

munity councils are also charged with the responsibility of aiding in the implementation of the plans.

During the past 17 years since relocation began for Chicago's first urban renewal project, 14,000 families have been relocated from urban renewal sites. More than 95 percent of these families have moved into standard and decent housing according to continuing followup studies we have made. This corresponds to a U.S. Census study made of 132 cities, including Chicago, which showed that 94 percent of the families were moving into standard housing.

Under the Housing Act of 1965 we have expanded our program with 10 new areas. The preliminary proposals call for moderate income housing to be built in seven of the projects utilizing 221 (d) (3) financing and other private financing and development.

We have pending applications in 10 communities where neighborhood service centers will be established to provide rehabilitation and other assistance under the code enforcement projects.

Under the 1965 Housing Act the Chicago Housing Authority, over the next 4 years, will seek to obtain 3,000 units annually in 3 categories.

Under new construction it proposes to build 1,750 units in low-rise buildings in scattered sites.

They will purchase and rehabilitate properties containing 750 apartments.

They will lease 500 apartments from owners who have brought their buildings into strict compliance with the city's housing and building code. The authority has already conducted programs in the rehabilitation and leasing programs which not only provide homes for low-income families and the elderly, but equally important, which brings existing structures into strict compliance with city building codes.

Since 1955, the department of buildings has removed more than 3,000 dangerous and dilapidated buildings outside of urban renewal areas. The expenditure for demolition increased from a budget allowance of \$5,000 in 1955 to \$500,000 in 1965 when more than 900 buildings were demolished. Under the provision of the new act, a \$715,000 grant plus one-third local matching funds will permit the demolition of many more such dangerous and blighted structures.

The Chicago Board of Health and the building department with the cooperation of the committee on urban opportunity, the city war on poverty agency, is now rodent-proofing apartments and since the program started in January extermination teams have inspected more than 19,000 apartments, containing 69,000 rooms and patched up 15,000 rodent holes as well as spraying apartments with insecticides.

The Chicago Dwellings Association, the city's nonprofit agency, is carrying on a broad program with special emphasis of improving the city's stock of moderate-income housing and conducting rehabilitation programs on a block-by-block basis in seven neighborhoods. Its activities include the purchase and rehabilitation of existing properties, the construction of new housing and improving the area by working closely with community organizations.

The agency is also serving as a court-appointed receiver for properties where building owners have refused to comply with housing, building, and health codes. Under State legislation, the CDA collects the rents and uses them to bring the properties up to city code stand-