

BROOKLYN

Brownsville	South Brooklyn
East New York	Bushwick
Bedford-Stuyvesant	Coney Island
Fort Greene	Sunset Park
Williamsburgh	Crown Heights

QUEENS

Long Island City	Rockaway
South Jamaica	Corona

BRONX

Morrisania	Morris Park
South Bronx	Tremont
Hunts Point	

STATEN ISLAND

Brighton Harbor

Makeup of C.A.L.'s Board of Directors:

10 attorneys named by the City and County Bar Associations;

7 attorneys (including two law school faculty members) named in the proposal;

3 attorneys named by the Bedford-Stuyvesant Bar Association, the Harlem Lawyers Association and the Puerto Rican Bar Association;

10 representatives of the poor chosen by the representatives of the poor on the operating corporations.

Makeup of Local Corporation Boards:

4 laymen as representatives of the poor chosen by the Community Committee from the poverty area served;

4 representatives chosen by: the New York City Bar Association (1), the local County Bar Association (2), and the Legal Aid Society (1);

4 attorneys chosen by the preceding eight from a panel nominated by the local Community Committee.

[From Harvard Law Record]

LINDSAY URGES BAR WAR ON POVERTY

LAWYERS AND THE ANTI-POVERTY DRIVE

(By John V. Lindsay)

In the seven years I have been in Congress, I can recall few pieces of legislation that have caused as much discussion and controversy as P.L. 88-452, the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. In our first deliberations about the bill in the early months of 1964, and again this year as we reviewed the first year of the antipoverty program, we have devoted a good deal of time to consider a broad range of issues growing out of the aims and the experience of implementing this Act.

These deliberations, have been worthwhile. They have been crucial to the effective continuation of the nation's war on poverty, for the great potential of this program demands that painstaking attention be paid to the successes and failures in our experience with its first year.

One of the major conclusions emerging from our discussions and the record of the first year is that the role of the legal profession in the war on poverty will be one of the key determinants of the ultimate success of the effort to "eliminate the paradox of poverty in the midst of plenty," in the words of the Act's preamble.

Repeatedly in my own examination of the provisions of the legislation and the programs which have begun in New York City and across the nation during the antipoverty program's first year, I have been struck by the great potential for lawyers to play major roles in the war on poverty. In this article I would like to set forth some of the areas where I believe lawyers can make a major con-