

ards. If the property cannot be rehabilitated a court order for demolition is sought.

The receivership program was initiated 4 years ago but under the new State legislation the CDA, since the first of the year, has been appointed receiver for more than 40 buildings.

The board of health, in 1965, opened a district health center which provides infant and maternal health care, chronic disease control, dental care, venereal disease control, mental health counseling, tuberculosis case finding to thousands of residents of a low-income area. Two more district health centers are being submitted for approval this year. The health department also has 31 infant welfare stations, including 18 maternal clinics.

The program, working in the framework of existing major medical facilities will include such services as prenatal care, infant welfare, complete pediatric care, diagnosis and treatment of acute illness, complete hospital care, health education, long-term treatment for ambulatory patients, mental health services, and social services. These family health centers will be opened—operated on a contractual basis between the board of health and medical schools or teaching hospitals. The first phase of this program involves 60,000 persons living in 2 poverty areas.

In 1965 the committee on urban opportunity was established as the agency to carry on the war on poverty. The committee is now working hand-in-hand with 37 voluntary agencies plus 38 community-initiated programs. It is estimated that these activities of the committee have reached more than 300,000 persons living in low-income communities.

The program encompasses such things as child development through Project Headstart program in which more than 23,000 youngsters enrolled last summer and the present child development program for 5,600 children.

The Neighborhood Youth Corps has helped additional thousands of young men and women from 16 through 21 find the pathway toward a productive adult life. Over 8,000 young Chicagoans are now enrolled and last summer the figure was 11,000.

Among the many projects in this vital part of the war against the causes of poverty are programs to aid youth, senior citizens, mentally retarded children, American Indians and working mothers. There are tutoring programs with senior citizens working next to college students helping school youngsters take greater advantage of their learning opportunities.

The program has established seven urban progress centers, neighborhood facilities where city and private services are provided at locations most convenient for those needing them. Two more will be opened this year.

These centers have employed over 700 persons as community representatives who work in neighborhoods where they live. They have left the ranks of the unemployed and underemployed and joined hands with their government to help others help themselves.

Another agency which is working as a full-time partner in the war on poverty and social deprivation is the commission on youth welfare. With a budget of more than \$1,250,000, the commission has 13 field officers and neighborhood workers in 30 communities.