

Program	Accomplishment	Issues & Critiques
<p>Business and Industrial Community Corp (BICC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1966 – initial graduating class of 8 men with a certificate of completion in machine shop skills • Western Electric of Kearny provided training facility for 92 men • Advanced courses avail; transportation provided • Operated under \$365k grant under the Manpower Development Act of 1962 • 230 persons placed in on-the-job training (750-goal); salaries ranging from \$1.25-\$3.50/hr • 1968 – 1,000 member companies • Joins Urban Coalition • Developed more than 15,000 job and training opportunities • Industry, fed. Agencies, and foundations contributed more than \$4.5 mil for programs • Rec'd funding from Greater Newark Development Corporation and Greater Newark Chamber of Commerce for permanent quarters and staff of four • Voted to give \$1,600 to help police program train a 100-member youth patrol • 1970 – raised \$178,058 to counsel, train, and place minority group members • Placed a total of 4,119 persons in jobs • Started first free computer programming course with IBM • Developed IBM Rutgers clerical class; students loaned \$1000 worth of equipment during training • Began pilot program for computerized job matching system, 1st in northern NJ (Computerized Job Bank) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1968 – Black Community Caucus (incl Gibson) evaluated effectiveness of program – BICC “not doing much for the ‘hard-core unemployed’”; demanded criteria for companies’ membership; member firms should provide complete information about its workforce • 1970 – Heningburg charges that the business community is withdrawing support bc of activism around construction and hiring practices; challenging positions taken by the Chamber of Commerce and other segments of business community – “their interests are at conflict with the interests of poor persons in Newark” • 1971 – Heningburg charges Urban Coalition (now incorporator of BICC) to be denied contributions from city’s business community because of its activism; issue of minority employment in the trade unions cause of withdrawal of support • Heningburg: “Haven’t had a riot, so the pressure is off” • Budget is \$450k; has enough funds to last another six months

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Skills Escalation Employment and Development (SEED)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1968 - Operated two training programs • Courses incl. machine shop, clerk-typist, advanced typing • Rec'd \$1.9 mil fed. Funds • 1969 – 510 graduates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1969 – Less than 10% men referred for project's machine shop training reported to have finished the course • 510 graduated out of 1400 yearly goal • U.S. Dept. of Labor debates whether program should be incorporated into and replaced by state vocational training program, Newark Manpower Training Skills Center • U.S. Dept. of Labor – Manpower Admin, Malcolm Lovell states that “job training program must be revised and fit into one the nationally designed programs; U.S. Dept of Labor funds no longer available • Asst. Sec. of Labor, Arnold Weber, says fed. Officials consider SEED an “experimental program that has proved itself and should now be incorporated into a state training program” • 1970 – Model Cities funding stopped
Total Employment and Manpower (TEAM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1967 – receive \$4.4 mil federal grant • 1968 – 546 placed in private sector; 16 placed in public sector of businesses • (5) women graduate from TEAM-sponsored basic clerical training course offered by the Blazer Youth Council of Newark • 1967-1970 – trained 4,115 people and placed 3,887 in jobs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16,639 enrolled in program • \$2 mil paid in wages and stipends to persons in training • \$400k earned by persons who found jobs through program • 1970 – receives \$3.85 mil from U.S. Dept. of Labor for (4.5% cut from 1970) • 1971 - \$4 mil allocated under fed. Emergency Employment Act of 1971 to provide new jobs in municipal and other public employment • 525 persons placed in the Gibson administration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1968 - Number of males not being enrolled into the program; many men would be interested but didn't know about Team • 1968 - Willie Wright, Board member, resigns because of “concerns over possible conflict of interest in the composition of the TEAM board structure”; “no Negro architects approached” for plans to renovate a former furniture store for a proposed day care center • Large discrepancy between persons enrolled in problem and number counted as having been trained or employed

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Interracial Council for Business Opportunity (ICBO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1970 - 170 graduates receive certificates (3rd ceremony) • Certificate program of (10) 2-hr sessions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bookkeeping • Record keeping • Basic management training • Adv. Management training • One-to-one counseling in specific business areas • 1st \$2 mil grant <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 93 black and Spanish-speaking businessmen rec'd ~\$22k/loan • Businesses incl barber shops, contracting, construction firms • 1974 – rec'd \$10 mil in loans to start or expand minority businesses which have run up a “remarkable record of successes under the organization’s continuing consultation programs” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides consultants to minority entrepreneurs, operates a management training division, distributes a directory to private and government purchasing agents listing goods and services from minority-owned businesses • Equal Opportunity Personnel Services Inc., six-year old firm helped by ICBO • Scott’s Manor (Orange), ICBO provided advise, able to expand to a banquet hall, helps with day to day operations and preparation of bid proposals • 152 graduates 	

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<p>Minority Economic Development Industrial Corporation (MEDIC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1970 – rec’d \$132,295 from U.S. Commerce Dept’s Office of Minority Business Enterprise (OMBE) • Designated as affiliate of OMBE • Rec’d free WNJR radio air time on <i>Community Action Program</i>, moderated by Bill Franklin, to discuss programs • 1971 – rec’d \$50k from U.S. Commerce’s Economic Development Administration for admin costs of \$35 mil downtown urban renewal project (used by Lionel Hampton Community Development Corp) • Funded programs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Father and Son’s Seafood Restaurant • Princess Supermarket (Montclair) • Tri-Cities Limo Service • MEDIC Press – MEDICNEWS newsletter • Bob’s House of R.O.N.B.C. • Produced MEDIC News newsletter • 1972 – rec’d \$300k; \$130k, admin grant; \$270k venture capital appropriation to serve needs of Central Ward, under a restructured economic development program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1970 - MEDIC rec’d more requests for assistance than it could handle • SBA lending and guarantee ceiling had been reached which meant no new minority business loans in Newark – MEDIC began experimenting w/various financing options • Exec Dir states “visit and promises from White House ended up as a public relations gimmick with the only tangible community benefit being a library or information center and a sign over our door”