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### **MS-4850: Daniel Jeremy Silver Papers, 1972-1993.**

Series II: Subject Files, 1956-1993, undated.

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253a

Greater Cleveland Roundtable, correspondence, minutes,  
memoranda, reports, newspaper clippings, and notes, 1982.



ROOM 2041 100 ERIEVIEW PLAZA CLEVELAND, OHIO 44114 (216) 579-9980

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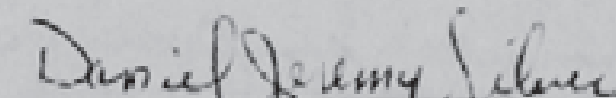
January 6, 1982

## STATE LIAISON COMMITTEE

### Notice of Meeting

The State Liaison Committee will meet on Thursday, January 14, 1982, at 8 a.m. at the Main Temple, University Circle at Silver Park.

Thank you for your continuing interest and participation.

  
Daniel Jeremy Silver  
Chairman  
State Liaison Committee

Please Respond  
579-9980



1) State Liaison Comm - (Mell and  
Lynn Baines  
David Hill)

Q - How much money required  
will need 1000 under to arrange clearance for  
for sure

= meeting 1) Joel Fox - HONK, Zucker  
2) Fed for Learning Plans  
3) Mark Tabor  
4) Alfred Cimenten - [Richard Wilson]

under - 1) Reproductive Comm - I have made  
Comm

PNP  
Broder

2) Internal local community committee  
4 years -

3)  
Q - Flow of INFO from CCH -  
Dissemination of INFO -

- Bill changes Funding to  
present system in Decade

- Change of budget 1980 - Jan -

- How to raise consciousness of issue

- Reporting of affected agencies - Planning  
by affected agencies

- will state 46 and 200 counterpoint team

9 Block grants 7.5%  
25% to be used  
100%  
do not have to  
submit to OMB  
AUDIT ON hold  
to cut (public  
hearings)

lower  
-  
PIG  
contracts  
and fees  
HEALTH  
TOMMOR  
with -  
protection

How will state  
monitor on  
statutory authority,



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January 7, 1982

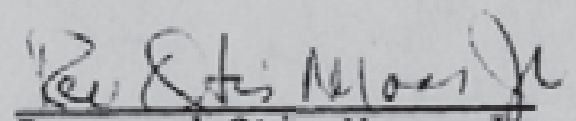
### COMMITTEE ON RACE RELATIONS

#### Notice of Meeting

The Committee on Race Relations will meet on Tuesday, January 19, 1982, at 7:30 a.m. in Bishop Pilla's office, Catholic Diocese of Cleveland, 1100 Superior Avenue.

The proposal regarding the Race Relations survey will be sent to you within the next few days.

Thank you for your continuing interest and participation.

  
Reverend Otis Moss, Jr.  
Chairman  
Race Relations Committee

PLEASE RESPOND  
579-9980

*Called re  
1/18/82*

MEMORANDUM

TO: Board of Trustees

FROM: Sarah S. Austin

RE: Race Relations Committee - Survey Project

DATE: January 13, 1982

I. Introduction

The Race Relations Committee of the Greater Cleveland Roundtable is one of four operating committees. The chief goal of the Committee is to find ways to support and maintain a healthy and positive climate of race relations in the community. After several meetings, the Committee has recommended that a survey be conducted to help determine the status of race relations in our community at this time. Such information and data would assist the Committee in the development of its plan of action.

The race relations problem in America remains a serious one. During the summer of 1981, the United States Commission on Civil Rights issued a report entitled, "Civil Rights: A National, Not a Special Interest." It examined sections of the federal budget which would have a significant impact on civil rights and civil rights enforcement efforts and programs. Commission data and Bureau of the Census statistics reviewed black progress in the areas of voting rights, education, employment, and family income. The Commission concluded:

"Although some observers assert that the burden of race is no longer a relevant issue in public policy formulation, it is obvious that discrimination and segregation have not disappeared from American life. The statistical evidence documents this. Finally, the complaints to government agencies and findings of the courts all reveal the prevalence of racial discrimination and segregation as continuing national problems."

On the local scene, in 1980 The Plain Dealer assigned eleven reporters to study the black population in Cleveland. Government, housing, employment, the media, education, and the justice system were the subject areas. The Hough and Glenville neighborhoods were specifically examined. The black unemployment problem was discussed. Employment concerns in the areas of management and contracting were reviewed. The black political climate, school desegregation, and justice system were also explored. Interviews with people in the black community clearly pointed out that minorities continue to feel that they face racial discrimination from both individuals and institutions.



In addition, a recently completed study for the New Cleveland Campaign documented the importance of race relations in the minds of Cleveland residents and leaders. While most responses to the surveys were generally positive, an undercurrent of concern, articulated in a variety of ways, about race relations was found. Some people spoke about busing, others about the condition of the schools; others mentioned race relations directly. And other concerns -- about "political disarray," for example -- also had elements of racial issues involved. A higher level of dissatisfaction with Cleveland among the black population of the area was also found.

As the Race Relations Committee prepares to examine the area of racial relations among Greater Clevelanders, a survey seems to be a logical first step. The attitudes and perceptions of both whites and black Greater Clevelanders need to be probed. A carefully worded and clearly focused survey would provide valuable information. But special precautions must be taken to avoid any abuse or misuse of the survey statistics that would harm or further polarize relationships between the minority and majority communities.

## II. Proposed Survey

### (A) Available Data

The Committee arrived at the need for a survey after considerable research had been done on the availability of data and statistics available relating to race relations in the Greater Cleveland area. Contacts were made with the following organizations:

Cleveland Foundation  
Cleveland State University Afro-American Studies  
Department  
Commission on Catholic Community Action  
Community Relations Board - City of Cleveland  
Council on Human Relations  
Cuyahoga Plan of Ohio  
Federation for Community Planning  
Greater Cleveland Inter-Church Council  
Jewish Community Federation  
NAACP  
National Conference of Christians and Jews  
Office of Desegregation Implementation -  
Cleveland Public Schools  
Office of School Monitoring and Community  
Relations  
Plain Dealer  
Urban League

Only a few organizations have compiled data and statistical information directly relating to race relations. The Cuyahoga Plan of Ohio, Inc., was formed in 1974 to work in the area of housing discrimination. Operation of The Metropolitan Open Housing Program is the Plan's main focus. The Program is designed to do three things:

- (1) stop and prevent racial discrimination in the rental and sale of housing,
- (2) reduce the pattern of racial segregation in housing, and
- (3) encourage patterns of permanent integration

The data available at the Cuyahoga Plan identifies racial patterns in the area of housing and education. The Plan has published several reports on population and race which estimate the racial composition of census tracts in Cuyahoga County. The reports cover from 1970 to the present. The Plan has also compiled data on the racial patterns in school enrollment among Greater Cleveland schools. One report covers the 1970-78 period. An updated report for the 1978-80 period was recently completed.

The Urban League of Greater Cleveland has prepared surveys and compiled data on special subjects important to the local black community. A needs assessment survey conducted during the summer and fall of 1978 seems to be the League's most comprehensive effort in the past few years. The survey was designed to elicit attitudes and opinions of black Clevelanders regarding neighborhood problems; the provision of public services; the availability of community services; and the costs of goods and services. A ranking of the three most important solutions to concerns in health, education, housing, employment, costs of goods and services and crime was also performed. Six hundred face-to-face, in-home interviews were conducted of which 525 were validated. The primary purpose of the survey was to guide program development within the Cleveland Urban League. The secondary purpose was to gather information necessary to justify financial support. Other surveys performed by the Urban League include a review of the operations of the Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority (CMHA) through tenant interviews and a report on minority employment in law enforcement in Cuyahoga County.

The Office of School Monitoring and Community Relations (OSMCR) has recently conducted a major survey of attitudes of parents with children enrolled in Cleveland Public Schools. Four hundred and seventy five parents were interviewed to obtain information on the attitudes of parents toward desegregation of the schools; their perception of how the school system is implementing the educational aspects of the court order; and their attitudes about the quality

of education, quality of leadership, and needs of the school system. The Cleveland Public Schools Office on Desegregation Implementation also completed a survey in August. It reported the opinions of more than 3,300 students, teachers, and administrators about the quality of education, school environment and leadership of the Cleveland Public Schools. Although some of the survey information is broken down into racial statistics, the bulk of the data is not.

The Federation for Community Planning seems to be the major repository of general data and statistics in Greater Cleveland. It maintains current demographic data for Ohio, its counties, and municipalities, and for the Cleveland Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA). Data available includes census information, population estimates and projects, employment and unemployment reports, and family and housing characteristics, public assistance caseloads, crime data, and vital statistics. The Federation recently completed a survey on juvenile delinquency and crime. Most of the data has racial implications when it is broken down by census tracts and social planning areas. But the Federation has not done any surveys directly relating to race relations among Greater Clevelanders.

(B) Scope of Survey

It is believed that the survey would provide information in the following four areas:

- (1) What are the components of good race relations?  
Too often discussions of race relations are based on vague generalizations. These questions should address this issue by probing for the specific elements that people consider most important or that are key indicators of the status of race relations.
- (2) What are perceptions of the current status of race relations in Cleveland?  
These questions should address respondents' attitudes about their own and other racial/ethnic groups, as well as attitudes about group relations in Cleveland as a whole.
- (3) What are perceptions of future race relations in Cleveland?  
This questions should take the previous set of questions and extend them into the future, and then focus on events or trends likely to influence race relations.



- (4) How would people respond to specific programs aimed at improving race relations?  
Questions of this nature would be appropriate if the Greater Cleveland Roundtable has some program ideas it would like to evaluate. Understanding the views of different racial/ethnic groups will require sensitivity.

### III. Conclusion

The Race Relations Committee will meet with representatives of the proposed consultants to further define the goals and objectives of the survey; and to develop a plan of action for the utilization of the data. It is the feeling of the Committee that it has an opportunity to perform a very valuable function for the community. While "hard" data is scattered in locations across the community, data on the perceptions and attitudes of Greater Clevelanders towards one another is lacking. These attitudes stifle and block real progress.

SSA:kek



January 18, 1982

Mr. E. Mandell de Windt  
Greater Cleveland Roundtable  
100 Erieview Plaza, Rm. 2041  
Cleveland, Ohio 44114

Dear Del:

After a good bit of preliminary research on my part and a great deal of help from Sarah and various professionals at the Federation for Community Planning, the County Commissioner's office, the Mayor's office, and the Jewish Community Federation, our ad hoc State Liason Committee held its first meeting this morning. Our agenda was to sort out priorities and to develop a program. The full committee was present and it was decided to prepare a "primer" which would lay out the a, b, c's of the complicated state pass-through, block grant funding process which had been mandated by the Reagan administration and the reasons that Cleveland has a significant interest in the way this process is organized and administered.

Sarah has undertaken to see that this document is put together, and various agency and university professionals have volunteered their help. The committee plans to meet in late February to review the document and we hope to have it ready for the March 2 Board meeting of the Roundtable. All of the agencies whom we have contacted - in both the public and private sector - have welcomed Roundtable interest in the area and believe that we can be particularly helpful as a "blue ribbon group" which will help them coordinate their needs and work out a unified approach towards Columbus.

To suggest how the committee can be most helpful in specific situations is premature. Our first task is to receive a go-ahead from the Roundtable for continued activity in this area, and their suggestions. I should also reassure you that the committee sees itself as an enabling body and not one which

[Jan 18, 1982]

will administer programs or activities. The purpose of this letter is to alert you to our activities and to ask you for time on the March 2 agenda to describe our concerns, define our purposes, and to receive a go-ahead from the Roundtable.

Sincerely,

Daniel Jeremy Silver

DJS:mp





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Dr. Willis Winn

January 19, 1982

## BOARD OF TRUSTEES

### Notice of Meeting

The Board of Trustees of the Roundtable will meet on Tuesday, February 2, at 7:30 a.m. in the Conference Center, 27th Floor, Eaton Corporation, 100 Erieview Plaza.

As follow-up to the last Board meeting, I am enclosing the minutes of the last two Housing Committee meetings and the staff document on the proposed race relations survey.

Please confirm your attendance in order that the appropriate arrangements can be made. (579-9980)

Thank you for your continuing interest and participation.

*Called Nov 11/25/82*

*E. M. de Windt*  
E. M. de Windt  
Chairman

/kek

Enclosure



E. M. de Windt  
Chairman of the Board  
and Chief Executive Officer

Eaton Corporation  
World Headquarters  
100 Erieview Plaza  
Cleveland, Ohio 44114

January 25, 1982

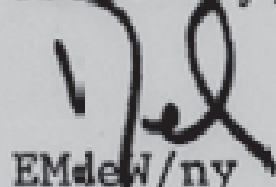
Dear Dan:

I hasten to acknowledge your letter of January 18 providing an update on your activities and those of the State Liaison Committee. I'm impressed with the progress the committee has made under your leadership, although not surprised.

As requested, I have asked Sarah to allocate adequate time on the March 2 agenda for you to report on the committee findings and recommendations.

We are indebted to you for providing the leadership for this vital project.

Sincerely,

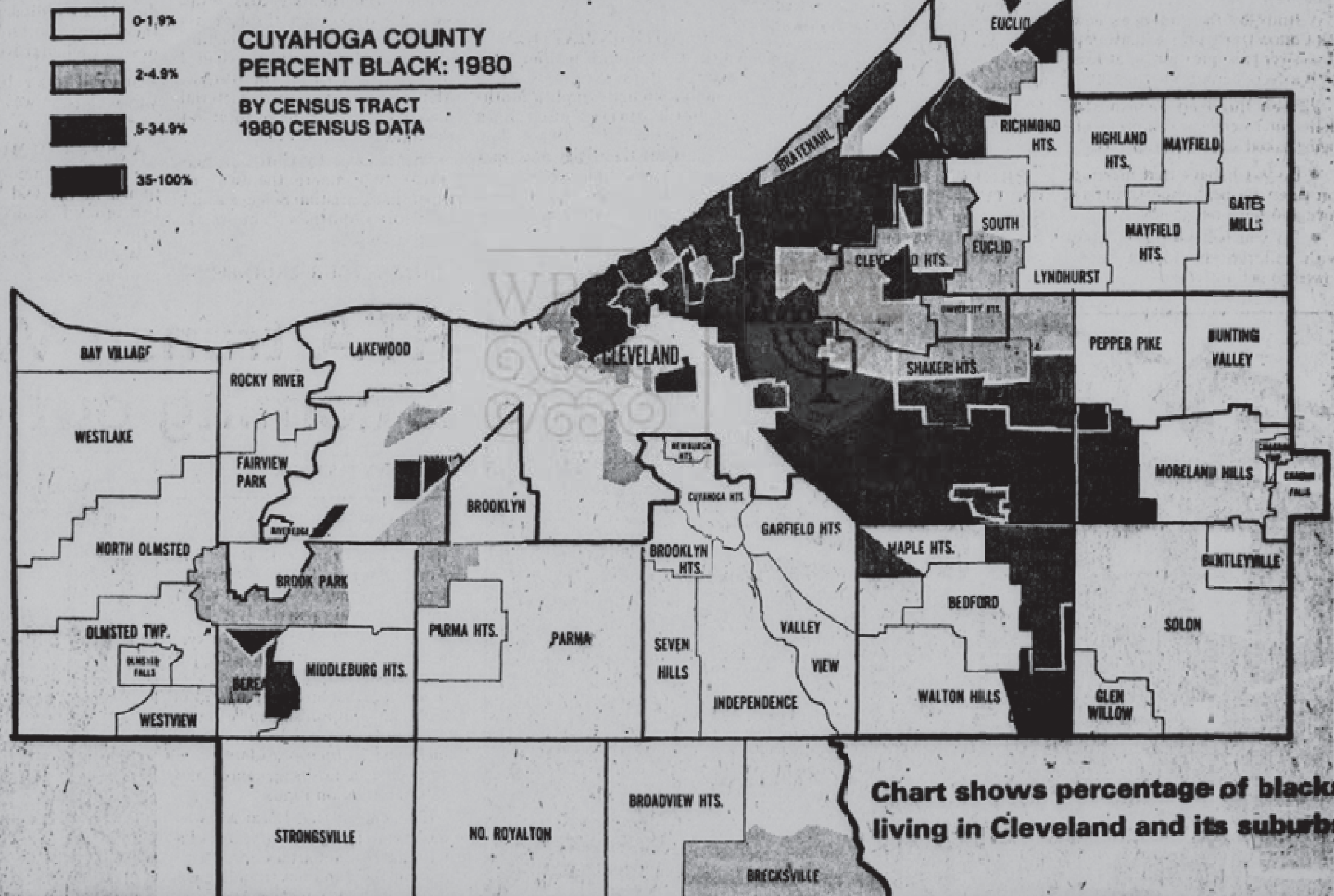


EMdeW/ny

Rabbi Daniel J. Silver  
The Temple  
University Circle at Silver Park  
Cleveland, OH 44106

# County desegregation slow

*But racial diversity is growing*





## By BETTY KLARIC

Desegregation in Cuyahoga County is continuing at a slow pace, but there are fewer all-white enclaves than at any time in the past.

These are among the most significant findings of a Report on Population and Race by the Cuyahoga Plan, according to Executive Director Kermit J. Lind. The non-profit group works toward achieving integration in housing.

"It is slow," emphasized Lind. "But also over the past five or six years that we have been doing these reports, there is a steady trend and that is important."

Also significant, according to Lind, is the fact that the process of racial change is occurring at a number of locations, not just the east side.

Among other findings of the Cuyahoga Plan Report:

- The county had fewer all-white enclaves in 1980, with 31.7% of the census tracts in the most segregated category in 1977 as compared with 25% of them in 1980.

- While the trend is in the direction of more racial diversity, the progress toward desegregation in housing is very modest — with 70% of the county's population living in areas that are less than 5% non-white or less than 5% white.

- Blacks continue to be concentrated on Cleveland's East Side and in East Cleveland, Warrensville Heights and part of Garfield Heights.

- The black population is expected to go above 2% in the near future in Brook Park, Glenwillow, Mayfield Heights, Olmsted Falls, Pepper Pike, Richmond Heights, Solon and Strongsville.

- The non-white populations of Rocky River, Westlake, the far southwest, south and east suburbs are substantially Asian.

The report, written by Ralph Day, concludes that the fact that newly integrating areas are not all contiguous is a sign that racial discrimination in the housing market is lessening somewhat.

Despite the modest trend toward integration, the report declares:

"Given the continuing racial isolation of large areas of the county, the current pace of housing desegregation is unacceptably slow."

The Cuyahoga Plan report blames the slow housing market in 1979 and 1980 for helping to impede the pace of desegregation.

"These conditions particularly affect blacks, who have suffered more housing discrimination than any other minority group."

While blacks outnumber the rest of the minority population by more than nine to one, they are the least likely to reside in racially exclusive parts of Cleveland's West Side and the traditionally exclusive suburbs, according to the study. In these areas, when there is a non-white population, it is likely to be Asian.

Lind explained, "Orientals, in a statistical sense, are perfectly integrated or distributed throughout the county as though the housing market is totally unrestricted for them."

Hispanics (who largely make up the non-white population on Cleveland's West Side and nearby areas) are less racially or culturally isolated than persons with darker skins, added Lind.

At the same time that slow integration is occurring, the report notes that many areas of limited racial diversity have difficulty retaining that character.

"Practices in real estate rental, sales and lending that encourage resegregation now threaten some integrated areas," it said. "Therefore, affirmative marketing and community efforts are needed to fight these pressures and sustain an open, yet integrated, housing market."

Lind said it is clear that economic factors do not explain why blacks live in one area and not another. For instance, he pointed out that the average cost of a home in Shaker Heights is greater than that of the average home in Parma, yet Shaker has a much greater percentage (24%) of blacks than Parma (0.4%).

The following are suburbs showing "modest trends toward more choice for black home seekers than was the case several years ago:"

- Suburbs with predominantly white populations, but with at least 24% blacks, are Bedford Heights, Cleveland Heights, Oakwood, Shaker Heights, Warrensville Township and Woodmere.

- Those with black populations of at least 5% now include Beachwood, Berea, Euclid, Linndale, North Randall, Orange and University Heights.

- Blacks total 2% to almost 5% of the population in Bratenahl, Maple Heights and South Euclid.

- Also in the group of suburbs with slowly growing racial diversity are Brook Park, Glenwillow, Mayfield Heights, Olmsted Falls, Pepper Pike, Richmond Heights, Solon and Strongsville, which are now less than 2% black.

## Racial makeup of communities

Community	Blacks	Non-whites
Bay Village	0.1%	0.6%
Beachwood	5.9%	6.9%
Bedford	0.3%	0.8%
Bedford Hts.	26.7%	28.8%
Bentleyville	0.8%	0.8%
Berea	5.0%	5.9%
Bratenahl	3.0%	4.0%
Brecksville	1.9%	3.5%
Broadview Hts.	0.9%	2.2%
Brooklyn	0.5%	1.8%
Brooklyn Hts.	0.1%	0.7%
Brook Park	1.1%	2.3%
Chagrin Falls	0.3%	0.8%
Chagrin Falls Twp.	0.0%	0.0%
Cleveland	43.7%	46.5%
Cleveland Hts.	24.9%	27.0%
Cuyahoga Hts.	0.0%	0.7%
East Cleveland	86.5%	87.8%
Euclid	7.6%	8.7%
Fairview Park	0.1%	1.2%
Garfield Hts.	14.9%	15.5%
Gates Mills	0.3%	1.9%
Glenwillow	1.2%	1.7%
Highland Hts.	0.1%	1.0%
Hunting Valley	0.9%	2.4%
Independence	0.1%	0.7%
Lakewood	0.2%	1.5%
Linndale	5.4%	11.6%
Lyndhurst	0.2%	1.5%
Maple Hts.	3.2%	4.1%
Mayfield	0.0%	2.4%
Mayfield Hts.	1.0%	2.1%
Middleburg Hts.	0.3%	2.0%
Moreland Hills	0.6%	1.4%
Newburgh Hts.	0.0%	0.7%
North Olmsted	0.6%	1.9%
North Randall	19.3%	20.6%
North Royalton	0.1%	1.6%
Oakwood	43.1%	44.3%
Olmsted Falls	1.0%	1.6%
Olmsted Twp.	0.7%	1.6%
Orange	8.5%	9.6%
Parma	0.4%	1.9%
Parma Hts.	0.1%	1.4%
Pepper Pike	1.4%	3.1%
Richmond Hts.	1.1%	3.2%
Riveredge Twp.	0.2%	0.4%
Rocky River	0.1%	1.3%
Seven Hills	0.1%	2.3%
Shaker Hts.	24.4%	25.6%
Solon	0.9%	2.9%
South Euclid	2.2%	3.1%
Strongsville	0.7%	2.7%
University Hts.	9.4%	10.7%
Valley View	0.0%	0.1%
Walton Hills	0.0%	0.0%
Warrensville Hts.	75.0%	76.6%
Warrensville Twp.	45.2%	49.1%
Westlake	0.1%	1.6%
Woodmere	42.0%	44.3%

File

GREATER CLEVELAND ROUNDTABLE

Board of Trustees Meeting

Eaton Corporation

Tuesday, March 2, 1982

7:30 a.m.

MINUTES

PRESENT

M. C. Arnold, Vice Chairman  
D. G. Hill, C. F. Hoover, M. B. Weir, A. R. Pinkney,  
B. P. Foster, H. W. Andersen, C. Banks, L. Bevis,  
K. B. Bonutti, W. H. Bryant, E. E. Cade, E. C.  
Coaxum, J. C. Davis, W. De Lancey, J. J. Dwyer,  
N. M. Ellison, J. Feliciano, R. McCullough,  
A. P. Sanchez, D. J. Silver, G. V. Voinovich,  
W. B. Waetjen, J. M. Whitley, W. Winn, and  
S. S. Austin

Also attending - Steven Minter

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Arnold who informed the Board that Mr. de Windt was unable to attend the meeting because of family illness.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

The minutes were approved as distributed.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Mr. Arnold informed the Board that a luncheon was held in honor of the late W. O. Walker on February 19. The memorial resolution developed by the Board was presented to Mrs. Naomi Walker, his widow, at the luncheon. Mrs. Walker expressed her appreciation to the Roundtable for its thoughtfulness in presenting her the resolution in honor of her late husband. Reference was made to the newspaper articles on the luncheon which were distributed to the members of the Board.

Board of Trustees Meeting  
March 2, 1982  
Page 2

#### ANNUAL MEETING

The Board regulations state that the annual meeting should be held during the first four months of the year. The Executive Committee has recommended that we hold the annual meeting in May. Therefore, Mr. Arnold said Board approval is needed to amend the regulations to extend the time to five months. This matter will be presented to the Board on April 13.

#### BOARD MEETING SCHEDULE

The proposed new Board meeting dates were distributed. It was noted that September 27 is Yom Kippur. It, therefore, was recommended that the meeting be changed to September 24.

#### STATE LIAISON COMMITTEE - RABBI SILVER

Rabbi Silver informed the group that as he looked around he discovered that there was no consistent body of information dealing with block grants. The staff was requested to develop a block grant primer which he indicated is in everyone's folder.

He stated that the problem has to do with the retooling of state government to deal with its new responsibilities. There is concern about how decisions will get made in Columbus. A good deal of research is required. No one can get a handle on the problem without adequate information. He feels that the Block Grant Primer is the first of its kind developed in the country. It is an excellent document. Sarah Austin should be applauded for her work. Even though she is listed as Executive Director, she has served as both writer and editor.

Reference was made to page 20 of the document which has to do with issues for the Greater Cleveland area. Rabbi Silver informed the group that it is important that everyone understand the extent of the structural changes that have taken place regarding federal, state, and local responsibilities. He also indicated that all the agencies in the area are interested in getting quick information from Columbus. He stated that he anticipated the situation will get worse before it gets better.

The Committee was not set up to be a line operation or a lobbying group but to serve as liaison with various other groups that are working on this issue. He also informed the Board that other groups are delighted that the Roundtable is familiarizing itself with this issue. We will continue talking to the professionals and decide how to proceed. Rabbi Silver recommended that the Block Grant Primer get wide circulation. It should go to the media as well as to the other agencies and organizations in the area.

Mr. Arnold indicated that Sarah Austin should be thanked for the staff work which was well done. The Primer was something he had been requesting and it represents a fine job. Mayor Voinovich said that Sarah Austin did an



outstanding job putting the document together. There are groups that have been working to ascertain the holes in the proposed safety net. The Mayor also indicated that he will be meeting with seven other Ohio mayors on March 10 who are represented in the Ohio Municipal League. The city health directors will also be meeting with their counterparts in the state. He further stated that the bottom line is that no one in Columbus seems to know what is going on and that there is no real mechanism in place at the state level to deal with the situation. Mr. Holmes stated that the report is an example of what a catalytic organization should do. Ms. Bevis said that the document has reminded her that we need to pay attention to those we elect to state offices. The leadership at the state level needs to be upgraded. Mr. Hill said now we hope this information will provide a basis for our understanding the complexities and the dimensions of new federalism.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION - ALLEN C. HOLMES

Mr. Holmes indicated efforts are being made to determine what is needed to get new leadership in place for the school system. Some of these efforts are related to the need to file a report with the court on the organizational structure. The order was issued on December 1, 1981. The reorganization plan is to be effective the Fall of 1982.

Our Committee has moved forward to work with other groups concerned with the involvement of parents. Reference was made to the League of Women Voters. We will also be supportive of the advisory committee which will be appointed to choose a new superintendent. He expects this committee will move forward very quickly.

COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & JOBS CREATION - ARNOLD R. PINKNEY

Mr. Pinkney reported that the Subcommittee on Summer Jobs is being operationalized. A report will be made at the next Board meeting.

Minority Economic Development Subcommittee - Samuel K. Scovil & Thomas S. Watson

This Committee is also being operationalized. A staff document is being developed on the status of minority development activities in the area.

Mr. Foster also informed the Board that Jackie Presser had hosted a Cleveland Tomorrow briefing for labor at his office on March 1. The briefing was well received by the labor representatives.

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING & NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT - BRUCE P. FOSTER

Mr. Foster reported that the Committee met on February 23. It was a good meeting. One of the questions considered was: Where would you move if you

wanted to live in Cleveland? The consensus was there is no place to move because no decent housing is being built. The Committee has also recommended that the city--the Mayor--instruct the City Planning Commission to develop a housing plan for Cleveland. There is the realization that no housing plan exists; the last plan was developed in 1949.

The other item reported on was revenue bonds for housing. Mr. Foster stated that this mechanism is very much needed in our state. Currently, there is no mechanism for financing housing in the state and in the area. He mentioned the current legislation that is being proposed in Columbus that has been introduced by State Representative Rankin of Cincinnati.

The following actions were taken at the meeting:

\*The Committee recommended that we support legislation proposing passage of an Ohio Constitutional amendment allowing the sale of tax-exempt bonds for new housing. Testimony is being given today before the House Ways and Means Committee. Representative Helen Rankin of Cincinnati has requested the support of the Roundtable in her efforts to obtain passage of the bill. Mr. Foster, therefore, recommended that we take action on this item. Ms. Bevis moved that we take a position favoring that kind of amendment. Mr. Davis questioned whether we know enough about the legislation to support it. Mr. Holmes indicated that the savings and loan banks which originally opposed the legislation are now supporting it.

Mayor Voinovich informed the Board that Ohio is one of the few states that does not allow revenue bonds for housing. He also made reference to a meeting he had at the White House. The Mayor indicated that the only thing on the agenda for dealing with housing is the voucher system. The President stated that revenue bonds are the way they intend to go. He informed the President that we do not have revenue bonds in Ohio and the President suggested that we need to develop this mechanism.

Mr. Weir indicated that he does not see any problems with the financial institutions at this point supporting the legislation. He did say, however, that revenue bonds may be preempted based on what is taking place in Washington.

Mr. Holmes stated that the issue is whether we should support the concept or the principal of tax-exempt revenue bonds; not whether we support a particular bill. It was unanimously agreed that the Roundtable would support the principal of tax-exempt bonds for new housing.

#### COMMITTEE ON RACE RELATIONS - DAVID G. HILL

Mr. Hill reported that the Race Relations Committee has been meeting regularly. It has reviewed proposals submitted by a couple of consulting firms including the most recent one submitted by Yankelovich, Skelly and White. He felt that the Committee has given careful consideration to questions raised

by its own members as well as other members of the Board. The Committee has provided satisfactory answers to the questions about the need for the survey, and the need to have the membership of the Race Relations Committee expanded.

Rabbi Silver asked if consideration had been given to how follow-up studies would be funded. Mr. Hill said no; that we are taking one step at a time. Mr. Dwyer expressed his concern that we will not get anything new from the study. Mr. Hill responded that he felt we would get some new data as well as credibility. Mr. Arnold made reference to the report developed by Dolph Norton and Paul Cox which talked about the dichotomy that exists in race relations in this community. He feels that the original impetus for the survey came from that report.

Mayor Voinovich said he still feels that not enough is known about the survey and that we should have one meeting devoted just to this matter. Mr. Davis indicated that he agrees with the Mayor. He also indicated that most of the representatives at the Race Relations Committee meetings have been black. There needs to be broader participation from the majority community which would hopefully bring about a better understanding of race relations in the community. Support is needed from both the black and white communities.

Mr. Arnold said he understands that some of the Board members have reservations about going forward until there is more discussion regarding our efforts to date. He also recommended that the survey be done as a benchmark against which future results could be measured.

Mr. Bryant said he supports the study, however, it needs to be structured in such a way so that follow-up work can be done. Careful consideration also needs to be given to the outcome and use of the information. Mr. Dwyer indicated that he is not opposed to providing the money, but he just doesn't see the need for the survey. Mr. Sanchez said that we might utilize the data from this study the same way we are attempting to utilize the data from Cleveland Tomorrow. Ms. Hoover indicated that the study is needed. She does not feel the cost is high for what we are getting. Dr. Borutti stated that he supports the survey because we do not have the data in Cleveland which would help us develop a plan of action.

Approval was given to the Race Relations Committee and the staff to proceed with the implementation of the survey contingent upon the receipt of funding. It was also agreed that a meeting should be devoted to this matter so that all members of the Board would have an opportunity to discuss the scope of the survey.

#### BUDGET & FINANCE REPORT - M. BROCK WEIR

Mr. Weir indicated that he can testify to the current solvency of the organization. We have put together a good team to assist with our fundraising efforts. He does not have any grave reservations about whether we can raise the funds. He anticipates that we should be able to bring closure to the



Board of Trustees Meeting  
March 2, 1982  
Page 6

campaign within 30 to 35 days. He requested help from the members of the Board in serving as advocates to help the community better understand the work of the organization.

ADJOURNMENT

The meeting was adjourned at 8:59 a.m.



A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Sarah S. Austin", is written over a horizontal line.

Sarah S. Austin  
Executive Director

SSA:kek

March 29, 1982

Mr. Mark Talisman  
227 Massachusetts Ave.  
Washington, D.C. 20002

Dear Mark:

I thought you would be interested in the first results of my involvement in the whole question of the new federalism. I appreciated the material that you sent and you will find some of it incorporated into this primer. The text has had wide distribution and will need frequent updating; but, at least, it defines the problem and the actors. Any suggestions, additions, changes that you might want to make will be deeply appreciated.

Our next step will be to try to coordinate a lobbying - information gathering - operation in Columbus.

I hope this finds you in good health. With all good wishes I remain

Sincerely,

Daniel Jeremy Silver

DJS:mp

Encl.

March 31, 1982

Honorable Francine M. Panehal  
Ohio Host Representatives  
State House  
Columbus, Ohio 43215

Dear Francine:

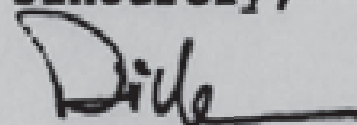
To follow up our meeting earlier this month, I am enclosing a preliminary list of faculty who might be called upon to advise you and your colleagues in planning a mechanism to administer block grant programs. We have spoken with some of the persons on this list, and know that they would be willing to serve in this capacity; others would be approached as needed. I expect that faculty from other areas of the University might also wish to help.

From our conversation, we presume that much, if not all, of the consultation to be provided would require that our faculty meet with you and your colleagues in Columbus. With this in mind, and in recognition of the tight budgets within which both you and we must work, we would consider approaching the Cleveland Foundation for a small grant to cover travel and related expenditures for these faculty. Your endorsement of this mechanism, perhaps in the form of a letter requesting this consultation addressed either to our President, David W. Ragone, or myself, would be very helpful in this approach to the Cleveland Foundation.

Please review the attachment and tell us whether it meets your needs. Should you have any questions, please feel free to call me at 216-368-2338; Professor John A. Yankey, Associate Dean of the School of Applied Social Sciences, at 216-368-2294; or Richard W. Lewis, Special Assistant to the Dean of the School of Medicine, at 216-368-3870.

Thank you once again for taking the time to meet with us. We look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,



Richard E. Baznik

REB:mam

Enclosure

cc: David V. Ragone  
Richard W. Lewis

Special Assistant to the President

John A. Yankey

bcc J.B. Silvers

[Mar 31, 1982]

Block Grant Technical Support for the Ohio General Assembly

Maternal and Child Health

Maternal and Child Health Services - Dr. Mortimer G. Rosen  
Dr. Avroy Fanaroff  
Prof. Ilga Zemzars

Crippled Children's Services - Dr. Morris Dixon

Hemophilia - Dr. E. Kurczynski

Sudden Infant Death Syndrome - Dr. Jeffery Blumer

Lead-Based Paint - Dr. Jerome Paulson

Genetic Diseases - Dr. Angus Muir

Adolescent Health Services - Dr. Bruce Gordon

Preventive Health

Emergency Medical Services - Mr. Stephen Smockler

Hypertension Control - Dr. Edward A. Mortimer

Rodent Control - Dr. Jerome Paulson

Fluoridation - Dr. Edward A. Mortimer  
Dr. Jerome Paulson

Health Education/Risk Reduction - Dr. Edward A. Mortimer

Home Health Services - Dr. Edward A. Mortimer  
Dr. Scott Inkley

Rape Prevention Services - TBA

General - Prof. Roger Ritvo

Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health

Mental Health Services - Dr. Douglas Lenkoski

Drug Abuse Project Grants - Dr. Douglas Lenkoski

Drug Abuse State Formula Grants - Dr. Douglas Lenkoski

Alcoholism Project Grants - Dr. Douglas Lenkoski  
Prof. Lenore Kola  
Prof. Jack Joelson  
Prof. Thomas Holland

Alcoholism State Formula Grants - Dr. Douglas Lenkoski



Primary Care Block Grants

Community Health Centers - Mr. Philip Frieder

Primary Care Research Services - Dr. Jack Medalie  
Dr. David Schmidt

General - Prof. Roger Ritvo

Social Services

- Prof. Merl C. ("Terry") Hokenstad
- Prof. John A. Yankey
- Prof. Marvin Rosenberg

Child Welfare & Juvenile Justice and Corrections

- Prof. Richard E. Isralowitz
- Prof. John A. Yankey

Public Welfare--Organization & Training

- Prof. Merl C. Hokenstad
- Prof. John A. Yankey

Community Development Block Grants

- Prof. Arthur Blum

Case Western Reserve University

REB

March 31, 1982



ECONOMIC AND HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT:

ESSENTIAL PARTNERS IN PROGRESS

by

Dr. Nolen M. Ellison, President

Cuyahoga Community College

April 14, 1982

Introduction

There is increasingly a clear and distinct relationship between the principles and actions required to bring about reindustrialization, the structural processes essential to support state and local economic development, and the effective and efficient delivery of job skills training and retraining. What is required most is leadership and a sense of focused strategic direction. This will be more critical for the nation and the states in the next decade than it was in the past forty years. The challenges ahead are clear. What is necessary at this time is a reinvestment in America's greatest asset--its human resources.

The growing consensus is that comprehensive economic development strategies--broad blueprints for action--are essential not only at the metropolitan level, but also statewide, if Ohio is to rebuild and revitalize its ailing economy. Greater Cleveland has taken significant steps in this regard, witness the recent Rand and McKinsey research and the dynamic partnership being built between government and the private sector.



It is also increasingly being recognized that human resource development--basically job skills training and retraining--is a critical ingredient in any recipe for economic revitalization. Although the tie between human resource and economic development has been tenuous up to now, there are "models" of such an integrated approach being created and tested in Ohio and Greater Cleveland, and the framework now exists for a truly comprehensive approach to economic development. It is likely that the full utilization of these emerging models in creating a comprehensive approach to development will depend more than anything else on the quality of leadership at the state and local level. Good thinking has been, and is being; done; to put it into action on a large scale will require a number of strategic decisions by top public and private leaders with a firm grasp on the issues.

### The National Context

Even though considerable legislative work remains to be done, federal directions in the area of job skills training are crystalizing:

- Vocational education (largely for secondary school programs) and Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) dollars will flow as block grants to the states, which are expected to exert considerably more influence over their distribution than in the past. Both programs have been reduced, the most dramatic cut being in the CETA Public Service Employment Program. Indications at this time are that up to 30 percent of the federal vocational and adult education

funding traditionally channelled to the public school sector will be pegged to training programs related directly to local economic development needs. Set-aside funding is also being discussed for high priority demonstration projects which could serve as successful models for the nation.

- The private sector is likely to play a much larger role in planning, program development, and implementation in local CETA (or whatever its successor is called) programs, primarily through participation in local Private Industry Councils (PICs).
- The proposed Urban Enterprise Zone program, which provides tax incentives for businesses locating or expanding in the inner-city, will almost certainly have a strong job training component to address the need for skilled workers.

In general, although total federal allocations to job skills training programs will decrease, it is very likely that training will be more closely tied to economic development in at least one very real sense: that business leadership will have a larger voice in shaping such programs. A greater state government voice is likely to ensure both a broader view of the problems being addressed and a more effective use of available state resources.

### The Cleveland Arena

Locally, economic development strategies are only now emerging and so the incorporation of the human resource development component into such planning has not been addressed in detail. It will be no easy task, in light of the fragmentation characterizing the job skills training arena locally (and, it should be noted, characterizing the programs of communities throughout the nation). The reality is that there is no one "system" which can be linked to economic development. There are several systems with complex inter-relationships. For example:

- The City and County governments maintain separate CETA programs, with distinct administrative structures and governing bodies, each having its own planning and youth councils and PIC.
- Vocational education funding flows from the federal and state governments into public secondary and joint vocational systems via the State Department of Education.
- Cuyahoga Community College (CCC) provides an impressive array of technical/occupational programs, funded primarily through state subsidy (subject to Board of Regents oversight) and a local countywide tax base.



- Dozens of private, proprietary schools provide job skills training at rates intended to cover costs and return a reasonable profit.

The critical problem is not the lack of resources for human resource development locally, and it is not the fact there are many fingers in the pie. The real problem is that, up to now, there has been no top leadership body to provide strategic direction in order to ensure that the best use is being made of the very impressive resources we do have. In fact, there is no comprehensive, detailed inventory encompassing current and projected training needs and the full range of resources to address them. This absence of strategic and overall policy leadership is widely recognized, and as this is being written serious negotiations are underway to consolidate the City and County Private Industry Councils into a body with a strong mandate to provide strategic oversight to job skills training programs. This move is clearly in keeping with emerging federal and state directions.

### The Developing Models

At the national level, one significant development has been the wider acknowledgement of the contribution of job skills training to economic development, in large measure as a result of research conducted by the Council of State Planning Agencies, a subsidiary of the National Governors' Association. For example, a recent study published by the Council (Litvak and Daniels' Innovations in Development Finance) has noted the growing evidence that a well-trained workforce is a greater incentive for business expansion or

relocation than lowering taxes. "In analyzing . . . potential state economic development policy, it is clear that many of the policies the states currently pursue are simply wrongheaded: lowering business taxes and providing tax incentives, it turns out, makes virtually no difference in business location decisions, yet the states consistently compete with each other to give away scarce taxpayer dollars . . . Since training adds to the cost of production, a state or sub-region that produces educated, skilled labor has an advantage over others. In fact, it has a double advantage, because high quality education can also cause more highly educated and skilled adult workers to migrate to the state or community, thereby enriching the labor pool."

Another significant national development is the increasingly aggressive posture of the two-year postsecondary education community in forging links between the tremendous resource that two-year colleges represent and the education and training requirements of American business and industry. Recently, for example, the American Association of Community and Junior Colleges (AACJC) issued a concept paper--"Putting America Back to Work"--that calls for a comprehensive national human resource development strategy which fully utilizes the resources of some 1,231 two-year community and technical colleges enrolling approximately 10 million students. This concept paper served as the focus for the national AACJC meeting held in St. Louis a few weeks ago.

At the state level, certain states, perhaps most notably North and South

Carolina, have for some time systematically promoted the relocation of industry by building a close, cooperative alliance with their two-year college system, which guarantees the delivery of high-quality job skills training tailored to the specific training needs of private sector firms. There is little question that this creative partnership between state government and the two-year college community has been a powerful incentive for economic expansion in the states employing it.

Ohio is making significant progress along these lines, and has the potential of becoming a national leader in creative use of job skills training resources. For example, the State Departments of Education and Economic and Community Development are collaborating on a program which provides funding and detailed technical assistance for the development and implementation of training programs custom-designed to meet the needs of new and expanding businesses. Several consortia of vocational and technical education institutions have been established throughout Ohio to promote this program; CCC is an active participant in the Greater Cleveland Consortium set up for this purpose.

Also at the state level, the Ohio Board of Regents (OBOR) is taking a more aggressive stance. It has recently issued an inventory of higher education resources available to business in Ohio--the "Ohio Resource Network"--and in its soon to be released five-year master plan strongly endorses the need to strengthen the education-business tie.



Locally, CCC continues to play an active leadership role on two fronts: (1) in the more effective mobilization and coordination of job skills training resources; and (2) in the development and testing of innovative projects, "models" if you wish. Before describing certain of CCC's more prominent initiatives, a word about the institution. CCC is a comprehensive community college, offering several two-year associate degrees and providing the opportunity for students to complete their baccalaureate degree at Cleveland State University and other four-year institutions. The over 40 technical/occupational programs that CCC offers are respected for their high quality. In the nearly 20 years since CCC was founded, some 300,000 County residents have enrolled for credit classes; 90 percent of our graduates are estimated to remain to live and work in Cuyahoga County, the great majority of whom have found jobs to which their studies at CCC have contributed. Modern, attractive campuses in Warrensville, downtown Cleveland, and Parma ensure easy access to top-notch, practical and affordable education.

Since roughly half of CCC's annual budget depends on state subsidy, the current state fiscal crisis continues to be a very real crisis for CCC, too. Fortunately, taxpayer-approved local tax levies have made it possible for CCC to maintain quality and accessibility while severely trimming costs.

For the past six or seven years, CCC has played an increasingly larger role in the non-degree job skills training arena, both because the need is great for high-quality, custom-tailored training for business and industry,

and because CCC represents a significant resource for addressing this need. During this period, CCC has become an active participant in both City and County CETA planning and program delivery and in the Greater Cleveland (Vocational Education) Consortium, being represented on the latter body's executive committee. In 1980, after considerable planning, CCC created a fourth "campus without walls" called the Urban Metropolitan Development Institute (UMDI), one of whose primary missions is to develop and deliver custom-designed job skills training to business and industry in Cuyahoga County. UMDI prides itself on its capability to respond rapidly to industry needs and its freedom from the often cumbersome processes of a large organization.

Allow me to describe briefly initiatives with which CCC is associated that hold out significant promise in terms of building a more comprehensive human resource development network in Cuyahoga County--one which is integrally tied to broader, countywide economic redevelopment strategies:

- In 1979, CCC received support from the City of Cleveland and the national Corporation for Public/Private Ventures in planning and implementing a highly successful large-scale machine trades training program for youth with strong business, labor, and government involvement in program planning, operation, and evaluation.
- With the assistance of a major state CETA planning grant, CCC has

developed the design of a comprehensive postsecondary skills training center, called the "Career Resources Academy." The state capital improvements budget includes an \$8.5 million appropriation for construction of the training center, which will be located close to CCC's Metropolitan Campus. We view this as a cooperative venture, with CCC brokering and coordinating the activities of a wide variety of public and private sector organizations to ensure the most effective resource utilization.

- A large-scale millwright training program is being conducted for CEI, and active planning is underway for several other custom-tailored skills training programs for local business. CCC's educational program developers are especially excited by the possibilities in the high-technology area which is, of course, vital to the community's future economic growth. In this regard, CCC is working closely with the State Department of Economic and Community Development and the Greater Cleveland Consortium to develop a major skills training program for the Technicare Corporation in Solon. Ultimately, CCC's plan is to use the interim Eastern Campus facility in Warrensville as a skills training center. This effort is contingent on CCC's reaching agreement with the City of Cleveland regarding use of the land on which the facility is located, and CCC's obtaining the necessary state support for renovation of the facility.



- CCC's current partnership with First Bank in implementation of the Bank Teller Training Program demonstrates the potential for productive government-education-business cooperation in addressing both economic and social ends.
- CCC officials are, at the invitation of the Mayor, working closely with the City's Department of Economic Development to ensure that the human resource development component of the City's Urban Enterprise Zone plan is carefully conceived.
- Following the completion of a major study of "articulation" between the vocational/occupational programs of CCC and the Cleveland Public Schools--conducted by the National Center for Research in Vocational Education and funded by the Cleveland and Gund Foundations--CCC and Cleveland School officials are engaged in active consideration of cooperative opportunities.

The common theme in all the foregoing activity is the importance of bringing to bear the substantial education and training resource of CCC in Greater Cleveland's overall economic revitalization effort, in alliance--not competition--with other community resources.

#### The Critical Challenge

The emerging federal, state and local models for cooperative, integrated

job skills training and retraining efforts are being created and tested. Whether they are fully used in building a more comprehensive system for economic and human resource development in Greater Cleveland depends largely on whether a top-level leadership body takes responsibility for the strategic planning and overall matching of resources with needs which must take place to ensure that the increasingly scarce resources are targeted toward their highest potential return on the investment. Perhaps the proposed "Super PIC" will be this group. Perhaps there is a role for the Greater Cleveland Roundtable. Whatever the solution, enduring progress cannot be made until a firm partnership design is confirmed. CCC is committed to joining in the common effort to find solutions to the emerging challenges.

1632B/bjj

GREATER CLEVELAND ROUNDTABLE

STATE LIAISON COMMITTEE

THE TEMPLE

FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1982

8:00 A.M.

A T T E N D A N C E

Those Persons Attending

Rabbi Daniel J. Silver, Chairman

David G. Hill

Ralph Brody

William Plato

Those Persons Not Attending

Melvin C. Arnold

Leona Bevis

Philip Allen



[Apr 16, 1982]

# FACTS ABOUT AMENDED SB 530

1. Most of the new revenue - \$437 million of \$519 million - comes from a surcharge on the income tax.
2. Basic education subsidies are cut 3.5 percent. Other education programs are cut more.
3. All other state programs including public assistance are cut 7 percent immediately. If planned tax collections decline further, another one percent will be cut.
4. The five percent increase in Aid to Dependent Children and General Relief due July 1 is eliminated.
5. Counties will be permitted to pay less than the \$96 minimum grant level for General Relief.
6. The bill may be as much as \$200 million short of meeting the actual deficit based on the latest revenue and caseload projections.

## FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:

Cindy Flaherty  
Associate Director  
Ohio Citizens' Council  
155 N. High Street  
Columbus, Ohio 43215

(614) 224-8146





ROOM 2041 100 ERIEWAY PLAZA CLEVELAND, OHIO 44114 (216) 579-9980

*Chairman*  
E. Mandell de Windt

*Vice Chairman*  
Melvin C. Arnold  
Carole F. Hoover  
Stanley C. Pace  
Jackie Presser

*Secretary*  
David G. Hill

*Treasurer*  
M. Brock Weir

*Committee Chairmen*  
Allen C. Holmes: Education  
Reverend Otis Moss, Jr.:  
Race Relations  
Arnold R. Pinkney: Economic  
Development & Jobs Creation  
Jackie Presser & Bruce Foster:  
Housing & Neighborhood  
Development

*Executive Director*  
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Samuel Scovill  
Rabbi Daniel J. Silver  
Frank Valenta  
Mayor George V. Voinovich  
Dr. Walter B. Waetjen  
Ronald G. Wallace  
Alton W. Whitehouse, Jr.  
James M. Whitley  
Dr. Willis Winn

## BLOCK GRANT PRIMER UPDATE - APRIL 16, 1982

### On the National Level

The Reagan administration has dropped plans for legislation turning over welfare and foodstamp programs to the states in FY 1983. Although the Administration is still firmly committed to the transfer, no agreement has yet been reached with state governors as to what would be involved in the transfer (New York Times, April 7, 1982 - see Block Grant Primer, p. 2). Congress has passed a continuing budget resolution extending FY 1982 current spending levels for health and human services, education, and community block grants through September 30, 1982. However, Administration block grants proposals for FY 1983 are now part of the Congressional budgetary hearings for the October 1, 1982 federal budget. In addition to those block grants already changed or added to by the 1981 Budget Reconciliation Act, the creation of a number of new block grants has been proposed; these new block grants are:

- The Vocational and Adult Education Block Grant, which consolidates the two existing programs.
- The Education and Services to the Handicapped Block Grant, which consolidates education for the handicapped programs and state education department services to the handicapped.
- The Job-Training (CETA) Program Block Grant, which will provide about \$900 million to the states to replace CETA; this block grant will not include job corps and programs targeted at special populations which will remain under federal control.
- The Administrative Block Grant for the cost of the Food Stamps, ADC, and Medicaid programs which changes the formula for federal monies from unlimited reimbursement of a percent of of state expenditures to a fixed appropriation.
- The Child Welfare Services Block Grant which consolidates school breakfast programs and day care center child nutrition programs.

# OHIOANS ARE HURTING

## MEET AT THE STATE HOUSE ROTUNDA ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21st

- 10:00-11:00 a.m. Briefing by Legislative leaders. Fact sheets will be distributed.
- 11:00-12:30 p.m. Meetings with individual House members.
- 12:30- 1:15 p.m. Box lunch (available for \$3.00).
- 1:30- 2:15 p.m. Attend Floor Session of House of Representatives--Be acknowledged as we sit in the gallery.
- 2:30- 3:00 p.m. Instructions on actions to take back home.

### PROBLEM: UNEMPLOYMENT

- One in nine Ohioans is out of work today.
- Ohio has the second highest unemployment rate in the country.
- Ohio's unemployment rate is the highest since 1940.
- If Ohio's unemployment rate were at the national average, we would not have a state deficit.

### RESULT: VIOLENCE AND SUFFERING

- Reports of child abuse, wife-battering, alcoholism and mental health problems are increasing.
- The number of people in prison has reached a record high of over 14,000 while commitments are growing.

### NEED: PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

- One in nine of Ohio's children need and depend on public assistance - about 200,000 families.
- A typical family of a mother and two children receives \$263 a month for an average of 19 months.
- While 100,000 people were eliminated from public assistance last year due to tighter eligibility requirements, the economy has caused a continued increase in people on public assistance.

### CRISIS: THE STATE BUDGET

- Cuts totaling 5.5 percent have already been made in state programs this year, saving \$200 million.
- Facing a mushrooming deficit, the Ohio Senate passed a tax and budget cutting bill March 31, Amended SB 530.
- Amended SB 530 cuts over \$430 million more next year from welfare grants, human services and education, while raising taxes \$519 million.

### SOLUTION: COME TO COLUMBUS APRIL 21!

- NO FURTHER CUTS IN ESSENTIAL HUMAN SERVICES
- FAIR AND ADEQUATE TAXES TO SOLVE THE STATE'S BUDGET CRISIS NOW

Come prepared to let your legislator know that further budget cuts will hurt Ohioans and that you support fair and adequate taxes. Call (toll free) 1-800-282-0253 to make an appointment with your legislator. A vote on the House version of Amended SB 530 is possible before April 29.



[Apr 16, 1982]

Page 2

- The Services for Women, Infant and Children Block Grant, which consolidates the Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant and the Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) Nutrition program.

Moreover, the following changes have been proposed for existing block grants:

- The expansion of the Primary Health Care Block Grant to include community health centers, family planning, black lung and migrant health programs.
- The targeting of the Low Income Energy Assistance Block Grant to the colder states and the granting of more flexibility to the state regarding eligibility requirements.

Finally, the President has already signed a bill providing an additional \$123 million in energy assistance funds. As result, Ohio's total appropriation has risen from \$89.9 million to \$96 million for FY 1982. Funding cuts and changes have been proposed for the following human services programs in FY 1983.

MEDICAID - The Administration has proposed a \$2.1 billion cut. Major changes include reducing by 3% the federal match on all optional services and on all services for the medically needy.

ADC - The Administration has proposed a \$1.2 billion cut, which would mean a real cut of over \$2 billion due to the lost state matching funds. Major changes include the elimination of the Emergency Assistance Fund by combining it with the Low-Income Energy Assistance Block Grant; the requirement that low income energy assistance funds be counted as income; the reduction of shelter and utility allowances to ADC families sharing housing with other families; the inclusion of the income of unrelated adults (eg. boarders) as family income; and the initiation of mandatory "workfare."

FOODSTAMPS - The Administration has proposed a \$2.8 billion cut. Major changes include the abolishment of the earned income deduction and the inclusion of fuel aid as income.

[Apr 16, 1982]

Page 3

### On the State Level

In Ohio major budgetary deficits, predicted at \$1.5 billion, have forced the Governor's office to implement across-the-board cuts in health and human services, education, and community development spending levels. Office of Budget and Management Director Howard Collier recently acknowledged that Ohio unemployment is at its highest level since 1940 and that in absolute numbers more employees are out of work now than in 1930. Collier predicts that the reduction in state revenues will continue in FY 1983, exacerbated by the large federal deficit and accompanying high interest rates, making the purchase of big-ticket items such as durables, heavy equipment and automobiles more difficult. Basically, this means that economic recovery will be pushed well into 1983.

In an effort to cope with budgetary deficits the Governor's office implemented budget cuts in recent months. On April 1, 1982, the third cut in state spending since February 1 went into effect, reducing all General Revenue Fund Expenditures by 6%. This latest cut is retroactive to July 1, 1981, and will effectively reduce spending in the last quarter of the FY by 24%. However, such "stop-gap" measures far from solved Ohio's fiscal problems, and as a result, Governor Rhodes and Mr. Collier recommended to the Ohio legislature an increased taxation and decreased spending package. Senator Gillmor (R-Columbus) led the proposal, Senate Bill No. 530, to quick passage on March 30, 1982. In addition to imposing a 25% surcharge on personal income taxes postponing the reduction of public utilities excess tax rates and extending trigger taxes on corporations, the proposed legislation makes great changes in present block grant spending. Effective July 1, 1982, it cuts state funding matches, thus further reducing corresponding federal payment and totally eliminates some health and human services and education proposed expenditures. More specifically, S.B. No. 530 entails:

- A \$105.3 million (average of 6.6%) cut in education funding, which means a \$16.8 million reduction in basic aid to schools, a \$76 million (9%) cut in aid for school buses, special and vocational education, and inner-city pupils, and a \$11.9 million (15%) cut in remaining school aid.
- The earmarking of revenues raised from the surcharges on personal income taxes for primary and secondary education.
- An across-the-board 7% reduction in funding to all health and human services agencies, including welfare and Medicaid.

[Apr 16, 1982]

Page 4

- The elimination of funding for both the Family Emergency Assistance and Adult Emergency Assistance programs for FY 1983.
- Allowing the Ohio Department of Public Welfare to decrease current grant levels if caseloads go up beyond projections and appropriations fail to meet obligations, which is almost certain to occur as more turn to public assistance.
- Allowing county welfare departments to adopt General Relief payment standards below the minimum set by ODPW for FY 1983.
- Allowing ODPW to reduce Medicaid reimbursement rates to health and human services providers if appropriations are insufficient to meet obligations.

What do these cuts mean? In the area of education Dr. Carla Edlefson the Director of the Citizen's Council for Ohio Schools, stated that a number of consequences appear likely. These include an imposition of user fees; and increased pressure on property tax levies (which have a low pass rate); the closing of schools; a reduction in personnel and transportation expenditures; and the postponed purchase and repair of buildings, vehicles, and teaching materials. Cindy Flaherty, the Associate Director of the Ohio Citizen's Council, noted that the effects of S.B. 530 in the health and human services fields will be widespread. Although no benefit cuts in ADC funding were made in FY 1982, S.B. 530 rules out any increase in FY 1983. As it stands, Ohio dispenses support equivalent to any 54% of the standard of need, with only Mississippi and Louisiana paying less. The General Relief Fund is already saddled with a \$33 million deficit for FY 1983 as a result of advanced funding, and S.B. 530 allows counties to pay less than the \$96.00 minimum welfare payment. Medical Emergency Assistance was deleted for FY 1983 and the elimination of Family and Adult Emergency Assistance programs (by the bill) would necessitate expenditures by local governments to serve the 471,000 families aided in FY 1982. In addition, Medical Funds currently being advanced from FY 1983 would have to be made up. The ability to give assistance would be diminished as a result of cuts in county and state welfare department administrative personnel. Finally in the area of corrections, nonessential programs would be curtailed and probation and parole staffs would be cut. In short, the entire field of health and human services which underwent an overall 36% cut in FY 1982, will suffer as a consequence of S.B. 530.



[Apr 16, 1982]

Page 5

The House Ways and Means Committee began consideration of S.B. 530 on Thursday, April '15. Budget Director Howard Collier told legislators that revenues are still falling short of estimates, and the Governor's office is even more pessimistic than they were in March. House leadership indicates they intend to take a long, hard look at the Senate Bill.

On the local level, the Budget Coalition is sponsoring a group lobbying effort in Columbus for April 21. The Budget Coalition is taking the position that the House should consider more constructive alternatives than offered by S.B. 530. The group is leaving from the parking lot behind Interchurch Council at 7:30 a.m. and reservations can be made with John Mattingly at 621-5925 or Gerda Freedheim at 781-2944.

/kek



April 26, 1982

Mr. Mark Talisman  
227 Massachusetts Ave.  
Washington D.C. 20002

Dear Mark:

Thought you'd like to see the first update of  
our Block Grant Primer. If you have any material  
which would be useful to us or any suggestions as  
to what we might be doing I would be delighted to  
hear from you.

Sincerely,

Daniel Jeremy Silver

DJS:mp

Encl.

# City of Cleveland

GEORGE V. VOINOVICH, MAYOR

April 28, 1982

The Honorable James A. Rhodes  
Governor, State of Ohio  
Statehouse  
Columbus, Ohio 43215

Dear Governor Rhodes:

I am very distressed over the fiscal condition of our State. Daily Ohioans hear of new money shortages and of consequent cuts in state services necessitated by such shortages. Important programs have been cut to the bone, and it is increasingly clear that the State of Ohio cannot meet its obligations to its citizens unless increased revenues are found. There has been enough budget slashing, and I am therefore urging you, as the Governor of this great State, to keep it great and support the passage of a permanent increase in the state income tax. We can no longer afford to pay today's bill with yesterday's revenues.

It has become readily apparent to me that the State Legislature realizes the need for increased revenues, but the enactment of another temporary tax merely puts a permanent increase off until tomorrow. Let's put away the bandaids and treat the financial ills of Ohio with the medicine required to do the job once and for all.

Even with the eventual recovery of Ohio's economy, it does not seem to me that the recovery will be sufficient enough to deal with the immense federal aid cutbacks as well as Ohio's permanent loss in jobs. Furthermore, as federal aid continues to decrease, the State of Ohio will have to develop mechanisms to continue many of these important and necessary programs. Otherwise, Ohioans will suffer more and more cutbacks in state services, and this not only includes Social Service programs, but also is of critical concern to our highways, parks, and etc. We cannot afford to wait until the last minute and must instead prepare now to meet the financial challenges of the near and distant future.

By 1984, all federal income taxpayers will have realized a 25% cut in their federal income tax obligation. As a result of this cut, the person earning an annual income of \$15,000 will pay approximately \$650 less in federal income taxes than he paid in 1981. For a worker making \$20,000, his savings will be over \$1,000. (Based upon a report by the U. S. House of Representatives House Ways and Means Committee.) My point is this: paying an increased state income tax will not encounter the resistance



which it would have normally received due to the more than off-setting decrease in the federal income tax. (Apr 28, 1982)

Furthermore, accompanying this decrease in federal income taxes will be a decrease in federal dollars flowing into Ohio as well as drastic cuts in programs traditionally funded by the federal government. Surely Ohioans understand the need to increase the state income tax in order to resolve this financial crisis as well as to minimize the impact of proposed federal cutbacks. At the same time, even with an increase in the state income tax, Ohioans will overall be paying less taxes due to the decrease in federal income taxes.

While the State is addressing the issue of a permanent state income tax increase, I strongly believe that concurrent with this move should be a candid evaluation of the tax burden on Ohio businesses, particularly manufacturers. We are competing with other states for jobs, and it is becoming increasingly clear that Ohio has a higher tax bill for businesses, especially for manufacturers, than do comparable states.

A recent study completed by the Rand Corporation of Ohio's corporate tax structure concludes that Ohio corporate taxes on durable goods manufacturing in a normal year exceeded the average of eight comparison states by approximately ten percent. (Comparison states: Indiana, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Kentucky, California, Texas, Tennessee, and New York.) Surely, Ohio is at a competitive disadvantage in attracting needed jobs when businesses in surrounding and comparable states pay on the average, ten percent less in corporate taxes.

Recently this lack of competitiveness was brought to my attention when pursuing the American Can Corporation to expand their operation in the City of Cleveland. It appears that, on just about every score, we are equal with the state of Wisconsin, our competitor. However, in the area of tangible personal property tax, we cannot compete. Because of this, it appears we are going to lose the American Can expansion.

I know that these are difficult issues, but we can no longer afford to postpone making them. Ohio faces many new challenges in the decade to come, and there is no question in my mind that by putting the State's financial house in order, we will be in a much better position to meet those challenges.

Governor, you have been a great governor, and one of the greatest gifts which you could make to the people of Ohio before you leave office would be to provide the leadership in developing a reasonable, progressive response to our tax structure for the remainder of the 1980's. I know that it will be controversial, especially in an election year for our gubernatorial and legislative candidates. However, we do not have the time to wait until next year or the year after that to put the State's financial house in order.

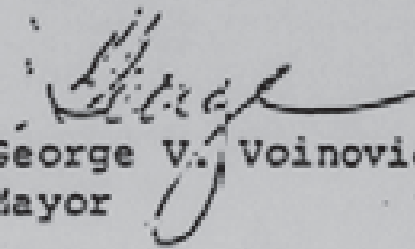
Your leadership at this time could be your greatest legacy to the citizens of Ohio. We know what needs to be done and you can count on me to follow your leadership. I assure you that I will do all in my power to encourage other large city mayors to follow suit. I will not hesitate to

[Apr 28, 1982]

stand up and speak out in support of this important issue.

I know that the citizens of Ohio can count on you to do what is right,  
as we have depended upon you for many years.

Sincerely yours,

  
George V. Voinovich  
Mayor

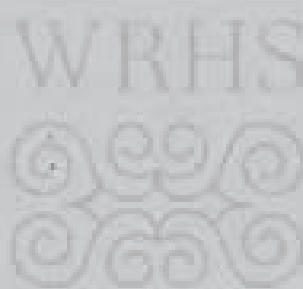
GVV:ljh

cc: Paul Gillmor, President of the Ohio Senate

Harry Meshel, Senate Minority Leader

Vernal G. Riffe, Speaker of the Ohio House of Representatives

Corwin Nixon, House Minority Leader



April 28, 1982

The Honorable Vernal G. Riffe  
Speaker of the Ohio House of Representatives  
Statehouse  
Columbus, Ohio 43215

Dear Vern:

As you well know, the House Ways and Means Committee is now considering S. B. 530 as the temporary fix to the State's immense financial problems. Although I know that this letter comes after most of the debate has been concluded in that Committee, I want you to know that if something more is not done for those persons dependent upon ADC and General Relief, it will be a long, hot, nervous summer here in the City of Cleveland as I am sure it will be in other urban centers devastated by the high unemployment rate.

I believe that the only real cure to these financial ills is a permanent increase in the state income tax, and I have expressed this view to Governor Rhodes in a letter, a copy of which is attached for your review. However, because S. B. 530 is the current vehicle dealing with these financial problems, I strongly urge you to deal adequately and fairly with the most pressing and immediate needs of the people of Ohio.

The Ohio General Assembly realized the serious plight of persons on ADC and GR by mandating in H. B. 694 a five percent and a ten percent increase, respectively, in these programs. S. B. 530, though rescinds this mandated increase and calls for further harm by reducing such aid by another eight percent. Just how much more can we expect these people to tolerate?

In a state by state ranking, Ohio ranks thirty-two in its ADC benefit levels. With the exception of Indiana, only states in the South and Southwest rank lower. For ADC benefits, Michigan pays \$395 per month for a family of three, Pennsylvania pays \$318 and Illinois pays \$302 per month. How in the world is a family of three expected to live on \$242 per month as provided in S. B. 530?

Although the Consumer Price Index has risen over 75% since 1975, ADC benefits have only risen 29%, which in real dollars means that benefits received today are much lower than eligible recipients received in 1975. Current Ohio ADC payments equal only 53% of the minimum amount of money needed to live on, as compared to the federal poverty guidelines. For General Relief, the current maximum payment is only 37% of the federal poverty guideline. Furthermore, everyone seems to agree that the current temporary state income tax increase in S. B. 530 is not enough to pay the State's bills, which means that in just a few months, more cuts will have to be made.



[Apr 28, 1982]

Where will it all end?

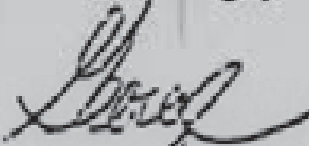
One other point of which I am sure you are aware is that if Ohio does indeed cut ADC/GR benefits by eight percent, the federal government will reduce its contribution for these programs by a like amount. Ohio already receives a poor return on its federal tax dollars. Are the leaders in this State willing to accept less and less?

Once again, it is obvious to me that the Governor and the State Legislature need to bite the bullet and raise the state income tax permanently. Instead of going from month to month, enacting temporary taxes and slashing the budget, let's do what has to be done and get it over with. The State of Ohio does not have enough time to wait for a new governor and a new legislative session. We are in the midst of a deep financial crisis, and instead of finding a way out, the hole is getting deeper.

Vern, I know how difficult this issue is, but I promise you that I will stand up and fight so that what must be done gets done. I am urging you, Governor Rhodes and Paul Gillmor to take up this fight and assure you that I and many others from around the State will give you our total support.

These are hard times for Ohioans and your leadership is desperately needed. Please, for the sake of the poor, the aged, and for all Ohioans, provide a way in which we can survive.

Sincerely,

  
George V. Voinovich, Mayor  
City of Cleveland

GVV/vb

Attached

cc: Governor James A. Rhodes  
Paul Gillmor, Ohio Senate President  
Representative William Hinig



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OHIO

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VOLUME 55 - REPORT NO. 332

THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1982

LEGISLATIVE REPORT

114TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

SB530

BUDGET-TAX BILL CLEARED BY WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE FOR HOUSE VOTE NEXT WEEK

A budget balancing bill (SB 530) that raises taxes by nearly \$590 million and cuts state spending by an equal amount cleared the House Ways and Means Committee Thursday and is expected to be brought before the full House next week. The committee vote was 10-7.

If enacted, the proposal is said to be constructed in such a way as to balance the state's biennial budget, estimated to be underfunded by anywhere from \$1.3 billion to \$1.5 billion.

The full committee adopted nearly intact the proposal written by a three-member subcommittee that worked Tuesday and Wednesday.

There were, however, several substantial additions made by the full committee.

Those include:

- a so-called "workfare" amendment aimed to requiring employable adult recipients of Aid to Dependent Children and general relief to take on work in public and private employment. The program is estimated to cost \$26 million, but only \$6 million is available to fund it. It represents most of what is contained in a constitutional amendment being proposed by initiative petition that Rep. Michael Fox (R-Hamilton) is attempting to place on the statewide ballot. The amendment was offered by Mr. Fox, a member of the Ways and Means Committee.
- an amendment exempting Aid to Dependent Children benefits from the budget cuts. No estimated cost was available, making it uncertain if the budget actually will be in balance, as is constitutionally required, at the end of the biennium on June 30, 1983.
- an amendment that apparently frees-up roughly \$22 million through a certification procedure that will allow several so-called "habilitation centers" to qualify for federal Medicaid reimbursement. The \$22 million is targeted for use in providing additional funds for institutional agencies, such as mental health, mental retardation and corrections.
- an amendment exempting the Department of Agriculture from \$337,000 in budget cuts. That represents an unfunded appropriation.

BUDGET-TAX BILL CLEARED BY WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE FOR HOUSE VOTE (Cont.)

- an amendment transferring tourism promotion activities to the Department of Natural Resources, along with \$1.1 million, from the Department of Economic and Community Development.
- permissive language allowing county welfare departments to provide for the electronic transfer of ADC and general relief benefits directly to financial institutions, but only if the transfer is approved by the welfare recipient.
- authority given the Ohio Development Financing Commission to establish an industrial technology development program to help spur new product development. A transfer of \$150,000 was made from commission accounts to fund the program.
- Health Dept.*  
-a program of providing out-patient health care through neighborhood health clinics was restored with a \$1.5 million appropriation made available by a cut in the state energy assistance program for recipients who also receive energy payments from the federal program. The amendment merely incorporated provisions of HB 468, previously passed by the House, into SB 530.
- an amendment extending by two years until June 30, 1984, appropriation authority contained in the capital improvements act (HB 552) passed last year.
- Gov Purdy*  
-an amendment qualifying certain corporations for eligibility in a liquor profits revenue bond program. The amendment was requested by the governor's office to allow a company wanting to continue operations in Ohio to qualify for the bond program.

On paper, the bill balances the budget, but to accomplish that it relies on what have been termed optimistic revenue and expenditure estimates provided by the Legislative Budget Office. Moreover, the Office of Budget and Management still believes that at least \$91 million and perhaps as much as \$147 million more may be needed.

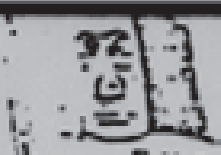
The OBM wants \$30 million more to provide increases in ADC benefits; another \$30 million to fully fund student subsidies for state universities and colleges; and as much as \$23 million more for the Department of Corrections. Additionally, the OBM believes that \$8 million should be set aside for emergency purposes.

Additionally, the Legislative Budget Office revenue estimates do not presume that \$57 million will be lost from a legal invalidation of the so-called "syrup tax" on fountain beverages. The law already has been held unconstitutional. However, the committee, in accepting the subcommittee's proposal, voted to reimpose the tax, but on an industry-wide basis by taxing flavored carbonated soft drinks, bringing the state approximately \$60 million.

By electing not to cut most welfare benefits, the House is on a collision course with the Senate. The Senate wanted to cut benefits by seven percent, seeing that as a trade-off for a substantial increase in the state personal income tax. The personal income tax increase will raise at least \$437 million and probably more by the time it expires next year.

Moreover, the committee voted to restore substantial funding for elementary and secondary education, reducing to 4.58 percent the Senate's seven percent cut in state funding and restoring a cost-of-doing-business formula that the Senate cut by \$15 million.





# City of Cleveland

GEORGE V. VOINOVICH, MAYOR

*delegation to Columbus*

April 30, 1982

The Honorable Kenneth A. Rocco  
Ohio State Representative  
The Statehouse  
Columbus, Ohio 43215

Dear Ken:

Attached for your information and review are letters to House Speaker Vern Riffe and Governor Rhodes, calling for a permanent increase in the state income tax in order to generate sufficient revenues to operate the State of Ohio at an acceptable level.

In the very near future, you will be voting on S. B. 530, which even though it raises the state income tax temporarily, it fails to raise enough funds to keep the State going without more budget cuts having to be made down the road. I am relieved to see that ADC and General Relief recipients have been spared somewhat, however, the increase promised in H. B. 694 for these programs has been wiped out. As a result, our mutual constituents suffer more and more with each new round of cuts. There is no hope left for these people dependent upon ADC/GR, and when hope runs out, severe trouble for our City is just over the horizon.

I strongly urge you to consider my request to Governor Rhodes and Speaker Riffe concerning a permanent increase in the state income tax. It seems to me that it must be done and it is just a question of when and by whom. Let me assure you that this State can afford no more budget cuts.

I know that this is an election year, but I hope that you will realize that such measures can not wait any longer. I promise you my support if you will do what has to be done.

Sincerely,

George V. Voinovich, Mayor  
City of Cleveland

GVV/vb

Enclosure

MAY 14 1982



## City of Cleveland

GEORGE V. VOINOVICH  
MAYOR

May 11, 1982

Sarah S. Austin  
Executive Director  
The Greater Cleveland Roundtable  
Room 2041  
100 Erieview Plaza  
Cleveland, Ohio 44114

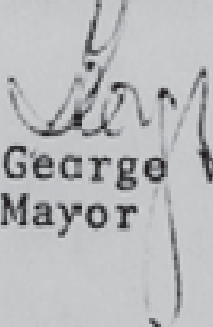
Dear Sarah:

Enclosed is some correspondence I have recently had with Governor Rhodes and legislative leaders in regard to Senate Bill 530. It is self-explanatory.

I am currently working with Bill Reidy who is heading up a task force with the Citizens League on coming up with some meaningful changes in Ohio's laws to provide adequate funding for state services. Bill Reidy is meeting with Howard Collier in the near future. Mr. Collier is a man having great concern for his fellow man and is committed to working with anyone who is willing to support a permanent solution to Ohio's funding problem.

I will keep you in touch with what we are doing. Hopefully, a consensus can be arrived at as to what tax structure is needed to adequately fund education, health and human services, and other state services that are now deplorably inadequate.

Sincerely,

  
George V. Voinovich  
Mayor

GVV:njd

cc: Phil Allen  
Rabbi Daniel J. Silver



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Dr. Willis Winn

May 11, 1982

### STATE LIAISON COMMITTEE

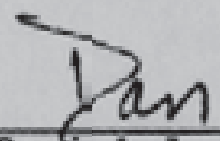
#### Notice of Meeting

The State Liaison Committee on the Roundtable will meet on Friday, May 21, at 8 a.m. at the Temple, University Circle at Silver Park.

The purpose of this meeting is to bring together those individuals who represent their organizations or agencies in Columbus to explore how we can work cooperatively on issues of common interest dealing with the allocation of resources for the Cleveland area.

Please confirm your attendance in order that the appropriate arrangements can be made. (579-9980)

Thank you for your continuing interest and participation.

  
Daniel J. Silver  
Chairman  
State Liaison Committee

*P. Amegor*





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Ronald G. Wallace  
Alton W. Whitehouse, Jr.  
James M. Whitley  
Dr. Willis Winn

#### MEMORANDUM

TO: Rabbi Daniel J. Silver

FROM: Sarah S. Austin *SSA*

RE: Draft Section of Annual Report on State Liaison Committee

DATE: May 11, 1982

The State Liaison Committee was established as an ad hoc Committee to explore how the Roundtable might relate to the state on issues of special significance to the Greater Cleveland area: the allocation of resources; federal cuts; and the federal block grants.

#### Accomplishments

\*Published Block Grant Primer to provide basic information for the Committee and the Board of Trustees on the federal, state, and local budget processes and the federal block grants. The Primer also identified key issues and major problem areas for Greater Cleveland. The booklet was distributed to the media and upon request to a variety of community organizations: social agencies, churches, universities, businesses, federal, state, and local governments.

\*Convened planning session with organizational representatives from agencies throughout the Greater Cleveland area to identify and develop a strategy and plan of action for representing Cleveland at the state level.

Should I expand on this in any way? If so, what are your recommendations?

SSA:kek



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VOLUME 55 - REPORT NO. 341

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1982

LEGISLATIVE REPORT

114TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

HOUSE VOTES TO RAISE STATE INCOME TAX BY ANOTHER \$77 MILLION TO  
\$100 MILLION

Nineteen Republicans joined 40 Democrats Wednesday as the House voted 59-39 to send the Senate a \$680 million tax increase bill (Am. Sub. SB 530) to help balance the state's bloated budget which is underfunded by an estimated \$1.3 billion.

The Senate is expected to reject the House version of the bill and send it to a joint conference committee for further work. It is not certain when the conference committee might be appointed or what schedule legislative leaders have for completing work on the proposal.

The House vote followed nearly three hours of calm debate and bipartisan support of major amendments offered by Republican members. Moreover, there was no trace of the acrimony that prompted three delays last week in bringing up the bill for a vote.

The major amendment, offered by Rep. Robert Brown (R-Bowling Green) and approved by an overwhelming 82-16 vote, raises the proposed 1983 personal income tax increase to 25 per cent from 12.5 per cent, generating additional revenues of \$77 million by one estimate, but closer to \$100 million by another estimate.

The Senate version of the bill provided for a 25 per cent increase in 1982, retroactive to January 1, and a 12.5 per cent increase in 1983. That would have produced additional personal income tax revenues of about \$437.5 million.

In addition to raising the 1983 income tax increase, the House also voted to establish a new tax bracket for persons earning incomes of \$80,000 a year or more, a new tax category expected to raise about \$25 million.

The House, then, approved an income tax increase package that raises about \$600 million.

Additionally, the measure contains business tax increases estimated to raise about \$90 million or more, for a total tax increase package of nearly \$700 million, an increase that follows by six months enactment of a \$1.2 billion tax increase last November.

Mr. Brown's amendment apparently played a crucial role in solidifying Republican support of the measure, defusing a planned Republican strategy to

## HOUSE VOTES TO RAISE STATE INCOME TAX BY ANOTHER \$77 MILLION TO \$100 MILLION (Cont.)

politicize the debate, and, perhaps, bring the budget closer to the point of balancing by the end of the biennium. There are some members, however, who still maintain that come June 30, 1983, the end of the current budget period, the budget still be out of balance by approximately \$20 million.

Of the \$77 million or more that Mr. Brown's amendment will generate, \$42 million will be used to guarantee hospitals and nursing homes 100 per cent reimbursement for caring for Medicaid patients in fiscal 1983 rather than postponing total state payment of its Medicaid bills until fiscal 1984, the next budget period.

Moreover, the amendment eliminated what many members thought was a potential political problem. The bill included as expendable income for fiscal 1983 revenues of \$44 million attained by overwithholding from taxpayers, with the amount overwithheld returned as refunds in fiscal 1984.

Mr. Brown's amendment also specifies that \$35 million will be set aside in the emergency purposes account to meet unexpected expenses during the remaining 13 months of the current biennium. Additionally, \$3 million will be distributed to school districts that are forced to borrow money because of the unequal distribution of state school aid this biennium.

The House also adopted an amendment offered by Rep. Michael Fox (R-Hamilton) establishing a basic education fund with revenues generated by the personal income and corporate income taxes and state lottery set aside for the exclusive use of schools unless revenues come in at a faster pace than estimated. The vote was 57-40.

Another major amendment, offered by Rep. Robert Corbin (R-Dayton), was adopted removing language allowing businesses to use federal depreciation schedules for tax purposes. Mr. Corbin said the business interests objected to a nine per cent corporate income tax increase in return for whatever tax savings would have resulted from new federal accelerated depreciation schedules.

Rep. James Petro (R-Rocky River) won approval of an amendment eliminating on June 30, 1982, rather than a year later, the sales tax on home improvements. A 74-23 vote made it part of the bill.

An attempt by conservative Republicans to eliminate all tax increases contained in the measure and redistribute increased revenues from the existing tax structure to fund state operations was rejected by a 66-30 vote. Rep. Robert Netzley (R-Laura), the amendment's sponsor, claimed that every state agency would receive a budget increase of at least eight per cent through his amendment without benefit of a tax increase.

Except for a few technical amendments, Democratic House members did not offer a single substantive amendment that involved additional money.

## INVALIDATION OF RULES ON DESEGREGATING NONPUBLIC SCHOOLS FAILS

An attempt to invalidate State Board of Education rules that seek to eliminate any discriminatory practices that might exist in state-chartered nonpublic schools has been squelched by the Ohio House.





CLEVE. LAW DEPT. MAY 1

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## OHIO REPORT

• Information Pertinent to Legislative and State Department Activities Since 1906

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VOLUME 55 - REPORT NO. 342

THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1982

LEGISLATIVE REPORT

114TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

### HOUSE AND SENATE HAVE PLENTY OF WORK TO DO ON TAX BILL

The House and Senate will have plenty of work to do to reach a compromise on a \$1.3 billion tax increase-budget bill (Am. Sub. SB 530) approved by the House Wednesday.

Although the Senate has yet to formally reject the House version, Senate President Paul Gillmor already has said Republican Senators Richard Finan of Cincinnati and Thomas Van Meter of Ashland, and Democratic Senator William Bowen of Cincinnati will serve as Senate conferees on a joint conference committee.

Whereas the Senate relied on deep cuts to help balance a bloated budget that is estimated to be underfunded by \$1.5 billion only six months after passage of a \$1.2 billion tax increase, the House instead voted to substantially increase the Senate's tax increase package to help preserve present spending levels.

Foremost, the House voted to boost the Senate's proposed tax increases by roughly \$143 million. That was accomplished in part by raising to 25 per cent from 12.5 per cent the 1983 personal income tax increase to raise \$125 million. Of the \$125 million, however, about \$44 million is to be used to remove a gimmick from the bill that called for taxpayers to make a sort of temporary loan to the state by having their earnings overwithheld next year, with refunds to be made in fiscal year 1984.

Additionally, the House established a new personal income tax bracket for persons earning \$80,000 or more a year, producing \$25 million in additional tax revenues.

Although the tax portion of the bill probably will provoke some senators, it is on the appropriation side of the proposal that the conferees will face difficulty in reaching an agreement.

The two versions of the bill represent a considerable difference of opinion on how the budget should be balanced through spending cutbacks.

The Senate provided for a seven per cent cut to be applied to an appropriation base of nearly \$4 billion, resulting in savings of more than \$202 million. Additionally a one per cent cut would be applied to fiscal 1983 appropriations to save another \$52 million if the budget shows signs of becoming out of balance next year.

HOUSE AND SENATE HAVE PLENTY OF WORK TO DO ON TAX BILL (Cont.)

The House provided for an initial eight per cent cut on an appropriation base of about \$2 billion, saving \$147.7 million. Following the first cut, a second one per cent cut would be applied to an expanded appropriation base to cut spending by about \$53 million more.

The House and Senate also differ greatly on education and welfare funding.

The Senate bill cuts spending on primary and secondary education by \$105.3 million, with \$88.5 million cut from so-called categorical aid programs. A 3.5 per cent cut is applied to basic education support, saving \$46.8 million. The Senate also specified that any school district receiving state money as a result of a court order requiring the state to share in the costs of implementing a desegregation order would have its state aid cut by an equal amount, an item estimated at \$50 million.

The House instead cut basic education support by \$74.6 million, rather than the \$16.8 million cut applied by the Senate version. In the House version, categorical aid is cut only \$51.9 million, insuring that mostly urban school districts receive more categorical aid money. A special cost-of-doing-business fund was partially restored. Overall, the House cut amounts to 5.58 per cent.

In both the House and Senate versions, welfare programs got more money largely because of estimated caseload increases for fiscal 1983.

The Senate, however, decided to cut welfare benefits along with the rest of the budget and also eliminate a scheduled benefit increase due next fiscal year.

The House preserved present welfare benefits, but went along with the Senate in eliminating the scheduled increase. The House version, however, specifies that welfare benefits will not be cut even if full funding is not available in fiscal 1983, a potential problem area if the language remains in the bill.

The House also inserted a so-called "workfare" provision requiring able-bodied adult recipients to take available public or private work. Insufficient funding probably will delay implementation of that program.

Even with its sizable tax increase, the House version still appears to be underfunded, presenting possible financial problems for the new Assembly next January. For instance, a floor amendment was approved eliminating the sales tax on home improvements on June 30, 1982, at a cost of \$20 million. No adjustment was made to accommodate the loss.

Moreover, the House used what are believed to be optimistic revenue and expenditure estimates for fiscal 1983 in drafting its version. Should those estimates not live up to expectations, as has been the case in the past few years, the 115th Assembly will be forced to continue a budgeting process that has literally consumed almost every waking hour in the House and Senate for the past three years.

SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR AND FILED WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Am.Sub.HB 536 Ballweg. Changes the named of the Department of Economic and Community Development to the Department of Development and creates an office of small business in the department. EFFECTIVE May 13, 1982 (certain sections effective August 12, 1982, and January 1, 1983).

May 14, 1982

Ms. Sarah S. Austin  
Greater Cleveland Round Table  
Rm. 2041, 100 Erieview Plaza  
Cleveland, Ohio 44114

Dear Sarah:

On the matter of the Annual Report, I would suggest that the paragraph which begins, convened planning sessions. . .to identify and develop a plan of action to assure that all concerned community organizations receive up-to-date information as to the management of social welfare administration and legislation in Columbus and to assist them in coordinating a strategy to assure the highest possible level of support consonant with need.

It's a long and involved sentence, but I think it says it.

Sincerely,

Daniel Jeremy Silver

DJS:mp



GREATER CLEVELAND ROUNDTABLE

STATE LIAISON COMMITTEE

FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1982

8 A.M.

A T T E N D A N C E

Those Persons Attending

Melvin C. Arnold

Phillip Allen

Ralph Brody

William Plato

Richard Baznik, Case Western Reserve University

Charles Beard, Federation For Community Planning

Joel Fox, Jewish Community Federation

John Habat, City of Cleveland (Mayor's Office)

Mary Pfhardresher, Community Mental Health & Retardation Board  
(attending for John Wastak)

Peggy Siegel, Cuyahoga County

Clois Smith, Cleveland State University

Sherry Suttles, United Way Services

Willie Verhoff, Ohio Catholic Conference (attending for Theodore  
Stoudt)

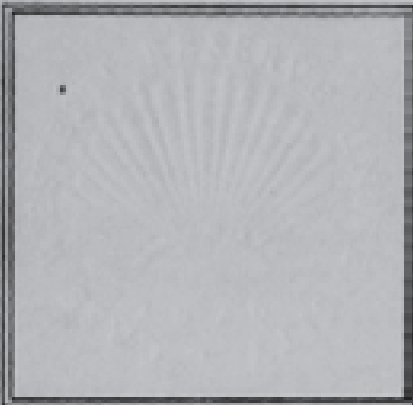
Bud Weidenthal, Cuyahoga Community College

Those Persons Not Attending

David G. Hill

James Spencer, University Hospital

May 21, 1982



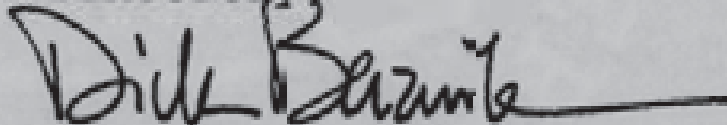
Rabbi Daniel J. Silver  
The Temple  
University Circle &  
Silver Park  
Cleveland, Ohio 44106

Dear Rabbi Silver:

Thank you for inviting me to this morning's meeting of the Greater Cleveland Roundtable's State Liaison meeting. I am enclosing a copy of my letter to Representative Francine M. Panehal in which I described a mechanism which we referred to today as a "skills bank". This concept was quite appealing to Francine in our conversation, and it represents as well an appropriate way for this University to contribute to public discussion of these very complicated issues. We would be pleased to discuss the possibility of involving other institutions and agencies in such a mechanism.

Please let me know if I can provide additional information.

Sincerely,



Richard E. Baznik

REB:nam

Enclosure

cc: David V. Ragone  
Sarah S. Austin

May 24, 1982

Mr. Richard E. Baznik  
Special Assistant to the President  
Case Western Reserve University  
Cleveland, Ohio 44106

Dear Richard

Thank you for sending me the "skills bank"  
material which I have added to our files.  
I appreciated your coming. Hope to see more  
of you.



Sincerely,

Daniel Jeremy Silver

DJS:mp

*State Library*





May 25, 1932

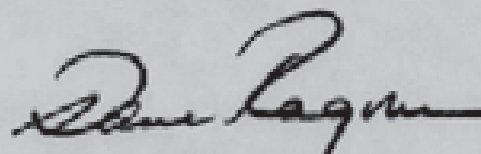
Rabbi Daniel J. Silver  
The Temple Branch  
26000 Shaker Boulevard  
Shaker Heights, Ohio 44122

Dear Dan:

During the Greater Cleveland Roundtable meeting on Monday Allen Holmes suggested that Dick Baznik might be of help to you on your State Liaison Committee. If he is not already on your committee, you may want to consider him for membership. He has an informed and sensible view of the situation in Columbus.

With best regards.

Sincerely,

  
David V. Ragone  
President

DVR:sg

May 27, 1982

Ms. Sarah Austin  
Greater Cleveland Round Table  
100 Erieview Plaza  
Cleveland, Ohio 44114

Dear Sarah:

I received this letter from David Ragone. I see no reason not to add Dick Baznik to our committee. If it is alright with Stan Pace I would be delighted to have him join us. With best regards.

Sincerely,

Daniel Jeremy Silver

DJS:mp

Encl.



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Reverend Otis Moss, Jr.:  
Race Relations  
Arnold R. Pinkney: Economic  
Development & Jobs Creation  
Jackie Presser & Bruce Foster:  
Housing & Neighborhood  
Development

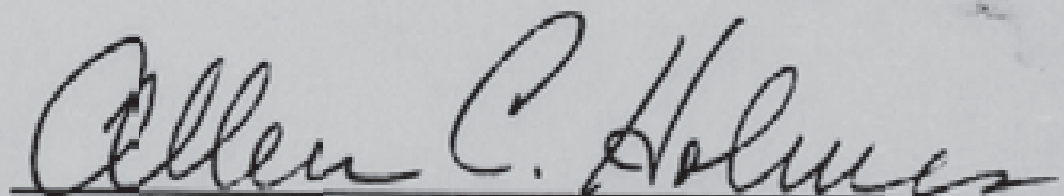
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Sarah S. Austin

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Claude M. Blair  
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Samuel Scovill  
Rabbi Daniel J. Silver  
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Dr. Walter B. Waetjen  
Ronald G. Wallace  
Alton W. Whitehouse, Jr.  
James M. Whitley  
Dr. Willis Winn

May, 1982

The purpose of this paper is to survey current citizen involvement in the Cleveland Public Schools for the Education Task Force of the Greater Cleveland Roundtable. It attempts to give an overview of the ways that individuals, organizations, and institutions are supportive of public education in Cleveland. The idea for this paper came about as a result of the Education Committee's need to become more familiar with the level of citizen support for public education. It is not meant to be all inclusive, but it does provide some important data in bringing about a better understanding about what exists; it will be updated from time to time.

We are indebted to Annie Lewis Garda for her long hours of research in making this document possible.

  
Allen C. Holmes, Chairman  
Education Committee



## Section I

### OVERVIEW

The Cleveland Public School System is divided into seven "clusters." A cluster is defined as a sub-division containing a group of school facilities -- elementary, junior high and high school -- which are in geographic proximity to each other. The primary derivation of the cluster is the geographic location of each of the high schools in the School System and has as a part of it that high school, the junior high schools that would have, geographically, fed the high school and the elementary schools that would have, geographically, fed those junior high schools. The clusters are then exchanged with paired clusters on the other side of town.

The groups and organizations that are involved in educational activities that are related to the Cleveland Public School System fall generally into one of the following categories:

- (1) Human service agencies
- (2) Groups of parents and other volunteers
- (3) Business/labor
- (4) Cultural institutions
- (5) Educational institutions

Literally hundreds of human service agencies are available in Cleveland to provide services to students and their families. The Cleveland Public School System and the National Association of Social Workers (NASW) published a Community Resource Directory early this year. For each cluster, the Directory lists all agencies that are available to provide services to schools and families in the cluster. This information fills a four-inch binder. Most of these agencies become involved with a school only upon request by the school. The Directory is an attempt to encourage school staff members to make greater use of these social service resources.

Some of these human service agencies are very much involved in education. Their activities vary considerably and, among other things, include teaching classes in the schools, tutoring and counseling students during or after school, training teachers in special areas, encouraging parent participation in the schools, providing legal advice regarding children's rights, resolving conflicts between staff and parents, and lobbying for a higher quality of education. A few of these agencies and projects (for example, the Citizens' Council for Ohio Schools) exist for the sole purpose of providing services related to education; those listed in Section II are examples of these. Many more agencies (for example, Greater Cleveland Interchurch Council) became involved in education as a part

of their larger program; those listed in Section III are examples of these.

Groups of parents and other volunteers, the second category, tend to organize around issues that frighten (desegregation), anger (truancy, quality of education), or potentially benefit (playground construction) them. Some groups of this kind organize independently; others are encouraged by staff members of agencies (who may themselves be parents); still others are organized by school personnel. The level of activity of such groups depends upon the issues which interest them. Some are not active now that have been active in the past or may become active again (for example, a coalition formed by the Greater Cleveland Growth Association existed solely to endorse and fund candidates for the 1981 election). Examples of those that are currently active are described in Section IV.

There are three parent/volunteer organizations which are supposed to exist in nearly all school buildings: Title I mandates that all schools have a School Advisory Council; as a result of court order, each school should have a School Community Council; and the PTA tries to have a unit in every school. These three organizations are discussed in Section V.



Over 100 business/labor organizations, cultural institutions, and educational institutions (the last three categories) are involved with the Cleveland Public Schools. Participation is varied and includes training for students and staff, donations of equipment, programs in the schools or at sites to which students are transported, research, and advice. All activities of this sort are supposed to be coordinated through the office of Bert L. Holt, Directing Supervisor, University, Business/Labor, and Cultural Involvement; Department of Community Involvement; Cleveland Public Schools (574-8159). In January, 1982 this office published a catalog of the current involvement of such organizations. A copy of the catalog is available through Ms. Holt's office.

This office has also commissioned the preparation of a directory by Margie Bray, Coordinator of School Community Resource Project, College of Urban Affairs, Cleveland State University, 44115 (687-2371.) It is titled University--Business/Labor--and Cultural Involvement and is a directory of business, labor, cultural and higher education institutions that have been or might become involved with the schools. Its purpose is to document for staff members of the Cleveland Public Schools the extent of the citizen involvement programs that are in place and what resources are available to them. Copies

of this publication may be obtained from Bert Holt or Margie Bray by calling 574-8159.

It is important to note the very significant contributions made to education in Cleveland by its foundations: particularly, The Cleveland Foundation, The George Gund Foundation, and The Jennings Foundation. For example, from 1974 to 1979, The Cleveland Foundation granted more than \$1 million to coalitions and agencies working to disseminate information and to develop responsible leadership for peaceful desegregation. Foundations have not been listed and described in this report because they do not generally initiate activity or provide direct service. They do, however, exert considerable influence through their grant decisions, and their contributions are noted frequently in the descriptions of specific projects.

## Section II

### OBSERVATIONS

As noted above, the remaining sections of this paper describe the education-related projects and activities of human service agencies and groups of parents or other volunteers in Cleveland. Perhaps a few observations will lend perspective to these descriptions.

Through the sixties, parental participation in the Cleveland Public Schools was primarily through the Parent/Teacher Association (PTA). Local units of the PTA usually engaged in fund-raising for special equipment or activities; parental influence in policy-making or school management was neither sought nor accepted. There were some groups of parents and activists who worked on issues of concern, primarily to reduce class size and to improve the reading skills of students. These were generally loosely organized groups from neighborhoods or churches, and there was no broad-scale coordination of these efforts.

This changed dramatically in the seventies. In December, 1973, suit was brought against the Cleveland School Board alleging it had taken willful action to segregate the schools. A growing concern about the outcome of the case and fear of the violence that had erupted in other communities led



to the formation of the Greater Cleveland Project (GCP) to work for peaceful desegregation and to promote equal quality educational opportunities for all children. The GCP was a coalition of over 70 organizations. Some of these had been involved in education; others had not. The project succeeded in focusing citywide attention and effort on peaceful desegregation and in uniting a broad segment of the population in this cause. Largely due to its leadership, desegregation in Cleveland has been peaceful.

Although the GCP disbanded in April, 1980, its influence is still strongly felt. Two of its legacies are particularly germane to this survey:

(1) much of the current citizen involvement in the Cleveland Public Schools had its roots in the GCP, and

(2) there is a very close working relationship among many of the individuals and organizations involved today--a continuation of the network developed through the GCP.


It is significant to note that although there is no longer one entity (such as the GCP) to focus opinion and coordinate efforts citywide, there is virtual unanimity among everyone concerned on the issues to be addressed within the system. Almost every person interviewed believes that the top priority is to improve the quality of education provided by

the Cleveland Public Schools. Most other issues derive from this one. Perhaps the most concise description of the school system and the issues which are of greatest concern are contained in a pamphlet, Cleveland Children, Cleveland Schools: The school system and how it's run. A copy of this pamphlet which was written by Nancy Oakley and published by the Greater Cleveland Interchurch Council is available free of charge from the Interchurch Council.

It is also important to note that many parents who care and want to see changes are not involved in the schools or in school-related activities. Many of these want to understand what is happening at their child's school and to communicate their concerns and opinions. Some feel that efforts are a waste because the Principal does not have sufficient authority to solve their problems (this is changing somewhat). Others are frustrated because the staff does not seem to listen or care. Still others must give so much attention to feeding, clothing, and sheltering their families that little time or energy is left for other things. These suffer the greatest upset when school problems cause problems at home; when there are transportation breakdowns, when students are on the streets because there are no extra-curricular activities or sports to keep them occupied and interested, or when students are suspended.

There seems to be a high correlation between satisfaction with a school and satisfaction with the Principal. When parents perceive that the Principal cares and cooperates, they generally feel good about the school. When the Principal seems to have little regard for the parents and students, the feeling is reciprocated.

Agencies, too, have experienced frustration with the schools. Many have offered much needed services to the schools, but have never been called upon to provide them. Ironically, just as the schools are making the effort to identify and use such resources, the agencies are experiencing cutbacks and are less able to provide them.





### Section III

#### AGENCIES WHICH FOCUS ON EDUCATION

The agencies described below are dedicated entirely to education.

##### 1. Citizens' Council for Ohio Schools

The Citizens' Council for Ohio Schools began in 1974 as an independent citizen voice with the goal of improving public education in Ohio. It is a statewide organization devoted to raising public awareness and understanding of major issues in elementary and secondary education and supporting constructive action in dealing with them. It has addressed the issues of desegregation, vocational education, parent involvement in the schools, school finance reform, and children out of school (absentees and dropouts). Staff members have worked with the Coalition for Minimum Standards to encourage the Cleveland Public Schools to come into compliance with the minimum standards set by the State. The Council performs research, publishes reports, lobbies at the State level, and provides technical assistance to a wide variety of groups interested in education.

The Council has a broad-based Board of Trustees of 30 members from across the State. It has about ten staff members and maintains offices in Columbus and Cleveland. The budget, now in excess of \$250,000, is funded by national foundations,

corporations, community and local foundations (including the Cleveland and George Gund Foundations), and individuals.

Contact: Susan Kaeser, Citizens Council for Ohio Schools, 517 The Arcade, 44114 (621-5220).

2. Project: LEARN

Project: LEARN was started in 1974 by the Greater Cleveland Interchurch Council to attack the problems of adult illiteracy.

Initial efforts of the Project focused on recruiting and training volunteers to teach reading to adults (age 16 and over) who are out of school and reading on a third grade level or below. (In Cuyahoga County there are 40,000 people who have gone to school for five years or less). Currently Project: LEARN has about 300 tutors working one-on-one with more than 300 students. Each tutor is committed to two 2-1/2 hour lessons per week for each student for a minimum of one year. There is usually a list of 50-70 students waiting for space and a trained tutor. About 25 percent of those now being tutored are foreign speaking, and most are refugees. In fact, the Project has become a resource center for the groups which bring refugees to Cleveland and trains volunteers who help settle these families. Some tutoring is also provided at the Justice Center.

Project: LEARN also seeks to see that more and better reading materials are provided for adults who read at or below the seventh-grade level. It identifies, collects, and catalogs materials which have adult content. A bibliography which it published is now used in all libraries in Cuyahoga County and has been sold in all fifty states. Project: LEARN works with librarians to obtain appropriate materials and to get people to use them. In addition, Project: LEARN has its own writers' group (10-12 volunteers) which has produced more than 40 titles in 2-1/2 years. In addition to pleasure reading, it has re-written the driver's license manual and produced other helpful literature (a cook's helper, what to eat before the baby comes, etc.).

Although urged to provide tutoring for school children, Project: LEARN has consistently stressed that teaching reading is the school's responsibility. Instead, the Director of Project: LEARN is to spend up to one-half of her time working for reform in the Cleveland Public Schools, particularly in the area of reading instruction. As part of that commitment, the Director has written a widely-distributed pamphlet on the Cleveland Public School System and is active on the Public Education Task Force of the Greater Cleveland Interchurch Council.



Project: LEARN has its own Board and retains its affiliation with the Greater Cleveland Interchurch Council. It has two full-time staff members, two part-time staff members, and uses a consultant for evaluation. United Way Services provides about 60 percent of its \$110,000 budget. The balance is raised from foundations, individuals, churches and businesses. The time and materials provided by tutors is valued at about \$115,000 per year.

Contact: Nancy Oakley, Director, Project: LEARN, 2238 Euclid Ave., 44115 (621-9483).

### 3. Vocational Information Program

The objectives of the Vocational Information Program (VIP) remain the same today as at its founding in 1966 by Stephen P. Rose, a retired executive, to help disadvantaged young people from the eighth and ninth grades find the career of their choice; to help them learn about the world of work, its requirements and how to qualify for that career through proper education and training; and to develop skilled, productive workers and responsible community citizens.

Currently there are about 160 eighth and ninth grade participants from seven junior high schools. These boys and girls are generally average students who are not seriously troubled -- students who lack direction but are willing to work.

Students attend weekly classes taught by business and industry volunteers, go on tours of industries and vocational schools once a month, and assemble at a central location every Saturday for two-hour tutoring sessions and special pre-tutoring programs. VIP places participants in summer jobs in the area of their career interest. There are about 200 alumni of the program who are in high school; they meet monthly for a program planned by graduate alumni.

There are over 220 active volunteers for VIP -- 130 are tutors; others are job solicitors, classroom instructors, student advisors, guest speakers, tour hosts, tutor trainers, and administrative assistants.

About half of the \$70,000 budget is funded by corporate donations; the balance is raised from foundations (primarily smaller ones), individuals, service organizations, and churches. There are two full-time staff members and one part-time staff member.

Contact: Beverly J. Pyle, Director, Vocational Information Program, 10600 Quincy Ave., 44106 (421-4350).

#### 4. WELCOME

In 1978, people from the east side and west side came together to try to overcome racial division and to promote

peaceful desegregation. WELCOME was formed and worked to lessen racial tension through neighborhood meetings and three bridgewalks. WELCOME clubs were formed in secondary schools to promote racial harmony through social and other activities. In the Spring of 1980, the WELCOME Leadership Institute (WLI) was begun to bring junior high and high school students together from all over Cleveland to plan ways that young people can work for racial and economic equality. WLI meets two Saturday mornings a month at Cleveland State University. About 20 students attend each Saturday; 60-70 have been involved since the program began. WLI helps participants learn the skills necessary to influence public opinion and to become decision-makers -- students have worked on improving school lunches and on a project to get a sports program equal to suburban schools that will be funded by corporations. These students publish The Unity Bridge, a newspaper which is distributed free to 10,000 students in the Cleveland Public Schools several times a year.

WELCOME also sponsors other activities such as field trips, retreats, and social activities.

The WELCOME Leadership Institute has \$50,000 in second-year grants from the Cleveland and George Gund Foundations; the fiscal agent is the Neighborhood Centers Association. The County provides some money for field trips. Money for other expenses is raised through special activities. There is one



full-time staff person for WELCOME and five part-time people who help with the newspaper.

Contact: Michael Charney, Cocrdinator, WELCOME Leadership Institute, Merrick House, 1050 Starkweather, 44113 (281-4212).



Section IV  
OTHER AGENCIES

The agencies described below perform education-related functions as part of a broader program.

1. American Civil Liberties Union

One of the staff members of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) spends half-time working as an advocate for children's rights within the Cleveland Public School System. She advises inquiring parents about their options in handling problems (suspension, expulsion, transfers, corporal punishment, etc.), accompanies parents to meetings at schools, and intervenes when correct procedures are not followed by the school. She participates on the School Community Council at Martin Luther King Junior High School and spends some time there each week. She has held a workshop on students' rights at the Parent Awareness Center.

Another ACLU staff member is a representative on a task force assembled by the Title IX Coordinator for the Cleveland Board of Education to assist in implementing the gender equality aspects of that law. The task force sponsors workshops for counselors and students on sex stereotyping, sex discrimination, and career choices.

Contact: Mary Murphy, ACLU, 1223 W. Sixth St., 44113 (781-6276).

2. Black Focus

Black Focus, an agency which provides social services for blacks on the near west side, is currently involved in the Cleveland Public Schools in three ways:

a) Black Focus has an outreach worker at Martin Luther King Junior High School who concentrates on the west side students who are having problems there. The worker provides on-site counseling and tries to involve students in agency programs. This position is funded with Federal money.

b) For two years Black Focus has sponsored monthly meetings of black parents and of principals and counselors from the junior high schools which have blacks from the near west side. They discuss how to deal effectively with the problems of these students.

c) Black Focus is currently seeking funding for an in-school suspension program at Martin Luther King Junior High School (most truants there are near west side blacks).

Contact: Bradley McDonald, Black Focus, 4115 Bridge Ave., 44113 (631-7660).



### 3. Center For Human Services

At the request of the Title I Coordinator for the Cleveland Public Schools, a staff member of the Center For Human Services (CHS) provided training for the technicians who are responsible for recruiting parents to serve on the School Councils mandated by Title I. She does some work for the schools in crisis intervention. As a member of the National Association of Social Workers (NASW), this same staff person has worked with school personnel to develop an audio-visual program to be used at the school level for training staff and parents in the use of the Resource Directory which was compiled by the NASW.

The West Unit of the Center provides staff development and referral assistance to the Guidance Department at John Marshall High School and training assistance to schools regarding the use of community resources. It participates on the Help Teams Network Planning Committee.

Contact: Claire Gilbert, Center for Human Services, 1001 Huron Road, 44113 (241-6400); Ami Nahshon, Center for Human Services, West Unit, 3929 Rocky River Drive, 44111 (252-5800).

### 4. Citizens To Bring Broadway Back

A staff person of Citizens To Bring Broadway Back (a non-profit neighborhood organization), spends part of her time working with the parents in that area on school-related issues.

This organization successfully lobbied to stop sending elementary school children to school by BTA, to get direct transportation to the junior high school for its cluster, to change the locations of bus stops, and is also concerned about the truancy problem.

Contact: Karen Katzman, Citizens To Bring Broadway Back, 4947 Broadway, 44127 (429-1173).

5. Clark-Fulton Center of Merrick House

A staff person from the Clark-Fulton Center of Merrick House meets once a week for eight to ten weeks with groups at Thomas Jefferson Junior High School and Lincoln West High School for group counseling, values clarification, decision making, etc. The groups are composed of students referred by the guidance departments. About three such groups convene during the year. The staff also assists parents and students who need help with problems at school.

Contact: Gail Long, Clark-Fulton Center of Merrick House, 3619 Walton Ave., 44113 (281-4212).

6. The Cleveland Covenant

The Cleveland Covenant Design Team is composed of 16 members drawn from business, labor, academic and cultural institutions, and community groups. Alarmed at the dropout

rate, the Design Team has instituted a pilot project with the East Tech/South Cluster of schools to motivate students to remain in school to prepare for meaningful employment. The Covenant has formed partnerships between business participants and school building personnel. In the first year, more than 500 students and parents participated in the six projects of its pilot program. For example, the Cleveland Clinic offered a three-week internship to nine Jane Addams High School seniors who were studying to be medical secretaries. The Warner & Swasey Company hosted a luncheon in its employee cafeteria for honor students and their parents; outstanding teachers were also honored. Additional projects are now being planned.

The Covenant is staffed by the Rev. Rich Israel of the Greater Cleveland Interchurch Council, who is reimbursed by the Covenant for his time. The funds are raised by the Design Team, primarily from businesses.

Contact: Rich Israel, The Cleveland Covenant, Greater Cleveland Interchurch Council, 2230 Euclid Ave., 44115 (621-5925).

#### 7. Community Guidance and Human Services

Community Guidance and Human Services sponsors Project Chip, a drug education and values clarification program offered in the fourth, fifth and sixth grades of the 22 schools in its east-side service area. Staff members of the agency teach in



every class once a week. Two three-day workshops are being held for the regular classroom teachers. This program is in the second year of two-year grants from The Cleveland Foundation and The Jennings Foundation.

Contact: Gloria Freire, Community Guidance and Human Services, 3740 Euclid Ave., 44115 (431-7774).

#### 8. Cudell Improvement, Inc.

Since 1977 Cudell Improvement, Inc. has sponsored a tutoring program in which junior and senior high school students tutor elementary school students in reading and math. The tutoring takes place every Saturday during the school year and twice a week in the Summer. The program was designed primarily to benefit the tutors who are students that are skilled but near truancy. The tutors are paid \$2.50 per hour; they must maintain a C average to remain a tutor. Currently there are 15 tutors and 47 students.

The program is funded with Federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention funds through the Youth Services Coordinating Council. The program is staffed by one part-time person.

Contact: Pat Denihan, Executive Director, Cudell Improvement, Inc., 11450 Franklin Blvd., 44102 (228-4383).

## 9. Federation for Community Planning

One goal of the Federation for Community Planning is to initiate and/or support efforts to improve the quality of education in Cleveland, giving priority to those activities which require coordinated community support. To attain this goal, it has created a Special Committee on Education composed of about 30 individuals representing a broad cross-section of the community. Through the media, the Special Committee will poll the Cleveland community in mid-May to identify and prioritize the elements considered necessary for an "adequately prepared student." The Cleveland School Board has agreed to develop curriculum goals based on this community consensus. Believing that it has the ability to reach into every segment of the community, the Special Committee is committed to work with the community and the Cleveland Public School System to achieve these goals.

The Special Committee has two staff members and is using consultants as needed. The Adequately Prepared Student Project has received \$55,000 in funding from the Cleveland Foundation, The George Gund Foundation, and United Way Services for six months. It has received additional assistance from several corporations and has submitted proposals to other foundations.

Contacts: The Chairman of the Special Committee on Education is Jerry Jarrett, President, AmeriTrust Company, 900 Euclid Ave., 44115 (687-5158.) Staff members are Kay Raffo and Pat Lindsley, Federation for Community Planning, 1001 Huron Road, 44115 (781-2944).

10. Friendly Inn Settlement

A staff member of Friendly Inn Settlement works with the School Community Council at the Alfred A. Benesch Elementary School attempting to involve and develop leadership among parents, and to help identify issues. She also tries to involve parents in other activities such as the Coalition for Minimum Standards, School Board meetings, and candidate's nights. Part of her time is spent in one-to-one advocacy at the schools for parents and students.

Contact: Geraldine Burns, Friendly Inn Settlement, 2282 Unwin Road, 44104 (431-7656).

11. Greater Cleveland Interchurch Council

The Greater Cleveland Interchurch Council (GCIC) is involved in education primarily through its Public Education Task Force. The Task Force currently has two priorities: the Coalition for Minimum Standards and a program to help parents improve the reading skills of their children.



GCIC is one of the primary (cost-bearing) sponsors of the Coalition for Minimum Standards (described in Section III). Its staff has been active in coalition planning, in publishing and mailing reports on minimum standards and school finance, and in providing staff work for a visit to Cleveland of the New York Education Priorities Commission.

GCIC is currently planning a program to help parents help their children read better. It is its intention to develop materials which will help parents evaluate their own child's reading ability and to develop materials for workshops in churches to help parents help their children.

These projects are included in the operating budget of GCIC.

Contact: Rev. Rich Israel, Director, Public Education Task Force, Greater Cleveland Interchurch Council, 2230 Euclid Ave., 44115 (621-5925); Nancy Oakley, Director, Project: LEARN, 2238 Euclid Ave., 44115 (621-9483.)

## 12. Harvard Community Services Center

The Harvard Community Services Center has a tutor at Miles Elementary School and another at Jamison Junior High School all day every school day. These tutors see students on a referral basis from teachers or parents. They are on the staff of the Center and funded by a block grant which ends in May. Another staff member provides a cultural arts program once a

week at Emile B. DeSauze Elementary School and Cranwood Elementary School.

There is a city-wide after-school tutoring program at the Center. There are 69 students currently enrolled and 24 tutors for adults and students. Two full-time staff members and one part-time staff member are funded with County money through the Youth Services Coordinating Council. The others are volunteers.

Contact: LaJean Ray, Harvard Community Services Center, 18240 Harvard Road, 44128 (991-8585).

### 13. Horizon Center

The Cleveland Public School System has recently contracted with the Community Outreach Department of Horizon Center Hospital to implement a comprehensive chemical dependency program which will provide:

- a) in-service training for the faculty, counselors, and staff of each building in the system;
- b) parent education meetings by cluster to provide information about chemical dependency;
- c) direct classroom work with youngsters in K-12 geared to prevention, education, and identification of users or youngsters from chemically-dependent families; and

d) intensive specialized training with core faculty from each Cluster to give them skills to do referrals and to set up prevention, after-care, and "concerned others" groups.

There will be two full-time and six part-time staff members assigned to this comprehensive project. It is hoped that within three to five years, the School System can manage this program itself. The program is funded by Cuyahoga County through the Health and Human Services Levy.

Contact: Gail Channing, Coordinator of Community Outreach Program of Horizon Center, 1276 West Third St., Suite 319, 44113 (696-4141).

#### 14. League of Women Voters

Upon request, the League of Women Voters offers a Community Leadership Skills course to those community groups making the request. With three-year funding from The Cleveland Foundation, the course has been given to about 30 groups in two years, including PTAs, leaders of parents and community groups, and staff members of the Cleveland Public Schools who work with parent and citizen groups.

In most years, the League provides in-service training in registration and voting for social studies teachers of the Cleveland Public Schools. Upon request, it does voter



registration and orientation for high school seniors throughout Cuyahoga County.

Prior to the 1981 School Board election, the League sponsored B.A.S.I.C. (Better Awareness for School Evaluations in Cleveland) which was funded by The George Gund Foundation. B.A.S.I.C. was a coalition of community organizations and individuals called together to educate voters and endorsing organizations about the issues facing the Cleveland Public Schools and how to evaluate the candidates. It established and published criteria for the evaluation of candidates; sponsored two Saturday workshops for candidates; workers, and evaluation committees; and presented several candidate forums.

Contact: Charlotte Nichols, League of Women Voters, 1276 W. Third St., 44113 (781-8375).

15. Murtis H. Taylor Multi-Service Center

A full-time consultant to the Murtis H. Taylor Multi-Service Center is involved in the Adams/Rhodes Cluster and the Kennedy/Marshall Cluster. He does group work at Lafayette Academy (K-6) two days a week and at Hamilton Junior High School two days a week helping students adjust to the educational setting. He works with the School Community Councils and the PTA in trying to get parents to participate. He lobbies for a better quality of education.

Contact: Bob Loftin, Murtis E. Taylor Multi-Service Center,  
13422 Kinsman Road, 44120 (283-4400).

16. NAACP

The Education Committee of the NAACP meets once a month with about ten members attending regularly. This year it sponsored two evening programs: the first (sparsely attended) had three speakers to discuss the financial accountability of the Cleveland Public School System and the second (about 25 attendees) featured administrators from various levels who discussed administrative accountability. The Committee's members work with other committees of the NAACP (for example, the Youth Work Council).

Contact: Janice Hill, Chairperson, NAACP Education Committee  
(421-6236).

17. Nottingham Career Resource Center

A counselor from Nottingham Career Resource Center meets with two to three groups of students a year at Collinwood High School for career counseling. Each group meets twice a week during study halls or at lunch time. Discussions cover self-awareness, career awareness, what jobs are available, and what training is necessary for these jobs. There are field trips to industries and hospitals.

Last year a training course for the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) was offered.

At the Center, 10 percent of the individual counseling is with dropouts.

Contact: Robin Clark, Nottingham Career Resource Center, 17877 St. Clair Ave. (486-2625).

18. The Urban League of Greater Cleveland

Among many programs, The Urban League has two that are particularly involved with the public schools throughout the Greater Cleveland Area:

a) The Business Industry and Education Council (B.I.E.C.) is a group of about 25 educators and business and industry representatives who are concerned about the employment of minority and disadvantaged youth. It has sponsored an annual two-day Job Fair for selected, non-college-bound graduates; provided career orientation seminars for students and their parents; and sponsored two workshops for dialogue between teachers and businessmen. Most recently, it sponsored, with the Council on Human Relations, a seminar on youth unemployment. Its members visit schools to discuss course offerings with students and teachers. Members' business facilities are used



for on-site tours and seminars to assist students in identifying and accomplishing career objectives.

b) Project 2000 is a pilot program which currently exists in two high schools in the Cleveland Public School System as well as in several suburban schools. Its purpose is to identify youth with leadership potential, develop leadership skills, provide career counseling, and encourage peer group involvement in serving youth and the community. In each school 20-30 students are selected by the staff of the Student Council to participate. The groups meet weekly during school hours at each school then come together once a month at The Urban League. Project 2000 students conducted school surveys which they presented at the Seminar on Youth Unemployment mentioned above. They will conduct further surveys regarding employment.

Contact: Donald W. Morris, Assistant Director, Career Training and Economic Resources, The Urban League of Greater Cleveland, 11900 Shaker Blvd., 44120 (861-4200).

19. The West Side Mental Health Center

The West Side Mental Health Center has been involved in two projects with schools this year:

a) School Presentation Series. In each of the five junior and senior high schools in its service area, the West Side Mental Health Center presents a one week series on mental health, drugs, sexuality, etc. One grade level is selected

in each school, and all students in that grade level participate in the series. The classes are taught by staff members of the Mental Health Center.

b) Small Group Contact. In selected schools, staff members of the Mental Health Center meet weekly with a group of 12 to 15 students referred to the group by the school counselors for group counseling and behavior modification.

Contact: Claire Farnsworth, West Side Mental Health Center, 2031 W. 30th St., 44113 (281-8600).

## 20. West Side Ecumenical Ministry

The West Side Ecumenical Ministry (WSEM) is sponsoring a Quality Education Program, a pilot project in grass roots organization for improvement of public education in Cleveland. A Public Policy Advocate is being hired by WSEM to organize and coordinate one parents' group and one group of concerned church people from the WSEM service area. The Advocate will interpret school information developed by other resources for these groups and help them to plan and carry out action for improvement. If the program is successful, foundation funding will be sought for broader implementation.

Contact: Rev. David Miller, Executive Director, West Side Ecumenical Ministry, 4315 Bridge Ave., 44113 (651-2037).

Section V  
PARENT/VOLUNTEER GROUPS

The following descriptions are of groups of parents and volunteers who are involved with the Cleveland Public Schools.

1. Clevelanders for Quality Education Now

Composition: A group of about ten parents and community activists. Larger numbers are mobilized for special activities (letter writing, telephoning, election activities, etc).

Purpose: To work for quality education in the Cleveland Public Schools.

Activities: This group has worked on various issues affecting education for about five years (for example, focusing attention on the school strike, encouraging parents to present written demands, and endorsing and supporting School Board candidates). Feeling that it is essential for the School System to meet the minimum standards set by the State, this Group helped to found and actively supports the Coalition for Minimum Standards. It is currently active in opposing the retention of Peter Carlin after his resignation as Superintendent and in encouraging parent representation on the Search Committee for Mr. Carlin's



successor. It has been meeting individually with School Board members to press its views.

Sponsor: There is no formal sponsor. A parent, Mary Connor, chairs the group. Staff work is shared by members. Flyers are usually produced at Merrick House.

Contact: Gail Long or Mary Connor, Clark-Fulton Center of Merrick House, 3619 Walton Ave., 44113 (281-4212).

## 2. Coalition for Minimum Standards

Composition: Representatives of The Greater Cleveland Interchurch Council, the Neighborhood Centers Association, The Citizens' Council for Ohio Schools, Clevelanders for Quality Education Now, and the Commission on Catholic Community Action. Usually three to four professionals and ten parents meet to set strategies. From 75 to 100 parents and some students attend Coalition meetings. (Ten of these meetings have been held in the last five years).

Purpose: To encourage the Cleveland Public School System to meet the minimum standards set by the State and to push for a program budget.

Activities: The Coalition held a rally to educate parents on the minimum standards and to inform them of the 1000+ deficiencies found in an inspection ordered by the Court.

Parents went to the State Legislature and the State School Board to urge that the Cleveland Public Schools be required to meet these minimum standards by February, 1982; members have testified before the State Monitoring Board that it must also monitor compliance with these minimum standards. They have urged parents to be at local schools when inspections are made and to push for compliance within the local school and at the School Board level. The Coalition has also lobbied for a program budget.

Sponsors: Costs are absorbed by the Greater Cleveland Interchurch Council and the Neighborhood Centers Association.

Contacts: Rev. Rich Israel, Greater Cleveland Interchurch Council, 2230 Euclid Ave., 44115 (621-5925); Joe Garcia, Neighborhood Centers Association, 1001 Huron Road, 44115 (781-0725).

### 3. Collinwood Volunteers

Composition: Approximately 27 parent volunteers.

Purpose: To help with problems at Collinwood High School.

Activities: From one to four volunteers go to Collinwood High School each morning to call parents about behavior and attendance problems, to keep attendance cards up to date, to inform parents when and for what reason a student is suspended, and to patrol the halls.

**Sponsor:** These volunteers were recruited (with the Principal's help) and are organized by Betty Little, the School Board's Community Coordinator for Collinwood.

**Contact:** Betty Little, Collinwood High School, 15210 St. Clair Ave., 44112 (249-7240).

#### 4. Help Teams Network

**Composition:** 56 institutions (primarily churches and neighborhood centers) which serve both the east side and west side constituents of the East Tech/South Cluster.

**Purpose:** To assist youngsters who have needs (food, clothing, counseling, etc.) which can be met by member agencies.

**Activities:** When a Principal has a youngster with needs, he calls the Help Team Captain assigned to his School. The Captain then works with the Team agencies to find appropriate help.

**Sponsor:** Community Guidance and Human Services. This year the project has a mini-grant from The George Gund Foundation to demonstrate schools' use of the network.

**Contact:** Gloria Freire, Community Guidance and Human Services, 3740 Euclid Ave., 44115 (431-7774).



## 5. Hispanic Parents Union

**Composition:** 300 dues-paying parents who are Spanish American (predominantly Puerto Rican). There are about 50 active members.

**Purpose:** The Hispanic Parents Union was formed in June, 1981 to improve the education and living conditions of the Spanish American community. The Union encourages and trains parents to become involved.

**Activities:** Through monitoring of the School Board, letter writing, boycotting, and a meeting with School Board members, the Union has successfully pressed for solutions to its most immediate needs: yellow bus transportation for children limited in English, a halt to suspensions of children who are late because of transportation difficulties, Spanish-speaking aids in bilingual classes, and bilingual kindergartens. It is working to have more Hispanics hired at all levels of the Cleveland School System and to have bilingual announcements of important activities, particularly of the magnet school programs. A mini-marathon is being planned to fund a scholarship. It hopes to have a school named for a Puerto Rican or Spanish educator.

**Sponsor:** There is no formal sponsor. Nestar Rivera of the Cleveland Public Schools System has taken the lead in recruiting the Group. She and Natividad Pagan of the Spanish American Day Care Center provide leadership and technical assistance.

Contact: Natividad Pagan, Spanish American Day Care Center, 2284 Professor St., 44113 (696-8215).

6. Hough Concerned Parents

Composition: A group of 12-20 parents and concerned people of the Hough Community.

Purpose: Originally formed to protest the closing of Addison Junior High School and to prepare for busing, the group now monitors the Cleveland School Board and local schools and keeps the community informed on pertinent issues.

Activities: It meets once a month at Bell Center. It established and supports Project Save, and it helped organize and supports the School Community Council at Martin Luther King Junior High School. It sponsored a Candidates' Forum prior to the School Board election.

Sponsor: There is no sponsor. Postage is covered by dues. Paperwork is done at League Park Center.

Contact: Miriam Gibson, League Park Center, 6601 Lexington Ave., 44103 (432-2790). Carole King is President.

7. Project Save

Composition: 10-15 volunteers from the Hough Area.

**Purpose:** To contact the parents of truant students from Martin Luther King Junior High School and East High School so that they can deal with the truancy before it leads to suspension or failure.

**Activities:** Parents contact the staff at Martin Luther King Junior High School and at East High School to obtain the names of truant students. Volunteers contact the parents of these children by phone or letter. Currently the volunteers are receiving little cooperation from the staff at King; consequently, more effort is going into getting names than into telephoning.

**Sponsor:** Hough Concerned Parents

**Contact:** Chairperson is Miriam Gibson, League Park Center, 6601 Lexington Ave., 44103 (432-2790).

#### 8. Tremont: Concerned Parents

**Composition:** A group of parents who live in the Tremont Area (near west side). Many have children bused to Myron T. Herrick Junior High School.

**Purpose:** Originally formed to deal with apprehension about busing, the group now works to increase parental involvement



in the schools and to sensitize the school staff to the needs of students and desires of parents.

Activities: Meetings are held once a month in the Tremont Area. A core of about 15 parents is very involved; many more attend meetings when an authority figure (the school Principal) attends. This year the Group sponsored a tour through the neighborhood for teachers from Herrick. They hope to have a potluck for teachers, parents, and community workers to show teachers that parents are concerned. As individuals and as a group, they press the school staff to understand and accommodate the particular problems of poverty-level students (to extend deadlines for fees, to accept non-regulation gym shorts, etc.)

Sponsor: As part of her staff work at Merrick House (a neighborhood center) Rosetta Neal provides staff work for this Group. There is no special funding.

Contact: Rosetta Neal, Merrick House, 1050 Starkweather, 44113 (771-5077).

## Section VI

### BUILDING-BASED PARENT GROUPS

There are three kinds of parent groups that are supposed to exist in most school buildings: Title I Councils, School Community Councils, and PTA. For reasons of economy, the school buildings remain open into the evening only one night a month. All three groups are encouraged to meet on that night.

#### 1. Title I Councils

Title I is a federally funded program that provides compensatory math and reading in schools that fall below a certain income level. Since busing began, every school in the Cleveland Public School System qualifies for these funds. Currently, Title I programs are offered in every elementary and junior high school in the Cleveland Public School System.

Title I mandates that parents participate in planning, monitoring, and evaluating Title I programs. In Cleveland this has been done with a local council in each school. These councils are not called Title I Councils; however, they have also been known as Parent Advisory Councils (PACs) and School Advisory Councils (SACs). Each Council meets once a month in the local building. It generally focuses on the curriculum provided by the program. There is also a district-wide council meeting (District Advisory Council or DAC) once a month. This

is attended by elected representatives from each school and any others who would like to attend.

The Councils are organized by staff members of the Community Involvement for Compensatory Education Program of the Cleveland Public School System's Department of Community Involvement. There is approximately one staff person for every four to six buildings. The staff person recruits parents, facilitates meetings, and serves as a resource person. These staff positions are funded by the State through the Disadvantaged Pupil Program Funds (DPPF).

The success of the Councils varies greatly from one school to the next and seems to depend upon the skill level of the parents, the involvement of the Principal, the history of school-community relations in the building, and the length of the program (it has existed in some schools only since busing, in others since 1965). Currently, 93 of the 112 elementary and junior high schools have Title I Councils.

Contact: Florence Carter, Director, Community Involvement for Compensatory Education Program, Department of Community Involvement, 1380 East Sixth Street, 44114 (574-8154).

## 2. School Community Councils

A plan for a School-Community Relations Program for Desegregation of the Cleveland Public Schools was ordered by



the Court in its Remedial Order dated February 6, 1978. As part of its compliance, the Division of Community Organization of the Cleveland Public School System's Department of Community Involvement is developing a School Community Council (SCC) in every school, in each Cluster, and system-wide. According to the Department, "these organizations, comprised of parents, students, community representatives, and school personnel, will share the responsibility for providing the best possible educational programs."

Two staff members of the Department of Community Involvement work with building and Cluster personnel to recruit parents, to facilitate meetings, and to try to get parents to take leadership roles. Actual participation seems to depend on the local school leadership, leaders among parents, the history of the school, and the issues being addressed. Each Council is encouraged to meet once a month on the night the school is open. Thus far, parents have worked through these Councils to improve building facilities, attendance, playgrounds, security, bus routes, and curriculum.

Currently there are School Community Councils in 96 of the 133 schools in the School System. Councils are being organized at the Cluster and district levels.

Contacts: C. J. Prentiss (574-8697) and Chuck Novak (574-8698), Directors of Community Organization, Department of Community Involvement, 1380 East Sixth Street, 44114.

### 3. Parent/Teacher Association

The Parent/Teacher Association (PTA) has as its goal to join parents, teachers, and others in working together to improve public education. Throughout the country there are local units in almost every school building. Representatives of the local units form PTA Councils at the school district level. Representatives of the districts join forces at the State and National levels.

At the State and National levels, the PTA is primarily concerned about legislation. It lobbies strongly on both levels for legislation affecting education and children.

At the District level, the Cleveland PTA Council is composed of representatives of the local units and serves as a link between the local units and the State level. It, too, is interested in legislation and has been particularly concerned about legislation affecting school funding. Through a city-wide institute in the Fall and another in the Spring (attended by 60-100 people), it provided workshops in the areas of its greatest concern: legislation, leadership, by-laws and procedures, drug and chemical abuse, venereal disease as it relates to teenagers, and technical and vocational education.

The Cleveland PTA Council is smaller than in prior years because there are fewer local units.

In the local units, some want to see the PTA address the issues which affect education. However, most PTAs in Cleveland primarily provide services to the schools; for example, parents raise funds in order to send classes on field trips or do something special for the school.

In the 1980-81 school year there were 92 local PTA units. This is down from 130 units in 1973. Part of this decline is due to school closings, and part is perhaps attributable to the School Community Councils. Staff members actively recruit parents for the SCCs; some of these parents have been, or would otherwise be, active in the PTA.

Contact: Louise Porter, President, Cleveland PTA Council (561-7850).



## INTERVIEWS

### On Site

Gail Channing, Horizon House, 696-4141

Michael Charney, WELCOME, 281-4212

Jim Coleman, Cleveland Board of Education, 574-8149

Juanita Dalton, Center for Human Services, 252-5800

Joe Garcia, Neighborhood Centers Association, 781-0725

Miriam Gibson, League Park Center, 432-2790

Terry Gidley, ACLU, 781-6276

Bert Holt, Cleveland Board of Education, 574-8159

Fran Hunter, YWCA, 881-6878

Rev. Rich Israel, Greater Cleveland Interchurch Council,  
621-5925

Susie Kaeser, Citizens Council for Ohio Schools, 621-5220

Pat Lindsley, Federation for Community Planning, 781-2944

Gail Long, Clark Fulton Center of Merrick House, 281-4212

Donald Morris, Urban League, 861-4200

Mary Murphy, ACLU, 781-6276

Ami Nashan, Center for Human Services, 252-5800

Rosetta Neal, Merrick House, 771-5077

Charlotte Nichols, League of Women Voters, 781-8375

Chuck Novak, Cleveland Board of Education, 574-8149

Nancy Oakley, Project: LEARN, 621-9483

Natividad Pagan, Spanish American Day Care Center, 696-8215

C. J. Prentiss, Cleveland Board of Education, 574-8697

Kay Raffo, Federation for Community Planning, 781-2944

Daisy Rivera (employee of school board, interviewed at Spanish American Day Care Center), 696-8215

Janie Rollins, Title IX Compliance Officer, Cleveland Public Schools, 574-8386

Leonard Stevens, Office on School Monitoring and Community Relations, 522-7300

Mike Stringer, Youth Services Coordinating Council, 623-7723

#### Telephone

Margie Bray, Coordinator of School Community Resource Project, CSU, 637-2371

Geraldine Burns, Friendly Inn Settlement, 431-7656

Pat Denihan, Cudell Improvement, Inc., 228-4383

Claire Farnsworth, West Side Mental Health Center, 281-8600

Gloria Freire, Community Guidance and Human Services, 432-7774

Claire Gilbert, Center for Human Services, 241-6400

Karen Katzman, Citizens to bring Broadway Back, 429-1173

Karen Kordisch Greater Cleveland Interchurch Council, Hunger Task Force, 621-5925

Betty Little, Collinwood High School, 249-7240

Bob Loftin, Murtis H. Taylor Multi-Services Center, 283-4040

Bradley McDonald, Black Focus, 631-7660

Rev. David Miller, West Side Ecumenical Ministry, 651-2037

Delores Minter, The Cleveland Covenant, 621-5925

Michael Murphy, United Labor Agency and Committee on Catholic Community Action, 361-1800

Mary Ostendorf, Board of Education

Laurie Porter, PTA, 561-7850

Beverly Pyle, Vocational Information Program, 421-4350

LaJean Ray, Harvard Community Services Center, 991-8585

Father Joseph Romansky, Catholic Diocese

Kathy Singer, Community Guidance and Human Services, 431-7774

At Home

Robin Clark, Nottingham Career Resource Center, 436-2625

Liz: a mother at League Park Center

