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Interview with Peggy Bakewell

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Researcher: Anne Smetak

Event: Interview with Peggy Bakewell

Place: Danville Interchurch

PB: Putting them in a hotel room for three days doesn't do anything. And I'm not saying I am anywhere near qualified, but their needed to be some case work management done. Now in our last months meeting we're saying there needs to be more budget counseling, more directional goal setting, more tracking of the ins and outs of the families instead of just letting them come back each fall and spring for help with electric bills, once a year for rent, every month for food. Sit down and talk about the budget and where the money's going and why aren't you capable of some of these things.

So Interchurch is tending to think they need to change. One of those changes would be, quite possibly, volunteers would be allowed in to help us, from the clientele. It's never been that way before. Some of them are just astute enough, they can walk out with the whole store. Some of them are humble enough, like I think Deb Cunningham, who you just met, could serve a couple of hours a week and not feel like she's taking so much when she asks. But it's just...she's working for it, kind of a shared program. Some of the families who need monthly packages might as well price clothes for two hours. And then we could glean from that who's really willing to work. Who shows up on time, who shows initiative, who does that, and then when people are coming in to ask for jobs we kind of know what they're like so we can call an employee and say, we've got a really good guy here or we know this woman well.

AS: So that would give them a reference base.

PB: Yeah. Up until now we don't really have a reference base other than they seem to be okay when they come and sit in that chair. So we're working on something like that. Interchurch is just finding that a three day survival need package isn't cooperating with people's lives as well as it should be.

AS: There are four different branches of Interchurch in Knox County?

PB: Yes, now you're going to ask me specifics that I don't know the answers to...31 years since Interchurch started. We started four years ago here. Fredericktown started, probably, less than ten, and Centerburg's been fourteen I think, don't quote me. I'll give you a paper that tells you all that.

AS: How interrelated are the different branches?

PB: Oh, my brother runs Fredericktown, my sister runs Centerburg...we are just siblings. We answer to an administrator that sits in the Mount Vernon office and a board that oversees her. We pretty much use the same kind of filing the same kind of paperwork. We use our own

checkbooks, though. The monies that we raise in Danville, anybody up to that Kenyon line that gets money will be tracked to see if it comes to Danville or goes to Mount Vernon. And then that money's used in our separate checkbooks. The thing where it gets kind of fog and we try to understand is that when the government gives a grant of some kind of help money, Mount Vernon oversees it. Which is fine because they have the bulk of the clients. Where I might have fifty clients in a month, they'll have two-hundred. So they might as well have the bulk of the money then I can just call and ask for pieces of it. And then they keep the paperwork, which is nice. I don't have to do the paperwork. They're experts at it after two-hundred times a month. They're experts and I just fiddle through my two.

We have four different pockets of money that comes down from the government like that for different uses. One's for medicines, and one's for only singles with less than 285\$ income per month or something like that. Another one is only housing and utility money. So they have that all designated, so you can ask and make your people fit in wherever they can.

AS: Are they four different federal programs?

PB: Are they federal? Community Service Block Grants, CSBG. KnoHoCo also has the CSBG monies. And KnoHoCo's one of the places we send them in for help first. You know, we might as well take that money first before I right my checkbook, make my checkbook go further. But the CSBG that Mt Vernon oversees is medical. Whereas KnoHoCo, the CSBG is for electrical, rent, utilities, even water. EFSP, emergency food and shelter, that is federal. That's one where we can house or pay deposit, or first months rent, we can house them in a hotel. But that has to kind of be, it's always short term. You can have it for three months and have it spent and then you have to wait to go to the next people.

One of the nicer things is the AEA money. There are no strings attached to that, there's hardly any questions other than, how much income did you make last month and are you single. And it's one of the only thing in the county that will help a single without children person. Welfare and everything else you have to have a child. For metro for food stamps a single person might get fifteen dollars a month, and they get a hundred dollars, I think, living money. \$100 a month won't do nothing and fifteen dollars of food won't do anything. But that's what a single person is granted. So this AEA money is not even, you can help every time you want to help, to as much money as you want to help. So if you get a really extreme type of case, you can pour all the money that you want into them.

Whereas the CSBG is one-time, one-time a month. So, PRC is welfare line money, but it's given only if you have children. Salvation Army is a little bit of help to us, when we're in desperate dire needs with a great big bill, I'll call Salvation Army, and they'll usually kick 25-75\$ is depending on the need. But then the client has to go in and has to have an interview with them. Whereas these other, the EFSP and the AEA I can fill the forms out here and the client doesn't have to go anywhere.

I have a man who is living, living as if he's homeless because he hasn't paid his mortgage in a year and a half. But they've not taken his home yet. He has a friend, but he doesn't have a phone and he doesn't have electric, so he's at the neighbors all the time, though he still retains his house. The courts in Millersburg took his licence because of bad legal representation. He was fined for driving under the influence. He's car was broken down, and he had proof that he couldn't be driving. Right? So the lawyer didn't follow through the case very well. He has his phone cut off down here because it took him four months to get to court. Since they took his

licence he couldn't drive to work. He lost his phone, he couldn't talk to his lawyer in Millersburg. The lawyer went on without him in the case. Got him a year without a licence and \$700 in fines. Well he's a truck driver for Small Sand and Gravel. So how can the man work, if he doesn't have a driver's licence and he lives out....we have this road called Brush Run. It crosses Coschocton five times. It just snakes back and forth and he's on one of those snakes going across. And it's just way out there. And you know, it's a twelve dollar motor charge to get in and out, but he doesn't have a licence so he can't drive the truck even if he got to work. So, he's one of these, gotta have my mortgage paid, or I need some food, or, you know. So I've just for a year been paying his electric bill to keep it from getting shut off. But everything else is off in his house, and the electric's just there.

I have boys living in a car. They're my tragical situation. I had boys living in a car. So I asked them, when I first came in, 'Do you want to be clients here, or do you want to own your own place?'. They said, 'We want out of the car.'. So I put them in a hotel room, and they asked for a mentor to stop by. Got them hooked up with a jobs program and a job, got the apartment and the job the same week a mile from each other. They worked for three months and were laid off 'cause of cut-backs, hadn't saved any money, hadn't met with the mentor because they'd rather have slept and not been home when he went by. And so he had to go and evict them. But I don't think it was a failure in the fact that Interchurch didn't learn anything. I think that it was a good attempt, and if they had been more willing...the one brother was, the one wasn't, and so things just didn't work out. So they were back in a car last time I saw them.

AS: How old were they?

PB: 22 and 27. So the 22 year old I keep telling to go to the army. He needs some structure in his life other than the little bit his mom taught him. His mom was who actually got them evicted. The neighbors got really upset that she was always there, and it was a one-bedroom apartment and there was a lot of screaming, a lot of noise, she was always upset. And she didn't clean, she didn't help them, she had never taught them how to put anything in a garbage bag. So, when she started staying there the night we had to get them out.

AS: Where does she live now?

PB: She's still staying doubled up with her mother-in-law and her brother-in-law. And her two sons were out in the car. Now I think that they're probably all three out somewhere, just no one's come in and reported it to me. They used to stay on the Mohican River, down underneath the Greer Bridge. And then they'd go into Turkey Ridge and just holed up there, but I just, I haven't heard. Hopefully, if they never surface again it means they're up in Loudenville working. I don't know.

AS: Is there a typical situation you come across?

PB: The typically situation out here for me out here are families who are extremely doubled up and on SSI. Jolene Stalka, the head of Interchurch, would make the comment over and over again that Welfare's gonna kill us. Because they're going back to this Jobs to Work thing and it's not working and people are out there with no hope of finding a job by the time they're cut off of welfare, and ADC and all that. Well, I don't see it as that tragic. Because most of my people

are SSI. They're kids that are dull because of their upbringing, or their genes whatever you want to blame it on, whatever science realm you go through. If you're in education it's their upbringing, if you're in biology it's their genes. But it's some of both, I'm sure. And so they're sitting on SSI. And the SSI only brings in \$500. The only entertainment they have is sex, they have four and five kids, their still living in their mother's home, Grandpa is there.

So who are the homeless? Do you know what I mean? Our statistics say if you're not in your home. So the grandpa isn't in his home, he's not able to take care of himself, so they think, so they drag him in, so they've got his check. Then they turn around, they have their two SSI checks and then they have their kids SSI, and four grand-kids. I have fifteen people in one house and four generations. And I have one mother who just came in, she wouldn't be the grandfather, she's in the mother end of the spectrum, was so excited last month because her last child has moved out. But these are grown children who have kids. So she and her husband after fifty or so years are finally alone in the house. She comes in two weeks later and said her one grandson came back. He did not want to live in Mount Vernon and he came and begged to come back. And she says he's fine, I can take him, but his mom will never move back in with me. They're just so relieved.

I have one family in a trailer that had fourteen or seventeen at one time - in a trailer! And I said, how do you do this? They boys stay in the living room, the girls get the bedroom and mom and dad have the other bedroom. And this was cousins and two dads and cousins and the two, three moms, and then the dad and mom were in another room - in a trailer. And I just sit here and think, how do you ever deal with the lice population. Those are the kind of, it just kind of blows your mind. So it's just like this old woman in a shoe syndrome, that is actually out there.

Some of the blend of it is, if you go Coschocton out, past 62. That is actually a very Appalachian area. There's a map of, I went to a conference, and they actually scanned Appalachia going from W. Virginia up through Pennsylvania and higher into New York. [Brings out map] And we're actually on this ridge right in here. So Knox County, Ohio's going sort of like this, so this would be the Ohio part of this map, and then as we are in the center, being Columbus, and then this county area, one of these two would be Knox. So we are actually, when we get out in the hills out there, we actually do have the old style of Appalachian family.

Do you remember Kristy? Did you ever watch the TV show Kristy? It's a young girl who's down to teach in Appalachia, and they go out in the shacks and see the many kids and the family ties are very, very tight, but very illogical to a person coming out of the city of Savannah, or wherever she came from. They, the men like very risky jobs, they were coal miners. Very risky jobs, they thrive on it. What's a risky job in Knox County, know what I mean? I sat at that conference thinking I have to go dig a hole in the ground and put the men to work doing something in the ground. But that's kind of how they explain it. Unless they, they were great moonshiners, they liked the riskiness of hiding something out in the woods. They're probably the ones growing Marijuana, because it's risky. Not that I'm pointing the finger, but the risk is what they thrive on, and the more important they are in their societal clan, is how they can deal with that risk.

On the flip side of that, the mother is only important as the small children are there. She's the child-bearer and as their raising the small children. As soon as her children become teenagers she's not important anymore. And I see that, I see them drag in here where they don't lift their eyes and their probably very verbally abused. Because they're not important, they're not of worth, they can't bear children anymore. Until they become grandparents, then they're the

matriarch and they have to do all the training again in the family. And their kids have been raised dully, and they're not capable of taking care of their kids. So grandma does it, and becomes important again. So it's just this cycle of keeping her kids around her so that the children become in her care again and she becomes important again to the men in the society. So it's just...I sit here and think, 'Oh my gosh!'. So it's hard to get them out of their own homes, and it's hard to get the parents to realize you need to push and have your own space.

We did get the first of the clan, of one clan, into Head Start. And I'm working on getting three of the moms into GED. I have, you asked out homeless, I think they're homeless, because there's too many in one house. Okay, in that area, I believe there's forty some people of siblings and I mean the grandparents are siblings. There's forty some still living in this area and one has a GED, or high school. But one has graduated, they tell me. And to my knowledge only one is working. The rest are receiving some sort of SSI or living off of seasonal work. You know they say they're carpenters, and they might work three days a year. Or, 'I'm a roofer'. Two, two, one went to work last month and he's still working, two are working.

AS: How did you find out about the family? Did they come to you?

PB: They come in. They come in. Word of mouth just got around everywhere that there was help here and they started coming in. They get clothing voutures, and they get food probably once a month. A lot of times they'll call, they've run out of diapers, or WIC didn't come on time and they need some things. A lot of the first contact was done because of mid-wives and the people were here, the health center. They can make their appointments here, to see the health clinic from Mount Vernon. Dr. Connie comes out and they don't have to go into Mt Vernon. Which is probably wise because a lot of them don't hold licence, but they drive everywhere. But there's much bigger fear in Mt Vernon of getting caught doing anything than in here. They don't hold, many of them don't have car insurance. So keeping them out of Mt Vernon is probably a better idea for a lot of reasons.

That's probably one of the biggest clans that use our place, but their's a family over in the Jelloway area, their in a shack, no running water, no electric, no insulation. And the churches will all start calling and saying they're going to be really, really cold. And the son is old enough, he's in his early twenties, to be out on his own, but he stays, and mom and dad see no problem with where they stay. Well, do they really have a home? It depends on what you classify as homeless. What do you classify as a home. And I think you're homeless if you don't have basic needs met. So the churches start calling, and they start saying, 'Are you going to do anything about this family? Well, this family won't come in for help. And the preacher stopped out there and asked them to come in and see if we could do anything for them, and they won't come in for help.

We see a few, probably six a year, of just hobos. 62 is a good route to walk. If you leave Akron or Canton area you walk 62. So we see that many and they'll come here and get a nights lodging and then go on. And they don't have bases. You know you ask them, and it's pretty much, where do you receive you mail, is how you find out where they're from or where they're going. One guy lives in Maine in the summer and Kentucky in the winter, so he travels through. He lives with his sister in the winter in Kentucky, I don't know where he lives in Maine, but that was his path.

AS: If you were to lay out a definition of homelessness in rural areas it would be: too many

people in one house, substandard housing, and basic needs unmet?

PB: And actual, don't have an address. It would have to be all those categories.

AS: Do you think rural homelessness is acknowledged enough by federal programs?

PB: Do we know it exists? No. I don't know if it's bureaucracy on the low level, jobs like me, that don't yell enough to say it's out there. Or, I brought it up to Interchurch, to my boss, to say we don't mark out sheets correctly. We say their homeless, but maybe we need to tell neighbors and congressmen who the homeless are. We need to say, they are doubled up families, it's too many people, or it's substandard housing. Instead of just homeless where they think they're hobos by choice. To some degree I think the one boy in the brothers, that I said we housed for a while and they worked. The one boy wants to be homeless. He has no drive, no decision to do anything in this life and could care less about where tomorrow lies. The younger one cares. He takes care of his family, he wants them to be housed, he wants a job, he's worked, he wants a car. Do you know what I mean. So if you could pull them apart somehow and work with just the one, you could probably get him working in a direction that is a more common goal for most of us. But the one, he doesn't walk life as we see it, and he would be one of these railroad hobos that you saw in the 30's and 40's. But he's linked with his brother. So his brother always trying to encourage him keeps him kind of on the edge of the fence. Whereas if his brother would just go to the army, this one then would have to make a decision on what he wanted to do. And then the army one could make his own decision. But as long as they stay this close and that close to mom, they're not...they're still a statistic.

But I don't think...when we talk about homeless we think of them. And we think we see them two or three times a month and that's what our statistic becomes. Not that we see six families in one house, so five of those families are actually homeless, they have no means to get out and seek their own place or pay their own bills.

AS: What more do you need in Knox County, as far as Social Services to combat homelessness?

PB: I think...I think we need one SSI worker per SSI recipient, because if you don't know what that person's doing, you don't know how that person can improve their lives and not stay on SSI all their lives. Well, that's unreasonable to think that we'll ever have one worker per client. But one way that I talked with the church about initiating a small change would be to have a mentorship program. We need a lot more mentorship programs. Where the GED program might have a few tutors and those tutors could be welcome in the home and help with choice of TV programs for the young kids, or better ideas about videos or better books to read. Sit down and read at home with the younger kids 'cause the parents can't yet. You know, when you have a kid...the parent at a third grade reading level and the kids in fourth grade, there's a problem. But if the tutor can go home and be a tutor inside the home, on a very strict guidelines, where they don't buy groceries, and they don't give money, but they just go in to do that task. I've found that if you can...you can't classify people...if working people rubbed shoulders with non-working people long enough, this person would either quit his job, or this one would get a job. See what I mean? An example, to pull them in...

I have a great example from my past, where a friend of mine came to volunteer in a soup kitchen with me, was a model a successful model, she lived off of modeling. And not a Sharly

Diegs or any of them, she was a print model, and in a couple of movies. And this one guy in the soup kitchen, who was living homeless at the time in the train station, said, 'Gee, I always wanted to be an actor'. She said, 'Ed, if you're serious, I'll get you on a set'. A couple of weeks later he came back and said, 'I'm really serious'. In nine months she had him in a movie. She stuck like glue to this smelly, scruffy man, took him to the central park, got pictures made, took him on the set to get him acclimated to what was going on, took him to some of her producer contact's friends, introduced him around, got him shaved, cleaned up, clothed. And then she said, the wisest thing in all of this, was, 'Now you know how to do it, continue'. So, do you see what I mean? That's what I mean with the one on one hook up. That you don't do anything other than what meets the goal. Like they can still come here and get their groceries, they can still come here and get their electric paid.

But the one man who wants to be a mechanic. It takes \$3000 worth of tools to walk into Monroe and get a job. Can you come up with \$3000 worth of tools? I don't know where you come from, I can't, I can't even repair my car if I have an \$80 tire, you know what I mean? So, some of those unreasonable stumbles that they can take. But if a guy really wants to be a mechanic and this mentor sticks with him, and keeps him in his garage day after day after day. And even gets a stipend, maybe through Interchurch for his garage work, wherever, and works with that mechanic enough to build some of those tools up. And then in a year, year and a half, go out and have a reference, have his tools, not stolen. Where we would be in improving people's lives...and it's not a short-term process. And the government always looks for short term projects. [tape flip]

If Kenyon print shop took in three people a year, and those people could then go to the three newspapers around, or to the five print shops we have in the county, and get jobs and sustain jobs until they moved on to something bigger and different. So, to look for businesses to do some longer range. We have a jobs program that does that, JTPA Tries, but they're all more classroom and you have to have self-initiative to get there.

And if you're in the middle of a job change in life... A man hurt his back, he couldn't find other work if he's honest about his back, and he can't, he has a bullet in him from the war. Veteran's only help a small part, but because of his back injury they even help less. So what kind of job is left for this man, that he can do? He can't lift anything, or no one will hire him who's gonna risk him lifting anything. He was working at a factory, the factory became very unethical. They started to ask him to do things lying about the amount of piece goods done every night. And he couldn't do that, he said, 'I won't do that, you don't pay me enough to do that, I'm not the owner of the company'. So he quit there, and the cannot find work...if he puts down his back injury. If he doesn't put down his back injury then the jobs that are available are lifting stock in the grocery stores or working factories that is a lot of lifting. He was doing golf balls, that's not real heavy. But if you go to WainCo and have huge glass things to lift, that's just the difference in it, and so he's not been able to find work. He lives in a camper-trailer, not stable housing. And he's getting, I think \$108 a month, and \$15 in food stamps, and that's what he's been doing for a year. Because he's in between this welfare SSI program, the same where Bill was, from the court case in Laudenville.

So, I sit down and I try to figure out, that's why I said one SSI worker per client, trying to figure out how to speed up that process of investigation of that injury. So that they can get that money. Deb's in that same category, that SSI, SSD should be kicking in for this man who has 15% of his heart left, it's not kicking in yet. She's disabled so she can't go to work to get any higher income. So \$500 a month, and their house mortgage is \$384, so you either leave your

house and try to find rent for less than \$384, and that's kind of impossible. So I tell her, stay in your house and then we help her wherever we can in other things.

AS: So exactly what services are you able to give here?

RB: We have a cash flow, now I'll say this and you'll turn around and call me a liar 'cause you saw it happen, we have a \$100 cap a year. I don't abide by it too well. Deb is an extreme case, and it's just...sometimes we hope if SSI does come back with the back balance of the award, the client will come back in and help us back out. You know what I mean? I'm not hoping that with Deb, but it's always a possibility. If they're awarding money from his heart attack, then he'll recoup money from when they give it too him clear back to May of '98. So, he'll get a big award. Her sister does a lot of fund-raising and things to keep her above water. Somebody pays their cable for them, 'cause he's home all day and can't do anything. So then she pays the electric...no the sister pays the electric consistently. She pays her mortgage and then lives off the hundred and some dollars. So then these trips are the ones I pay for. So we've put a lot of money into trips. Mt Vernon Interchurch through this, has paid a lot of his medicines, because he's not on medical guard yet, that pay these medicines.

AS: So how is she paying her medical bills outside of medicine?

RB: Medicaid will pay 80% of it. And if she can find a Doctor to do it, than they're sure to get that much from Medicaid. I even talked to her last time she was in here about going on PIP, which is a percentage of income plan through the utilities. So you only pay, since you have \$500 income, they figure out how much you can actually pay. So they only take 8% in the bill. So even though you use \$120 of electric, they'll charge you \$40. The rest, \$80 will go into an account with the utility company, and just sit there and keep building up, building up. But, when you can't afford to pay your bills and you can't afford to live then you've got to do something and PIP is a very poor plan. It's really only good for those on the edge of dying. Because then you die and you leave that bill to no one.

AS: So that bill doesn't carry over?

RB: It doesn't transfer...it's transfer to the household, but not outside. I'm not going to collect it from my dad, I don't live there. My mom would, because she still lives in the house. If Geoff were to die, Deb would probably file bankruptcy anyway, and if that would clear up the PIP bill, then why not go on PIP now and just live on it until he passes. So in the midst of just the regular stress of life, the in-touch homeless have to deal with that kind of decision, the grieving of life and death possibility, but how do we survive until then and what are the choices I need to make that won't affect us too much while we're living. But she's not homeless, she's a client.

We have the largest section of the county. We go from Jelloway up on route 3 which would be Ashland county, down to Martinsburg which is on the Newark border, whatever's down there. But it's just this long strip, it's about, it's probably a good 45min or an hour drive from the tip of my county. So I don't do out and look for people. If I know, if I get a service call of somebody who's out there I'll go and visit.

AS: How receptive are people in the county to getting help from you? How would they accept

the mentor program?

PB: Don't know. 'Cause we haven't tried it. How much do they really honestly tell me they need help? I'm not sure. Some of them just wallow where they're at and they don't care anymore. Some of the kids want out of their parents home and just don't know how to manage by themselves. Those who really just want out could hook up with another young mother that could go in and out daily and say, How you doing, are you keeping your head above water, could I get you anything. It might help them to do that. It might help a lot of the young. I don't think the older ones are too receptive because it's just their style. But the younger kids are just...a lot of them are telling me that they need something different. It's time for something different. But then I have a lot of younger people too who just like their seasonal work and not maintaining a family anywhere beyond what their seasonal income does. So that will start soon because seasonal jobs are over soon. Where I haven't seen them all summer I'll start to see them in a couple of weeks. But I can't say if they're receptive or not.

But we could certainly rewrite guidelines of what help we can give by defining some of those things, some of those needs in people's lives. And I've done that. I told one family. I told them 'Come every month, 'come every month.' I said. I can't help you every month unless you let me help you make a spending plan. They're not homeless. They're looking for a place outside the city because they have dogs and they'd like to be out. They send what ever money they like to, to whatever utility is sitting there. So sometimes three months, electric doesn't get paid. Because it's just not visible when there's money in their pocket. And four months phone won't get paid. But there's enough money there to pay all of their bills. And so, I just said, we can't help you every month. We'll help you every other month. But if you want help more often than that, then I need you to sit down and create a spending plan. So then if we do that then, are we legally sued for not maintaining their money right? But if they sit right here in front of me and we put the money into the envelopes where they're supposed to be sent every month, then we structure their lives enough that they can exist without programs like this.

I have one mother who, I just found out spends over a thousand dollars mortgage. She has a grandson who gets Ssi and her Ssi and pension is almost even with the mortgage, if not lower. So then there's no money for bills. Her daughter is living there. A granddaughter just moved out with her kids. And I'm telling her...her house mortgage, she can't keep staying in her home. But to talk an old woman out of a house that she and her husband built...So my last plan was, the daughter who left her kids there for so many years, I said, 'talk to your brothers and get your brothers all to take the house on trust, pay the payments for her, and let her live the last couple of years of her life in her own house. Because you guys will inherit it anyway. So if we could think creatively without any legal ramifications...Sometimes it might work. I don't know what they'll do. But they're very connected with the catholic priest over here. So I have an appointment with him and just might fly that by him. But the brothers are...one's in Canton, one's in Montana, the other's in Florida. But if they could come up with that kind of a scheme to leave here in trust of her own house but pay the payments for her, they inherit a house in two years that sells for a hundred thousand dollars and they split it and they've made a lot more than they've put into it.

I don't know. We just all need more young brains.

AS: Can you think of anything else that I haven't asked about rural homelessness?

PB: Well one, you know this anyway, people just know this, that the money's are poured in, they're just not monitored in the family's lives to do the good they need to do. That's where the mentor, that's where the budget counseling, that's where some of the deeper tract case work, if there were more workers to do that. Because the money, once they get into the hands of people that don't know how to budget them, what good is it, if they never pay their electric bill, or they never pay for housing. They become a homeless statistic, or substandard housing statistic when they are receiving the monies granted to them, but aren't capable of using them properly. So I think that there's a lot of money out there. But do they pay too many bureaucrats first and too little money to families? Or too many bureaucrats and not enough case workers to go in the homes? That would probably be my...if I were to argue that we need less government and representatives at their high salaries and bring the money down to case workers and teachers who do more of that in their homes.

AS: So more of a hands-on approach.

PB: All of us, all the branch managers at Interchurch are part-time. Centerburg's out their twenty hours a week, Fredericktown's twenty, I'm twenty-five. So we have forty clients a month we see fifteen, twenty minutes sometimes is all you see them, and you don't do follow up on stuff. More workers, more time.