

appropriate plans and proper leadership a year before the passage of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964.

The city was able to mobilize quickly for its war on poverty because the pattern of cooperation between the city government and the community's social, religious, and civic organizations was well established.

Pittsburgh's antipoverty administrative agency is the Mayor's Committee on Human Resources, Inc. Both ends of its name are significant. The mayor of Pittsburgh, Hon. Joseph M. Barr, set up the committee, is its chairman, and appoints a majority of the members.

Yet the committee is an incorporated private organization, not a city agency or a public body, with a membership representing many important elements in the community—business, labor, government, housing and social service agencies, the clergy, educators, civil rights groups, and the poor themselves.

The committee combines the variety of skills, powers, and interests essential for a concentrated attack on poverty. Pittsburgh's war on poverty has been a team effort from the first. Existing community services and agencies have been coordinated with each other and the city government in a way never before attempted; lines of communication are now open between the poor and the city; the poor have been given a voice in planning ways out of their poverty; and all efforts have been focused on specific target areas.

I might add here that Sargent Shriver, the very able Director of OEO, has frequently singled out the Pittsburgh antipoverty program as a "model for the Nation."

As of yesterday, it is estimated that since early 1965 the lives of more than 120,000 disadvantaged Pittsburghers have been affected for the better by one or more of the 29 programs in the city's war on poverty. Here are some specific examples:

In education, 54,000 children from preschool to high school age have participated in special compensatory programs ranging from head-start to reading clinics to tutoring, cultural, recreational, counseling, and mental health programs.

Employment centers in Pittsburgh's eight target neighborhoods have found jobs for 3,000 16- to 21-year-olds in Pittsburgh's Youth Corps, nearly 300 16- to 21-year-olds in Job Corps camps all over the United States, 450 adults in subprofessional posts in antipoverty programs in their own neighborhoods, and 590 adults in new positions in the private employment market.

Some 28,000 persons have received health services ranging from pre and postnatal care, child medical and dental care, home visits from health teams, immunization clinics, and most recently, a neighborhood health center to be set up under a \$1.7 million OEO grant.

Social services have been brought to more than 27,000 persons. These services include family counseling, homemaker training, and welfare consultation.

Free legal services from lawyers in the eight target neighborhoods have been rendered to 3,800 clients. These lawyers also conduct consumer education classes.

Other programs include housing repair and maintenance classes for 6,000 students and special activities for 2,800 of the city's aged.

But while the city, its public and private agencies, and its citizens deserve substantial credit for combining their skills, powers, and in-