

nizers circulated through the area and tried to find out what help was needed in the way of food, clothing, and shelter for the victims burned out.

These workers were put into action by the CAP director, Phil Rutledge, who was assigned by the mayor to head a special committee coordinating the efforts of private and public agencies to aid the victims of the riot. The four main centers—and they are the biggest red dots on the chart—have been used as food distribution centers for the city of Detroit, even now as this committee meets.

In Newark, on the first night of the riot, members of the Community Action staff attempted to disperse the crowd in front of a police station, but were unsuccessful.

Throughout the riot, many of the CAP staff continued to get people off the streets.

During the worst days and nights, 30 Neighborhood Youth Corps police cadets worked 12-hour shifts. Four were at the 4th precinct which was rushed three times by rioters.

The cadets manned the communication system, took over the desk duties, and freed patrolmen for antiriot duties.

"They were magnificent," said Newark Police Commissioner Dominick A. Spina.

Two hundred New York City enrollees working for the Housing Authority aided in everything from emergency food distribution to loading and unloading trucks.

To the best of our knowledge none of the 2,560 New York City enrollees is known to have been involved in the rioting or looting, despite the fact that they were right in the middle of the worst hysteria and mob psychology and violence.

In Grand Rapids, a week ago today, the Community Action agency in that city ordered a task force of street workers into the riot area to help the police.

The task force consisted of 16 summer antipoverty workers. It was expanded the next night to 50 summer antipoverty workers. The whites in the group worked in the downtown area and the Negroes moved about the southeast side, telling folks to calm down.

Members of the group received police identification cards and some were issued bullhorns. On the second night of rioting, two of them received shotgun wounds during the performance of their duties.

The Grand Rapids press described them as a "group of young Negroes bent on trying to keep Grand Rapids cool."

Capt. Francis Pierce, head of the police riot squad, said "They are doing a beautiful job and believe me we appreciate it."

The task force of street workers is a \$20,000 component of Grand Rapids \$49,000 emergency summer program.

In Toledo some 25 neighborhood center Outreach workers maintained the only communication with teenage rioters on Monday and Tuesday nights.

Neighborhood poverty centers manned all-night telephones to take complaints and grievances, suggesting every time that they should be resolved in conversation rather than in conflict, in mediation rather than with Molotov cocktails.

In city after city, the poverty workers have tried to prevent, not