

poverty people themselves or we have two who are nonpoverty people representing the poor people. In both cases they live right in the community.

The rest of it is divided eight of local citizens and eight representing Government agencies of various kinds. Our board was initially established after almost a year's work by people in the community; when we finally decided to organize, we asked the county court to sponsor us.

We gave them the list of names that we would like to have for the initial board. They kicked off one and that was all. Since then we ourselves reappoint or we have a limitation how long a person can stay on the board, which applies to the general public and to the heads of agencies. We reappoint ourselves an agency head or another citizen and, of course, we take the elected representatives of the poor.

Mr. QUIE. How are they elected?

Mr. DAY. This was a difficult problem for us initially, because they were not organized. We now have community organizations going in certain parts of the county and we have groups such as ADC mothers, and so on. These are the people who are elected, geographically, so far as the community organizations are concerned and interestwise so far as ADC mothers.

Mr. QUIE. You mean you invite all the ADC mothers to contact and elect a representative?

Mr. DAY. They are well organized. In fact, they even have—

Mr. QUIE. Do you have a meeting of ADC mothers to do this?

Mr. DAY. Yes. In fact, they are organized in clubs throughout and have been active and doing a tremendous job.

Mr. QUIE. What voice do the poor men have?

Mr. DAY. The mothers have not but in the neighborhood areas they have quite often elected men.

Mr. QUIE. You mean the women elected men?

Mr. DAY. No, the neighborhood organization elects men. The ADC mothers always elect women.

Mr. QUIE. Why do you say 14 too many?

Mr. DAY. It is beyond the one-third that is set up.

Mr. QUIE. There is nothing that says there should not be more than one-third.

Mr. DAY. It says there should be one-third agency heads and one-third general public. So we are sort of shortchanging them.

Mr. QUIE. It may be that somebody in the regional office decided that because the law only specifies not less than one-third shall represent the poor. Some community action agencies run up to one-half representatives of the poor and they have worked very well.

Mr. DAY. I would like to say now that we have had tremendous help and participation by our poverty people. This wasn't so initially, but we established what we call a study and review committee and the only people allowed on that are the poverty people.

We further provided that no major measure would come before our board until it had been taken before the study and review committee and the study and review committee could then report to us. This is wherein we ran into some trouble with some of the agencies who didn't quite think this was dignified or something. But it really works.