

UCC

- **On-Job-Training**
- **Project ENABLE**
- **Blazer Training**
- **Upward Bound**
- **High School Head Start**
- **Newark Legal Services Project**
- **Golden Age Plan**
- **Newark Pre-School Council**
- **The Hilary School**
- **Career Oriented Preparation for Employment**
- **Child Service Association**
- **Operation Head Start**
- **Small Business Development Center**
- **Summer Block Recreation**
- **Fuld Neighborhood House**

Program Report 1966-67

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124 Branford Place
Newark, N. J.

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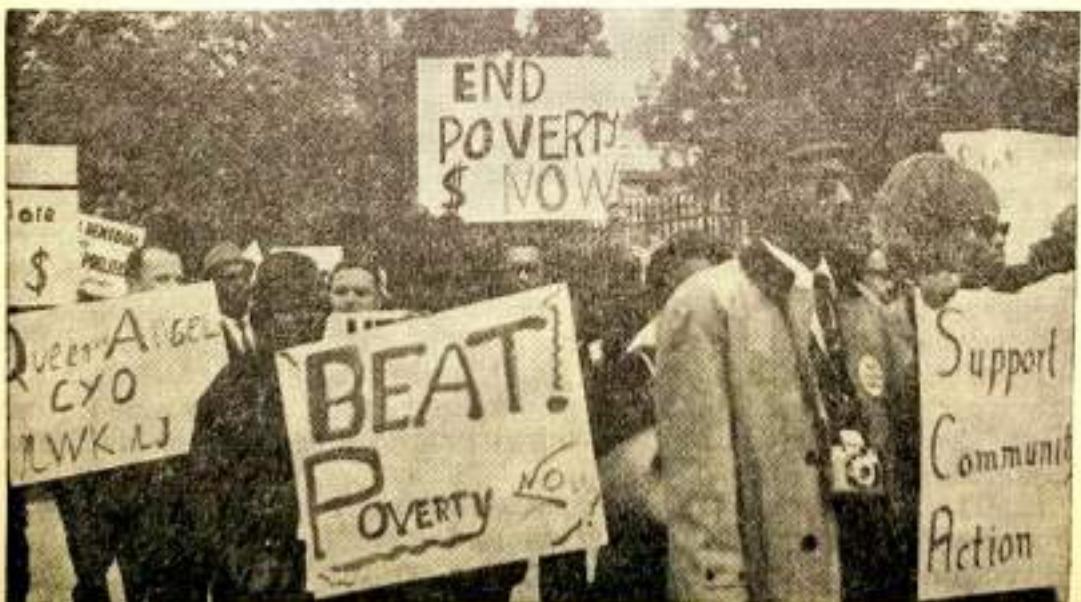
Sidney Reitman, Esq.

Legal Counsel

Program Report
of the
United Community Corporation
Newark's Community Action Agency

1966-67

* * *



Climaxing an active year with a first-rate demonstration of "maximum feasible participation—Newark's OPERATION: CONCERN, Washington, D. C.



Message

from the

President

The tide has flowed and ebbed in this Nation's War on Poverty. The wreckage of centuries of ignorance, prejudice and inhumanity continues to float about while the possibilities for meaningful solution remain remote.

But the good people of Newark can raise their heads high for their heroic effort during the past year. While for many it was a year of unfulfilled hopes for others it represented a year of great expectations.

Together we gained strength to deal with a multitude of human and physical problems. We joined hands and accepted the challenge that was put before us only to be reminded that the seemingly irreparable damage required more of everything—people, money and determination.

Nevertheless, we remain undaunted in the face of many disappointments, content for the time being with the knowledge that we the people of Newark and the United Community Corporation have created something that will help to change the face of this proud city.

The United Community Corporation is a new kind of outpost in the continuing struggle to bring justice and order out of the unrest, disorder and chaos that threaten this nation's future growth and development, and its standing as the leader of the free world.

With all these problems there is hope. It can be seen in the faces of thousands of pre-school children who are receiving comprehensive, personalized attention as an alternative to emptiness; in the eyes of despairing men, who, for the first time can visualize a life of usefulness because of job training and legal advice; and among young people, many of whom are getting much needed direction through advice and encouragement of sensitive, dedicated counselors.

There is in this land no greater resource than people. People founded and shaped this Nation and gave it the substance and direction to endure. Recognizing this we must continue the fight for what we believe is right—and we must enlist the aid of others who share the dream of the American ideal.

—C. Willard Heckel

From the Executive Director



UCC programs to improve the life chances of the people of Newark are not merely ideas on paper. They are ideas designed to move disadvantaged people through particular experiences to some end that they accept as meaningful. Therefore, the experience characteristically found in any good program aimed at helping poor people involves facing the problem and exerting pressures to bring about a change for the better. The programs of the UCC are the components of an antipoverty agency dedicated to the accomplishment of a noble ambition.

The future remains a mystery but of one thing we can be certain: we must find solutions to these critical domestic problems or we must offer workable alternatives.

The UCC, as the antipoverty coordinating agency for Newark, will continue to do its utmost to reduce what has come to be seen as congenital or even hereditary poverty, self-perpetuating and circular.

Our major concern is to help the poor person and his children—who have never had a tolerable position in society to which they might be restored—achieve a position and an environment from which to begin the upward climb.

Being where the action is, Bill Wolfe has risen rapidly through the ranks and strata of the social services world. He received the MS in Social Work from Adelphi University and spent four years as a coordinator for the N.Y.C. Housing Authority. But emphasis shifted to programs at the neighborhood level and with it Bill moved to the Bedford Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn as executive director of a multi-service center.

New population trends were taking shape and new frontiers were waiting to be conquered so Bill turned his attention to the suburbs of New York and began a four year career as executive director of the Urban League of Westchester County, where he helped to expand and accelerate the League's program. At the same time there was evident a growing Federal interest and involvement in community action, and recognizing this as a possible route to a better world Bill pitched in by helping to develop and establish CAP agencies in six Westchester towns. He also worked as a consultant to the Community Action Commission of Haverhill, Mass., before coming to Newark in December 1966.

Introduction

The UCC, Newark's official community action agency, since its founding has been responsible for Federal grants of over \$7-million to develop and carry out programs under Title II (community action) of the EOA.

For a better understanding of, and appreciation for the work of community action agencies the Federal government's definition is offered below:

COMMUNITY ACTION—Community Action Programs enable communities to attack local poverty problems in a positive and coordinated manner. The programs, developed and administered by the community, may include remedial reading, literacy instruction, job training, employment counseling, homemaker, health and legal services. Funds are available under Title II of the Economic Opportunity Act. The Federal government can provide up to 90 percent of the cost of the programs, as well as provide technical assistance. In addition, funds are available for research and demonstration projects and for training CAP workers. Federal assistance depends on the community's willingness to (1) mobilize its own resources; (2) develop programs that give promise of eliminating poverty; and (3) enlist the poor themselves in developing and carrying out the programs. Federal funds to develop and administer Community Action Programs can be made to either public or private non-profit agencies.

The UCC, then, is a team effort bringing together many diverse elements in the community. The cornerstone of its foundation is a 92-member Board of Trustees representing business and industry, organized labor, the clergy, the community at large, as well as the municipal administration in the persons of the Mayor and members of the City Council.

Last year the Corporation increased membership of the board by providing places for 27 representatives of the Area Boards which were formed under UCC auspices, and seven officials of the municipal administration. This is in addition to the 58 members elected at-large by the membership.

Formed as a private, non-profit corporation during the summer of 1964, with Mayor Hugh J. Addonizio as its honorary chairman, the UCC received its first funds in February 1965—a Federal grant of \$184,000.

Although recognized as the central antipoverty agency, UCC has conducted its program more as a business organization than a social service agency. It administers programs directly, as in the case of the Small Business Development Center and On-Job-Training, but it has chosen to subcontract the bulk of programs to existing agencies, both public and private, and to newly created "community corporations."

The Corporation is motivated by a firm commitment to achieve three main and interconnected objectives. They are meaningful change; mobilization of all community resources; and maximum feasible participation of those to be served.

This concept is basic to all programs and permeates UCC's daily operations. It has given rise to a complex process that involves hundreds of persons in planning and program development,

and in services that become vehicles through which people also learn to identify problems and needs and develop the tools, techniques and skills essential for dealing with personal and community problems.

The *Program Report: 1966-67* is an attempt to describe briefly the workings of the Corporation and the various programs it has helped to create.

Highlights

The year 1965 represented a tooling up and orientation period for the UCC but 1966-67 was characterized by accelerated activity in community organization.

Thousands of Newark residents came in for services from agencies in the UCC family, among them, Newark Legal Services, Newark Pre-School, COPE, Golden Age.

Hundreds more became involved in the processes that give meaning to the community action approach. They are the better than 10,000 members of the Corporation who also comprise many of the governing boards of delegate agencies, and play a vital role in determining the type and scope of programs for Newark.

Several new projects appeared during 1966-67—On-Job-Training for 500 unemployed and underemployed Newark residents, was placed under direct supervision of UCC late in the year, as was the Small Business Development Center.

In 1966 the UCC Board of Trustees, the body that governs the affairs of the Corporation, grew to 92 members, with the largest single voting bloc comprising the Area Boards.

UCC's ability to perform as a moving force in the community was evident on more than one occasion, but none was more dramatic than the mass demonstration in Washington, D. C., to express to the President of the United States, the Congress and a host of Federal officials concern over the future of the community action program.

September 26, 1966 Washington, D. C.

American history is rich in the drama of significant events that reached their peak of greatness in the course of one very special day.

For 1100 Newark residents such a day was September 26, 1966, when they went to The Nation's Capital and marched in front of The White House to demonstrate their deep concern for social betterment. Later, they were joined by hundreds from other parts of New Jersey as they jammed an auditorium to hear the praises and promises of a number of congressmen, senators and Federal and local officials.

Other Newarkers, meanwhile, were meeting with high ranking officials in special delegations, including one to The White House.

R. Sargent Shriver, OEO director, lauded Newark's Operation: Concern as one of the brightest moments he had experienced since

his arrival in Washington. This was also the consensus of Washington officials, but for the UCC and those who worked with so much dedication and energy it was another big step toward greater citizen participation in the processes of government.

The Area Board

During the past year thousands of Newarkers exchanged views on a variety of topics and the United Community Corporation provided the forum.

Hundreds turned out for UCC's annual and special membership meetings; monthly or special meetings of the Board of Trustees attracted an average of 50 persons; and there were three meetings each month of the Corporation's executive committee, which has 19 members.

Adding to the dialogue were meetings of the program committee and various task forces to help develop and evaluate proposals. Some 30 such proposals spelling out objectives, and program plans and budgets went through this process and what eventually emerged resulted in Federal community action grants totaling over \$7-million.

The backbone of this process, though, both in theory and practice is the Area Board, the unique community action center situated in neighborhoods throughout Newark.

Area Boards have been a rallying point for many local residents seeking to improve the conditions under which they live. For some the Area Board provided the first real opportunity to articulate problems and work toward meaningful solutions.

The Area Boards generated a wide variety of activities ranging from supplying food and clothing to families victimized by fire, to helping welfare mothers secure more equitable treatment; from formation of youth councils to negotiations with municipal agencies and businessmen to prevent abuses and help bring about better service to the neighborhood and its residents.

By April 1967, eight boards were in operation, each staffed and administered by those who reside within the defined geographical boundaries of the Area Board. Each is governed by a constitution drafted and accepted by its membership, and each has its own neighborhood office and meeting rooms.

The role of the Area Board is not limited to one section of the city. They represent, for instance, the largest single voting bloc on the UCC Board of Trustees and, as such, they participated in discussions and action on all community action proposals for the City of Newark, as well as on all policy decisions effecting the agency's day-to-day operations.

No less significant is the unique checks and balances system devised by the UCC to place Area Board representatives on boards and advisory committees of delegate agencies sponsored—and approved by UCC. No place in the antipoverty program is the process to give people a greater voice and control of their destinies more apparent than in this network of interlocking relationships.

EDUCATION

Newark Pre-School Council Inc. Newark Board of Education
Child Service Association Full Neighborhood House
The Hilary School
Seton Hall University Rutgers University
St. Elizabeth's College

When a poor person succeeds at something for the first time in his life, the world becomes bright with the prospect of better things to come. This is particularly true when he is young and learns, by succeeding, that his future is something he can help shape to his own liking.

In implementing UCC programs in Newark, major emphasis is placed on the kind of social thinking that presumes the basic decency and worth of all people. This philosophy is at the heart of all these programs which are described in succeeding pages, beginning with the most vital area: education.

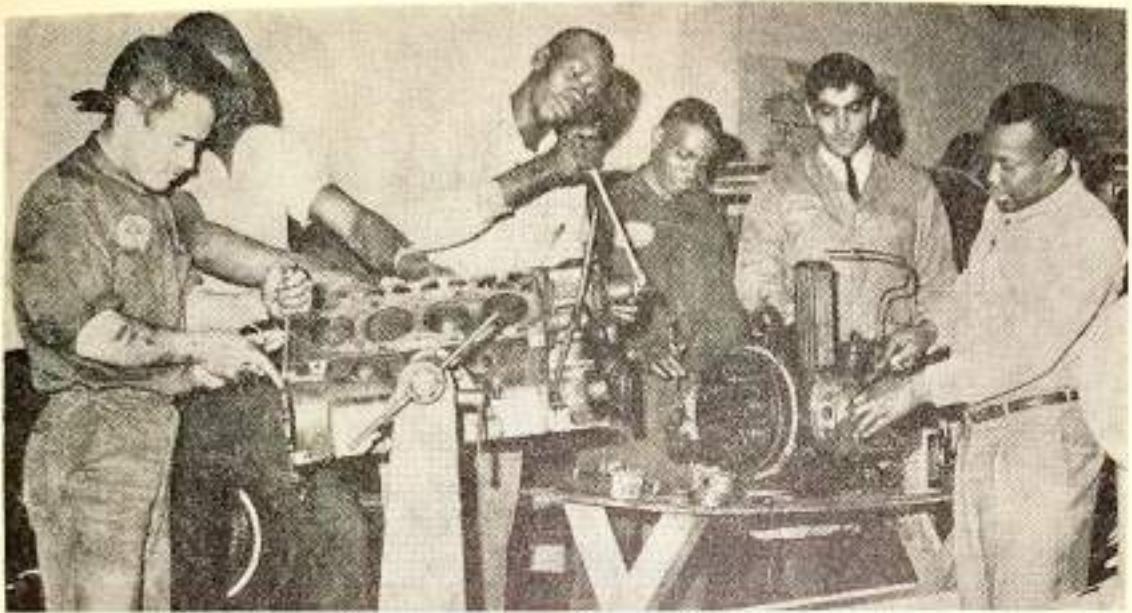
High School Head Start—An award-winning summer program started in 1965, is designed to supplement the curriculum in Newark schools for students preparing to enter high school, and at the same time provide a training institute for those about to embark on a career in teaching. HSHS was administered by the staff at Seton Hall for a period of six weeks, during which valuable classroom instruction in reading, mathematics, language skills, music and art was offered in conjunction with extra-curricular, out-of-class activities. In 1966 211 youth from Newark took part in the project, that featured a full scale production of "Oklahoma" as a grand finale.

Upward Bound—This pre-college program for students from Newark high schools involves a full-time summer project and year-round follow-up to keep youngsters college bound. Its primary purpose is to salvage youngsters whose brains and ability may be lost to society, or even worse, directed against society, unless they can be motivated to use their talents and energies constructively. During the summer of 1966 some 140 young people participated in the program offered at Rutgers, Seton Hall and St. Elizabeth's.

Newark Pre-School Council—Generally recognized as the first such program in the United States, when formed in February, 1965, the council calls itself "a new beginning," an apt description in several respects.

After two years as a delegate agency of the UCC, the Newark Pre School Council is providing 3000 children with their first learning experience, on a year-round basis.

Pre-School is a new beginning for many parents who are encouraged to participate in the program as employees, and as volun-



The community helps itself—work training near home with the Blazer program.

☆ ☆ ☆



Learning by helping others—COPE enrollees get a taste of the world of work.



Tourists, all—summer fun and games with a bit of hard work were the ingredients for the award-winning High School Head Start program.



A new slant on life—Golden Age Plan provides range of activities for and with Newark's elderly.



Opportunity begins with a sound education—Pre-School Council is adding a new dimension for children and parents alike.

EDUCATION (continued)

teers on the 53-member board of trustees. Parents are also participating in classroom activities and special program in child care, budgeting, and tutoring for those who wish to obtain the high school equivalency diploma. (Sixty persons are taking advantage of this service.)

Health, social, and psychological services, all vital to proper development are also provided. These include updating of immunizations, dental examinations and treatment, and referral service to other agencies. Records maintained by the council become part of each child's permanent file and are passed on to the Board of Education. Some 300 children received complete dental care as part of the Pre-School program.

Last year 200 persons on Pre-School staff participated in special college credit courses offered by Fairleigh Dickinson University and Newark State College.



Typical of the sustained interest in UCC and community action—another SRO crowd at a monthly board meeting.



There are many paths to a better tomorrow—ENABLE offers a new approach through discussion.

MANPOWER

UCC On-Job-Training

**Blazer Community Employment
Training Program**

Career Oriented Preparation for Employment (COPE)

On-Job-Training—UCC's OJT has served 263 persons since operations began in February, 1967. The program is a vehicle by which many disadvantaged and underemployed people can advance themselves through the acquisition of new and more critically needed skills. By screening applicants UCC provides a much-needed service to the businessman looking for dependable workers.

Career Oriented Preparation for Employment (COPE) — March, 1966 marked the start of another exciting UCC-sponsored project known as Career Oriented Preparation for Employment.

COPE represents another first for Newark's community action program in that it brought together established social service agencies, the United Community Fund and Council, the CAP agency and the Federal government, in a grand alliance illustrative of the community action approach.

Under the direct supervision of the Jewish Vocational Service of Essex County, COPE tooled up quickly to provide much needed machinery to speed young people into work experience situations.

Some 2500 youth have come through COPE's doors. Although many are declared ineligible because of stringent family income standards established by the Federal government, close to 800 have been enrolled with social service agencies throughout Newark and Essex County.

They work in a variety of job categories for either 15 or 30 hours each week, depending on whether they are in or out of school. In addition, many are receiving help with reading and arithmetic and counseling both individually and in groups.

COPE officials point with pride to a number of significant accomplishments during this first year:

- A total of 80 agencies are now employing COPE enrollees.
- COPE is helping to develop new careers in social work for many young people who might otherwise be considered unemployable.
- Of the 350 enrollees terminated, approximately 100 took permanent positions and an additional 100 returned to school or entered full time training programs.
- The transfer of COPE from administration by a traditional agency to control by a community corporation with a board representing many segments in the community.

Blazer Community Employment Training Program—Working closely with Newark's Title V Project, sponsored by the Newark Department of Welfare, Blazer has provided a most unusual train-

MANPOWER (Continued)

ing situation for welfare recipients who elect to participate in the program. As another community corporation created with the aid of UCC, Blazer is administered and conducted mainly by residents of those areas to be served by the project.

Blazer is a bold and exciting experiment in "maximum feasible participation." It launched a training program with courses in auto repair, upholstery, floor maintenance, and food service at the Blazer kitchen and dining room. Blazer also provides remedial classes for its enrollees and an on-site day care center for their children.

SPECIAL PROJECTS

Golden Age

Newark Legal Services Project

Summer Block Recreation

Project ENABLE

UCC Small Business Development Center

Pre-School is, primarily, a new beginning in the movement to give residents a greater voice in the planning and administration of programs, and it provides a unique testing ground for new methods and theories. Extensive use is being made of a 1:5 teacher-child ratio, and this includes the teacher aide who is usually a resident of the neighborhood with little or no formal training or experience. Less than one year ago Pre-School took another big step forward in setting up classes at the Essex County Children's Shelter. In support of the interlocking nature of the community action program in Newark, Pre-School is also conducting classes in space provided by another member of the UCC family, the Blazer Community Employment Training Program. This is a service not only to neighborhood families but to those enrolled in training whose children are being given the combined benefits of a pre-kindergarten education and day care.

These are only some of the outstanding accomplishments of this community service which last year operated some 70-pre-school centers throughout the city in church basements, public housing facilities and, more recently, in cooperation with the Newark Police Department in the vacant room of a police station.

Operation Headstart—A widely praised program designed to improve the chances of children who otherwise would start school under the most serious handicaps. Most of the youngsters helped during the summer of 1966 (ages 4 and 5) came from homes so badly blighted by poverty that they had never colored with crayons, listened to a story, visited a zoo, nor enjoyed any of the other pre-school experiences some children take for granted. This program is supervised by the Newark Board of Education. Over 2800 participated in the program in 1966.

Child Service Association—The purpose of this program is to provide experiences which will encourage self-awareness and the

development of a positive self-image in the hope of increasing a child's knowledge of the world. About 50 children (ages 3-5) served by CSA are from families with severe pathological problems.

The Hilary School—A program oriented to the Montessori Method of education, this project last year helped to develop 50 children who are self-confident, positive in their outlook on life, and better prepared for the academic life ahead of them.

Fuld Neighborhood House—A year-round program serving 45 poor children of pre-school age. In addition to offering pre-school educational programs, this project also provides day-care facilities. Fuld is one of the oldest agencies of its kind in Newark.

Small Business Development Center—The Federal Government, joining with local communities in the War on Poverty has expressed its determination to leave no stone unturned in this all-out effort.

Newark's Small Business Development Center, sponsored and administered directly by the United Community Corporation is further evidence of the scope and nature of the anti-poverty program.

While the center did not begin operations until 1967, it launched an accelerated drive with a staff of six field representatives. By April 30 SBDC had established contact with some 1,250 businessmen and would-be-businessmen, and was largely responsible for the first Economic Opportunity Loan approved in the Newark area—\$25,000 to a dry cleaning store.

These loans are made by the Federal Small Business Administration but UCC's small business office, as the approved local agency, complements SBA's work by recruiting prospective loan applicants, and by pre-screening, counseling and helping them to prepare applications.

The Economic Opportunity Loan program is but one aspect of SBDC's mission. In addition, a campaign was launched to assist businessmen organize trade associations or encourage them to affiliate with existing organizations, and to consider the possibilities of collective buying and other cooperative steps to insure increased efficiency and profits, as well as better service to the community.

Summer Neighborhood Block Recreation—In order to accommodate 8 to 17 year olds with leisure time activities in a structured setting during the summer, this program provided "play streets" and "play areas" in which games, arts and crafts, and evening events were conducted. Sponsored by the Newark Police Athletic League, the Program sought to channel the energies of some 15,000 young people into constructive activities. Included during 1966 were a number of special trips to points of interest in the Metropolitan area, as well as a sleepaway camp for 200 youngsters (one month each) and a day-camp under the supervision of the Child Service Association, for another 200.

Project ENABLE—A national program supervised locally by the Family Service Bureau of Newark and the Urban League of Essex County, ENABLE (Education Neighborhood Action for Better Living Environment) concerns itself primarily with the job of improving poor people's conditions through education. Since the fall of 1966 approximately 145 families have participated,

while casework aides have been able to contact and interview another 355 families. Discussion groups have focused on a number of vital topics, among them the school dropout problem; handling chronically disobedient children; and illegitimate births.

Newark Legal Services Project—To the majority of those living in the ghetto the protections and remedies of the civil law are remote and difficult to obtain. Recognizing this, and the important role the law plays in breaking the cycle of poverty, the United Community Corporation, together with members of the legal profession and residents of the community established a community corporation known as the Newark Legal Services Project in 1966.

NLSP was launched as a UCC delegate agency with a grant of \$279,000 from the U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity, and some \$31,000 in local cash and in-kind contributions.

A unique service, NLSP brought legal representation to a community which has never before had access to the services of lawyers. To do so, NLSP moved swiftly to set up neighborhood law offices throughout the City of Newark. The first was opened in May in the Central Ward, and by year's end six offices, manned by full-time staff attorneys assisted by law students from Rutgers and Seton Hall universities were in operation.

Emphasizing the interlocking nature of the community action program, as designed by UCC, each office is located in or near an Area Board, the local community group formed under UCC auspices. In addition, each AB plays an active role in the administration of the project through its representatives on the 37-member NLSP board, which also includes members of the legal profession.

The NLSP has designed and implemented a two-pronged program aimed not only at legal redress of grievances but at preventive measures as well. An attempt is made to educate the community to legal pitfalls and hazards, so that serious legal entanglements can be avoided and to apprise the community of its rights under the law.

The project has met with wide community support, which is borne out by the 2500 individual cases handled by NLSP in its first year. The types of cases ranged from adoptions to complaints against welfare officials and NLSP was on the job to represent individuals and groups in almost all civil matters from simple cases requiring negotiations or a single court appearance to the most complex cases involving vindication of constitutional and civil rights.

The Newark program has also given substantial representation in some criminal cases both in court and immediately following arrest. It has launched several important test cases, as well, with the expectation of bringing about significant changes in laws that relate directly to the people who remain in poor circumstances.

Golden Age Plan—Under the guidance and supervision of Newark's Senior Citizens Commission, a municipal agency, the program got underway with the establishment of senior citizen centers throughout the city. Each attempts to meet health, recreational, employment and educational needs of the better than 15,000 elderly served. By April 1967, 12 centers were in operation and staffed with residents of the neighborhood, including many golden agers.

UNITED COMMUNITY CORPORATION

Balance Sheet — March 31, 1967

Exhibit A

Assets

Current Assets

	<i>Exhibit</i>	
<i>Cash in Banks</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>\$299,309.95</i>
<i>Petty Cash</i>		<i>409.15</i>
<i>Deposits (Public Utilities)</i>		<i>395.00</i>
<i>Accounts Receivable:</i>		
<i>Office of Economic Opportunity</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>\$649,369.54</i>
<i>Department of Labor</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>506,035.95</i>
<i>In-Kind Contributions</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>298,648.00</i>
<i>Other</i>		<i>388.59</i>
<i>Total Receivables</i>		<i>\$1,454,442.08</i>
<i>Total Assets</i>	<i>Below</i>	<i>\$1,754,556.18</i>

Liabilities

Current Liabilities

<i>Accounts Payable:</i>		
<i>Budget Balances</i>		<i>\$1,743,103.15</i>
<i>Other</i>		<i>227.74</i>
<i>Total Payables</i>		<i>\$1,743,330.89</i>
<i>Contributions:</i>		
<i>Balance Original Contributions</i>		<i>9,871.94</i>
<i>Other Sources</i>		<i>355.40</i>
<i>Total Contributions</i>		<i>\$10,227.34</i>
<i>Other</i>		<i>997.95</i>
<i>Total Liabilities</i>	<i>Above</i>	<i>\$1,754,556.18</i>

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements — April 30, 1966 to March 31, 1967 Exhibit B

Balance April 30, 1966		\$85,734.23
Receipts:		
Small Business Development Center		\$108,303.00
Central Administration		491,948.00
Community Action		422,235.00
Senior Citizens		704,218.00
Board of Education, Summer Head Start		829,839.00
Seton Hall High School Head Start		85,219.00
Summer Block Program		324,047.00
Pre-School Supplement		972,002.00
On-the-Job Training		<u>262,212.00</u>
Total Grants Approved		\$4,200,023.00
Less: Due from OEO 4/30/66	\$1,531,922.12	
Due from OEO 5/1/66 to 3/31/67	<u>3,656,419.42</u>	
	<u>\$5,188,341.54</u>	
	<u>4,538,972.00</u>	
Cash Received		
Due OEO 3/31/67	A	\$649,369.54
Due from Dept. of Labor 4/30/66		590,498.00
Due from Dept. of Labor 5/1/66 to 3/31/67		<u>262,212.00</u>
	<u>\$852,710.00</u>	
	<u>346,674.05</u>	
Cash Received		
Due OEO 3/31/67		\$506,035.95
In-Kind Contribution 4/30/66		316,517.35
In-Kind Contribution 5/1/66 to 3/31/67		<u>415,486.00</u>
	<u>\$732,003.35</u>	
	<u>433,355.35</u>	
In-Kind Received		
	A	\$298,648.00
		<u>\$1,454,053.49</u>
Other Sources		\$2,745,969.51
Total Receipts		<u>2,934.44</u>
		<u>\$2,834,638.18</u>
Disbursements:		
Per above Grants		3,002,162.06
Less: In-Kind		<u>433,355.35</u>
		<u>\$2,568,806.71</u>
Free Funds Applied		32,709.28
Other		<u>769.20</u>
		<u>\$2,535,328.23</u>
		<u>\$299,309.95</u>

*The UCC Program Report: 1966-67 was prepared by the
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124 Bransford Place, Newark, N. J. 07102*

Assisting on Design: Karen Williams

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