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Folder Title:
Bush/Quayle Fundraiser--Chicago, IL 3/16/92 [OA 7570] [1]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	26	22	3	7

Dignitary List for Introductions**Republican Party Officials**

- 92 AL JOURDAN - Republican State Chairman
- 76 MARY JO ARNDT - Republican National Committeewoman
- 23 JACK O'MALLEY - Cook County States Attorney
- 22 RICH WILLIAMSON - Republican United States Senate Candidate

State Elected Officials

- 102 LEE DANIELS - Republican Leader, Illinois House
- 92 JAMES "PATE" PHILIP - Republican Leader, Senate
- 23 GEORGE RYAN - Illinois Secretary of State

Republican Members of the Illinois Congressional Delegation:

- 75 CONG. PHIL CRANE - 12th District
- 2 CONG. TOM EWING - 15th District
- ~~CONG. HARRIS FAWELL - 13th District (NOT CONFIRMED)~~
- 4 CONG. DENNIS HASTERT - 14th District
- 28 CONG. HENRY HYDE - 6th District
- 15 CONG. JOHN PORTER - 10th District
- 35 CONG. ROBERT H. MICHEL -- The Republican Leader of the United States House of Representatives

Illinois Members of the President's Cabinet

- 30 HON. EDWARD DERWINSKI - Secretary of Veterans Affairs
- ~~HON. EDWARD MALLON - Secretary of Agriculture~~
- 65 HON. LYNN MARTIN - Secretary of Labor

Bush/Quayle Illinois Finance Leadership

- 42 BILL CELLINI - Finance Co-Chair
- 68 JIM KENNY - Finance Co-Chair
- 46 BILL WEISS - Finance Co-Chair
- 47 BILL YLVISAKER - Regional Finance Chair

Bush/Quayle National Leadership

- 46 BOBBY HOLT - National Finance Chair

Sports Figures

From the Chicago Bears: (you will want to introduce these as a group . . . "Several past and current players of the Chicago Bears.")

- 56 MIKE SINGLETARY - Middle Lineback
- 105 JIM HARBAUGH - Quarterback
- 48 KEVIN BUTLER - Kicker
- 13 JAY HILGENBERG - Center
- ~~GAYLE SAYERS - Retired Runningback~~

From the Chicago Blackhawks:

- RAY LABLANC - The Olympic Goalie (NOT CONFIRMED)

Special Out of Town Guests:

- 106 CHARLIE FINLEY - Former owner of the Oakland A's
- 17 CONG. ROBERT DORNAN - California
- 26 MAC AULAY CULKIN - From "Home Alone" fame, here in Chicago filming sequel.

Senior White House Officials:

- 56 SAM SKINNER - The Chief of Staff

(Additional names to be provided)

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 16, 1992

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT BUSH-QUAYLE FUNDRAISING DINNER

Hyatt Regency Chicago Hotel
Chicago, Illinois

8:10 P.M. CST

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much, Jim Edgar. And, Brenda, thank you for being here. And may I say how very lucky I am to have Jim Edgar heading my campaign here in this so important state. He's doing a superb job as your Governor, and I'm lucky to have him as our chairman. (Applause.)

And there are a lot of members of Congress here, I think. Bob Dornan -- I'm very pleased that Congressman Dornan could be here, winning the long distance award. Bob Mosbacher, our former Secretary of Commerce, was to be here. I haven't seen him, but he's doing a superb job as the cochairman of our national campaign. You met Bobby Holt, who is our national finance chairman. And let me quickly thank Andrea Parish for her beautiful rendition of the "Star-Spangled Banner". (Applause) And my old friend, my dear friend, Henry Hyde, for participating in the program and the invocation -- great Illinois Congressman. (Applause.) And, of course, Pat Ryan, who just outdid himself, bossing everybody around and raising all this money. What a superb job he's done putting together this event. (Applause.) Thank you very, very much.

And let me also salute one that Pat singled out, my good friend, Rich Williamson -- believe me, Illinois needs this man in the United States Senate. And so please vote for him. (Applause.) And I noticed the fitting hand you gave Bob Michel, and I want to salute him as our leader in the House; and the other Republican members of the Illinois congressional delegation with us today. And a special thanks to our Bush-Quayle finance chairman, Bill Cellini, from down state; and Jim Kenny -- Bill, I see the Cellini family is here. (Applause.) And of course, an old friend, a regional chairman, Bill Ylvisaker here. I am very, very grateful to all of these people. (Applause.)

And as bit of a name dropper, I, too, would like to salute the Chicago Bears who are with us tonight -- (laughter) -- and say how very pleased I am they're here. And I often say when I'm away from Washington, I worry that I've left Congress "Home Alone." (Laughter.) Well, Barbara and I got a kick out of meeting Macaulay Culkin there who is with us tonight. Where are you, Macaulay? Here he is -- this guy. He's wonderful. And thanks for being with us. (Applause.) That's it -- I recognize him. He goes like that.

But anyway, it's a great evening and it's great to be back in Chicago. And I might point out with great pride that I've imported my own Illinois army to Washington. And you've heard their names, but the Secretary of Agriculture Ed Madigan, doing a superb job trying to bring this GATT Round to a successful conclusion; Ed Derwinski, working well in the Veterans Administration and helping us through all the great ethnic communities of Illinois. Ed's the Secretary of Veterans Affairs. And, of course, you know and I know Lynn Martin so well -- former congresswoman, now Secretary of Labor, and also doing a great job.

MORE

And when I was looking to hire a Chief of Staff, once again we turned to Illinois, and Sam Skinner rose to the challenge, and I think he's doing an outstanding job and I'm glad he's here. (Applause.)

Someone once wrote that "Chicago does not lie there, waiting for things to happen. Chicago moves, making things happen." This year, the people of Chicago and the people of this great state are going to make things happen again. The choices we make will affect not only the next election, they will really affect the next generation as well. We are now in a battle for our future: We want America to lead the world in good jobs with productive work. We want to remain a force for world peace and freedom. And we're fighting to protect our most basic institution, and that is the American family. (Applause.)

That's why this year of decision is so important for America. That's why tomorrow's primary election -- and November's general election -- are vital to our future. I'm asking you to get out the vote and create a resounding mandate to literally transform America. Let's nominate and elect men and women who share our values. We've got more to do to get America on the right track. We've got more to do. So I'm asking you for four more years as your President to get this job done. (Applause.)

America was built on family and faith and freedom -- these form the foundation of our great country. And we must now renew those sources of our strength.

We must, for example, allow common sense to prevail in our welfare system. We've got to forge a new connection between welfare and work. When Chicago -- the "City That Works" -- finds 17 percent of its population dependent on welfare, something's wrong. Americans aren't cold-hearted, we're a caring people. Americans support welfare for families in need. But Americans want to see government at every level work together to track down the deadbeat dads -- the ones who can't be bothered to pay child support. (Applause.) They want to see us break this cycle of dependency that destroys dignity and passes down poverty from one generation to the next. That's wrong. That's cruel. And I'll tell you this: We are working hard to change it. My administration will continue to encourage the states to innovate with plans that help people break welfare dependency and begin learning work skills.

Here's another way that we can fight for the family: We can give parents the right to choose their children's schools. (Applause.) Our students learn and grow by competing in school, and our schools will improve by competing for students. School choice is one of the things at the heart of America 2000 -- that's our new education strategy to literally revolutionize American education.

You hear a lot of people on the other side in these campaigns complaining and talking about what they're going to do. We have an outstanding program right now to revolutionize education in this country. And it's based on this: We believe that parents, not some bureaucrat in Washington, know what is best for their children. That's why we also worked in the same vein to win a child care bill that gives parents the right to choose who provides the care. We know America is first as long as we put the family first.

For three years I've had to fight -- Bob Michel knows this, and Henry and the others here; John Porter -- we've had to fight the liberal leadership of Congress on these issues. And I will continue to stand and fight for principle even when Congress stands in the way. And I will use the veto when I have to, to stand for principle, to stand up for these family values.

As it is, some say -- some of my friends have said that at time I was courting defeat by casting a veto instead of cutting a deal. But we've never lost a veto fight. And I will never hesitate to use the power of the pen when principle is at stake. (Applause.)

One more thing that's important: I am going to continue to put judges on the bench who know that their role is to interpret -- to interpret the law, not legislate from the federal bench. And we are making dramatic moves in that direction. (Applause.)

You remember I've asked Congress to pass tax cuts and incentives to get the economy moving, back in the State of the Union message -- to get real estate up and running, to reward the risk-takers who create jobs. It's about time Congress does what it should have done long ago -- get more American jobs by cutting the tax on capital gains. (Applause.)

But instead of passing my plan, the big spenders that control the Congress have other ideas. In the House, a temporary tax cut for more people. In the Senate, a permanent cut for less people. How much? Twenty-five cents -- a quarter a day for each man, woman and child. And you say what's the catch? A permanent tax increase of \$90 billion. Temporary cut, 25 cents a day, and a permanent increase of \$90 billion. The Democrats call that "new revenue." I call it "your money." If the liberal leadership sends me their scheme, I am going to veto it the minute it hits my desk. And there's going to be no fooling around, compromising at that. (Applause.)

Remember, I set a deadline: March 20th. That's just four days away. This deadline was set back in January, moons ago. Four days away -- and I said to Congress: Pass our plan. Do something that will really move this economy, get it moving. Do something now for the American people.

Well, we'll fight and we will win. And we'll keep to our course of leadership in the world economy -- because if we want to succeed economically at home, we have got to lead economically abroad. I spoke about this in December when I visited the Merc over here -- the Mercantile Exchange. And those folks are out there on the front line, on the frontier of the global marketplace and they know what I mean. So do your exporters in this great state. Illinois exports about \$35 billion a year in manufactured goods. Over 400,000 Illinois jobs depend on exports. Think of it -- this is the city that gave the world Sears and Wrigley and Motorola and McDonald's. That's free markets. That's free trade. That's my idea of how America competes and how America succeeds. (Applause.)

But what are we hearing now, because economic times are hard? We hear the opponents peddling protectionism -- a retreat from economic reality. You cut through all the patriotic posturing, all the tough talk about "fighting back" by closing shop, and look closely. That is not the American flag they're waving, it's the white flag of surrender. And that is not the America that you and I know. (Applause.)

Americans do not cut and run -- we compete. Never in this nation's long history have we turned our backs on a challenge -- and we simply are not going to start doing that now.

I put my faith in the American worker. And I'm not about to sell our workers short. So what we're trying to do is open more markets, level the playing field. And you watch: the American worker will outthink, outproduce, outperform anyone, anywhere, anytime. The answer is not protection, it is more competition. (Applause.)

We must let the world know this: Whatever the challenge, America will meet it, because we are in it to win. Think back, if you will, to a year ago -- to the calm after Desert Storm. Ask any one of the proud sons and daughters of Illinois who became liberators of Kuwait, and they'll tell you military strength doesn't mean a thing without moral support right here at home.

Yes -- I understand it -- there were some who didn't support us then. There are those who second-guess us now. But not here -- not in this state. When I drew that line in the sand you stood with me. Never would this country tuck tail and let aggression stand. And we did what was good and we did what was just -- and we did what was right.

There are those who act as if America's work in the world is over now. To them I say this: We will never neglect America's vital national interests. We are never going to pull back. And as far as our national defense goes, I will continue to keep this country strong. Our worldwide credibility -- ask anyone here that's traveled abroad -- our worldwide credibility is now at an all-time high. And it will help us strengthen democracy, freedom, and peace around the world. And only the United States of America can lead the world. And as long as I am President I will stay involved and do just exactly that. We are not going to pull back. (Applause.)

Let these opponents sound the retreat and run away from the new realities, and seek refuge in a world of protectionism, or gut our defense so we couldn't guarantee anybody security. Let them talk about the high taxes and provide us with more big government. Let those analysts on TV tick off everything that's wrong in America. And I think it's time that somebody stood up and said what is right about this great country? And that's what I plan to do right now on into the end of the year. (Applause.)

And one more thing: I'm counting on the good people of Illinois to reject the ugly politics of hate that is rearing its head lately. Remember, America is great because America is good. And racism and anti-Semitism and bigotry have no place in the United States of America at all -- a campaign or in life, any other way. And we ought to denounce it for what it is. (Applause.)

Now let me just close by saying that Barbara and I are blessed. We talk about it. I don't know that she will be pleasant to live with after that warm ovation you gave here -- (laughter) -- but I do think it's deserved. I think she's doing a first-class job out there for the -- (applause.) But we talk about this, just as other families talk about things. And we are very, very blessed -- blessed to serve this wonderful country of ours at a time when so many of the old fears have been driven away; when so many new opportunities stand within our reach. And since the day I took the oath of office, I made it my duty always to try to do what's right for the country. I've given it my level best -- and I'm not done yet. I'm not finished.

You and I have much more work ahead before we've finished our mission. I think we've done a lot. I think it's a wonderful thing that little Andrea there, or our "Home Alone" guy, might go to sleep at night with not having the fear about nuclear weapons that the generation before them had. I think that's a wonderful thing. And I'm proud to have had a little part in that. (Applause.)

But there's so much more to do. And what it is, is a battle for our future and it is about jobs and family and peace and the kind of legacy we're going to leave our kids or our grandkids. And I am absolutely convinced of this -- believing in the goodness of our country, believing that this economy that's been so troublesome is fixin' to turn and move. I am convinced that together we can

renew the miracle of American enterprise, we can strengthen our values -- the underlying values of our family, faith and freedom.

And now we're approaching an hour of decision tomorrow. And please don't wait until November. I'm asking you to vote on March 17th in the Republican primary. And give me your vote in this important election tomorrow. And help me win the greatest opportunity an American can have -- four more years to fight -- to lead the fight for the values we share.

And thank you, and may God bless the United States of America. Thank you very, very much. Thank you all. (Applause.)

END

8:30 P.M. CST

~~(312) 814-2121~~
(217) 782-6830

~~(312) 443-5500~~
~~Municipality of Cook County~~

(312) 744-5000
Chicago X 3334 Press Off.
X 3312 Maurice
Frank Kruesi

(Grossman)
March 9, 1992
Draft One
CHICAGO

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: CHICAGO FUNDRAISER
MARCH 16, 1992

Thank you Governor Edgar. [Acknowledgements]. It's great

to be back in Chicago. I've been visiting this state a lot recently, but that hasn't been enough. I've imported my own

Illinois brigade to Washington. Secretary of Agriculture Madigan. Secretary of Vet. Affairs Ed Derwinski, Sec of Labor Lynn Martin [Other] And when I was looking to hire a Chief of Staff, I looked to the Windy City. I needed someone with

experience, with competence -- but Mike Ditka said he was too busy. \ \ Fortunately, Sam Skinner rose to the challenge. \ \ Sam's doing a great job. I hear they even billed these remarks as "Speech by Sam Skinner's friend."

Someone once wrote that "Chicago does not lie there...waiting for things to happen. Chicago moves...making things happen." This year, the people of Chicago and the people of this great state are going to make things happen again. The choices we make will affect not only the next election. They will affect the next generation as well. We're in a battle for our future: We want America to lead the world in good jobs with productive work. \ \ We want to remain a force for world peace and freedom. \ \ And we're fighting to protect our most basic institution -- the family. \ \

That's why this year of decision is so important for America. \ That's why tomorrow's primary election -- and

Bill Gleason
America the
Quotable
p. 123

November's general election -- are vital to our future. I'm asking you to get out the vote and create a resounding mandate to transform America. \ Let's nominate and elect men and women who share our values. \ We've got much more to do to get America on the right track. \ \ So I'm asking you for four more years as your President. \ \

America was built on faith, family and freedom -- these form the foundation of our great country. And we must now renew those sources of our strength. \ \

We must allow common sense to prevail in our welfare system -- restore the connection between welfare and work.

When ~~Chicago~~ -- the "~~City That Works~~" -- finds 17% of its population dependent on welfare -- something's gone wrong.

Americans aren't cold hearted -- we're a caring people: American

(s) support welfare for families in need. But Americans want to see government at every level work together to track down the dead-beat Dads -- the ones who can't be bothered to pay child-support. \ \ They want to see us break the cycle of dependency that destroys dignity -- passes down poverty from one generation to the next. That's wrong. That's cruel. And we're working to change it. And my administration will continue to encourage state to innovate with plans that help people break welfare dependency and begin learning work skills. \ \

And we will continue to fight for the parents' right to choose their children's schools. If our students can learn and grow by competing in school, then our schools can improve by

City Seal
Frank
Kruesi
Mayor
Daley's
Office
(312)
744-
3312

competing for students. School choice is at the heart of America 2000 -- our strategy to revolutionize American education.

~~X X X X X X X X X X X X X X~~
 I was here less than two weeks ago speaking to a group of evangelical leaders, and I'll tell you what I told them: children have a right to choose voluntary prayer in school. Something is wrong with our schools when a kid can get their hands on a condom -- but can't bow their heads in prayer. That's wrong -- and we need to change it. \\
 \

Parents -- not some bureaucrat in Washington, D.C. -- know what is best for their children. \\
 That's why I worked to win a child-care bill that provides parents the right to choose who provides the care. We know America is first as long as we put the family first. \\
 \

For three years I've had to fight the liberal leadership of Congress on these issues. And I will continue to stand and fight for principle even when Congress stands in the way. We've fought, and we've put judges on the bench who know their role is to interpret the law -- not create it. I'll use the veto when I have to -- to stand for principle -- to stand up for family values. \\
 As it is, even my friends have said that at times I was courting defeat by casting a veto instead of cutting a deal. But we've never lost a veto fight -- and I'll never hesitate to use the power of the pen when principle is at stake. \\
 \

The liberal leadership of the Congress is once again on a collision course with my veto. You remember I've asked Congress to pass tax cuts and incentives to get the economy moving -- to

get real estate up and running, to reward risk-takers who create good jobs. \\ It's time for Congress to quit punishing people who create jobs -- cut the tax on capital gains. \\

But instead of passing my plan, the big spenders that control the Congress had other ideas. Here it is: a tiny temporary tax cut -- 25 cents -- a quarter-a-day for each man, woman and child in America. And here's the catch: you can keep that quarter -- in exchange for 100 billion dollars in new taxes. \\ The Democrats call that "new revenue." I call it: "your money." \\

If you agree, tell the Congress: Keep the change -- and keep your hands off the taxpayers' wallets.

((I wanted to celebrate St. Patrick's Day tomorrow by kissing the blarney. But, I couldn't get a copy of the Democrats plan.)) And if the liberals send me their scheme, I'll veto it faster than Congress can bounce a check. \\

Remember: I set a deadline: March 20. That's just four days away. I've said to Congress: pass our plan, \ get our economy moving, \ do something now for the American people. \\

We'll fight -- and we'll win. And we'll keep to our course of leadership in the world economy -- because if we want to succeed economically at home, we've got to lead economically abroad. I spoke about this in December when I visited the Mercantile Exchange -- those folks are out there on the frontier of the global marketplace and they know what I mean. So do Illinois exporters. This state exports almost 35 billion dollars

12/10/91
Elaine
USTR
3583

Direct EX Indirect
15.1 billion + 19.4

Export related 15.7
410,045 jobs D+ID EX

the scalpel and pick up a meat axe. We can't let that happen. \

We will keep America strong -- you can count on it. \\
 \

As President, I have a constitutional responsibility for the national security of this country. And as long as I am President, I guarantee you we will have defenses strong enough to meet our world responsibilities. We were ready when Iraq's brutal dictator invaded Kuwait, and we will be ready when we face the next crisis.

We must let the world know this: Whatever the challenge, America will stay strong. America is in it to win. ///

Think back a year ago -- to the calm after Desert Storm. Ask any one of the proud sons and daughters of Illinois who became liberators of Kuwait: they'll tell you military strength doesn't mean a thing without moral support right here at home.

Yes, we all know: There were those who didn't support us then -- there are those who second guess us now. But not here - - not in Illinois. When I drew that line in the sand -- you stood with me. Never would this country tuck tail // and let aggression stand. // America did what was right and good and just -- and America prevailed. //

We're bringing that same spirit to the fight we face today. Let my opponents sound the retreat -- run from the new realities, seek refuge in a world of protectionism, high taxes and big government. Let the talking heads tick off everything that's wrong in America: We know what's right. And let me say too: I'm counting on the good people of Illinois to reject the ugly

politics of hate that is rearing its head again. Remember, America is great because America is good. Racism and anti-Semitism and bigotry have no place in the United States of America. //

Let me just close with a few words from the heart. Barbara and I are blessed -- blessed to serve this great nation of ours at a moment when so many of the old fears have been driven away. When so many new hopes stand within our reach. And since the day I took the oath of office I made it my duty always to try to do what is right for this country. I've given it my level best -- and I'm not done yet. \\

You and I have more work ahead before we've finished our mission. It's a battle for our future: it's about jobs, family, peace -- the kind of legacy we'll leave our kids.

Together, we've made a great beginning to renew the miracle of American enterprise -- and to strengthen our values of family, faith and freedom. Now we're approaching an hour of decision - - tomorrow. Don't wait until November. \\ I'm asking you to vote on March 17th -- in the Republican primary. \\ Give me your vote in this important election next month. Help me win four more years to lead the fight for the values we share. ////

Thank you, and God bless the United States of America.

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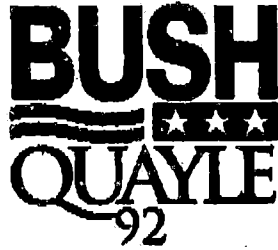
City/State: CHICAGO, IL
 Event: B/Q Fundraiser
 Date: 2-22-92

OFFICE OF PRESIDENTIAL ADVANCE
 CONTACT SHEET

(Event date:
3-16-92)

Name	Office	Phone Number
Presidential Advance Office		202/456-7565
Presidential Advance Fax Number		202/456-2820
Leo Tomen	Presidential Advance	202/456-7565
John Herrick	Press Dir., " "	" "
Peg Haneling	Presidential Advance	" "
LARRY CARRARO	HYATT - DIR. OF SECURITY	312-616-6970
PAT HURLEY	RUSH/Queple PTH ASSOC	312 553-2000
John Svensson	Hyatt - Catering	312 616-6800
Bill Dunne	U.S. SECRET SERVICE	312/353-5431
Tom Kelly	U.S. SECRET SERVICE	312'353-5431
LOUISE SILBERMAN	HYATT-SALES	(312) 616-6943
DICK RATHMEL	US SS - PPD	202-395-5473
Carol Aarhus	Presidential Speechwriting	202-456-7750
Russ Canella	MILITARY AIDE	202-395-1747
Bob Steele	W.H. COMMUNICATIONS	202-757-2440

Bitch →
 - Carol



ACTION

DATE: 3/9/92

TO: Teter / Pink
 FROM: MARY MATALIN
 RE: Illinois's Speech

Chi. Trib.
 poll (primary)
 Dixon 37
 Brown 27
 Haskel 18

Williamson says Dixon is putting out the word that Bush is supporting him as a thank for his Clarence Thomas vote. Rich says this is curtailing his fundraising. He has no primary. We should mention our support of him in our Illinois speeches next week.

cc: Ron Kaufman

NEWT GINGRICH
6TH DISTRICT, GEORGIA
REPUBLICAN WHIP

1620 LONGWORTH BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
202-225-0197

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
OFFICE OF THE REPUBLICAN WHIP
Washington, DC 20515

March 6, 1992

FYI

**SENATE TAX BILL ACTUALLY INCREASES
INDIVIDUAL TOP RATE TO OVER 40%**

INCREASES CAPITAL GAINS RATE TO OVER 30%

Dear Republican Colleague:

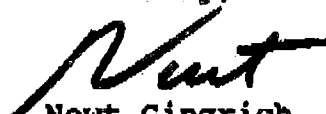
You should be aware that the Democrats in Congress are not being honest with the American people about their tax bill.

Senate Democrats claim their tax bill raises the top tax rate from 31 to 36 percent for individuals. In reality, because of two hidden tax rate increases in the bill (limitation on itemized deductions and the so-called millionaires surtax), the Bentsen top individual tax rate is actually between 40 and 41 percent.

In addition, despite their rhetoric, the Democrats are trying to destroy individual entrepreneurship by actually increasing the capital gains tax rate in their bill. Under current law, the top tax rate for capital gains is 28 percent. However, the hidden tax increases in the Democrat bill would actually result in a capital gains tax rate of more than 30 percent for some taxpayers.

I hope you find these facts useful during further congressional consideration of the tax bill.

Sincerely,


Newt Gingrich
Republican Whip

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 22, 1992

MEMORANDUM RE: CHICAGO BQ FUNDRAISER DINNER

FROM: CAROL AARHUS *ca*

SUBJECT: PRE-ADVANCE NOTES

POTUS will speak at the Hyatt Regency in downtown Chicago. This event will take place on March 16, and the President will deliver his remarks at 7:30 p.m., after dinner. Of course, there is a catch to all of this. While it is a late speech, and the press will have filed their stories for the day, it is the eve of the Illinois primary. Remember, people vote on Tuesday, the way they felt Monday night.

The event is open press, and we can't have a prompter due to press platform configuration. Lyn Kennelly will be the staff lead. The staff office opens on the 10th or 11th.

There will be Cabinet/Congressional attendance in the likes of Madigan, Martin, and Michel + more. There is more of a state dinner atmosphere to this event. There will be a string quartet, and the event coordinator from BQ said they are working for "snob appeal". This will be an audience of corporate businesspeople and their spouses.

You may want to call BQ headquarters for advice on how to handle this event, and what to discuss. I'd keep the remarks to four or five pages, since it'll be on cards to an audience of 600-650. Patrick Ryan (dinner ch.) will intro the governor, and the governor will introduce the President.

I'm sure references to "da bears" and "da bulls" will go over well. Maybe mention the Michael Jordan commercial with Bugs Bunny?

p.s. -- there are Rostenkowski posters/billboards/signs all over.

C H I C A G O

Welcome to the Neighborhood

By RICHARD CONNIFF

Photographs by BRUCE DAVIDSON MAGNUM

ONE MORNING at a place called the Busy Bee, I was having coffee with a Chicago social reformer, an athletic-looking man with curly hair winging out from under the sides of his baseball cap and a persistent glow of youth about the eyes. He was telling me about a current campaign to revoke the franchise of the city's electric utility, and I ventured that it was never going to happen.

His eyes flashed momentarily. Then he leaned closer, rising up slightly out of his seat. "Do you know why people come to Chicago?" he asked, as if I had just beamed in from Mars. "It's not the *weather*. It's not the *mountains*. It's *hustle*. Don't tell me I can't ever do something."

It was enough to make a utility executive fret for his paycheck. It was also pure Chicago: Enthusiastically combative, a little rough at the edges, with maybe an added hint of image consciousness now that many children of the two-fisted blue-collar work force have clambered up into more genteel occupations. It was above all full of

Chicago's deep conviction, shared even by social reformers, that here in the breeding ground of such noisy ideas as the skyscraper, the blues, and the atom bomb, anything is still possible.

No city in America has a stronger notion of itself, a fiercer sense of its own identity, or a

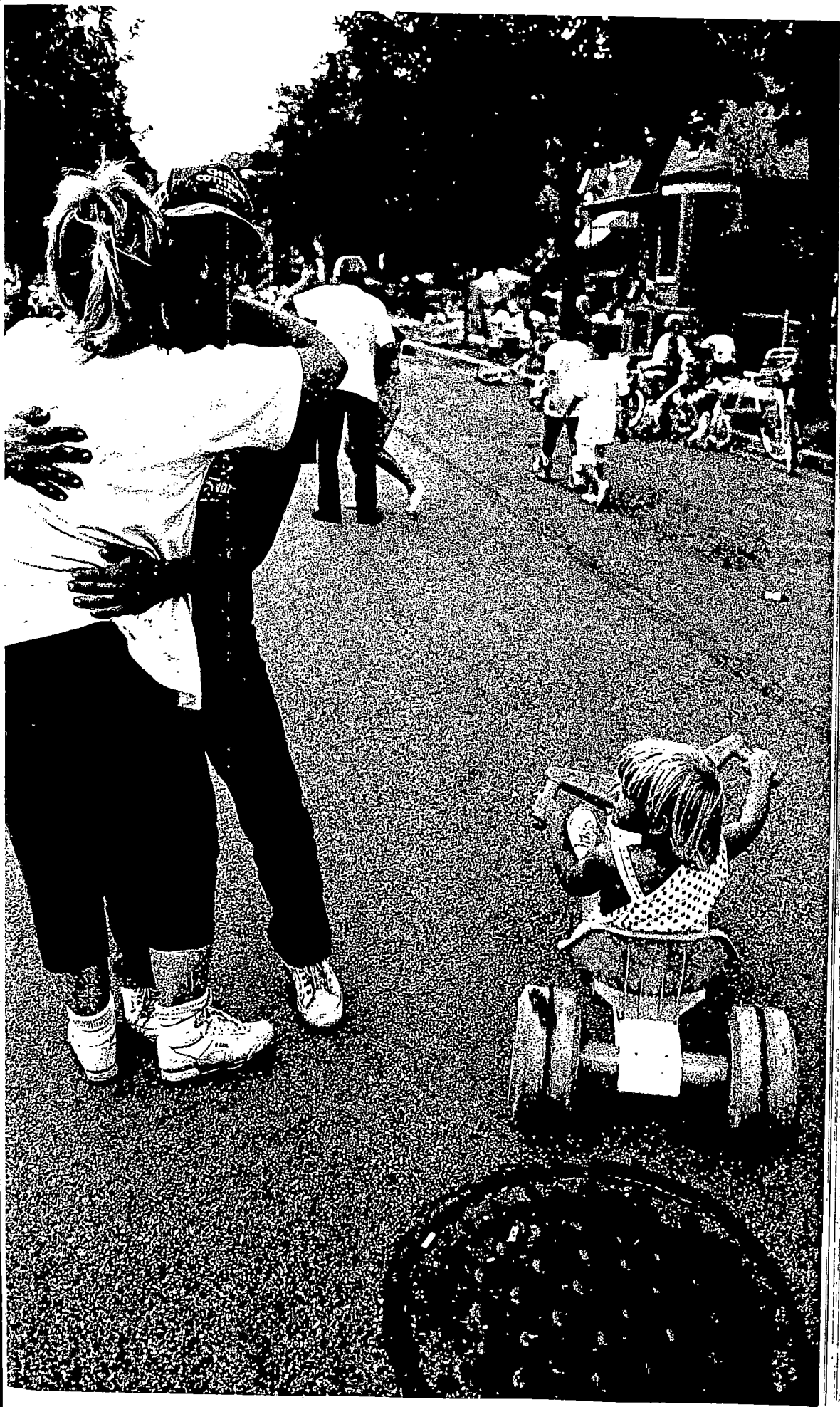
*"No city
in America
has a stronger
notion of itself,
a fiercer sense
of its own
identity..."*

better literature to keep it alive. As an Easterner (not quite a Martian, but close), I knew Chicago as the city of Studs Terkel and Studs Lonigan, of Saul Bellow and Nelson Algren, of Upton Sinclair's *Jungle*. I knew it enough from previous visits to wonder if the tough image was not a bit dated now, a vestige of the city's past manufacturing strength and more particularly its reputation as a workingman's city.

"Brawling" was the word Carl Sandburg applied to Chicago in his famous poem about the city. Outside of its fractious political life and the occasional conversation at the Busy Bee, I wondered how well it applied to Chicago today, almost 80 years later.

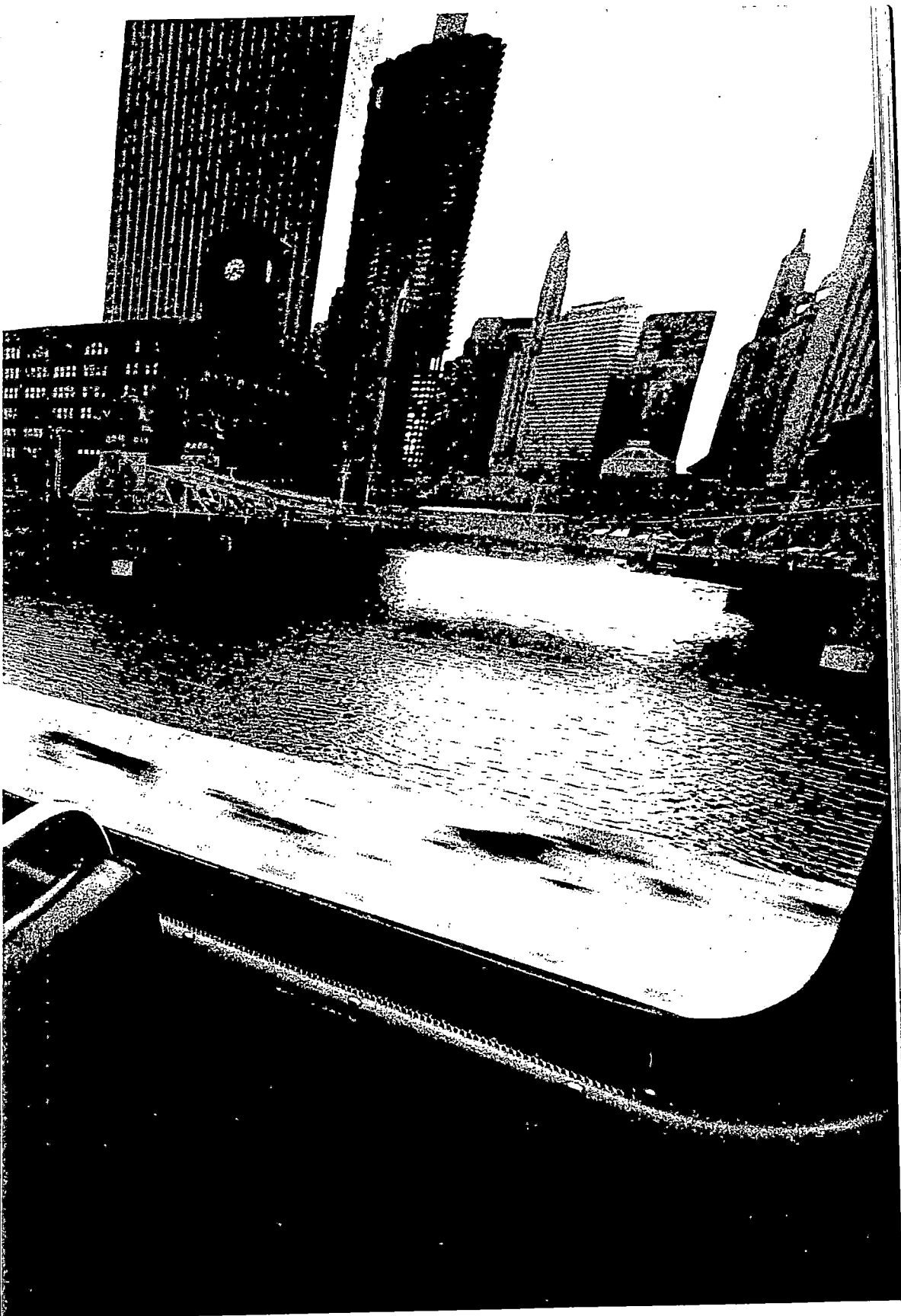
Chicago is, of course, no longer the "Hog

The streets belong to the people on summer weekends when block parties break out across Chicago. On Lowe Avenue in Bridgeport, neighbors get even closer during the dancing hour.





Another workday dawns as a pre-rush-hour L—elevated train—crosses the Chicago River in the Loop, the heart of the city's vibrant downtown. Long a destination for newcomers seeking



employment, Chicago has lost half its manufacturing jobs since 1960. Today a healthy service economy offers work to many of the 60,000 people, one-sixth of them immigrants, who arrive yearly.

Butcher for the World." The slaughterhouses long ago moved out to farm country in search of a cheaper work force, and no one much laments either the pervasive stench or the carpal tunnel syndrome that afflicted the laborers. The site of the Union Stock Yard now houses companies with names like Wines Unlimited and Brodie Advertising Service. What remains of the old industrial base are mostly printing companies, metalworking plants, and food processors (Chicago is still "the nation's candy capital"; the prevailing smell in some neighborhoods is chocolate). Where manufacturing provided 36 percent of all employment as recently as 1960, it accounts for only one job in five now. Instead, jobs in banking, insurance, and other aspects of finance have opened for the middle class; those whose lack of education would once have restricted them to factory work must now resort to jobs in less lucrative service industries. The Chicago that Sandburg called "Tool Maker, Stacker of Wheat" is increasingly on the one hand and the hotel maid on the other.

CHICAGO'S DOWNTOWN is more prosperous looking and economically more diversified than in its industrial past. It is cleaner and more sophisticated. If the shoulders are big now, it is often because they are padded. North of the Loop, in a new art district named Su-Hu (pronounced soo-HOO) for Superior and Huron Streets, more than 75 art galleries occupy converted manufacturing lofts—Soviet and East European art chockablock with southwestern and American Indian. In the Loop itself there is actually a parking garage where customers are urged to remember their floor according to the famous painting reproduced there. (One can hear a laid-off autoworker musing: "Did I leave the kid's BMW on 'Brushstroke With Spatter' by Lichtenstein? Or was it on Gauguin's 'Ancestors of Tehamana'?")

Whether Chicago is also stronger now is subject to argument. The population has stabilized, after a long period of decline, at about three million. But in the City That Works,

RICHARD CONNIFF, a writer based in Connecticut, chronicles American life for *Time* and other national publications. BRUCE DAVIDSON, who was born in the Chicago area and now lives in New York City, photographed "New York Harbor" for the July 1986 NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC.



17 percent of the people depend on welfare, and one adult in three is functionally illiterate. The theory of a ghetto underclass abandoned by both whites and the black middle class was developed here, but solutions have not followed. The public schools are not measurably better than in 1987, when then Secretary of Education William Bennett called them "the worst in the nation." A new reform effort, giving parents and teachers more control through local school councils, holds promise. But a youth culture of gangs, guns, and drugs remains in real control of many schools. With a systemwide high school dropout rate of over 40

something sweet vs. sweet notes
 - balers
 - pork
 - bulk
 The nation's candy capital
 out of the nation's pork/balery capital
 - indifference
 - paper game re indigent
 - DC gives re indigent
 - And gives re a head of the
 new Chicago's
 you to give
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 quantity

54
 "The City That Works"

17% depend on welfare in Chicago



cent, most young people enter the job market unprepared for any kind of productive life. But the city's powerful mythology about itself persists and appears to give Chicago an enduring strength. You can hear the cardinal principle of this creed from any coffee-shop regular in a snap-brim cap and a flannel shirt slung over the neck: "It's the best city in the world for work. If you can't get a job in Chicago, you can't get a job no place."

This international reputation for jobs is one reason Chicago has always been a city of immigrants and ethnic neighborhoods. Even now, when good jobs are harder to come by, one

"What would you like to hear?" is the greeting of Steve Kowalczyk, who plays accordion for the joy of it on Milwaukee Avenue in a Polish neighborhood. "My favorites are tangos and waltzes," he says, "but if I'm in the mood, I can do polkas all day long." Today a music teacher and insurance agent, he left Poland in 1974 with five dollars and his instrument.

resident in seven is foreign-born, and newcomers continue to arrive from places as disparate as Lithuania and Vietnam. The schoolchildren speak some 110 languages and can find bilingual education teachers in 20,

including Assyrian, Urdu, and Tagalog. Jobs are also the reason the city is now 41 percent African American and 18 percent Hispanic, with a Mexican flavor in neighborhoods formerly regarded as satellites of Warsaw. (Polish-Mexican weddings are commonplace, often blessed on both sides with the muttered benison, "At least they're Catholic.")

But beyond mere jobs, the mythology of workplace Chicago has to do with opportunity, with the main chance being out there on the street for anybody smart enough to find it. Hyman Golant, now 80 years old ("Seventy-nine, make it"), came to Chicago from Poland and got his start selling meat from the back of a station wagon. He sells 200,000 pounds of ribs a week now from a Fulton Market warehouse.

"I was a hard worker. I was a wheeler-dealer," he says, giving the classic formula for success in a city sometimes known as Hustlertown. Like a lot of people in Chicago, Golant still believes that anyone with those two traits will prosper. Whereas the myth of New York City is about the near impossibility of getting to the top—"If I can make it there, I'll make it anywhere"—Chicago's approach to success is precisely the opposite: "If you can't make it here," says Golant, "you're not gonna make it anywhere."

FROM 4,000 FEET UP, on the glide slope into O'Hare International from the east, I saw Chicago by night as a flat, amber-lit grid, a vast network of rectangles proceeding in orderly fashion to the horizon. Between this sea of light and the darkness of Lake Michigan, the downtown skyscrapers rise up like a spectacular crystalline outcrop of an aqueous green color. In the past decade alone ten billion dollars' worth of construction has changed this face of the city. A 1990 downtown architectural guide lists 78 major new buildings (up from 55 in its 1988 edition) undertaken just since the Sears Tower was built in 1974.

It is a much different downtown now. The commercial district has broken out of the traditional boundaries of the Loop, defined by the circuit of the elevated trains. It has pushed north of the Chicago River along the section of Michigan Avenue known as the Magnificent Mile, and more tentatively, with large new apartment houses, to the south and west. The Loop no longer feels like a small town, as it did 20 years ago; you can no longer walk to every downtown shop or business place.

The architecture has changed too, in ways that sometimes make the cityscape less distinctively Chicagoan. Since the Great Fire of 1871,



For sunbathers in Lincoln Park the most visible hunks are the muscular skyscrapers of downtown. Displaced by Los Angeles as the second largest city in the U. S., Chicago, with three million residents, claims the most eye-catching skyline, with three of the nation's five tallest buildings.

The Italian presence peaked in 1920, with 23 communities.

The Philippines and India have supplied the majority of Asian immigrants. Vietnamese have lately had the fastest rate of increase of any ethnic group.

The fast-growing Hispanic community, at 550,000, or 18 percent of the population, has more than doubled since 1970. Mexico is the leading place of origin—61 percent—followed by Puerto Rico and Cuba.

Germans rank third, after Poles and the Irish, among non-Hispanic white ethnic groups, which account for 37 percent of the population.

African Americans, many with roots in the Mississippi Delta region, are 41 percent of the population. Their numbers multiplied 24-fold between 1915 and 1980.

with a population of 100,000, constitute one of the four non-Hispanic white ethnic groups.

ETHNIC DISTRIBUTIONS

- African American
- Asian
- Mexican
- Other Hispanic
- Mixed ancestry
- No dominant ethnic group
- No data

3 km
3 mi
CITY DIVISION

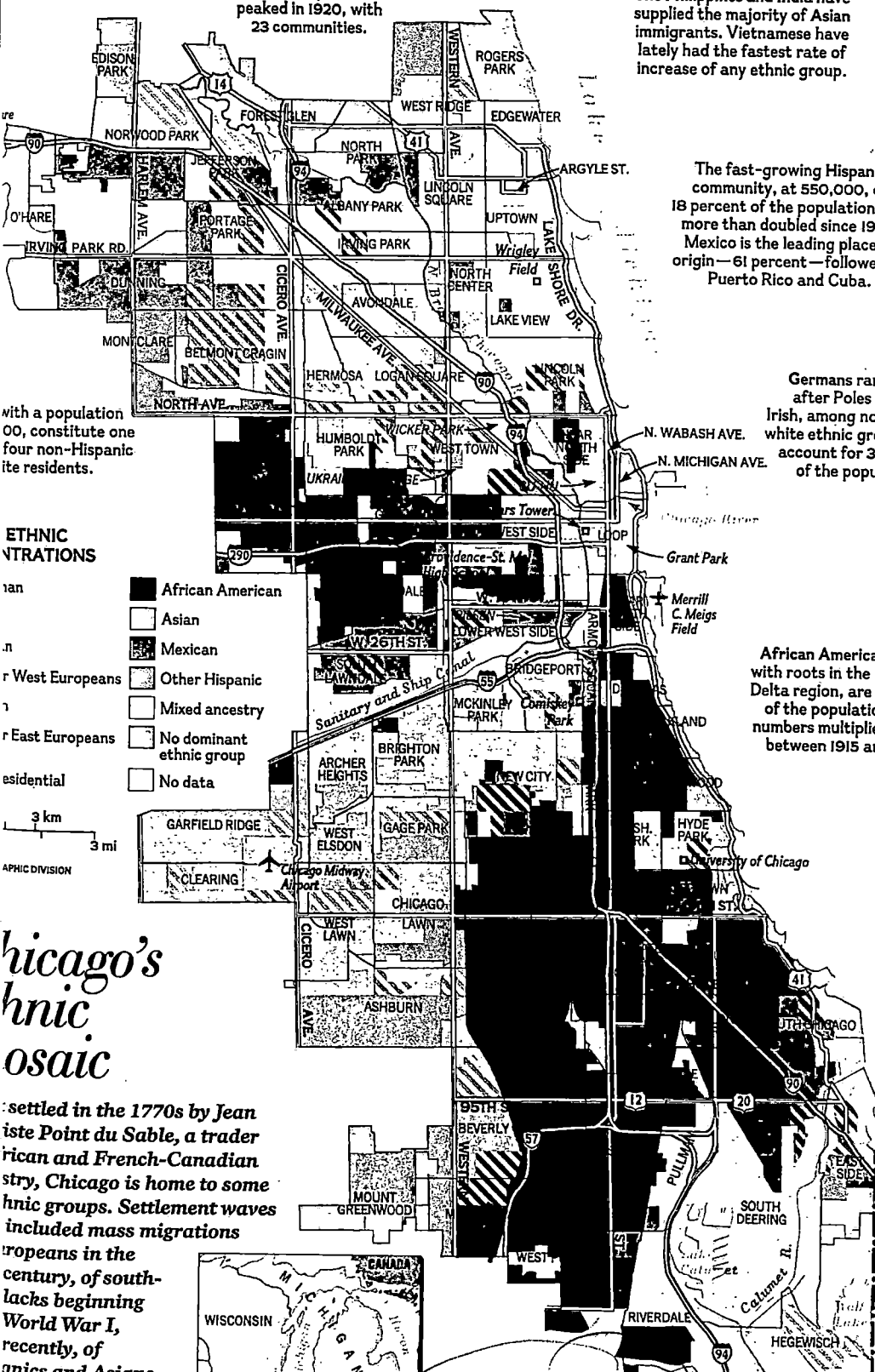
Chicago's Ethnic Mosaic

settled in the 1770s by Jean Baptiste Point du Sable, a trader of African and French-Canadian ancestry, Chicago is home to some of the most diverse ethnic groups. Settlement waves included mass migrations of Europeans in the 19th century, of south-slavs beginning in the 1840s, of World War I refugees, of East Europeans, and of Asians and Asians. A recent map, based on the 1990 census, shows the following ethnic communities.



The Irish, fleeing famine in the 1840s, were the first major immigrant group to arrive.

Chicago: Welcome to the Neighborhood



ILLINOIS
INDIANA



Winter builds character, insist Chicagoans. And on the Wabash Avenue bridge, frigid winds put the test to pained pedestrians. The nickname Windy City, popularized by New York newspapers in the 1890s, referred not to climate but to the boastfulness of the locals.

the city has repeatedly shaped and reshaped itself with often brilliant architecture characterized by simplicity and honesty of form, a product of the plain prairie landscape and the city's industrial orientation to function—to the mechanical underpinnings that make things work. It remains spiritually the city of

Louis Sullivan, Frank Lloyd Wright, and Mies van der Rohe, architects whose name have powerful meaning, as in few other cities for ordinary people.

The city has shaped itself with ingenious structural innovation, such as the development of the steel frame to lift skyscraper beyond the limits of load-bearing stone wall or, more recently, Fazlur Khan's use of nine elongated boxes bundled together to make the Sears Tower the tallest building in the world. The urge to bigness is powerful in Chicago and critics now worry that towering office blocks overwhelm the street in places. There



has partly to do with the flatness and openness of the city. Invidious comparisons with Manhattan are a major local pastime, but there is a ring of truth to it when a Chicagoan says: "There may be beautiful buildings in New York, but nobody knows it. You can see the buildings here. That's really the difference."

FROM THE TOPS of these buildings, you can see out across the amber grid, which Chicagoans will tell you is where the real life of the city occurs, in neighborhoods marked by churches, temples, and mosques, by thin Protestant spires and blocky East European domes. On a Sunday afternoon in October, as the last Mass lets out at St. Francis of Assisi on West Roosevelt, children on the sidewalk raise their voices in the musical cries peculiar to street vendors. Some sell fried dough by the bag ("*¡Churros! ¡Dólar la bolcita!*"), and a flower man cries "*¡Un dólar la rosa!*" People stop to buy spears of cucumber and mango, or corn on the cob rolled in mayonnaise and sprinkled with chili pepper and Parmesan cheese.

Inside the church a father straightens the white tuxedo on his eight-month-old son, adjusting the cummerbund, which has wriggled up under the armpits. The boy is one of eight Mexican American infants being baptized today. "It's the slow season," a priest explains. "In summer we get 15 or 20." Afterward, the families cluster all across the altar for photographs, in a show of reproductive exuberance and familial attachment reminiscent of the Irish a generation or two back, who are represented in the parish now only by names in the memorial stained-glass windows.

Chicago is 25 miles long and 10 miles wide, and its spaciousness gives every ethnic group its own streets and corners, where it is possible to speak the native language, buy familiar foods, know everyone, and live, if you wish, in isolation from outsiders, at least until the next ethnic group, or the next wave of one's own group, takes over in the natural succession of the neighborhood. For Mexicans the Pilsen neighborhood around 18th Street is the usual point of entry; 26th Street is the suburbs, or at least a step in that direction. Bridgeport, now ethnically mixed, was long the stronghold of the Irish and the Democratic political machine. Irish in the suburbs still return to meet with friends at their old gathering places.

If Chicago is a "grid on the prairie," as

is, moreover, something foreign to Chicago about the principally decorative appeal of the current crop of postmodern buildings, which make powerful statements only about what color their marble is or how prettily they can ornament their art deco corner turrets. Form has triumphed temporarily over function.

And yet when the L train bursts unexpectedly from behind the Merchandise Mart and a nighttime rider finds himself out above the middle of the Chicago River, where buildings on either side are bathed in pure white light and sparkle in the darkness beyond, Chicago remains capable of taking the breath away. It

Making a buck means working the street for members of the fringe economy. A youth exploits a police barricade to shine shoes; a blind keyboardist plays for the hat on Michigan Avenue. Chicago's homegrown black music, the electric blues, often deals with money woes. Sings a bluesman: "If trouble was money, I'd be a millionaire/If worry was dollar bills, I'd buy the world and have money to spare."



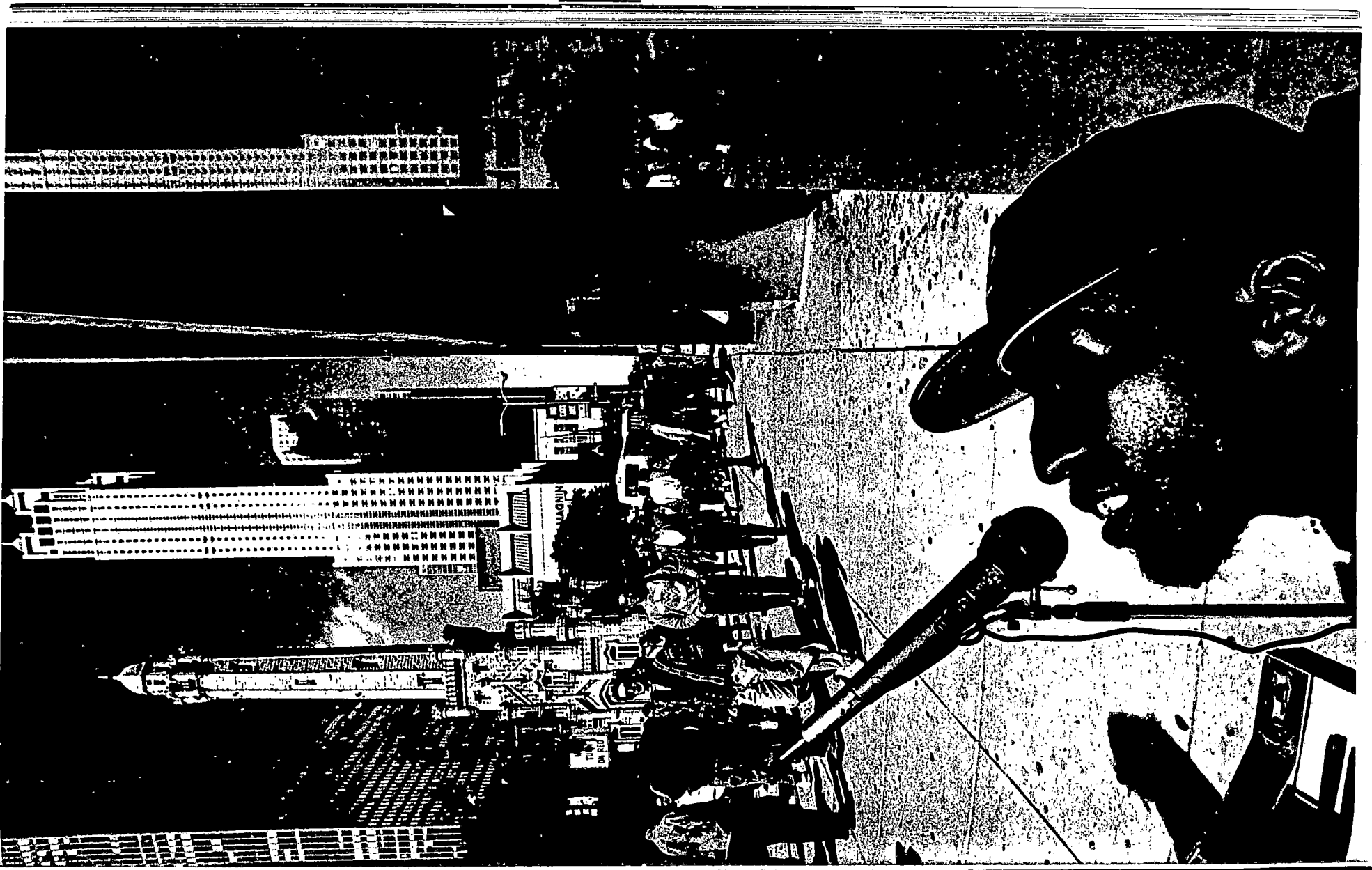
sculptor Richard Hunt describes it, it is thus also a grid on the minds of its residents. Their knowledge of the city is strikingly numerical; addresses are the stuff of casual conversation, partly because the grid system is so logical. An address tells exactly how far west of State Street you live, or how far north or south of Madison. But it can also reveal where your grandparents came from, how much money you have, and what color your skin is. One white businessman narrows his world down to "an area smaller than a suburb." Then he gets specific. His acquaintances almost all live in a narrow corridor stretching from 600 north to

3200 north, and if they are at all prominent it is in the easternmost three blocks of the corridor, along Lake Shore Drive. "You don't go south or west," he adds. In the city's highly segregated social geography, those are mainly black areas.

THE NEIGHBORHOODS are the city's strength and its weakness. For new immigrants, who often arrive unfamiliar with industrial society, much less its Chicago variations, they are a kind of halfway house. One Vietnamese woman arrived carrying a jar of seed rice for sowing the first season's crop. Chicago weather was apparently news to her. But so was Argyle Street, a busy strip of Vietnamese stores selling sea cucumber, fresh durian, dehydrated squid—and 25-pound bags of rice in 17 varieties, from Royal Elephant to Long Grain #103 Dynasty. Such communities are almost always temporary. The customary immigrant impulse is to get one's feet on the ground amid friends, then move on to better things and sentimentalize the old neighborhood afterward. In their prime, the immigrant neighborhoods aren't so much about colorful customs and three-star ethnic restaurants as about a bittersweet blend of ambition and heartsickness—a feeling for which black Chicagoans up from the South created a perfect music, the urban blues. The neighborhoods serve as a consolation to people torn by painfully contradictory yearnings. "If you are Vietnamese at heart," says one man, "you want to do something for your country. But you can't do anything for your country until you do something here." Meanwhile your children grow up and become, at heart, American.

"The city very beautiful, and make money easy," says a woman named Thuy Huynh, who has recently opened her own restaurant. But by this she means that she used to waitress 13 or 14 hours a day, six days a week, and that she lives in a one-bedroom apartment with her husband and four children. Folded within the comforting limits of the neighborhood, the immigrants themselves become infused with Chicago's ideas about itself. The Argyle Street Vietnamese say they are harder working and more serious than their California counterparts, more levelheaded, less interested in the display of material wealth. "We are Midwesterners," says one.

The strength of the neighborhoods is that





It's a man-eat-dog world at Fat Johnnie's on Western Avenue, one of countless hot-dog stands on city streets. "Where else can you get a two-dollar lunch?" brags owner John Pawlikowski. "When it's 20 below, I've got people standing in line."



A feast for her customers' eyes, a model shows off lingerie for sale at the Golden Shell restaurant in southeast Chicago. Business has boomed with the lunchtime "fashion shows," a hot trend in the city's blue-collar bars. Says one model, "Fortunately the lunch crowd is pretty harmless."



Midwest ethnic—an ear of buttered corn—receives serious attention at the Taste of Chicago food festival at Grant Park. More than two million people attend the city's biggest summertime bash, lured by everything from deep-dish pizza to gyros and Peking duck.



Na Zdorovia! Alexandra and Vasyly Mudry, who fled Ukraine during World War II, toast their guests' health at a nostalgia-tinged Easter breakfast. The fare includes the special Easter bread, paska. "I am an American now," says Alexandra, "but I cannot forget Ukraine."

they give Chicago the intimacy of a small town amid the clamor of a metropolis. To pass by a restaurant like the Busy Bee, one of those unofficial centers for the life of a neighborhood, and to peer through the window is like eavesdropping on a family together for Thanksgiving. To the left on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons, "millionaire's row," a group of Polish retirees, trades news on a change in the Social Security index. The owner's grandson refers to one of them as "big *dziadzia*," big grandfather, and another as "little *dziadzia*." Big *dziadzia* usually drops off the restaurant's outgoing mail on his way home.

To the right, hunched over her coffee, is an afternoon regular in a fur coat and a stocking cap who is rumored to have sung in the opera (or maybe it was a church choir). Behind the counter the Polish waitress refills her cup and calls in orders for *pierogi*, hamburger and *fritki*, and *szynka* on rye.

AFTER A LONG PERIOD of decline this near northwest neighborhood, called Wicker Park, has lately become trendy among young artists and writers, the real estate developer's avant-garde. A Latino group up the street has converted a firehouse into an experimental theater. An art gallery has opened around the corner. A nearby tavern, which formerly catered to derelicts and prostitutes, now has a neo-proletarian storefront and a yuppie fern inside. But all these elements, old and new, mix at the Busy Bee, which has a healthy leveling influence. The Polish owner, Sophie Madej, came to Chicago in 1951. For a time, after the race riots of 1968, she lived in the suburbs, but it didn't take. "I am a plain, simple woman," she says. "I don't like this business 'I'm better than you.'" In the suburbs, she says, "Nobody knew nobody, and everybody knew everything."

Chicago's neighborhoods are the source of the opposite idea—the city's highly likable lunchpail-populist attitude that one person at the counter is as good as the next and no better. This attitude permeates every element of city life. For example, Chicago artist Ed Paschke lately achieved an international reputation for his paintings. But an art critic chooses to praise him this way: "He's Mr. Ordinary Guy. He could live down the street and be a very successful washing machine repairman." (It is true that Paschke's paintings feature



hermaphrodites and other non-lunchpail types, but, hey, the man works at it, and in Chicago this counts.) Of Bernard Sahlins, a founder of the Second City theater company and one of the most important producers in the city's theatrical community, a friend affectionately remarks: "He might be your dentist. He doesn't flash into a room in an Armani suit and expect you to applaud his entrance." Even when Chicago people display their wealth, it often has an almost mandatory edge of self-deprecation to it. Hyman and Maryane Golant use the fold-down rosewood trays in the back of their 1951 Bentley mainly when



they take the grandchildren to McDonald's. The license plate on their yellow Rolls-Royce says "SNOB," to show that they aren't.

There is, of course, a flip side to the appeal of neighborhood intimacy. Every neighborhood enforces its own brand of conformity, and the old mold doesn't necessarily fit new arrivals. Perhaps 50,000 Poles came to Chicago in the 1980s because of martial law at home—and also because the excellent Polish educational system had produced people too capable to endure the stale Polish economy.

In Chicago older Poles, generally less educated, sometimes resent the newcomers

Take me out of the ballpark, say somber faces at Wrigley Field, the North Side home of the long-suffering Cubs. Last of the major-league teams still to play most of its home games in daylight, the Cubs have not won a World Series since 1908 or a pennant since 1945.

because many of them have not had to work their way up cleaning houses or working in factories. The newcomers are often secure enough in their schooling to learn a new language and find work as accountants, architects, or real estate agents. With an illogic born of frustration and envy, old immigrants



priestly duties take Father Roman Kozak into the streets of Ukrainian Village, a close-knit neighborhood centered around three Catholic churches. New to Sts. Volodymyr and Olha Orthodox Church, Father Kozak introduces himself to an elderly parishioner. "I mostly meet people at baptisms and funerals," says Father Kozak, "and these days there are a lot of both."

denounce the new ones not as yuppies but as communists. The newcomers meanwhile resent their predecessors as the stuff of Polish jokes. "Who cares about them?" says one. "They dance the polka. We never even knew the polka was a Polish dance."

THE SMALL-TOWN MENTALITY has also contributed to Chicago's well-known "second-city complex" (which was not much alleviated by news that the city in fact ranks third in population, behind New York and Los Angeles). Neighborhood populism—particularly the idea that anybody can make it in Chicago, and that those who do are mere mortals sharing the same coffee-shop counter with those who don't—leads with no great leap of the imagination to the suspicion that making it in Chicago is somehow second-rate. Other factors, including the weather and the Midwest's uninspiring image, have contributed to the generally acknowledged sense of insecurity, even inferiority, beneath the city's bluster.

Despite the success of the Bears in football, the city also resonates to the persistent failings of both the Cubs and the White Sox, who have not made it to the World Series since 1945 and 1959, respectively. (The visceral identification with these teams surely developed in part because, until the opening of Comiskey Park this spring, both teams played in small neighborhood ballparks.) "Cubness" is deemed such a "debilitating virus" that *Chicago Tribune* columnist Mike Royko predicted the Oakland A's would lose last year's World Series simply because they had three ex-Cubs on their roster.

The city's misguided sense of insecurity surfaces even on the subject of architecture, where Chicago often leads the world. When Chicagoans deservedly vilified the new State of Illinois Center as a "hulking, candy-striped" pop palace, James R. Thompson, the governor who built it, claimed the critics were harsh simply because the architect was a Chicagoan.

"Chicago is famous for panning its own," said Thompson. "We are such cannibals. We've always got to dump on ourselves and admire New York and Los Angeles." He described the building as world-class, a bid for global status that one hears over and over in a city where Chicago-class ought to be sufficient. Only here would people tout "the world's tallest concrete building" or "the world's tallest freestanding apartment building." Only here would a bowling newspaper (posted over the urinals in the men's room at Ed Debevic's diner) boast that it is the "World's Greatest Bowling Weekly."

The real weakness of the neighborhoods is that they allow Chicago to be ethnically balkanized and racially segregated, producing rivalries Chicago politicians adeptly exploit. "In this town," a Chicagoan says, "you say the word neighborhood and people get a warm glow. Then they start talking about 'them.'" When Harold Washington was running a rainbow-coalition candidacy in 1983 to become the city's first black mayor, his white rival's blunt slogan was "Epton—Before It's Too Late." More recently a black congressman, Gus Savage, won reelection with the cynical but effective tactic of reading the names of Jews who had contributed to his black rival's campaign.

Negative campaigning is one noisy idea that did not originate in Chicago, but in its racial and ethnic divisiveness the local variety has encouraged police, government functionaries, taxi drivers, and almost everyone else to think of whole neighborhoods as "our people" or "theirs," and to treat half-abandoned areas around the city as if they belong to nobody.

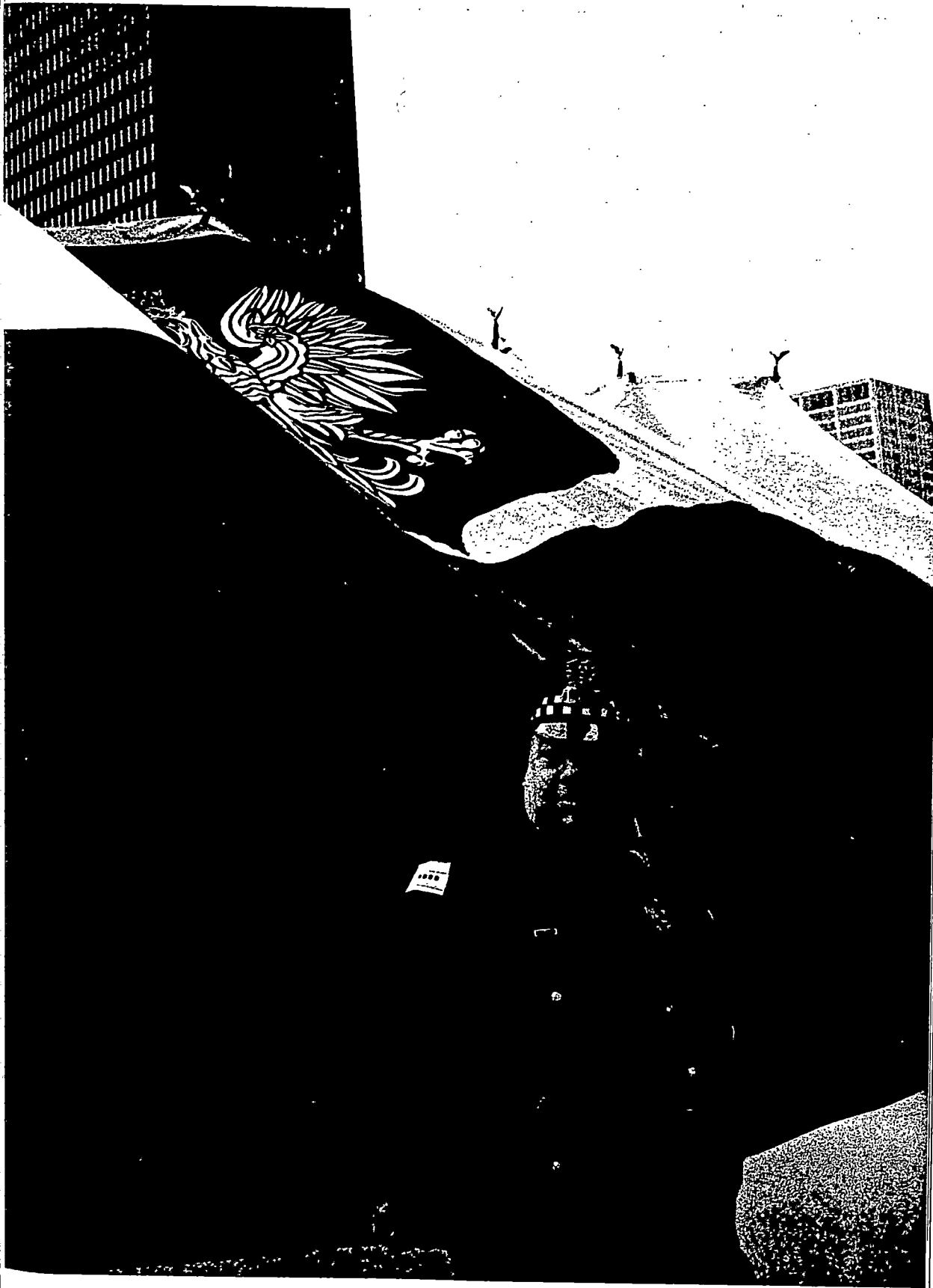
A MORE APPEALING COROLLARY to the idea that anybody can make it in Chicago is the conviction that he *will* make it—and big. Locals recall with something akin to admiration that in 1942, under the football stands at the University of Chicago, Enrico Fermi achieved the first release of atomic energy, with no guarantee that the city would be standing when it was over. In Chicago they like to say that they are a city for risk takers. "What the mind can conceive," a taxi driver assured me, "you can achieve." This pervasive attitude gives a lot of people the impression that the city motto is "I Will."

I was contemplating this world-beating spirit as I drove out to Garfield Park, one of

NEIGHBORHOOD



On a banner day for Chicago's Polish Americans, police carry the motherland's flag in the annual Polish Day parade. Held in early May, the parade honors the Polish



constitution of 1791, Europe's first. To serve the large ethnic community, a local Polish-language radio station and newspaper were on hand to cover the patriotic event.

Chicago: Welcome to the Neighborhood

those gray areas where nothing good is ever supposed to happen. Abandoned by whites in the '60s, it has all the familiar problems of joblessness, drugs, gangs, and crime. On the boulevards, designed long ago to bring carriage traffic from the Loop to outlying parks, the Victorian houses with their rusticated stone arches stand vacant. In the corner turrets, tattered bits of plastic flap at the empty windows.

But around the corner at Providence-St. Mel (Mel—there's a saint for Chicago!), the school day begins as if there is valuable work to be done. The 530 high school students are black, and many have been born into the supposedly unbreakable "cycle of poverty." When President Reagan visited, the Secret Service brought along extra boxes for confiscated weapons. It came up empty. While waiting for the first bell, the students do not talk in some gang code language. What they say is, " 'Au' is gold. What's 'Sr'?" " 'Sr' is strontium," and so on through the periodic table. That such an ordinary scene should seem worthy of note would be laughable, if the more typical alternative weren't so dismal. At a nearby public school, there have been two shootings in the past week. In high schools citywide, 70 percent of the students read below the national average for their class level.

Asked why his school is different, Paul Adams, the principal at Providence-St. Mel, polishes his tortoiseshell bifocals and says, "Expectation." Adams has never assumed, as many public schools do, that he is dealing with a permanent underclass. His students generally start out in about the 45th percentile on standardized tests. But the school asserts that all of them without exception will win college admission, and it pushes them and their parents (who may not believe it at first) firmly in that direction. By graduation they average in the 72nd percentile and test at 12th-grade level or better in all subjects.

Adams is one of those Chicago "I Will" sorts, a 50-year-old black man in a goatee and a rumpled gray business suit. He was sent to jail when he led a protest the first time the Catholic archdiocese tried to shut down the school. The second time, he set up a nonprofit corporation and bought the place, winning an agreement from the Sisters of Providence to let the nuns continue teaching there. He has persuaded lay teachers to work for half what they could earn in public schools, and he has gotten various businesses, who see that their future is



not coming out of the public schools, to pick up much of the 2.1-million-dollar annual budget; the rest comes from tuition.

Adams runs his school in the familiar tones of the best school principal from one's youth, somewhere between a loving father and a drill sergeant. He knows his students' names, congratulates them in the hallways when they make the honor roll, and will meet with them or their parents at seven in the evening, if need be, or at nine on Saturday morning. He also makes it clear that if they cannot work hard all day and handle three hours of homework at night, they should hit the door, and he conveys

*Schools
need help
not help
in Chicago*



to them a matter-of-fact intolerance for the disorderly world they will find outside.

"A guy from a public school asked me how I handle drug problems," Adams says. "I terminate anybody who deals with drugs. 'Oh!' he said, 'that's not the right way.' 'Well,' I said, 'you asked how I deal with it.' People want to overcomplicate it."

The danger with a school like Providence-St. Mel is that it can serve mainly as a reassuring story useful for producing a warm feeling in one's audience, rather than as a model to the public schools. There the teachers union has struck nine times in the past 20 years, and

Sweet summer kiss bonds Lester Gates and daughter Chiffon on a day when friends and neighbors fill the stoops on the 7200 block of Rhodes Avenue for a South Side party. So far the family-oriented block has fought off an area-wide invasion of gangs and drugs. "We're just holding on," says a nervous resident.

when one teacher, who sends her own children to private schools, says she worries about falling behind during a strike, she is referring not to her students but to the payments on her car.

Despite the promise of reform, the board of education's bureaucracy remains bloated,

Fashion plates and license plates attract attention on the Magnificent Mile, a posh shopping district on North Michigan Avenue. Dressed in de rigueur black, a no-nonsense shopper, right, takes home treasures from a newly opened boutique. Outside the Drake Hotel, socialite Maryane Golant stands with doorman Howard Cherry in front of her Rolls-Royce with its cheeky vanity tag. "It's not enough to be rich to live around here," says Cherry, who's seen it all in his 25 years with the hotel. "You have to be a millionaire."

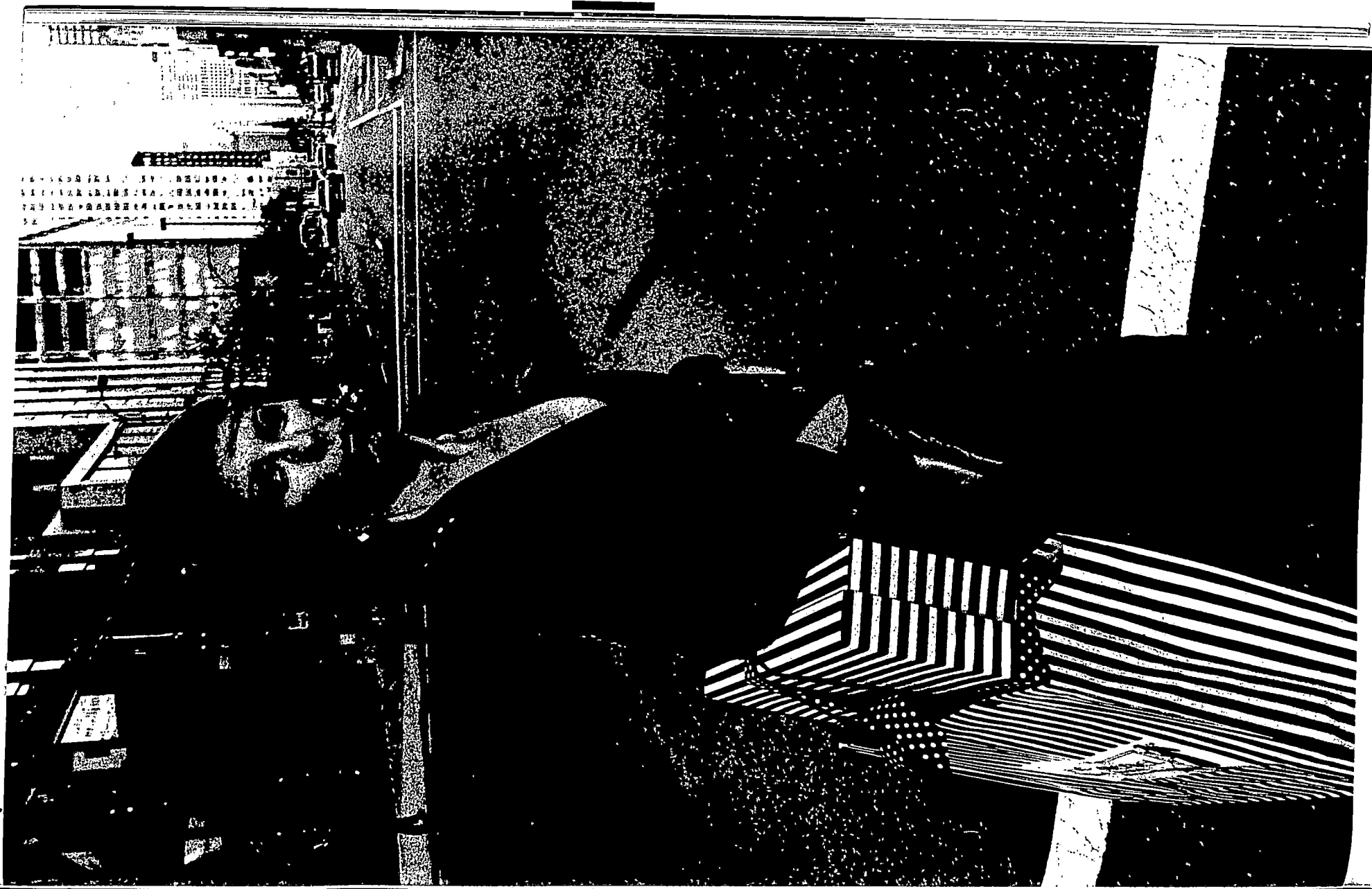


with 2,000 employees (versus a central staff of 42 for the city's Catholic school system, which has one-third as many students). The jobholders are often black now, and critics charge that many regard the paycheck, rather than improved school performance, as the measure of racial empowerment. Asked why they cannot do better with their 2.3-billion-dollar budget, black and white educators alike typically point a finger at the hopelessness of the neighborhoods where the schoolchildren live. Lack of expectation remains a problem.

AT 8:30 OR 9 most weekday mornings, Keith D. Banks and a handful of other developers meet for coffee at a McDonald's on the South Side. Hopelessness doesn't figure in their vocabulary. Banks is an affable 68-year-old in a heavy flannel shirt who has lived down the memory that whites once tried to run him off his job at the electric company because of his skin color, and that for most of his life financial institutions refused to make loans on his apartment buildings even when they were helping white landlords in the same neighborhoods.

He owns seven rehabbed apartment buildings in the South Shore area now, has made himself a wealthy man, and doesn't mind pointing out that he buys a 50-cent biscuit every morning and gives it away because it comes with a free cup of coffee, which would cost him 70 cents by itself. He says he also picks up pennies. These traits begin to suggest how Banks and perhaps three dozen other mom-and-pop developers have managed to make a profit over the past 15 years while turning a declining neighborhood into a livable community for ordinary black working people.

South Shore, 15 minutes south of the Loop on Lake Michigan, was a comfortable community until the 1960s, when whites fled and banks shut off the capital necessary to keep the housing stock in shape. In 1972 South Shore Bank made just two mortgage loans in its namesake community. But the following year new owners came in with the novel idea that enlightened capitalism was the route to social reform, and they recommitted the bank to the neighborhood. While savvier institutions put their money into more lucrative ventures, such as junk-bond-financed business takeovers and





Importing custom and costume from Mexico, Raul Muñoz rides his horse down West 26th Street for the Mexican Independence Day parade in September. Local organizer of charreadas—riding and roping competitions—he wears the elaborate outfit of the charro, the Mexican horseman.



Sidewalk history lesson unfolds at the Polish Day parade as Jozef Sikora displays medals given him by Polish civic groups for combating communist rule in his homeland. His pupil wears a costume of the Kraków region. The medals, Sikora says, "show that I never gave up the fight."



Free haircuts draw neighbors to Irena Luszowska's back porch. Like many immigrants before her, she is leaving the old neighborhood, having saved enough money from nursing and cleaning jobs to have bought a house in the suburbs. "This was my dream," says the native of Poland.



"Many a Ukrainian church was built on varenyky," goes the saying. Starting before sunrise in the basement of Sts. Volodymyr and Olha Church, parish women from the old country expertly prepare the small stuffed pastries, whose sale will help finance church operations.

loans to Brazil, the plodding types at South Shore lent money to people like Keith Banks.

Banks paid \$55,000 for his first building in the neighborhood, a 44-unit apartment house ruined by drug dealing, prostitution, and general neglect.

"I don't think you'll understand this, you're not from Chicago," says Banks. "I had a dog, of course. I had a gun, of course. But you've heard of the Black Muslims? They had a reputation then. I was going down to introduce myself to the tenants, and I was so worried. Then I saw this guy on the corner selling the Muslim newspaper. I said, 'Give me 30 of them.' I didn't tell them I was a Muslim. I just gave out the newspapers and said, 'Come to the mosque,' and I put up a picture of Elijah Muhammad in my workroom. They said, 'Leave that man alone.'" Banks set to work pushing out the troublemakers, repairing the apartments, screening the new tenants. He sold the building nine years later for \$450,000.

Banks has become the father figure to the area's platoon of shoestring developers. He stops by to advise an insurance man who has just bought a run-down storefront for his business. The new owner has his hands jammed in the pockets of his trench coat and wears the bleak look of a homeowner who has just learned the definition of rotten sills. A contractor has told him that to repair the brick front he must remove a steel I beam rusting behind it, at a cost of \$9,000. Banks looks it over and advises keeping the beam and welding on a support shelf for the bricks instead.

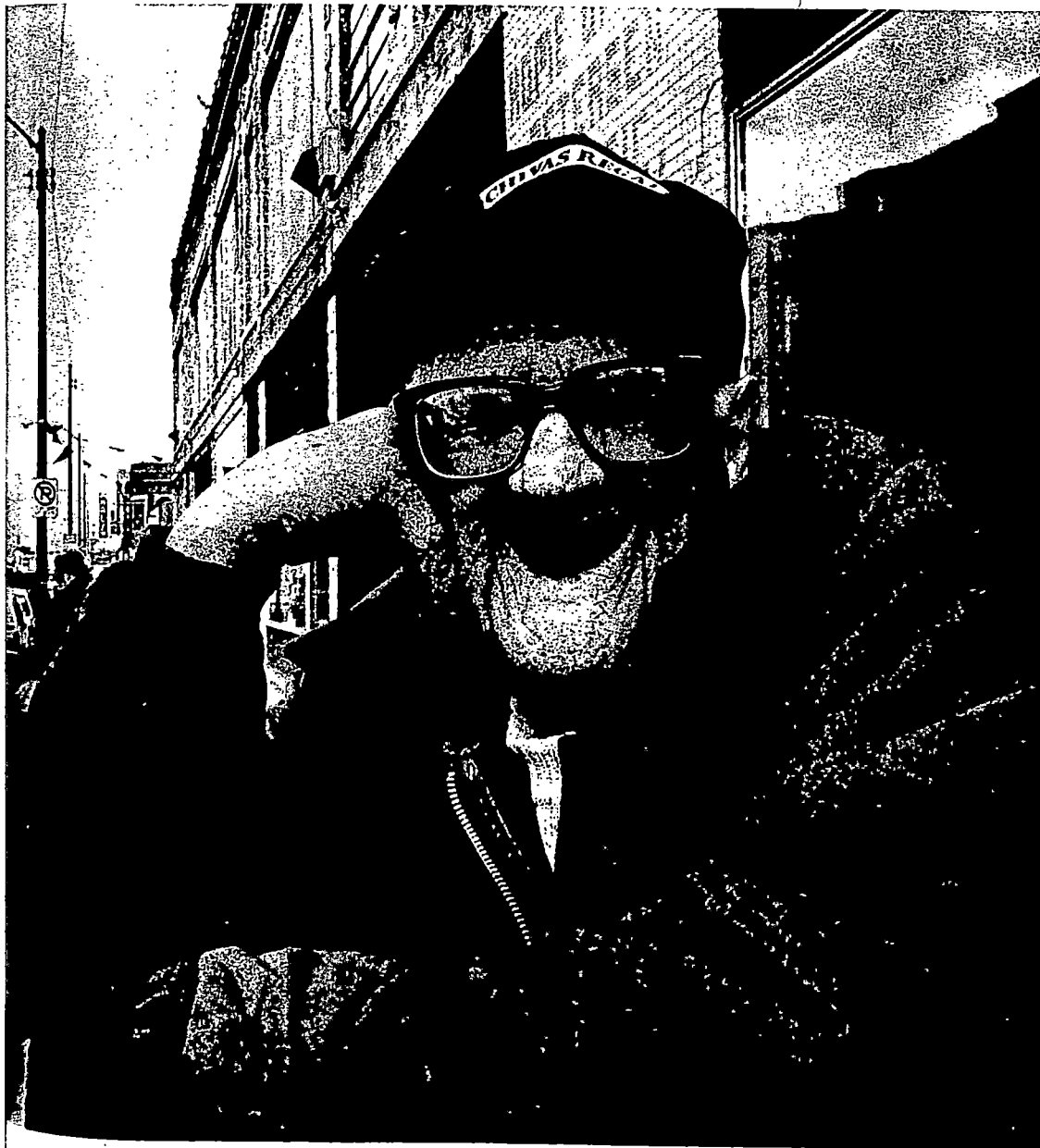
"You go tell him you had a structural engineer out here from the City of Chicago, and he said put an angle iron in there. That'll impress him. Don't tell him Banks said so."

WITH THE SHREWDNESS and energy of people like Banks, and with money from South Shore, almost every building in a 40-block area is now tuck-pointed against the weather and acid-washed to bring out the color of the brick; banners along the streets announce the neighborhood's revival. Other small rehabbers have had to push beyond the neighborhood limits to find something sufficiently run-down to be worth fixing up. The South Shore Bank itself has turned its attention to the Austin neighborhood on Chicago's West Side to attempt another revival. At a time when the misconceived real estate loans of other

financial institutions make daily headlines, South Shore's 1990 loan losses totaled about one-half of one percent.

"If the primary reason for decay was the systematic withdrawal of capital," says Joan Shapiro, an officer at the bank, "then if you carefully put money back into the community—gradually, prudently—you should be able to get the market to function again. Government failed to do that. Nonprofits failed to do that. So our thought was 'Let's apply a business approach.'" Curiously, few other banks have chosen to follow this example. And in South Shore the public schools continue to





underachieve, even now that the neighborhood is certifiably not hopeless.

That may change. It will have to change if Chicago aims for the whole city, and not just its downtown, to become world-class.

"This is what happens in Chicago," says Marc Smith, a poet. "People have the opportunity to do new things, and they have the guts to do them. It always starts from the bottom. The big shots are always looking somewhere else to bring something in, because they don't think their own people are credible enough. But the little people know they're good enough. So they just do it on their own."

City life still tweaks a smile from a seasoned gent at a bus stop. With its proud, gutsy neighborhoods, where affection for the past and hopes for the future thrive together, Chicago commands a loyalty that goes heart deep.

Keith Banks takes the same line: "It's a pioneer town. You build and you rebuild. That's what happened after the fire. There's a lot of people here with energy."

Around Chicagoans like this, who believe they can do anything and will not be told otherwise, you get the feeling that maybe someday the Cubs will even make it to the Series. □

CHICAGO

in the shadow of another. By day, the city can scarcely be distinguished from the palmier shopping centers of Los Angeles; by night, amber floodlights playing on the palms create an atmosphere of warmth and opulence contrasted with the backdrop of gaunt mountains etched against the dark purple desert sky."

Neal R. Peirce
The Pacific States of America
1972

Pasadena:

"Come with us tonight,
drifters in the drifting crowd,
we shall arrive, late
and tired, beyond the false lights of *Pasadena*
where the living are silent
in America."

Philip Levine
"Silent in America"
1965

San Jose:

"There are no landmarks in San Jose."

Philip Hamburger
An American Notebook
1965

Santa Barbara:

"We had just stopped at Santa Barbara and Khrushchev had been welcomed by a crowd which, at a minimum, had been kinder to him than Santa Barbara had been to Harry Truman in 1952."

Murray Kempton
New York Post
Sept. 21, 1959

* * *

"Way out in California
Upon a hill so tall
Was the town of Santa Barbara,
That they thought would never fall."

Folk song, "Santa Barbara Earthquake"
recorded from singing of Vester Whitworth at
FSA camp, Arvin, Calif.
1940

Santa Monica

"It [the rain] streamed down the blank windows of unleased offices, loosened the soft coastal cliffs and heightened the most characteristic Santa Monica effect, that air of dispirited abandonment which suggests that the place survives only as an illustration of

a boom gone bankrupt, evidence of some irreversible flaw in the laissez-faire small-business ethic."

Joan Didion
The White Album
1979

CHICAGO

Incorporated: 1837
Population (1980): 3,005,072

From its perch alongside Lake Michigan, Chicago got off to a relatively recent start as a major city. Because of its importance as a passage point from the Great Lakes to the Mississippi River, however, the city grew swiftly. By 1890 it was the nation's second largest city, a position it still holds—just barely—over Los Angeles.

Chicago has been a mercantile city from its inception. Trade and industry formed the city's heart, and the workers who make up the largely blue-collar population followed the jobs here. So powerful was Chicago's commercial lure that the community bounced back almost instantly from the devastating fire of 1871.

Hurly-burly is probably the best way to describe the Chicago character. Politics are rough and seamy, but filled with a cigar-smoking gusto not found elsewhere today. The city's pleasures are more at the level of drinking beer and polkaing than sipping wine and ballroom dancing. Not that Chicago is entirely a working-class town; its Magnificent Mile along Michigan Avenue is arguably the most elegant street in the country. Still, even the local aristocracy enjoy the city's image as a gruff, brawling place, the can-do city.

THE CITY

"No city ever owed its poets more. No poet could owe any city less."

Nelson Algren
Who Lost An American?
1963

* * *

CHICAGO

"Yesterday's Paris is more real by remembrance than today's Chicago. Paris in the afternoon is part of all the city's afternoons; but afternoon in Chicago is just another day.

For Chicago lives like a drunken El-rider who cannot remember where he got on nor at what station he wants to get off. The sound of wheels moving below satisfies him that he is making great progress."

Nelson Algren
Chicago: City on the Make
1961

* * *

"Chicago, more than any other city of my acquaintance, suggests that antique conception of the underworld which placed Elysium and Tartarus not only on the same plane, but, so to speak, round the corner from each other."

William Archer
America To-Day
1899

* * *

"I feel it is *the* American city, a blend of giant industrialism and the rest of America. New York is a polyglot and to me the connecting link to Europe whereas I regard Chicago as the heart of America, urban and that strange blend that Sandburg did such a great job of describing."

Ed Asner
Chicago Sun Times
Nov. 13, 1977

* * *

"Chicago, you see, has always enjoyed its reputation as a bad town, a place of lust and violence and power and money, and of raw vitality. It's been proud of its iniquities.

My attitude toward it, as in any sound relationship, is ambivalent—a love-hate relationship. In any case, I can't quarrel with my fate. It happened that way. I grew up in Chicago. I got it into my bones!"

Saul Bellow, novelist
Quoted in *National Geographic*
April, 1978

* * *

"I wish I could go to America if only to see that Chicago."

Otto von Bismarck, 1870
Quoted by Stephen Longstreet, *Chicago*
1973

* * *

"This city [Chicago] mixes garbage and stars. This city seems able to make a carol out of what has been obscure. This city is loud, ugly. This city is muffled, beautiful. This city, for all its age, is alive with

youth-music and youth-fragrance, the music and fragrance that youth knows how to manufacture for itself, cannot give to others, cannot describe. This city is like the best sort of man to love; certain and accomplished and proud and straight; wild and tame, busy; always the same and always different too; sweet and stern, warm, with a voice of frost."

Gwendolyn Brooks
Chicago Tribune Magazine
April 5, 1981

* * *

"... Chicago has survived and has maintained its incredibly rapid growth, in spite of fires, scandals, corruption and gang warfare. One feels an indomitable spirit there, an instinct for life..."

Pearl S. Buck
America
1971

* * *

"My Kind of Town, Chicago is, My Kind of Town, Chicago is, My kind of people, too, People who smile at you and each time I roam, Chicago is, calling me home, Chicago is, One town that won't let you down, It's My Kind of Town!"

My Kind of Town, Chicago is, My Kind of Town, Chicago is, My kind of razzmatazz, And it has that there jazz and each time I leave, Chicago is, tugging my sleeve, Chicago is, One town that won't let you down, It's My Kind of Town!

The Wrigley Building, Chicago is, The Windy City, Chicago is, The Union Stockyards, Chicago is, Comisky Ballpark, Chicago is, One town that won't let you down, It's My Kind of Town."

Sammy Cahn
"My Kind of Town"
1964

* * *

"In Chicago you feel the endless plains around you."

Simone de Beauvoir
America Day by Day
1953

* * *

"Chicago, Chicago, that toddling town, Chicago, Chicago, I'll show you around. I love it, Bet your bottom dollar You could lose the blues in Chicago, Chicago, The town the Billy Sunday could not shut down."
(Chorus.)
(Verse) "On State Street, that great street,

CHICAGO

I just want to say,
They do things they don't do on Broadway, Say,
They have the time, the time of their life,
I saw a man, he danced with his wife,
In Chicago, Chicago, my home town."

Fred Fisher
"Chicago"
1922

* * *

"Erect, commanding, like a goddess born,
With strength and beauty glowing in her face
And all her stately form attired in grace,
She stands beside her lake to greet the morn.
Behind her, rustling leaves of yellow corn
That whisper richest comfort to the race . . ."

Horace Spencer Fiske
"Chicago"
1900

* * *

"Oh! Chicago's proud to be that city of destiny
And sends its greetings to you ev'ry where;
Our hospitalities, our opportunities,
Are yours when you arrive by land or air.
You'll feel our welcome sign,
All over our skyline,
We'll greet you with a handclasp firm and true.
So while our church bells ring,
O'er three million hearts will sing
Chicago welcomes you."

George D. Gaw
"Chicago Welcomes You"
1932

* * *

"There is no peace in Chicago. It is a city of terror
and light, untamed."

W.L. George
Quoted by Clifton Fadiman
American Treasury
1955

* * *

"Chicago is the name—Chicago, a calculating city
that conceals the truth about itself because it prefers
to be misunderstood. Chicago strives to conceal its
realities from those who see the city infrequently.
Chicago doesn't want to know the stranger on his
first day in town. Chicago has a need to awe a visitor,
and Chicago doesn't want the stranger to know the
city on his fifth day in town. Chicago has a need to
awe a visitor, and Chicago is convinced that familiar-
ity breeds contempt. This is why those who profess
to know Chicago best know Chicago least. Chicago
is not a woman, not a 'she' as so many cities are.
Chicago is a 'he' among cities. Chicago is always the
seducer, never the seduced. Chicago does not lie
there at the western turn of Lake Michigan waiting

for things to happen. Chicago moves, moves, mak-
ing things happen.

Chicago is, has been, and will be violent. . . ."

Bill Gleason
*Daley of Chicago: The Man, the Mayor and the
Limits of Conventional Politics*
1970

* * *

"Genius is but audacity, and the audacity of the 'wild
and woolly West' and of Chicago has chosen a star,
and has looked upward to it, and knows nothing that
it cannot accomplish."

Carter H. Harrison, mayor in 1893
Quoted by Lewis Lloyd
Chicago and Its Reputation
1929

* * *

"I have struck a city—a real city—and they call it
Chicago. The other places do not count. San Fran-
cisco was a pleasure-resort as well as a city, and Salt
Lake was a phenomenon. This place is the first
American city I have encountered. It holds rather
more than a million people with bodies, and stands
on the same sort of soil as Calcutta. Having seen it, I
urgently desire never to see it again. It is inhabited by
savages . . . and its air is dirt. Also it says that it is the
'boss' town of America. I do not believe that it has
anything to do with this country. They told me to go
to the Palmer House which is a gilded and mirrored
rabbit-warren, and there I found a huge hall of
tessellated marble, crammed with people talking
about money and splitting about everywhere. Other
barbarians charged in and out of this inferno with
letters and telegrams in their hands, and yet others
shouted at each other. A man who had drunk quite as
much as was good for him told me that this was 'the
finest hotel in the finest city of God Almighty's
earth.'"

Rudyard Kipling
From Sea to Sea
1914

* * *

"I love this city. For me, Chicago is the most
modern, the boldest, and most interesting city in the
United States."

Horst Krueger
Chicago Tribune
Dec. 12, 1976

* * *

[Chicago]: "A theatre backdrop with a city painted
on it."

A.J. Liebling
Chicago: The Second City
1952

* * *

"Local supporters often denied that Chicago actually meant stinkweed and that the entire town was named after wild onion, crow garlic or skunk weed (*Allium vineale*) which grew in the bog which later became Chicago. However, a French explorer, Joutel, said in 1687 that he arrived at a place called 'Chicagou,' which was named because of the 'quantity of garlic growing in this district . . .'

Others say that 'Chicago' meant great or strong. However, the Chicago River was neither great nor strong then or now. Today, it is only great or strong when it smells, which brings us back to stinking garlic weeds."

Norman Mark
Mayors, Madams and Madmen
1979

* * *

"Chicago stands with all the highs and lows that any human being is capable of. That is the greatness of Chicago."

Yehudi Menuhin, violinist
Quoted in *Chicago Tribune*
Dec. 12, 1976

* * *

"Hell has been described as a pocket edition of Chicago."

Ashley Montagu
The American Way of Life
1967

* * *

"Chicago sitteth at the northwest gates,
With restless violent hands and casual tongue
Moulding her mighty fates."

William Vaughn Moody
An Ode in Time of Hesitation
1901

* * *

"From the bottom of the ocean
To the mountains of the moon,
Won't you please come to Chicago,
No one else can take your place?
We can change the world.
Rearrange the world.
It's dying to get better."

Graham Nash
"Chicago"
1971

* * *

"I've been lots of places,
I've seen lots of faces
On this side and over the sea
I've taken a whirl in big cities like Berlin,
Old London and naughty Páire
But the town to have joys in

To meet bully boys in
And girls that are lively and gay
Chicago's the custard
It's all to the mustard
Believe me old pal when I say . . .
Oh I'm strong for Chicago! C-H-I-C-A-G-O
The boys are the squarest
The girls are the fairest
Of any old burg that I know.
There's no place like Chicago
The town where the breezes blow.
No matter the weather
We all stand together
In C-H-I-C-A-G-O.

I dreamt I was looking
For heavenly booking
'Mid Thousands I stood in a row
I saw folks from New York,
London, Paris, Cork
And I dreamt they were all sent below
Then St. Peter asked me
Where I came from, and gee!
When I told him Chicago, he stared!
And then Peter cried,
"Heavens sake, come inside,
You're the first man that I've seen from there!"

Jimmie O'Brien
"C-H-I-C-A-G-O"
1909

* * *

"Chicago—Chicago—how can one adequately describe it? The heart of the heartland, or as a visiting Sarah Bernhardt said some 80 years ago, 'the pulse of America,' this lusty masculine, beauty and terror-filled metropolis remained the archetype of all our cities. It throbs with life and energy, it worships Mammon without qualm, it attracts and repels, it is perennially young and perennially decaying. It is the one place on the continent where the exercise of power—raw, unfettered, physical, economic, and political power—has been brought to its apex. Chicago is the glory and damnation of America all rolled up into one. Not to know Chicago is not to know America."

Neal R. Peirce and John Keefe
The Great Lakes States of America
1980

* * *

"The sky was gray, the snow was gray, the people were gray."

Unnamed California disc jockey who fled Chicago
after three days

Quoted by Milton Rakover
Don't Make No Waves, Don't Back No Losers
1975

CHICAGO

* * *

[An up-date of Sandburg's poem]:

"Hi-Rise for the World,
Partygoer, Stacker of Stereo Tapes,
Player with Home Pool Table and the Nation's
Jets,

Dapper, slender, filter-tipped,
City of the Big Credit Card. . .

And they tell me you are crooked, and I answer,
Yes,

it is true, but now you steal with the ballpoint pen
and contract, and that's no fun. . ."

Mike Royko

I May Be Wrong But I Doubt It
1968

* * *

"Many years later, I moved from Los Angeles to
Chicago and discovered that, yes, it was cold, and it
was much more than three days from Los Angeles. It
was light years away because here was a city with a
capital "C." I realized then that I had never known a
real city, and I loved it. . .

Chicago is not only a real city. . . and one of the
world's great cities, but at the same time it's a city
that's knowable, manageable, workable. You can
figure it out. It has a sense of cohesiveness. . . not
like Los Angeles, which is a suburb in search of its
soul."

Lucy Salenger, businesswoman
Chicago Tribune Magazine
April 5, 1981

* * *

"Winds of the Windy City, come out of the prairie,
all the way from Medicine Hat.
Come out of the inland sea blue water, come
where they nickname a city for you."

Carl Sandburg
"Windy City"
1922

* * *

"This is Chicago! An audacious city that audaciously
set herself in a swamp, but the swamp long ago
was obliterated and only the audacious remains.
A city of dreams and with the practical ability to
make the dreams come true. A city of energy and
strength; of immensity of strength. It was long ago
written that a city set upon a hill cannot be hid; yet
here upon a plain is a city that cannot be hid."

Robert Shackleton
The Book of Chicago
1920

* * *

"All this is Chicago. A city, one sees, of contradictions
and of contradictions more than usually conspicuous.
A city to be loved. A city where people live

in careful comfort while their neighbors live beyond
their means—and sometimes die beyond their
means."

Robert Shackleton
The Book of Chicago
1920

* * *

"That the Indian stands on a bluff [on city seal]
seems to be wrong, for Chicago is too uniformly
level to have a bluff; and then comes the thought that
it is precisely right after all, for Chicago, from the
beginning, has made bluffs and has successfully
stood upon them."

Robert Shackleton
The Book of Chicago
1920

* * *

"Chicago! Chicago, queen and guttersnipe of cities,
cynosure and cesspool of the world! Not if I had a
hundred tongues, every one shouting a different
language in a different key, could I do justice to her
splendid chaos."

George W. Steevens
Dispatch to London *Daily Mail*
Oct. 4, 1896

* * *

"The most beautiful and the most squalid [city],
girdled with a twofold zone of parks and slums;
where the keen air from lake and prairie is ever in the
nostrils, and the stench of foul smoke is never out of
the throat. . . widely and generously planned with
streets of 20 miles, where it is not safe to walk at
night. . . the chosen seat of public spirit and municipal
boodle, of cut-throat commerce and munificent
patronage of art, the most American of American
cities, and yet the most mongrel; the second American
city of the globe, the fifth German city, the third
Swedish, the second Polish, the first and only veritable
Babel of the age. . ."

George W. Steevens
Dispatch to London *Daily Mail*
Oct. 4, 1896

* * *

" . . . Back to Chicago; it's never dull out there. You
never know exactly what kind of terrible shit is going
to come down on you in that town, but you can
always count on *something*. Every time I go to
Chicago I come away with scars."

Hunter S. Thompson
Fear and Loathing on the Campaign Trail
1974

* * *

"As long as America's gift to man is Chicago, we
will merely be spreading the seeds of another society

exactly like the thousands upon thousands which have flourished, grown great and proud, faltered, become confused, and died."

Philip Wylie
Generation of Vipers
1942

THE LANDSCAPE

"Chicago has been called 'a city that had to be' because of its supremely practical location at the point where the prairie and the lake and the Chicago River converge."

Harvey Arden
National Geographic
April, 1978

* * *

"The lake [Lake Michigan] is the fundamental fact of Chicago spiritually as well as geographically. Here the restless, teeming city, the seeming unstopable city, comes to a stop both abrupt and absolute. There's something almost religious about it."

Harvey Arden
National Geographic
April, 1978

* * *

"If this [Chicago's] skyline lacks quite the dramatic compression, the almost Gothic verticality of Manhattan's, it compensates with a broad-shouldered massiveness, a stupendous horizontality that takes second place to none."

Harvey Arden
National Geographic
April, 1978

* * *

"Chicago is basically our loveliest city. It has a tradition of architecture going from Louis Sullivan, Frank Lloyd Wright and so on. You can see frightful things in Chicago, but there is still modern architecture—especially early modern architecture—that can blow the mind with the imagination of its beauty."

Clive Barnes
Chicago Daily News
1974

* * *

"Its monuments are the glass skyscrapers which it was the first to invent; it represents an America which is understandable to Europeans, baffled by the extravagance of Los Angeles, and the chaotic decadence of New York."

Alain-Marie Carron
Le Monde
January, 1978

* * *

"Never in any other city had I felt surrounded by such an impenetrable density."

Simone de Beauvoir
America Day by Day
1953

* * *

"Chicago's most pampered neighborhood is the central business area, comprising downtown and the near North Side along Lake Michigan... Get off the subway anywhere in the central business area and you won't find a broken city sidewalk. Get off the subway anywhere else, and you will. Between the central business area and the outskirts lie large, almost uninterrupted gray areas of urban dry rot. There is where most Chicagoans live. The pampered central business area evidences the basis of Chicago politics, the unwritten compact between Chicago's Democratic political machine and the business and financial interests. Under this tacit agreement the business and financial interests receive luxurious support for the central business area... In exchange, the business and financial interests provide the machine what it needs in money and Republican backing, and deliver nearly full support of all parts of the public opinion media."

Leon Despres
The Progressive
August, 1968

* * *

"A town with a Queen Anne front and a Mary Ann back."

Paul H. Douglas
New York Times
May 29, 1977

* * *

[On coming into the city]: "How flat the streets were, how unpaved, how sidewalks went up and down rhythmically—here a flight of steps, a veritable platform before a house, there a long stretch of boards laid flat on the mud of the prairie itself. What a city! Presently a branch of the filthy, arrogant, self-sufficient little Chicago River came into view, with its mass of sputtering tugs, its black, oily water, its tall red, brown and green grain elevators, its immense black coal pockets and yellowish-brown lumberyards."

Theodore Dreiser
The Titan
1914

* * *

"See th' flames blazin' on th' wather [Chicago River] an' th' lights dancin', green at th' sausage

CHICAGO

factory, blue at th' soap factory, yellow at th' tannery. . . ."

Finley Peter Dunne
Chicago Evening Post
1900

* * *

"I take a vacation be sittin' here at me front dure lookin' up at Gawd's an' th' Illinye Steel Company's black-an'-blue sky. . . . Ivry breeze that blows fr'm th' south brings th' welcome tidings that me friend Phil Armour is still stickin' to the glue business."

Finley Peter Dunne
Chicago Evening Post
1897

* * *

"The almost unbelievable gift of Chicago to our sense of our urban civilization is the power of its commercial architecture. Not its public buildings, not its monuments, but its commercial buildings. The 'Miracle Mile' of North Michigan Avenue puts every other commercial city today to shame. One tries to think of the equivalent—Wilshire Boulevard in Los Angeles—but that is like a drawn-out shopping mall. In Chicago, the commercial architecture bursts on you, seizes you, carries you with it on its brassy, unangelic wings. One actually reels back, to look up and up, along and along, through and through, to catch every glimpse. And this was built by business? This is the doing of commerce?"

Henry Fairlie
The Washington Post
1978

* * *

"Chicago has three winds that blow upon it. One comes from the east, and the wind goes out to the cold gray-blue lake. One from the north, and men think of illimitable spaces of pine-lands and maple-clad ridges which lead to the unknown deeps of the arctic woods. But the third is the west of the southwest wind, dry, full of smell of unmeasured miles of growing grain in summer, or ripening corn and wheat in autumn."

Hamlin Garland
Rose of Dutcher's Coolly
1969

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"The city has surprising beauty. The beauty shines through all of its grime, the dirt of hard work. I have stood many a time, of a fall evening or in the depth of terrible winters, on the Michigan Avenue Bridge and looked west to see the girders of the many bridges over the Chicago River and the skyscrapers and the

sunset beyond; and I have wondered why a Midwest school of painting did not spring up here."

David Graham Hutton
Midwest at Noon
1946

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"The most impressive first sight of the New World is when you sail into New York Harbor—if it is on a clear day. But the most impressive sight of the Midwest is when you fly into Chicago at night from the East, descending over the blackness of the prairie to the great, ruddy blast furnaces and steel mills, catching the first winkings of the Lindbergh beacon from the Palmolive Building away on the starboard bow, and watching the brilliant rectangles formed by a thousand square miles of straight streets and buildings. Huge, sprawling city of swamp and prairie; one community of many communities, *communitas communitatum*; it is both a Pittsburgh and a Detroit; a financial and commercial center; a warehouse, department store, mail-order house, granary, slaughterhouse, and inland seaport; a repository of great wealth and great poverty; a center of learning; metropolis of that million square miles which is the heart of America."

David Graham Hutton
Midwest at Noon
1946

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"With only two hours in Chicago [a stop-over on a railroad trip] I would be unable to see the city, and the thought drew me into a state of composure. I noted with pleasure that a fresh coat of grime had been given to the Dearborn Street station, though I was hardly vain enough to believe that it had anything to do with my visit."

S.J. Perelman
Strictly From Hunger
1937

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"The city is situated on both sides of the Chicago River, a sluggish, slimy stream, too lazy to clean itself, and on both sides of its north and south branches, upon a level piece of ground, half-dry and half-wet, resembling a salt marsh, and contained a population of 20,000."

John L. Peyton
*Over the Alleghenies
and Across the Prairies*
1870

* * *

"If Chicago is one of the Seven Wonders [of the world], then the eighth is that a city should be so pointlessly huge. . . . It goes on and on, over and

CHICAGO

over, a Walt Whitman storehouse of democracy come alive, a Sears catalog of people and occupations endlessly varied in repetitive similitudes... why so much, so many, so indiscernibly all-alike and different? Who needs those dry goods stores, groceries, factories, railroad yards, sidings, lampposts, funeral parlors? Would the world collapse if there were just one less?"

Isaac Rosenfeld
Commentary
June, 1975

* * *

"Chicago is justly known as the Windy City. Great winds come sweeping from the lake. And Chicagoans laugh, and say that they blow cobwebs from the brain."

Robert Shackleton
The Book of Chicago
1920

* * *

"In short, everything is enormous here, One might say the city was built by giants and for giants."

Henry Sienkiewicz
Portrait of America
(Based on letters of 1875)
1959

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"I had no idea that they would throw such a beautiful dark gray light on the city at night but they do. I mean the lights do. The lighting of the buildings in Chicago is very interesting and then I liked the advertisement for dancing... and I never tired of seeing them, the somber gray light on the buildings and the simple solemn mechanical figures dancing, there were other things I liked but I liked that the most."

Gertrude Stein
Everybody's Autobiography
1937

* * *

"Perhaps Chicago's vice is a blinding concentration on the immediate and the future, accompanied by merciless abuse of its past. It's been said that the city's only genuflection to history is the turn that Michigan Avenue, Chicago's elegant showplace of the new, makes at the grotesque old water tower, the sole survivor of the Great Fire in the near Northside."

Richard G. Stern
Harper's
February, 1962

* * *

"Don't cut off the nice things of the past. Why are they tearing down these old landmarks, the build-

ings, the trees? I don't call that progress. We must have something to build our life on, and our own ideals. I don't say foggy memories, no. Why do we tear down the water tower? I agree it's a monstrosity, but it's Chicago."

A Chicago woman
Quoted by Studs Terkel
Division Street: America
1967

* * *

"The city is beautiful, yet it's ugly. Maybe it's the ugliness of the city that makes it so beautiful: within the ugliness there's beauty."

Resident
Quoted by Studs Terkel
Division Street: America
1967

* * *

"Chicago is one of the darkest of great cities. In the morning, the winter sun does not seem to give any light: it leaves the streets dull. It is more like a forge which has just been started up, with its fires just burning red, in an atmosphere darkened by coal fumes."

Edmund Wilson
"Hull House in 1932"
1932

* * *

"Chicago is the New World's most architectural city. Ever since the great fire of 1871, there has existed in Chicago a rapport between architects, business, and government which is hard to match anywhere else. To look at Chicago, therefore, is to put a hand on the pulse of modern architectural practice."

Lance Wright and Colin Amery
Quoted in *Chicago Tribune*
Nov. 27, 1977

PEOPLE

"It used to be a writer's town and it's always been a fighter's town. For writers and fighters and furtive torpedoes, cat-bandits, baggage thieves, hallway headlockers on the prowl, baby photographers and stylish coneroos, this is the spot that is always most convenient, being so centrally located for settling ancestral grudges. Whether the power is in a .38, a typewriter ribbon or a pair of six-ouncers, the place has grown great on bone-deep grudges: of writers and fighters and furtive torpedoes."

Nelson Algren
Chicago: City on the Make
1961

CHICAGO

* * *

"You can belong to New Orleans. You can belong to Boston or San Francisco. You might conceivably—however clandestinely—belong to Philadelphia. But you can't belong to Chicago any more than you can belong to the flying saucer called Los Angeles. For it isn't so much a city as it is a drafty hustler's junction in which to hustle awhile and move on out of the draft."

Nelson Algren
Chicago: City on the Make
1961

* * *

"This city is made of opaque, unleavened dough; it reeks of humanity like no other city in the world."

Simone de Beauvoir
America Day by Day
1953

* * *

[A city dweller's advantages]: "He goes out in th' morning an' dhrinks in th' impure an' healthy air, an' his chist expands. He ates onwholesom, rich an' appetizin' food. His muscles is kipt firm be dodgin' cable cars an' express wagons."

Finley Peter Dunne
Chicago Evening Post
1897

"If the United States is a nation of immigrants, Chicago is the city of immigrants."

The Rev. Andrew Greeley
Tribune Magazine
1976

* * *

"When we were in Chicago, on that tour, the bus driver said, 'Look at all those smiling faces.' You know, there weren't any smiling faces in that crowd. You know how it is in the cities."

Tourist
Quoted by Douglas Kneeland
New York Times
Nov. 15, 1970

* * *

"They [Chicagoans] were simple, strong, warm-spirited, sly, rough, compassionate, jostling, tricky and extraordinarily good-natured because they had sex in their pockets, muscles on their backs, hot eats around the corner, neighborhoods which dripped with sauce of local legend."

Norman Mailer
Miami and the Siege of Chicago
1968

* * *

"Chicago's citizens are generally much like the city's climate and physical appearance—uncultured,

tough but friendly and parochial. They are inured to adversity and corruption."

Milton Rakove
Don't Make No Waves, Don't Back No Losers
1975

* * *

"Chicago cares nothing for grandfathers. It is not a city of ancestor worship. It is not a city of descendants, for the very idea of descendants is repugnant to all for which Chicago stands. A descendant is one who goes down and Chicagoans will not admit the thought. . . . The vital and important matter, in regard to any Chicagoan, is not what his grandfather did, or who his grandfather was, but what he is now doing to advance himself and the city—the two interests being deemed to be the same."

Robert Shackleton
The Book of Chicago
1920

* * *

"If Chicago is the lodestone that attracts the enterprise and commercial talent of two hemispheres, it is also the sink into which drains their dregs."

George V. Steevens
Land of The Dollar
1897

* * *

WAY OF LIFE

"It isn't so much a city as it is a vast way station where three and a half million bipeds swarm with the single cry, 'One side or a leg off, I'm getting mine!' . . . Yet once you've come to be part of this particular patch, you'll never love another. Like loving a woman with a broken nose, you may well find lovelier lovelies. But never a lovely so real."

Nelson Algren
Chicago: City On the Make
1961

* * *

"It's still an outlaw's capital—but of an outlawry whose colors, once crimson as the old Sauganash whiskey-dye, have been washed down by many prairie rains, to the colorless gray of the self-made executive type, playing the percentages from the inside. Under a pale flourescent glow."

Nelson Algren
Chicago: City on the Make
1961

* * *

"It used to be a ball-every-night town, but now it's a Friday-and-Saturday-night town, and not much doing

CHICAGO

on Fridays. Time was when you couldn't walk down West Division Street without seeing five people being bounced for creating a disturbance."

Nelson Algren
Who Lost An American?
1963

* * *

"A city that will honor the South Side cop because he killed more people in one year than all the rest of the officers of his district combined, yet has not yet understood the simple truth told by a poet during the South Side race riots: 'The slums take their revenge.'"

Nelson Algren
Who Lost An American?
1963

* * *

"Even in Capone's time, Chicago was a center of poetry. I don't think Chicago's image has changed at all. It always has been a center of thought, and it still is."

Luigi Barzini
Chicago Tribune
Dec. 12, 1976

* * *

"Three of my friends were killed in the last two weeks in Chicago. That certainly is not conducive to peace of mind."

Al Capone, to Philadelphia public safety director while in jail
1929

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"Well, the South Side of Chicago is the baddest part of town. . . ."

Jim Croce
"Bad, Bad Leroy Brown"
1973

* * *

"Chicago may not be the most beautiful city that man has built, but for sure it ain't no conversation piece. People don't go to Chicago to take afternoon tea. One goes to Chicago to take life whole, raw, vivid, even if one will gloriously die in the attempt."

Henry Fairlie
Chicago Sun Times
Aug. 1, 1978

* * *

"It was like a picture that Studs wanted never to forget. The warm spring evening, the promise it offered to him, a mist in the lush air, Sheridan Road ahead, with traffic lights, people crossing the street, automobiles going by, the Victrola, Lucy singing, so pretty that he wanted to look at her, touch her, kiss her, love her, take her arm, say something to her of

what it all meant, and of how all along he had really wanted nothing like he wanted her. And he couldn't say anything, because it all stopped him."

James T. Farrell
The Young Manhood of Studs Lonigan
1934

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"Yes, Chicago was a town where nobody could ever forget how the money was made. It was picked up from the [stockyard] floors still slippery with blood."

Norman Mailer
Miami and the Siege of Chicago
1968

* * *

"Somehow [a local] gangster's demise rejuvenated my friends, it reassured them, and one of them, a gentle little lady, said, 'Thank heavens, there'll always be a Chicago.'"

John Bartlow Martin
Saturday Evening Post
1960

* * *

"The city roared with life, traffic sped up the Outer Drive, trucks rumbled down Western Avenue, and elevated trains roared by overhead on the wondrous El, reared against the sky. Randolph Street in the theatrical district blazed with light nightlong . . . and always there was the wonderful lake, a limitless inland sea. It was all rather innocent foolishness. Today the El no longer seems romantic to me, just an obsolete nuisance. The slums are not picturesque, just appalling; Randolph Street and Rush Street not glamorous, just tinsel cheap; gangsterism not exciting; just dreary and dangerous. But this is in me, not in the city, and I have no doubt that only yesterday some other man got off a train from Indiana, longing for excitement and opportunity, and found it here."

John Bartlow Martin
Saturday Evening Post
Oct. 15, 1960

* * *

"In Chicago there is the mysterious something that makes for individuality, personality, charm. . . . Find a writer who is indubitably an American in every pulse beat, an American who has something new and peculiarly American to say and who says it in an unmistakable American way, and nine times out of 10 you will find that he has some sort of connection with [Chicago] . . . that he was bred there, or got his start there, or passed through there in the days when he was young and tender."

H.L. Mencken
Quoted in *Illinois: Land of Lincoln*
1968

CHICAGO

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"Anywhere in the world you hear a Chicago bluesman play, it's a Chicago sound, born and bred."

Ralph Metcalfe, Jr.
Chicago History
Spring/Summer, 1974

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"... there is [in Chicago] a provincial acceptance of inferiority, a resignation, coupled with a mild regret for the old days of wild boasts and ambitions."

James Morris
As I Saw the USA
1956

* * *

"The United States cannot be understood without understanding the part Chicago played, as a rail center, as a magnet to those who settle in the Middle West, especially those to the east of it, and because of its architecture, and because its site on Lake Michigan is magnificent."

Edwin Newman
Chicago Tribune
July 27, 1976

* * *

"One does not stroll in Chicago. Neither does one contemplate. One *goes* and one *does*—at the greatest possible speed."

Howard Vincent O'Brien
These United States
1924

* * *

"Chicago is a special situation city, resting on an unlikely base of provincialism and deceptive sophistication."

Len O'Connor
Clout
1975

* * *

"Chicago is a city that can be *used*. You can walk to a beach. You can stroll from the Loop right into a functioning residential neighborhood. You can catch a cab or board a bus. You can breathe..."

Wally Phillips
Chicago Tribune Magazine
April 5, 1981

* * *

"More than any other single ingredient, Chicago sex is fueled by money. No matter how a man looks or makes his living, he's bound to have better luck if he's upwardly mobile. Or, put simply: If you're looking for sex in Chicago, you not only have to work *at* it, you have to work *for* it. Only the flush survive."

Playboy
April, 1979

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"It has finally happened, damn it. A decent, potbellied working man's city is now wearing a turtleneck sweater, long sideburns and a suave look on its face. . . . The city of the three-flat with flowered wallpaper and linoleum in the parlor, the lunch pail, the shot-and-a-beer and count-your-change, has become something else: San-Fran-York on the Lake."

Mike Royko
I May Be Wrong But I Doubt It
1968

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[On gangland slaying]: "It used to be that the bodies would be found a lot sooner because they'd be left in the front or back seat of the car. That's when the trunks were small and you couldn't very well strap a stiff up on the luggage rack. Even in Chicago that would attract attention."

A former deputy coroner
Quoted by Mike Royko
Up Against It
1967

* * *

"Chicago is amazing. Chicago is always, in everything, younger than New York. In all ideas, it's younger. It goes ahead before New York begins to think about it. It is a dynamic city. Sometimes it might go too far, or it might do something wrong. But it's always *avant garde*, you know."

Arthur Rubinstein, pianist
Quoted in *Chicago Tribune*
Dec. 12, 1976

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"It [the Loop] is a place of immense diversity and it is the heart of Chicago. Perhaps no other major city focuses on a downtown the way the Chicago area focuses on the 35 square blocks between Wabash, Van Buren, Wells and Lake."

Donald M. Schwartz
Chicago Sun Times
Feb. 11, 1973

* * *

"Chicago could offer the young Midwestern mind two valuable freedoms—freedom from the social bonds of the small town, and (at other times) freedom from a certain abstract high-mindedness inherited from England or Leipzig."

Jon Spayde
The Literary Guide to the United States
1981

* * *

"If you come to your death by misadventure among these pitfalls [on Chicago's streets], all the consolation your friends will get from Chicago is to be told

that you ought to have taken better care of yourself. You were unfit; you did not survive. There is no more to be said about it."

George W. Steevens
Dispatch to London *Daily Mail*
Oct. 4, 1896

* * *

"Chicago is a lost town. It's too big and too out of hand. Nobody can live in Chicago and feel like they're living in a place where everything's going to be all right."

South Side resident
Quoted by Studs Terkel
Division Street: America
1967

* * *

"Packington [the stock yards], for example, is a place that feeds the world with meat, that concentrates the produce of a splendid countryside at a position of imperial advantage, and its owners have no more sense, no better moral quality, than to make it stink in the nostrils of anyone who comes within two miles of it; to make it a center of distribution for disease and decay, an arena of shabby evasions and extra profits; a scene of brutal economic conflict and squalid filthiness, offensive to every sense. (I wish I could catch the soul of Herbert Spencer and tether it in Chicago for a while to gather fresh evidence upon the superiority of unfettered individualistic enterprises to things managed by the state.)"

H.G. Wells
"The Future in America"
1906

HISTORY AND POLITICS

"Jane Addams [social reformer] too knew that Chicago's blood was hustler's blood. Knowing that Chicago, like John the Baptist, and Bathhouse John, like Bill Sunday and [mayor] Big Bill [Thompson], forever keeps two faces, one for winners and one for losers, one for hustlers and one for squares."

Nelson Algren
Chicago: City on the Make
1961

* * *

"This is the city that's given you everything from the first self-sustaining nuclear chain reaction (at the University of Chicago in 1942) to Sara Lee cakes; from the Encyclopedia Britannica, the Great Books of the Western World, and World Book to *Playboy* and *Ebony*; from the McCormick reaper and the Pullman car to the zipper and the modern lie detector; from the prototype modern skyscraper and the first cafeteria to the great mail order catalog firms

(Sears, Montgomery Ward, Spiegel); from Schwinn bicycles to Zenith TV's and Motorola radios to Wrigley's gum, Quaker Oats, International Harvester, Household Finance, Hart Schaffner and Marx, and—amid a plethora of other American household phrases—McDonald's hamburgers."

Harvey Arden
National Geographic
April 1978

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[After the defeat of a 'reform' ticket]: "Chicago ain't ready for reform."

Mathias "Paddy" Bauler, alderman
Quoted in news stories
1955

"Chicago stands as probably the fourth city of the world in population. She has doubled her population in 15 years. But she is the first city of the world in many things—in enterprise, in growth, in energy, and in her indomitable optimism and self-confidence. Nowhere else is there such human voltage..."

Newton Dent
Munsey's Magazine
1907

* * *

"In 1889 Chicago had the peculiar qualifications of growth which made such adventuresome pilgrimages even on the part of young girls plausible. Its many and growing commercial opportunities gave it widespread fame, which made of it a giant magnet, drawing to itself, from all quarters, the hopeful and the hopeless—those who had their fortune yet to make and those whose fortunes and affairs had reached a disastrous climax elsewhere."

Theodore Dreiser
Sister Carrie
1907

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"[Chicago]... a gaudy circus, beginning with the two-bit whore in an alley crib."

Theodore Dreiser
Quoted by Stephen Longstreet
Chicago
1973

* * *

"A big city is not a little teacup to be seasoned by old ladies. It is a big city where men must fight and think for themselves... the wilder the better for those who are strong enough to survive, and the future of Chicago will then be known."

Theodore Dreiser
The Titan
1914

CHICAGO

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"He [a new alderman] believed that th' lads that presided over th' munycipyal purity meetin's was on the square. . . . Inside iv his first term he began to undherstand that they was rale, flesh-an'-blood, bribe-givin' men. They was good fellers, th' same as Chick McMilligan, an' better to dale with because if things didn't go right they'd not be apt to come down an' shoot bullets through the store."

Finley Peter Dunne
Chicago Evening Post
1898

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[A Chicago political boss explains his success]: "Th' American nation in the sixth ward is a fine people," he says. "They love th' eagle," he says, "on th' back iv a dollar."

Finley Peter Dunne
Mr. Dooley in Peace and In War
1899

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[An alderman's experience in city council]: "He didn't meet so many men that'd steal a ham an' thin shoot a polisman over it. But he met a lot that'd steal th' whole West Side iv Chicago an' thin fix a gr-rand jury to get away with it."

Finley Peter Dunne
Chicago Evening Post
1898

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"New York is today the center of things most despicable. It is the home of extravagance, the birthplace of the monkey [black tie] dinner. A few Chicago people try to follow the lead, but Chicago cares more for racehorses, more for the fat stock-show exhibits, than for sweldom on exhibit at a horse show. . . . We have not surrendered our democracy in Chicago. . . ."

William Kent
Quoted by Lloyd Lewis
Chicago: The History of Its Reputation
1929

* * *

"They have managed to get a million men together on flat land, and that the bulk of these men together appear to be lower than mahajans and not so companionable as a Punjabi Jat after harvest. But I don't think it was the blind hurry of the people, their argot, and their grand ignorance of things beyond their immediate interests that displeased me so much as a study of the daily papers of Chicago. . . ."

Rudyard Kipling
From Sea to Sea
1906

* * *

"This is a frontier town, and it's got to go through its red-blooded youth. A church and a W.C.T.U. never growed [sic] a big town yet."

Captain George Wellington Streeter
Quoted by Lloyd Lewis
Chicago: The History of Its Reputation
1929

* * *

"The city of Chicago, on the west shore of Lake Michigan, is less one town than a loose confederacy of 50 wards."

A.J. Liebling
Chicago: The Second City
1952

* * *

[Chicago in 1871, before the fire]: "It grows on Independence days and Sabbath days and all days. It grows o' nights. Its enterprise, daring, and vigilance storm the land and fetter the sea, defy and override physical laws, and circumvent nature."

Sara Clarke Lippincott
New Life in New Lands
1873

* * *

"Chicago was known [during pre-Civil War days] in the South as a 'nigger-loving town,' and the place, among its other deficiencies, was where once terminated many lines of the underground railroad."

Stephen Longstreet
Chicago
1973

* * *

"Mudtown was another favorite name for Chicago in the 1830s. Its mud was notorious for deepness, stickiness, color and smell."

Stephen Longstreet
Chicago
1973

* * *

"In the midst of a calamity [the Great Fire of 1871] without parallel in the world's history, looking upon the ashes of 30 years' accumulations, the people of this once beautiful city have resolved that CHICAGO SHALL RISE AGAIN."

Joseph Medill
Chicago Tribune
1871

* * *

"The Chicagoan does not discuss politics—he takes sides; and he would rather dance to music than listen

CHICAGO

to it. And he regards his watch more highly than his imagination."

Howard Vincent O'Brien
These United States
1924

* * *

"While the people of Chicago applaud the spray of sparks as the reformer sharpens his ax, Chicagoans just as cheerfully grin if the reformer loses his grip at the grinding wheel and gets cut."

Len O'Connor
Clout
1975

* * *

"The Democratic machine in Chicago is the last of the great big city machines in the history of modern American politics. . . . While other machines in other great cities of this nation have deteriorated, reformed, or disappeared, the Chicago machine has neither deteriorated, nor significantly reformed, and it has certainly not disappeared."

Milton Rakove
Don't Make No Waves, Don't Back No Losers
1975

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"Chicago will be the main exhibit of the Columbian Exposition of 1893. No matter what the aggregation of wonders there, the city itself will make the most surprising presentation. Those who go to study the world's progress will find no other result of human force so wonderful, extravagant, or peculiar."

Julian Ralph
Harper's Monthly
February, 1892

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"There are so many [shady real estate] deals involving ranking members of the Machine that it has been suggested that the city slogan be changed from 'Urbs in Horto,' which means 'City in a Garden,' to 'Ubi Est Mea,' which means 'Where's Mine?'"

Mike Royko
Boss
1971

* * *

"It is possible that Chicago will reach a major civic milestone during this new year [1968]. Something should be done to commemorate the event when it happens. Committees should be formed, plans made. Civic leaders and civic followers should go into action now, while there is still time. We are only a few gunshots away from our one-thousandth 'gangland slaying'—nine away to be exact."

Mike Royko
Up Against It
1967

* * *

"Most Chicagoans considered the dishonesty of the police as part of the natural environment. The Chicago River is polluted, the factories belch smoke, the Cubs are the North Side team, the Sox are the South Side team, George Halas owns the Bears, and the cops are crooked—so what else was new?"

Mike Royko
Boss
1971

* * *

"Hog Butcher for the World.
Tool Maker, Stacker of Wheat.
Player with Railroads and the Nation's Freight
Handler;
Stormy, husky, brawling,
City of the Big Shoulders."

Carl Sandburg
"Chicago"
1914

* * *

[On Democratic convention, 1968]: "In the past it seemed to make sense for a sportswriter on sabbatical from the playpen to attend the quadrennial hawg [sic] killing where Presidential candidates are chosen, to observe and report upon the politicians at play. After all, national conventions are games of a sort, and sports offer few spectacles richer in low comedy. . . . It is sadly different this week in the police state which Richard (the Lion-hearted) Daley has made of the city he rules. There is no room for laughter in this city of fear."

Red Smith, sportswriter
Syndicated column
1968

* * *

"However, Chicago is now setting her house in order. It is thought a great step forward that there are now actually one-third of the members of the municipal body [the city council] who can be relied upon to refuse a bribe."

George Steevens
Dispatch to London *Daily Mail*
Oct. 4, 1896

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"Some day Chicago will turn her savage energy to order and cooperation. Instead of a casual horde of jostling individuals she will become a city of citizens. She will learn that freedom does not consist solely in contempt for law. On the day she realizes this she will become the greatest, as already she is the most amazing, community in the world."

George W. Steevens
Dispatch to London *Daily Mail*
Oct. 4, 1896

COLORADO

* * *

"Chicago is not the most corrupt American city; it's the most theatrically corrupt."

Studs Terkel
Dick Cavett Show
June 9, 1978

* * *

"To say that Chicago is a city that works is a myth and just a phrase associated with [Mayor] Richard J. Daley. Any city always works for the few. Chicago is a working, blue-collar city. It's a city of calloused hands. The roughness that was associated with the stockyards is still here to some extent."

Studs Terkel
Chicago Sun Times
Sept. 17, 1978

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"From these little details it may, perhaps, be understood how a town like Chicago goes on and prospers in spite of all the drawbacks which are incident to newness. Men in those regions do not mind failures, and, when they have failed, instantly begin again. They make their plans on a large scale, and they who come after them fill up what has been wanting at first. Those taps of hot and cold water will be made to run by the next owner of the hotel, if not by the present owner... the new state Constitution is no doubt already at work, and, if found deficient, another will succeed to it without any trouble to the state or any talk on the subject through the Union."

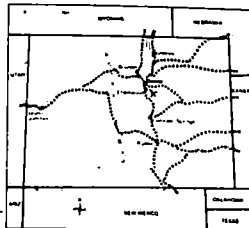
Anthony Trollope
North America
1862

* * *

"It is the most perfect presentation of 19th century individualistic industrialism I have ever seen; in its vast, its magnificent squalor it is pure 19th century; it had no past at all before that... It is indeed a 19th century nightmare that culminates beyond South Chicago in the monstrous fungoid shapes, the endless smoking chimneys, the squat retorts, the black smoke pall of the Standard Oil Company."

H.G. Wells
"The Future of America"
1906

COLORADO



Capital: Denver
Became a territory: Feb. 28, 1861
Entered the union (with rank): Aug. 1, 1876 (38)
State motto: *Nil sine Numine* (Nothing without Providence)
State flower: Rocky Mountain columbine
State bird: Lark bunting
State song: "Where the Columbines Grow"
State tree: Colorado blue spruce
Nickname: Centennial State
Origin of state name: From Spanish for "red"

Mountains dominate Colorado's horizon and its image. The state has the highest mean elevation of any, with more than 1,000 peaks of the Rocky Mountains that exceed 10,000 feet within its borders, and 54 that tower above 14,000 feet. The state's fixation is firmly westward toward these mountains, where much of Colorado's history took place.

The eastern half of Colorado, however, is a flat plain, and even Denver sits aside rather than in the mountains. The farming and ranching that take place in flat eastern Colorado are as important to the state's functioning today as its more famous mountain pursuits.

Still, the state's image, both within and without, rests upon the backs of the mountains. Its famous cities—Colorado Springs, Aspen, Vail—are all in the mountains. Its Old West history was largely played out around mountainside mines that today have been converted into tourist attractions. It is the mountains that draw the young and trendy to the state; Colorado has one of the highest proportions of young people in the country.

The paradox in Colorado today is that it is an outdoorsy, nature loving state that is being overrun and urbanized by eager nature lovers and growing industry. By encouraging hordes to visit and enjoy its natural splendors, Colorado has planted the seeds of destruction for those same natural marvels. Pollution, crime and the maintenance of tradition are topics as important in Colorado today as skiing and hiking.