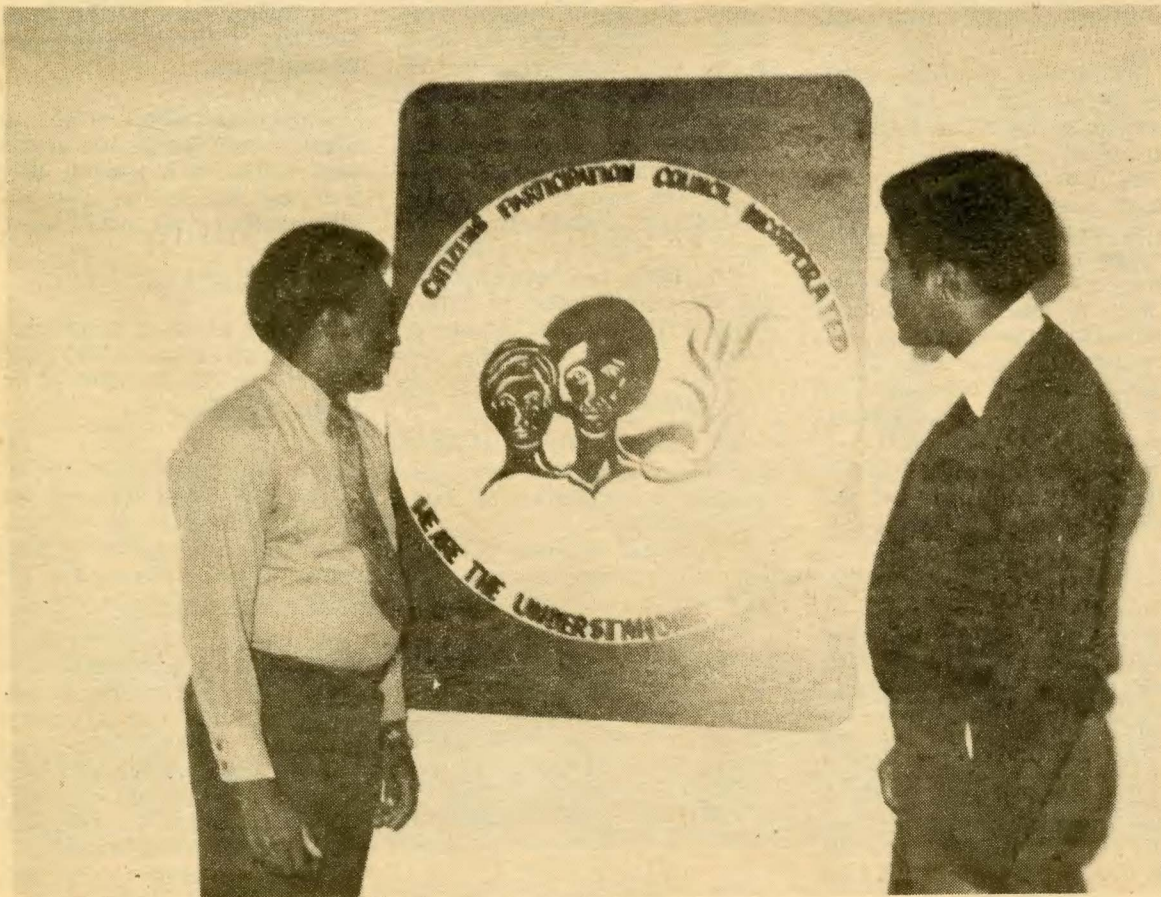
Programs already implemented under the grant include:

- The establishment of a three-man crime team.

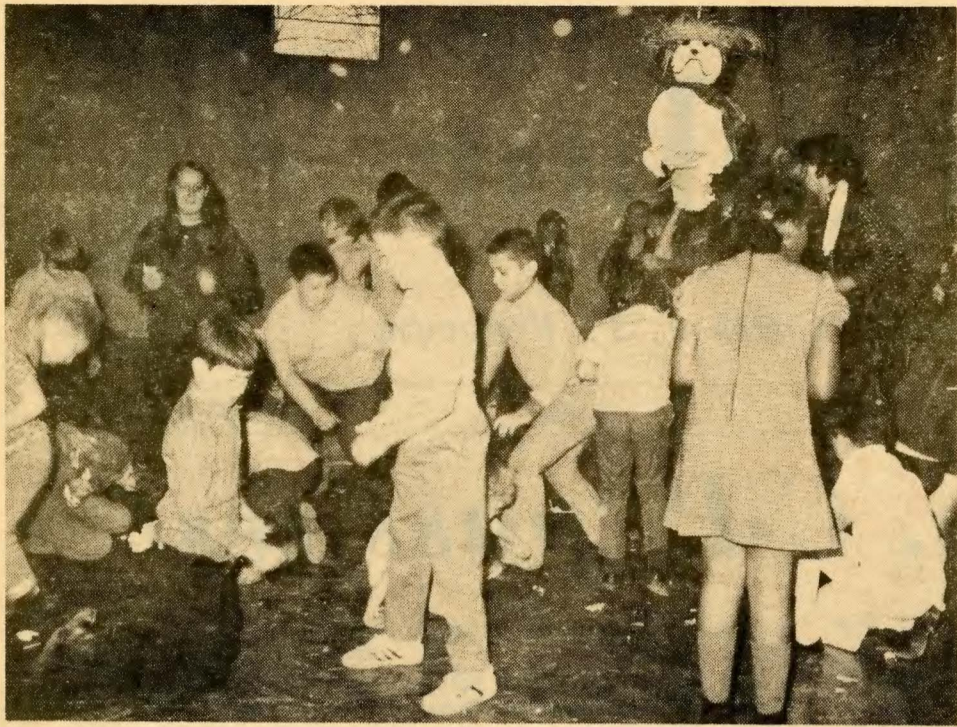
- The expansion of the juvenile bureau from one to three officers.

- The construction of a photographic lab in the former city lockup in the basement of city hall.

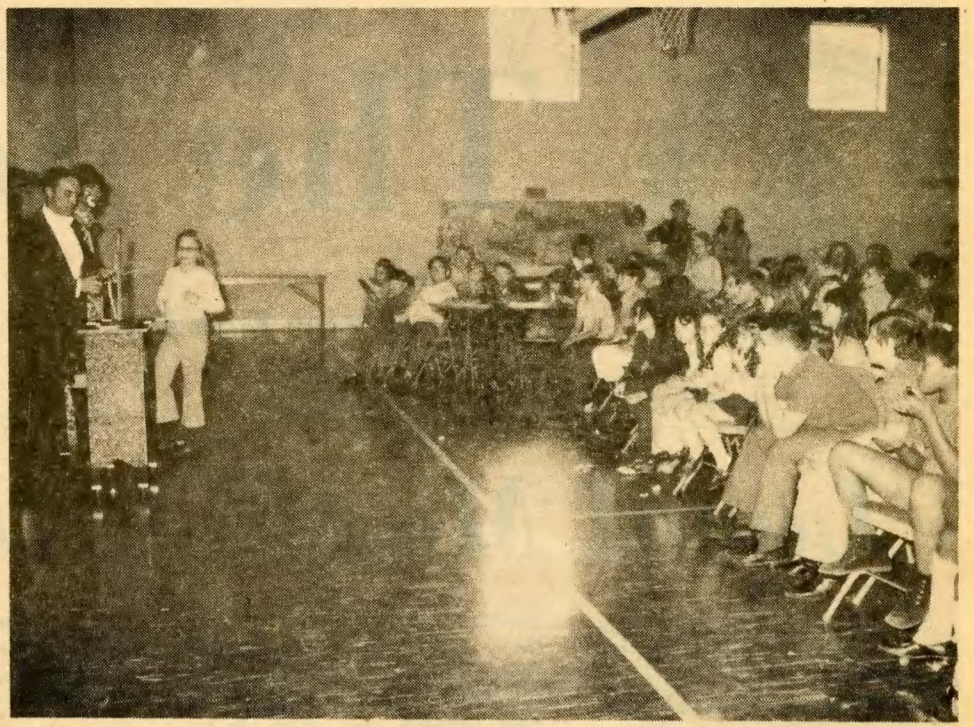
- The establishment of after school police recreational programs at High Street, Parker-Bennett and Delafield Schools. Funds from the grant are used to pay the patrolmen for the time they spend working at the schools.



C.P. COORDINATOR Tom Davidson and Model Cities liason, Joe Denning take a look at the new seal of the C.P. Council. The large medallion reads "Citizens Participation Council, Incorporated. We Are the Understanding People." The seal is hung in the meeting room of the local C.P. office at 7th and Center.



A MAD SCRAMBLE for candy and a magic show highlighted a recent party at the local Teen Center. Some 50 area children were on hand for the party, sponsored by the center and the Bowling Green-Warren County



Jaycee-ettes. A local magician, Wandl, contributed his time and efforts to make the party a success.

# Local agency prepares for 4th year

The one major new project proposed during the fourth year of funding for the local Model Cities Agency, is a \$135,000 allocation for the connection of Chestnut Street between East Main and 10th Streets.

A total of 21 different projects or programs are included in the fourth-year budget, which totals \$1,149,000. Included is an administrative budget of just over \$233,000.

Most of the programs proposed for the fourth year will require additional funding either on the local, state or national level, in addition to the HUD grant.

The total estimated cost of the Chestnut Street extension is some \$400,000.

Under the proposal, the \$135,000 Model Cities funds would be added to \$65,000 in state or local funds.

The Model Cities and additional funding would be combined to provide the matching funds for \$200,

000 grant from the Federal Highway Works Administration.

Some three months is expected to be required for planning of the project, with the obtaining of rights-of-way to take an additional three months and actual construction six months.

Under the terms of the proposal, "The Chestnut Street extension would establish a primary artery for north-south traffic movement in the southeastern section of the downtown area. The construction of this street will facilitate the flow of traffic in the downtown area, the primary shopping center or area for MNA residents."

Included in the administrative budget is \$131,441 for salaries; \$17,078 for employee benefits; \$50,700 for consultant and contract services; \$12,000 for travel; \$2,400 for telephone services, \$1,990 for equipment; \$4,200 for office space; \$3,300 for supplies and \$575 for insurance.

Included in the proposal is a

5.5 per cent raise for all employees. No new positions are called for.

The fourth year budget also includes a proposal for a comprehensive community education program.

Under the proposal, a \$25,000 Model Cities grant would be used to assist in obtaining a \$250,000 grant from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, with \$10,000 also to be received from both the state and local governments.

Objectives set for the community education project include:

- To establish five pilot schools for community use.
- To provide recreational, health, vocational, educational and cultural activities in the schools for better use of leisure time.

- To provide extended services when needed throughout the day or night, making use of present school facilities.

- To develop a communication network which would allow information to flow between agencies and communities.

The teacher aide program would also be continued under the new proposal. Included is an allocation of \$51,000 in Model Cities funds for the employment of 24 teacher aides in the city schools.

The budget also calls for a program designed to return dropouts to the mainstream of education. The budget allocates \$6,000 for the project, which would be matched by \$16,000 in state and local funds.

The Full Employment Commission will receive the largest single chunk of the proposed fourth year

budget, some \$132,000.

The plans for the fourth year of operation are essentially the same as the present program, which has drawn praise as one of the best in the country.

Total funding for the local program will total nearly \$880,000 including funding on all levels. Included would be a \$625,000 federal grant, \$100,000 from the state and \$22,000 from local governments.

The fourth year proposal also includes a \$27,000 allocation to the Model Neighborhood Employment Service. The amount would be matched with another \$25,000 in federal funds.

Money for this proposal would be used for the continuation of the service, aimed at finding jobs for residents of the MNA.

## Residents of Month named

### CENTER STREET

Mrs. Emma Whitney, 416 Sixth St., has been named the Resident of the Month in the Center Street area.

Mrs. Whitney has been a patrol lady for 13 years at her post at the intersection of Third and College streets.

She is an active member of the Taylor Chapel Church, where she is a member of the choir and a trustee, in addition to being secretary of the Pastor Aid Club.

Mrs. Whitney is also active in community affairs. She has been a member of the Citizens Participation board for three years, and sits on the Relocation Grievous Committee.

She is married to George Whitney, and is the mother of two sons and one daughter.

### WEST MAIN STREET

Mrs. Lottie Virginia Berry has been named the Resident of the Month from the West Main Street area, even though she is no longer a resident of that particular part of the city.

The explanation is simple - Mrs. Berry, until recently, had lived at 941 Scott St., where she was always very active in all the community work going on.

She recently moved from the West Main Street area to 523 Sixth Street, but she is still ac-

tive in the West Main Street projects.

For 22 years, Mrs. Berry has been a member of Seventh Street Baptist Church, where she sings in the choir and belongs to both the BTU Club and the Willing Workers Club.

She has been on the West Main Street 20-man board for over two years, and through the Citizens Participation Council she sits on the P.A.C. (Urban Renewal Board).

Mrs. Berry has been employed for the past 20 years at Bates-Runner Hall on the campus of Western Kentucky University.

### PARKER-BENNETT

Mrs. Minnie Moran, of 241B Ragland Lane, has been named the Resident of the Month in the Parker-Bennett area.

Mrs. Moran has been of great help to the Parker-Bennett 20-man board during her two and a half year tenure on the board.

Born just four months before the turn of the century, Mrs. Moran worked for 13 years at Field's Packing Co. but has been retired for the past six years.

She is the mother of one son, Aubrey Belcher, who now resides in Detroit, Mich.

### DELAFIELD

The Delafield area has named Mrs. Lezetta George of 1110 Bea-

uty Ave. as the latest Resident of the Month from that area.

Mrs. George, the wife of William George, is a member of the Delafield Citizens Participation 20-man board.

A long-time resident of Bowling Green, Mrs. George has always been active in community projects and has been an Avon representative for the past 21 years.

### HIGH STREET

The High Street area has named Mrs. Nell Curry, of 1124 North Lee St., as the Resident of the Month from that area.

Mrs. Curry recently moved out of the High Street area, but she is still quite active in community affairs, especially when it involves helping children and senior citizens.

She has been a member of the State Street Baptist Church since early childhood, and is married to Roger Lee Curry.

Mrs. Curry has been employed for the past three and a half years as a warehouse supervisor for Discount Distributors Inc.

She is a member of the High Street 20-man board, a vice-chairman of the Family Planning Board and a member of the Model Cities Evaluation Board.

Did you know when we asked boys across the country what they thought was most fun about Scouting they said hiking and camping outdoors?

But when we asked them what they thought was most important about Scouting, they said "...to help you be prepared for life."

To help you be prepared for life.

Did you know that for every boy in Scouting today, there's another boy who'd like to be, but can't? And that the reason most of them can't is because no adult in the neighborhood thinks Scouting's worth the time?

If you don't think Scouting's worth your time, you don't know enough about Scouting.

Ben Shouse  
Para-Professional  
Boy Scouts of America  
Phone: 842-6795

**Scouting today's  
a lot more than you think.**

But something can be done about it

# No kidding, B.O. is serious problem

By LOU SHELTON  
Health Department

A wise man I knew a few years ago frequently quoted to me an explanation of why people kept doing the wrong thing. "Those who do not know what to do, do what they know." This struck me as an answer for a number of the ills of mankind.

So that a few more people may know what to do I have prepared a guide to getting one's body clean. It may ruffle the sensibilities of a few people but it may teach one family that does not know.

In finding the need for such an understanding, I visited a local store the other morning. I passed five citizens in the narrow aisles. All five carried offensive body odors. This admittedly was unusual. I noted that four were male, one female. Four white, one black. Two young, two middle aged and one bordering on the elderly.

In testing my observations I talked to school teachers who said that, surprisingly, the children who were not clean were not always from the homes with limited facilities. Therefore, for possible use in the "Neighbor" I submit "Body Odor".

A few years ago when many people were without modern plumbing facilities a definition was making the rounds. A pot bath — is a bath taken with wash rag and water from a pot. Starting with the face, you wash down as far as possible, then from the feet you wash up as far as possible. Finally, you wash possible.

The definition is a bit crude but the lesson is clear. Cleanliness requires that we bathe the entire body.

What I want to do in this article is to let you know that lack of a tub or of hot running water is not a good reason for living in a dirty, smelly body.

The 1970 census data show that there were 519 year-round housing units in the MNA which lacked some or all plumbing facilities. This number is approximately 20%

of the number of housing units. Therefore, one out of five housing units were short of running hot water, bathing facilities or flush toilet.

If you do not have a tub or shower it is easy not to keep clean. It is hard to learn to do what must be done. Once you understand how to keep clean, however your life may change for the better.

Let me assume that you have space which is reasonably private — to your own family. Also, I assume that you have a cooking stove or a space heater on which you can warm a pan of water — two pans of water are better.

Everyone knows that you must keep your face and hands clean. Other people see your face and hands. They judge you by what they see — and smell. Body odor can tell more about you than you want known.

Body odor is the result of bacteria acting on your sweat and skin oils. There are three areas of the body which are usually the source of odor. They sweat freely and are kept from air circulation by body formation and clothing. These areas are the underarms, feet and crotch. These are, therefore, the areas which must get the most careful cleansing.

Now back to the pot. If you have a large, old style wash tub (such as is used to rinse laundry with a wringer washer) you put in hot water and proceed like in the western movies. Otherwise start heating a kettle of water while you get your area ready.

In a space where the temperature is warm and free of drafts, put down several layers of newspaper, towels or other materials to absorb dripped water. Two pans big enough to wring out a wash rag in, two wash rags, a towel, soap, a low stool, clean underwear and socks complete the things you will need. (A razor and blade if you wish to shave underarms).

You can start your bath nude if the temperature and privacy allow or you can go one half at a time.

Put hot water in the two pans

and add cool to adjust to a rather hot but usable temperature. One wash rag and pan will be used for soapy water and the other for clear rinse water.

Starting with face and neck, wash carefully and thoroughly with soap and water, rinse with other wash rag and warm water and then dry carefully. The upper body and arms can be done in sections so that the soap does not dry on the body or so that you do not get excessively chilled.

Pay particular attention to the underarms for thorough cleansing. When you finish your upper torso you may wish to slip into a robe or other loose, open garment to keep you warm and protect your modesty.

When you have all the clothing off the lower half of your body place the pans on the spread newspaper, draw up the stool, sit down and bathe the feet carefully. Pay attention to cleaning between the toes. Rinse and dry thoroughly. (We'll come back to care of the feet another time).

Go ahead and wash the legs, back, abdomen and buttocks. Now with the soapy water pan on the floor squat directly over the pan and soap and scrub your crotch area thoroughly. Rinse and dry (a little body powder will make you feel even fresher and better smelling).

If you wish to shave your underarms now is the time to do

this, using the rinse water for the final cleansing.

Did you realize that fresh sweat does not usually stink. As I said before, it is the process of bacterial action on the sweat that causes the bad odor. Body hair, particularly underarms, provides a holding area for the bacteria.

Thus, it is easier to keep fresh smelling with shaved underarms than with natural hair.

Now is the time for clean fresh underwear and socks. Fresh outer clothing helps too.

How often must this process be repeated? Each generation has

created its own answer. My answer for this generation is a minimum of twice a week if you are not to offend others who have the facilities and bathe four to seven (and more) times a week.

You should make body washing a part of your routine care. Wash your underarms when you wash your face. Bathe your feet as often as they get hot and sweaty — daily if they tend to stink. Wash your crotch often, too, that you will stay fresh and clean.

The absence of plumbing facilities is inconvenient but is no excuse for the absence of cleanliness.

## The Neighbor speaks

By F.O. MOXLEY

In the December issue, I identified some concerns about the Introspection workshop, which may or may not have achieved the directional changes so clearly indicated.

I feel, another way to accomplish this goal is the positive selling approach, I want to start this effort by saying, a few things about adult education, as it could be under the Community Education umbrella.

As we plan for adult education, I suggest we think of two distinct approaches; (1) a program of education for those that have reached adult years and (2) a program that addresses itself to the problems of the elder citizens attempting to find satisfactory later life adjustments.

As an example of how important the later orientation can be seen in a story being told.

A large university offered a course on, "Problems of Aging" — some 44 elder citizens enrolled for the 16 weeks. When the course ended many of them asked that it be continued.

The association was continued with the group meeting every Wednesday night. There are now better than 100 in the club formed with an average weekly attendance of about 50.

Adult education must be regarded as a permanent national necessity, an inseparable aspect of citizenship. It must not be regarded as a luxury for a few and limited to the short life span of early manhood.

One question for you, the adult education consumer.

Can adult education experiences help you: (1) Make up for lost opportunity, (2) lack of application earlier; (3) appreciably improve your life and/or your family life?

In a discussion with Donald Taylor, director of the Tampa, Fla., Community School program, and Mrs. Eloise Camberra, program supervisor, I got the distinct impression that funding community education programs is a combination of évativeness and promotion.

Most community education programs, according to Taylor, once off the ground are not in need of the extra money they seek, as many are overfunded. Mr. Taylor feels and explains if the program is truly sold and there is community involvement, each participating service has funds now, that allow for current operations.

What he is saying is, A,B,C,D,E, etc., operating in city x, now, have a total of \$000000 in funds.

The community concept is to eliminate duplication and to co-ordinate the delivery of services. This concept is the concept current community schools are aiming at.

The union of funds that agencies and services are currently using will allow them to get more for their dollar and the consumer gains extra benefits. This should have special significance for Bowling Green.

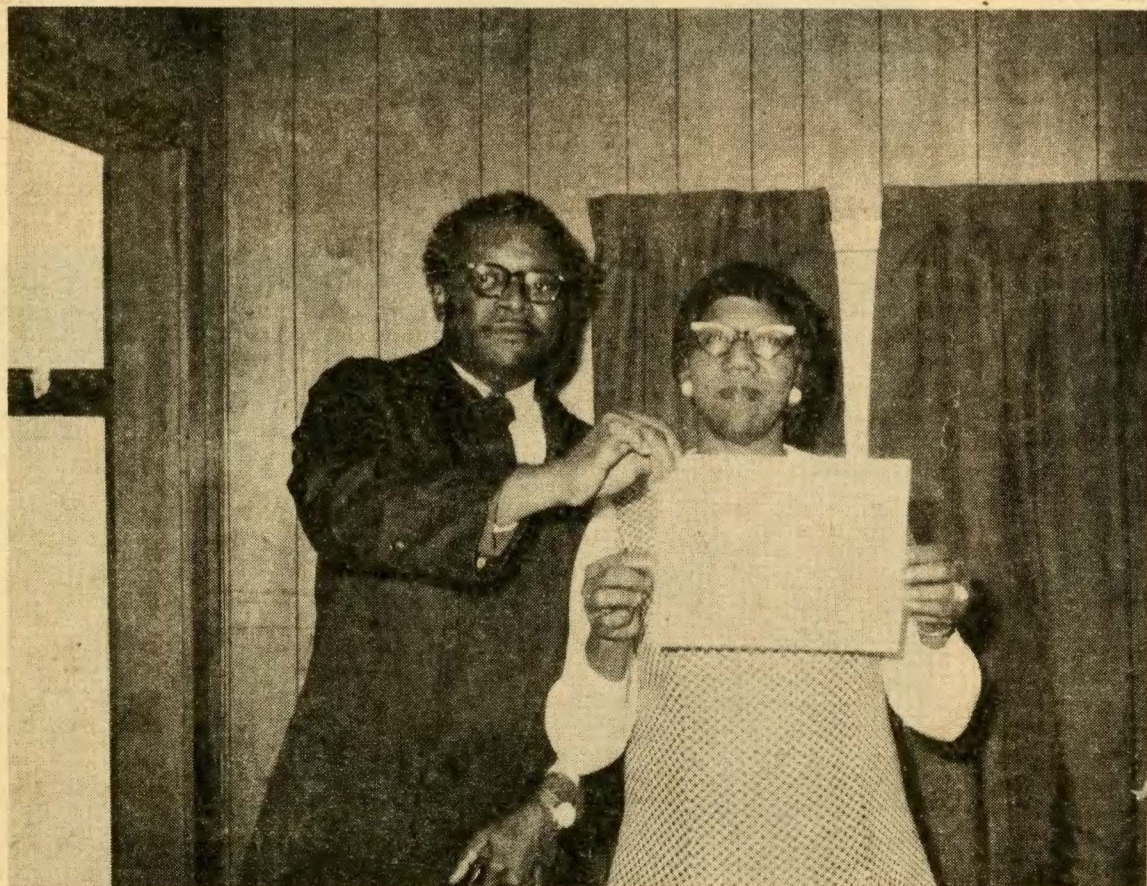
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A new day! A coalition of community groups is in the wings. The West Main Street C.P. and C.A. held a joint meeting Thursday night, Dec. 14. The plan is to become one group — not two to work together for West Main Street — not separately. A new name for the coalition?

### Readers:

The Neighbor welcomes any written responses to any articles published in the newspaper, and also encourages any reader to use this medium as a way of expressing his views on anything related to the local Model Cities and Citizens Participation programs.

Send your letters to the Citizens Participation Office, 640 Center Street, Bowling Green, Ky.

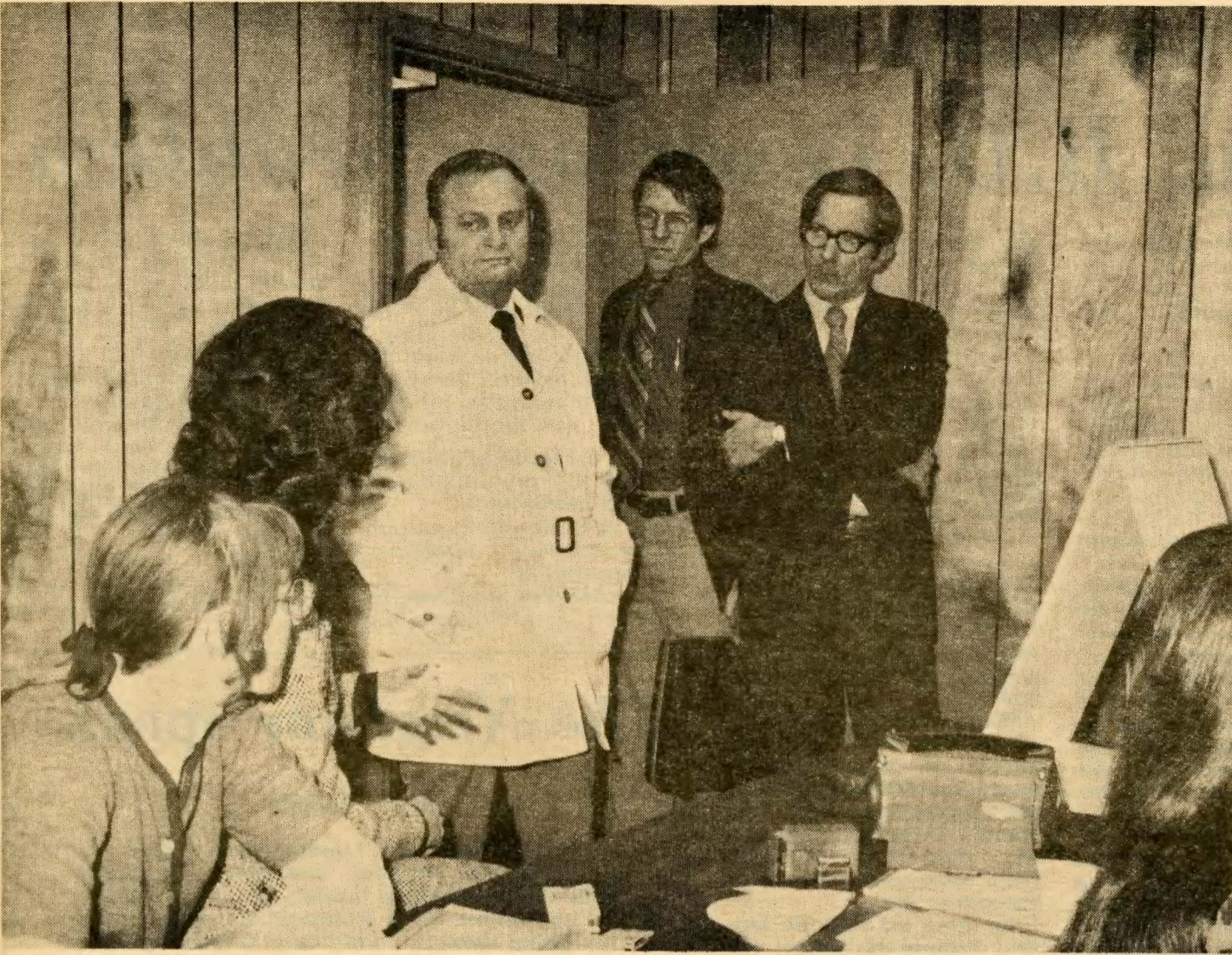


MRS. LOTTIE VIRGINIA BERRY is presented a certificate for being named the Resident of the Month in the West Main Street area. Mrs. Berry is being given the award by Rev. Earl Jackson.

### The Neighbor staff

Clark Hanes, Editor

Barry Williams, Staff Reporter



# Family finds a

Many local and federal officials were on hand recently for the open house conducted at the new offices of the Comprehensive Family Planning Services offices at the corner of Elm and Chestnut.

The CFP has been in its new home for about two months now on the ground floor of the new Potter Building.

Although the local program has only been in operation about nine months, it is already serving hundreds of persons on a monthly basis.

Of those using the services of the local program, about 40 per cent of them are residents of the MNA.

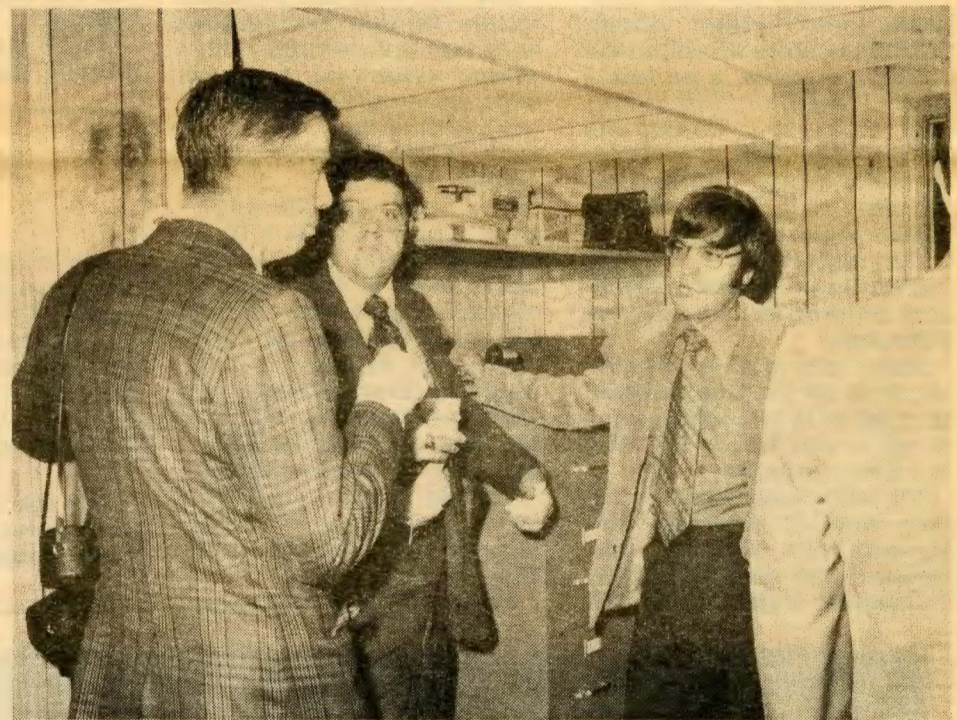
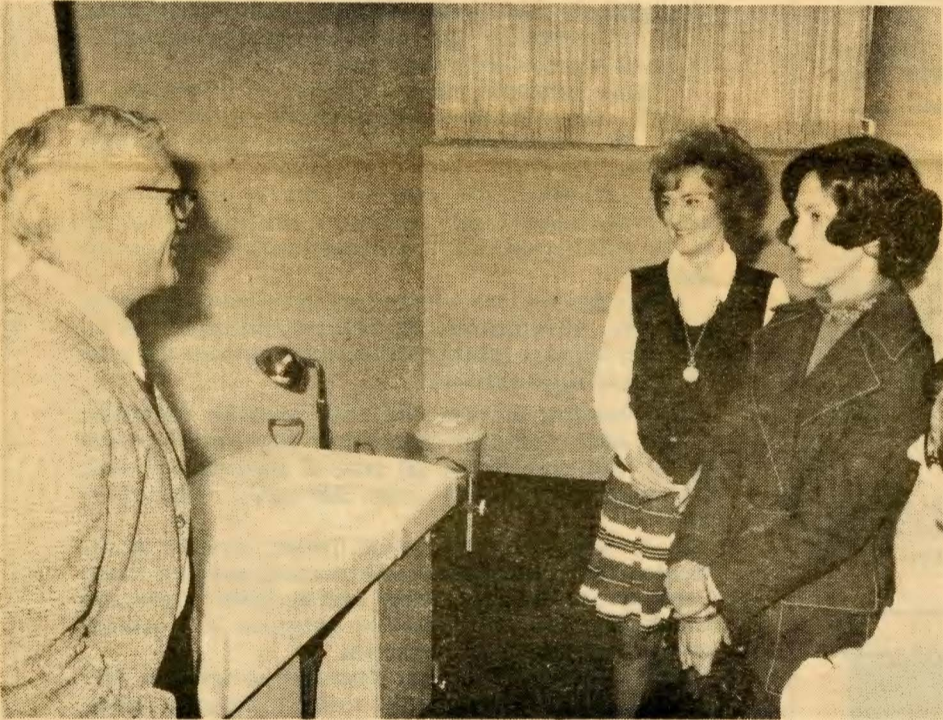
In addition to the services, programs serving immunization, pre-natal care, and family counseling.

Included in the program is the Family Planning Clinic, in addition to the local health center.

Two clinics are provided each week. The clinic is open for supply, and intake.

The full range of services is provided by the associated personnel.

The goal is to determine the needs of the community.



# Planning new home

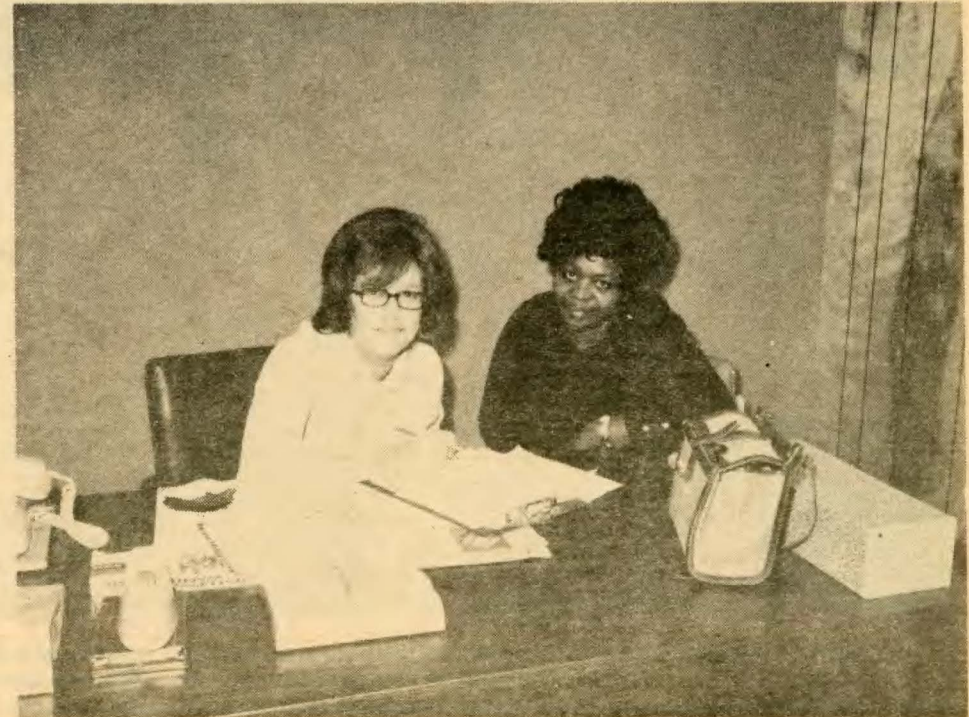
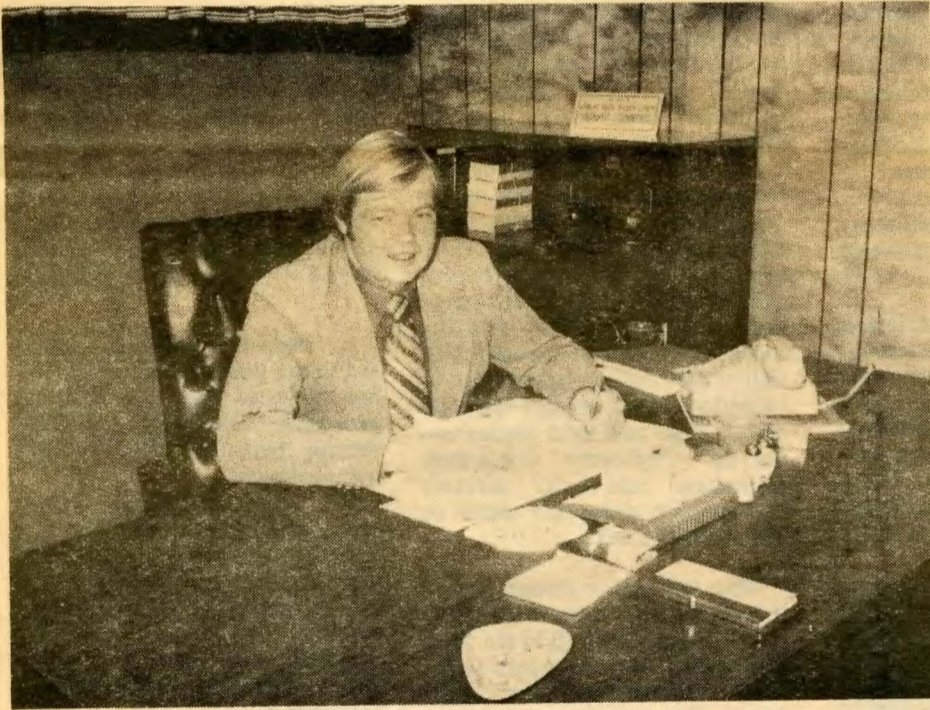
on to family planning persons using the pro- vices also find such as well-child clinics, on programs, TBsc- rvice\$ and marital and seling. in the overall program mily Planning Clinic, to one operated by the department. ic sessions are sched- week. In addition, the pen five days a week counseling, orientation -week operation facil- range of referrals and problem work. of the program is not ne how many children

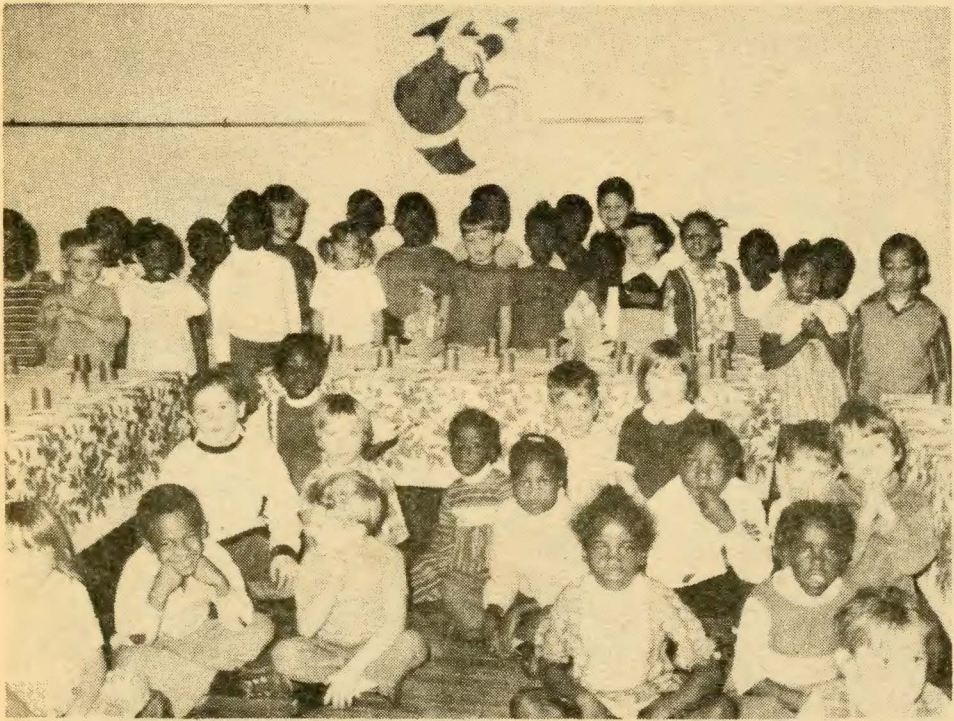
each family will have, but to see that the family is allowed to plan the number of children they want, and plan to have them when they want.

The program provides each of the participants with a brief back- ground in family planning and birth control, to assure they are able to make a rational decision on a method of birth control.

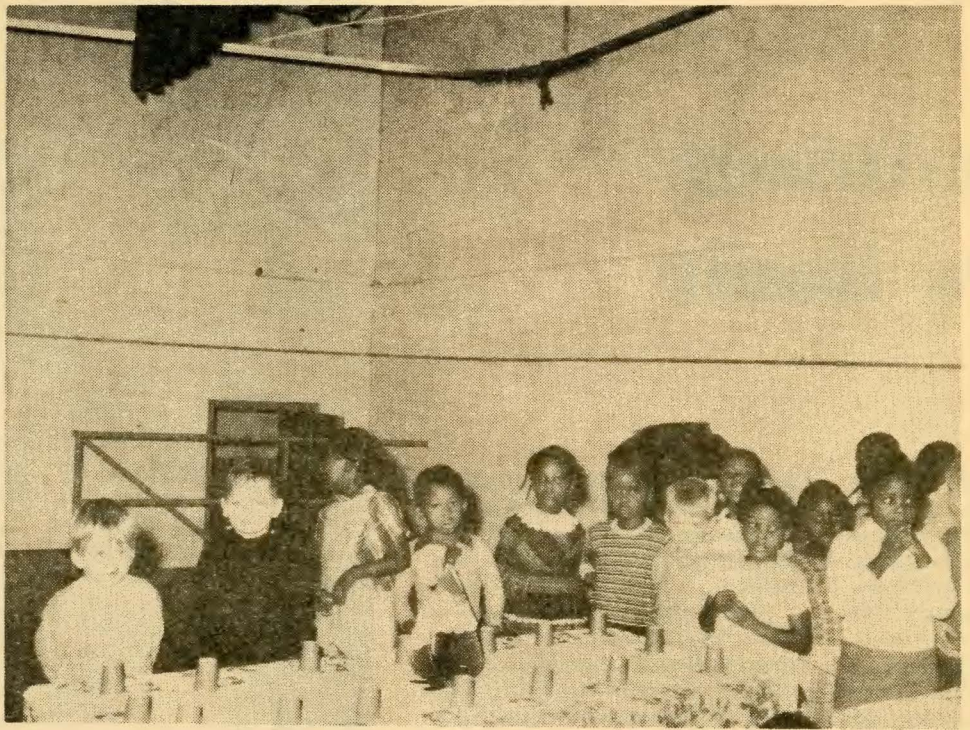
Plans call for the addition of a full-time counselor to the staff soon.

Eventually, the Comprehensive Family Planning Services will hopefully serve all 10 counties in the Barren River Area Develop- ment District, while continuing to focus special attention on the local MNA.





STUDENTS ENROLLED in the local Head Start Program were the guests of honor at a Christmas party. The party, held at the High Street school,



included gifts and surprises for the kiddies, in addition to the various holiday "goodies."

# Outline of the revenue sharing bill

1. Amount of assistance: A total of \$30.2 billion over a five-year period. Annual amounts on a calendar year basis are as follows: 1972 - \$5.3 billion; 1973 - \$5.975 billion; 1974 - \$6.125 billion; 1975 - \$6.275 billion; 1976 - \$6.425 billion. With the exception of 1972, the revenue sharing funds will grow at a rate of \$150 million per year. This increase is divided one-third to states and two-thirds to local governments.

2. Funding mechanism: Not tied to a percentage of the federal personal income tax base or collections; rather, a permanent, five-year authorization/appropriation into a "local government high priority expenditure trust fund."

3. Retroactive payments: Payments will be made retroactively to January 1, 1972 with first checks due first week of December, 1972, for the January 1 through June 30 entitlement period.

4. Eligibility: All states and general purpose local governments

(counties, townships, and incorporated municipalities). There is no population cut-off for local governments. Local jurisdictions may not receive over 50 percent of its adjusted taxes plus inter-governmental transfers. There is a \$200 minimum allocation. In addition, a local government may not receive less than 20 percent of the per capita allocation to all local governments in that state, nor more than 145 per cent.

5. State and local government trust funds: State and local governments must create a trust fund in which to deposit all revenue sharing funds. Purpose to facilitate proper federal auditing and accounting procedures. Must use amounts in trust fund within whatever reasonable time period specified by Treasury regulations (twenty-four months).

6. Restriction on use of funds-

a. High priority expenditure items: Such restrictions apply to local governments only. There

are no restrictions on the use of state funds. The local funds must be used for certain "high priority expenditures" designed by Congress.

b. "Matching" federal programs: State and local governments may not use revenue sharing funds to match federal funds for other federal grant-in-aid programs where there is a requirement for matching with either federal or non-federal funds. Revenue sharing funds may be used to supplement other federal grant funds.

7. State and local distribution formula: The Conference Committee agreed on a formula which would give each state the higher amount of either the House formula or the Senate formula each year. The House version of the bill essentially would have distributed the funds to state and local gov-

ernments on the basis of population, urbanized population, and population inversely weighted for per capita income. The Senate version essentially would have distributed the funds on the basis of population, state and local tax effort, and inverse per capita income (the so-called poverty factor). By taking the higher amount for each state, the total program for the first calendar year (1972) should be \$5.825 billion (this is the base figure for the program and its future growth). However, the Conference Committee determined that federal government should expend only \$5.3 billion the first calendar year. Therefore, after the higher figure for each state is determined, it will be proportionately reduced so that the totals for all states will equal \$5.3 billion (this means an approximate reduction of 9.1 percent for each state). State and local shares under the Conference Committee agreement and social services ceilings for states are shown on the attached chart.

After this higher amount is distributed down to the state level, it is divided one-third to the state government and two-thirds to the local governments within that state. The two-thirds local pot for each state is then: 1) distributed to the county area on the basis of county population, tax effort, and inverse per capita income (i.e., each county area's share is determined by its population multiplied by the tax efforts of the county and its municipalities and further multiplied by its inverse per capita income); 2) split between the county and its municipalities on the basis of "adjusted taxes". Adjusted taxes are defined to include property, income, sales, growth receipts, corporate income, etc., with the exception of those taxed levied for or attributable to education.

After the first twelve months (starting Jan. 1, 1973), a state may adopt an alternative formula for distribution of the two-thirds pot to local governments by using the optional factor of population multiplied by tax effort or population multiplied by inverse per capita income. The weighting of the factors may vary from zero to 100 percent. The change may be applied at the county level, the municipal level, or both. Any change must be applied uniformly

throughout the State. A State may adopt an alternative formula only once.

8. Reporting procedures: Provides that each state and local government must submit an annual report to the Treasury Department detailing the purposes for which the funds are intended to be spent. They must also submit reports at the end of the year, showing how the funds have been spent or obligated. Reports must also detail amounts and sources of non-revenue sharing funds used for matching federal grants. Each state and local government must also publish a copy of these reports in state and local newspapers.

9. Budgeting procedures: State and local governments must follow the same budgetary laws and procedures for expending revenue sharing funds as it does for its own revenues.

10. Audit procedures: State and local governments must use such fiscal, accounting, and audit procedures as established by the Department of the Treasury. The Treasury Department may accept a certification form from local officials indicating valid auditing procedures.

11. Social Services program: Title III of the revenue sharing bill contains a \$2.5 billion ceiling on the social services program beginning July 1, 1972. This amount is merely an authorization, and still must go through the annual appropriations process. The funds would be distributed among the states on a straight population basis. Eligible services include most of those that are eligible under existing law such as: retarded persons, child care, family planning, narcotics treatment, alcoholic treatment and foster home may be spent on potential, present, and prior welfare recipients. However, 90 percent of the remaining funds (after the funds have been spent by the State for the six programs just mentioned) may be spent only for applicants or recipients of welfare. Child care services are defined only as those services needed to enable a member of a family to work, take job training, or to provide necessary supervision for a child whose mother is deceased or disabled. The program matching features still contain the 75 per cent federal, 25 per cent state ratio.



SNOW-COVERED vacant ground, which there is a lot of in the High Street area these days as work is nearing completion on the removal of all sub-standard housing in the Parkside East project. Only a few homes remain to be torn down according to officials of the Urban Renewal office.

# Letter from Hyde endorses CDA 11

By FLOYD HYDE  
Community Development

During the past six months, all Model Cities, with the exception of the Planned Variations cities, (city-wide) have entered the implementation stage of the Model Cities Resident Employment and Training Policy, CDA #11.

The Planned Variations communities are still expected to implement the resident employment and business opportunity requirements of the Metropolitan Development and Demonstration Cities Act of 1966, although not in strict conformance to the requirements of CDA #11.

The Secretary, in his memorandum of Dec. 10, 1970 to the Regional Administrators, stated that CDA #11 constituted a HUD-wide policy and that each of the Regions is expected to provide support to the communities and Area Offices in its implementations.

All of the Regions are now implementing the plans which were approved by the Secretary. All affected cities will continue to implement CDA #11.

CDA #11 represents a unique initiative of the Federal Government to increase the capability of local government to provide services to public employees, delegate agency staffs, employees and trainees of HUD-related construction contractors and local contractors.

It is developing a variety of approaches which are providing preferential model neighborhood systems of recruitment, training-upgrading, civil service reform, affirmative action in construction employment and equity for model neighborhood contractors.

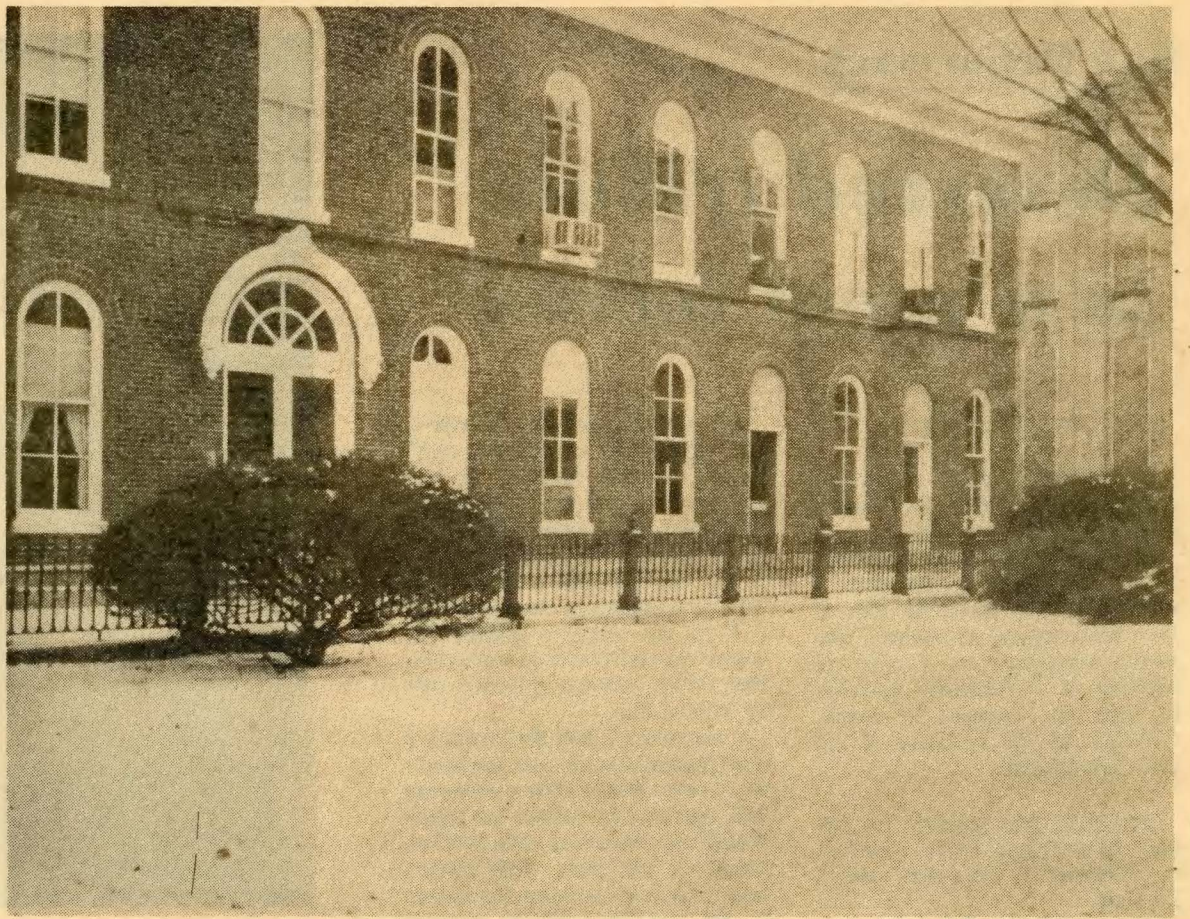
It is Community Development policy to assure that CDA #11 activities are carried forward and continue to assist jurisdictions in the development of efficient, local government coordinated manpower and minority entrepreneurial systems which can serve citizens and enhance efficiency and

responsiveness in upgrading disadvantaged neighborhoods.

We believe that many of the approaches to the implementation of CDA #11 can provide guidance to jurisdictions entering the Community Development Revenue Sharing system next year and communities participating in Annual Arrangements which includes equal employment opportunities as a national goal.

It is therefore critical that the CDA #11 programs are carefully monitored by each of the Regions so that positive findings can be transferred to other HUD programs which have, or will have, impact on employment and minority business opportunities.

From time to time, this office will require data and program information to assist in the development of employment and entrepreneurial policies and it is essential that there be a central Regional focal point for such information.



THIS BUILDING, located adjacent to the present Warren County Courthouse, is the new home of the Warren County Public Defender's office. The building was formerly occupied by a local law firm.

## Successful public defender rehired

Warren Fiscal Court has approved the rehiring of Gordon Johnson as the county's public defender. Johnson has served the county's pilot program for the past year.

The first year of operation of the local public defender program was funded by a grant from the Kentucky Crime Commission with monies coming from the local Model Cities program to hire a legal aide advisor.

The local program was termed a great success by officials on the local and state level. The local success was one of the major helps in the passage of a statewide Public Defender bill by the last session of the General Assembly.

Under the new law, each of the state's judicial districts will receive \$14,000 annually from the

state for the operation of the program.

Each district can either employ a public defender or pay different attorneys on a case-by-case basis, according to Charles Bunch, program coordinator for the Barren River Regional Crime Council.

Because it has two judicial districts, Warren County will receive \$28,000 annually for the public defender program.

Of the amount, \$14,000 will be used as the salary for the public defender.

The county has also allocated \$5,000 for fees to other attorneys who may have to handle indigent cases, according to Bunch.

Occasionally, the public defender can't accept an indigent case because of a conflict of interest. For example, two indigent

people may be tried in connection with the same case, and one may want to testify against the other.

In this case, it would be impossible for the public defender to defend both people and another attorney would have to be employed.

The county has also allocated \$2,400 of its total in state funds for a part-time secretary. The remaining \$6,600 will go for office rent, supplies, equipment, special legal fees and employe benefits.

In addition to the state funds, the county is expected to receive \$17,000 from the local Model Cities to hire a legal aide advisor.

The legal aide advisor would receive an annual salary of \$10,500 a year, and be concerned mainly

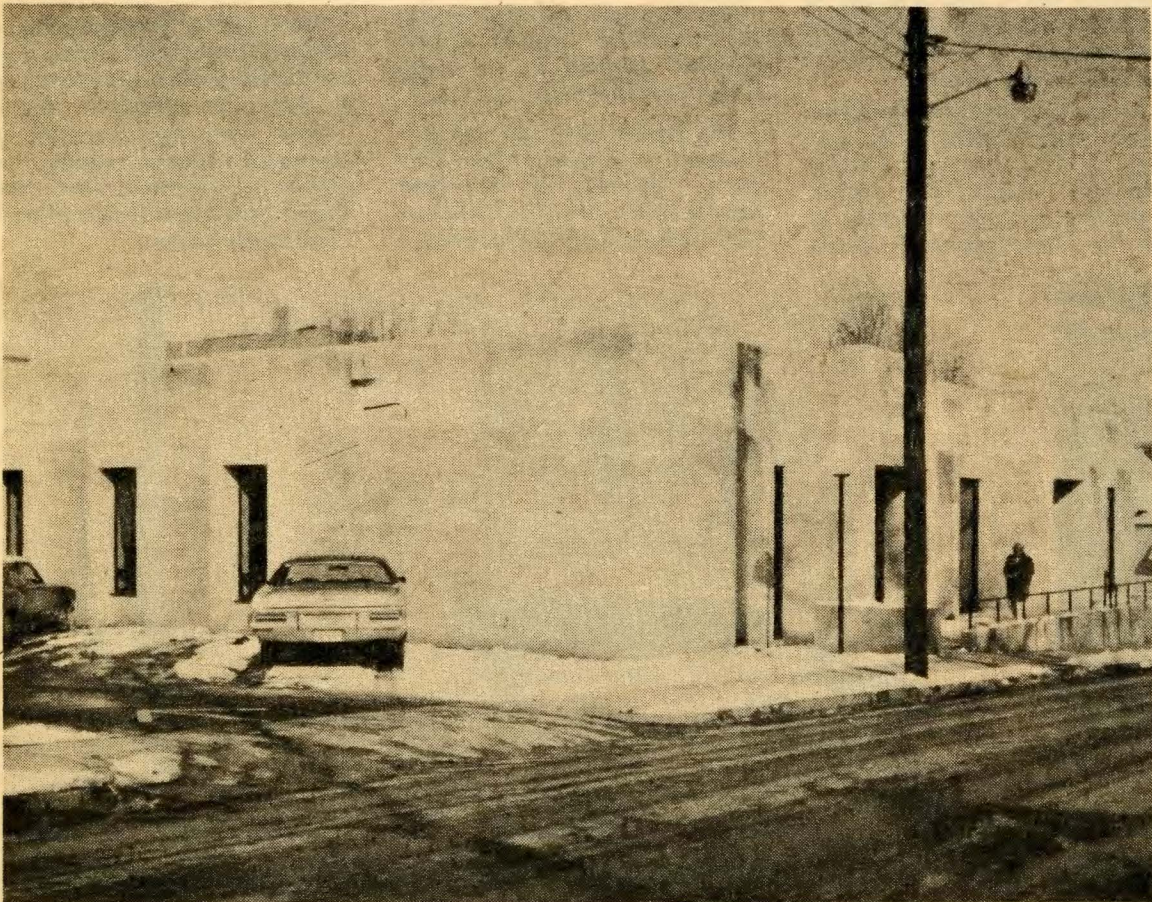
with civil cases involving indigent people.

The adviser would be an attorney and would assist the public defender in criminal cases.

The county has been without a legal aide advisor since mid-October when Charles Bauer resigned the post. Another adviser is expected to be hired soon.

The remaining \$6,500 of the Model Cities allocation would be used for a part-time secretary and office expenses.

The public defender's office is moving into the Cook Building, adjacent to the court house on 10th Street. The offices were formerly occupied by a local law firm, which moved into new office space nearby.



WORK IS EXPECTED to be completed late this month on the renovation of the six-county Kentucky Economic Security Department office at the corner of 8th and Chestnut. The project, totaling \$360,000, includes construction of an addition and a new facade on the old building. Work has been underway for several months on the project.

## Bowling Green's C-P is assessed

— Continued from page 1 —

unit rather than a community organization focus, they are working hard to fully integrate the residents on the Model Cities Executive Board and other key individuals into the CDA program.

This CDA has as well mastered the art of federal grantship and local government trade-offs required for long run model neighborhood effect. The Citizen Participation Office is efficiently managed and oriented toward the development of a strong program.

Training workshops have been held in January and May of the current year which have been aimed at developing leadership skills and planned methodology for attacking community problems.

Black and white neighborhood residents appear to relate well and the morale of participants is generally high.

The Model City newspaper, published by the CP office, has dev-

eloped impressive techniques for reaching residents.

### IV. Role of Region IV

As part of our visit to Bowling Green the Region IV Citizens Council supplied staff help for the May training conference.

This included a featured address at Friday night's dinner and leadership of a workshop on citizen participation and community development and a brief follow-up evaluation meeting.

Region IV might be able to help tie such individual conferences to the leadership training program objectives, assist locating sources of information and technical expertise outside the city, and mediate clarification of CDA and CP roles in the Model Cities process.

It would seem appropriate for the Regional organization to provide some training in the administration of citizen participation component programs and counsel for CP staff.



**Bob McCormack**

## Deserved tribute to a great leader

By F.O. MOXLEY

There are voluntary and involuntary defenses that we usually utilize in painful situations.

The involuntary ones are automatic responses to the pain — we are talking about the loss of Bob McCormack as setting into motion tensions I can report: the knotting of my stomach muscles to hold my feelings in check, followed by the grinding of my teeth and sighing.

The pain was not only for the loss of a friend but a friend of the citizens of the model neighborhood.

It is unlikely that many are aware of Bob's deep feelings of concern and resolve to champion community involvement in those things that affect your lives.

This friend we have lost did not stand on a stump, but in the methodical way that characterized him, he got the job done.

On Tuesday night Dec. 19, I attended a Community School Christmas Program at Washington School in Tampa, Fla.

I had been advised that after the program there would be a C.P. black meeting and that this should be of interest to me.

As I was getting out of my car I met some of the Tampa Model Cities Program staff, that were in Chicago with us in early November. The first thing said was, "How is Bob and are you all keeping him in line?"

I replied, "He was fine and he was always in line."

Someone added, "He sure does a tremendous job in Bowling Green. That program is outstanding."

I am relating this as my voluntary defense to relieve the excess tension, to block my feelings of loss and helplessness. Also to relate how others concerned with Model Cities Programs in other communities felt about Bob McCormack.

Bob gained the respect of all those who got to know him.

I might suggest, as I think of this loss, the word "neurosis" comes to mind. Neurosis is frozen pain — most of us ordinarily encounter much pain which we get over, but this could be that there is no end because it is not felt. The true impact is unknown to us.

It is the writer's opinion that a good administrator plans so well that things move as planned with or without him.

I considered Bob McCormack a good administrator and the Bowling Green Model Cities Program will continue to reflect the philosophy and touch of Bob McCormack. It will make little difference who is at the helm, the course is set and the route is charted.

The final destination of the Bowling Green Model Cities Program will be a monument to Robert McCormack.



MODEL CITIES Executive Director Bob McCormack, shown here after returning to work following a heart attack last year, was killed on Dec. 21 while helping a neighbor install a TV antenna. McCormack had been the executive director of the local project since its beginning just over three years ago.

## Entire community suffers setback with death of executive director

The executive director of the local Model Cities Agency, Robert R. McCormack, was electrocuted in late December, when a television antenna he was helping hold came in contact with a 7,200-volt power line.

McCormack, 42, of 1008 Shawnee Drive, was helping a neighbor, Allen Rogers, 2717 Kiwanis Drive repair the television antenna on Rogers' home when the accident occurred. A third man, Arthur Gilbert, 1242-1/2 College St., also escaped serious injury.

According to Warren County Coroner J.C. Kirby, McCormack was apparently standing on the ground holding a guy wire to the antenna when it apparently buckled and struck the power line.

McCormack became entangled in the wire and workers from the Electric Plant Board had to be called to cut him loose, according to Kirby.

An attending physician pronounced McCormack dead at the scene.

Gilbert was also holding a guy wire at the time of the accident and was knocked to the ground, but was not injured seriously.

McCormack had been the director of the local CDA program since it began operations in early 1968. He had also been instrumental in getting the program approved for Bowling Green in 1967.

Prior to becoming executive director of Model Cities, McCormack was the assistant director of the local Urban Renewal program for about one year. Prior to that, he had served as a local real estate broker.

A Bowling Green native, McCormack was a 1948 graduate of Bowling Green High School and a 1956 graduate of the Bowling Green College of Commerce.

He had served as president of the Fourth Region Model Cities program in 1971, serving 14 states from the Atlanta based region.

McCormack was a member of the State Street Methodist Church

and was an organizer of the local Little League football program. He was also active in the Boys Club.

Bowling Green Mayor Spero Keriakes, who by virtue of his position serves as chairman of the Model Cities Executive Board, called McCormack's death "a great loss to the entire community."

### Agency purchases local night spot

A Third Street nightclub has been purchased by Model Cities and will be used for a day care center.

The purchase of the former Pink Poodle at Third and Chestnut was approved by the Model Cities Executive Board last month.

The former night club was purchased from John and Jimmy Bryant for \$52,500, with the money coming from some \$65,000 in surplus funds held by the local agency.

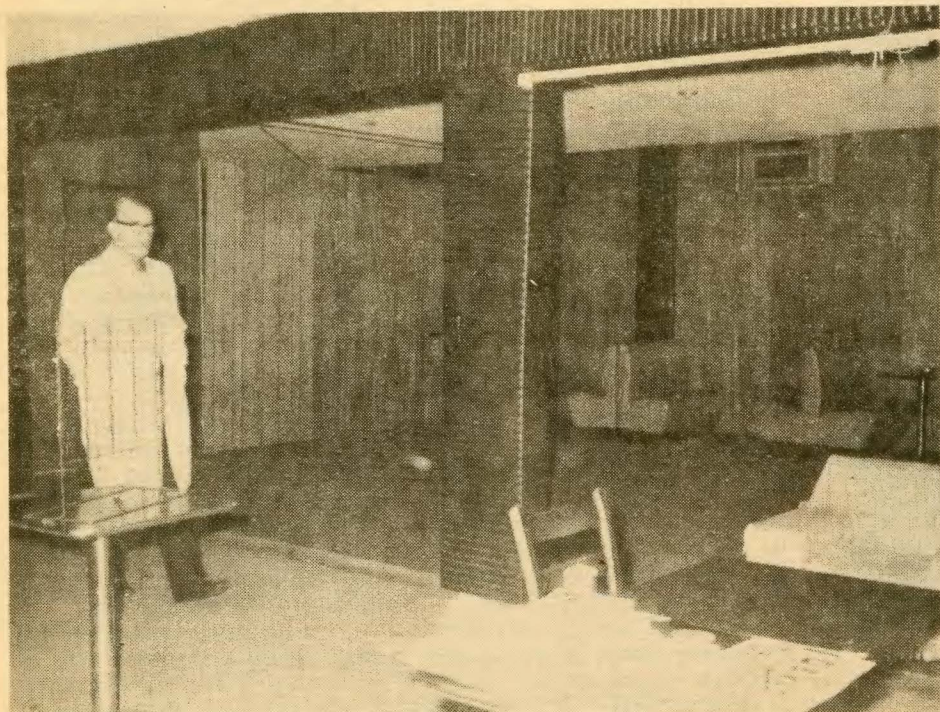
"Bob McCormack was a tremendous citizen," Keriakes said. "He did a great job with the Model Cities program. He took it from a dream to a reality."

Under McCormack's direction, the local CDA was praised by officials of the Department of Housing and Urban Development as one of the finest programs in the country.

The money was for programs originally planned during the current action year, but which never got underway.

Plans call for the building to be completely renovated inside, with a sprinkler system to be installed to insure the children's safety.

When completed sometime in the spring, children attending the present day care facility on Gordon Avenue, would be transferred to the Third Street center.



THE PINK POODLE at Third and Chestnut Streets has been purchased with re-programmed funds for \$52,500. Following renovation, all children



in the present Gordon Ave. facility will be transferred to the new combined center.