

# Ronald Reagan Presidential Library Digital Library Collections

---

This is a PDF of a folder from our textual collections.

---

**Collection:** Reagan, Ronald: Gubernatorial Papers,  
1966-74: Press Unit

**Folder Title:** California State Office of Economic Opportunity  
– Response to Federal Evaluation 04/29/1971,  
Vol. I (5 of 7)

**Box:** P27

---

To see more digitized collections visit:

<https://reaganlibrary.gov/archives/digital-library>

To see all Ronald Reagan Presidential Library inventories visit:

<https://reaganlibrary.gov/document-collection>

Contact a reference archivist at: [reagan.library@nara.gov](mailto:reagan.library@nara.gov)

Citation Guidelines: <https://reaganlibrary.gov/citing>

National Archives Catalogue: <https://catalog.archives.gov/>

Page 27--CONCLUSION (Charge)

"The SEEO has done very little with respect to non-OEO federal agencies insofar as supporting poverty-related programs."

RESPONSE:

Refer to statement "Page 25--CONCLUSION".

## THE SEOO AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND COMMUNITY GROUPS

### 1. FINDINGS:

a. Local government representatives and representatives of neighborhood councils and social service agencies were aware that the SEOO existed. However, most local government representatives had no direct contact with the SEOO. A few had seen a representative of the SEOO on one or two occasions--usually at a CAA board meeting where the SEOO representative merely observed and seldom offered comment.

b. Most of the individuals interviewed were unaware of the functions of the SEOO from any first hand knowledge but had the impression that the SEOO is an investigating office.

c. No visible attempt to mobilize resources around local problems or needs was reported by any of the groups interviewed.

d. The provision of information and statistics to local governments on problems of the poor and programs and efforts to overcome poverty within the State of California is almost non-existent.

e. None of the community groups interviewed were aware of the technical assistance that they can request from the SEOO. More recently, the SEOO has supplied information to the CAAs on poverty-related subjects. For example, recent welfare statistics were mailed to the CAAs. On request for information about the National Council of Aging, the State prepared its first "Golden Opportunities Bulletin" and circularized a fund raising informational statement. Most of these items were mailed out during the month of February. One CAA Board Chairman, Paul F. Clark of the SCCAC, Inc, stated, "It is significant that not until the SEOO knew that they were being evaluated did any information come out of the SEOO." Mr. Clark stated that the bulletins received were the first since he had been on the board, which had been two years.

### 2. CONCLUSION:

a. Local government and community groups have had very little contact with the California SEOO.

b. The groups interviewed had no knowledge of any efforts by the SEOO to ascertain the problems or needs of the poor in local areas.

c. There is no indication that any efforts had been made to identify or mobilize local government resources in support of CAAs.

Charge:

"FINDINGS: a. Local government representatives and representatives of neighborhood councils and social service agencies were aware that the SEOO existed. However, most local government representatives had no direct contact with the SEOO. A few had seen a representative of the SEOO on one or two occasions--usually at a CAA board meeting where the SEOO representative merely observed and seldom offered comment."

Response:

The findings in this section are not surprising, given the fact that local Community Action Agencies have, for a long period of time, attempted to keep SEOO out of their programs. The boycott on technical assistance that has been in effect for a year effectively negates the ability of the State Office of Economic Opportunity to work with Neighborhood Groups that are controlled by Community Action Agencies. It is a valid criticism that the SEOO has very little impact on local government representatives. For, in the past, the State Office of Economic Opportunity staff has been so minimal, it has hampered the ability to effectively deal with local government.

Charge:

"FINDINGS: c. No visible attempt to mobilize resources around local problems or needs was reported by any of the groups interviewed."

Response:

No visible attempt to mobilize resources on local problems is totally a false perception. The State Office of Economic Opportunity, through its technical assistance and various conferences built around the notion of resource mobilization, has brought State resources down to the local level.

Charge:

"FINDINGS: d. The provision of information and statistics to local governments on problems of the poor and programs and efforts to overcome poverty within the State of California is almost non-existent."

Page 28 (Continued)

Response:

At this point in time the State Office of Economic Opportunity does not have adequate resources to provide information or statistics to local governments or to Community Action Agencies. However, we have initiated a monthly newsletter that will provide information concerning the role of the State; and we are in the process of preparing a grant for National OEO to act as a clearing house for 1970 statistics to Community Action Agencies in response to a request from a CAA.

Page 28 -- 1. c. - FINDINGS (Charge)

No visible attempt to mobilize resources around local problems or needs was reported by any of the groups interviewed.

RESPONSE:

The federal representative totally overlooked our roll in securing jobs at the Madera Glass Company. Our roll in getting a greater awareness by the IRS for employment of poor in Fresno, all of the FHA home programs including those in Riverside, Kern, Madera and other counties; the housing intern program in at least 7 counties statewide; application processing through HRD, DOL, HEW, HUD and the Department of Education for many agencies statewide; Forestry proposal for the Bakersfield area, Strawberry Cooperative for Santa Cruz. It is hard to believe that all of these programs which are documented in our files were inadvertently overlooked by the Federal evaluators in our office.

Page 28 - 1. FINDINGS: (Charge)

"c. No visible attempt to mobilize resources around local problems or needs was reported by any of the groups interviewed."

RESPONSE

SEOO field representatives have been in the field but a short six months. They are still trying to ascertain problems in the local communities, as to what resources will solve the problems. Six months prior, there were only two field representatives covering the entire Southern California area. One year prior, there was only one individual covering Southern California.

Page 28--1.d Findings (Charge)

"The provision of information and statistics to local governments on problems of the poor and programs and efforts to overcome poverty within the State of California is almost nonexistent."

RESPONSE:

As a state office, the State Office of Economic Opportunity deals officially with other state agencies. Assumedly, local governments should be fairly aware of the socioeconomic problems in their particular areas. Should they be unaware of these significant factors, hopefully any Community Action Agency in the particular geographical area would be in a position to make the uninformed agency aware of the CAA's goals, problems and activities. It is hoped by the SEOO, as demonstrated through its resource mobilization conferences, for example, that local anti-poverty groups will become familiar with, and utilize if necessary, non-SEOO and nonstate agencies concerned with fighting poverty. It should be noted that such conferences are well-publicized and the presence of non-CAA groups is welcomed, as well as their participation and involvement.



Page 28 -- 1. e. - FINDINGS (Charge)

None of the community groups interviewed were aware of the technical assistance that they can request from the SEOO . . . One CAA Board Chairman, Paul F. Clark of the SCCAC, Inc., stated, "It is significant that not until the SEOO knew that they were being evaluated did any information come out of the SEOO." Mr. Clark stated that the bulletins received were the first since he had been on the board, which had been two years.

RESPONSE:

In January and February, CAAs and CAP Directors throughout the State were informed that Mr. Barny Schur was appointed Deputy Director and to contact him for whatever TA needs they might have. Additionally, Mr. Schur appeared at the January, February and March Cal CAP Directors Association meetings to present specific proposals for TA statewide and at all three meetings was voted out by the Cal CAP Directors without any attempt to hear his programs or to cooperate with him in technical assistance. Additionally, the Cal CAP Directors Association has formally passed a resolution requiring CAPs not to cooperate in the delivery of such technical assistance. The primary leadership for such a boycott was executed by OEDCI, Percy Moore; Southern Alameda CAP, Bob Acosta; Napa, Steve Graham; and other urban CAPs who are totally unaware of the needs of rural and combination CAAs in the State.

Thus information about TA and attempts to coordinate such TA with the CAPs was made as early as January and February of 1971, far in advance of the SEOO federal evaluation. Additionally, such documentation were provided and such statements were made to the evaluators when they were here. Again it is hard to conceive that the federal evaluation team would make this kind of statement in view of the efforts made in 1971 and also in December at the resource mobilization conference.

Charge:

"2. Conclusion: a. Local government and community groups have had very little contact with the California SEOO."

Response:

This statement is patently false, especially as it applies to the Northern rural counties since early fall of 1970. SEOO representative D. F. McGrath has contacted supervisors, county welfare directors, and other county officials across the board in ten counties. This includes personal interviews with twenty-one (21) county supervisors and presentations to explain the SEOO and CPA role to two Boards of Supervisors at regular Board meetings. Multiple contacts have been made with Neighborhood Council members, admittedly and primarily confined to Board Meetings to date. There has been insufficient time available to meet with and brief city government officials other than by employing a spot-check to date, given the vast geographical distances in these northern counties to be covered. This effort has been moderately successful only; one of the major reasons for this seems to be the generally cynical attitude, so prevalent in local government today in the Northern rural counties, that the CAAs and their staffs do not represent but a small and radicalized minority of the poor in their respective counties. Local government in this vast area is generally administered by county supervisors native to their counties; they display a vast, collective resentment at the tactics usually employed by CAA staffs to enlist their involvement or support, i.e. criticism of traditional county and city government, or actual confrontation.

"a. Local government and community groups have had very little contact with the California SEOO."

RESPONSE:

In one community program analyst's territory, there are 82 elected officials and it would be impossible for him to have contacted all of these people in the short period of time that he has been on the job. These elected officials are, of course, in addition to all the CAP personnel he is expected to contact and assist. In many instances, contacts by field representatives of SEOO have resulted in negative comments from local elected government officials, and as a consequence, many CPAs have avoided elected officials fearing that no constructive action would be developed through these contacts. Field representatives of SEOO have determined that attendance by local government representatives to community action agencies is extremely low because many local government representatives want nothing to do with community action agencies in their area.

Local governmental representatives contacted: Councilman Arthur K. Snyder, Los Angeles; Mayor Sam Yorty, Los Angeles; Supervisor Kenneth Hawn, Los Angeles; Mayor Wade, Long Beach; City Councilman Kade, Compton; County Clerk Kenny Flee, Imperial County; Jim Johnson, City Manager, Compton; Assistant City Manager Jack O'Neil, Long Beach; Mayor William Holcom, San Bernardino; Francis S. Kennedy, San Bernardino County Liaison Officer; Supervisor Grant, Santa Barbara; Supervisor Clyde, Santa Barbara; Justice William Stewart, Guadalupe; Assistant City Manager, Don Pollard, Pasadena; Assistant City Manager, Ken Bay, Pico Rivera; City Manager Howard Schroyer, Pico Rivera; Mr. Park, Chairman, Southeast Welfare Planning Commission, Compton; Jaylane McCuan, Manpower Research Specialist, HRA; Lawrence Cooper, National Alliance of Businessmen, Los Angeles; Larry Whitehead of Model Cities, Los Angeles; William Jones, Model Cities, Los Angeles; James Hamilton, District Attorney, Imperial; Raymond Roe, Sheriff, Imperial County; Victor Baronne, Administrator, Imperial County Hospital, Imperial; Bob Ellison, Councilman, Imperial; Florence Kinloch, Imperial County Welfare Department Director, Imperial; Harold Anderson, County Administrative Assistant, San Diego; Dave Kelley, Community Relations Officer, San Diego; Orland Torkelson, Administrative Assistant, Board of Supervisors, San Diego; Supervisor William Hirstien, Orange County; Councilman Wade Herrin, Santa Ana; Councilman Ray Villa, Santa Ana; Supervisor Dave Baker, Orange County; Assistant City Manager, Meno Wilhelms, San Diego. Additional names and locations will be supplied upon request.

Page 28, Paragraph 2 b:

Charge:

"The groups interviewed had no knowledge of any efforts by the SEOO to ascertain the problems or needs of the poor in local areas."

Response:

As noted above, it is impossible to talk to all governmental officials and groups in the various communities. Therefore, it is conceivable that the federal evaluators talked to many groups that, in fact, did not have knowledge of SEOO because SEOO has not been in contact with these people. In addition, many local officials are wary of federal evaluators asking them specific questions. A Southern California City Councilman indicated that if a federal evaluator came in and asked him questions relative to any operations of the State, he would refuse to answer or indicate a lack of knowledge.

Page 28--2. b. CONCLUSION (Charge)

"The groups interviewed had no knowledge of any efforts by the SEOO to ascertain the problems or needs of the poor in local areas."

RESPONSE:

The word "groups" is misleading--it could refer, for example, to the local "country club", which, more than likely, would not be familiar with the activities of local anti-poverty groups. However, the answer to "Page 28--1.d." should suffice.

d. Very little information has been disseminated to local governments and community groups by the SECO.

Page 29 - 2. CONCLUSION: (Charge)

"d. Very little information has been disseminated to local governments and community groups by the SEOO."

RESPONSE

SEOO is not an information statistics gathering operation, but an operation to disseminate information. The 1970 census figures relative to poverty statistics have not been disseminated to SEOO, and as a consequence, SEOO has not been able to disseminate this information to local communities.

Page 29--2.d. CONCLUSION (Charge)

"Very little information has been disseminated to local governments and community groups by the SEOO."

RESPONSE:

The Deputy Director for Finance and Planning maintains a file of welfare, population, employment and other poverty-related statistics, all of which is available upon request. Incoming statistical information, requested by this office from state and nonstate agencies, is screened by the Deputy Director and copies of pertinent information are sent to local anti-poverty groups, both CAA and non-CAA. It should be noted that population and poverty statistics were requested from Western Regional in February of 1971. At that time, that OEO office had no statistics on poverty in California. Needless to say, the lack of available statistics from agencies which should have them makes it difficult for the SEOO to maintain a large file of information for the CAAs.

Although the SEOO is unable to maintain a large statistical reservoir at this time, the fact that the office is partly under the jurisdiction of the Department of Human Resources Development allows SEOO to request information for Community Action Agencies from the excellent Research and Statistics Section of DHRD.



## THE SEOO AND COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCIES

### 1. PERCEPTION OF CAA BOARD CHAIRMEN AND EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS:

The answers given by CAA Board Chairmen and Executive Directors in response to the SEOO Evaluation Questionnaire were generally willingly given with a minimal amount of "hedging". Where the interviewees were sure of their ground, the response was strong. This may indicate that certain opinions had crystallized over a long period of time. The views expressed revealed the way in which CAAs treat their relationship with the SEOO.

Two basic factors emerged from the interviews:

a. CAAs are limited in their knowledge of the scope of SEOO activities.

b. With few exceptions, CAAs regard the California SEOO as their "enemy" or "adversary" and are very guarded in their dealings with SEOO personnel.

Board Chairmen and Executive Directors consistently rated many questions with "don't know". Board Chairmen, particularly, were unaware of many services that the SEOO can be requested to deliver. It was evident that Executive Directors in many CAAs had ceased to be interested in utilizing SEOO services and were not aware of the role of the SEOO as set out in OEO Instruction 7501-1.

The only contact with the SEOO that almost all CAAs shared was during pre-review sessions. Even in these contacts, the majority of interviewees stated that SEOO representatives participated only as observers. They seldom entered into discussions during meetings, offered little worthwhile advice and few recommendations, usually declined to answer questions asked by other participants, and on some occasions were not present when the memo of agreement was drafted and signed.

Sometimes contact by SEOO staff with CAA staff and program participants has reportedly occurred at odd hours. One Board Chairman, Mrs. Moore, Long Beach, stated that although SEOO representatives remained silent at the pre-review session, they visited her at her home until after midnight.

There is a strong feeling among many Executive Directors that the SEOO is attempting to discredit or, at least, reduce the effectiveness of CAAs.

(Charge)

"b. With few exceptions, CAAs regard the California SEOO as their 'enemy' or 'adversary' and are very guarded in their dealings with SEOO personnel.

. . . Board Chairmen, particularly, were unaware of many services that the SEOO can be requested to deliver. It was evident that Executive Directors in many CAAs had ceased to be interested in utilizing SEOO services and were not aware of the role of the SEOO as set out in OEO Instruction 7501-1.

The only contact with the SEOO that almost all CAAs shared was during pre-review sessions. Even in these contacts, the majority of interviewees stated that SEOO representatives participated only as observers. . . .

Sometimes contact by SEOO staff with CAA staff and program participants has reportedly occurred at odd hours. One Board Chairman, Mrs. Moore, Long Beach, stated that although SEOO representatives remained silent at the pre-review session, they visited her at her home until after midnight.

There is a strong feeling among many Executive Directors that the SEOO is attempting to discredit or, at least, reduce the effectiveness of CAAs."

#### RESPONSE

In October and November of 1970, PCHNO held an internal program review in fulfillment of a condition to a funding extension granted by WR/OEO.

The program review committee was composed of board members and was to be conducted as a regular field pre-review.

As the SEOO CPA assigned to PCHNO, I participated in five of the program review and delegate agency sessions and in two of the full committee recap meetings.

In the review of the CHIP Dental program, I urged the director to concentrate limited resources in either remedial or preventative programs. At that time neither category of participants was serviced adequately. Further, CHIP was having problems with many broken appointments by parents who did not know or appreciate the importance of dental care for their children. Yet there was a waiting list. I suggested that CHIP take only the parents who promised not to miss appointments so that a full car of children could be serviced each trip.

In community organization, I suggested that organized groups take a positive stance in relation to the city rather than negative. Community Organization had for example boasted that it has kept the "exploitative business" out of the poverty area because the establishment had been for it. They thus had discouraged economic development and employment. Several members of Community Organiz-

ation received my suggestion to invite and work with business enthusiastically.

In CAA administration, I urged the use of a PERT management system as a tool for on going evaluation. The suggestion was taken under advisement.

In the N.T.C. review, I recommended tighter eligibility standards for enrollees and was backed up by the DOL representative, Bill De Prosse. In the Legal Aid review, I commended the director, Mr. Kiminga for what I thought was an excellent program.

In each of the 2 committee recap meetings, I reiterated my constructive suggestions to the members. They were received affirmatively.

In the subsequent program review report, my suggestions were omitted and in post-monitoring found that they had not been implemented. (the above was submitted by R. Thies-CPA)

Page 30, Paragraph 1b:

Charge:

"With few exceptions, CAAs regard the California SEOO as their "enemy" or "adversary" and are very guarded in their dealings with SEOO personnel.

. . . Board Chairmen, particularly, were unaware of many services that the SEOO can be requested to deliver. It was evident that Executive Directors in many CAAs had ceased to be interested in utilizing SEOO services and were not aware of the role of the SEOO as set out in OEO Instruction 7501-1.

The only contact with the SEOO that almost all CAAs shared was during pre-review sessions. Even in these contacts, the majority of interviewees stated that SEOO representatives participated only as observers. . . .

Sometimes contact by SEOO staff with CAA staff and program participants has reportedly occurred at odd hours. One Board Chairman, Mrs. Moore, Long Beach, stated that although SEOO representatives remained silent at the pre-review session, they visited her at her home until after midnight.

There is a strong feeling among many Executive Directors that the SEOO is attempting to discredit or, at least, reduce the effectiveness of CAAs."

Response:

CAAs are "guarded" in their dealings with any outside personnel whether it be SEOO, Western Region, OEO or federal evaluators. SEOO field representatives attended pre-review sessions of San Bernardino CAP in Chino, California. During the pre-review session, SEOO representatives answered questions for more than an hour from community representatives. They also answered questions relating to State OEO's role, the pre-review session and the CAP 81. It should also be noted that it was indicated by many community people at the pre-review that they were in dire need of medical assistance in their area. As a consequence, SEOO has proceeded to promote a para-medical operation which would be extremely helpful to the people in that area. (See Cunningham inter-office memo to Barny Schur, San Bernardino para-Medical Operation). Following the pre-review session, SEOO representatives participated in preparing the letter of agreement between Western Region OEO and San Bernardino CAA.

Barney Schur

March 31, 1971

T.A. Proposal  
San Bernardino County

H. Cunningham

I. The Problem

The more rural areas of our State do not have fast access to emergency medical treatment. The long traveling distances to the nearest hospital results in loss of life that could be saved if emergency medical personnel were available in the area.

II. Solution

The paramedical program, as defined in the Wedworth Townsend Paramedical Act.

III. Basic Need

During the course of pre-review in San Bernardino County, this lack of emergency treatment was a problem of great concern to the poor.

IV. Solution

San Bernardino County has all of the necessary ingredients to make this program a success. The following steps would be necessary to implement this program:

The Board of Supervisors would make the necessary legislative decisions in respect to the Wedworth Townsend Act. Loma Linda Medical School has evidenced a desire to aid the poor community. They have established a free medical clinic in San Bernardino staffed with medical students. Paramedics could be trained by the Loma Linda School supported by a pilot medical grant from OEO or HEW.

As a final step, the emergency transportation of the paramedic crew would be accomplished by one of a number of possibilities -- county or city sponsorship, city and county joint agreement or by a grant which would make these vehicles available. Salaries could be paid by the Family Planning grant money that Regional OEO is withdrawing from the D.P.C. due to the existence of a superior county program.

HC:js  
Attachment

Page 30  
Paragraph 1b

#8

Page 30, Paragraph 1b:

Charge:

"With few exceptions, CAAs regard the California SEOO as their "enemy" or "adversary" and are very guarded in their dealings with SEOO personnel.

. . . Board Chairmen, particularly, were unaware of many services that the SEOO can be requested to deliver. It was evident that Executive Directors in many CAAs had ceased to be interested in utilizing SEOO services and were not aware of the role of the SEOO as set out in OEO Instruction 7501-1.

The only contact with the SEOO that almost all CAAs shared was during preview sessions. Even in these contacts, the majority of interviewees stated that SEOO representatives participated only as observers. . .

Sometimes contact by SEOO staff with CAA staff and program participants has reportedly occurred at odd hours. One Board Chairman, Mrs. Moore, Long Beach, stated that although SEOO representatives remained silent at the pre-review session, they visited her at her home until after midnight.

There is a strong feeling among many Executive Directors that the SEOO is attempting to discredit or, at least, reduce the effectiveness of CAAs."

Response:

The report contends "sometimes contact by SEOO staff with CAA staff and program participants has reportedly occurred at odd hours. One board chairman, Mrs. Moore, Long Beach, stated that all of the SEOO representatives remained silent at the pre-review session, but they visited her at her home until after midnight."

As presented in the report this is a complete and total distortion of the facts. Attached is a signed letter from Mrs. Moore which clearly indicates that the meeting was held after the Long Beach Commission on Economic Opportunities pre-review and when she invited Mr. H. Kludjian and Mr. H. Brown of State OEO to her home, where her husband and State OEO representatives talked about the pre-review meeting and what they hoped to accomplish. This is another example where the federal report shows a complete disregard for the truth.



April 29, 1971

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I would like to state for the record, that after the series of pre-review meetings held in Long Beach last fall by the Long Beach Commission on Economic Opportunities, and following the final session at McArthur Park, I personally invited Mr. H. Kludgian and Mr. Brown of State OEO to our home, where my Husband, Bob, and I talked to them about the pre-review meetings and what they hoped to be accomplished, and discussed a variety of other topics not related to OEO programs.

This was a purely social time, such as is normal after almost any event and very much enjoyed by both my husband and me.

If anyone has misconstrued the purpose of this social call, I hope this will clarify the matter.

Mrs. E. L. A. Moore  
Elizabeth Moore

Page 30, paragraph 1b

Page 30, Paragraph 1b:

Charge:

"Sometimes contact by SEOO staff with CAA staff and program participants has reportedly occurred at odd hours. One Board Chairman, Mrs Moore, Long Beach, stated that although SEOO representatives remained silent at the pre-preview session, they visited her at her home until after midnight."

Response:

Many CAA executive directors are apprehensive of SEOO until they meet field representatives and find out exactly what their functions are. At that point, the executive directors attitude changes dramatically from that of apprehension to an attitude of good. We need the help and Western Region is not helping us. (See attachments)





BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

ROBERT A. COVINGTON  
Administrative Officer

ROBERT B. RIGNEY  
Assistant Administrative Officer

STEVE FRANKS  
Legislative Advocate

COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE

COUNTY CIVIC BUILDING - EAST  
157 West Fifth Street  
San Bernardino, California 92401  
Telephone: TUrner 4-3161

April 22, 1971

RUBEN S. AYALA ..... Fourth District  
Chairman

WM. A. BETTERLEY ..... First District

DANIEL D. MIKESELL ..... Second District

DONALD C. BECKORD ..... Third District

NANCY E. SMITH ..... Fifth District

APR 26 1971

Mr. Barney M. Schur  
Office of Economic Opportunity  
800 Capitol Mall  
Sacramento, California 95814

Dear Barney,

I enjoyed the opportunity to meet with you, Mr. Uhler and your many colleagues that participated in your recent SEOO Conference in Sacramento. I am convinced that periodic meetings of this nature will enable the many CAPs to keep abreast of the thrust of current programs and provide a forum for the exchange of ideas in a large and dynamic field. Perhaps more importantly it will keep open the channels of communication so essential to mutual confidence and the ultimate success of our programs.

As I discussed with you, we scheduled a training program for the staff of the Dependency Prevention Commission from 6:00 p.m. May 7, 1971 to Noon, May 9, 1971. To give our staff a better insight into the role of SEOO I shall appreciate it if you and Hugh Cunningham can join us for a part or all of this training session which will be held at Monte Corona, a mountain location about 30 minutes drive north of San Bernardino. A brochure is enclosed.

Please advise me as soon as convenient if we might include you on the agenda. Thank you.

Sincerely,

COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE

F. S. KENNEDY  
Administrative Analyst

FSK:db

cc: H. L. Cunningham

Page 30 paragraph 16



# ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION OF SAN DIEGO COUNTY

ROOM 717 • 861 SIXTH AVENUE  
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92101  
PHONE 239-9281

APR 2 1971

April 1, 1971

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Fred Martinez  
Chairman

Mrs. Martha Bartels  
Vice-Chairman

Mrs. Latarska Graham  
Secretary

H. F. Srygley  
Treasurer

Dr. J. B. Askew  
DeGraff Austin  
William Bartlett  
Enrico Bueno  
Roger Challberg  
Simon Coples  
Vicente Elequin  
Mrs. Garnett A. Eller  
Councilman John A. Frenzel  
Mrs. Joseph Galian  
Rev. Phillip H. Gholston  
John Glenn  
Mrs. Latarska Graham  
ed I. Gray  
William Gresham  
Mrs. Merkel Harris  
James Hawes  
Anthony Hodges  
Councilman Will T. Hyde  
Henri Jacot  
Mrs. Harriet Kaplan  
Harold J. Logan  
Stanley Matush  
Max Mezzetti  
Dr. Henry R. McCarty  
Mrs. Sophie McCoy  
Frank Meza  
Kile Morgan  
Kimball Moore  
Mrs. Carolyn Murdock  
Rev. J. H. Oxley  
Mrs. Merle Rodgers  
Stuart Siless  
Ron Warren  
Leon Williams

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR  
Mario Guzman

Mr. Hugh Cunningham  
Southern California Office  
of Economic Opportunity  
1314 Cravens Avenue  
Torrance, California 90501

Dear Mr. Cunningham:

Thank you for the news release on the Governor's approval of our grant for Program Year "F". All of your efforts in this regard are most appreciated.

No date has been set for the opening of the San Ysidro Center. However, as soon as we know, we will apprise you of that date.

Again, thanks for everything.

Sincerely,

Mario Guzman  
Executive Director

MG:GMT/njc

CC: Fred Martinez, Chairman  
Martha Bartels, Vice Chairman  
Latarska Graham, Secretary  
H. F. Srygley, Treasurer  
Floyd Wilson, Deputy Director

Page 30 paragraph 1b

Bob Hawkins

March 18, 1971

Compton Board Meeting

Herb Brown

Compton CAA Board meeting was held March 17, 1971, at 1431 Wilmington Avenue, Compton. A quorum was present finally at 8:30 p.m.

Executive Director Hayes gave an overview of the poverty program as presented to him at a recent conference held in Chicago by Frank Carlucci for the NACD.

The main point of discussion after his speech was the attempt to raise funds for the forthcoming NACD conference in Seattle. The next major item was that the personnel manual was voted on and passed.

On the agenda for the next meeting will be a workshop to study the delegate agencies.

There was no mention of any attempt to incorporate Multi-Purpose Centers or Legal Services.

I spoke to Mrs. Primmer and made an appointment to hear her grievances.

Mr. Fellows, Chairman of the 126th and Main Street Multi-Purpose Center, listed some problems with me. He and I will meet next week at that center with Mrs. Doby, MPC Coordinator.

Pat Shelton, Regional OEO Representative, was present and we shared information. She informed me that the Board is improving in its meetings, but still maintains the committee of the whole operation is not the most efficient.

Mr. Hayes introduced me to the body as "a friend who comes to help the CAA."

HB:js

Page 30 paragraph 1

Charge:

"1. PERCEPTION OF CAA BOARD CHAIRMEN AND EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS:  
b. With few exceptions, CAAs regard the California SEOO as their 'enemy' or 'adversary' and are very guarded in their dealings with SEOO personnel."

Response:

The negative reaction of CAA Board Chairmen and Executive Directors is in part the reaction of reactionaries and people who are unable to change and adopt creative postures. The State Office of Economic Opportunity has consistently stated, both in written form and through its Community Program Analysts, that our concerns are first with developing programs that produce self-sufficient behavior on the part of the poor individuals, and in insuring that the monies used by OEO are safeguarded and effectively used. Both of these produce in Community Action Agencies a disruption of vested interests which do not care to see the pie split up in a different way, or used more effectively. It is also fair to assume that the bias of our evaluators comes out in that they did not weigh the favorable responses of Community Board Chairmen and Executive Directors who have had a very favorable working relationship with OEO.

C A P

# The Marin County Economic Opportunity Council, Inc.

1006 LINCOLN AVENUE • SAN RAFAEL, CALIFORNIA 94901

Telephone: (415) 457-2522

MRS. ELOISE T. BROWN  
*Chairman*

ROBERT SIMMONS  
*Vice Chairman*

MRS. HARRY LUCHETA  
*Secretary*

REV. JOHN O'CONNOR  
*Treasurer*

W. ROBERT LOMAX, JR.  
*Executive Director*

March 10, 1971

Mr. Lewis K. Uhler, Director  
State Office of Economic Opportunity  
800 Capitol Mall, Room 2077  
Sacramento, California 95814

Dear Mr. Uhler:

Thank you very much for sending me the information on fund raising ideas for youth programs. You requested a reaction to this material and I have sent it on to my Director of Youth Programs and she, Mrs. Collie Gaines, will be making direct contact with you.

In relationship to other ideas in fund raising I am sending to you under separate cover a kit of material that we used in inaugurating our first Annual Membership Drive. In reading through the material you will discover that fund raising was not the major reason for the membership drive nor was it not taken into account. In Marin County we desperately needed broad public exposure and the membership campaign is designed to give the Marin County EOC as broad exposure as possible to the total community. Being in a Bedroom Community such as Marin County very few people are aware of the problems we confront on a day to day basis; and most certainly not aware of the programs and services that this agency has designed to confront these problems.

We have a number of fund raising events scheduled this fall. We will be sponsoring a benefit concert at the new Veterans Memorial Auditorium in San Rafael as well as a rock concert at Pepperland in San Rafael sometime this spring. Next year we have three concerts at the Veterans Auditorium planned as fund raisers. Our Annual Meeting that will take place the 28 of May where Mr. Alan Cranston will be the guest speaker will be preceded by a benefit champagne reception for Senator Cranston with our Scholarship Fund being the recipient of those monies. Also in the plans are a Soul Food Festival sponsored by our Southern Marin Office as well as an auction of donated goods scheduled for sometime this summer. The whole area of fund

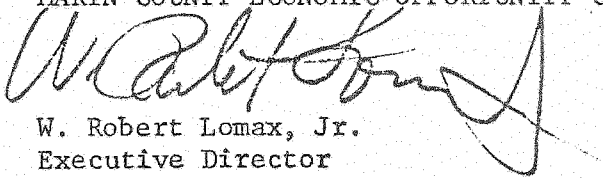
Mr. Lewis K. Uhler, Director  
State Office of Economic Opportunity  
March 10, 1971  
Page Two

raising is a very complicated and involved one. Just in getting the membership campaign off the ground took a full year of planning.

If you think any of these ideas would be useful to other CAPS, feel free to request same and I will get a package together for them.

Very truly yours,

MARIN COUNTY ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY COUNCIL, INC.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W. Robert Lomax, Jr.", is written over the typed name. The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, sweeping "L" at the end.

W. Robert Lomax, Jr.  
Executive Director

WRL/vg

The following are examples of comments made by some CAA Executive Directors interviewed. At the Sacramento Area EOC, the Executive Director reported that the State representative "walked out on board members during one session--There was extensive use of tape recorders. Ted Carter's questioning at (one) point seemed to be aimed at trying to develop a rift between the Chicanos and the board." The SEEO's monitoring activity was characterized as follows: "I have never known the SEEO to do any monitoring. It has continuously done work of an investigative nature." On the subject of monitoring, Mr. Acosta of the SACEOA reported that "the Oakland CAA has received daily monitoring --a special office was apparently opened to monitor one CAA. The Community Program Analyst assigned there is also assigned to SACEOA. Although it is less than 15 minutes drive from the Oakland CAA to our Hayward office, it was impossible for the SEEO man to attend our pre-review, (which was held at our Hayward office). We find it hard to understand why the SEEO is permitted to put all of its efforts into investigation ("monitoring") of one CAA and provides no effort in technical assistance or in any supportive activity." Mr. Acosta further noted that "it appears to us that the (SEEO) staff is hired because they have investigative backgrounds or because they are political appointees." In discussing the pre-review, Mr. Acosta supplied the following information: "Not only did we personally invite the Community Program Analyst to attend our pre-review--once by telephone to his secretary, once by telephone to Mr. Espana himself, and once in person, but we also mailed him, registered mail, a full schedule of the pre-review at least two weeks in advance. We also understand that our WR/OEO field representative invited him. Nevertheless, he failed to appear at any time during those two weeks. Sometime later (December or January) after program submission, Mr. Espana did visit and perfunctorily asked if we had any technical assistance needs. However, no further contact or follow up was done by him or anyone else at the SEEO office."

Dick Brown of the Santa Cruz CAA said that the SEEO's "monitoring was more like spying or police work--no real offers to help but just building up evidence for an eventual veto." Mr. Brown further described his relationship with the State representative, Anthony Gurule', as follows: he "visited us in September 1970 for a few days (I saw him only once--he failed to keep a second appointment). He asked me to drop by his motel one evening, which I did. I requested a review of our programs, but he kept insisting we had no problems and he could easily answer all the required questions. He insisted on discussing his experiences in other CAAs (e.g., Oakland). We parted with a firm appointment for the next day which he failed to keep. Gov. Reagan vetoed our program a few weeks later."

Similar observations were made in connection with the Napa Valley CAA in a report supplied by Barney Schur of the SEEO staff wherein it was stated that the "State is working county against city to oppose the Napa program. Napa given veto and no constructive suggestions made on program improvement." Other reports supplied by Mr.



# State Report

Page 31

## Charge

"SACEOA Executive Director Acosta charges that the Oakland CAA received daily monitoring and yet no effort to provide TA to SACEOA was made.

"Director Acosta also complains that the SEOO field representative although invited to attend pre-review sessions which were held in September, did not attend."

## Response

During the period in question, the SEOO field representative assigned to SACEOA also had the full-time responsibility of monitoring OEDCI. Because of the extensive monitoring and evaluation which was required of OEDCI by grant conditions, it was not possible to participate in the SACEOA prereview, or to engage in any monitoring activities of that agency.



Page 31, paragraph 1

Charge:

"The following are examples of comments made by some CAA Executive Directors interviewed. At the Sacramento Area EOC, the Executive Director reported that the State representative 'walked out on board members during one session-- There was extensive use of tape recorders. Ted Carter's questioning at (one) point seemed to be aimed at trying to develop a rift between the Chicanos and the board.' "

Response:

Naaman Brown's statement that Mr. Carter walked out on board members and made statements which tended to cause a rift between the board and Chicanos in Sacramento is a distortion of the facts. The board meeting he refers to was held in November, 1970. At that time the Sacramento CAP was being evaluated for refunding for Program Year "F". Representatives from WR/OEO and SEOO were participating in the field pre-review. The WR/OEO representatives were Mrs. Daphne Lyckman, Miss Frankie Jacobs and Mr. Francisco Camplis. The State delegation included Mr. Carter, Mr. Robert Hawkins, Jr., and Mr. Geoffrey Clark.

The SAEOC Board Chairman, Willie Hausey, set up a special SAEOC board meeting to be held during the week of the pre-review. Notice of the meeting was included in the schedule for the pre-review. This schedule had been given to board members and other participants in the CAP evaluation approximately a week prior to the beginning of the pre-review. The meeting started around 8:00 p.m. at SAEOC CAP headquarters, 2700 Meadowview Road, Sacramento. When the meeting started, there were only five members present, including Mr. Hausey, the Board Chairman. There was no quorum; however, Hausey and the four other board members insisted on discussing policy matters and voting on motions. Eventually, I was able to get Mr. Hausey's attention and he allowed me (Carter) to speak. I said that the "board meeting" was illegal because there was no quorum and that, for this reason, SEOO representatives were not going to discuss policy matters with the group. After I finished the statement, Hausey and the other board members attempted to subject me to harsh, insulting interrogation; asking such questions as "Is your office going to recommend a veto of our

(response)

program?" "Are you really concerned about poor people?" "Why do you and your boss (Mr. Uhler) refuse to meet with us to discuss the concerns of State OEO?" I refused to answer the questions. However, the board members insisted that I answer. I again refused and told them I was leaving because the meeting was illegal and the questions they directed at me were not relevant to the purposes of the field pre-review. Then I turned around and walked out of the meeting. However, Robert Hawkins and Geoffrey Clark remained, so the State still had representation at the meeting.

Tape recorders were used by both SEOO and SAEOC representatives at the meetings.

Mr. Brown's reference to statements I allegedly made, which caused a rift between the board and Chicanos is not only a distortion of the facts, but the height of hypocrisy. If anything has caused conflicts between the board and Chicanos in Sacramento, it has been Brown's policies since he has been SAEOC CAP Director. As usual, Brown is not specific with his charges. I really do not know what statements he is talking about. However, I do know what I said to the board, Chicanos, and others connected with the CAP during the SAEOC field pre-review.

I told Naaman Brown, Willie Hausey, Mike Medina of Concilio, Daphne Lyckman and others that Mexican-Americans were not fully participating in SAEOC programs in proportion to their representation in the poverty target areas of Sacramento. At that time there was only one Mexican-American on the SAEOC governing board and none employed by SAEOC central administration. I concluded that this situation was a gross violation of OEO civil rights guidelines and suggested that something be done about it. As far as I know, no corrective measures were taken.

Also see Mr. Hawkins' letter to Mr. Willie Hausey, Chairman, Sacramento Area Economic Opportunity Council, dated December 15, 1970, which outlines the concerns of the State Office of Economic Opportunity with regards to the adequate representation of all minorities and poor people on policy-making boards.

7110010 101  
P. 31, para 1

December 15, 1970

Willie Hausey, Chairman  
Sacramento Area Economic  
Opportunity Council  
3844 Alder Street  
Sacramento, California 95835

ATTN: O.W. Clanton  
Chairman of the Board  
Federation of Neighborhood Organizations

Dear Mr. Hausey:

As you are aware, I attended the election of officers for the Del Paso Heights Neighborhood Council last week, and have serious concerns regarding the conduct of the election and mobilization of all groups represented by said organization.

It is my understanding that the first election, held the previous week, was invalidated. Though I am not sure of the reasons for this invalidation, I have been able to ascertain that there is significant conflict within that organization. My concerns are not with what faction wins control of the Del Paso Heights Neighborhood Organization, but rather, with the democratic procedures used.

The basis for these concerns is clearly outlined in the CAP Memo 21, Part C, Section 3c. Specifically, our concern is whether there was maximum possible participation from low-income groups, and whether groups to be represented by democratic processes established by said organization do in fact effect such representation. To quote from the memo: "Any democratic selection process which insures maximum feasible participation of the poor is potentially acceptable. In all cases attention should be given to the fair representation of significant minority groups within the community."

Also of concern is paragraph 2 of this section, which mentions that all poor from a given area should be invited to participate in electing their representative.

Thus, our concerns are the following:

1. Given the procedures for nomination that I witnessed and the invalidation of the first election, were the poor of the community given adequate notice of said election?
2. Given the fact that there is a significant number of low-income white and Mexican-Americans in the Del Paso area, I seriously question whether they were adequately represented at said election. My observation was that there were few, if any, low-income Mexican Americans, and only a few whites, whom I suspect are not from the hard-core poverty class that representatives of said organization are supposed to represent.
3. Were the safeguards to insure honest election procedures adequately followed?
4. Were the procedures for nomination followed, and if not, even though legal, did they insure that everyone desiring nomination to positions were granted that right? Was there adequate opportunity for said nominees to present their positions to the Council?

I would like the Federation of Neighborhood Organizations to consider these questions and to concern themselves with the central problem facing all poverty agencies attempting to maximize the participation of the poor in determining their own programs and policies. The problems that the Federation must come to grips with is that a healthy organization, based on maximum feasibility participation of the poor, must in fact have this participation. The election that I witnessed indicates that this is not the case, and that the representative format of the organization is dominated by one ethnic group, and must be broadened if the organization is to be a viable one in achieving its goals; and just as important, to be in compliance with the goals and the spirit of the Economic Opportunity Act.

These are serious concerns, and must be dealt with accordingly; for the health and vigor of not only the Federation, but of SAEOC, depends upon the franchisement of the legitimate poor served by said organization.

December 15, 1970

These serious concerns were also brought forward to you from H. Rodger Betts, December 7, 1970, in the letter of agreement, section 3, entitled "Civil Rights". This section indicates that SAEOC is in need of an affirmative action plan that was not accomplished in 1970. This election, I believe, manifests the problem mentioned in this section.

It is my hope that the problems that I have mentioned will offer the initial base from which to construct an affirmative action plan.

Sincerely yours,

Robert B. Hawkins, Jr.  
Assistant Director  
Northern California

RBH:sjd

cc: O.W. Clanton, Chairman of the Board, POMO  
Miss Daphne Lyckman, Regional CEO  
Charlotte Lewis, Regional CEO Human Rights Coordinator

Schur contain the following comments. In Tulare County the Schur report described this situation: "SEOO fails to contact CAP before coming into area, operates quietly behind the scenes then appears before the Board of CAP Supervisors to provide advocacy to create CAP under Board of Supervisors in accord with Green Amendments--prefers to have this out in the open." In Solano County a problem was reported involving the elimination of "the 'behind-the-back' surveillance of CAPs by State OEO, have representatives inform CAP when in the area." In another report supplied by Mr. Schur dealing with the Fresno area it was stated that there was "no continuity of field representatives in federal or state so that working relationships and confidence can be achieved. Inadequate follow-through on State and Federal representatives' recommendations, program objectives, or evaluations. Sometimes, no communications in these areas. Application decision should be concurrent with Regional sign-off so that State veto is not at the last minute. Equal distribution of all communications and technical assistance, grant materials to rural as well as urban CAPs. San Joaquin area economic development is poor." (See Attachment)

Reports were received of SEOO requests for lists of volunteers and staff people together with their personnel files, payroll records, and resumes. Monitoring functions such as review and evaluation have been referred to in correspondence as "investigations" by the SEOO office. (See Attachment)

These activities and tactics reflect an investigative attitude on the part of the SEOO and have resulted in a mutual feeling of distrust and suspicion.

Technical assistance to CAAs by the SEOO has been very limited, and even in some of these instances, the CAAs have interpreted this as merely a subterfuge to investigate. Some CAAs refuse to request technical assistance because of this.

## 2. FINDINGS:

a. The SEOO has apparently limited its contact with CAAs to pre-review sessions and investigations.

b. The identity and reputation that the SEOO has established with CAAs is negative.

c. There is little knowledge on the part of the CAA Executive Directors interviewed of the use and purpose of CAP Checkpoint Forms 76 and 77.

d. The CAAs perceive the role of the SEOO as self-imposed and limited to advising the Governor on best methods for reducing community action program impact in the State.



Page 32 - 2. FINDINGS: (Charge)

"a. The SEOO has apparently limited its contact with CAAs to pre-review sessions and investigations."

RESPONSE

As mentioned above, community program analysts deliver technical assistance during the normal course of their review of community action agencies. An example occurred in Long Beach prior to the community action agency board meeting. SEOO Community Program Analyst H. Kludjian was asked, prior to the meeting, by Mrs. Miriam Smith, Long Beach Youth Coordinator, how she might better identify the productivity of the youth program. Mr. Kludjian offered technical assistance which showed her how she could effectively ascertain the productivity of her program. Mrs. Smith expressed gratitude for his help. It is obvious that nothing was put in writing and there is no "documentation" but technical assistance was rendered to her on the spot and the assistance she needed was provided.

*(See attachments)*

Bob Frane

February 1971

Need for T.A. in  
Program by the OC

R. W. Thies

One of the five priorities of the Orange County Community Action Council, as stated in their CAP Form 81 (P.Y.E.), is for housing (see attached).

The program, at this point, is conceptual and has not been outlined or structured. Housing efforts will be conducted through Community Organization (P.A. 11), which is budgeted for \$88,555 (\$17,170 non-federal). Budget does not include salary for personnel to deal directly with housing.

The CAC needs technical assistance in this area, especially in these formative months; and has verbally requested same. A written request from them is forthcoming. If your schedule in March permits, please plan a visit to the OC-CAC.

Mr. Carlos Ramos is the Executive Director and can be reached at the CAC office, 212 West 8th Street, Santa Ana, California 92701; phone (714) 835-0505. When a date has been established, he will arrange appointments with other concerned individuals and authorities in the county, if you desire.

You can arrange a visit directly with Mr. Ramos or through me. If you go direct please let me know what dates are set.

RWT:js

Attachment



## DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

1000 J L MALL

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95814



October 23, 1970

Mr. Arthur Camargo, Executive Director  
Ventura County Community Action  
Commission  
P.O. Box 5257  
Oxnard, California 93030

Dear Mr. Camargo:

When Lloyd Throne and I recently visited your CAP, we left a rough sample of Personnel Policies that meet OEO requirements. I have recently rewritten these policies and am including a copy of this recent revision for your information and possible use. Please note that I am also enclosing two recent OEO instructions which pertain to Personnel Policies. These instructions are not included in the revised model.

Best personal regards,

Leonard H. Down  
Staff Assistant for Planning

LHD:mc

Enclosures

cc: Lloyd Throne, STAP  
✓ Leo Aregian, State OEO, South

copy of this letter also sent to Mr. Arthur Camargo, Ventura County CAC.

Page 32 - paragraph 2

Bob Hawkins

March 12, 1971

Technical Assistance

Gil Archuletta

The Quechan Tribal Council has expressed a desire for Technical Assistance from our office. Would you please contact Barney Schur and have him call William Gray, Executive Director, Fort Yuma Community Action Agency. His phone number is (714) 572-0242.

Their interest is primarily in Small Business and Housing T.A. If Schur has any questions, have him give me a call.

GA:js

Page 32 paragraph 2

page 32

Charge:

"2. Findings: a. The SEOO has apparently limited its contact with CAAs to pre-review sessions and investigations."

Response:

This charge is notably totally false as it applies to the Northern rural counties. The SEOO representative has attended only two pre-reviews, as these were the only scheduled since the SEOO was re-organized.

However, the SEOO representative has conducted evaluation trips barying from two to six days in every CAP listed following, on two to three different occasions, with one exception: North Coast Opportunities, Inc. (Mendocino and Lake Counties); quad-county (Lassen, Modoc, Plumas and Tehama); Butte County; Shasta County; Placer County; El Dorado County; and Sierra County. The one exception has involved multiple trips of one to two days in El Dorado County.

Board meetings have been attended, in some cases twice, in all but one county. As opposed to a highly increased SEOO presence in these counties, there has been one visit, or none, by WR/OEO staff to the above-mentioned CAP areas since his assignment began seven months ago.

Page 32, Paragraph 1b:

Charge:

"Reports were received of SEOO requests for lists of colunteers and staff people together with their personnel files, payroll records, and resumes. Monitoring functions such as review and evaluation have been referred to in correspondence as "investigations" by the SEOO office."

Response:

A request for minitoring information was apparently documented in the letter dated February 9, 1971 to Mr. Ernest Sprinkles, Executive Director, Economic and Youth Opportunity Agency of Greater Los Angeles; it was signed by Mr. Gil Archuletta, Administrative Assistant/Operations, Southern California. Attached is a copy of that letter. If the report is referring to this letter and it appears that it is the only reference to this letter in the report, then it shows a complete disregard for the facts. It is obvious that there is no mention whatsoever of an investigation. Mr. Archuletta requested the monitoring reports so that he, being relatively new to EYOA operations, could obtain some background information so that he might be helpful in future activities. He also requested a list of names, addresses, and telephone numbers of all EYOA delegate agency board members, staff and EYOA organizational chart. This information was desired so that the Southern California staff could better directly communicate with members of EYOA board members and staff and expedite any assistance they required. Also attached are several letters of subsequent correspondence which shows Mr. Sprinkles and Mr. Archuletta working amicably to provide the information to each agency.

Respond to:  
1314 Cravens Avenue  
Torrance 90501

February 9, 1971

Mr. Ernest Sprinkles  
Executive Director  
Economic and Youth Opportunities  
Agency of Greater Los Angeles  
314 West Sixth Street  
Los Angeles, California 90014

Dear Mr. Sprinkles:

On behalf of the State Office of Economic Opportunity,  
I would like to request a copy of all monitor reports  
for all EYOA programs for the last two years.

In addition, we would like a list of the names, addresses  
and telephone numbers of all EYOA and delegate agency  
board members and staff, as well as a current copy of the  
EYOA organizational chart.

It is important that we receive the above by February 17,  
1971. Thank you, in advance, for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Gil Archuletta  
Administrative Assistant/  
Operations - Southern  
California

GA:js

cc: EYOA Board Members  
C. Mack Hall  
William L. Smith  
Calvin Williams

Page 32  
Paragraph 16

LEWIS K. UHLER  
DIRECTOR



RONALD REAGAN  
GOVERNOR

Office of Economic Opportunity

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT  
800 CAPITOL MALL, SACRAMENTO 95814  
916 445-2670 OR 445-7011

Respond To:

STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY  
1314 CRAVENS AVENUE  
TORRANCE, CALIFORNIA 90503

March 30, 1971

Mr. Ernest Sprinkles  
Executive Director  
Economic and Youth Opportunities  
Agency of Greater Los Angeles  
314 West Sixth Street  
Los Angeles, California 90014

Dear Mr. Sprinkles:

In your letter of March 16, 1971, you indicated you were not allowed enough time to respond to a request for a list of board members of EYOA and delegate agencies. The information requested was needed for a special project, and we made other arrangements for the information.

However, we would still like to have an up-dated list of all board members, staff, and delegate agency board members of EYOA.

I would appreciate this information as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Gil Archuletta  
Administrative Assistant  
for Operations  
Southern California

GA:js

cc: ✓ EYOA Board Members

Page 32  
Paragraph 1 b

Respond to:  
1314 Cravens Avenue  
Torrance 90501

February 9, 1971

Mr. Ernest Sprinkles  
Executive Director  
Economic and Youth Opportunities  
Agency of Greater Los Angeles  
314 West Sixth Street  
Los Angeles, California 90014

Dear Mr. Sprinkles:

On behalf of the State Office of Economic Opportunity,  
I would like to request a copy of all monitor reports  
for all EYOA programs for the last two years.

In addition, we would like a list of the names, addresses  
and telephone numbers of all EYOA and delegate agency  
board members and staff, as well as a current copy of the  
EYOA organizational chart.

It is important that we receive the above by February 17,  
1971. Thank you, in advance, for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Gil Archuleta  
Administrative Assistant/  
Operations - Southern  
California

GA:js

cc: EYOA Board Members  
C. Mack Hall  
William L. Smith  
Calvin Williams

Page 32  
Paragraph 1b



Page 32, Paragraph 2:

Charge:

"These activities and tactics reflect an investigative attitude on the part of the SEOO and have resulted in a mutual feeling of distrust and suspicion."

Response:

In April, 1971, SEOO representatives, Dick Theis and Gil Archuletta, met with Western Region OEO representative Calvin Williams and Joan Lenihan. After WROEO had imposed some 14 conditions on the Pasadena Commission on Human Need and Opportunity and has also indicated that they were going to withdraw their letter of credit. During the course of the meeting, Western Region indicated that Pasadena had answered some of the charges and were working on the others. Mr. Theis and Mr. Archuletta told Western Region reps that they had hoped to work with Pasadena in solving any of these problems but were not allowed access to the CAP, and in fact, were told by an employee of PCHNO that the executive director had sent around a memorandum specifically telling employees not to give SEOO the "time of day". WR/OEO reps indicated they would help resolve any problems between SEOO and PCHNO and set up a meeting for Friday afternoon with the Executive Director and Board Chairman. Mr. Theis and Mr. Archuletta attended the meeting along with several board members, the Executive Director, the Board Chairman, and Mr. Cal Williams and Joan Lenihan of Western Region OEO. During the course of the meeting, Mr. Theis and Mr. Archuletta reiterated the position that they desired to work with Pasadena so that the problems involved with Western Region were resolved. PCHNO indicated that each time charges are brought up either through an audit or an evaluation by Western Region OEO that the activities of the CAP came to a halt. Mr. Theis and Mr. Archuletta told them that they had been allowed to work with the CAP they could have headed off any problems that might have been brought up against the CAP and, thus, would eliminate any necessity for holding up activities to answer charges. After much discussion, it was agreed that SEOO would work with an auditing firm that was conducting a fiscal audit in Pasadena. As it turned out, this particular firm was not conducting a fiscal audit and SEOO requested that they conduct a fiscal audit on the CAP. It was then pointed out to SEOO that Fred S. Moltrie and Co. was conducting a fiscal audit on the Pasadena CAP. SEOO then met with Fred Moltrie and his associates and provided them with a list of areas that they would like to have included in the audit. Mr. Moltrie during the course of the meeting



Page 32, Paragraph 2 Contd:

indicated that 99% of everything that SEOO was requesting was already being included in their audit. Arrangements were then made to go over the completed audit with Mr. Moltrie, SEOO, the Executive Director, and the Board Chairman of Pasadena.

page 32

Charge:

"2. Findings: a. The SEOO has apparently limited its contact with CAAs to pre-review sessions and investigations."

Response:

This charge is totally false. See list of TA engagements. It is also the policy of the Operations Division of State OEO that all Program Analysts must spend two to three weeks in each of the Community Action Agencies they represent. This policy was adopted so that Community Program Analysts could develop an awareness and knowledge of the area to assist in problem resolution and creating new programs.

Charge:

"2. Findings: c. There is little knowledge on the part of the CAA Executive Directors interviewed of the use and purpose of CAP Checkpoint Forms 76 and 77."

Response:

This lack of knowledge demonstrates effectively that CAA Executive Directors have adopted a negative stance and do not care to enter into a creative partnership with the State through the checkpoint procedures outlined in CAP form 76 and 77.

e. The technical assistance delivery system seems grossly ineffective and in some respects non-existent.

f. Many of the CAAs feel that the present situation is irreversible, that is, the SEOO has lost all credibility as a constructive force in anti-poverty efforts.

3. CONCLUSIONS:

a. The majority of CAA Executive Directors believe the California SEOO has failed to produce results in four major functional areas:

- (1) Mobilization of state resources.
- (2) Coordination of state agencies.
- (3) Advocacy for the poor.
- (4) Delivery of technical assistance.

b. The SEOO has alienated the majority of the CAA Executive Directors by using their staff as investigators rather than as deliverers of technical assistance.

c. The SEOO has not approached the majority of CAAs in a helpful manner.

4. RECOMMENDATION:

The SEOO should immediately reorganize staff to fulfill major functional responsibilities, i.e. mobilization of resources, coordination of state agencies, advocacy of the poor, and the delivery of technical assistance.

An immediate attempt should be made to heal the breach between the SEOO and the CAAs.

The technical assistance delivery system seems grossly ineffective and in some respects non-existent.

RESPONSE:

Attached are at least two dozen reports on the delivery of TA to CAPs throughout the State that speak for themselves.

It is impossible to deliver TA to urban CAPs which have formally taken measures to boycott such TA and are doing so in an effort to seek more funds to be sent directly into their CAP. It should be pointed out that the history of TA as far back as 1964 has proven to be ineffective aspect by major contracting systems. During 1964 to 1969, most TA was delivered by individual consultants and contract services at the discretion of local CAP Directors. This resulted in the large part of hiring professors in the departments of social sciences most of whom proved to be ineffective or inept in either defining or solving complex problems facing OEO. The mere fact that these problems still face us is evidence of the ineffectiveness of large professional organizations such as the University of California Department of Social Welfare who have provided little or no constructive input into the Berkeley, Alameda, or Contra Costa areas and yet many of whom have served in TA capacities to all three CAAs. Most of the so-called TAs hired by the CAP at their own discretion forced chemically reacting ingredients into the society, stepped back and watched the pot boil and problems explode.

Area: Merced  
Date: Thursday, January 14, 1971  
Contact: Richard Flint and Dan Horvath of Legal Services

Problems: Assistance on housing, employment and need for funds to cover the 2000 miles of rural road and areas. No public transportation. CAP has no funds for this area other than for staff resources. Needs assistance in evaluation, on an out-going basis, economic development, insufficient services from HRD.

Discussion: 1. Elimination of weak projects with the CAP.  
2. Strengthen the better programs.  
3. Stronger ties with the Valley CAP's and intra-CAP assistance; State should try for a special grant to cover time, travel, etc. for these needs.  
4. Compliance with Green Amendment in this CAP is satisfactory.

Needs: 1. Legal services, more travel funds and clerical assistance.  
2. Part-time HRD employment services and other services.  
3. Economic development and alternate funding assistance.  
4. Housing assistance, especially free land and low or no cost financing.  
5. State assistance in evaluation.

Recommendations:

1. Send in T.A. for above.
2. Get HRD to supply part-time services.
3. Seek special assistance travel grant.
4. Seek surplus buses with accompanying funding for CAP to provide intra-county services for health, welfare and legal needs.

Area: Modesto  
Date: Thursday, January 14, 1971  
Contact: Neil Bodine and Staff

Problems: Need more economic development and housing assistance.  
Job 70 money too tight.

Board and staff relations assistance is being provided  
by ATAC and by State OEO. State is being helpful.

Discussion: 1. Elimination of weak projects within CAP's.  
2. Mobilization of State resources.  
3. More personal contact within CAP's in Valley.  
4. More mobilization of experts within colleges  
in the areas.

Needs: 1. Technical assistance on personnel procedure  
manual.  
2. Training on budget and management procedures,  
etc.  
3. More direct assistance from HRD services.  
4. Assistance on MIS reporting; some is being  
given.  
5. Fiscal assistance with internal delegate  
to agency operations.

Recommendations:

1. Get HRD services to the area.
2. Provide the area with fund-raising ideas.
3. Increase assistance in management, finance,  
MIS.

General relations with State are cordial.



Area: Solano County (Vallejo)  
Date: Wednesday-Thursday, January 20-21, 1971  
Contact: James Hulin

Problems: CAP seeks alternate funding sources, duplication of grant guidelines and funding deadline for State and Federal OEO, bi-annual funding so that more time can be devoted to program operations rather than grant preparation, eliminate the "behind-the-back" surveillance of CAP's by State OEO, have representatives inform CAP when in the area.

Discussion: 1. Elimination of weak projects within CAP's.  
2. Mobilization of State resources.  
3. More personal contact within CAP's in Valley.  
4. More mobilization of experts within colleges in the areas.

Needs: 1. Alternate funding sources  
2. Two-year funding cycle  
3. State OEO to act as advocate for State department needs: information on programs, forms for applications, technical assistance on meeting assistance requirements, politics with departments, and program administration by State as HRD, Agriculture, etc.  
4. More assistance from colleges and faculty who are experts in economic and other planning areas.  
5. Need direct assistance in having representative in the area for one to four weeks from the creation of an idea until its implementation.  
6. State and Regional OEO should get together and provide common areas of assistance and agreement.

Recommendations:

1. We take a position on two-year funding.
2. We hire a full time expert in alternate funding to work with CAP's.
3. A mutual assistance agreement on both field work and technical assistance be arrived at between State and Regional OEO offices.

Area: Napa  
Date: Wednesday-Thursday, January 20-21, 1971  
Contact: Steve Graham

Problems: State is working county against city to oppose the Napa program. Napa given veto and no constructive suggestions made on program improvement.

County has opposition to OEO housing programs.

County needs alternate funding sources and food resources for poor of the area.

City supports program; county fears the program; county is seeking to set up competing program that OEO began in the area: health, housing, family assistance, etc.

Discussion: 1. Weak projects  
2. More direct cooperation  
3. Meeting between OEO, city, county people  
4. Evaluations based on performance both internal (administrative) and external (programmatic).

Needs: 1. Housing cooperation, food stamp and surplus foods in combination, alternate funding resources for rural CAP's.  
2. Lift veto by Governor even though Federal refunded the program.  
3. Alternate funding specialist for new funding resources.  
4. Joint Regional and State OEO evaluation of program and its community relationship.

P.S. I received your letter dated January 19, 1971 and appreciate the correspondence and ideas. However, the last two sentences of the first paragraph are both in error and out of context.

My point was that in my functioning with the State office and the CAP's, I would leave politics out and concentrate on developing innovative and competent programs. OEO by its very nature is a political program, however, its internal administration should be based on a functioning management process rather than purely political decisions.