i) forming an organoaluminum-treated support by contacting a support material and an organoaluminum compound,

ii) contacting said organoaluminum-treated support either

a) with a polyfunctional compound which has at least two aromatic groups in which at least two of said aromatic groups each has at least one polar monoprotic group thereon, forming a mixture, and then contacting said mixture with an aluminoxane, or

b) with an aluminoxane, forming a mixture, and then contacting said mixture with a polyfunctional compound which has at least two aromatic groups in which at least two of said aromatic groups each has at least one polar monoprotic group thereon, or

c) with a portion of a polyfunctional compound, forming a first mixture, contacting said first mixture with the aluminoxane, forming a second mixture, and contacting said second mixture with more polyfunctional compound,

wherein said polyfunctional compound has at least two aromatic groups in which at least two of said aromatic groups each has at least one polar monoprotic group thereon,

such that an activator composition is formed.

12. A process as in Claim 11 wherein said organoaluminum-treated support is contacted with the polyfunctional compound and the aluminoxane sequentially.

13. A process as in Claim 10 wherein R of the organoaluminum compound is in a molar ratio of about 1:1 or more relative to the polar monoprotic groups of the polyfunctional compound.

14. A process as in Claim 11 wherein the aluminoxane is methylaluminoxane and/or wherein the polyfunctional compound is 4,4'-ethylenediphenol, 4,4'-methylenebis(2,6-di(tert-butyl)-phenol), or 1,3,5-trimethyl-2,4,6-tris(3,5-di(tert-butyl)-4-hydroxybenzyl)benzene.

15. A process as in any of Claim 11 or 12 wherein