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Chicago

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- AT&T has contributed over 3 million dollars to empowerment zones across the country (Chicago, Oakland, Kansas, Detroit, Baltimore, Los Angeles, New York). ✓ +

-AT&T recently gave a second \$750,0000 grant to Los Angeles to the Greenlining Institute, which is a minority run organization that promotes corporate investment in minority communities. We did this in cooperation with the LA County Office of Education. ✓ +

- AT&T Wireless has contributed almost 2 million dollars worth of cell phones and service for the safe schools program for schools in "at risk" communities.
(This 2 million dollar is a separate contribution from the 3 million dollars cited above)

-The AT&T Foundation is currently working with the NAACP and the Urban League to establish AT&T Family Call Centers in empowerment zones across the country. These will be community centers that parents and kids can go to learn how to use the internet. This grant has not yet been announced and we could possibly make the announcement on the President's trip. ✓

Chicago

AMR Corporation Commitment to Underserved Areas

American Airlines and its parent, the AMR Corporation, are dedicated to finding opportunities for employment and investment in economically disadvantaged areas of the country where we do business. Our objective is to train and hire more inner-city workers, provide job sites with access to public transportation, and offer a healthy mix of wages, health care, and long-term retirement benefits.

Our program began in 1993 when the AMR Travel Academy launched a travel career training program in Puerto Rico – a program that is now offered to economically disadvantaged students across the United States. Since 1996, AMR has hired over 1,200 welfare recipients for career jobs at its airports and reservations centers.

To achieve our goal, AMR has forged strong relationships with community and educational organizations in the cities we serve. For example:

- In New York, American is involved in a unique program that brings inner-city foster children to a suburban school for training in travel industry careers ✓
- In Chicago, American works with the Chicago Jobs Council and Chicago City Colleges to train welfare recipients for job opportunities ✓
- In California, American teamed with Santa Monica Community College to develop a travel industry curriculum geared toward training for low income students ✓
- At our Dallas-Fort Worth headquarters, the Travel Academy program is gaining momentum and is now used widely in schools and communities in Texas and nationwide to prepare welfare recipients and others for travel industry careers
- American has partnered with SER-Jobs for Progress on a national project to create opportunities for unemployed and underemployed Hispanics. The project now operates travel industry training programs in Los Angeles, Miami, and Puerto Rico
- In Miami, American is a major corporate participant in the WAGES project which helps economically disadvantaged Floridians find jobs in the airline industry

Most recently, in January 1999, American opened a new reservations office in the southern sector of Dallas where economic development is sorely needed. The location of the center was selected because of its access to public transportation and in order to attract employees from the local community which has a predominantly minority population. With an annual payroll of \$5 million, the office will employ about 350 people. About 95 percent of those hired initially were from the local community.

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THE CHICAGO REPORTER



Investigative reporting on
race and poverty in
Chicago since 1972

December, 1998

Follow-up

U.S. Officials Spar Over Chicago's Zone Audit

By Nicolette L. McDavld

See also:

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Federal officials are at odds over whether the city of Chicago should reimburse the government for \$1.6 million in misappropriated Empowerment Zone funds, *The Chicago Reporter* has learned.

In an audit released Oct. 15, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's Midwest District Inspector General found that Chicago inappropriately spent \$1.6 million on nine projects and did not properly document whether an additional \$241,602 had benefited zone residents.

But another HUD official takes a different view. The audit "overstated the problems that exist within the zone," said Dennis Kane, coordinator of the Empowerment Zone/Enterprise Community Initiative at HUD's Office of Community Planning and Development, which oversees zones nationwide.

Kane and other federal officials are now reviewing Chicago's audit, along with those in Detroit, Philadelphia and Atlanta. By mid-February, they will decide whether Chicago's audit results are valid and whether it must reimburse HUD for misspent funds.

Kane said.

But "we do not feel that we have to pay back the government," said Lawrence J. Gorski, special assistant to Mayor Richard M. Daley and new chairman of the Empowerment Zone/Enterprise Community Coordinating Council. "The auditors were being far too restrictive," he said.

The audit identified nine groups, including the Mexican Fine Arts Center Museum, 1852 W. 19th St. Auditors said the museum either spent \$650,834 of its \$2.8 million grant on jobs and programs that did not benefit zone residents or could not document that funds were spent on residents.

Carlos Tortolero, the museum's executive director, said he is caught in the middle of a fight between the city and the federal government.

"My contract is with the city, so I have to make the city happy, and the city has to make the feds happy," he said.

The audit already may have had some effect. On Nov. 9, after 18 months as the zone's director-special assistant, Avery L. Goodrich Jr. became the second person to resign from the position. Goodrich would not comment. He was replaced by Ronald Carter, director of economic development at the Chicago Housing Authority since 1995. Before that, Carter worked for HUD and other government agencies.

A June 1997 investigation by the Reporter revealed that the \$100 million in Empowerment Zone grants created only 283 full-time jobs and that members of the zone council were awarding money to themselves and their friends.

Sixteen months later, a Reporter story found that the city could not document how many new jobs had been created and that the federal government was auditing Chicago's program.

As of mid-November, the Chicago City Council still

James W. Payne, 68, is a board member of the Kenwood Oakland Community Organization, a Chicago non-profit. He helped shape the city's Empowerment Zone application. "It started out wrong from day one, and this audit shows that it is doomed for failure," he said. "It was supposed to be a bottom-up program of reinventing government."



The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

The Chicago Reporter's Oct. 1998 "Chicago Spending Scrutinized HUD Auditing Empowerment Zone."



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had not disbursed \$39.3 million of the \$51.1 million in grants awarded in the program's first round. Gorski said the zone council has not yet decided when to request new proposals.

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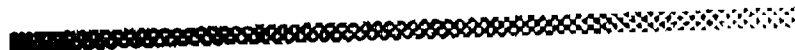
For more information on Empowerment Zones, visit the following web sites:

[The Chicago's Department of Planning](#)

[The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development](#)

[The complete HUD audit of the Chicago Empowerment Zone](#)

[The Chicago Reporter's Oct. 1998 "Chicago Spending Scrutinized HUD Auditing Empowerment Zone."](#)



Home



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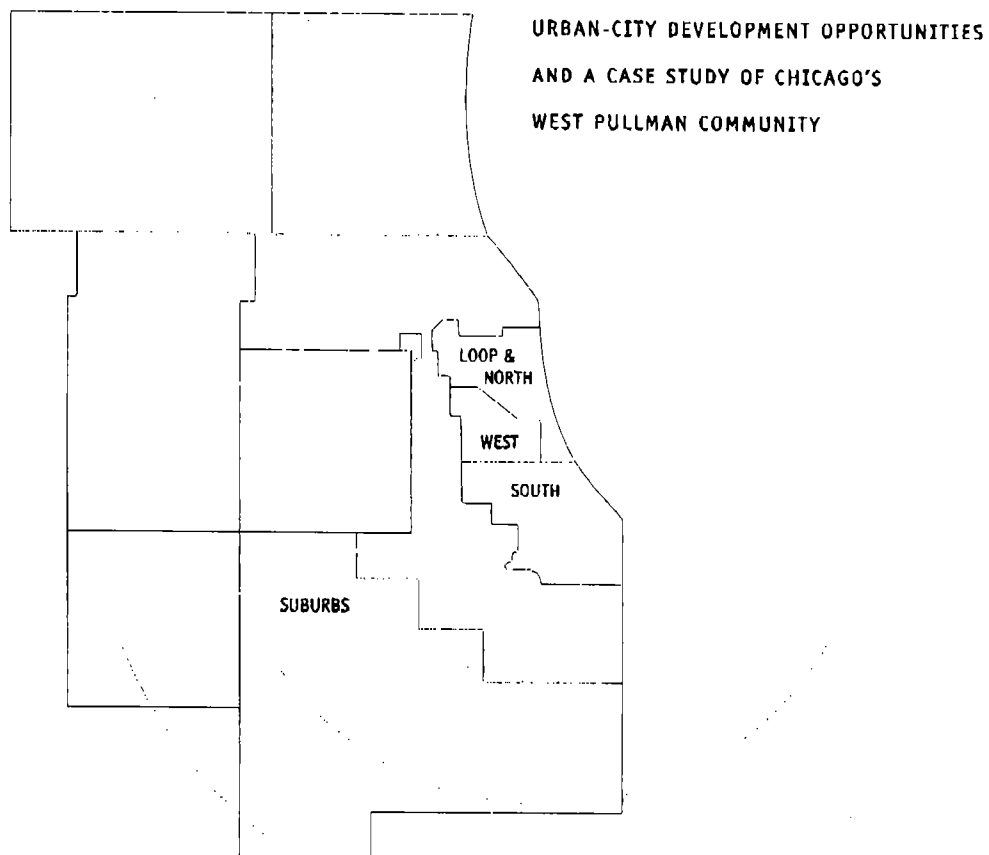
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THIS IS A RECENTLY ISSUED PUBLICATION REGARDING "EMERGING URBAN
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EMERGING URBAN MARKETS: The Next Business Frontier

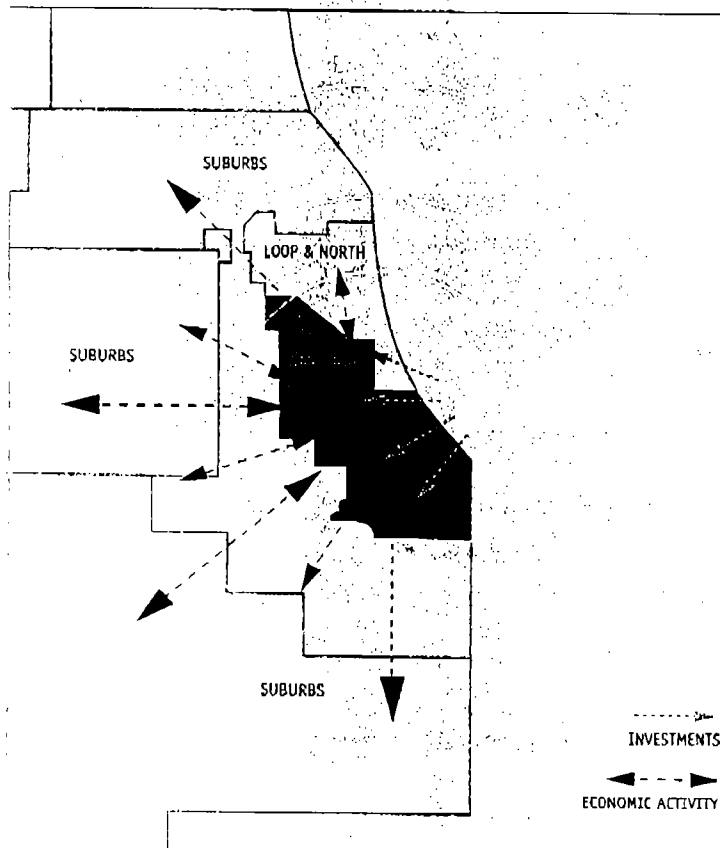


CONCLUSIONS OF THE REAL ANALYSIS

INVESTMENTS AND JOB GROWTH ON THE SOUTH AND WEST SIDES BRING SUBSTANTIAL SPINOFF BENEFITS TO THE SUBURBS AND THE REST OF CHICAGO.

BUILDING UP THE SOUTH AND WEST SIDE ECONOMIES CREATES AN OVERALL INCREASE IN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY THROUGHOUT THE METROPOLITAN AREA AND ALLOWS THE CHICAGO REGION TO PARTICIPATE MORE FULLY IN THE MIDWESTERN AND GLOBAL ECONOMIES.

THE MULTIPLIER EFFECT DOCUMENTED IN THIS ANALYSIS EMPHASIZES THE IMPORTANCE OF PROJECTS LIKE CHICAGO UNITED'S INVEST IN CHICAGO INITIATIVE. IF EVERY DOLLAR OF NEW INCOME EARNED ON THE SOUTHSIDE CREATES \$1.99 "RIPPLE," THEN THE WEST PULLMAN COMMUNITY HAS AN INCREASED POTENTIAL TO PRODUCE LOCAL, AS WELL AS REGIONAL, ECONOMIC IMPACT.



'EMERGING URBAN MARKETS' OFFER BILLIONS IN UNTAPPED OPPORTUNITY

The long-sought revival of inner-city America is now a real possibility. New stores, industrial parks and housing developments are appearing in neighborhoods once written off as poor choices for investments. And a growing body of economic evidence shows that these islands of economic activity represent a tiny fraction of what could follow.

Chicago in particular shows widespread potential for development of what might be called the *Emerging Urban Markets* of the United States. Since the early 1990s, there has been a buildup of retail and housing activity in low- and moderate-income communities throughout the city, including neighborhoods that had not seen new development in 20 years or more. New movie houses, grocery stores, townhouses and single-family homes now dot the city landscape. They are beachheads on the next domestic frontier for business growth.

This report documents the economic underpinnings for this revival, such as the \$18 billion in annual purchasing power of residents on Chicago's South and West Sides.¹ Analysis by the Regional Economics Applications Laboratory shows that much of this earned income is not spent in the neighborhoods where residents live. But it could be, if appropriate development takes place, and this could create huge economic gains in neighborhoods like Pilsen, Austin, South Shore, West Garfield, Kenwood-Oakland and West Pullman.

BENEFITS THROUGHOUT CHICAGO REGION

The data also show that the entire metropolitan area — and the suburbs in particular — will benefit from revitalization of the urban economy. Decades of disinvestment on the South and West Sides have left these economies with a limited ability to participate in and gain from economic activity elsewhere. This in turn prevents the entire metropolitan area from growing as quickly as it would if the South and West Sides had thriving, active economies. It is a lesson proven again and again by the dynamics of international trade: as the economy of a weaker trading partner is built up, its stronger neighbors benefit because of an overall increase in buying and selling.

Like any emerging market, the underdeveloped markets of Chicago will not reach their potential without investments in businesses and people. Also needed are new and reliable data sources to help define opportunities, along with strategic assaults on barriers that have held back development. Issues of safety, education, racial bias and ignorance must be addressed.

This type of work is already underway in several Chicago communities. To illustrate the approaches being used, a case study is presented of the West Pullman neighborhood, where Chicago United is working with the City of Chicago and 34th Ward Alderman Carrie Austin to catalyze redevelopment with a potential economic impact of \$257 million.

IN A \$93 BILLION TRADING AREA, NEIGHBORHOODS ARE UNDISCOVERED PARTNERS

It would be front-page news in American cities if a new and little-known trading partner suddenly burst on the scene, flashing billions of dollars in spending power and a large base of consumers, companies and skilled workers. Businesses in nearby regions would predict growth in their own sales as this new trading partner developed, and economists would estimate how much the larger economy would grow as trade increased among the partners.

This new trading partner already exists, but it is largely undeveloped in Chicago and other metropolitan areas. It is the urban market of African-American and Latino neighborhoods.

To gain a better understanding of the flow of money in and out of Chicago's South and West Sides, Chicago United commissioned an analysis by the Regional Economics Applications Laboratory (REAL). Using a sophisticated modeling program, REAL tracked 53 economic sectors and three major forms of economic interdependence: trade flows of goods and services, employment flows and income flows associated with the journey to work.

¹ Geoffrey Hewings, "Creating and Expanding Trade Partnerships in the Chicago Region: Economic Interaction within the Chicago Metropolitan Region," Regional Economics Applications Laboratory for Chicago United, January 1999.

The analysis examined these flows among four trading "blocks": the West Side, South Side, Loop/North Side, and all suburbs in the six-county area. Though these trading areas are of quite different size, business composition and population — the suburban block, for instance, represents more than two-thirds of all employment — they provide a simplified way to examine the flow of wealth to and from the city and suburbs.

AN UNREALIZED URBAN POTENTIAL

The analysis confirmed that a large section of Chicago is not developed to its potential. Despite total metropolitan-area trade of nearly \$94 billion, the South and West Sides account for only \$9 billion (Figure 1). When businesses make investments on the South and West Sides, a larger percentage of that money "leaks out" to suburban and downtown businesses than would leak from more fully developed economies (Figure 2). And almost two-thirds of the money earned in these neighborhoods is spent in the suburbs or other communities (Figure 3).

All of these conclusions suggest that portions of the city, stripped of retail outlets, businesses and industry over the past three decades, are ill-equipped to take advantage of economic gains. But additional analysis shows that the situation can be reversed — often dramatically — by attracting new economic

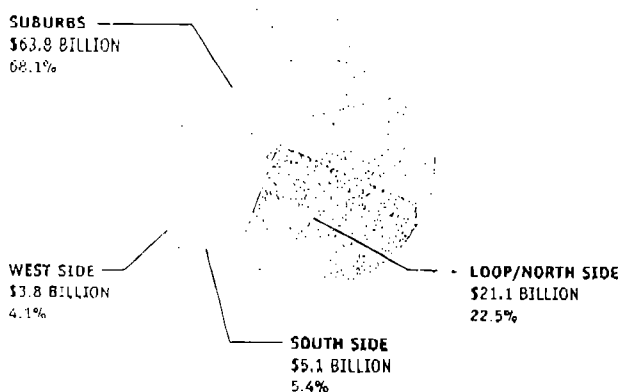
activity to the city. As new businesses are opened, offices staffed and factories built, much of the economic impact remains in the area (Figure 4). As new jobs are created locally, more income is available to support the new businesses and attract more.

A mix of industries is also important. Some economic activities, such as health care facilities, retain more than 90 percent of the economic impact locally. Others capture less because of an interdependence with businesses elsewhere. Banking facilities on the West Side, for instance, would capture only 72 percent of economic impact locally, with downtown picking up most of the rest. Metal fabrication and trucking, on the other hand, capture about 78 percent of impact, splitting the remainder with downtown and suburban firms (Figure 4).

These interrelationships among industries demonstrate that a broader economy in the city would be more able to participate in economic activity from the suburbs and beyond. Building up multiple sectors of urban neighborhoods — rather than only retail or housing — will bring broader payoffs and a larger ripple effect. Over time, the build-up across sectors can mitigate or even eliminate the current trade imbalances within the metropolitan economy.

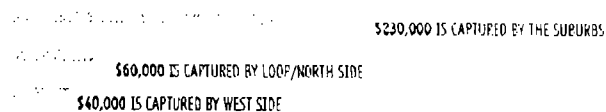
WEST SIDES CAPTURE SMALL SHARE OF TOTAL
The South and West Sides are junior partners in metropolitan Chicago's trade flow, capturing a smaller percentage of the total trade than their populations would indicate.

TOTAL TRADE IN REGION \$93.7 BILLION

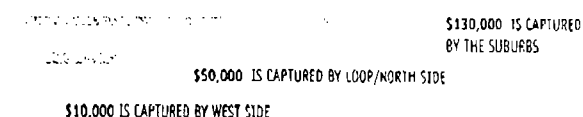


WHEN \$1 MILLION IS SPENT ON FABRICATED METALS ON SOUTH SIDE
Money spent on the South or West Sides has a direct positive benefit in the suburbs and elsewhere in the city.

WHEN \$1 MILLION IS SPENT ON FABRICATED METALS ON SOUTH SIDE



WHEN \$1 MILLION IS SPENT ON CONSTRUCTION ON SOUTH SIDE



MOUNTING EVIDENCE OF URBAN POSSIBILITIES

The potential of the urban economy is only beginning to be discovered. A 1998 report by the Initiative for a Competitive Inner City noted that Chicago's South and West Sides have "tremendous strengths" that are "frequently overlooked by businesses unaware of the possibilities." A 1999 report by the Brookings Institution's Center on Urban and Metropolitan Policy states that "inner-city market potential remains largely unrecognized and untapped...traditional indicators (of economic activity) lead businesses to underestimate the market potential." These reports and others document huge opportunities across a range of industries:

- Concentrated spending power is an unappreciated aspect of most city neighborhoods: they are far denser than suburban communities with greater per-capita wealth. Chicago's South Shore neighborhood packs in \$69,000 of spending power per acre and Little Village exceeds \$85,000 per acre, compared to \$38,000 in wealthy Kenilworth, the Brookings study reports.²

- Business opportunities are heightened by excellent transportation, a large nearby workforce and unmet demand for goods

and services. The Initiative for a Competitive Inner City identified particularly strong possibilities in Chicago for retail stores, commercial services, freight rail, back-office activities and manufacturing.³

- Growth prospects are good in both the African-American and Latino communities that dominate the South and West Sides. A 1996 study by the U.S. Census Bureau found that the number of African-American-owned businesses in Illinois jumped 50 percent over five years, with 15,328 firms in Chicago alone.⁴ A 1999 study by Hispanic

Business magazine projected creation of 30,000 new Hispanic-owned firms in Illinois by 2020.⁵

² Robert Weissbourd and Christopher Berry, Shorebank Corporation, "The Market Potential of Inner-City Neighborhoods: Filling the Information Gap," The Brookings Institution Center on Urban and Metropolitan Policy, March 1999. Funded by the John D. and Catherine D. MacArthur Foundation.

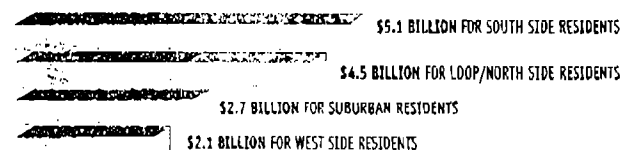
³ The Boston Consulting Group in partnership with The Initiative for a Competitive Inner City, "Strategies for Business Growth in Chicago's Low-Income Neighborhoods," June 1998.

⁴ Paul Merriam, "Black-owned firms gain momentum in Illinois," Crain's Chicago Business, March 25, 1996

⁵ Jeff D. Vitucci and Joel Russell, "Era of the Entrepreneur," and "Number of Hispanic Firms," (chart), Hispanic Business, analysis by HispanTelligence of U.S. Census Bureau data, April 1999.

INCOME EARNED IN THE CITY "TRAVELS" TO OTHER AREAS
Nearly two-thirds of the income earned from jobs on the South and West Sides travels away from those sub-regions, because so many of the income-earners do not live on the South or West Sides.

JOBS ON THE SOUTH SIDE PRODUCE INCOME OF \$14.3 BILLION PER YEAR THAT BECOMES TAKE HOME INCOME OF...



A much larger percentage of income earned from jobs in the Loop/North Side and suburbs stays in those sub-regions.

INCOME RETAINED

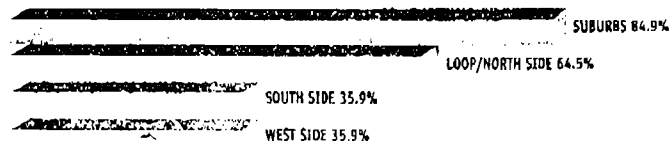
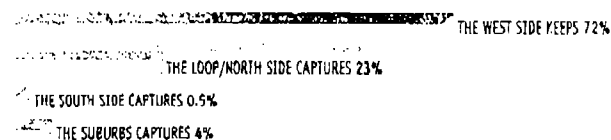


FIGURE 1

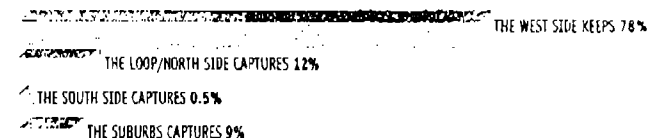
IMPACT OF INVESTMENT ON LOCAL JOBS, BUT NOT...

More than 90% of the jobs created by a \$2 million health care investment will be in the development area. Even sectors that are more dependent on downtown, like banking, deliver about 70% of their employment benefits to the host sub-region.

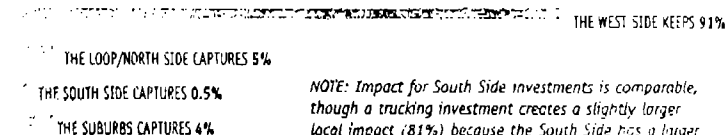
WHEN \$2 MILLION IS SPENT ON A WEST SIDE... BANKING FACILITY



WHEN \$2 MILLION IS SPENT ON A WEST SIDE... TRUCKING INVESTMENT



WHEN \$2 MILLION IS SPENT ON A WEST SIDE... HEALTH FACILITY



NOTE: Impact for South Side investments is comparable, though a trucking investment creates a slightly larger local impact (81%) because the South Side has a larger existing base of trucking facilities.

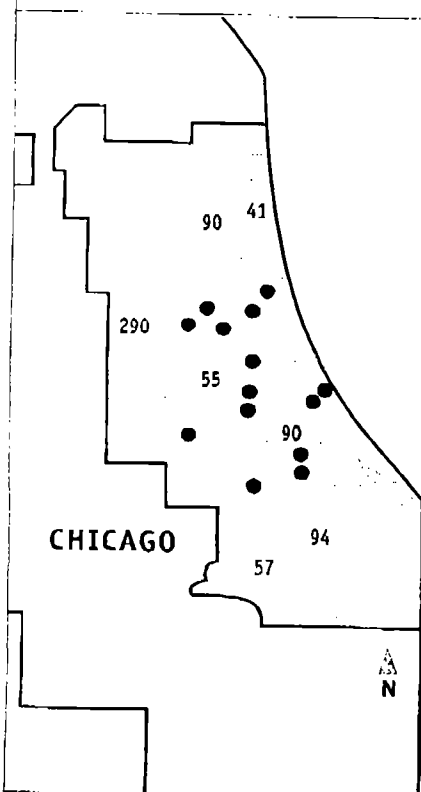
NEW INVESTMENT — KEY TO REVIVAL — UNLOCKS LOCAL AND REGIONAL BENEFITS

The lack of development in America's urban neighborhoods has many roots, from structural changes in the industrial economy to racial segregation and failed schools. But the primary economic cause was a simple lack of investment. These areas have been starved for development capital for many years because investors in both government and the private sector felt their money would be better spent somewhere else. This decision to invest elsewhere, however, was not benign neglect; rather, it was driven by long held racial stereotypes about both social and economic behaviors.

This report demonstrates that the opposite can be true: that money spent to build up the economies of Chicago's African-American and Latino neighborhoods can create attractive economic returns for businesses and produce spinoff impacts that benefit the metropolitan area as a whole.

Arguments for investment, both public and private, are compelling:

- 1. Retail opportunities are virtually untapped in many city neighborhoods.** Billions of dollars earned by city residents are spent elsewhere because there are insufficient local outlets for products including electronics, clothing, groceries and hardware. South Siders have \$9.7 billion in earned income to spend each year; West Side residents take home \$8.3 billion (Figure 5).
- 2. Unbalanced economies don't gain as much from economic activity.** Neighborhood economies have been unable to fully benefit from spending elsewhere, creating a drag on the entire metropolitan economy. Trade with other sub-regions is reduced (Figure 1). A significant portion of investment is lost to other sub-regions (Figure 2) and nearly two-thirds of the income generated on the South and West Sides ends up elsewhere in metropolitan Chicago (Figure 3). This dynamic can be reversed by attracting new businesses to the area.
- 3. Increased earning power of lower-income consumers creates expansion of the entire market.** Henry Ford sparked an



Many neighborhoods contain bricks-and-mortar evidence that urban investment brings economic benefits for businesses and for governments. Over the past decade, a transformation has begun across the South and West Sides:

- Shopping centers have been built in the very heart of the South Side, including a pioneering project at 54th St. and the Dan Ryan Expressway near the Robert Taylor public housing development, which showed high population density can compensate for low per-capita incomes.
- Industrial revival is underway with more than 1 million square feet of new construction on Goose Island and strong growth in the Stockyards and Southwest Industrial Corridors.

A 30-acre, 670,000-square-foot development on Chicago Ave. in Austin is planned.

- Large new grocery stores have been built in North Lawndale, South Shore and the Near South Side and are planned for other neighborhoods.
- New housing for a range of income levels is being built across the city, from Kenwood-Oakland and Pilsen to the Near West Side and West Garfield.
- "Big-box" retailers and multi-screen cinemas are responding to urban spending power; there is a Home Depot on 87th St., a Borders bookstore on 95th St., and new cinemas in North Lawndale, Chatham and Chicago Lawn.

economic revolution when he increased the wages of his auto workers so that they could buy the cars they produced. The same phenomenon has been proven repeatedly in international trade: when developing nations increase their income levels, nearby economies reap benefits. New wealth in China, for instance, has created a tourism boom in neighboring Thailand.

4. Development across sectors contributes to local "capture" of economic activity. Some new investments bring stronger local payoffs than others, such as health services facilities, which return more than 90% of job impacts locally (Figure 4). But new investments in most sectors will bring a substantial local impact (72% for banking; 85% for retail), while producing momentum for further development in other areas such as housing. This in turn expands the consumer base for stores, entertainment facilities and health services.

5. Suburbs and the rest of city share in the benefits. New income earned on the South or West Sides creates a wave of economic benefits both within that sub-region and throughout the metropolitan area. For every dollar of new income on the South Side, a ripple effect of \$1.28 is felt on the South Side itself, while the suburbs experience 56 cents of new spending. The total economic impact for every dollar of new, South Side income is \$1.99, the largest ripple from investments in any of the four sub-regions (Figure 6).

Investors have already pioneered a first level of renewal in Chicago's neighborhoods and begun to prove the principles above. But the full potential of rebuilt urban economies is far larger than the islands of activity already in Chicago. The West Pullman case study that follows shows the potential for \$257 million in short-term economic benefits, plus new jobs in a modern business park and new retail developments that would not only serve West Pullman, but draw south-suburban spenders into the city.

NEW INCOME ON SOUTH & WEST SIDES TOTALS \$1.99
Income earned by residents of the South and West Sides is substantial. This spending power is often underestimated because some methods do not count income earned in other parts of the metropolitan area.

EARNED INCOME FOR RESIDENTS/YEAR

WEST SIDE \$8.3 BILLION

SOUTH SIDE \$9.7 BILLION

LOOP/NORTH SIDE \$28.6 BILLION

SUBURBS \$90.2 BILLION

SPENDING POWER PER SQUARE MILE

WEST SIDE \$278 MILLION

SOUTH SIDE \$83 MILLION

LOOP/NORTH SIDE \$323 MILLION

SUBURBS \$25 MILLION

Note: South Side spending power per mile is significantly reduced by large tracts taken up by landfills, railroad switching yards, port facilities and industrial uses. Even so, it has more than tripled the spending "density" of suburban areas.

New income creates a substantial ripple effect or "multiplier" as that money is spent and respent, circulating through local businesses and individuals. The suburbs receive 50 cents or more of new spending for each new dollar earned on the South or West Sides. The largest total impact — nearly \$2 for each dollar of new income — comes from new income on the South Side.

ONE DOLLAR OF NEW INCOME EARNED ON THE SOUTH SIDE

CREATES SPENDING
ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF
\$1.28

CREATES SPENDING
IN THE SUBURBS OF
\$0.56

CREATES SPENDING
ON THE WEST SIDE OF
\$0.03

CREATES SPENDING
ON THE LOOP/NORTH SIDE OF
\$0.12

ONE DOLLAR OF NEW INCOME EARNED CREATES TOTAL "RIPPLE" SPENDING OF...

\$1.99 IF EARNED ON THE SOUTH SIDE
 \$1.85 IF EARNED ON THE WEST SIDE
 \$1.81 IF EARNED ON THE LOOP/NORTH SIDE
 \$1.90 IF EARNED IN THE SUBURBS

THE WEST PULLMAN STRATEGY

A NEIGHBORHOOD WITH SURPRISING STRENGTHS AND A PLAN TO DEVELOP THEM

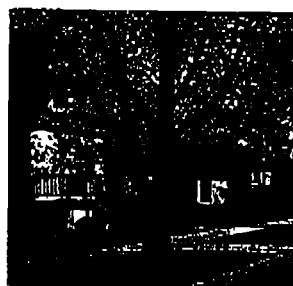
Dozens of communities have the characteristics that make investment in urban neighborhoods a sound strategy. Large populations, available land, pent-up demand for industrial space, underserved retail markets and undeveloped commercial-service opportunities are common to many South and West Side neighborhoods.



Austin has a population of 114,000, more than many small cities. Pilsen has a 900-acre industrial district and a dense population of skilled and semi-skilled workers. The neighborhoods just south of the Loop have superb access to downtown, strong institutional anchors

and a wealth of historic buildings. Attractive attributes can be found in South Shore, Ashburn, Roseland, Englewood, West Garfield, North Lawndale, Pilsen and other communities west and south of Chicago's downtown. Yet these communities have few major grocery stores, no WalMarts and none of the "big-box" retail outlets found in North Side neighborhoods.

Redevelopment in inner-cities remains a slow and difficult process, hardly reflecting the multi-billion-dollar markets that wait to be developed. A large part of the problem is perception. Neighborhoods on the South and West Sides, rarely visited by those who do not live or work there, tend to be thought of as blighted, dangerous places populated primarily by poor people with limited skills. As the West Pullman example will show, in many cases this is not an accurate picture. It is true that urban schools have tended to perform poorly, that infrastructure and buildings are worn out, and that security can be an issue for businesses in certain neighborhoods. The fact is that many suburban counterparts are increasingly facing similar challenges of security and declining quality of public education. Inner ring suburbs confront infrastructure deterioration and building renovation questions. More important than what they share in common, though, is that unlike their subur-



ban counterparts, the economies of many urban neighborhoods have been hollowed out so that other amenities or services don't exist to balance the challenges unique to an area. Urban neighborhoods cannot take for granted the presence of family restaurants, a variety of retail stores, a range of office jobs, business-service firms or the opportunity for new housing.

A NEIGHBORHOOD SPECIFIC PLAN

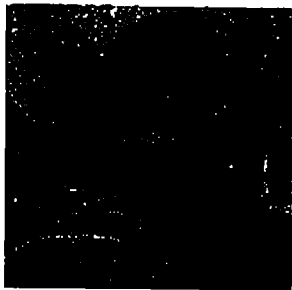
The West Pullman development effort addresses all of these issues at once. It seeks to fill gaps in the current economy, address deficiencies that may deter new investment, and improve educational achievement at local schools. These barriers to development are attacked simultaneously, as part of a comprehensive strategy, and with strong support from city agencies, businesses and local political leaders.

On the Far South Side of Chicago, West Pullman has particularly strong prospects for near-term economic improvement. It is a predominantly African-American neighborhood of Chicago-style bungalows, multi-family buildings, stores and small factories. Though the community underwent rapid racial change in the 1970s, a traumatic period when factories and nearby steel mills were laying off workers, most of the community's streets remain intact and well maintained. Block clubs are active, churches dot the neighborhood, and some retail amenities are nearby, including a major grocery chain, drug stores and fast-food restaurants. The neighborhood's households have levels of education and income that exceed the citywide average (Figure 7), and the homeownership rate is 66%.

MAJOR ASSET: AVAILABLE LAND

What was once viewed as a major detriment to redevelopment is being transformed into West Pullman's most powerful asset. By the 1980s, the once-thriving industrial area centered on 119th St. east of Ashland Ave. had lost most of its factories, including International Harvester and Dutch Boy paints. Abandoned buildings, scrap yards and garbage-strewn lots created a powerful negative image for the area, even though several manufacturers continue to operate in the industrial zone and one of Chicago's largest churches, Christ Universal Temple, has built a new church and private school at 119th St. and Ashland.

Major support by the City of Chicago, including creation of a Tax Increment Financing district, is preparing the industrial zone for redevelopment. The city has committed \$20 million for cleanup of the 160-acre parcel and \$33 million for infrastructure improvements, including new streets and curbs, lighting and landscaping. A conceptual master plan was created for a modern business park and a market analysis was conducted by Arthur Andersen LLP.⁶ The study identified key strengths including proximity to a skilled labor force, access to intermodal rail centers and opportunities in back-office, light industrial, freight-related companies and business services. The park could incorporate existing users and provide a total of 1.3 million square feet of newly developed space.



BUILDING UP THE RETAIL DISTRICT

A second focus for development activity is the commercial and retail district at 119th and Halsted. The area is heavily trafficked by cars, CTA buses, Metra passengers and pedestrians. It already includes a Jewel Foods, Pizza Hut, Radio Shack, State Farm

⁶ Arthur Andersen LLP Real Estate Advisory Services Group, "Market and Strategic Analysis for the West Pullman Business Park," for the City of Chicago and U.S. Equities Development Inc., May 1998.

A COMPREHENSIVE WEST PULLMAN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

The West Pullman strategy seeks to create new economic activity across various sectors. Development projects in the active planning stages would create construction spending of \$79 million and total economic impact of \$257 million.

DEVELOPMENTS IN PLANNING STAGES

Construction spending Year 2000-2004 (estimated)

BUSINESS PARK: \$31 MILLION

Create new warehouse/industrial spaces, commercial center at historic clock tower and back-office center

RETAIL AND COMMERCIAL INVESTMENT: \$11.5 MILLION

Attract major retailer to site near Interstate 57; develop space for smaller retailers around 119th St. and Halsted intersection.

HOUSING: \$10.5 MILLION

Create 110-unit senior housing development; begin in-fill development of affordable townhouse units; construct first phase of market-rate housing.

PUBLIC FACILITIES: \$26 MILLION

Build new branch library and develop cultural and arts center.

TOTAL NEW DEVELOPMENT: \$79 MILLION

TOTAL NEW EMPLOYMENT: 530 JOBS

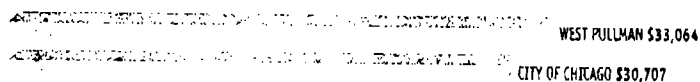
TOTAL NEW WAGES (OVER FOUR YEARS): \$26 MILLION

TOTAL ECONOMIC IMPACT: \$257 MILLION

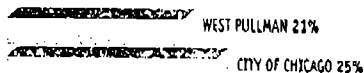
WEST PULLMAN PROFILE: HIGH HOME OWNERSHIP, EDUCATION AND INCOME LEVELS

Little known to outsiders, the West Pullman community has many of the characteristics that businesses and investors seek out.

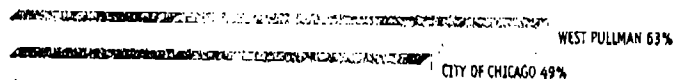
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME



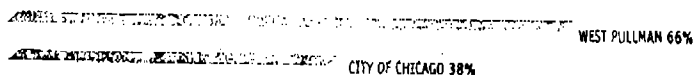
HOUSEHOLDS WITH INCOMES OF \$50,000 OR MORE



EDUCATION - HIGH SCHOOL DEGREE WITH SOME COLLEGE



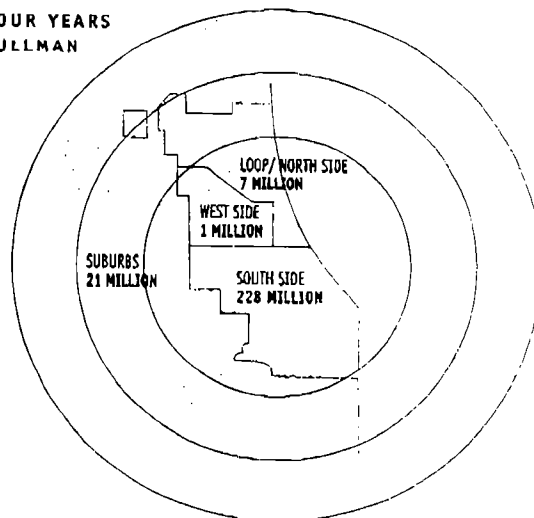
HOME OWNERSHIP



INVESTMENT COULD CREATE \$257 MILLION BOOST TO METROPOLITAN ECONOMY

The projected \$79 million in construction spending and \$26 million in new wages would create spinoff benefits in the South Side sub-region and throughout the metropolitan area.

IMPACT OVER FOUR YEARS OF THE WEST PULLMAN INVESTMENTS



Insurance agent and other businesses. But a number of properties are vacant or underutilized, and the adjacent residential area is the most run-down of the entire neighborhood.

A catalyst for redevelopment of this area is a planned \$6 million branch library on Halsted. A 110-unit senior housing development is slated for an area of vacant land, and affordable in-fill housing is targeted for underused blocks on 119th Street. New median planters along Halsted, filled with flowers and trees, are designed to attract new retailers and build support for a \$20 million cultural and arts center. If retail momentum can be established, a destination shopping center featuring major retailers of clothes, electronics and other goods could be developed north of 117th St.

SPINNING OFF BENEFITS

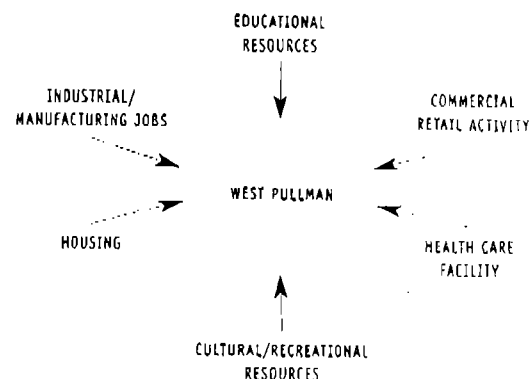
Initiated less than two years ago, the West Pullman development strategy is expected to bring large investments before the year 2000. Land preparation for the business park has taken place, library construction is scheduled and active recruitment of industrial and retail investment is underway.

Urban redevelopment is not new. South Shore Bank pioneered the practice more than 20 years ago as it used local knowledge and careful investment to rebuild the housing stock of the South Shore neighborhood. Individual developers have created successful projects in Chicago communities once considered "undesirable" for development. The West Pullman example follows efforts that are farther along in North Lawndale, Austin and Bronzeville. As it goes forward, more neighborhoods can use the growing base of knowledge to build economic breadth and spin off benefits to surrounding areas.

This is not an idealistic scenario. It is based in hard numbers that are beginning to be noted, understood and strategically evaluated by a variety of business investors. Urban America is the next business frontier. The data presented here speak clearly to that potential.

- Total household income of \$324 million per year
- Largely intact housing stock including post-World War II bungalows
- Excellent freight access by Interstate, intermodal, rail and port
- Excellent transportation access by car, Metra train and CTA/PACE
- Available land for business park development (160 contiguous acres)
- Existing business base of industrial, commercial and financial firms (6,500 employees)

Large-scale redevelopment in West Pullman depends on creating activity in multiple areas. Rather than using a linear timeline that requires one activity before another, the Chicago United approach applies pressure in all areas to create simultaneous developments that build on and support each other.



INDUSTRIAL/MANUFACTURING JOBS

Redevelop 160-acre business park with modern facilities; retain current employers and attract new light manufacturing, back-office and commercial-service firms.

EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

Implement \$2.6 million, four-year program to improve math and science learning at 10 area schools, using business sponsorship and partnership with Teachers Academy for Math and Science. Support development of new South Side College Prep High School as academic flagship for Far South Side.

HOUSING

Build new housing to upgrade appearance of the neighborhood's few blighted areas, including 110-unit senior housing adjacent to Metra stop, market-rate infill in Maple Park area, and affordable townhomes on 119th St.

CULTURAL AND RECREATIONAL RESOURCES

Anchor redevelopment of 119th and Halsted area with new branch library and \$20 million community arts and culture center.

HEALTH CARE FACILITY

Attract regional health-services provider to serve residents and boost local economy, as 90% of job impact from health facilities remains in the host area.

COMMERCIAL/RETAIL ACTIVITY

Develop grocery, drug store, restaurant and other retail opportunities to serve local shoppers and workers; build regional retail destination center to attract south suburban and South Side residents. Attract commercial-service firms to serve area businesses.

CHICAGO UNITED is a corporate membership organization whose mission is to improve relations among Chicago's diverse racial and ethnic groups. It provides a forum for discussion and action on specific business and social issues in education and economic development.

INVEST IN CHICAGO is a Chicago United economic development program designed to promote the revitalization of urban communities whose commercial markets are underdeveloped, even though the area's demographics indicate substantial support for private-sector investments. The first focus community under the Invest in Chicago program is West Pullman on the Far South Side.

REGIONAL ECONOMICS APPLICATIONS

LABORATORY (REAL) is a cooperative venture of the University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign and the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago. REAL uses computer modeling to forecast economic impacts of actual and proposed activities or developments. REAL has measured the impact of such different projects as the 1995 Claude Monet exhibit at the Art Institute of Chicago; the economic effects of proposed airport expansion in metropolitan Chicago; and the trade impacts among countries and regions including Brazil and Indonesia.

REAL's Chicago Region Econometric Input-Output Model was used to create the analysis in this report. The model measures trading relationships between business sectors within the Chicago region and includes the effect of households and state and local governments. Economic interactions beyond the metropolitan area, such as imports and exports with Midwestern and global trading partners, are also measured.

SECOND RESEARCH PHASE TO BUILD ON THESE FINDINGS

With the continued support of the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, Chicago United and REAL have begun a second phase of research which will expand understanding of these findings. This work will examine 1) the interdependence of city subregions with smaller suburban subregions (e.g., the relationship between the South Side and the South Suburbs as compared to the South Side and the Western Suburbs should further enhance the applicability of these data to different economic development scenarios); 2) differences in household consumption patterns by areas; 3) differences in shopping patterns across metropolitan Chicago.

WITH SPECIAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FOR THE LEADERSHIP OF

Carrie M. Austin, Alderman
City of Chicago, 34th Ward

Hermene Hartman, Chair
Communications Committee
Hartman Group Publishing/N'DIGO

Geoffrey J. D. Hewings, Director
Regional Economics Applications Laboratory

Christopher R. Hill, Commissioner
City of Chicago
Department of Planning and Development

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C. Mack, Co-Chair
Chicago United, Inc.
President & CEO, Citibank Central Region

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Executive Vice President
Commonwealth Edison Company

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A T & T	Humana Health Plans
Alert Construction Company	IBM Corporation
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Ameritech Illinois	and Loan Association of Chicago
Aon Corporation	Jewel-Osco
Ariel Capital Management, Inc.	John Nuveen & Co. Incorporated
Ariel Mutual Funds	Kopico Printing, Inc.
Arrow Lumber Company	Kraft Enterprises, Ltd.
Arthur Andersen, LLP	LaSalle National Bank
Azteca Foods, Inc.	Marshall Field's
Bank of America, Illinois	Mayer, Brown & Platt
BANK ONE CORPORATION	Mesirow Financial
Baxter International, Inc.	Ralph G. Moore & Associates (RGMA)
Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Illinois	Motorola, Inc.
Bonaparte Corporation	Multi-FAC Corporation
BP Amoco, p.l.c.	Earl L. Neal & Associates, LLC
William E. Brazley & Associates	NJW & Associates
Leo Burnett Company, Inc.	Northern Trust Corporation
Carrington & Carrington, Ltd.	Northwestern Memorial Corporation
Central City Productions, Inc.	Pan American Bank
Chicago State University	Peoples Energy Corporation
Chicago Symphony Orchestra	Rodriguez and Associates, Inc.
Chicago Tribune Company	Rush-Presbyterian-St. Luke's
Chicago Urban League	Medical Center
Chubb & Son, a Division	Sanchez & Daniels
of Federal Insurance Company	Sanchez Healy, Inc.
Citibank	Sara Lee Corporation
City Colleges of Chicago	Sears, Roebuck and Co.
Commonwealth Edison Company	Seaway National Bank of Chicago
Crain's Chicago Business	Sidley & Austin
d'Escoto, Inc.	South Shore Bank
Dominick's Finer Foods, Inc.	Stonegate Properties, Inc.
Ernst & Young	T.L.I. Health Care Resources
Flying Food Fare, Inc./New	United Airlines, Inc.
Management, Ltd.	United Building Maintenance, Inc.
Harris Bankcorp, Inc.	UnitedHealthcare of Illinois
Hartman Group Publishing/N'DIGO	University of Illinois, Chicago
Highland Community Bank	USG Corporation
Odell Hicks & Company	Washington, Pittman & McKeever
Hill, Taylor LLC	Winston & Strawn
Hispanic Housing Development	
Corporation	

IMADA WONG
COMMUNICATIONS
GROUP, INC.

MEMORANDUM

June 8, 1999

TO: Mr. Alfred Schreiber
New America Strategies Group

FR: Bill Imada
Imada Wong Communications Group, Inc.

RE: List of Potential Corporations For the White House

Al, I would strongly and highly recommend the following companies who should be honored by the White House and President Bill Clinton:

AT&T

I would recommend AT&T for the following reasons:

- Encourage employees to join ethnic support groups that foster career development and leadership both within the company and within the communities they serve.
- Has created a complete ethnic marketing division that addresses and telecommunications needs of African Americans, Latinos, Asian Pacific Americans, gays and lesbians, women, and people in the diversified markets area, including Israelis, Russians, immigrants from the Caribbean countries and Eastern Europe.
- Known as one of the largest employers of women and ethnic minorities in the country.
- Has created dedicated marketing, advertising and public relations campaigns in all of the major ethnic markets.
- Has promoted African Americans, Latinos, Asian Pacific Americans and women to senior ranks within the company and in all areas.
- Recognized for their role in supporting diversity in several key publications (e.g., Asian Enterprise Magazine)
- Lois Hedg-Peth, president of AT&T California, has been recognized as one of the leading women in the telecommunications industry.
- Created several telecommunications consumer groups such as Club Filipino and Club Moshi Moshi.
- One of the most important sponsors for Fiesta Broadway, a major Hispanic celebration in Southern California.
- Is actively promoting full participation in the U.S. Census among all ethnic minority groups.

Bank of America

I would recommend Bank of America for the following reasons:

- Founder A. P. Gianini started an institution that is dedicated to serving all communities in the country.
- Mr. Gianini started Bank of Italy, a bank to serve the needs of the growing Italian American communities in California.
- Mr. Gianini also started Oriental Bank when he discovered that the service needs of Asian immigrants were not being properly addressed. Later, Bank of Italy and Oriental Bank became Bank of America.

Mr. Alfred Schreiber
Page 2

- Bank of America enjoys nearly a 40% share of the Chinese market due to their initial efforts to outreach to Chinese immigrants.
- Bank of America has senior level people of all nationalities and is active in the ethnic markets.
- The bank is a major corporate funder and has sponsored a number of key initiatives in the Asian Pacific, African American and Latino communities.

U.S. Postal Service

The U.S. Postal Service should be recommended based on their community service:

- Their stamps promote social service messages that are important to all communities.
- They have sponsored stamps that promote Black Heritage Month, *Cinco de Mayo*, Breast Cancer and Chinese Lunar New Year.
- They are active in the community and sponsor a number of key events and programs.
- The Postal Service is active in ethnic marketing and promotions.
- Many senior level officers are minorities or women.

Honorable Mentions

- Anheuser-Busch Companies, Inc.
- Kaiser Permanente for their work in Diversity
- Merrill Lynch for their Southern California Partnership for Economic Achievement (a pilot project)

Hope this helps!

Illinois

Senators

Republicans: 1 Democrats: 1

Peter G. Fitzgerald (R)

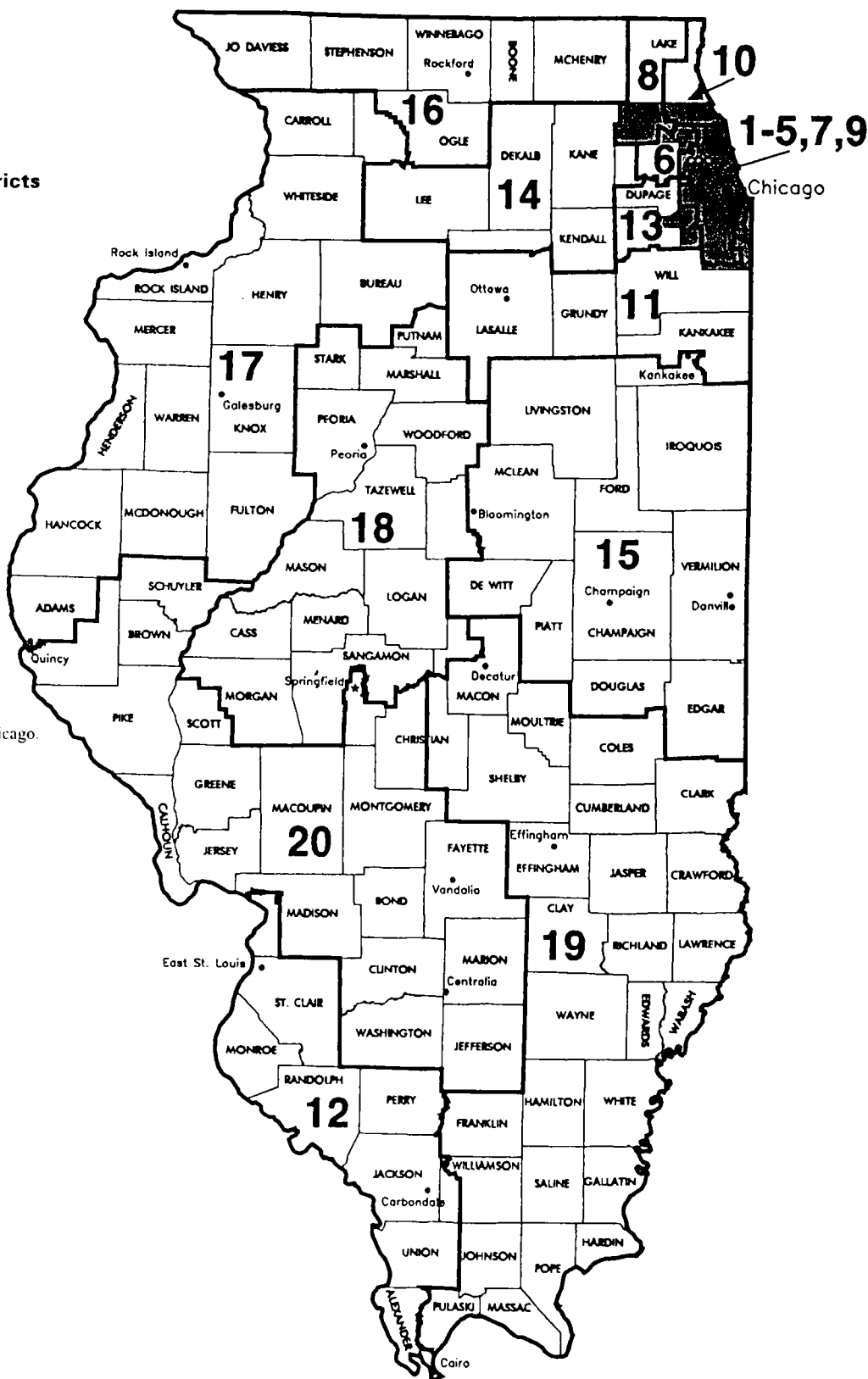
Richard J. Durbin (D)

Representatives by Districts

Republicans: 10 Democrats: 10

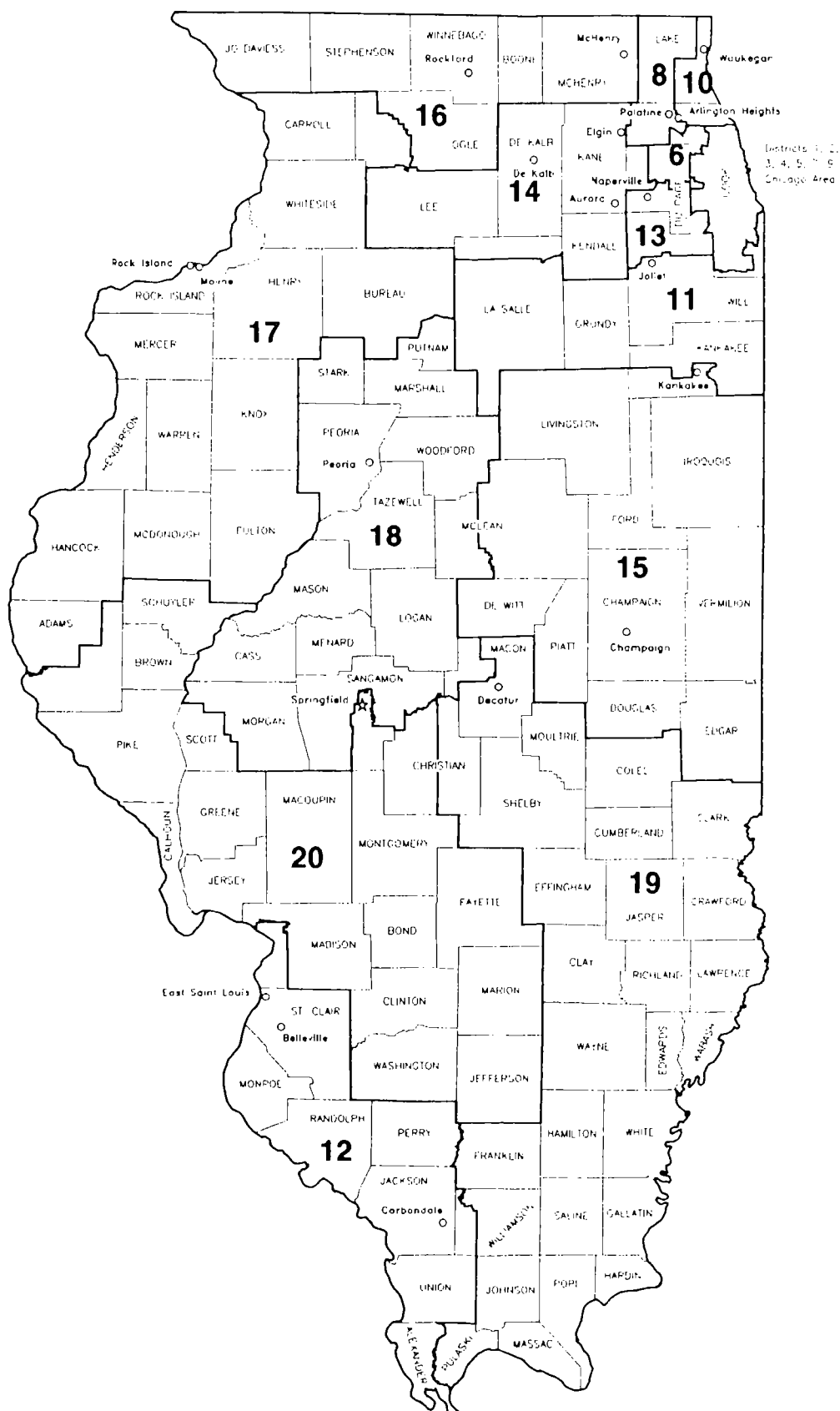
- 1 Bobby L. Rush (D)
- 2 Jesse Jackson, Jr. (D)
- 3 William O. Lipinski (D)
- 4 Luis V. Gutierrez (D)
- 5 Rod R. Blagojevich (D)
- 6 Henry J. Hyde (R)
- 7 Danny K. Davis (D)
- 8 Philip M. Crane (R)
- 9 Janice D. Schakowsky (D)
- 10 John Edward Porter (R)
- 11 Jerry Weller (R)
- 12 Jerry F. Costello (D)
- 13 Judy Biggert (R)
- 14 J. Dennis Hastert (R)
- 15 Thomas W. Ewing (R)
- 16 Donald Manzullo (R)
- 17 Lane Evans (D)
- 18 Ray LaHood (R)
- 19 David D. Phelps (D)
- 20 John M. Shimkus (R)

See page 942 for detailed map of Chicago.



ILLINOIS

Districts Established November 6, 1991



By the time the 1990 census was over, the demand for political change in Illinois was more than a slogan. It was a brutal fact played out in striking changes to the congressional district map that allowed new faces to emerge following the 1992 elections. Illinois lost two House seats in 1990 reapportionment. Under a Republican-drawn redistricting map, six Democratic House incumbents were merged into three House districts: two ended their careers in primary defeats and the third chose to retire after twenty-eight years in Congress.

This dramatic shakeup that began the 1990s also could be viewed as part of an evolution in Illinois politics. Illinois was adjusting to a long period of economic and demographic change that complicated its image as one of nation's premier partisan "swing" states. Throughout the post-World War II era, Illinois—with its mix of urban, suburban, and rural areas with white-collar, blue-collar, and farm workers—was a politically competitive state.

In the 1940s, Illinois' political balance could be defined simply as Chicago versus "downstate." At the time, Chicago—Illinois' behemoth and for years the nation's second-largest city—maintained its historical role as a manufacturing giant. Its multi-ethnic, largely blue-collar constituency trooped loyally to the polls to support the dominant Democratic political machine that came to be personified by Mayor Richard J. Daley, who towered over Chicago politics from 1955 to 1976.

The downstate vote, combined with that in the wealthy, Republican-populated Chicago suburbs, effectively balanced the Democratic margins in Chicago. Republican sentiments in farm country and small towns typically outweighed the labor vote in Illinois' smaller industrial cities and the "border-state" Democratic tendencies in the coal and timber lands in the south. But over time the bipolar definition ceased to fit. Illinois' political fabric became much more of a patchwork.

While Chicago (2.8 million residents) remained a heavily Democratic city, the bulwarks of the Democratic majorities were its large populations of blacks (1.1 million)—the result of a historic migration from the South between 1940 and 1970—and Hispanics (more than half a million, mainly Puerto Ricans and Mexicans) who arrived in large numbers beginning in the early 1970s. The growing minority clout produced the mayoral victories of black Democrat Harold Washington in 1983 and 1987. And of the six congressional districts that were mainly in

Chicago after the 1992 elections, three were held by African Americans and one by a Hispanic.

But Democratic majorities in Chicago were not as overwhelming as in past days. The Democratic machine withered following Daley's death in 1976. Many "ethnic" Chicagoans—including residents of the cozy brick bungalows of the city's northwest and southwest sides—subsequently broke from their partisan moorings.

Conservative on social and foreign policy issues and alienated by the national Democratic Party's liberal image, many became staunch "Reagan Democrats." Their antagonism to rising black political power in Chicago, as shown in their rejection of Harold Washington, exposed the city's deeply rooted racial divisions and further weakened the Democratic affiliation of many whites (although ethnic voters provided crucial backing to Democratic Mayor Richard M. Daley, son of the legendary machine boss, in his 1989 and 1991 campaigns). Only two ethnic Chicago Democratic incumbents were left to run for re-election to the House in November 1992.

Epic changes to the local economy also had an impact on Chicago-area politics. Manufacturing concerns still existed in Chicago, but much of its industrial base met a "Rust Belt" demise. The famed stockyards and many of its huge steel mills were long gone. The city, however, ascended in its other economic roles, as the Midwest's center of finance, commerce, and tourism.

One result of this shift from a blue-collar to a white-collar and service base was the explosive population growth in Chicago's suburbs and exurbs (including several cities, such as Schaumburg, Oak Brook, and Naperville, that became employment centers in their own rights). Affluent and overwhelmingly Republican, the "collar counties" surrounding Chicago—suburban Cook, DuPage, Lake, McHenry, Kane, and Will—became populous enough to act as a countervailing force to urban Chicago. Republican candidates for statewide office would thus win easily if they could maintain traditional GOP margins downstate. That, however, was less a certainty.

The industrial decline and downsizing seen in Chicago was repeated in many smaller industrial cities—Peoria and Decatur, Joliet and Danville, Rock Island and Kankakee—that lacked the big city's cushioning economic diversity. The recession of the early 1980s was an economic hemorrhage for these cities. The remainder of the decade, a boom time for much of America, was

a period of slow and uneven recovery. Southern Illinois, downstate's poorest region, suffered most as coal operators mechanized and laid off thousands of miners.

The political result was a Democratic swing in parts of downstate Illinois. Of the eight House districts that were mainly downstate, five were held by Democrats in 1993. Clinton carried seven of these districts in 1992.

Underlying these outcomes, though, was an Illinois redistricting map that aggressively reshaped many of Democratic-held House districts. The remap was considered one of the biggest Republican redistricting victories of the 1990s—moreover because Illinois Democrats handed it to them on a silver platter.

National Democratic strategists expected their party to have a strong voice in the Illinois redistricting process. Although Gov. Jim Edgar, a Republican, would have veto power over a redistricting plan, both houses of the Legislature in 1991 were controlled by Democrats. But redistricting required the termination of three House incumbents' careers, two because of reapportionment and one because of the perceived need, under the federal Voting Rights Act, to create a Hispanic-majority district in Chicago. The Democratic leaders in the Legislature did not want to take on this politically dangerous task alone, and the members of the Democratic congressional delegation failed to come up with volunteers for the sacrifice. Lacking any consensus, the Legislature failed to act before a state constitutional deadline of June 30, 1991.

Redistricting then moved to federal district court, where Republicans had an upper hand: The three judges on the federal panel were appointees of President Ronald Reagan. In November 1991, the judges approved a plan submitted by Republican members of the Illinois House delegation that gave the GOP a good shot at reducing the Democrats' advantage in the delegation.

The most direct impact was on incumbents whose districts were merged. The remaining House Democrats had new districts that were not much different from those they carried in 1990. The map protected the interests of all seven Republican incumbents. One verity of the Illinois delegation was that minority-group representation would increase from three to four.

Table 1 Population

District	Population	Population under 18	Voting-age population	Median age
1	571,530	152,730	418,800	32.5
2	571,530	169,314	402,216	30.8
3	571,531	129,307	442,224	35.6
4	571,530	188,033	383,497	26.8
5	571,530	103,946	467,584	34.9
6	571,530	134,335	437,195	33.9
7	571,530	164,559	406,971	30.0
8	571,530	151,172	420,358	31.8
9	571,530	104,391	467,139	35.2
10	571,530	146,287	425,243	33.5
11	571,528	153,611	417,917	33.3
12	571,530	150,088	421,442	32.4
13	571,531	158,798	412,733	32.2
14	571,530	163,789	407,741	30.7
15	571,532	138,108	433,424	31.3
16	571,530	156,050	415,480	33.2
17	571,530	143,653	427,877	35.3
18	571,580	149,550	422,030	34.6
19	571,530	141,941	429,589	35.6
20	571,480	146,704	424,776	34.6
State	11,430,602	2,946,366	8,484,236	32.8

Table 2 Voting-Age Persons

District	White*	Black*	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut*	Asian or Pacific Islander*	Other*	Hispanic*	Male*	Female*
1	29.3%	67.8%	0.1%	1.2%	1.6%	3.1%	44.1%	55.9%
2	30.1	66.0	0.1	0.5	3.2	5.9	45.4	54.6
3	94.3	1.7	0.1	1.3	2.6	6.1	47.1	52.9
4	52.9	6.0	0.4	2.8	38.0	59.2	51.3	48.7
5	88.5	1.3	0.2	5.3	4.6	11.0	47.4	52.6
6	92.8	1.3	0.1	4.4	1.4	4.6	48.1	51.9
7	34.7	59.8	0.1	3.6	1.8	4.1	45.5	54.5
8	93.0	1.5	0.2	3.7	1.7	4.9	49.2	50.8
9	76.1	10.7	0.3	9.2	3.7	8.4	47.4	52.6
10	87.9	5.6	0.2	3.6	2.7	6.3	49.4	50.6
11	89.1	7.5	0.2	0.6	2.6	5.4	47.9	52.1
12	83.7	14.8	0.2	0.9	0.3	1.2	47.6	52.4
13	92.3	3.0	0.1	3.8	0.8	2.7	48.8	51.2
14	90.1	3.7	0.2	1.7	4.3	8.3	49.0	51.0
15	90.7	6.5	0.2	2.0	0.7	1.5	48.2	51.8
16	93.9	4.0	0.2	0.8	1.2	2.6	48.2	51.8
17	95.3	2.9	0.2	0.5	1.1	2.5	47.4	52.6
18	94.7	4.3	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.8	47.3	52.7
19	96.2	3.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	46.9	53.1
20	95.5	3.7	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.6	47.4	52.6
State	80.5	13.5	0.2	2.4	3.5	6.8	47.7	52.3

*As percent of voting-age population.

Table 3 Voting-Age Persons by Age Groups

District	18-24*	25-44*	45-54*	55-64*	65 and over*
1	14.6%	40.9%	12.9%	12.5%	19.0%
2	15.7	42.9	15.4	12.4	13.7
3	12.1	40.5	13.4	13.0	21.0
4	20.0	48.2	11.5	8.7	11.5
5	12.6	45.2	12.4	11.3	18.6
6	12.9	44.7	14.5	12.3	15.6
7	16.2	46.1	12.9	10.7	14.1
8	13.2	51.4	15.5	9.9	10.1
9	13.8	43.1	12.0	11.1	20.1
10	14.0	44.3	15.5	12.2	14.0
11	13.1	42.7	14.3	12.0	18.0
12	15.8	41.2	12.7	12.0	18.4
13	12.8	51.1	15.9	9.6	10.8
14	16.1	47.6	13.8	9.7	12.9
15	20.3	40.0	12.1	10.6	16.9
16	12.3	45.0	14.8	11.3	16.5
17	13.4	37.9	13.8	12.8	22.1
18	12.6	41.2	14.6	12.4	19.2
19	13.0	37.4	13.8	12.7	23.1
20	12.3	40.4	13.6	12.5	21.3
State	14.3	43.5	13.8	11.5	16.9

*As percent of voting-age population

Table 4 Income and Occupation

District	Median family income	Families in poverty	White collar*	Blue collar*	Service*	Farm*
1	\$30,644	19.8%	62.3%	21.4%	16.0%	0.3%
2	33,794	15.1	57.3	26.7	15.7	0.4
3	42,405	3.9	59.0	28.9	11.6	0.5
4	25,285	21.5	38.1	45.4	15.2	1.2
5	40,112	5.3	63.0	24.4	12.3	0.3
6	50,729	2.0	69.3	21.6	8.6	0.5
7	28,513	25.9	63.4	21.9	14.4	0.3

District	Median family income	Families in poverty	White collar*	Blue collar*	Service*	Farm*
8	53,105	2.3	69.2	21.3	8.7	0.8
9	42,697	8.3	71.3	16.0	12.3	0.4
10	58,407	3.0	74.2	16.1	8.9	0.8
11	39,073	6.3	52.9	32.0	13.5	1.7
12	31,003	13.1	53.5	28.3	16.2	2.0
13	55,481	1.8	73.0	18.2	8.3	0.5
14	45,377	4.5	57.9	29.0	11.1	2.0
15	33,972	8.6	56.2	25.3	14.8	3.7
16	40,060	5.7	53.9	32.2	11.2	2.7
17	30,838	9.7	48.2	31.1	15.5	5.2
18	36,423	8.0	57.1	25.6	13.9	3.5
19	28,741	11.7	45.7	33.6	15.6	5.0
20	31,846	9.3	52.3	28.4	14.5	4.8
State	38,664	9.0	59.6	26.0	12.6	1.8

*As percent of employed persons age 16 and over.

Table 5 Education: School Years Completed

District	Less than grade 9*	Grades 9-12 no diploma*	High school diploma*	College bachelor's degree or higher*
1	10.2%	19.1%	25.7%	18.4%
2	10.4	19.5	28.4	13.1
3	10.1	15.4	34.2	15.7
4	32.0	21.5	23.0	8.4
5	12.4	14.0	26.3	26.1
6	5.8	9.1	27.8	28.6
7	11.7	21.7	23.5	21.0
8	4.5	8.4	26.3	30.2
9	9.1	9.8	20.9	36.6
10	5.3	7.1	21.1	40.4
11	9.7	14.5	36.5	13.4
12	12.9	15.2	32.4	13.9
13	3.6	7.3	24.5	35.0
14	8.0	11.6	30.1	22.7
15	8.8	11.6	34.8	21.1
16	7.8	13.4	35.4	17.1
17	9.6	14.1	38.5	13.3
18	9.0	12.0	35.8	17.5
19	14.9	14.5	36.3	11.1
20	13.3	12.8	37.6	13.2
State	10.3	13.5	30.0	21.0

*As percent of persons age 25 and over.

Table 6 Housing and Residential Patterns

District	Owner occupied	Renter occupied	Urban	Rural
1	44.7%	55.3%	100.0%	0.0%
2	62.9	37.1	99.8	0.2
3	73.8	26.2	99.9	0.1
4	36.0	64.0	100.0	0.0
5	48.8	51.2	100.0	0.0
6	73.7	26.3	100.0	0.0
7	36.9	63.1	100.0	0.0
8	74.2	25.8	94.4	5.6
9	45.8	54.2	100.0	0.0
10	74.4	25.6	99.4	0.6
11	73.7	26.3	79.7	20.3
12	66.6	33.4	77.6	22.4
13	77.4	22.6	95.8	4.2
14	71.1	28.9	78.9	21.1
15	64.0	36.0	66.4	33.6

District	Owner occupied	Renter occupied	Urban	Rural
16	72.5	27.5	74.0	26.0
17	70.0	30.0	61.7	38.3
18	70.3	29.7	63.1	36.9
19	74.6	25.4	49.3	50.7
20	73.1	26.9	51.7	48.3
State	64.2	35.8	84.6	15.4

1st District

Chicago — South and Southwest Sides

As early as the 1920s, Chicago's near South Side was the center of a booming black population and the core of the nation's first urban black-majority House district, numbered the 1st. Even as the great migration from the South between 1940 and 1970 expanded the boundaries of Chicago's black neighborhoods, the 1st retained a rather compact form in the southeast section of Chicago.

In recent years, the territory covered by the 1st has grown, largely to compensate for the deterioration and depopulation of the 1st's low-income portions. During the 1980s, the district lost one-fifth of its population.

The 1st (see map on page 236) begins on the east side at 26th Street in the historic black hub, then moves south through mainly residential neighborhoods to 103rd Street, at the edge of a once-thriving industrial belt. At its midsection, the district swings west through inner-city communities. However, it also reaches an arm into Chicago's southwest side and close-in suburbs, home to most of the 1st's white residents and much of its sparse Republican vote.

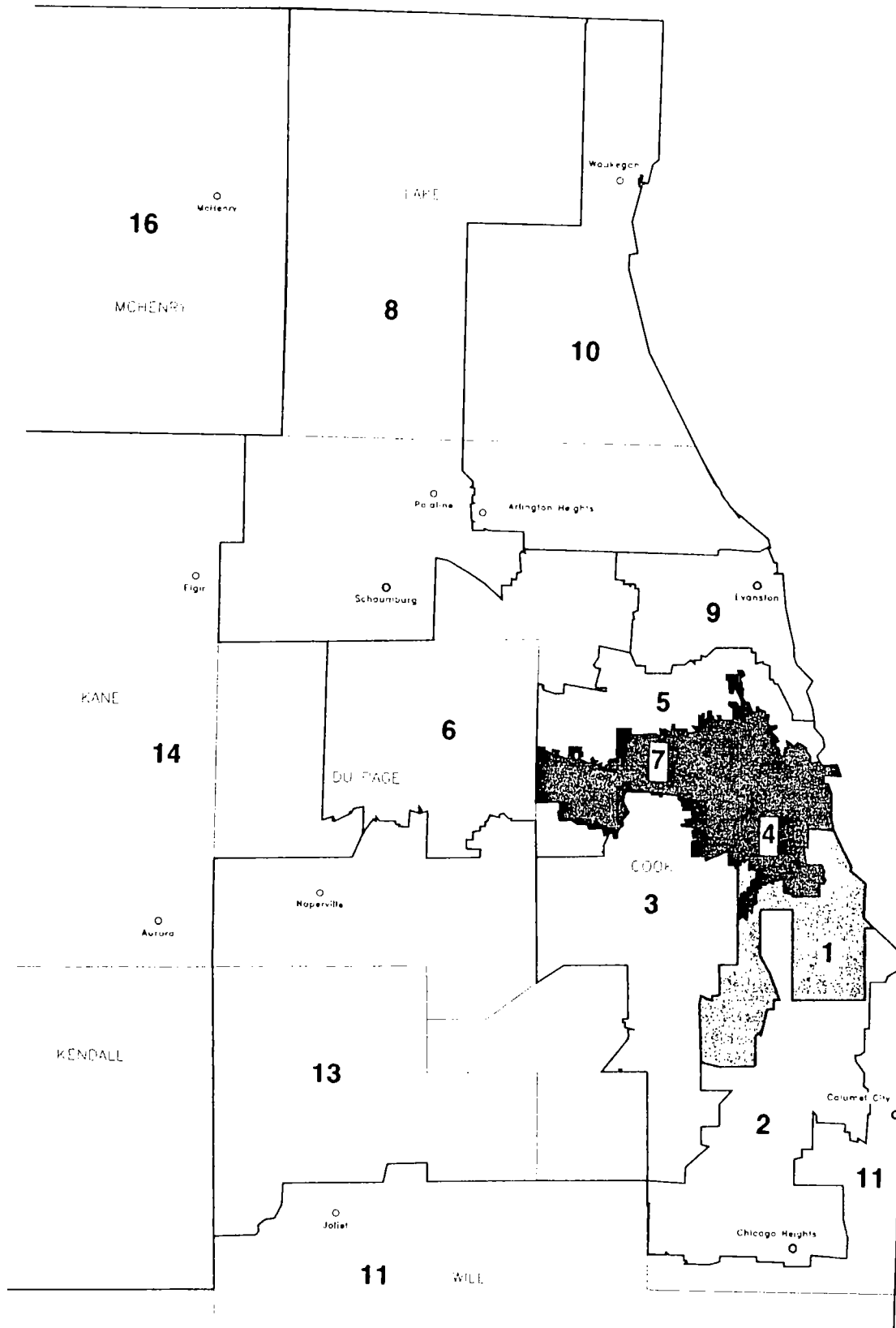
The changing geography has had little impact on the district's demographics or politics. The 1st remains a majority-black Democratic stronghold. In some recent years, low voter turnout in the 1st undercut the chances of statewide Democratic candidates. But 1992 efforts by successful House candidate Bobby Rush—who headed Bill Clinton's national minority voter outreach program—and by Carol Moseley-Braun—who became the first black woman senator—spurred a turnout that was above the average for Illinois' House districts.

The 1st has had just eight House members since 1929, all of them black. Rush, a 1960s Black Panther-leader-turned-liberal-pragmatist, has his base in the near South Side. Much of this area is fighting to stem urban blight.

Just east of the Dan Ryan Expressway is the crime-plagued Stateway Gardens housing project; the 1st crosses the highway to take in the new Comiskey Park, home of baseball's White Sox. To the southeast is Hyde Park, site of the University of Chicago (10,800 students) and its mainly white, largely liberal community. Then come Woodlawn and South Shore, black areas with alternating pockets of poverty and stability. In the southeast end of the 1st are solid middle-class black communities such as Chatham and Avalon Park.

The district crosses town through mainly low-income black areas such as Englewood, then banks south and crosses Western Avenue, the unofficial but widely recognized boundary between white and black Chicago. This area includes such communities as Lithuanian Village and Beverly, an enclave of affluent Irish Americans, and suburban Evergreen Park. The 1st also takes in parts of Oak Lawn, Alsip and Blue Island.

CHICAGO AREA (Cook and Du Page Counties)



Election Returns

	1st District	Democrat	Republican
1992	President*	214,045 (81.1%)	32,628 (12.4%)
	House	209,258 (82.8%)	43,453 (17.2%)
1990	Senate	138,235 (85.2%)	23,963 (14.8%)
	Governor	110,209 (70.2%)	46,761 (29.8%)
1988	President	202,507 (80.3%)	49,665 (19.7%)
1986	Senate	162,882 (89.3%)	19,514 (10.7%)
	Governor†	20,800 (11.2%)	42,989 (23.2%)

*Vote for Perot was 17,195 (6.5%). †Independent/other is greater than 5%.

Demographics

Population 571,530

Percent change from 1980 10.1%

Land area 56 square miles

Population per square mile 10,298

Counties, 1990 population

Cook (pt.) 571,530

Cities, 1990 population (10,000 or more)

Alsip (pt.) 13,485

Evergreen Park 20,874

Chicago (pt.) 516,419

Race and Hispanic origin

White 27.3%

Black 69.7%

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut. 0.1%

Asian or Pacific Islander 1.0%

Other 1.9%

Hispanic origin 3.6%

Ancestry

American 1.1%

Italian 2.3%

English 2.0%

Lithuanian 1.4%

German 7.2%

Polish 4.5%

Irish 9.2%

Universities/colleges, 1990-1991 enrollment

Catholic Theological Union, Chicago 325

Chicago City College (Kennedy-King), Chicago 9,508

Chicago City College (Olive-Harvey), Chicago 8,763

Chicago State University, Chicago 7,152

Illinois College of Optometry, Chicago 547

Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago 6,504

International Academy of Merchandising & Design, Chicago 546

Lutheran School of Theology, Chicago 385

McCormick Theology Seminary, Chicago 592

Prairie State College, Chicago Heights 5,127

Saint Xavier College, Chicago 2,641

University of Chicago, Chicago 10,867

Newspapers, total circulation (in all districts)

Chicago Defender 23,377

Chicago Sun-Times 529,632

Chicago Tribune 721,559

Daily Southtown Economist Chicago 52,223

Munster Times 64,780

Commercial television stations, affiliations

ADI: Chicago (100%)

Cable television systems, total subscribers

Multimedia Cablevision Inc.; Oak Lawn 25,376

TCI of Illinois; Chicago-Northside 83,021

TCI of Illinois; Chicago-Southside 66,685

TCI of Illinois; Chicago-Southwest 54,208

Businesses and other major employers

University of Chicago; Chicago 6,750

University of Chicago Hospital/Bernard Mitchell Hospital; Chicago 4,575

Mercy Hospital & Medical Center; Chicago 2,000

Little Company of Mary Hospital; Chicago 1,800

Holy Cross Hospital; Chicago 1,650

Central Steel & Wire Co.; Chicago; metals/minerals 1,250

South Chicago Community Hospital; Chicago 1,102

R. R. Donnelley & Sons Co.; Chicago; commercial printing 1,000

Park Jackson Hospital Foundation; Chicago 738

World Book Inc.; Chicago; nonstore retailers 722

Catholic Charities; Chicago; religious organization 700

Illinois Institute of Technology; Chicago 700

St. Bernard Hospital; Chicago 642

Kraft General Foods Inc.; Chicago; grain mill products 600

American National Can Co.; Chicago; metal containers 600

Sears Roebuck & Co.; Chicago; department stores 600

Allied Products Corp./Verson Allsteel Press Div.; Chicago; metalworking machinery 581

Museum of Science & Industry; Chicago; museums 577

South Shore Hospital Corp.; Chicago 560

University of Chicago Library; Chicago 550

Norfolk & Western Railway Co./Norfolk Southern Railroad; Chicago; railroads 519

2nd District

Chicago — Far South Side; South Suburbs;

Chicago Heights

More than two-thirds of the people in the 2nd are black, and Democrats dominate in contests from president right down the ballot. But after redistricting, which added suburban turf to the 2nd, only slightly more than half the district's residents are within the Chicago city limits.

In 1992, the only question in the 2nd was who the Democratic House nominee was going to be. Democrat Mel Reynolds ousted the incumbent in the primary and, with strong appeals to suburban voters, including Jews, conservative white ethnics and blacks with more moderate views, steamrolled his GOP opponent by gaining 78 percent of the vote.

Within the city, the 2nd is roughly U-shaped (see map on page 236). Much of the western arm, which runs north to 63rd Street, is low-income. There are middle-class pockets, though, in such far South Side sections as Morgan Park and Pullman. The eastern arm begins at 71st Street in the South Shore area. In neighboring South Chicago, belching factories once employed thousands. The USX Corp.'s April 1992 closure of its already downsized South Works plant symbolized the decline of Chicago's industrial base.

For several years, Chicago Mayor Richard M. Daley pushed a pet project, a massive new airport in the Lake Calumet area,

another former industrial hub. Backed by claims that the project would be a catalyst for cleaning up industrial pollution and would offer new employment opportunities, Daley in early 1992 gained Republican Gov. Jim Edgar's support for the airport. But the state Legislature refused to go along, pleasing locals who complained about the displacement and noise a new airport would bring.

South of the city are working-class suburbs: Several, including Harvey, Markham and Robbins, are nearly all black. Some, including Ford Heights and parts of urbanized Chicago Heights, are poor, while others, such as Country Club Hills, are more affluent.

The district's southernmost reaches have most of its white population. Jewish residents are numerous in such well-to-do suburbs as Homewood, Flossmoor, and Olympia Fields. Bloom Township has a longstanding Italian-American community; this is the most Republican area in the 2nd.

Election Returns

	2nd District	Democrat	Republican
1992	President*	194,796 (80.0%)	31,730 (13.0%)
	House†	182,614 (78.1%)	31,957 (13.7%)
1990	Senate	108,366 (81.5%)	24,631 (18.5%)
	Governor	84,267 (65.4%)	44,592 (34.6%)
1988	President	165,992 (77.6%)	47,826 (22.4%)
1986	Senate	121,383 (83.7%)	23,586 (16.3%)
	Governor†	17,885 (12.2%)	40,854 (27.9%)

*Vote for Perot was 16,968 (7.0%). †Independent/other is greater than 5%.

Demographics

Population 571,530

Percent change from 1980 10.1%

Land area 124 square miles

Population per square mile 4,592

Counties, 1990 population

Cook (pt.) 571,530

Cities, 1990 population (10,000 or more)

Blue Island (pt.) 13,288	Dolton 23,930
Calumet City (pt.) 14,859	Harvey 29,771
Chicago Heights (pt.) 33,048	Hazel Crest 13,334
Chicago (pt.) 295,554	Homewood (pt.) 19,278
Country Club Hills (pt.) 15,422	Markham 13,136
	Matteson (pt.) 10,362
	Riverdale 13,671

Race and Hispanic origin

White 27.1%
Black 68.5%
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut. 0.1%
Asian or Pacific Islander 0.6%
Other 3.7%
Hispanic origin 6.6%

Ancestry

American 1.3%	French 1.0%
Dutch 1.1%	German 8.0%
English 2.7%	Irish 6.0%

Italian 3.6%

Swedish 1.3%

Polish 4.8%

Universities/colleges, 1990-1991 enrollment

South Suburban College, South Holland 8,581

Newspapers, total circulation (in all districts)

Chicago Defender 23,377
Chicago Sun-Times 529,632
Chicago Tribune 721,559
Daily Southtown Economist Chicago 52,223
Munster Times 64,780

Commercial television stations, affiliations

ADI: Chicago (100%)
WJYS, Hammond (None)

Cable television systems, total subscribers

Cablevision of Homewood; Homewood 17,199
Continental Cablevision of Illinois; Dolton 17,325
Multimedia Cablevision Inc.; Oak Forest 7,500
TCI of Illinois; Chicago-Southside 66,685

Businesses and other major employers

Ford Motor Co.; Chicago; motor vehicles 2,900
Ford Motor Co.; Chicago Heights; metal forgings/stampings 2,600
Ingalls Memorial Hospital; Harvey 2,000
Acme Steel Co.; Chicago; steel products 1,900
St. James Hospital/Medical Center; Chicago Heights 1,500
South Suburban Hospital; Hazel Crest 1,265
Roadway Express Inc.; Chicago Heights; trucking facilities 1,200
Atcor Inc.; Harvey; electric lighting 1,200
St. Francis Hospital & Health Center; Blue Island 1,175
Thrall Car Mfg. Co. Inc.; Chicago Heights; railroad equipment 1,100
Discovery South Group Ltd.; Tinley Park; real estate operators 1,000
Sherwin-Williams Co.; Chicago; paints 800
South Suburban College; South Holland 800
Roseland Community Hospital; Chicago 634
Prudential Insurance of America Inc.; Matteson; medical service/health insurance 530

3rd District

Chicago — Southwest Side; South and West Suburbs

The working- and middle-class constituency on Chicago's southwest side provides a solid Democratic political base. This is part of the city's "bungalow belt," with block after block of small, neatly kept brick homes mainly occupied by people with ethnic roots in Poland and other Eastern European nations, Italy and Ireland.

During the 1980s, most of the 3rd was within the city limits. But in 1991 redistricting, the district was shunted west, as a new Hispanic-majority district was created to go with the city's three black-majority districts. The 3rd (see map on page 236) now roughly follows the pattern of white migration to the southwest suburbs. Only a quarter of its residents live within Chicago's borders.

Still, there is a strong similarity between the southwest side and the 3rd's close-in suburbs, including Berwyn, Burbank,

Hometown and parts of Cicero and Oak Lawn. Residents in both areas tend to think of themselves as Democrats, but on social issues they are more conservative than the national Democratic Party's line.

There is a Republican vote in the more affluent suburbs in western Cook County and in some of the newer subdivisions at the southern end of the district. While the Democratic base seems secure, the 3rd's conservative tilt makes it something of a swing district. George Bush in 1988 won 61 percent of the vote in the areas that make up the 3rd.

But in 1992, opposition to Bush's economic policies sent many of the district's "Reagan Democrats" back to their traditional party or to the populist campaign of Ross Perot. Bill Clinton carried the 3rd, though with his smallest plurality of any Chicago-based district.

Midway Airport, located within the city and surrounded by southwest side residential communities, has been the district's largest employer. But the airport was dealt a blow in late 1991, when Midway Airlines shut down, and the facility could be threatened if a proposed new airport for the south Chicago area ever gets beyond the talking stage.

The 3rd is bisected by an industrial belt adjacent to Interstate 55 (the main route to the mostly residential suburban area) and the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal. Although close to downtown and surrounded by suburbia, this area has few residences among its factories and railroad yards. Bedford Park, home to a Corn Products Corp. factory and one of the district's largest communities in land area, had only 566 residents in 1990.

Election Returns

	3rd District	Democrat	Republican
1992	President*	108,211 (41.0%)	102,626 (38.9%)
	House	162,165 (63.5%)	93,128 (36.5%)
1990	Senate	115,357 (64.2%)	64,377 (35.8%)
	Governor	87,977 (49.3%)	90,621 (50.7%)
1988	President	99,247 (38.9%)	156,118 (61.1%)
1986	Senate	121,830 (65.8%)	63,214 (34.2%)
	Governor†	9,204 (4.9%)	109,816 (58.6%)

*Vote for Perot was 52,892 (20.1%).

†Independent/other is greater than 5%.

Demographics

Population 571,531

Percent change from 1980 10.1%

Land area 127 square miles

Population per square mile 4,518

Countries, 1990 population

Cook (pt.) 571,531

Cities, 1990 population (10,000 or more)

Berwyn 45,426	La Grange 15,362
Bridgeview 14,402	Oak Forest (pt.) 24,269
Brookfield (pt.) 11,045	Oak Lawn (pt.) 46,540
Burbank 27,600	Palos Heights 11,478
Chicago Ridge 13,643	Tinley Park (pt.) 14,211
Chicago (pt.) 147,861	Western Springs (pt.) 11,513
Cicero (pt.) 39,480	Worth 11,208
Justice 11,137	

Race and Hispanic origin

White	93.3%
Black	1.9%
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.	0.1%
Asian or Pacific Islander	1.4%
Other	3.2%
Hispanic origin	7.4%

Ancestry

American	1.3%	Italian	11.7%
Czechoslovakian	5.8%	Lithuanian	3.3%
Dutch	2.6%	Polish	22.8%
English	5.8%	Scotch Irish	1.2%
French	2.4%	Scottish	1.1%
German	24.3%	Slovakian	3.0%
Greek	1.6%	Swedish	2.9%
Irish	23.5%		

Universities/colleges, 1990-1991 enrollment

Chicago City College (Richard J. Daley), Chicago	8,338
Morton College, Cicero	4,195
Trinity Christian College, Palos Heights	546

Newspapers, total circulation (in all districts)

<i>Chicago Defender</i>	23,377
<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>	529,632
<i>Chicago Tribune</i>	721,559
<i>Daily Southtown Economist Chicago</i>	52,223

Commercial television stations, affiliations

ADI: Chicago (100%)

Cable television systems, total subscribers

Cablevision of Chicago; Oak Park	10,486
Continental Cablevision of Illinois; North Lake	68,319
Jones Intercable Inc.; Countryside	8,054
Metrovision; Hickory Hills	23,136
Multimedia Cablevision Inc.; Oak Lawn	25,376
TCI of Illinois; Chicago-Southside	66,685
TCI of Illinois; Chicago-Southwest	54,208

Businesses and other major employers

Christ Hospital & Medical Center; Oak Lawn	4,000
General Motors Corp./Electro-Motive Div.; La Grange; engines	3,707
R. J. R. Nabisco; Chicago; bakery products	3,000
Oak Forest Hospital; Oak Forest	2,225
Metro Water District of Chicago; Berwyn	2,000
Palos Community Hospital; Palos Heights	1,950
Reynolds Metals Co.; La Grange; metal products	1,800
Yellow Freight System Inc.; Chicago Ridge; trucking services	1,574
MacNeal Memorial Hospital; Berwyn	1,400
U.S. Postal Service; Forest Park	1,300
Sweetheart Cup Co. Inc.; Chicago; paper products	1,200
La Grange Memorial Hospital; La Grange	1,078
Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Co.; Summit; paper products	1,000
Commonwealth Edison Co.; Chicago; utility services	935
Panduit Corp.; Tinley Park; electric lighting	900
Chicago Public School District; Chicago	900
Viskase Corp.; Chicago; plastics products	853
Certified Grocers Midwest; La Grange; warehousing	710
Tootsie Roll Industries Inc.; Chicago; candies	700

Pulitzer Community Newspapers/Southtown Economist; Chicago; newspapers 651
 CPC Intl. Inc., Summit; furniture 625
 Bagcraft Corp. of America; Chicago; paper products 600
 Talman Home Federal Savings & Loan; Chicago; savings institutions 600
 Guardsmark Inc.; Worth; security/business services 570
 Sears Roebuck & Co.; Chicago Ridge; department stores 550
 Bremen School District; Midlothian 550
 Tinley Park Mental Health Center; Tinley Park 535
 Ames Dept. Stores Inc.; Worth; department store warehousing 530
 Lyons High School District; La Grange 510

4th District

Chicago — Parts of North Side, Southwest Side

The 1990 census reported that Chicago had 545,852 Hispanic residents, more than twice as many as in 1970. A result of this boom has been a rise in political clout, as symbolized by the creation of the Hispanic-majority 4th.

Hispanics account for 65 percent of the district's population. But many of its Puerto Ricans are poor and have yet to establish community roots; many Mexicans are recent arrivals who are not citizens.

Because of these factors, the 4th lags in voter participation—its 1992 turnout was less than half the average for Illinois House districts—and provides opportunities for non-Hispanic whites, including many of Polish heritage, to influence local elections.

Democratic primaries should be decisive in the 4th. The combination of minority-group and working-class ethnic voters makes the district a Democratic stronghold; Luis Gutierrez won the 1992 House election by better than 3-to-1.

Drawing the 4th required a creative touch (see map on page 236). Most Chicago Hispanics live in two blocs, one northwest of downtown and the other nearby to the southwest. However, a direct linkup would have cut through the black-majority 7th District. To avoid this, the 4th takes in a mostly Hispanic section of the North Side, follows a narrow, 10-mile band along the northern border of the 7th to the Cook County line, then moves south and east along the 7th to hook up with the other Hispanic concentration. Despite its reach, 92 percent of the 4th's population is within Chicago; 5 percent is in adjacent Cicero. Most of the suburban territory is composed of railroad tracks, forest preserves, cemeteries and interstates.

Puerto Ricans hold sway in much of the northern part of the 4th. The former "Polish downtown" along lower Milwaukee Avenue is now mainly Hispanic. Parts of the West Town community are "gentrifying," but nearby Humboldt Park is mainly low-income, and has one of the city's worst gang problems. To the north is Logan Square, which still has a substantial Polish community; there is industry there, in or adjacent to the narrow stretch to the west.

The southern part of the 4th is largely composed of two Mexican-American sections: Little Village, with a thriving business district and many single-family homes, and Pilsen, a poorer area that is upholding its heritage as a point of entry for immigrants.

In the 4th's southern reaches are ethnically mixed sections, including parts of Bridgeport and Back of the Yards. The latter area declined when the famed stockyards closed in the early

1970s, but community organizers have helped attract light industry and revive the retail trade.

Election Returns

	4th District	Democrat	Republican
1992	President*	82,497 (65.0%)	29,091 (22.9%)
	House	90,452 (77.6%)	26,154 (22.4%)
1990	Senate	63,637 (80.2%)	15,692 (19.8%)
	Governor	53,472 (68.1%)	25,042 (31.9%)
1988	President	78,122 (63.1%)	45,680 (36.9%)
1986	Senate	73,813 (80.6%)	17,711 (19.4%)
	Governor†	11,337 (12.1%)	36,841 (39.4%)

*Vote for Perot was 15,392 (12.1%).

†Independent/other is greater than 5%.

Demographics

Population 571,530

Percent change from 1980 10.1%

Land area 39 square miles

Population per square mile 14,470

Counties, 1990 population

Cook (pt.) 571,530

Cities, 1990 population (10,000 or more)

Chicago (pt.) 527,492

Cicero (pt.) 27,956

Race and Hispanic origin

White 48.6%

Black 6.3%

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut. 0.4%

Asian or Pacific Islander 2.6%

Other 42.1%

Hispanic origin 65.0%

Ancestry

American 1.1%

Irish 5.8%

English 1.3%

Italian 3.5%

German 6.8%

Polish 8.9%

Universities/colleges, 1990-1991 enrollment

Devry Institute of Technology, Chicago 3,303

Newspapers, total circulation (in all districts)

Chicago Defender 23,377

Chicago Sun-Times 529,632

Chicago Tribune 721,559

Daily Southtown Economist Chicago 52,223

Commercial television stations, affiliations

ADI: Chicago (100%)

Cable television systems, total subscribers

Prime Cable of Chicago; Chicago 115,000

TCI of Illinois; Chicago-Northside 83,021

TCI of Illinois; Chicago-Southwest 54,208

Businesses and other major employers

National Fire Insurance Co.; Chicago; fire/marine/casualty insurance 17,200

American Airlines Inc.; Chicago; airline 10,000

First National Bank of Chicago; Chicago; commercial banks 8,500
 CNA Financial Corp.; Chicago; fire/marine/casualty insurance 6,000
 Montgomery Ward & Co. Inc.; Chicago; department stores 2,600
 County of Cook/Corrections Dept.; Chicago 2,400
 Spiegel Inc.; Chicago; catalog retailers 2,250
 Joseph T. Ryerson & Son; Chicago; metals/minerals 1,500
 General Electric Co.; Chicago; household appliances 1,500
 County of Cook; Chicago 1,500
 Illinois Air National Guard; Chicago 1,446
 Stewart-Warner Corp.; Chicago; measuring/controlling devices 1,400
 City of Chicago/Board of Education; Chicago 1,400
 Commonwealth Edison Co.; Chicago; utility services 1,321
 Sky Chefs Inc.; Chicago; bars/restaurants 1,150
 W. M. Wrigley Jr. Co.; Chicago; gum/candies 1,100
 Cotter & Co./True Value Hardware Stores; Chicago; hardware 1,000
 Williams Electronic Games/Midway Mfg.; Chicago; misc. manufacturers 1,000
 Kimco Corp.; Chicago; building services 1,000
 Sidley & Austin; Chicago; legal services 991
 United Air Lines Inc.; Chicago; airline 900
 Marshall Field & Co.; Chicago; warehousing 800
 Ekco Group Inc.; Chicago; nonferrous foundries (castings) 775
 St. Elizabeth's Hospital of Chicago; Chicago 754
 U.S. Postal Service; Chicago 750
 Edsal Mfg. Co.; Chicago; partitions/fixtures 700
 Joslyn Corp./Joslyn Mfg. Co.; Chicago; switchgears/electric fuses/industrial controls 700
 County of Cook/Adult Probation Dept.; Chicago 700
 Norwegian-American Hospital; Chicago 690
 Litton Systems Inc.; Chicago; aircraft/parts 670
 Farley Candy Co.; Chicago; candies 650
 Harris Marcus Group Inc.; Chicago; electric lighting 600
 Mars Inc./M&M Mars; Chicago; candies 600
 Finley M. Maxson; Chicago; legal services 570
 Ball Corp.; Chicago; metal services 550
 Commonwealth Edison Co.; Chicago; electric services 550

5th District

Chicago — North Side

The 5th, which spans the North Side of Chicago (see map on page 236), can be thought of as two districts in one. On the city's east side is a mainly liberal, partly upscale area. Across town, the northwest side is part of Chicago's "bungalow belt," where middle- and working-class residents from a variety of southern and eastern European backgrounds hold more conservative views.

Both groups have Democratic traditions, but their voting behavior can vary widely. East Side liberals may balk at the local Democratic organization during primary campaigns, but they regularly vote Democratic in November. Democratic voters on the northwest side usually take cues from the party's organization in primaries, but the area can swing to GOP candidates in general elections for major office.

The result of this mix is a district that votes regularly though

not certainly Democratic. After going strongly for Ronald Reagan in 1984 and narrowly for George Bush in 1988, the 5th went for Bill Clinton by a scant majority in 1992.

It is not inconceivable that Republicans could compete for this seat in a post-Dan Rostenkowski future, but neither is it likely. Dealing in 1992 with a series of ethics allegations, Democrat Rostenkowski won an 18th House term by a margin that, while subpar for him, was still comfortable.

The district ranges to Lake Michigan just north of downtown, taking in some of the upscale high-rises along Lake Shore Drive's "Gold Coast." Nearby is the Lincoln Park community, home to numerous political activists, young professionals and DePaul University students.

Opponents of the city's Democratic Party machine had their heyday here in the 1970s, during the waning days of Richard J. Daley's reign as mayor. Somewhat dormant in recent years, the "lakefront liberals" emerged again when one of their number, activist Dick Simpson, challenged Rostenkowski in the 1992 primary.

The district follows Lincoln Avenue northwest past well-to-do Ravenswood and multi-ethnic Lincoln Square. To the west along Lawrence Avenue is a Korean-American community. The 5th then drops south to Jackowo, still a first stop for immigrants from Poland.

Much of the district's western end is a grid of small brick houses where families of city workers, commuters and O'Hare Airport employees live. Few blacks live here: In her 1992 bid to become the first black woman senator, Democrat Carol Moseley-Braun had trouble in parts of the northwest side. Harold Washington was anathema to many northwest voters during his tenure as Chicago's first black mayor in the mid-1980s.

The 5th also takes in two independent towns, Norridge and Harwood Heights, that are within Chicago's city limits, and such suburban Cook County communities as Franklin Park, Northlake and Melrose Park. Matsushita, the Japanese appliance maker, is expanding an existing Franklin Park facility into the world's largest microwave oven factory.

Election Returns

	5th District	Democrat	Republican
1992	President*	124,437 (51.1%)	80,139 (32.9%)
	House	132,889 (57.3%)	90,738 (39.1%)
1990	Senate	112,784 (70.2%)	47,894 (29.8%)
	Governor	83,747 (52.4%)	76,023 (47.6%)
1988	President	115,595 (48.5%)	122,755 (51.5%)
1986	Senate	120,692 (72.0%)	46,985 (28.0%)
	Governor†	9,769 (5.7%)	92,629 (54.1%)

*Vote for Perot was 39,153 (16.1%).

†Independent/other is greater than 5%.

Demographics

Population 571,530

Percent change from 1980 10.1%

Land area 53 square miles

Population per square mile 10,830

Countries, 1990 population

Cook (pt.) 571,530

Cities, 1990 population (10,000 or more)

Chicago (pt.) 460,009	Melrose Park (pt.) 15,680
Elmwood Park (pt.) 17,144	Norridge 14,459
Franklin Park 18,485	Northlake (pt.) 11,463

Race and Hispanic origin

White 86.8%
Black 1.5%
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut. 0.3%
Asian or Pacific Islander 5.9%
Other 5.6%
Hispanic origin 13.3%

Ancestry

American 1.2%	Irish 15.4%
Czechoslovakian 1.1%	Italian 12.9%
English 5.1%	Norwegian 1.5%
French 2.1%	Polish 19.8%
German 22.1%	Russian 2.3%
Greek 2.4%	Scottish 1.1%
Hungarian 1.0%	Swedish 2.7%

Universities/colleges, 1990-1991 enrollment

Chicago City College (Wilbur Wright), Chicago 8,297
Dr. Scholl College of Podiatric Medicine, Chicago 378
North Park College & Theological Seminary, Chicago 1,034
Northeastern Illinois University, Chicago 10,453
Triton College, River Grove 16,759

Newspapers, total circulation (in all districts)

<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i> 529,632
<i>Chicago Tribune</i> 721,559
<i>Chicago Defender</i> 23,377
<i>Daily Southtown Economist Chicago</i> 52,223

Commercial television stations, affiliations

ADI: Chicago (100%)

Cable television systems, total subscribers

Continental Cablevision of Illinois; North Lake 68,319
Prime Cable of Chicago; Chicago 115,000
TCI of Illinois; Chicago-Northside 83,021

Businesses and other major employers

U.S. Postal Service; River Grove 3,500
Zenith Electronics Corp./Rauland Div.; Melrose Park; electronic components 3,200
Jewel Food Stores Inc.; Melrose Park; warehousing 3,000
Illinois Masonic Medical Center; Chicago 2,700
Children's Memorial Hospital; Chicago 1,790
Bankers Life & Casualty Co.; Chicago; life insurance 1,630
Marquette National Life Insurance Co.; Chicago; life insurance 1,600
Carlyle Ltd.; Chicago; real estate operators 1,500
Matsushita Electric Corp. America; Franklin Park; microwave ovens/televisions/electronic products 1,400
Chicago City College (Wilbur Wright), Chicago 1,356
Navistar Intl.; Melrose Park; engines/turbines 1,200
Grant Hospital of Chicago; Chicago 1,200
Ravenswood Hospital Medical Center; Chicago 1,200
Gottlieb Memorial Hospital; Melrose Park 1,200
Duo-Fast Corp.; Franklin Park; metal products 1,100
Columbus-Cuneo-Cabrini Medical Center; Chicago 1,100
Our Lady of the Resurrection Hospital; Chicago 1,100
Nabisco Brands Inc.; Franklin Park; confectionery products 1,000

American National Can Co.; Chicago; metal cans 900
Westlake Community Hospital; Melrose Park 870
Alberto-Culver Co.; Melrose Park; toiletries 800
Bloomington's Inc.; Chicago; department stores 800
City of Chicago/Police Dept.; Chicago 800
Triton College; River Grove 800
Chicago Read Mental Health Center; Chicago 780
Binks Mfg. Co.; Franklin Park; industry machinery 750
Vista Intl. Illinois Inc./Drake Hotel; Chicago; hotel 711
Entenmann's Inc.; Melrose Park; bakery products 700
Dominick's Finer Foods Inc./Ludwig Dairy; Melrose Park; grocery stores 700
Saranow Co. Inc.; Chicago; security brokers 700
Automatic Data Processing; Chicago; computer services 700
Laidlaw Transit Inc./Willett Motor Coach Co.; Chicago; school buses 675
Bodine Electric Co./Piedmont Motor & Control Div.; Chicago; electrical industrial apparatus 670
Continental Baking Co./Hostess Cake; Schiller Park; bakery products 650
Centel Corp.; Chicago; telephone communications 639
AG Communication Systems Corp./GTE Auto Electric Labs; Melrose Park; electric lighting 625
Sloan Valve Co./Railroad Products Div.; Franklin Park; plumbing/heating 620
Washington Health Corp.; Chicago 618
Sears Roebuck & Co.; Chicago; department stores 600
Advance Presort Service Inc.; Chicago; business services 550
Fearn Intl. Inc./Le Gout Foods Div.; Franklin Park; preserved fruits/vegetables 525
John O. Butler Co.; Chicago; misc. manufacturers 505

6th District

Northwest and West Chicago Suburbs

All the growth stages of Chicago's western suburbs are represented in the 6th (see map on page 236). To the south are such long-established suburbs as Elmhurst, Villa Park, Lombard, Glen Ellyn and Wheaton, which grew up along an early commuter rail line. To the north are suburbs that boomed in the 1960s, as nearby O'Hare established itself as one of the world's busiest airports. In between are newer suburbs that have seen much of the area's recent population growth.

The 6th is mainly white collar and overwhelmingly Republican. Two-thirds of its population is in Du Page County, often cited by political analysts as a symbol of GOP affluence; the remainder of the district is in equally Republican parts of suburban Cook County.

Failure by a statewide Republican candidate to clean up in the 6th, and in Du Page County as a whole, means certain defeat. In 1992, George Bush carried Du Page with 48 percent. This was his best county total in Illinois, but his 63,707-vote victory margin over Bill Clinton here was barely half what Bush amassed in 1988 against Michael S. Dukakis. Ross Perot took 21 percent of the county vote in 1992.

O'Hare (an extension of the city of Chicago) is a major employer of district residents and the economic engine for much of the 6th. Rosemont, a Cook County suburb just east of the airport, has few residents, but it has business offices and thousands of hotel rooms. The Horizon arena is in Rosemont.

Des Plaines, the largest city within the 6th, is pretty much

built out, as is neighboring Park Ridge, a mainly Republican suburb whose best-known native is a Democrat: Hillary Rodham Clinton. On the airport's west side are newer subdivisions in Elk Grove Village (where United Airlines has headquarters) and Bensenville, which had double-digit growth rates during the 1980s.

The Du Page suburbs at the southern end of the 6th are mainly bedroom communities whose residents commute to downtown Chicago or to such burgeoning suburban employment centers as nearby Oak Brook and Naperville.

During the 1980s, residential subdivisions, some of them quite pricey, sprung from farmland and open space in northern Du Page; this growth was fueled by the development boom that turned Schaumburg (just over the line in the 8th) into a semi-urban center. The city of Carol Stream, at the western edge of the 6th, more than doubled in population during the 1980s. Such towns as Roselle, Bloomingdale and Glendale Heights also grew at healthy, albeit more modest, rates.

Years ago, Du Page's farms drew a number of migrant workers, including some Hispanics. Today, Hispanics make up 5 percent of the 6th's population, which is overwhelmingly white; blacks account for slightly more than 1 percent.

The 6th also butts back into western Cook County to take in La Grange Park and parts of Westchester and Brookfield.

Election Returns

	6th District	Democrat	Republican
1992	President*	86,444 (33.1%)	121,863 (46.7%)
	House	86,891 (34.5%)	165,009 (65.5%)
1990	Senate	85,277 (52.5%)	77,020 (47.5%)
	Governor	53,173 (32.9%)	108,300 (67.1%)
1988	President	75,552 (32.2%)	159,025 (67.8%)
1986	Senate	74,515 (50.2%)	73,955 (49.8%)
	Governor†	4,432 (3.0%)	106,826 (71.4%)

*Vote for Perot was 52,734 (20.2%) †Independent/other is greater than 5%

Demographics

Population 571,530

Percent change from 1980 10.1%

Land area 184 square miles

Population per square mile 3,105

Counties, 1990 population

Cook (pt.) 197,305 DuPage (pt.) 374,225

Cities, 1990 population (10,000 or more)

Addison 32,058	La Grange Park 12,861
Bensenville (pt.) 17,767	Lombard (pt.) 38,032
Bloomingdale 16,614	Mount Prospect (pt.) 10,890
Carol Stream (pt.) 19,030	Park Ridge (pt.) 36,175
Des Plaines (pt.) 52,639	Roselle (pt.) 17,499
Elk Grove Village (pt.) 21,375	Villa Park 22,253
Elmhurst 42,029	Wheaton (pt.) 38,464
Glen Ellyn (pt.) 24,887	Wood Dale 12,425
Glendale Heights 27,973	

Race and Hispanic origin

White 91.8%

Black 1.5%

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut. 0.1%

Asian or Pacific Islander 4.9%

Other 1.6%

Hispanic origin 5.3%

Ancestry

American 1.1%	Italian 14.6%
Czechoslovakian 3.2%	Lithuanian 1.1%
Danish 1.0%	Norwegian 2.5%
Dutch 2.1%	Polish 14.9%
English 9.5%	Russian 1.4%
French 3.2%	Scotch Irish 1.5%
German 32.7%	Scottish 1.8%
Greek 2.0%	Slovakian 1.5%
Irish 19.2%	Swedish 4.5%

Universities/colleges, 1990-1991 enrollment

Chicago College of Osteopathic Medicine, Downers Grove 471
 College of Du Page, Glen Ellyn 29,187
 Elmhurst College, Elmhurst 3,006
 National College of Chiropractic, Lombard 797
 Northern Baptist Theological Seminary, Lombard 218
 Wheaton College; Wheaton 2,533

Newspapers, total circulation (in all districts)

Chicago Defender 23,377
Chicago Sun-Times 529,632
Chicago Tribune 721,559
Daily Southtown Economist Chicago 52,223

Commercial television stations, affiliations

ADI: Chicago (100%)

Cable television systems, total subscribers

Continental Cablevision of Illinois; North Lake 68,319
 Jones Spacelink; West Chicago 37,000
 Metrovision/Du Page; Addison 28,200
 TCI of Illinois; Mount Prospect 45,179

Military installations, 1991

O'Hare Intl. Airport Air Reserve Station, Chicago 812

Businesses and other major employers

Lutheran General Hospital Inc.; Park Ridge 4,000
 United Air Lines Inc.; Mount Prospect; airline 3,625
 E. J. Brach & Sons Inc.; Villa Park; candies 3,200
 Ameritech Services Inc.; Schaumburg; business services 2,500
 IRCA (North America) Inc.; Wheaton; electrical goods 2,400
 Dominick's Finer Foods Inc./Omni Super Stores; Glen Ellyn; grocery stores 2,300
 College of Du Page; Glen Ellyn 2,100
 Wallace Computer Services Inc.; Melrose Park; business forms 2,000
 Elmhurst Memorial Hospital; Elmhurst 2,000
 TW Services Inc./Canteen Corp.; Elmhurst; management/public relations 2,000
 Alexian Brothers Medical Center; Elk Grove Village 2,000
 Littelfuse Inc.; Des Plaines; circuit control devices 1,685
 Allied-Signal Inc./Norplex/Oak; Des Plaines; machinery/equipment/supplies 1,600
 McDonald's Corp.; Hinsdale; fast-food chain 1,500
 Good Samaritan Hospital; Downers Grove 1,337
 Household Intl. Inc.; Wood Dale; credit institutions 1,200
 AT&T Co.; Elk Grove Village; engineering services 1,200

Waste Management Inc.; Hinsdale; waste removal 1,000
 McGraw-Edison Co./Cooper Lighting; Elk Grove Village; electric lighting 1,000
 Spraying Systems Co.; Wheaton; metal products 1,000
 Wheaton Community United School District; Wheaton 1,000
 Central Telephone Co. of Illinois; Des Plaines; telephone communications 980
 Covia Partnership/Apollo Travel Services; Des Plaines; travel services 900
 Inland Property Mgt. Group; Hinsdale; holding offices 900
 General Signal Corp./Sola Electric; Elk Grove Village; electronic components 879
 Wheaton Park District; Wheaton; recreation services 855
 Midcon Corp.; Lombard; gas production and distribution 805
 Boise Cascade Office Products; Itasca; paper products 800
 Holy Family Hospital; Des Plaines 800
 Hyatt Corp./Hyatt Regency O'Hare; Des Plaines; hotel 790
 Official Airline Guides Inc.; Hinsdale; publishing 750
 Wisconsin Central Transportation Corp.; Des Plaines; railroads 750
 Gary-Wheaton Corp.; Wheaton; commercial banks 750
 Comdisco Inc.; Des Plaines; computer services 750
 Field Container Corp./Southfield Carton Div.; Elk Grove Village; paperboard mills 700
 Bake-Line Products Inc.; Des Plaines; bakery products 700
 Digital Equipment Corp.; Elk Grove Village; professional/commercial equipment 700
 Wackenhut Corp.; Downers Grove; business services 700
 Unisys Corp.; Lombard; computers 700
 Central States Se. & Sw. Pen.; Des Plaines; pension/health/welfare funds 668
 Marianjoy Inc.; Wheaton; rehabilitation services 650
 Terminal Freight Handling Co./Sears Logistics Services; Itasca; freight shipping 600
 Enesco Corp.; Elk Grove Village; novelty gifts 600
 Household Intl. Inc./Household Finance; Elmhurst; credit institutions 600
 Weight Watchers Chicago Inc.; Hinsdale; diet services 600
 George S. May Intl. Co.; Park Ridge; management/public relations 600
 County of Du Page; Wheaton 600
 Policy Management Systems Corp.; Bloomingdale; computer services 600
 Joint Commission; Villa Park; professional organizations 590
 Keebler Co.; Elmhurst; bakery products 579
 Healthcare Compare Corp.; Downers Grove; management/public relations 550
 Ramada Hotel O'Hare; Des Plaines; hotel 550
 American Service Bureau Inc./Bodimetric Health Service; Des Plaines; home health services 537
 Westin Hotel O'Hare; Des Plaines; hotel 529
 Wheaton College; Wheaton 516

7th District

Chicago — Downtown; West Side

The black-majority 7th (see map on page 236) links Chicago's bustling downtown business district with the city's poorest minority neighborhoods. These economic extremes are symbol-

ized by two stretches of apartment buildings. One lines Lake Shore Drive running north from downtown. These are the plush high-rises of the "Gold Coast." The other is in the 7th's southern end, on a barren stretch overlooking the Dan Ryan Expressway: a huge housing project, the Robert Taylor Homes. Abject poverty, crime, drugs, teenage pregnancy and other urban ills are rife here.

Poverty is also persistent on the city's West Side, home to most of the district's blacks. Parts of this area are moonscapes of abandoned factories and rubble-strewn lots.

Although the 7th fills up daily with white commuters, the permanent population is nearly two-thirds black. The district is reliably Democratic across the ballot.

Democratic Rep. Cardiss Collins was elected to a tenth term in 1992. Generally safe from general-election competition, she faced tough primaries in 1984 and 1986. And there is cause for concern. In 1992, Democratic voters in the city's other majority-black districts (the 1st and 2nd) ousted veteran incumbents in favor of younger primary challengers.

At the eastern end of the district is downtown Chicago and the corporate headquarters, financial institutions and professional organizations that make it the Midwest's leading business center. Sears Tower, the world's tallest building, is here.

Across the Chicago River is the upscale "Magnificent Mile" shopping area, the skyscraping John Hancock Building and the Gold Coast. But even on the North Side there is anguish, in the troubled Cabrini-Green housing project. South of downtown, the 7th picks up Soldier Field (home of football's Bears), Chinatown and white, ethnic Bridgeport, the political base of the Daley family. The district then edges through black areas including the Robert Taylor Homes, whose buildings were once seen as exemplars of progressive social policy, but today are denounced as vertical ghettos.

The near West Side is bisected by the Eisenhower Expressway. To the north is a mainly black and poor area; Chicago Stadium, where basketball's Bulls and hockey's Black Hawks play, is here. To the south of the highway is the University of Illinois at Chicago (24,900 students) and the hospitals that make up the West Side Medical Center.

The West Side neighborhoods of Garfield Park and Lawndale define Chicago ghetto life. As late as the 1950s, Lawndale was a largely Jewish area. But an influx of blacks spurred a "white flight" exacerbated by block-busting real estate agents. Parts of Lawndale have never recovered from riots in the 1960s and a siege of "arson for profit" blazes in the 1970s.

Austin, at Chicago's western edge, has some better-off areas that border the largely prosperous suburbs of Oak Park and River Forest. Oak Park is the most settled of Chicago's western suburbs; 70 percent of its housing stock was built before 1940. Farther west are middle- and working-class suburbs, several of which are largely black.

Election Returns

	7th District	Democrat	Republican
1992	President*	184,383 (78.2%)	35,437 (15.0%)
	House	182,811 (81.1%)	35,346 (15.7%)
1990	Senate	107,836 (82.1%)	23,531 (17.9%)
	Governor	87,492 (68.2%)	40,751 (31.8%)
1988	President	165,619 (76.2%)	51,784 (23.8%)
1986	Senate	124,790 (85.3%)	21,544 (14.7%)
	Governor†	19,527 (13.2%)	38,873 (26.2%)

*Vote for Perot was 15,952 (6.8%).

†Independent/other is greater than 5%.

Demographics

Population 571,530

Percent change from 1980 10.1%

Land area 51 square miles

Population per square mile 11,254

Counties, 1990 population

Cook (pt.) 571,530

Cities, 1990 population (10,000 or more)

Bellwood 20,241

Oak Park (pt.) 45,049

Chicago (pt.) 424,013

River Forest (pt.) 11,669

Maywood (pt.) 25,141

Race and Hispanic origin

White 29.0%

Black 65.6%

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut. 0.1%

Asian or Pacific Islander 3.2%

Other 2.0%

Hispanic origin 4.3%

Ancestry

American 1.2%

Irish 6.5%

English 3.0%

Italian 4.7%

German 7.8%

Polish 3.3%

Universities/colleges, 1990-1991 enrollment

American Academy of Art, Chicago 739

Chicago City College (Chicago-Washington), Chicago 8,313

Chicago City College (City-Wide), Chicago 9,604

Chicago City College (Malcom X), Chicago 9,602

Columbia College, Chicago 6,795

Concordia University, River Forest 1,310

DePaul University, Chicago 15,718

East-West University, Chicago 331

Harrington Institute of Interior Design, Chicago 404

Illinois Medical Training Centers, Chicago 371

Illinois School of Professional Psychology, Chicago 468

John Marshall Law School, Chicago 1,280

Keller Graduate School of Management, Chicago 1,786

MacCormac College, Chicago 464

Moody Bible Institute, Chicago 1,480

Ray College of Design, Chicago 659

Robert Morris College, Chicago 1,894

Roosevelt University, Chicago 6,374

Rosary College, River Forest 1,848

Rush University, Chicago 1,144

School of Art Institute of Chicago, Chicago 2,129

Spertus College Judaica, Chicago 209

Taylor Business Institute, Chicago 211

University of Illinois, Chicago 24,961

Newspapers, total circulation (in all districts)

Chicago Defender 23,377

Chicago Sun-Times 529,632

Chicago Tribune 721,559

Daily Southtown Economist Chicago 52,223

Commercial television stations, affiliations

ADI: Chicago (100%)

WEHS, Aurora-Chicago (None)

WBBM-TV, Chicago (CBS)

WCFC-TV, Chicago (None)

WFLD, Chicago (Fox)

WGN-TV, Chicago (None)

WLS-TV, Chicago (ABC)

WMAQ-TV, Chicago (NBC)

WPWR-TV, Chicago-Gary, Indiana (None)

WGBO-TV, Joliet (None)

Cable television systems, total subscribers

Continental Cablevision of Illinois, North Lake 68,319

Prime Cable of Chicago; Chicago 115,000

TCI of Illinois; Chicago-Northside 83,021

Businesses and other major employers

Continental Assurance Co.; Chicago; medical service/health insurance 17,200

U.S. Postal Service; Chicago 16,000

University of Illinois; Chicago 15,000

Sears Roebuck & Co.; Chicago; department stores 7,400

Johnston R. Bowman Center; Chicago 7,000

Arthur Andersen & Co.; Chicago; accounting/auditing 6,630

Cook County Hospital; Chicago 6,343

Northern Trust Corp.; Chicago; commercial banks 5,784

Continental Bank Corp.; Chicago; commercial banks 5,700

Tribune Co.; Chicago; newspapers 4,000

U.S. Veterans Affairs Dept.; Hines 4,000

Heatherton Staff Leasing Ltd.; Chicago; personnel supply services 4,000

Harris Trust & Savings Bank; Chicago; commercial banks 3,827

Amoco Corp.; Chicago; petroleum refining 3,800

Commonwealth Edison Co.; Chicago; management/public relations 3,580

General Dynamics Corp./Material Service Co.; Chicago; cement 3,500

National Cleaning Contractors; Chicago; building services 3,500

Illinois Bell Telephone Co.; Chicago; telephone communications 3,000

State of Illinois/Employment Security Dept.; Chicago 3,000

Aims Corp.; Chicago; marketing/management consulting services 3,000

County of Cook; Chicago; health services 3,000

Marshall Field & Co.; Chicago; department stores 2,500

Health Care Service Corp./Blue Cross/Blue Shield of Illinois; Chicago; medical service/health insurance 2,500

City of Chicago/Health Dept.; Chicago 2,500

City of Chicago; Chicago 2,500

La Salle National Corp.; Chicago; commercial banks 2,497

City of Chicago/Water System; Chicago 2,329

Montgomery Ward & Co. Inc./Pit Stop; Chicago; business services 2,300

Northern Trust Co.; Chicago; banking services 2,200

Leo Burnett Co.; Chicago; advertising 2,200

University of Illinois Hospital & Clinic; Chicago 2,200

County of Cook; Chicago 2,161

Y. K. Equities & Co.; Chicago; mortgage bankers 2,006

IBM Corp.; Chicago; paper products 2,000

Sargent & Lundy Engineers; Chicago; engineering/architectural services 2,000

U.S. Veterans Affairs Dept; Chicago; hospital 2,000

Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago; Chicago 1,845

Sun-Times Co.; Chicago; newspapers 1,700
 Citibank; Chicago; savings institutions 1,600
 Hyatt Hotels Corp.; Chicago; hotels 1,600
 American National Corp.; Chicago; commercial banks 1,562
 Hart Schaffner & Marx Inc.; Chicago; men's suits/coats 1,500
 AT&T Co.; Chicago; communication services 1,500
 State of Illinois/Employment Dept.; Chicago 1,500
 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; Chicago 1,500
 Mount Sinai Hospital Medical Center; Chicago 1,500
 Reuters Info Services Corp.; Chicago; advertising 1,448
 City of Chicago/Police Dept.; Chicago 1,300
 West Suburban Hospital Medical Center; Oak Park 1,240
 U.S. Veterans Affairs Dept.; Chicago; hospital 1,235
 Quaker Oats Co.; Chicago; grain mill products 1,200
 Columbia College; Chicago 1,200
 Palmer House Hotel; Chicago; hotel 1,200
 U.S. Railroad Retirement Board; Chicago 1,200
 St. Mary of Nazareth Hospital; Chicago 1,140
 Peoples Energy Corp.; Chicago; gas production/distribution 1,100
 MCI Telecommunications Corp./Midwest Div.; Chicago; telephone communications 1,100
 Rehabilitation Institute of Chicago; Chicago 1,100
 Chicago Title & Trust Co.; Chicago; title insurance 1,050
 Kemper Financial Services; Chicago; security brokers 1,045
 Interstate Brands Corp./Butternut Baking Co.; Chicago; breads & bakery products 1,025
 American Medical Assn.; Chicago; profess. organization 1,025
 Mayer Brown & Platt; Chicago; legal services 1,010
 Leaf Inc.; Chicago; candies/gum 1,005
 United Parcel Service Inc.; Chicago; mail services 1,000
 USG Corp.; Chicago; concrete/gypsum/plaster 1,000
 World Medical Assn./American Medical Assn.; Chicago; periodicals 1,000
 Chicago Transit Authority; Chicago 1,000
 Schering-Plough Corp./Wesley-Jessen Div.; Chicago; ophthalmic goods 1,000
 Borg-Warner Automotive Inc.; Bellwood; motor vehicle parts 1,000
 Old Republic Title Insurance; Chicago; title insurance 1,000
 Chicago Hilton & Towers; Chicago; hotel 1,000
 U.S. Health & Human Services; Chicago 1,000
 American Building Maintenance Industries; Chicago; building services 1,000
 Art Institute of Chicago Inc.; Chicago; museum 1,000
 Marriott Corp./Chicago Marriott Hotel; Chicago; hotel 1,000
 Northwestern University; Evanston 1,000
 State of Illinois/Supreme Court; Chicago 1,000
 Town Parking Stations; Chicago; automobile parking 1,000
 Myerscough Healthcare Ltd.; Chicago; health personnel supply services 999
 Encyclopaedia Britannica Inc.; Chicago; encyclopedias/book publishing 975
 Financial Protection Services; Chicago; insurance services 925
 Chicago Board Options Exchange; Chicago; security & commodity exchanges 920
 Continental White Cap Inc.; Chicago; metal forgings/stampings 900

Wright Marketing Inc./National Homecare Systems; Chicago; home health services 900
 Ernst & Young; Chicago; accounting/auditing 900
 La Salle National Bank; Chicago; commercial banks 898
 Chicago Mercantile Exchange/International Monetary Market; Chicago; security & commodity exchanges 882
 JWP Midwest Inc.; Maywood; electrical work 850
 AON Corp.; Chicago; life insurance 850
 Fairmont Hotel Management Co./Fairmont Hotel; Chicago; hotel 850
 Kirkland & Ellis; Chicago; legal services 850
 Globe Glass & Mirror Co.; Chicago; automotive repair 850
 Coopers & Lybrand; Chicago; accounting/auditing 850
 City of Chicago/General Service Dept.; Chicago 841
 American Hospital Assn.; Chicago; profess. organization 834
 McDermott Will & Emery; Chicago; legal services 820
 Oscar Mayer Foods Corp.; Chicago; meat products 800
 Chicago & Northwestern Transportation Co.; Chicago; railroads 800
 Continental Bank National Assn.; Chicago; commercial banks 800
 Hilton Hotels Corp.; Chicago; hotels 800
 Rollins Burdick Hunter Group; Chicago; management/public relations 800
 Information Resources; Chicago; research services 800
 Combined Insurance Co. of America; Chicago; medical service/health insurance 750
 Jenner & Block; Chicago; legal services 750
 DePaul University; Chicago 738
 Roosevelt University; Chicago 737
 Chicago State University; Chicago 725
 Fluor Daniel Inc.; Chicago; professional organization 720
 Metro Water Reclaim District of Chicago; Chicago 720
 Midwest Stock Exchange Inc./Kray & Co.; Chicago; security and commodity exchanges 700
 U.S. Postal Service; Chicago 700
 Spencer H. Raymond Ltd.; Chicago; legal services 700
 Foote Cone Building Communications; Chicago; advertising 700
 Winston & Strawn; Chicago; legal services 700
 Loretto Hospital; Chicago 700
 Heller Financial Inc.; Chicago; credit institutions 659
 U.S. Justice Dept./FBI; Chicago 650
 Keck Mahin & Cate; Chicago; legal services 650
 Katten Muchin & Zavis; Chicago; legal services 650
 Bethany Hospital; Chicago 633
 Baker & McKenzie; Chicago; legal services 632
 Chapman & Cutler; Chicago; legal services 622
 National Railroad Pass Corp./Amtrak; Chicago; transportation services 620
 Morton Intl. Inc.; Chicago; chemical products 600
 Pyle National Inc.; Chicago; electronic connectors/lighting 600
 Robert Bosch Corp.; Maywood; motor vehicle parts 600
 Board of Trade of the City of Chicago; Chicago; security and commodity exchanges 600
 Continental Insurance Co.; Chicago; insurance services 600
 Hartmarx Corp.; Chicago; men's clothing stores 600
 DDB Needham Worldwide Inc.; Chicago; advertising 600
 American Bar Assn.; Chicago; profess. organization 600
 Ritz-Carlton Water Tower/Hotel; Chicago; hotel 600
 Follett Corp./Follett Service Co. Div.; Chicago; computer services 600

Chicago Corp.; Chicago; security brokers 593
 Blue Cross/Blue Shield Association; Chicago; business assn. 560
 Inland Steel Industries Inc.; Chicago; steel products 558
 St. Anthony Hospital; Chicago 556
 CBS Inc.; Chicago; radio/TV broadcasting 550
 Trans Union Corp.; Chicago; credit reporting 550
 Deloitte & Touche; Chicago; accounting/auditing 550
 U.S. Health & Human Services Dept.; Chicago 550
 Zenith Electronics Corp.; Chicago; business services 550
 Lord Bissell & Brook; Chicago; legal services 548
 Rudnick & Wolfe; Chicago; legal services 530
 Nestle USA Inc./Stouffer Rivier Hotel; Chicago; hotel 525
 St. Frances X. Cabrini Hospital; Chicago 525
 Illinois Central Railroad Co.; Chicago; railroads 520
 Helene Curtis Industries Inc.; Chicago; hair preparations/lotions 512

8th District

Northwest Cook County — Schaumburg; Palatine

There are House districts in the Chicago area where the major concerns are economic development and jobs. Then there are districts, such as the suburban and affluent 8th, where the main worries are overdevelopment and traffic.

The 8th is made up of the suburbs of northwest Cook County (which provide more than 60 percent of the district's votes); the developing exurbia of southwestern Lake County; and the more remote (but also growing) lake-country towns near Wisconsin. These areas combine to make the 8th the most Republican district in Illinois.

Although Democratic Sen. Paul Simon won every Illinois district in 1990, he took just 52 percent in the 8th. In 1992, the district returned to form, supporting Republican Senate candidate Rich Williamson over Democratic winner Carol Moseley-Braun.

Yet there are signs that recent suburban growth may have tempered the staunch conservatism that long made Rep. Philip Crane virtually untouchable. In 1992, he struggled to fend off a more moderate GOP primary foe, then defeated his Democratic challenger with a subpar 56 percent. George Bush carried the 8th but with far less than the 71 percent he rang up in 1988.

The district has some well-established suburbs in its southeast corner, the nearest part to Chicago, including Mount Prospect and the southern part of Arlington Heights (the rest is in the 10th District). The biggest boom has been farther west; development has been abetted by access to Interstates 90 and 290 and proximity to O'Hare Airport (in the 6th District). Just 30 years ago, Schaumburg was still mainly rural. Today, it is a satellite city of 68,000 and the largest community within the 8th. The Motorola electronics company is in Schaumburg, as is Zurich American Life Insurance. Hoffman Estates has expanded nearly as fast; and retailer Sears has moved its merchandising group to the city.

Rolling Meadows, with some high-tech industry, and mainly residential Palatine lie to the north. At the west end of Cook County is a portion of Elgin that has experienced residential growth.

Some exclusive communities have sought to remain exclusive. Barrington Hills, which sprawls among Cook, Lake, McHenry and Kane counties, has slightly more than 4,000 residents.

But growth is unbridled in other Lake County communities. Lake Zurich grew by 81 percent in the 1980s to 15,000 residents. The Kemper insurance company is based in nearby Long Grove.

The northern part of the district, with its "chain o' lakes," has a number of vacation homes but is far less densely populated. Residents who rely on seasonal employment are also less well-off than the district norm.

At the northeast edge of the 8th is Gurnee, across the 10th District line from Waukegan. Spurred by its location on Interstate 94, Gurnee nearly doubled in population in the 1980s, to just under 14,000.

Election Returns

	8th District	Democrat	Republican
1992	President*	76,327 (30.6%)	118,714 (47.6%)
	House	96,419 (40.4%)	132,887 (55.7%)
1990	Senate	67,428 (51.5%)	63,423 (48.5%)
	Governor	42,785 (33.1%)	86,632 (66.9%)
1988	President	58,748 (29.3%)	141,985 (70.7%)
1986	Senate	51,082 (49.5%)	52,165 (50.5%)
	Governor	2,338 (2.2%)	76,513 (73.4%)

*Vote for Perot was 54,269 (21.8%).

†Independent/other is greater than 5%.

Demographics

Population 571,530

Percent change from 1980 10.1%

Land area 432 square miles

Population per square mile 1,324

Countries, 1990 population

Cook (pt.) 370,272 Lake (pt.) 201,258

Cities, 1990 population (10,000 or more)

Arlington Heights (pt.)	Lake Zurich	14,947
34,340	Mount Prospect (pt.)	
Elgin (pt.)	23,315	
15,400	Palatine	39,253
Elk Grove Village (pt.)	Rolling Meadows (pt.)	
12,054	22,591	
Gurnee (pt.)	13,690	
Hanover Park (pt.)	18,662	Round Lake Beach
Hoffman Estates (pt.)	46,561	68,586
		Schaumburg (pt.)
		30,987
		Streamwood

Race and Hispanic origin

White 92.2%
 Black 1.7%
 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut. 0.2%
 Asian or Pacific Islander 4.0%
 Other 1.9%
 Hispanic origin 5.5%

Ancestry

American 1.5%	Greek 1.2%
Czechoslovakian 1.8%	Irish 19.6%
Danish 1.2%	Italian 11.0%
Dutch 1.9%	Norwegian 2.8%
English 10.6%	Polish 14.5%
French 3.5%	Russian 1.3%
German 37.0%	Scotch Irish 1.5%

Scottish 2.1% Swedish 5.3%
Slovakian 1.4%

Universities/colleges, 1990-1991 enrollment

College of Lake County, Grayslake 13,526
ITT Technical Institute, Hoffman Estates 377
Oakton Community College, Des Plaines 12,395
University of St. Mary of the Lake Seminary, Mundelein 290
William Rainey Harper College, Palatine 16,509

Newspapers, total circulation (in all districts)

Arlington Heights Herald 114,266
Chicago Defender 23,377
Chicago Sun-Times 529,632
Chicago Tribune 721,559
Daily Southtown Economist Chicago 52,223
Elgin Courier News 30,863
Waukegan News-Sun 39,157

Commercial television stations, affiliations

ADI: Chicago (100%)

Cable television systems, total subscribers

Continental Cablevision of Illinois; Rolling Meadows 46,107
Jones Intercable Inc.; Lake Zurich 14,200
Jones Intercable Inc.; Libertyville 13,362
TCI of Illinois; McHenry 19,500
TCI of Illinois; Mount Prospect 45,179
TCI of Illinois; Schaumburg 13,775
US Cable of Lake County; North Chicago 45,460

Businesses and other major employers

Northrop Corp./Defense Systems Div.; Arlington Heights; communications equipment 5,000
Motorola Communications & Elec.; Schaumburg; electrical goods 3,500
Baxter Healthcare Corp.; Round Lake; professional/commercial equipment 3,500
Logan Graphic Products Inc.; Wauconda; metalworking machinery 3,040
Zurich American Life Insurance Co.; Schaumburg; fire/marine/casualty insurance 2,600
Kemper Corp.; Lake Zurich; security brokers 2,500
American Motorists Insurance Co.; Lake Zurich; fire/marine/casualty insurance 2,500
Northwest Community Hospital; Arlington Heights 2,300
American Manufacturers Mutual Insurance Co.; Lake Zurich; fire/marine/casualty insurance 1,900
Lumbermen's Mutual Casualty Co.; Lake Zurich; fire/marine/casualty insurance 1,800
Oakton Community College; Des Plaines 1,250
Signature Financial Marketing; Schaumburg; membership organization 1,230
William Rainey Harper College; Palatine 1,100
Suburban Medical Center/Humana Hospital; Schaumburg 1,000
Siemens Gammasonics Inc.; Schaumburg; medical instruments/supplies 900
Sears Technology Services Inc.; Schaumburg; management/public relations 900
Cherry Corp.; Waukegan; computer equipment 895
Union Oil Co. of California; Schaumburg; oil co. management 850

Sears Roebuck & Co.; Schaumburg; department stores 800
Baxter Healthcare Corp.; Waukegan; computer services 800
Ameritech MBI. Communications; Schaumburg; telephone communications 750
Sears Roebuck & Co.; Mundelein; department stores 700
Good Shepherd Hospital; Barrington 700
Recon/Optical Inc.; Barrington; photographic equipment/supplies 550
J. C. Penney Co. Inc.; Schaumburg; department stores 550
CFM Franchising Co.; Schaumburg; misc. investing 550
U.S. Can Co.; Elgin; metal containers 525

9th District

Chicago — North Side Lakefront and Suburbs; Evanston

The political core of the 9th is a wedge that takes in the northeast corner of Chicago and the near-in suburbs of Evanston and Skokie (see map on page 236). This district, the most ethnically and racially diverse in the Chicago area, is also one of the most liberal-voting areas in Illinois. It provides a secure base for Democrats and offsets more conservative turf in the district's western end.

A bit more than two-thirds of the district's residents are non-Hispanic whites; the remaining constituency is divided nearly evenly among blacks, Hispanics and people of Asian heritage. Although the sizable minority population has an influence on its partisan direction, the 9th stands out as the most Democratic white-majority district in the state.

In 1992, Bill Clinton won comfortably here (as had Michael S. Dukakis in 1988) with 61 percent of the vote, and the 9th backed Democratic Senate nominee Carol Moseley-Braun, giving her 62 percent.

About two-thirds of the district's residents live within Chicago's boundaries. The 9th reaches a point at Diversey Street and Lake Michigan. A series of high-rises along Lake Shore Drive, many of them upscale, overlook Lincoln Park and the Lakeview community. This part of the 9th was home to some of the "lakefront liberals" who rose up to challenge the Democratic machine during the 1970s. The community of New Town is a center for the Chicago gay population.

To the north, at Addison and Clark, is venerable Wrigley Field, home to baseball's Cubs. The surrounding neighborhood had grown a bit seedy over the years, but an influx of young professionals has made "Wrigleyville" a hot real estate market.

The community of Uptown is mainly working-class, with some low-income areas. Much of the district's Hispanic population lives here; there is a settlement of Vietnamese immigrants as well. The largest black concentration in the Chicago part of the district is nearby.

Bordering the lake just to the north is the campus of Loyola University (14,800 students). Rogers Park, tucked in the city's northeast corner, is polyglot and mainly middle-class. Much of the district's Jewish population lives in the Chicago community of West Ridge and in Skokie, an adjacent suburb.

Evanston, with a population of more than 70,000, is the district's lakeside suburb. Blacks make up a fifth of the city's population and live mainly in the urbanized south part of the city. Northwestern University and its 17,000 students dominate northern Evanston; the surrounding residential areas anchor suburban Chicago's affluent North Shore region.

In the district's western reaches, its ethnicity and political

attitudes change. Many of the residents are of Irish, Italian and eastern European heritage and have moved from the city's "bungalow belt" to single-family homes in comfortable Norwood Park and Niles or upscale Forest Glen.

Election Returns

	9th District	Democrat	Republican
1992	President*	155,503 (61.4%)	68,485 (27.0%)
	House	162,942 (68.0%)	64,760 (27.0%)
1990	Senate	121,935 (73.1%)	44,878 (26.9%)
	Governor	89,272 (54.2%)	75,504 (45.8%)
1988	President	144,128 (58.2%)	103,679 (41.8%)
1986	Senate	125,441 (74.4%)	43,081 (25.6%)
	Governor†	6,941 (4.0%)	85,608 (49.7%)

*Vote for Perot was 29,314 (11.6%). †Independent/other is greater than 5%.

Demographics

Population 571,530

Percent change from 1980 10.1%

Land area 54 square miles

Population per square mile 10,636

Counties, 1990 population

Cook (pt.) 571,530

Cities, 1990 population (10,000 or more)

Chicago (pt.) 377,262	Morton Grove 22,408
Evanston 73,233	Niles (pt.) 19,165
Lincolnwood 11,365	Skokie 59,432

Race and Hispanic origin

White 73.1%
Black 12.1%
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut. 0.3%
Asian or Pacific Islander 10.0%
Other 4.5%
Hispanic origin 9.7%

Ancestry

American 1.8%	Lithuanian 1.1%
English 6.0%	Norwegian 1.3%
French 2.0%	Polish 10.8%
German 17.7%	Russian 6.7%
Greek 1.9%	Scottish 1.3%
Hungarian 1.1%	Swedish 2.6%
Irish 12.5%	West Indian 1.0%
Italian 5.5%	

Universities/colleges, 1990-1991 enrollment

Chicago City College (Chicago-Truman), Chicago	16,467
Garrett-Evangelical Theological Seminary, Evanston	478
Hebrew Theological College, Skokie	235
Kendall College, Evanston	371
Loyola University of Chicago, Chicago	14,780
Montay College, Chicago	468
National Louis University, Evanston	6,721
Northwestern University, Evanston	17,041
St. Augustine College, Chicago	1,455

Newspapers, total circulation (in all districts)

<i>Chicago Defender</i>	23,377
<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>	529,632
<i>Chicago Tribune</i>	721,559
<i>Daily Southtown Economist Chicago</i>	52,223

Commercial television stations, affiliations

ADI: Chicago (100%)

Cable television systems, total subscribers

Prime Cable of Chicago; Chicago	115,000
TCI of Illinois; Chicago-Northside	83,021
TCI of Illinois; Skokie	9,200

Businesses and other major employers

G. D. Searle & Co.; Skokie; research services	9,000
Loyola University of Chicago; Chicago	5,000
Northwestern University; Evanston	4,000
Northwestern Memorial Hospital; Chicago	3,665
Kraft General Foods Inc.; Glenview; meat products	2,100
Fel-Pro Inc.; Skokie; hose/belting/gaskets/packing	2,000
G. D. Searle & Co.; Skokie; pharmaceuticals	2,000
Admiral Maintenance Service Co.; Chicago; building services	2,000
Resurrection Hospital Assn.; Chicago	2,000
St. Francis Hospital; Evanston	1,900
Millard Maintenance Service Co.; Chicago; building services	1,900
John Crane Inc./Crane Packing Co.; Morton Grove; hose/belting/gaskets/packing	1,600
St. Joseph Hospital & Health Care; Chicago	1,600
S&C Electric Co.; Chicago; electric distribution equipment	1,550
Cablevision Systems Corp.; Chicago; cable TV services	1,500
Avon Products Inc.; Morton Grove; cosmetics	1,500
Washington National Corp.; Evanston; medical service/health insurance	1,358
Lincolnwood Associates; Chicago; real estate operators	1,200
D-A Lubricant Co./Newark Electronics Div.; Chicago; electrical goods	1,000
A. B. Dick Co.; Chicago; computer/office equipment	1,000
BPS Guard Services Inc.; Chicago; security services	1,000
Evanston School District; Evanston	987
Rush North Shore Medical Center; Skokie	980
Northern Telecom Inc./Cook Electric Div.; Morton Grove; communications equipment	950
Louis A. Weiss Memorial Hospital; Chicago	925
Sears Roebuck & Co.; Skokie; catalog retailers	830
Tempel Steel Co.; Chicago; metal products	800
Switchcraft Inc./Sorensen Co.; Chicago; electric lighting	800
Klein Tools Inc.; Chicago; handtools/hardware	800
ITT Corp./Bell & Gossett Div.; Morton Grove; industry machinery	780
Rand McNally & Co.; Skokie; publishing	700
Edgewater Medical Center; Chicago	570
Bell Howell Document Mgt.; Chicago; professional/commercial equipment	550
Ring Response Ltd.; Skokie; business services	550
Jas Intl. Group; Morton Grove; security & commodity services	540
Pittway Corp./Barr Co. Div.; Chicago; business services	530
W. W. Grainger Inc.; Skokie; electrical goods	522
Evanston Township High School District; Evanston	501

10th District

North and Northwest Chicago Suburbs — Waukegan

Drivers following lake-hugging Sheridan Road north from Evanston reach some of Chicago's oldest and wealthiest suburbs. Affluent North Shore communities here such as Wilmette, Kenilworth, Winnetka and Glencoe have long set a Republican tone in Illinois' northeastern section.

GOP candidates rarely sweat the outcome in the 10th, which includes northern Cook County suburbia and a swath of Lake County that reaches to Wisconsin. George Bush's struggles here in 1992 were not typical; he took 61 percent of the district vote in 1988. Sen. Paul Simon staged a rare Democratic win in 1990, but the 10th went against Democratic Senate nominee Carol Moseley-Braun in 1992.

Most of the residences in the wealthy near-in suburbs were built before 1940; although these communities are hardly in decline, their growth days may be past. Highland Park, site of the summertime Ravinia music festival, won a national award for downtown revitalization.

Nearby is the Army's Fort Sheridan, which is being phased out under the 1989 base-closing law and Glenview Naval Air Station, which is on the 1993 base-closure list. However, the Great Lakes Naval Training Center a few miles north remains by far the 10th's largest single employer. In between are two affluent suburbs, Lake Forest and Lake Bluff, that have been gaining residents. The district's boom has been in newer subdivisions near its western border. Arlington Heights (partially in the 8th District) and surrounding communities expanded rapidly in the 1980s. Buffalo Grove's population grew by 64 percent; Wheeling and Prospect Heights were up by 29 percent. At the outer edge of the Chicago commuting zone, Lake County communities such as Mundelein, Vernon Hills and Libertyville also attracted numerous new residents.

Although most of the 10th's communities are known as bedroom suburbs, several major employers are scattered around the district. The Walgreen drug store chain (Deerfield), Zenith Electronics Corp. (Glenview) and Underwriters Laboratories (Northbrook) have headquarters here.

The Cook County portion of the 10th provided slightly more of the votes in 1992 than the Lake County part. The Cook vote is solidly Republican; the GOP House incumbent got 67 percent here in 1992.

Lake County has the 10th's largest blocs of Democratic voters in the industrial cities of Waukegan and North Chicago. Just over half of Waukegan's residents are white, and the city has slightly more than half the entire district's minority-group residents. The Outboard Marine Corp., which makes boat motors, is based in Waukegan; Abbott Laboratories' home is in North Chicago.

Election Returns

	10th District	Democrat	Republican
1992	President*	108,149 (41.4%)	112,401 (43.0%)
	House	85,400 (35.5%)	155,230 (64.5%)
1990	Senate	92,472 (57.5%)	68,235 (42.5%)
	Governor	57,618 (36.2%)	101,345 (63.8%)
1988	President	90,306 (38.6%)	143,671 (61.4%)
1986	Senate	79,642 (58.2%)	57,260 (41.8%)
	Governor†	3,157 (2.3%)	90,419 (65.3%)

*Vote for Perot was 40,719 (15.6%).

†Independent/other is greater than 5%.

Demographics

Population 571,530

Percent change from 1980 10.0%

Land area 244 square miles

Population per square mile 2,339

Counties, 1990 population

Cook (pt.) 256,370 Lake (pt.) 315,160

Cities, 1990 population (10,000 or more)

Arlington Heights (pt.)	41,120	Mundelein (pt.)	11,842
Buffalo Grove	36,427	North Chicago	34,978
Deerfield	17,327	Northbrook	32,308
Glenview (pt.)	31,668	Prospect Heights	15,239
Highland Park	30,575	Vernon Hills	15,319
Lake Forest	17,836	Waukegan (pt.)	66,179
Libertyville (pt.)	19,163	Wheeling	29,911
Mount Prospect (pt.)	18,965	Wilmette	26,690
		Winnetka	12,174
		Zion	19,775

Race and Hispanic origin

White 86.5%
 Black 6.2%
 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut. 0.2%
 Asian or Pacific Islander 4.1%
 Other 3.1%
 Hispanic origin 7.1%

Ancestry

American	2.4%	Irish	16.0%
Czechoslovakian	1.2%	Italian	7.2%
Danish	1.0%	Lithuanian	1.2%
Dutch	1.7%	Norwegian	2.1%
English	10.9%	Polish	10.6%
French	3.0%	Russian	6.8%
German	28.0%	Scotch Irish	1.5%
Greek	1.3%	Scottish	2.3%
Hungarian	1.2%	Swedish	4.2%

Universities/colleges, 1990-1991 enrollment

Barat College, Lake Forest 678
 Forest Institute of Professional Psychology, Wheeling 253
 Lake Forest College, Lake Forest 1,103
 Lake Forest Graduate School/Management, Lake Forest 627
 Trinity College, Deerfield 898
 Trinity Evangelical Divinity School, Deerfield 1,457
 University of Health Science-Chicago Medical School, North Chicago 906

Newspapers, total circulation (in all districts)

Arlington Heights Herald 114,266
 Chicago Defender 23,377
 Chicago Sun-Times 529,632
 Chicago Tribune 721,559
 Daily Southtown Economist Chicago 52,223
 Waukegan News-Sun 39,157

Commercial television stations, affiliations

ADI: Chicago (100%)

Cable television systems, total subscribers

Continental Cablevision of Illinois; Morton Grove 15,984
Continental Cablevision of Illinois; Rolling Meadows 46,107
Jones Intercable Inc.; Libertyville 13,362
Post Newsweek Cable TV; Highland Park 16,486
TCI of Illinois; Mount Prospect 61,031
US Cable of Lake County; North Chicago 45,460

Military installations, 1991

Great Lakes Naval Training Center, Great Lakes 41,103
Glenview Naval Air Station, Glenview 2,611
Fort Sheridan (Army), Highland Park 2,587

Businesses and other major employers

Abbott Laboratories/Ross Laboratories Div.; North Chicago; pharmaceuticals 10,300
Abbott Laboratories/Waukegan Flight Operations; Waukegan; freight shipping 9,000
Allstate Insurance Co.; Northbrook; fire/marine/casualty insurance 5,000
Motorola Inc.; Arlington Heights; cellular phones 3,000
Waukegan School District; Waukegan 2,100
Sara Lee Corp.; Deerfield; frozen bakery products 2,000
U.S. Veterans Affairs Dept.; Great Lakes; hospital 2,000
County of Lake/Winchester House; Waukegan 1,776
Underwriters Laboratories Inc.; Northbrook; commercial testing lab 1,690
Baxter Healthcare Corp.; Deerfield; pharmaceuticals 1,500
Outboard Marine Corp.; Waukegan; engines/turbines 1,500
Hewitt Associates; Lincolnshire; management consulting 1,500
Lake Forest Hospital; Lake Forest 1,318
Sears Consumer Financial Corp.; Deerfield; credit institutions 1,306
Premark FEG Corp.; Deerfield; refrigeration 1,200
Highland Park Hospital; Highland Park 1,200
Trustmark Life Insurance Co.; Lake Forest; medical service/health insurance 1,160
Walgreen Co.; Deerfield; drugstores 1,130
St. Therese Medical Center; Waukegan 1,080
Zenith Electronics Corp.; Glenview; audio/video equipment 1,000
Motorola Inc.; Arlington Heights; communications equipment 1,000
Household Intl. Inc.; Prospect Heights; credit institutions 1,000
Quill Corp.; Lincolnshire; nonstore retailers 925
Marriott Corp./Marriotts Lincolnshire Resort; Highland Park; hotel 900
Rank Video Services America; Deerfield; movie production 900
Victory Memorial Hospital Assn.; Waukegan 826
HarperCollins Publishers Inc./Scott Foresman; Glenview; book publishing 820
Commonwealth Edison Co./Zion Station; Zion; electric services 800
State of Illinois/Waukegan Developmental Center; Waukegan; residential care 731
Landis & Gyr Powers Inc.; Wheeling; electric controlling devices 725
Solar Corp./Solar Plastics Div.; Libertyville; textile products 700

Medline Industries Inc.; Mundelein; professional/commercial equipment 700
Household Finance Corp.; Northbrook; credit institution 700
Honeywell Inc./Commercial Div.; Arlington Heights; engineering/architectural services 700
ABB Impell Corp.; Lincolnshire; engineering/architectural services 700
Culligan Intl. Co.; Northbrook; refrigeration 650
Marriott's Lincolnshire Resort; Lincolnshire; hotel 650
General Binding Corp.; Northbrook; binding/collating 600
Paddock Publications Inc.; Arlington Heights; newspapers 600
Allstate Life Insurance Co.; Deerfield; life insurance 600
Baxter Healthcare Corp./Clintec Nutrition Div.; Deerfield; surgical/medical instruments 600
Lake Forest College; Lake Forest 577
Solo Cup Co.; Highland Park; paperboard products 575
Catholic Bishop of Chicago/Maryville Academy; Des Plaines; residential care 575
Kraft General Foods Inc.; Glenview; food research services 560
Commerce Clearing House Inc.; Deerfield; statistical reports & publishing/printing 550
Motorola Inc.; Wheeling; communications equipment 550

11th District

South Chicago Suburbs and Exurbs — Joliet

The 11th may be contiguous, but it is not exactly coherent. It reaches from the working-class neighborhoods of far southeast Chicago past suburbs and exurbs to industrial Joliet, then through the farmland and small cities of Will, Kankakee, Grundy and La Salle counties.

With its mix of constituencies, the 11th shapes up as a classic swing district. George Bush carried the district in 1988 with 57 percent; in 1992, the 11th swung to Bill Clinton, even though he won Will, the district's largest county, by just 39 percent to 38 percent over Bush (Ross Perot pulled down 22 percent there).

Three of the district's counties, including Will, went against Democrat Carol Moseley-Braun in the 1992 Senate race. The Democratic House nominee won thanks to big margins in Will County and in the areas of Cook County; he narrowly lost the other three counties.

At the northeast corner of the 11th is a small chunk of Chicago that would have been largely depopulated had Chicago Mayor Richard M. Daley's plan for a third Chicago-area airport gone through. In 1992, he announced plans for an airport in the Lake Calumet area; he said the project would create jobs and clean up the polluted industrial site. But the thousands of residents who would be displaced—the blue-collar, ethnic community of Hegewisch would have been wiped out—protested; the state Legislature, citing cost, blocked the plan; and Daley drew back. In 1993, airport proponents were looking at other sites, including rural Will and Kankakee counties in the southern part of the 11th.

The district also rims the south suburban area of Cook County. There are mainly middle- and working-class communities in Calumet City, Lansing and South Holland, to the east; in the southern part is comfortable Park Forest. Just south of the Will County line is University Park, a mainly black, middle-class suburb that is the site of Governors State University.

The southern portion of Will County in the 11th has more than a third of the district's population. The loss of much of its industry sent Joliet into a downturn that hit bottom in the early 1980s; it has stabilized now, with regional malls and the Rialto Square performing arts center (an elaborate former movie theater) drawing people to town. There are still a number of factories, including a Caterpillar plant; the Statesville prison north of town is a major employer.

The towns of Mokena and Frankfort are being absorbed into Chicago's south suburbia. Some rural communities to the east, along Interstate 57, are also growing. Farther south, the 11th takes in mainly rural northern Kankakee County, reaching to the edge but not into the city of Kankakee.

To the west, in Grundy County, is Morris, site of a nuclear power plant; Bush won this GOP-leaning county in 1992. However, Democrats compete in La Salle County, which has light industry in La Salle, Ottawa and Streator; Clinton beat Bush there by 14 percentage points.

Election Returns

	11th District	Democrat	Republican
1992	President*	108,447 (43.6%)	90,085 (36.2%)
	House	135,387 (55.7%)	107,860 (44.3%)
1990	Senate	103,087 (62.8%)	61,049 (37.2%)
	Governor	78,893 (48.3%)	84,334 (51.7%)
1988	President	95,785 (43.3%)	125,175 (56.7%)
1986	Senate	98,875 (63.6%)	56,538 (36.4%)
	Governor†	8,867 (5.7%)	91,242 (58.3%)

*Vote for Perot was 50,200 (20.2%). †Independent/other is greater than 5%

Demographics

Population 571,528

Percent change from 1980 10.1%

Land area 2,598 square miles

Population per square mile 220

Counties, 1990 population

Cook (pt.) 168,550	La Salle (pt.) 91,307
Grundy 32,337	Will (pt.) 218,366
Kankakee (pt.) 60,968	

Cities, 1990 population (10,000 or more)

Bourbonnais 13,934	Ottawa 17,451
Bradley 10,792	Park Forest (pt.) 21,259
Calumet City (pt.) 22,981	Richton Park (pt.) 10,523
Chicago (pt.) 34,829	South Holland (pt.) 17,404
Joliet (pt.) 76,291	Streator (pt.) 14,028
Lansing 28,086	
Morris 10,270	

Race and Hispanic origin

White 87.4%
Black 8.6%
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut. 0.2%
Asian or Pacific Islander 0.7%
Other 3.2%
Hispanic origin 6.5%

Ancestry

American 2.2%	Lithuanian 1.0%
Czechoslovakian 1.0%	Norwegian 2.2%
Dutch 4.3%	Polish 11.6%
English 10.5%	Scotch Irish 1.6%
French 5.0%	Scottish 1.6%
German 31.6%	Slovakian 3.1%
Irish 19.3%	Swedish 3.5%
Italian 9.2%	Yugoslavian 1.5%

Universities/colleges, 1990-1991 enrollment

College of St. Francis, Joliet	3,998
Governors State University, University Park	5,595
Illinois Valley Community College, Oglesby	4,207
Joliet Junior College, Joliet	9,645
Olivet Nazarene University, Kankakee	1,670

Newspapers, total circulation (in all districts)

Arlington Heights Herald	114,266
Chicago Sun-Times	529,632
Chicago Tribune	721,559
Daily Southtown Economist Chicago	52,223
Joliet Herald News	48,344
Kankakee Daily Journal	29,671
La Salle News Tribune	19,052
Munster Times	64,780
Ottawa Times	12,004
Streator Times Press	8,722

Commercial television stations, affiliations

ADI: Chicago (100%)
WWTO-TV, La Salle (None)

Cable television systems, total subscribers

Cablevision of Homewood; Homewood	17,199
Continental Cablevision of Illinois; Romeoville	54,868
Jones Intercable Inc.; Lansing	18,100
Jones Intercable Inc.; Park Forest	5,367
Sammons Communications of Illinois Inc.; Ottawa	10,237
TCI Cablevision of Illinois Valley; Peru	11,337
TCI of Illinois; Chicago-Southside	66,685
TCI of Illinois; Kankakee	20,000

Businesses and other major employers

St. Joseph Medical Center; Joliet; health services	1,670
Silver Cross Hospital; Joliet	1,480
State of Illinois/Stateville Penitentiary; Joliet	1,000
C. F. Braun & Co. Inc.; Morris; heavy construction	900
Commonwealth Edison Co./Dresden Station; Morris; electric services	812
State of Illinois/Elizabeth Ludeman Developmental Center; Park Forest; residential care	800
Commonwealth Edison Co./La Salle County Station; Marseilles; electric services	792
Commonwealth Edison Co./Braidwood Station; Braceville; heavy construction	750
Owens-Illinois Inc./Owens-Brookway Glass; Streator; glass/glassware	707
Armour Pharmaceuticals; Bradley; warehousing	700
Quantum Chemical Corp.; Morris; inorganic chemicals	670
Commonwealth Edison Co.; Joliet; electric services	650
Mobil Oil Corp.; Elwood; petroleum refining	630
V. J. Mattson Co. Inc.; Mokena; masonry/plastering	600
Consolidated Freightways Corp.; Peru; trucking facilities	600
Johnson & Johnson; Wilmington; paper products	588

W. R. Grace & Co./Baker & Taylor; Mومence; nondurable goods 550
 State of Illinois/Transportation Dept.; Ottawa; engineering/architectural services 550
 Federal Signal Corp.; Park Forest; communications equipment 526
 Mobil Oil Corp.; Frankfort; plastics products 505

12th District

Southwest — Carbondale; East St. Louis

The numbering system is one of the peculiarities of Illinois' House district map for the 1990s. Districts 1 through 13 are all in the Chicago metropolitan area—except the 12th, which is hundreds of miles away in the state's southwest corner.

The 12th also stands out for economic and demographic reasons. This is the most industrial district in southern Illinois, with a belt of factories and refineries on the Mississippi River near St. Louis and a coal-mining region south and east. Blacks are more numerous in the 12th than in any other district outside Chicago. The district contains some of the most economically depressed areas in Illinois.

Those factors combine to make this solidly Democratic turf. In 1992, Bill Clinton carried every county in the 12th, taking a majority in all but one. Democratic Senate candidate Carol Moseley-Braun also won big.

St. Clair County, with more than two-fifths of the 12th's residents, is its hub. The district's most troubled community, East St. Louis, is here. As late as the 1960s, the city was an industrial center. But the closure of its stockyards set off an economic collapse. In the 1980s, East St. Louis lost a quarter of its population, and now has about 41,000 residents. Most who remain are black and poor, more than half of the city's children live below the poverty level.

Belleville, the St. Clair County seat and now its largest city with 43,000 people, is mainly white. It has a mix of poor, working-class and well-off residents, some of whom commute to St. Louis. Nearby is Scott Air Force Base, which is headquarters for the Air Mobility Command and is the district's largest employer. To the north, the district takes in the industrial western section of Madison County. Employers include the Laclede Steel plant in Alton and a Shell Oil refinery in Wood River. Alton was the first Illinois city to revive riverboat gambling. Although Alton is home to conservative activist Phyllis Schlafly, it is mainly Democratic.

South of St. Clair are Perry and Randolph counties, among Illinois' leading coal producers. Although demand for Illinois coal has remained steady, rapid mechanization during the past decade left thousands of miners looking for work. Coal is also mined in Jackson County; the county's economy is bolstered by Southern Illinois University in Carbondale, which has 24,000 students and more than 6,000 employees.

At the southern tip of the district is Alexander County and the weary Mississippi River town of Cairo. The scene of racial conflict in the 1960s, the city of about 4,800 residents is something of a micro-version of East St. Louis. Alexander County gave nearly 60 percent to Clinton in 1992.

There is farm territory in the western part of the district; wheat is a major crop. This is one area where the Democrats' hold is weak. Monroe was the only county in the 12th in 1992 to

go for the GOP Senate nominee over Moseley-Braun; Clinton won there by a narrow plurality.

Election Returns

	12th District	Democrat	Republican
1992	President*	132,556 (54.2%)	69,850 (28.6%)
	House	168,762 (71.2%)	68,115 (28.8%)
1990	Senate	111,520 (71.1%)	45,404 (28.9%)
	Governor	93,357 (59.3%)	64,060 (40.7%)
1988	President	123,541 (56.5%)	95,276 (43.5%)
1986	Senate	107,656 (73.2%)	39,506 (26.8%)
	Governor†	16,954 (11.4%)	74,829 (50.5%)

*Vote for Perot was 42,191 (17.2%).

†Independent/other is greater than 5%.

Demographics

Population 571,530

Percent change from 1980 10.1%

Land area 3,506 square miles

Population per square mile 163

Counties, 1990 population

Alexander 10,626	Randolph 34,583
Jackson 61,067	St. Clair 262,852
Madison (pt.) 130,214	Union 17,619
Monroe 22,422	Williamson (pt.) 10,735
Perry 21,412	

Cities, 1990 population (10,000 or more)

Alton 32,905	Fairview Heights 14,351
Belleville 42,785	Granite City 32,862
Cahokia 17,550	O'Fallon 16,073
Carbondale 27,033	Wood River 11,490
East St. Louis 40,944	

Race and Hispanic origin

White 81.5%
Black 17.0%
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut. 0.2%
Asian or Pacific Islander 0.9%
Other 0.4%
Hispanic origin 1.3%

Ancestry

American 4.7%	Irish 17.9%
Dutch 2.5%	Italian 2.9%
English 12.2%	Polish 2.8%
French 5.8%	Scotch Irish 2.1%
German 38.9%	Scottish 1.4%

Universities/colleges, 1990-1991 enrollment

Belleville Area College, Belleville	14,180
John A. Logan College, Carterville	5,216
McKendree College, Lebanon	1,229
Parks College of St. Louis University, Cahokia	1,120
State Community College, East St. Louis	1,236
University of Southern Illinois, Carbondale	24,084

Newspapers, total circulation (in all districts)

Alton Telegraph	33,926
Belleville News Democrat	50,303

Chicago

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

District 7

--downtown, west side

--comprised of downtown business district as well as poorest minority neighborhoods

--west side neighborhoods define Chicago ghetto life

--district is reliably democratic

District 7 population: 571,530

Poverty: 25.9%

Median Family Income: 28,513

White: 29%

Black: 65.6%

American Indian: .1%

Asian: 3.2%

Representative: Danny K. Davis (D)

Senators: Peter G. Fitzgerald (R)

Richard J. Durbin (D)

KENTUCKY HIGHLANDS, KENTUCKY

Clinton, Wayne, and Jackson Counties

District 1—Clinton County

District Population: 614,226

Clinton County Population: 9.135

Poverty: 15.4%

Median Family Income: 24,800

District Race:

White: 91.4%

Black: 7.8%

American Indian: .2%

Asian: .3%

Hispanic: .7%

Representative: Ed Whitfield (R)

Senators: Jim Bunning (R)

Mitch McConnell (R)

District 5—Wayne and Jackson Counties

--State's poorest, sickest and least-educated county

Poverty: 29.2%

Median Household Income: 17,798

District Population: 614,119

Wayne County Population: 17,468

Jackson County Population: 11,955

District Race:

White: 98.7%

Black: 1%

Representative: Harold Rogers (R)



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Chicago

Record Type: Record

To: Cheryl M. Carter/WHO/EOP, 'Cheri Carter' <cheryl_m.carter@ingate2.eop.gov>
cc:
Subject: talking points

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- AT&T has contributed over 3 million dollars to empowerment zones across the country (Chicago, Oakland, Kansas, Detroit, Baltimore, Los Angeles, New York). ✓ +

-AT&T recently gave a second \$750,0000 grant to Los Angeles to the Greenlining Institute, which is a minority run organization that promotes corporate investment in minority communities. We did this in cooperation with the LA County Office of Education. ✓ +

- AT&T Wireless has contributed almost 2 million dollars worth of cell phones and service for the safe schools program for schools in "at risk" communities.
(This 2 million dollar is a separate contribution from the 3 million dollars cited above)

-The AT&T Foundation is currently working with the NAACP and the Urban League to establish AT&T Family Call Centers in empowerment zones across the country. These will be community centers that parents and kids can go to learn how to use the internet. This grant has not yet been announced and we could possibly make the announcement on the President's trip. ✓ |