

# DETROIT REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT RECORDS

BOX 13 OF 16

FOLDER 29

DUC RESEARCH AND  
INTELLIGENCE REPORTS 1975

1 OF 2

*Ron: Please contact PAUL BEAMZBURG  
re. this release. The  
Free Press received one  
& I think Paul did, too.  
Jan Duke*

DETROIT UNEMPLOYED COUNCIL

TO: All News Media in Metropolitan Detroit

FROM: Detroit Unemployed Council

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**WHO:** Detroit Unemployed Council (the outgrowth of The Support Committee for JARUM)

**WHAT:** Opening of its neighborhood office on the city's East Side.

**WHEN:** Sunday, January 12, 1975 -- from 2 pm to 5 pm.

**WHERE:** 13300 Mack Avenue, Detroit, Michigan 48215  
(821-0206 or 821-0207)

**WHY:** To help unemployed workers fight against evictions, repossessions; to create co-operative services for the unemployed; and, to fight for jobs and all other democratic rights due to us as workers.

**NOTE:** Attached is an overall news release. Call Mrs. Gracie Wooten for further information. (821-0206)

**Further:** Press Conference Date:  
Friday, January 10, 10 am  
13300 Mack Ave

DETROIT UNEMPLOYED COUNCIL  
13300 Mack Avenue  
Detroit, Michigan 48215

CONTACT: Mrs. Gracie Wooten  
821-0206

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Across this country workers are facing more layoffs and deeper recession. Individually, we are left to fight off repossessions, evictions, and other miseries caused by unemployment. Thus, the D.U.C. was formed because of the need to unite all workers, employed and unemployed, to struggle for jobs, low cost food, and other democratic rights; and to fight against repossessions, evictions and all other miseries we are facing because of unemployment.

The Council is a democratic organization that will be the overall body for the city of Detroit, with branch offices located in different geographical areas throughout the city. The Council is made up of employment committees from neighborhoods, churches, block clubs, and unions (at places of employment); and is an outgrowth of the Support Committee for JARUM (Jefferson Avenue Revolutionary Union Movement).

The opening of the Council's first office on January 12, 1975 at 13300 Mack Avenue, from 2pm to 5pm will "kick off" our struggle against the "repossession" of our democratic rights. Our first concrete step will be to join the Workers' Action Coalition For Jobs at the open hearing on unemploy-

(more)

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ment at the City-County Building, January 17, 1975 at  
2 pm.

We hope that all strata of the community will come  
out on Sunday, January 12 to join with us in discussing  
some counter-action to the pending threat of yet greater  
unemployment in our city.

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NOTICE: This is a preliminary report, written specifically for the Wednesday, Jan. 8 meeting. Since Research and Intelligence is now at all stages of breaking down and analyzing the statistical data requested, this report is not as well developed as it might be if we had all of the facts. We will send the statistical data, together with an updated report, on Tuesday, Jan 14, 1975.

Research and Intelligence Report for Jan. 17 CETA public hearing.  
January 8, 1975

In this report we will analyze several subjects with a view toward developing specific tactics for the public hearing and specific demands to put to common council. These subjects include: (1.) CETA as a piece of Federal legislation, possible misuse of CETA funds by the Mayor and Manpower, common council attitude toward CETA funds and their use; (2.) the legal responsibilities of common council to the public and how these can be used to formulate specific demands; (3.) how a common council public hearing is run.

For each subject, we will make some recommendations for tactics to be used in the public hearing. Lastly, we have submitted some specific demands and statements that could be used in a resolution to be presented to common council.

#### CETA

Correct questions to be put forward about CETA must be based on an understanding of these facts:

1.) CETA of 1973, as a piece of federal legislation, was never designed to alleviate the unemployment created by plant layoffs, and no Federal or City agency expects that it should. Coleman wants the CETA money because Detroit has a budget deficit that may reach \$35 million by June 30, 1975, and he wants to rehire the 1,252 city employees that he has to layoff. The use of Federal emergency employment funds to rehire laid off city employees is standard operating procedure for Detroit mayors, and for mayors in other cities; Gribbs did it in 1971-72 (with the Emergency Employment Act...in fact, Coleman will use CETA money to keep all the old EEA hirees on the payroll). Coleman is not making a secret about doing the same thing now. Tannian is also planning to use CETA money to rehire the 140 police cadets he is laying off on Jan. 20. This is public information. An example of what can happen to a mayor who does not use CETA to rehire laid off city employees is that of Mayor Beame of NYC. Beame was using CETA funds to fill non-civil service positions because he was waiting for clarification of federal guidelines on filling city positions which were vacant due to lay offs. Beame was sharply criticized by the Federal Labor Department for "fooling around" and warned that if he didn't start hiring immediately with CETA, NY would lose its CETA money. *Beame was holding the money in the bank + hiring slowly.* This example points out the disclarity at all government levels about legal use of CETA funds. Some of this confusion is due to the fact that the original Act of 1973 did not permit funds to be used to fill positions vacated in the course of municipal layoffs by re-employing the same people. But CETA has had

many amendments, and more recent amendments do permit the use of CETA money to rehire employees laid off by the city, provided that the city can show a genuine budget crisis and bona fide layoffs. It is not permissible to lay off city employees primarily because they can be rehired with CETA money. Another area of confusion is that the original ACT specified that people had to be laid off 30 days before they could be hired under CETA; but the Dec. 1974 amendent shortens this to 15 days.

So, it appears that common council doesn't care if Coleman rehires City layoffs with CETA -- they don't want Detroit to lose this money by Coleman's "fooling around", and they are also interested in pulling all of the Federal money into Detroit that is possible.

We should also remember that if CETA funds were used to hire persons laid off from plants, it would just mean that some other people would remain laid off from the city. We don't want to pit civil servants against plant workers in competition for public service jobs, although common council might be delighted if we made that error. In fact, we should watch out for the presence of CETA hires at the public hearing who may have been sent there by the departments to stick up for their rights. This would be a classic way to split the class. There may not be a need to demand the CETA job slots be filled immediately, since this is just what Coleman has consistently said he is going to do -- from all indications, he is hiring back those he laid off as fast as possible.

2.) However, even though we should know that CETA never could and never will provide jobs for the unemployed laid off from plants, we should demand that CETA funds in Detroit be administered legally and publically. For example, CETA Title II specifically states:

a.) that special consideration should be given to unemployed persons who are most disadvantaged in terms of length of time they have been unemployed and their prospects for finding employment without assistance;

b.) funds may not be used to hire a person when any of her person is on layoff from the same of an equivalent job;

c.) that the hiring program should eliminate, to the maximum extent feasible, "artificial barriers to employment and occupational advantage including civil service requirements which restrict employment opportunities for the disadvantaged";

d.) public service employment opportunities should be available on an "equitable basis among significant segments of the population of unemployed persons, giving consideration to the relative numbers of unemployed persons in each segment."

Clearly, Manpower is not hiring persons who have been laid off the longest, who couldn't find jobs without assistance, who cannot pass the civil service requirements, or who represent significant segments of the unemployed population. So, our questions and demands could be addressed to a more careful implementation of the CETA monies -- to the need for more on-going information to the public on the availability of CETA jobs, etc. But, these demends can only be minor demands. We say this for the following

reasons:

a.) common council probably feels that Coleman is doing his best under the circumstances. Since Detroit does have a budget crisis, the fastest way to use up CETA money and get more money into Detroit is to rehire everyone who was laid off. To use CETA to create more jobs for other people means that city jobs would have to remain vacant; city government would then run into operating difficulties, and the time it would take Coleman to fill different jobs would be greater, so the Feds might threaten to take our CETA money. Also, to comply with all of the CETA requirements would necessitate an expensive and cumbersome recruitment and selection apparatus, which common council would not recommend. Common council has other reasons for wanting these public hearing, which ~~was~~ <sup>are</sup> discussed below.

b.) the city will probably move, in the near future, to put a full page ad in local newspapers explaining CETA job opportunities, and including an application, just like they did in 1971 with EEA. They will tell us this.

c.) the city is already making plans to hire persons for non-civil service jobs after Detroit gets its 5.2 million dollars under the Dec. 1974 CETA amendment. At that point, there will be more job slots than the city can fill, so the city plans to give some of the new CETA money to the MESC and some to non-profit organizations, like UCS, to create non-civil service jobs, possibly for those laid off from plants.

We recommend that since common council will probably easily unite with out demand that new CETA \$ be carefully administered, and will probably call expert witnesses to show that what we demand is already being done -- that these are minor demerands only.

3.) The contradictions between common council and Coleman are deep-seated and stem from a power struggle between the Legislative and Executive branches (See section on division of labor between common council and the mayor). Common council is critical of Coleman because he does not permit them to have input into important federal funding program applications, like CETA. Obviously, this cuts common council's power of political maneuver -- they have less basis for developing their power if they have less control over funds coming in. Common council is not responsible legally for anything that happens with CETA; neither ~~do~~ they really believe that Coleman should be treating CETA differently. Rather, they know that these public hearings will give Coleman and his centralized authority structure a "bad press image" == any problems with CETA will be seen as his fault. Thus, the public hearing will make common council look relatively good without costing them anything politically, since other groupings and individuals will be making all of the accusations and common council can look stern and agree. It can hardly be expected that common council will take risks for us be threatening Coleman directly.

However, common council probably will agree that new Federal legislation has to be created which specifically addresses the problem of unemployment



resulting from plant layoffs. This also is "not their area of jurisdiction" - but they may agree to draft a resolution to send to our Washington lobbyists and Senators pleading for new legislation for more emergency employment funds. After all, they want all the money they can get, especially if they can fix this up so they have some say in how it is spent. They will support us in the abstract, but they won't do a damn thing that's concrete. For example, if we ask them to support a march on Washington by donating buses, they will say "See the Dept. of Transportation" (formerly DSR), who will laugh in our faces. We can turn all of this to our advantage by formulating a major demand around common council drafting a resolution to Washington asking for more employment funds to be drawn directly from the Dept. of Defense budget. Such a demand ties in the question of war, and is a demand that the common council will have to dilute in order to respond to ~~it~~. It is the form of that dilution that will be a political lesson for everyone at future public hearings.

:Summary of specific question to ask in public hearings about CETA:

1. How were CETA job categories determined?
2. How is the public notified about CETA opportunities?
3. What kind of people have been hired so far?
4. How much CETA money would be necessary to create jobs for all of Detroit's unemployed workers?
5. Will the new CETA amendment provide this much money?
6. How is the public notified about opportunities under CETA Title I (Manpower Training)?
- X 7. Will the \$5.5 billion Bill just passed by Congress (Dec. 18, 1974) that creates 330,000 jobs nationally (with \$10.3 million to metro Detroit) be directed toward major sectors of the unemployed?
- X 8. Will attempts be made to waive civil service requirements?

#### COMMON COUNCIL'S RESPONSIBILITIES TO THE CITIZENS

The subcommittee will not take responsibility for CETA inadequacies and misuse. But, we can pin them down on their legal responsibilities to us as citizens and make some specific demands on them based on these responsibilities. (These recommendations are based on our analysis of the division of labor between common council and the Mayor, which is attached to this report).

Common Council should be asked to

- X 1.) 1) Propose to the Mayor that Detroit be declared a National Disaster Area for Economic Reasons. Detroit would then be eligible to receive emergency low cost loan funds from the Federal government available to disaster areas. These loans could be channelled from the Federal government, to the State, and into a local welfare program to enable unemployed workers to get

low cost loans for mortgages, refinancing of cars, furnishings, etc. Some of the funds could be used to set up supplemental food stamp programs for those laid off.

2.) We should demand that common council enact legislation to place a surtax on the fiscal year 1974 profits of the Big Three auto makers. This surtax could be used to set up an employment program to provide jobs specifically for workers laid off from auto plants.

3.) We could demand that the common council enact ordinances, or re-adjust city budgets, to create special low-cost programs in education, recreation, health care, decreases in public transportation fees, specifically to meet the needs of the unemployed.

(These suggestions are written up as demands and appear at the end of the report.)

#### HOW A PUBLIC HEARING IS RUN

The Jan. 17 public hearing before the common council subcommittee will have 3 participatory elements, whose interaction may be described in the following way:

1.) The Subcommittee (probably chaired by Cleveland). The chairperson has ultimate authority to decide who may speak by formally recognizing or ignoring those who wish to be heard. His first priority will be to recognize other common council members. Any council member may speak as long as he wishes and may not be interrupted until he declares that he is finished. Council members may be recognized by the chair at any point during the hearing; they can probably interrupt others who are speaking; the chairperson may interrupt anyone he wishes.

2. The specially invited guests and "expert witnesses". (e.g. Michigan Senators, Detroit Auditor General, Mayor's Office rep., Head of Manpower, Detroit's Washington lobbyist, etc.) These persons are invited to attend the hearing in order to serve as the "information reserve" of the council members. Councilmembers will call directly on these people to answer questions that are raised on the floor. The experts will probably have large quantities of statistical data and/or information on "problems in the way government operates" ~~with~~ with which they will try to co-opt our sympathy or distract our attention.. The experts may also initiate moves to speak and be recognized immediately by the chair.

The power dynamics of the hearing are such that these experts may unite with the common council against us at any time...however, we must remember

that some of them (Heads of City Departments) are Coleman's people, and others (Senators) are part of a power structure outside the city. The common council may try to play us off against these experts (who are "really to blame"), while the council itself remains neutral or sympathetic to our demands. The council subcommittee may try to set up a struggle between us and the experts which they (the council) will then mediate with impunity and to their own advantage.

We should watch carefully for discrepancies between the facts and analyses presented by various experts. The contradictions between the lies of various departments can be easily exposed, if we are familiar with the facts. Study the CETA legislation carefully. Tactical leadership should have copies of it available at the public hearing.

3.) Audience. Everyone attending a public hearing, unless specifically invited by the subcommittee, must sit in the auditorium and come forward to a microphone in order to speak. Our leadership will probably not be ~~singled~~ singled out spatially (unless we were invited)...in fact, the Chairperson may begin the hearing withouth even mentioning our group and its petition. In other words, they may open the hearing by saying "We called this hearing to discuss the problem of unemployment in the city and the use of CETA funds to alleviate this problem."

Members of the public audience who wish to speak must submit their name, address, issue they wish to speak on and their position (pro or con) on the issue to the sargent at arms. This information must be written on a small card. The sargent at arms then gives these cards to the chairperson, who recognizes the people in turn. We are at a disadvantage ~~since~~ since council members can break into the waiting list at any time, speak at length and ask experts questions which may carry the subject far afield.

Informally speaking, the Chair may call on members of the audience directly from the floor. This may occur when there is a "friendly" atmosphere during the hearing, when rapid-fire testimony is being given from the floor on some particular issue, or when a council member or an expert has a question that he wants clarified by the citizens.

2 An important tactical weapon which the Chair may use against us if he doesn't like the direct<sup>ion</sup> our testimony is going is that of content control. The chair can interrupt our testimony by saying that we are not sticking to the subject. Comrades should always be prepared to specifically show how their testimony relates to the general matter of the hearing. It is probably better tactically to hold our statement of demands until the most intense portion

of the hearing, when a direct confrontation has developed, or there is a sense of outrage. But don't wait until too far into the heat of battle to present the demands, or it might be too late (the chair may be at the point of disbanding the hearing, and refuse to accept the demands altogether.)

The hearing will probably have a maximum time limit. This will depend on the amount of time allocated to each speaker. Speakers from the floor will probably have 5 minutes each. The chair will not allow the hearing to continue past 4:30 pm. If a lot of good discussion remains at 4:30, request the continuation of the hearing at another specific date.

If the subcommittee and the experts refuse to co-operate in answering questions, or in receiving our demands, and there is a general sense of outrage, the correct tactic may be to abandon regulations, "seize the floor" and take over the meeting. In this case, our talking leadership may be arrested and the public hearing would certainly be disbanded by the chair immediately. We should be prepared for this by having other leadership standing by to direct an orderly retreat of the audience to another location where we can hold an on-the-spot meeting to analyze the phony public hearing and call for further action. Plan the availability of such an emergency meeting place ahead -- leave nothing to chance.

If the public hearing ends in the regular way, however, we must demand that the subcommittee tell us THEN when the full common council will meet with us in a public setting to respond to our demands, for it is then, at the full council hearing, that we will truly expose their hypocrisy. WE MUST DEMAND A SPECIFIC DATE FOR A MORNING COUNCIL SESSION.

Also, we might plan to hold a public rally sometime between Jan. 17 and the final confrontation. At this rally we can analyze the common council's compromised position and predict, before all of the comrades and workers, just how they will betray us.

## DEMANDS ANALYSIS

This statement of demands is divided into Major and Minor Demands. We interpret major demands to be those which broadly unite economic and political questions in such a way that common council probably will not agree to them. However, in their refusal to comply with major demands, common council will clearly show themselves as truly unwilling and unable to solve major economic problems. This will pave the way for us to escalate our demands to higher levels of government. Minor demands are those demands based on legal technicalities and upon problems that the government may already be working on to solve. The common council may very well agree to these at some level. By raising these demands, we show that we are leading the struggle for concrete improvements in the daily lives of working people.

### Major Demands.

1. We demand that the Detroit City Council immediately draft a resolution demanding emergency Federal legislation to create public employment jobs specifically designed for the working men and women in Detroit who are now jobless and who will lose their jobs in this economic crisis. Furthermore, we demand that the City Council join the working people of this city in resisting the military mobilization which will follow this economic crisis by demanding that the monies used to create these new jobs be taken directly from the budget of the Department of Defense.
2. We demand that the City Council, with the Mayor, immediately seek to have Detroit declared an Economic Disaster Area, thereby making Detroit eligible for those Federal programs which are available to cities suffering the hardships of natural disasters. As citizens within an Economic Disaster Area, we specifically demand low cost government recovery loans for individuals, a moratorium on interest payments for individuals, funds to support mortgage and auto refinancing, a special expansion of the Federal food stamp program for the unemployed, and any other emergency measures as will guarantee the health, welfare and security of those laid off during the crisis.
3. We demand that the City of Detroit levy a special surtax on the corporate profits of any industry engaging in massive layoffs, the proceeds of which will fund a special city employment program for the workers laid off from these industries.

### Minor Demands

1. We demand that public service time on all media channels be made

available immediately to provide continuing, updated reportage to the large sectors of unemployed workers in this city on the type of jobs available under C.E.T.A. and all of its amendments, and the procedure whereby these jobs may be applied for.

2. We demand that, in compliance C.E.T.A. 1973 Title II, federal emergency employment funds available to Detroit under the \$5.5 billion expansion bill be used to create a substantial number of jobs in which "artificial barriers" to employment such as civil service requirements, are eliminated in order to increase the employment opportunities for larger sectors of unemployed workers.

3. We demand that every city agency immediately propose emergency services and programs specifically designed to meet the health, welfare and security needs of the victims of the economic crisis. Specifically, we demand that

- The Department of Transportation offer no-charge transportation service to unemployed workers.
- The Department of Health escalate its mobile medical services, introduce free dental services, health counseling and other health provisions that are currently provided from in the private sector, but are no longer available to the unemployed.
- The Department of Parks and Recreation offer special recreational and educational programs to the unemployed at no charge.

RESEARCH AND INTELLIGENCE REPORT

██████████  
Jan. 12, 1975

CETA

This part of the report contains an analysis of the differences between CETA-1973 and the new, 3-part package on unemployment which cleared Congress on Dec. 18, 1974. The comparison of these 2 pieces of legislation will enable us to determine what we may legally demand and enable us to more clearly point out the inadequacies of the new CETA package.

The information contained in this analysis should supercede all previous reports, since this report is based on a thorough study of several internal city documents and government publications.

The 3-part unemployment package signed by Ford on Dec. 31, 1974 includes:

- 1-2.) HR 16596, a bill to set up emergency public jobs program and extend unemployment compensation coverage to 12 million people not presently eligible.
- 3.) HR 17597, a companion bill to give unemployed workers an additional 13 weeks unemployment compensation.

These three programs were funded by another bill, HR 1180, which appropriated \$4 billion for fiscal 1975 for their funding.

The part of the package with which we are concerned is HR 16596 which authorized \$2.5 billion in fiscal 1975 for the creation of CETA Title VI, a new CETA Title which will provide funds for state and local governments to hire jobless workers to perform community service jobs in education, public safety, sanitation, day care, recreation, etc. CETA VI will send funds to 400 prime sponsors throughout the country that are in addition to those CETA I and II monies that will continue through June 30, 1975.

The rules and regulations attached to CETA VI are significantly different from CETA I and II; these differences are designed to solve the problems encountered in implementing CETA I and II during an economic crisis -- but the changes themselves are generating a great deal of confusion, and the Mayor's Office of Manpower was only briefed on them last Thursday. The most significant changes may be summarized as follows:

- 1.) Many cities had trouble implementing CETA II because one of its stipulations was that those persons hired were to be placed in non-subsidized jobs within one year -- cities were afraid to hire persons

other than those they had laid off because they knew they couldn't find permanent work for all of them. In the new CETA VI, jobs do not have to be "transitional" to permanent employment. CETA VI funds ~~x~~ will run for exactly 12 months after the program begins, after which time, those persons hired on VI will be dumped (unless their employer wants to make them permanent at his expense). The understanding among officials about CETA VI is that it will provide short-term employment for many skilled workers who have been laid off, but expect to return to work after 6 to 12 months. Dennis Becker, new Director of the Public ~~Ex~~ Service Employment Office in Detroit is going to make grants from CETA VI money to non-profit organizations who have programs which can "tool up" immediately and "tool down" in precisely 12 months.

CETA II was supposed to be aimed at the hard core unemployed (the disadvantaged). In some cities (NY), the administration actually attempted to focus the program on such persons. In Detroit, CETA II was used primarily to re-hire laid off city employees. This is legal, since prime sponsors do not have to comply with "preferential hiring" clauses in CETA -- these are merely suggestions. CETA VI, on the other hand, is focused specifically on persons who have exhausted their unemployment benefits, were ineligible for benefits, or had been unemployed for 15 weeks or more. There are also affirmative action clauses on Negroes, women, Spanish-speakers, the elderly and Viet-Vets. Again, these are only suggestions.

It is understood in Detroit city government that CETA VI will be used to first benefit the city, and secondly, city employees. For example, the CETA VI money given in grant to non-profit organizations (like those under UCS) will go preferentially to those organizations with proposals to set up day care centers for city employees, etc. In our opinion, some of the preferential hiring clauses of the CETA VI may show a greater Federal emphasis on relief to the industrial proletariat. It will be very useful to show that, regardless of Congress' intent, Detroit's priorities occur in this order:

- 1.) City government and its smooth operation
- 2.) City employees -- their security and comforts
- 3.) Skilled workers on short-term lay off
- 4.) Unskilled workers and the unemployed.

2.) Much of the new legislation is modeled closely after the WPA



of the late 30's, in that it is supposed to be labor intensive, publically visible and public works related. For example, part of HR 16596 is not directly related to CETA, but authorizes \$500 million in fiscal 1975 to expand the Public Works and Economic Development Act. Under <sup>this</sup> part of the bill, the Secretary of Commerce will review federal public works projects and make grants to those which will create public service jobs. This bill is set up so that 50% of all of its appropriated funds will be available for projects where no more than 25% of the money will be used for materials and equipment.

Also, a new feature under CETA VI is that prime sponsors in areas with a population under 10,000 will be permitted to hire the unemployed for water and sewage projects in rural areas.

It is important to note the trend which this new legislation develops. Highly visible, labor intensive, public works programs in the cities and the country side have fascist implications. It may be a trend to enact more legislation to fund "work gangs" who would be publically visible, ensuring people that the government was "doing something" about unemployment; who would work at back-breaking jobs for low wages, and have no opportunity for improving their situation. The working class could be caught in the trap of having to "gladly accept" government jobs that are little more than work camp slavery, with each worker entirely under government control. This fascist form of organizing the working class is a prelude to war. This is also another form of destroying the productive forces by breaking up the regular work-place organizations and keeping small groups of workers isolated from one another. Comrades, remember that in 1938, 67,000 people in Detroit were working under WPA.

3.) The amount of funds coming into Detroit under CETA VI greatly increases that which has been coming in under CETA I and II, but a close look at the figures will show how ridiculously small the total amount is in relation to unemployment.

For fiscal year 1974, Detroit as a prime sponsor was allocated \$6,283,000 for public employment (CETA II). Later, a supplemental \$4,670,000 of discretionary funds were allocated. Together with more recent supplements (but not CETA VI), Detroit gets \$19.7 million for CETA II. In addition, \$14,809,000 CETA I money was allocated for public employment or manpower training programs (sub-contracted

to individual employers).

CETA I and II total \$34,509,000 (this is an underestimate since we don't have all the information on recent supplements). Of the \$19.7 million CETA II money, approximately \$10 million has not yet been actually spent...but all of it has been spent in intent -- that is, the Office of Manpower plans to use all of this money to rehire the 700 city employees that were originally laid off.

CETA VI provides an additional \$16.4 million for public service jobs in Detroit. The VI program will run for 12 months. How many jobs will this provide??? Let's start with \$16.4 million, and subtract 10% standard for administrative over-head. This leaves \$14,960,000 for jobs. Figuring \$8,500 for each job, the new CETA VI money will allow 1,760 jobs to be created. But Coleman recently announced that 1,300 city employees ~~will~~ will be laid off. Those ~~will~~ laid-off employees not rehired under CETA II will be picked up by CETA VI. Yet there are 100,000 unemployed people in Detroit, plus an additional 9,000 who have exhausted their Unemployment Insurance and aren't even counted among the unemployed.

CETA titles have been getting front page coverage every other day in the newspapers -- but they are like a drop in the bucket compared to the number of people unemployed. The national picture is even more pathetic. The national unemployment rate for December was 7.1% -- over 6 million people are unemployed. Yet all CETA titles can be expected to create only 390,000 jobs.

According to our calculations, it would take \$926,000,000 to provide enough ~~money for~~ jobs for the 109,000 unemployed workers in Detroit. Nationally, Congress need to appropriate \$51.5 billion to create jobs for everyone who is undmployed now. This ~~is~~ is an underestimate, since it is based on only 6 million unemployed and it doesn't take into account administrative over-head or materials needed in public works programs.

Therefore, Congress would need to appropriate a sum equivalent to one-half of the Dept. of Defense budget to provide jobs for all the unemployed workers.

There are many other minor differences between CETA 1973 and CETA 1974. We do not believe that any of these changes would substantiate a change in our demands. But CETA VI, in that it is more

specifically designed to alleviate unemployment created by this economic crisis, and not just hard core unemployment, even with all of its improvements, is clearly inadequate to even begin to meet the needs of the unemployed, and may even be dangerous in its implied facism and its ability to continue co-optation of the bribed sectors of the working class.

An interesting idea, which may be formulated as a demand, was put forward by Shirley Beaupre (possible CPUSA) in a community council meeting. Her idea was that CETA monies should be used in conjunction with HUD bloc grant funds to hire persons for construction jobs which would renovate housing, totally at the governments expense. This could be a good demand, since it links the unemployment campaign with the struggle for decent housing.

December unemployment figures:

Detroit "inner city"	25-30%
Detroit City	17.9%
Metro Detroit	12.4%
Michigan	11.2%
USNA	7.1%

Research and Intelligence will turn over a Statistical Report on Wednesday which will include better figures and breakdowns for unemployment, welfare, CETA jobs, Defense budget, etc.

#### COMMON COUNCIL SUBCOMMITTEE

The subcommittee for the public hearing will include:

Chairperson	Cleveland
	Mahaffey
	Browne
	██████ Kelly
	Henderson.

These are the same people who volunteered for the subcommittee in Dec. This is a very liberal subcommittee, with the exception of Kelly... they should have greater potential for defusing our arguments. Also, other common council members may attend if they wish, and participate, but they will not be part of the subcommittee.

We are not permitted to invite expert witnesses ourselves. We may bring them along, but they must sit in the audience and offer testimony like everyone else. However, if we have an expert who is a legitimate authority, we can request that Cleveland invite him. Then perhaps, if one of our experts were invited, one of our comrades could say, during testimony, that an expert was present who could give more information and request that he be allowed to speak. We are certain, however, as to the exact procedure by which members of the audience may call on an expert.

## DIVISION OF LABOR BETWEEN COMMON COUNCIL AND THE MAYOR.

The Executive Branch. The Mayor is the chief executive of the city, has control over and is accountable for the executive branch. The executive branch is responsible for the administration and implementation of programs, activities and services of City government. The mayor appoints the head of each exec. branch dept., and these heads "serve at the pleasure" of the mayor. (For example, the day Coleman took office, he forced all dept. heads to write undated, signed letters of resignation, which Coleman keeps in his safe. Obviously, all Exec. Depts. are directly under Coleman's control). These controlled department heads are responsible of hiring, supervising and directing all of their own personnel, setting up departmental rules, submitting budgets.

The City Charter contains a list of departments that the mayor has control over, but Coleman developed an "Executive Organization Plan" which re-organized the charter's proposed structure. The current list of depts. under Coleman and their major functions are attached to this report. (One of the depts. Coleman created was the Manpower Dept. - Directed by Ralph Rosenfeldt. Manpower is responsible for the CETA application, which it developed with the Mayor's Advisory Council, which has a representative from each dept. The Manpower Dept. is not listed or described in the City Charter. In creating Manpower, Coleman took a number of powers and responsibilities away from other departments (Human Relations, Model Neighborhoods, Mayor's Office,) and centralized them in one office. Manpower is responsible for contracting for or operating all manpower programs funded to the city).

City Council. This is the legislative body with the power to enact ordinances governing the City, approve budgets, monitor the performance of the Mayor's departments, investigate and gather evidence of problems in the community and problems affecting the implementation of any city program or service.

The interaction between common council and the mayor cannot be understood as a function of division of labor, but as a struggle for power. Obviously, in law and in fact, Coleman has real power in Detroit. Levin & Co., who do not approve of Coleman's strong centralization tendencies, take every opportunity to raise hell about lack of public input and lack of council input into Coleman's decision making. This public hearing is another opportunity to raise hell -- in fact, we will do it for them while they sit back and look pious.

Common Council has no ability to administer CETA funds or determine CETA policy, only to check up on (monitor) the mayor, and they will be sure to tell us this again and again.

We can circumvent this trap by being even more righteous than the council, and standing on the Declaration of Rights in the New City Charter which states:

"The people have a right to expect aggressive action by the City's officers in seeking to provide residents with decent housing; excellence in education; job opportunities; clean air, clean waterways and a sanitary City; proper care for all physical or mental health problems; reliable, convenient and comfortable transportation; recreational facilities and organized programs of recreational activities; and cultural enrichment, including libraries and art and historical museums".

If Common Council has any sincerity about public service, this should get to them.

# Executive Branch Departments

## SUMMARY OF DEPARTMENTAL PURPOSES

DEPARTMENT	STATEMENT OF PURPOSE
Airport	To maintain and operate Detroit City Airport.
Arts	To maintain and operate the Detroit Institute of Arts.
Budget	To assist in preparation and administration of city budgets; to conduct management audits.
Buildings & Safety Engineering	To grant building permits and enforce building codes.
City Engineering	To design and inspect construction of city buildings and streets.
Civic Center	To manage Cobo Hall; Ford Auditorium Veterans Memorial Buildings and the Plaza.
Community & Economic Development	To direct and coordinate city-wide programs in the areas of community development and economic development.
Consumer Affairs	To educate and protect city residents in matters relating to privately and publicly offered goods and services.
Correction	To govern, manage, maintain, and direct the Detroit House of Correction.
Data Processing	To design, operate and control all data processing and mechanical information systems of the city.
Environmental Protection & Maintenance	To coordinate and direct services of the Sanitation, Street Construction and Maintenance, and two Building Maintenance Divisions; enforce Environmental Ordinances.

## DEPARTMENT

## STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Finance	To maintain and control financial resources available to the city for the execution of its programs and services.
Fire	To protect life and property from fire; to enforce all laws, ordinances, and regulations relating to fire prevention and safety; to plan for emergency preparedness; to operate emergency medical services and civil defense.
Health	To provide an adequate level of health services, both physical and mental, to all city residents.
Historical	To maintain and operate the city's historical museums.
Hospitals	To maintain and operate Detroit General Hospital.
Human Rights	To educate and protect the citizens of Detroit in all matters relating to discrimination. To assist in correcting the results of past discrimination.
Law	To provide legal services to the administration of Detroit city government.
Manpower	To administer, operate, and contract for manpower programs funded to the City of Detroit.
Metro Water	To provide water, drainage, and sewerage services within and outside the city as necessary.
Municipal Parking	To operate municipal parking facilities, provide engineering services for parking lot development, and enforce parking regulations.
Neighborhood Service	To provide for and coordinate the delivery of human services on a neighborhood or area basis.

DEPARTMENT

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Personnel	To perform all aspects of the personnel function for all agencies of the city.
Planning	To provide comprehensive planning and research assistance to the Mayor; to coordinate, evaluate and monitor planning activities delegated to departments.
Police	To preserve the public peace, protect the rights of persons, guard the public health, preserve order; and enforce the laws of the state and nation and the ordinances of the city.
Public Housing	To develop and operate public housing.
Public Information	To develop and coordinate public relations and information programs for the City of Detroit.
Public Lighting	To provide light, heat, and power for city buildings and lighting for city streets; to maintain Police and Fire internal communications systems.
Recreation	To provide constructive and positive leisure time programs and activities; to maintain public green spaces.
Senior Citizens	To protect and promote the interests of senior citizens.
Transportation	To develop, own, maintain, and operate a public transportation system above, on or below the surface of the ground.
Youth:	To protect and promote the interests of children and youth.
Zoological Park	To operate and maintain zoological parks.