

late Peter V. R. Schuyler, Jr., an early UCC supporter and leader. That Committee searched this community, it searched the entire country. Numerous men with varying qualifications were heard from. Finally, after several months we were fortunate to convince one of the nation's most talented and creative men to come here.

Having had experience in one of the forerunners of the Anti-Poverty Programs, Haryou, where he was Project Director of a study of Central Harlem which produced "Youth in the Ghetto" and Acting Director of HARYOU-ACT, the implementing agency, Cyril D. Tyson was uniquely qualified to guide the program. In the short time that he has been here he has been able to create, out of nothing, and Community Action Program which many cities envy. No one active in this City could deny the impact of Tyson's work.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNITED COMMUNITY CORPORATION

It should be pointed out that the development of the United Community Corporation also involved growing pains. This is understandable in light of the fact that we started with no real guidelines. The Economic Opportunity Act itself was new and revolutionary. Everybody was feeling his way in uncharted waters, even the Federal Government was not quite certain of its course. These difficulties included making up a Board. As we look back today, we discover that there are still many inadequacies. Perhaps there ought to be a wider range of community and governmental representatives to help in dealing with the Anti-Poverty battle. Most important, while the ratio of poor has improved on the Board due to an increase in number and an effort to add poor to the nominated slate, we are still not satisfied with their share.

In addition to these problems, we faced many others. During our early days when the staff was small, we were being pressed into immediate action and the need for programs. This made it impossible for us to study every initial undertaking as carefully as some Board Members would have liked. This was, at times, somewhat frustrating. Nevertheless, the programs that were approved and subsequently funded, seem to be working quite well and effectively. Finally, in spite of a concentrated effort it has grieved us that we have not as yet found enough local talent for all staff positions. This is unfortunate, but we still believe that we are obligated to bring Newark the best. It should also be noted that of thirty-four employees, twenty-six reside in Newark, five in Metropolitan Essex County, one in Union County and two in New York.

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

The United Community Corporation received its first program development grant of \$184,122.00 in February of this year. Approximately one-third of the funds or \$56,700.00 was allocated for the development of the first three of the nine area boards that would be the organizing and community action vehicles for the impoverished of Newark.

The first three area boards are: Area #1, Project; Concern—Area #2, "Operation We Care"—Area #3, Peoples' Action Group, all located in the Central Part of the City. They have trustees elected by the residents of their particular geographical area and are in various stages of program development and refining of their organizational structure. The United Community Corporation has received an additional grant that provides for the development of three more area boards. Preliminary organizing meetings were held last week in two areas; Northeast Newark and Ironbound and the organizing meeting for Dayton will be held this week. Within the next two months the Corporation will apply for funds to organize the poor in the last three areas of the City; Northwest Newark, Weequahic and Vailsburg. At the completion of this process the City of Newark, which has been declared a depressed area by the Federal Government, will be completely organized as part of the process of providing full participation by the poor in anti-poverty programming.

AREA BOARD REPRESENTATIVES IN PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND POLICY

It has been necessary, because of the urgent needs of the City, to collapse time and work on a number of levels at the same time, in order to insure that programs were funded even while the systematic involvement of the poor in program development was being organized. An explanation of the various levels