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YEARBOOKS – 1941 – 1975
Mr. David N. Johnson
BLACK HISTORY MONTH

"1995"

Mayor David Johnson and Mayor Harold Washington as the First Black Mayors of Harvey and Chicago, Illinois April 12, 1983.

DON'T STOP THE PROGRESS!
HONORABLE DAVID N. JOHNSON
MAYOR-CITY OF HARVEY

2ND INAUGURAL CELEBRATION

THE BEGINNING OF A NEW HARVEY
MAY 22, 1987

CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR A NEW HARVEY
It is with extreme pride and humility that I look forward to the challenge of creating with you, the people, a "New Harvey." Your support over the past four years, culminating on April 7th, has made this "NEW HARVEY" possible. For this I am grateful.

We in Harvey have before us great problems and great possibilities. Plans are being made to restore this city to its proper place in the constellation of SOUTH SUBURBAN MUNICIPALITIES. The old and young; black and white; Hispanic and Asian; Christian and Muslims; male and female have something to contribute to Harvey's Renaissance.

"... We have before us not only an opportunity, but an Historic duty. It is in our hands to join our strength, taking sustenance from our diversity, honoring our rich and varied traditions and culture, but acting together for the protection and benefit of us all."
Accomplishments of the Johnson Administration

David N. Johnson began his administration in 1983 with a hostile “majority faction” that has continued to work against him throughout his tenure as the first Black Mayor of Harvey. He has still managed with the support of Commissioner Ernestine Berry-Beck, to move forward on the goals and objectives set forth by the community forum that selected them to run for office and set priorities of the New Harvey that we all envisioned.

The goals were economic development, housing, human services, open government and crime prevention. Planning meetings with experts in each field and community residents helped Mayor Johnson to direct city staff and consultants in the accomplishments of same.

A View Of “THE BEGINNING OF A NEW HARVEY”

In May of 1987 elected and appointed officials from the City of Harvey participated in a two day Strategic Planning and Implementation seminar held at the Tolentine Center in Olympia Fields. The focus for the seminar was “How to work together to provide positive, effective leadership for increasing economic development in Harvey.”

The participants’ decision to produce visible results for increasing economic development in 1987-88 and to begin immediately to implement the 3-month action timeline which will launch the entire plan. In the direction of:

Emphasizing a Positive Image through Communication and Crime Prevention
(1) Including Harvey’s History in School Curricula, (2) Planning Workshops involving a cross section of Citizens & Social Agencies to develop a social calendar, (3) Aggressive Marketing Harvey, and (4) Cooperative Crime Prevention.

Partnerships for Planning Beautification with:
(1) Concentrated Code Enforcement, (2) An Act to Increase Housing Authority, (3) Establishing a Housing Board, (4) Youth, Senior Housing Rehabilitation Training Program and City Wide Beautification with intense clean-up of Main Thoroughfares & Entry Points, and (5) Broad Based Community Involvement.

This plan will lay out a 5 year Capital Improvement Program by implementing Management and Leadership.
MAYOR WASHINGTON ENDORSES MAYOR JOHNSON
Washington endorses Johnson

By MICHAEL ULREICH

Chicago Mayor Harold Washington visited Butch Rod's cafe in Harvey Friday and pledged his total support to Harvey Mayor David Johnson in his campaign for reelection next April.

Washington several times likened the situation in Harvey, where a minority faction of two is often overruled by a majority faction of three, to Chicago where Washington until just recently ruled over a minority faction in a situation in which he was virtually powerless.

"Mayor Johnson and I have a lot in common," said Washington in a short speech made before an audience of Johnson staff members and community residents. "The analogy between our two cities goes on and on. We were elected on the same day and on the same night...I can appreciate your situation. I know how to run a city where they strip you of all your support mechanisms."

Washington said that both newly-elected mayors, Washington and Johnson, "walked into the same situation" when they were elected in 1983, a situation that included "similar traditions...blind opposition and just the desire to frustrate" their proposed legislative programs.

CHICAGO'S FIRST black mayor often had his audience in stitches and the bachelor turned on the charm several times with the ladies in the audience.

Picking out a local female minister, Washington said when he met her at the luncheon that she had complimented him by saying he was a "strong man." He said she had "totally captivated" him and had made him blush.

"And when they tell you they are going to pray for you, wow, it's Katy bar the door," he said. "I feel compelled to say that your mayor is also a strong man. He's gone through the crucible. Mayor Johnson, you and I are typical of the black experience."

Washington said the situation the two find themselves in reminds him of the story of the black man who was forced to eat in the rear kitchen instead of the front parlor and vowed "to eat and eat until I get strong enough to eat in the front."

"KEEP UP the fight," he told Johnson. "You've got a lot of friends, not only in Harvey but in Chicago. A lot of people in Harvey were responsible for my election in Chicago. If fact I'm surprised your mayor didn't try to annex Chicago into Harvey."

The situation in Chicago, where Washington had much of his important legislative proposals frustrated by a hostile minority faction, "has not held up massive amounts of legislation," said Washington, but it had interfered with Washington's ability "to control the mechanisms" of such agencies as the Chicago park district board and the the Chicago Transit authority when the Chicago city council refused to confirm Washington appointments to those boards.

Once he had gained the council majority after special elections were called earlier in the year, Washington said he was "able to cut down the outside naysayers who were nipping at our heels like over-sized chihuahuas."

"SO ALL I'm saying is this. I repledge myself and join hands with your mayor because of our mutual concern for our two cities," said Washington. "If I hurt, he hurts...If his head hurts, my back hurts. For I consider our two stars to be inextricably bound together and I pledge my help to your re-election campaign. I know I'm going to win. But it will be a hollow victory for me unless I know David Johnson is back again as the mayor of the great city of Harvey."

"I want to thank Mayor Washington for the outstanding example he's provided not only for me but for many young men and women," said Johnson. "He has inspired me through all our trials and tribulations in the city of Harvey. Together there is no force on earth that can stop our people from moving forward."

Johnson's only announced opponent in next April's mayoral election, Harvey Commissioner Damon Rickett, declined comment on the announcement of Washington's support for Johnson in the coming election.
Citizens Committee for a New Harvey
Members & Supporters
Campaign Headquarters - Grand Opening
164 East 154th Street
CHAMPAIGN RECEPTION IN HONOR OF THE HONORABLE DAVID N. JOHNSON AT SHIP CAPTAINS CREW
VICTORY CELEBRATION
April 7th, 1987
VICTORY CELEBRATION
April 7th
Butch Rod’s Cafe
MAYOR DAVID N. JOHNSON

SUMMER

- 1986

OF THE ARTS
As part of Mayor Johnson’s economic development strategy, in 1983 Harvey was visited by a delegation of Mayors from the People’s Republic of China, led by their long-time friend, Anita Bozwell, Mayor of Mayorsville, Mississippi, who has visited China for over ten years.

This was their first visit to America and Mayor Johnson’s work with the National Conference of Black Mayors allowed Harvey to be one of the few city’s looked at for international trade opportunities. They visited many of our corporations, some who were already negotiating with China.
ABOVE: Mayor David Johnson’s Address

BELOW: Attending Inaugural Celebration, from left; Dorothy and Leo Love, Congressman Gus Savage, The Honorable David N. Johnson and his wife, Willa, Commissioner Ernestine Berry-Beck, Commission Brenda (Johnson) Thompson and her husband, Sil Johnson.
We would like to give a special thank you for all the cooperation and hard work that people who volunteered to make this campaign for A New Harvey a reality. When we ran the Mayor’s campaign in 1983 there was a groundswell of people who wanted to see a change and volunteered with us to make it happen. This campaign was much more difficult and filled with hostility from the Mayor’s opponents that was poured on anyone who publicly showed support for Mayor Johnson, Ernestine Berry-Beck and Leo Love. It has been refreshing and very rewarding to see so many people who could not be intimidated and as a result, we have A New Harvey with unity and direction. Harvey is moving ahead with a new vigor that has come from all of you who worked so hard and we can all be proud of the leadership provided by Mayor David Johnson, Commissioner Ernestine Berry-Beck and Commissioner Brenda Thompson. Their unity is spreading throughout the community. With the cooperation of Leo Love, President of S.S.L.C. and the members, this is an example of what teamwork can do.
PROGRAM

WELCOME ................................................................. Mrs. Dorothy K. Parzes

INTRODUCTION of MISTRESS of CEREMONIES

MISTRESS of CEREMONIES ................................. Mrs. JoAnn Brown-Nash

INVOCATION ............................................................... Reverend Boryk

DINNER

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT of DIGNITARIES

INTRODUCTION of

THE HONORABLE DAVID N. JOHNSON

BENEDICTION .......................................................... Minister

ENTERTAINMENT

AFI-FI & FRIENDS
VOCALIST - CLAUDIA McCLAIN
DJ
ROLLING THUNDER on WHEELS

MENU

Soup of the Day
Lettuce Wedge, Tomato
Baked Chicken
Double Baked Potatoes
Corn and Broccoli
Strawberry Sundae
Dinner Rolls
Coffee
TO THE COMMUNITY:

On behalf of the citizens of Harvey, I would like to congratulate the South Suburban Citizens Newspaper for publishing this commemorative edition in honor of Afro-American History Week. The study of the history and culture of all our residents is important, for it is through the understanding of our heritage that positive self-concepts emerge. This is important for youth as we all would want them to be academically excellent and socially responsible.

On behalf of the city council, congratulations!

Sincerely,

David N. Johnson
Mayor

Ernestine Berry-Beck
Commissioner of Accounts and Finance

Otis E. Gilmore
Commissioner of Streets and Public Improvements

Frank A. Piekarski, Jr.
Commissioner of Public Property

Damon E. Rockett
Commissioner of Public Health and Safety
October 16, 1986

Dear Brothers and Sisters:

I am proud to present this publication to you. We need to come together as a community and with our unity work harder to solve our problems. In order to do this, we need to have more discussion to consider more options. All of us have something to contribute to making our city a better place to live. This publication has been prepared to help all of us get involved in community affairs.

It is my hope that families, churches, and all forms of organizations will use this book as the basis for discussion and action. We need social action in this community. Our main focus must be on getting more people involved—more people need to be informed, more people need to register to vote, more people need to attend meetings (especially the city council meetings), and more people need to prepare for leadership. Everyone has a role to play!

Please call me to share your thoughts about this material. Thank You.

IN UNITY,

David N. Johnson
Mayor of Harvey

DNJ/mam
1. title page:
THE STORY OF HARVEY ILLINOIS, 1890 - 1986
Race and Class in an Industrial City
by
David Johnson and Abdul Alkalimat

2. Dedication to our daughters:
Imani Johnson (born )
Naima Johnson (born )
Malaika Mei-Ling Efe McWorter (born: May 27, 1972)

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   1. Harold Washington???????
   2. Jesse Jackson????????????
   3.

5. Acknowledgements
   1. Princey and Margaret
   2. Aysha and Kina
   3. key library staffs (see list)
   4. summer work program especially Bonnie
   5.

LC/ISBN
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The Rebirth of a City
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The Story of Harvey, Illinois 1852-1986:
Race and Class in an Industrial City

Chapter 1
Introduction: A Tale of Two Cities

ROUGH_FIRST_DRAFT

(August 1986)

CONFIDENTIAL
INTRODUCTION: A TALE OF TWO CITIES

Harvey, Illinois was founded in the 1890's as a small Blue collar town, a suburb of Chicago. For more than 50 years things seemed to go well for the white people who lived and worked there. The steel industry was strong and the railroads were going full blast. Harvey was an American industrial success story.

By 1986 Harvey had changed. The town was over 70% Black, and some of the major industrial firms had moved out. The main councils of government (e.g., Harvey city council, park district board, and three boards of education) are all majority Black but the main economic and civic boards are overwhelmingly dominated by absentee whites. The old Harvey is gone forever. Everyone seems to agree with that conclusion.

In the case of Harvey, and virtually everything else, change is inevitable. It is clear that most social forms, including cities, have a specific historical existence - a beginning, a life course, and finally an end. David Gordon has summed up the historical development of cities in the USA, noting that

Urban history advances discontinuously, instead of continuously, periodically experiencing qualitative transformations of basic form and structure....the process of capital accumulation has been the most important factor structuring the growth of cities; city growth has not flowed from hidden exogenous forces but has been shaped instead by the logic 1 of the underlying economic system.

1. Gordon, in Tabb and Sawyer, p. 28
Gordon goes on to delineate the main stages of urban development in the USA as the commercial city, the industrial city, and the corporate city.

1. **the commercial city** reflected the accumulation of profits through the exchange of commodities in the market place. Their profits depended on their capacity to buy cheap and sell dear.

2. **the industrial city** revolved around factory production.

   In the United States, the years between 1850 and 1870 witnessed a transition from the stage of commercial accumulation to the stage of industrial accumulation. Capitalists turned more and more toward making profits through industrial production itself—through the direct manufacture of the commodities that they exchanged on the market.

3. **the corporate city** was the context for corporate headquarters, government, and a service economy

   Around the turn of the century—between 1898 and 1920—the United States experienced a transition from the stage of industrial accumulation to advanced corporate accumulation. The accumulation process, still grounded in the production and realization of surplus value, was being guided by the decisions of many fewer, much larger economic units. Those economic units—the giant corporations—now had sufficient size to permit a qualitatively new level of rationalization of production and distribution.

   Using this framework he labels cities founded in the industrial period

2. Gordon, in Tabb and Sawyer, p. 29

3. Gordon, in Tabb and Sawyer, p. 37. See also an important essay by Patrick O'Donnell.

4. Gordon, in Tabb and Sawyer, p. 47
as "old" and those afterwards as "new" usually having a social form manifesting the needs of a corporate economy. This leads him to the following interpretation of the urban crisis.

It is a crisis of Old Cities in the corporate stage of capital accumulation. Capitalism has decreed that those cities have become archaic as sites for capitalist production. The process of capital accumulation is leaving them behind. Capitalists have found that they can better control their labor forces and make higher profits elsewhere.

Clearly, this is one adequate explanation for what happened to old Harvey.

There is another explanation. People in Harvey, most white people and not an insignificant number of Black people, believe that the decline of Harvey has something to do with the radical demographic transition from 1965 - 1975 when Harvey changed from Black to white. (see chart)

We have two main and opposing possible explanations for the decline of old Harvey: either it is a structural feature - the deindustrialization of the economy - or, it is the social result of a Black invasion that undermined community life. Chart 1 presents comparative data, Harvey population, 1900-1982, by race and industrial employment. It seems that industrial employment peaked during the war years, but it has declined

5. Gordon, in Tabb and Sawyer, p. 58.
dramatically since 1947. On the other hand, the Black population began its
dramatic increase in the 1960's, becoming a majority by approximately
1975. This data suggests industrial decline proceeded Black population
increase.

This book considers both points of view, and finds that the main basis
for the decline of old Harvey was structural. The shift in the economy is
the objective basis. But not only that. Blacks have been used as the
explanation, mainly because the racism of economically insecure white
factory workers and small business owners living in Harvey were more easily
convinced of this than anything else. We find that most of the economic
elites are at fault, for they abandoned the city after decades of profits
were extracted. Further, the political leaders did not fight in the
interest of the town, but proved themselves limited to being white
political leaders. Black people were not regarded as full citizens, and
therefore when they moved into Harvey in search of a better life they lost
some of their citizenship rights because the elected officials chose not to
protect the interests of all Harvey residents. This is the main subjective
factor that explains the decline of old Harvey.

This has been about our first research question: 1. What brought about
the decline of old Harvey? There is also a second question: 2. What can be
done to build a decent and prosperous new Harvey? It is this second
question that exposes the main importance of the first question. Where
you're going has everything in the world to do with where you've come from,
and why you've come. The decline of Harvey is not just a matter of
historical interest, but is the basis for thinking about the future.
In order to clarify our focus it is necessary to take the three factors held to account for the decline of Harvey and reconceptualize them so that the decline of old Harvey and the birth of new Harvey can be compared. The issue of the economy is simple enough, let us call this THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF SURVIVAL. Here we are interested in how the economy is doing, how wealth is generated, what the main economic forces are that shape the survival of the people who live in Harvey.

The issue of the population we term THE CULTURE OF COMMUNITY IDENTITY. We choose not to use race because we are concerned with how each of the populations have been united, held together in cohesive social institutions with a common way of life. Race might well be the most useful way to categorize things if we were focused on the violence thrust upon the early Black settlers, especially the major wave of Blacks moving into Harvey beginning in the early 1960's. However, the issue here is what held the people of old Harvey together and what is holding the majority of people together in new Harvey. Therefore, we are interested in the culture and related social institutions of community life, i.e., a people's nationality.

The issue of politics, the subjective factor, is THE SOCIAL POWER FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT. Specifically we are interested in leadership. Who is going to provide the leadership, both as individuals and as resources to develop a vision of the future and work on behalf of the majority to realize this common vision.
These issues — class, culture, and politics — are central to the basic dynamic of all urban life in the USA. We are here raising the question of the social order, the basic pattern of social cohesion in a community, or more broadly a society. This is so important because there is an error of nostalgic assumptionism most writers fall victim to in the USA, by which the old society (white, economically secure with social privileges, and spartan leadership by the captains of industry, benevolent robber barons if you will) serves always as a backdrop to thinking about the future. The old life is gone, and can no longer be used as a model for the future. It never was a utopia, even if some whites are so busy hating Blacks they don't stop to realize that.

With these new conceptualizations it is possible to get a clear picture of the Harvey experience we will be analyzing in this book.

**Old Harvey and New Harvey in Comparative Perspective**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Old Harvey</th>
<th>New Harvey</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Political Economy</strong></td>
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<tr>
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<td><strong>Social Power</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>White Power (economic and civic elites)</td>
<td>Black Power (community organization)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

This table is really about the strengths of old Harvey and the condition

6. Again, we have to restate this because it is so fundamental, we are not excluding race [i.e., racism] but in this context we are assuming it is linked with culture.
of new Harvey's birth created by the decline of old Harvey. Each of these aspects will be described and explained so that the full interrelationships can be understood. Only in this way will the dynamic aspects of Harvey's history be clearly understood. The situation is very dynamic, and has been since the 1960's.

It is within this dynamic that we are writing this book. Both of the authors are activist intellectuals. This is not a casual statement in that both of us are intellectuals with advanced degrees and careers of college teaching, research and publishing. Further, both of us have been in the main currents of the civil rights movements and Black liberation movements since the 1960's.

Our main method for this book has been what Kenneth Clark called "involved observation." In his study of Harlem, written on the basis of his experiences as chief administrator of a major poverty program in Harlem in the 1960's, entitled Dark__Shetlo he used the data that he collected and that he experienced. WE NEED A QUOTE HERE FROM CLARK This is to be contrasted with the most established and "seemingly" objective method of participant observation. Ours is not a case of being "social science peeping toms" or "intruders" but involved members of the community and its social movement trying to understand the community in order to make it better.

This book is being written with this thought in mind. Its intended readers are the citizens of Harvey, Black and white. The Black community has to be conscious of the forces at work on it, because Black leaders must
give leadership to a new future. Black people are new at being a majority in Harvey, and these are new times for everybody. There are no set answers. White people have to prepare to be partners in a new coalition in which they are a minority. Black people will offer the hand of friendship and not racism, as has always been true in Black history. Black people have been the victims of racism and not the perpetuators of it. It is a call for all working people in Harvey to rise up, organize and forge a new role in the society, in the economy, and in politics. Hopefully people will read this book and voice their viewpoints, in community forums, letters to the editor, and direct communications to the authors. The best thing would be if this book stimulated other articles, pamphlets, and books to be written. The answers we need requires the collective wisdom of the entire community.

The logic of our methodology is based on the contradiction of freedom and necessity. We want a new future, but we can't just have anything we might dream up. Our imagination is abstract, and often filled with illusions. We are not free to do anything that we imagine. People who believe that are considered mentally insane. The important thing is first to understand the necessity of the material conditions that we face. What is going on, what are the facts. Once one "knows" the facts, then one is aware of the possible options facing a person or a community. Only when one knows what the options are can the best choice be made. Sometimes there is only one choice, but more often than not there are many choices. Freedom is not an abstraction in social and political action, but mainly a choice or choices made in the context of concrete options. One can never be free if one is
Nor can you be free if lazy and passive. Freedom always requires knowledge, and action.

Finally, this is written as a work in the academic discipline of Afro-American Studies. This is a field of study that springs forth from Black intellectual history, a committed scholarship carried out by activist intellectuals. We demand of ourselves the same rigor as all scholarship, and the same practical test as all political proscription.

There are two main parts to this book, analysis and proscription. The first part consists of chapter 2 which presents the rise and decline of old Harvey, chapter 3 which sums up two case studies of the critical period of transformation, and chapter 4 which presents the origin and rise of new Harvey. Then part two is our vision of what Harvey might be in the 21st century in chapter 5, and chapter 6 presents the views of a broad range of community leaders. This is the product of two people, and many, many others.

To repeat, there are two main questions that we will be dealing with in this book:

1. What brought about the decline of old Harvey?
2. What can be done to build a decent and prosperous new Harvey?
Chapter 2. Old Harvey

ROUGH_FIRST_DRAFT

(August 1986)

CONFIDENTIAL
The history of Harvey begins with people united by common ideals, sharing a dream of progressive community development. This spirit was nurtured by the 19th century industrial success of Chicago and sired by a group of visionary leaders. This chapter will discuss the history of Harvey, particularly its main stages: its origin in the 1890's, its half century of success, and its recent period of crisis and decay. The main issue is to explain why old Harvey didn't continue to prosper. This is but one aspect of the overall story of the USA, for once the country was on top, but now it too is faced with a crisis of decline and urban decay. The Harvey story might well be a microcosm of the USA, and a solution to its problems might well be a prism through which we can begin to see solutions to even greater problems.
1. CHICAGO AND THE ORIGIN OF HARVEY

The area Indians called "Checagou" was full of potential because it had three key assets: (1) it contained Lake Michigan and several rivers (especially the Chicago, Illinois, Calumet, and Des Plaines rivers); (2) it contained many kinds of natural resources essential for agriculture and industry; and (3) it was a crossroads between, east and west. Chicago was incorporated in 1837, after the final defeat of the indigenous Indian population. The Indians, especially the Potowatomi tribal/nation, had fought back valiantly against the European settlers, who after all were invading their territory. They won a historic but temporary victory by destroying the first Fort Dearborn. However, the fort was rebuilt and the city grew to become a major center of commerce and industry for the new European derived society. By the last half of the 19th century, Chicago had become a great city.

Over the next 40 years, Chicago became the center of railroad transportation, and led the nation in the processing and distribution of

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2. See James A Clifton, The Prairie People: Continuity and Change in Potawatomi Indian Culture 1665 - 1965, 1977
food (especially meats and grains), lumber, and many aspects of manufacturing (especially farm equipment, appliances, and electrical equipment). The best image of this dynamism is in the famous poem by Carl Sandburg. He creates a bold working class image to portray young Chicago:

Laughing the stormy, husky, brawling laughter of Youth, half naked, sweating, proud to be Hog Butcher, Tool Maker, Stacker of Wheat, Player with Railroads and Freight Handler to the Nation.

One of the early most important rail connections was the the Illinois Central Railroad (now the Illinois Central-Gulf). In 1850 at no cost the federal government gave nearly 3 million acres to build the Illinois Central Railroad making it the first federal land grant railroad. It began service in 1852, and thereby became one of the major transportation links between Chicago and its surrounding countryside. Along each railroad line small towns were founded, and rural settlements were urbanized. This stimulated suburban development since by 19 there were railway companies with train moving in and out of Chicago on a daily basis. Harvey was one such town (see Besie).

The land (Harveys future home) changed hands several times from the 1850's to 1890. The Illinois Central sold some of its holding to C.P.

3. This poem was published in Chicago Poems, 1916 by Carl Sandburg and reprinted in Black Metropolis 1945 by St Claire Drake and Horace Cayton

4. See Harold Underwood Faulkner, American Economic History, 1924, p. 333. These land grants were part of the reasons that railroad capital dominated industrial capital from the Civil War til World War I. See John Keller, Power in America, 1983, p. 170. He reports the following data: reprint the table for years 1850 to 1910.
Holden of Kentucky in 1865, who in turn sold it to a group of Chicago investors in 1871. They tried to build a town they called South Lawn, but were only successful in getting one settler to move into the area. None of these investors moved into the area. A boost seemed to have come in 1880 when Harvey Hopkins built the Hopkins Mower Works (manufacturing farm machinery) and a hotel near the Railroad station. However, few people came. A.g. Spaulding (manufacturer of sports equipment and lumber) bought 500 acres in 1888 and tried to start a community named after himself, with little success. The railroad made a town possible, and a few settlers made it seem probable, but something else was needed.

The founding of Harvey was a direct result of investment and vision by key Chicago business and religious leaders in the context of an unprecedented rebirth of Chicago. Chicago was already a world class city when hit by a fire that gorged out its center in 1871. But it bounced right back, and rebuilt itself. The Tribune expressed this in a front page editorial on the very day after the fire by improvising with a make-shift printing operation:

CHEER UP! In the midst of a calamity without parallel in the world's history, looking upon the ashes of thirty years accumulations, the peoples of this once beautiful city have resolved that CHICAGO WILL RISE AGAIN!

The Chicago leadership was sure of itself.

5. The fire was a horrible blow -- the city lost $200 million of property covering 4 square miles including most of the main city center. This covered from 1200 south to 2400 north, from Lake Michigan on the east to 800 west. Nearly 100,000 people lost their homes, and more than 250 lost their lives.
The World's Exposition was set by an act of Congress (1890). Chicago was chosen as the site over the major eastern cities, although they had to raise over $10 million to get the bid. Overall the construction costs were $16 million, and took a year more than planned. The exposition was quite a success, with attendance over 21 million during the summer of 1893. However, the glowing success of the new boastful face of Chicago, with its ties to agriculture and industry, was in sharp contrast to its other face, the poverty and suffering of common working people. Two University of Chicago scholars put it this way:

Inside the Exposition grounds all was glitter, gaiety, and the celebration of progress; outside sullen men shuffled the streets, slept in parks, and bitterly faced a bleak future.

It is important to remember that this was a general era of great labor struggles, including the Haymarket Riot of 1886 for the 8 hour day. Further, in those decades trade union radicalism was at an all time high: the Knights of Labor reached their height in 1886 with nearly 800,000 members, while the International Workers of the World (the Wobblies) were founded in Chicago in 1905.

The key moment sounding the alarm for class struggle was in 1877, the first nation wide strike in US history. The leading capitalists of the USA were not prepared as that same year they thought they had solved their two main problems, the Blacks and the workers. Tom Scott, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the nations largest, engineered the historic

compromise between the north and the south to get President Hayes elected by the electoral college and thereby brought an end to the radical reconstruction state governments in the south. Secondly, after a great struggle by coal miners in Pennsylvania, a total of 19 were unjustly hanged (the last two even while a governor's reprieve was on its way!) and a leading capitalist journal could proclaim "labor is under control!" The very next month the railroad workers began the first nationwide strike.

In this climate there was a considerable discussion of the social problems found in cities, and whether the 19th century city was suited for industrial expansion and labor peace. This led to proposals for new planned industrial suburbs for the 20th century by which capital would avoid past mistakes, take full advantage of new technologies, and maximize profits. All of this could be done, it was thought, while maintaining peaceful relations between capital and labor. The most publicized example of this in the Chicago area was the city of Pullman. However, this experiment was merely "a callous exercise in exploitation" that resulted in a spectacular failure.

George Pullman (1831 - 1892) was an enterprising capitalist who made a fortune by inventing, manufacturing, and operating the Pullman car for

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7. see Boyer and Morais, *Labor's Untold Story*, pp. 43 - 64.

sleeping on beds while traveling overnight on trains. He was one of the wealthiest industrialists in Chicago and planned to use his construction of a new plant as the opportunity to build a totally planned industrial model community in which he would avoid all of the problems of places like Chicago. Pullman was going to run his town as a good businessman:

Pullman deliberately spoke of his town as a "strictly business proposition." He risked his company's money only because he believed it was a safe investment and would bring a profit, as well as less tangible gains. The town was expected to attract and retain a superior type of workingman, who would in turn be "elevated and refined" by the physical setting. This would mean contented employees and a consequent reduction in absenteeism, drinking, and shirking on the job. Furthermore, such workers were expected to be less susceptible to the exhortations of "agitators" than the demoralized laborers of the city slums. His town would protect his company from labor unrest and strikes. Pullman went out of his way to make these practical considerations clear to all.

Pullman founded a form of municipal monopoly capitalism. He owned the plant, all of the jobs, all of the housing, the stores, and he even owned the church building which he tried to rent at a profit. He charged for the use of the library, and outlawed liquor for all except company management in his fancy hotel. One worker put it this way:

We were born in a Pullman house, fed from a Pullman shop, taught in a Pullman school, catechized in the Pullman church, and when we die we shall be buried in the Pullman cemetery and go to a Pullman hell!

And, at first, people came, especially young workers. In three years the

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9. SEE BRUDER, p. 44.
10. Cutler, p. 164

- 16 -
town had over 8,000 residents. The town was protected by the success of Pullmans company, as well as the overall boom conditions of Chicago. This is especially true in relations to the increase in business from the Worlds Exposition. But the country fell into a depression while this was going on, and most working people were catching hell. (Need a paragraph of facts on this - comparative would be good.) Pullman was hit hard, so as soon as the local boom slowed, from a high of over 5000 workers at the start of 1893, employment fell off in Pullman to just over 1,000. In a year Pullman cut wages from $51 a month in 1983 to $36.5 in 1894 (loss of 28%), while maintaining the same rents and prices in his company stores.

Not only were the economic conditions bad, but the social control on and off the job was whimsical and the height of authoritarian rule. The Pullman piece work system used to allow a hard worker to barely make a living wage, but under bad times it got worse. Supervisors became more powerful in assigning jobs and rates, thus allowing favoritism to take over. Furthermore, there was no government to allow any degree of democracy in community affairs. Pullman didn't see the need for it. He appointed a "town agent" who managed the city simply as an employee carrying out the orders.

The workers went on strike in May 1894. This was a struggle of international significance as the town had been so widely publicized as a vindication of big business interests, as proof that the capitalist cared for the worker. Fascism, whether friendly or vicious, is the enemy of mankind.
In fact, after the strike was lost, a court suit finally ended with the Illinois State Supreme Court in 1898 declaring that the company had to sell the town because the Pullman system was "opposed to good public policy and incompatible with the theories and spirit of our constitution."

Even the most generous conclusions refute the notion that capitalist enterprise is capable of running society and protecting the interests of working people.

... (Jane Adams) contended that in spite of the best intentions, industrialists could not impose standards on the working class. The improvement of the workers had to come from within the working class itself. Richard T. Ely, a progressive political economist, had come to the same conclusion after a visit to Pullman in 1884, a full ten years before the Pullman strike: "...the idea of Pullman is un-American....It is benevolent, well-wishing feudalism, which desires the happiness of the people, but in such a way as shall please the authorities. (WHO ARE THESE PEOPLE BEING QUOTED?)

So while the Pullman experiment was going on, Harvey was initiated as a project with remarkable similarities and differences. The key spearhead for the Harvey project was Thurlington Harvey (1834 - ). Born in New York, trained in a seminary, and apprenticed as a carpenter, he came to Chicago and with the city grew big. By the Civil War Chicago had become the lumber center of the USA, and Harvey became the biggest capitalist in the business. He started railroad "lumbering", by which was meant the vertical integration of one company owning natural timberland, the railroad to

11. Cutler, p. 164
12. Thurlow, p. 55
transports the cut trees, and the mill to turn the trees into lumber.

T. Harvey was not only a very successful businessman, but he was active in many social activities as well. He was president of the Chicago YMCA (1871-1873, and 1876 - 1878), Vice president of the Chicago Evangelical Society (to become the Moody Bible Institute???), and the Northwestern University Board of Trustees. He was also a member of the two most important ruling class social clubs, the Chicago Club, and the Union League.

He was part of the massive rebuilding effort after the Great Chicago Fire in 1871, both as a civic leader and as a seller of lumber. He shared much of the religious sentiment of the time, and, like Pullman, he saw the opportunity to invest in real estate, and cash in on the boom times. He had ideas to set up his own community as well, and make a profit at social engineering. But he differed with Pullman in that he made an effort to have a greater partnership with other capitalists, to incorporate and set up a local government, and allow the workers at least the right to own their own homes, open small businesses, and build their own churches.

Harvey bought up the land of South Lawn and that held by Spaulding, and then set up a new corporation to develop a new industrial community. There were twelve members of the board of the Harvey Land Corporation, and 7 of them had significant banking connections. Between the 12 board members,

13. For a current discussion of these clubs see Michael Kilian, Connie Fletcher, F Richard Ciccone, Who Runs Chicago?, New York St Martins Press, 1979
they had an average of 3.5 interlocking board membership out of 7 businesses. The Harvey Land association maintained a headquarters on LaSalle Street in Chicago's financial district. None of the board members moved to Harvey, nor personally joined the local community. Again, as with Pullman, it was strictly business!

But there was a different approach than Pullman. The Harvey Land Association positioned itself as a coordinating service to arrange an utopian social contract between capital and labor. They had a deal for capital - to provide loyal hard working labor, and a deal for workers - to provide job security. Harvey was to be a temperance community, like other new suburbs of Chicago, with an appropriate clause inserted in each property deed that would prohibit all illegal and immoral acts such as drinking and prostitution. On the other hand the Harvey Land Association would sign a covenant with every company that bought land committing them to give first preference to hiring workers who lived in Harvey. It was believed that as long as both sides kept up their bargain that there would

14. It is interesting that while the Harvey Land Association was somewhat different than the Pullman Land Association, David Lyman was on both boards (see appendix for board).

15. see Appendix for a copy of this clause

16. See Appendix.
The results were fantastic, as indicated by a 1892 Harvey Land Association promotional book:

Two years ago no such town could be found on any map, or in any post office....Today Harvey is a town with -- 5000 inhabitants, ten great manufactories in actual operation, ...seventy-three miles of streets, a complete sewer system with drains fourteen feet under ground, 850 buildings...5 railroads, seventy passenger trains daily, two systems of electric lighting, and complete waterworks....

The depression of the 1890's slowed down the growth as the 1900 census reports a total population of 5,395, but Harvey was nevertheless known throughout the country as "Magic City" as it so quickly sprang up in the boom years preceding the World's exposition.

By 1900 there were 19 industrial plants in Harvey, most of them requiring skilled labor.

Two companies manufactured farm equipment, two forged iron stoves, and two were directly involved in producing railroad equipment. Although locomotives were not assembled in the local industries, the boiler works supplied the [steam] engine housings for farm equipment. While employment opportunities in Harvey were not limited to a single place of work, as indicated by the sheer number of factories in the community, neither was this employment diversified to any great degree.

17. Taken from a 1892 Harvey Land Association promotional booklet entitled The Town of Harvey Illinois located at the Harvey Public Library.

18. See appendix for list of industrial plants located in Harvey, IL 1890-1900.
Despite the claims of the Land Association, the economy of the new town had become dependent on a common source of employment even if it was not a one-company town. The community would be hard hit by fluctuations of employment in the manufacturing industries in coming years.

In the political arena the early leadership seems to be almost all tied into Turlington Harvey, at least indirectly. Rahm reports that Peter Lamb, Harvey’s first village president, was an agent of the Land Association. His successor, Thomas MacFarlane, who had been secretary of the Steel Car Company, was involved with the Land Association, and was associated with T. Harvey in the Aberdeen-Angus Breeder’s Association. Jonathan Matthews, the City’s first mayor and himself a member of the economic elite, had been the manager of T Harvey’s Steel Car Boiler and Repair Works.

Furthermore, Harvey was the main investor in the Harvey Bank. The Bank president ran the High school and another director was president of the grade school. Harvey was directly involved in nothing, but indirectly he was connected to everything!

The origin of Harvey can be explained on two levels, why it was possible for it to develop and why it actually did develop. Harvey could develop where it did because the region was centrally located, abundant with resources, a transportation hub, and the nearby booming city of Chicago was a social magnet drawing people and resources from all over the world. Harvey did develop as a result of the people who designed the plan and actually carried it out. There were several tries before Turlington Harvey came along, but within the times he organized a group of investors and made the project work.

19. Hutchinson, p. 42
One can't help comparing the issues of 100 years ago with those that exist today. There is the relationship of religion to politics. There is the relationship between economic investment and community development. And there is the relationship between the major Chicago bankers and industrialists and the suburban region. These issues and others continue to be important throughout the history of Harvey.

2. THE RISE OF OLD HARVEY

In its early days Harvey was known as the "Magic City" because it grew so rapidly, and was forged as a more developed urban center in a shorter time than all other suburbs south of Chicago of the time. This special status was not lost as it matured, and Harvey continued as a leading community for over 50 years. It was a good place to live, a community that served its own citizens well, and also provided services and jobs to people throughout the entire southern suburbs. This was accomplished on the basis of three main features of community life: enlightened leadership involvement, economic development (growth and stability), and community solidarity. These features were mainly produced by a nearly all white population, but there were also Black people who were part of old Harvey. Blacks contributed their fair share to the Harvey community. In fact, while the working class suffered there, relatively speaking life in Harvey was good; and, in this regard, for the Blacks the sacrifice was greater, but in relative terms so were the benefits.
Harvey was created and guided by the Harvey Land Association under the leadership of Thurlington Harvey, but soon was taken over by its own ruling class. This was the period in which the nature of capitalism in the USA and the world changed, and most industries were dominated by a few corporations, who in turn were linked to banks usually through interlocking boards. The structure of the economy in Harvey was consistent with this pattern, while at the same time based on the strength of local community life and traditional family values.

Rahm points out in her study that the central role of the Harvey Land Association (1890-1900) was taken over by the Bank of Harvey, mainly because of interlocking board memberships.

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20. The pattern of ruling class organization has been empirically studied in a 1980 PhD University of Chicago dissertation in sociology by Carol Rahn. She organizes her study of Harvey elites in 4 historical stages, 1890 - 1900, 1900 - 1940, 1940 - 1960, and 1960 - 1976. In each stage she discusses the structure of leadership and the pattern of policy formation for the city as a whole. She makes the case that the high point of leadership development, in terms of economic elites being involved in community life and united with political and social/civic elites, was reached in 1960. After 1960, a pattern of functional specialization took place whereby the elites were relatively isolated from each other and there was less and less social responsibility or "noblesse oblige."

21. Douglas F. Dowd puts it this way: "By the late 1890's, mergers or combinations [in which many firms were combined under one ownership and identity] became the rule; the years between 1897 and 1905 witnessed their first spectacular rush. During these years, over 5300 industrial firms came under the control, finally, of 318 corporations, the most advanced and powerful firms in the economy. pp 64-65 in Dowd, The Twisted Dream: Capitalist Development In The United States Since 1776. Further Keller indicates that since 1910 commercial bank assets have exceeded capital in manufacturing. What this means is that since the turn of the century industry and banking institutions have been closely linked. In general, this is a distinctive stage of development in the capitalist system, one that dominates til today.
The hub of these linkages became the locally owned Bank of Harvey rather than the absentee Land Association. While none of the board's of Harvey's industries were interlocked, four industrialists, including prominent officials of three of the largest factories, were directors of the Bank of Harvey. The two presidents and directors of the bank to whom these industrialists were linked were not only prominent financiers, they were also the outstanding civic leaders of this period.

SEE THE APPENDIX FOR A CHART OF THESE RELATIONSHIPS

This board was a combination of metropolitan elites and local elites sharing the leadership of Harvey. This can be demonstrated by comparing two board members, F. Ingalls and G. Stevenson.

Ingalls founded the Buda Corporation in 1881 (manufacturing railroad supplies) in a small town north of Peoria Illinois. He and his partner moved the firm to Harvey in 1890, and sold out in 1906 intending to retire. Instead, they started another company. This plant became the largest crankshaft manufacturer in the United States, after merging with Wyman-Gordon in 1919. Ingalls stayed on until he retired in 1932. During this time he was the most outstanding cosmopolitan member of the Harvey economic elite. He lived in Chicago, and only belonged to social and civic groups outside of Harvey. He differed with the earlier elites in that he was connected to the wealthier suburbs near Harvey. Ingalls belonged to the

22. Rahm, p. 21.

23. The Buda Company began to manufacture engines in 1910 and became known for its innovations in diesel engines, industrial trucks, and hydraulic jacks. The company was sold to Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company in 1953. See Kerr, pp 101-103.
elite Chicago clubs (the Chicago Club, Union League, and the Chicago Athletic Club), but also the South Shore Country Club and the Flossmore Country Club. His greatest contribution to the Harvey community was the building of a hospital in memory of his wife. Since Ingalls Hospital opened in 1923 it has been the most important private service agency in the city, and has consistently been a gathering place for elites from throughout the metropolitan area.

Now sitting in the same meeting of the Bank of Harvey board with Ingalls would be George Stevenson, a Harvey local. Rahm says this about him:

Stevenson, a dentist, lived in Harvey from the time he was a young man. In 1914, he became a vice-president of the Bank of Harvey, and was president from 1922-1932....He was an elder of the Presbyterian Church, an officer and director of the Chamber of Commerce, president of the library board and the grade school board of education, member of three lodges and a trustee of Ingalls Memorial Hospital. In all, Stevenson belonged to seventeen local organizations....he provided a bridge between the heads of harveys largest industries, men who were much more involved in activities outside of the city, and the economic dominants whose ties and interests were rooted in the local community.

This pattern of uniting two groups of leaders (metropolitans and locals) was replaced by a more general pattern of one group of leaders who lived outside of Harvey in the more affluent suburbs, but were quite involved in local affairs. The Bank of Harvey was closed during the Depression but was replaced by the Harvey Saving and Loan as the key economic institution. It

24. see Kerr, pp 99-103.
25. Rahm pp. 24-25.
had seven directors who averaged 3.9 interlocking board membership in 12 leading organizations, five on each of the following boards, Ingalls Hospital, the YMCA, and the Chamber of Commerce. Furthermore the Harvey Savings and Loan has strong board interlocks with the three leading industrial firms of the 1940 - 1960 period: Bliss and Laughlin, Whiting, and Wyman-Gordon (Ingalls-Shepard). This tendency towards local involvement by an elite living outside of Harvey was offset to some extent by a pattern of corporate take overs and increasing absentee ownership of the leading industrial firms in Harvey. Even so, the period of 1940 - 1960 was the highpoint of a cohesive socially involved economic and political elite. These people were on the same boards, knew each other on a professional and social basis, and saw each other frequently. They saw to it that local social and civic organizations played key roles in the decision making process of the overall community -- to accomplish this they contributed their own time and money. Although they didn’t live in Harvey, they earned a major part of their living there and they were responsible enough to put something back into the community.

This leadership structure was a function of the stability and growth of the economy. Beginning in 1900 there were four major firms that remained major employers: Bliss and Laughlin (cold rolled steel),

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26. Capitalist bankers and industrialists never left the logic of Turlington Harvey [or for that matter George Pullman], it is good to be civic minded when it is profitable. It is important to make this point, not as ideology but as empirical explanation for why the capitalist leadership abandoned positions of leadership in the city of Harvey and shirked their responsibility over the next 20 years.
Buda/Allis-Chalmers (diesel engines), Whiting (manufacturer of heavy industrial equipment), and Ingalls-Shepard/Wyman-Gordon (closed die forging). Of these Whiting is a good example of the stable relationship between a major industrial firm and the banks.

BOARD INTERLOCKING BETWEEN THE WHITING CORPORATION AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS IN HARVEY, ILLINOIS 1923 - 1978

Andrew McDougal  
Vice-President  
1923 - 1943  
Director, Bank of Harvey 1891-1922

John Munroe  
Vice-President  
1942 - 1951  
Director, Harvey Savings and Loan 1942 - 1952

Jack Handley  
President  
1952 - 1975  
Director, South Suburban Federal 1954-1973

Franklin Krumm  
Vice-President  
1956 - 1978  
Director, First National Bank 1966 - 1978

August Rump  
Director  
1976 - 1978  
Director, South Suburban Federal 1968 - 1978

Using this description of Whiting and financial institutions we can conclude that the capitalists maintained stable integrated economic relations.

But these are the structures of elite unity, and not of the people who lived and worked in Harvey. They were the real strength, the real heroes of the town. In fact, it is more important to think of the common everyday working people of Harvey as the real Harvey. Who were these people and what was their social organization.
The people were bound together in the broad pattern of nationality and citizenship in the USA. Nationality is the culture, language, and social relations when applied to an immigrant group separated from its native soil and former economic organization (this includes virtually every group in the USA, including Indians since the US government relocated them). Mostly, nationality groupings have been served by culture related businesses, mainly for food, clothing, religious articles, and cosmetics. Citizenship, on the other hand, is a function of the political order (especially the government), and refers to broad agencies designed in a democratic manner to include everyone regardless of their nationality of origin, to reproduce within them the committing beliefs and values of the national civic culture. Citizenship is sustained through the schools, the political process, and the private social service agencies designed to meet peoples' needs. The factor of nationality gives a community the stability of a historical identity, while citizenship gives one a political identity. The USA was supposed to be a country in which these two aspects of one's life would not be in conflict. Of course this has not existed, but the struggle for it, greater democracy, makes up the main theme of American history.

Most of the first Harvey settlers in the 1890's were native born white Americans, mainly of English backgrounds. However, European immigrants were 47.3% of the white population increase in Harvey from 1900 - 1910. By 1910, Harvey's population was 55.2% of foreign stock, with the largest groups coming from Germany and Scandinavia. This nationality factor became the organizing principal behind the major community institution, the
Eight of the churches present in the community were Protestant; only one is Catholic. Two of the congregations were German speaking (one until 1917, the second until 1940), and the others were Swedish. The Catholic church was Irish.

This general pattern also characterized the broader social life of the community as well:

...by 1920, there were a host of clubs, churches and service groups. The tempo of community life increased until there was a seemingly constant round of dances, picnics and entertainment put on by the city's multitude of organizations: Sons of Italy, German Working Men's Sick Benefit Society, Ukranian-American Club, Industrial Athletic Association, Pilsudski Citizens Club, Protective Home Circle, Colored Masons Lodge, the church societies, and so forth.

People were proud to be citizens of Harvey. Their city not only provided outstanding city services (private and public) for them, but also commanded the patronage of the entire southern suburban region. When people spoke the name of Harvey they did it with respect and admiration. In 1912 Harvey was the first city in Illinois to adopt the commissioner form of city government, and while each person was elected at large (rather than in some representative districts) this streamlined the government structure and allowed for the direct influence from economic and civic elites. In the early days this worked in the interest of Harvey.

Also Harvey was tops in education. It had long had a solid grade school

27. See Hutchinson, p 53.
28. See Rahn p. 65.
system. After beginning its high school in 1892 the main break through came when the new Thornton Township High School was set up in 1898. The community got higher education in 19____ when the Thornton Community College was set up in South Holland the suburb joining Harvey to the east.

The private agencies were also of the top quality. This included the regionally important Ingalls Hospital, and the major YMCA.

ATTENTION: WE NEED MORE ON ALL OF THE COMMUNITY STUFF, BOTH FROM THE INTERVIEWS AND FROM THE NEWSPAPERS ARTICLES BY RALPH DAWSON

Harvey, while generally a cohesive community constructed around the economic development and Harvey citizenship, was also further organized into specific neighborhoods:

1. Central Harvey: the original area planned by the Harvey Land Association.
2. North Harvey: one of the oldest parts of the city
3. Michigan: south, named because many of the early residents migrated from the state of Michigan
4. West Harvey: one of the last areas of expansion, the newest of the poorest quality, Blacks lived here.

ATTENTION: WE NEED TO EXPAND THESE NEIGHBORHOOD DISCUSSIONS WITH INTERVIEW DATA AND NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS. ABOUT 1 PAGE EACH

[This general model] of nationality and citizenship is triggered by the general struggle between capital and labor. Harvey has had to face some of the main problems faced by all other towns, sometimes better and sometimes not. The general thrust is toward greater economic tension and greater levels of intolerance,. This was dramatically demonstrated by the Great
Depression, even though in some respects Harvey did better than most communities. Harvey lost both of its banks during the depression, but not because there was a policy of bad speculation. The fact is that the local banks paid off their depositors to the tune of 100 cents to each dollar. They even has a surplus!

This was also a period of limiting tolerance to dissent, after maintaining a fairly progressive policy.

The Depression also slowed the pace of community life, brought a sterner attitude toward public dissent. In 1911, the local Socialists had been granted use of the council chambers for their monthly meetings; in 1924, the Harvey Ku Klux Klan had been granted a parade permit, provided that no one marched masked. But during the Depression, the Communists and the Council of the Unemployed were denied meeting permits. A resolution was passed forbidding all meetings in opposition to Roosevelt's reemployment plan. The city organized a Citizenship Committee and helped the American Legion with its new Americanization Committee. There was labor unrest, some of it connected with WPA work. Even in this blue collar city, the Council had little patience with workers' grievances. Only the Steelworkers' Organizing Committee found a role as a legitimate voice for labor, and helped establish a new pattern of including unions in meetings and on committees intended to be representative of the community.

Most of what we have been discussing has been based on data of the majority white population, but it is especially important in the late 1980's when Harvey is approaching 70% Black population that there were Blacks in old Harvey. These Blacks in old Harvey were very much part of the community, although obviously the racism of Klan marches and total white domination of power was hardly an acceptable condition. The volume on Harvey published by the 1st National Bank in 1962 puts the early situation.

29. See Rahm, p. 69.
in this way:

Almost from its inception, Harvey has been what is now termed an "integrated community" and members of the Negro race have been an accepted and respected part of the city since the late 1890's when as one historian recorded "the barber shop was operated by Harvey's only colored man.

Up till World War II Blacks were never more than 3.1% of the total population (as compared to 8.2% in Chicago). The Black community also was initially settled by relocating midwestern Blacks, and then it became a depot for deep south migration.

When Harvey was first settled, the Black residents had come from Louisiana, Missouri, and Illinois.......It is not until the years after 1920 that families from the Deep South (primarily Georgia and Mississippi) appear in Harvey. By 1930 a complete cycle has been reached where more than 60% of the Blacks in Harvey have origins in the Deep South.

Also, during this period Black were as much part of the industrial work force of the area as whites.

Perhaps the best example of the early Black community of Harvey is the case of Amanda Smith (1837 - 1915). She was a world famous Black

30. See Hutchinson, p. 146

31. See a list of occupations in the Appendix.

evangelist who settled in Harvey to build an institution for the care and education of Black orphan children. Ms Smith was born a slave, the oldest girl of 13 children. Her father "hired out" and purchased his own freedom and his family as well. He made and sold brooms and mats, and also worked on other farms at night to earn the money. After setting up a family farm in Pennsylvania, their household became a station on the underground railroad.

After marrying at 17 she had a very tragic family life. In her first marriage she had two children who died at early ages, and her husband never returned from the Civil War. She married again, had three children who died young and was abandoned by her husband. He had to leave home in search of work, and one day never came home. But her own tragedy, was turned into acts of salvation for others. She had been converted when she was 15, and began full time preaching in 1869 when she was 32 years old.

Though diffident at first about speaking before white audiences, she quickly won respect at this and later camp meetings by her spiritual fervor, as she related here experiences of sanctification. Her smooth Black skin, tall, well proportioned figure, and simple Quaker-like dress and scoop bonnet, together with the rich contralto voice with which she would break into song when inspired, made her a person not easily forgotten.

Ms Smith became a world evangelist, spending a year in England, 2 years in India, and 8 years in West Africa (Sierre Leone and Liberia). She

33. Hardesty, p ___.
34. Smith, p ___.

- 34 -
married for a third time in Africa, and then adopted and educated African children. She developed a strong positive Black consciousness, a positive feeling of being an Afro-American (nationality) and being part of Africa (anti-racist pride in one's unity of ancestry with African peoples). She returned to the United States, coming to Chicago in part because of her friendship with Frances Willard, President of the Women's Christian Temperance Union located in Evanston. Her main focus was on Christian purification [and ...].

Amanda Smith decided to dedicate her remaining years to orphaned Black children. She chose to build her institution in a community known to have community values consistent with her views, the city of Harvey. She bought the land and building, then opened her school in 19____. There were over 40 children there, living and learning practical skills. The Amanda Smith Home for Colored Orphans was located near 147 and ______. She had a board of 8 people equally divided between whites and Blacks. Most of her funds were raised through her speaking tours throughout the country. Additional help also came from the Julius Rosenwald (Sears) and the University of Chicago.

She was the leading member of the Harvey Black community during this period, and had the universal respect of the leadership of Harvey as well as the city of Chicago. When she decided to retire, the beginning of the end had come for the Home. She retired in 1912. Then, the state of Illinois granted a charter setting up the Amanda Smith Industrial School for Girls. If this had not happened the only institution in the metropolitan area would have been The Illinois Technical School for Colored Girls (located at 4900 Prairie). Ms Smith died in 1915 and was given a
funeral at Quinn Chapel in Chicago attended by the major political and religious leaders of the day from Chicago and Harvey. Unfortunately the School burned down in 1918.

The Amanda Smith Home in Harvey stands as an example for all time of the hard work and community effort started by Blacks in Harvey to serve the needs of the Black community. Furthermore, the early Black churches and the Smith home demonstrates that the strength of the overall Harvey community was shared by the Black community.

During this period of positive community development, the Harvey community had neighborhoods but no Black ghetto.

Harvey's earliest Black residents were not physically isolated from the white community. William and Hester White, one of the earliest Black families, lived along 159th Street at the southern edge of the Land Association development. The Amanda Smith School, on the other hand, was located in the northern portion of the town. The first Black church was just a block away from the Swedish Lutheran Church; its permanent location was three blocks further northwest. The second Black church, located at 157th Street, was only slightly removed from the downtown community.

WHY AND WHEN DID RESIDENTIAL SEGREGATION OCCUR?

And the Black community fought hard for achievement and its own individual and community development.


1. went to fight in WW II and got awards
2. academics and sports at Thornton high school and Thornton Community College.
One of the main ways to test the relationship between the Black and white Harvey residents is to examine how they relate under conditions of stress, in a crisis situation. This was the case in the Depression when workers desperately needed jobs. During this time Black workers faced racism from the capitalists and the workers. This led many Black community leaders to turn against the trade unions movement, and thereby allowed the capitalists to use Blacks as scabs to break strikes. It turns out that the workers in Harvey were militant and courageous in their fight for a union and better working conditions. As with most other aspects of old Harvey, Black workers were involved in the struggle, did not turn into scabs, and build unity with the white workers. This pattern is revealed in interview data reported by Horace Clayton and George Mitchell:

There was only one successful sit-down strike conducted in the Chicago area. It was at Bliss and Laughlin. At first it was almost 100% strong. After a half hour of the strike, the Negroes began dwindling out. In two hours there wasn't a Negro inside the plant. Here was a development that had to be remedied immediately. The white workers were too ready to say, "Here is your Negro worker." A leader of the strike strategy committee went across the street where all of the Negroes were standing, looking on. They said they weren't against the strike, but that a Negro was last hired and first fired, and that jobs were scarce for everyone and that they would support the strike from the outside. They were talked to for quite a while. The necessity for solidarity was pointed out, and finally five of the Negroes came back in the plant. After the strike was won, and a good contract obtained, the feeling between the negro and white at Bliss and Laughlin was very much solidified.

In fact, in the 1950's the steel workers union local broke a segregationist pattern by integrating the little league baseball.

The overall story of how Harvey became such a wonderful community combines a strong economy and enlightened involved elites, strong bonds of nationality holding local communities together through strong churches and social organizations, public and private city wide agencies guaranteeing a high quality of life for Harvey citizens, and trade union leadership especially in Steel. Moreover, the Black community in old Harvey was right in there doing its fair share to build a strong community.

However, after 1960 things changed.

3. THE DECLINE OF OLD HARVEY

Having made the case for Harvey being a solid community, it seems almost obvious what the explanation has to be for its failure. Its the explanation that most people, including political leaders and the media, took up -- Black people came out here and messed things up! This is an argument that seems to fit many of the facts, and overall is the most frequently used explanation for the urban crisis in the USA. Look at Chicago or Detroit and you'll see a manufacturing city that was great when it was all white, but as soon as it developed a Black majority things went to hell.

The blatantly racist form of this argument points the finger at virtually all Blacks. This means that the increasing population of Blacks in Harvey is like the increase in rats on a ship, either they have to be destroyed or the ship abandoned. Of course this is an extreme point of view and few would admit to holding it. There are however right wing racist elements who organize on this political basis. The liberal form of the argument
accepts that most (though not all) Blacks are at the bottom. They hold that racism has kept Black down, but government intervention efforts have helped the situation, from the civil war and reconstruction till the war on poverty and affirmative action.

The conservative form of the argument is currently the most dominant one in this era of Reaganism. This position holds that the Black problem has been exasperated by the government rather than helped. Blacks have grown lazy because of government sponsorship and therefore are unable to compete against whites or live up to the tradition of labor created by the European immigrants and their descendents.

The racist argument is totally bogus and constitutes racist trash pure and simple. However, this is a sentiment that runs deep in the white community, and one that must be rooted out by courageous people stepping forward to speak out. This is just as true at a dinner party in Flossmore, Olympia Fields, or Park Forrest as it is in a neighborhood bar in Harvey, Chicago Heights, or Blue Island. Of course, a few people have spoken out, and there have been good campaigns for community education and positive action. But many people have gotten tired, and returned to the task of making their own living. After all, they reason, how long can one be called "a nigger lover." Its easier to be quiet these days.

Our argument is that all of these positions are wrong when applied to Harvey. Blacks did not cause the decline of Harvey, but have been used as the great scape goats. There are many reasons for the actual decline, mainly rooted in the crisis of industrial production, and the expansion of
metropolitan development around Chicago. These structural changes have unleashed forces that impacted the Black community of Chicago, who in turn impact Harvey while Harvey itself was facing these same structural forces.

In fact, the problems that Blacks have caused end up creating greater social costs for the Black community itself rather than to white people. The facts of anti-social behavior are nearly always dwarfed when placed next to the myths and emotions of racial hysteria. Furthermore, there are many more positive examples than negative ones to discuss about Blacks in Harvey. However, our first task is to explain why Harvey declined.

In the first place, Harveys decline was caused by its success. The original settlers and their children were the backbone of the Harvey community. They shared in its stability and strength. The next generation (the third generation) went on to higher education, especially with the new community college, and migrated from Harvey as a form of upward social mobility. While the mill/shop floor was possible and desirable for grandfather and father, neither was true for the son. The world was a different place, and people went on to lead different lives. This has made a profound impact on the families, institutions, trade union locals, and especially the churches.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>WHITE</th>
<th>BLACK</th>
<th>DIFFERENCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>46.0</td>
<td>42.7</td>
<td>+ 3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>38.9</td>
<td>40.5</td>
<td>- 1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>32.4</td>
<td>41.0</td>
<td>- 8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>37.8</td>
<td>47.3</td>
<td>- 9.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>35.4</td>
<td>49.8</td>
<td>-14.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>24.5</td>
<td>47.2</td>
<td>-22.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 40 -
This data clearly indicates that the white population has gotten much younger, going from nearly 50% to 25% children. On the other hand, the Black community has had a slight increase in its youthful profile over the last 50 years. This of course means that in addition to Harvey becoming a Black majority town, it is turning into a town with lots of young Black people and older white people.

One of the important aspects has been the growth and development of the higher status southern suburbs. These places have absorbed upwardly mobile professionals and business executives to the loss of places like Harvey. Status has changed such that having a good job in a stable community is no longer really desireable. Upward mobility is an obsession, though we might add not an entirely realizable experience. This separates the first two generations from the third generation.

Flossmore and Olympia Fields make interesting comparisons to Harvey, the elite versus the older blue collar town.

**CLASS AND RACE IN SOUTH SUBURBS OF CHICAGO: HARVEY, FLOSSMORE, AND OLYMPIA FIELDS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>HARVEY</th>
<th>FLOSSMORE</th>
<th>OLYMPIA FIELDS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date of incorporation</td>
<td>1895</td>
<td>1924</td>
<td>1927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population 1960</td>
<td>29,071</td>
<td>4,624</td>
<td>1,503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population 1970</td>
<td>34,636</td>
<td>7,846</td>
<td>3,478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population 1980</td>
<td>35,810</td>
<td>8,423</td>
<td>4,146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Black 1970</td>
<td>30.9%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Black 1980</td>
<td>65.6%</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median Income 1980</td>
<td>$18,033</td>
<td>43,114</td>
<td>51,360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago Rank</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% over $50,000</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>41.9</td>
<td>52.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median Home Value</td>
<td>33,800</td>
<td>113,200</td>
<td>132,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago Rank</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Place of Work:

| % in home town | 21.6 | 9.4 | 9.0 |
| % in Chicago   | 22.0 | 34.3 | 39.9 |
| Manufacturing Plants | 48  | 0  | 0  |

During the 1960-1978 period the structure of elite relationships changed. They became more specialized. 'The economic elite became centralized ion Harvey Federal, First National, and the Whiting Corporation. The main civic associations were the YMCA and Ingals Hospital.' By this time both of these institutions were functions more as regional agencies. The consistent elite social life was centered in Flossmore. So the main feature of elite leadership is a retreat after 1960, a pulling back from giving time and resources to the overall economic, political, social, and civic life of Harvey. This is how Rahm sums up this process:

In its earliest years, the economic elite was split between a group oriented to Chicago and a group oriented to Harvey. Now, nearly all members of the economic elite live and work in the south suburbs, but they do not live in Harvey. If they identify with any community, the community tends to be either their place of residence or the south suburbs as a whole. The organizations to which they belong are regional or south suburban.


37. See Rahm, p. 112
This shift was in part clearly established by Park Forrest, a residential suburb to the south of Harvey built for white professionals in 1949. There were few sociological magnets holding the upwardly mobile sons and daughter of Harvey workers, and the economic elites kept some financial interest but deserted the community in terms of residence and civic/social contributions. This cannot be underestimated, because there never would have been a tradition of a strong Harvey had previous generations of the economic elite not made substantial contributions to overall life in the city. So, when the elites shirk from their responsibility there will be consequences. Of course, a corollary of this is the failure of working people to organize themselves so that a new leadership structure could have developed to replace the reliance on elites altogether, but this didn't happen for old Harvey.

The obvious avenue for potential leadership from the workers was the political arena. However, this didn't happen for several reasons. First of all the south suburbs is republican, and this has been true for Harvey as well. This was a working class town (like Chicago, but unlike the latter elite southern suburbs) with republican politics (unlike Chicago but similar to the other suburbs). Further, the elections were citywide.

38. This suburb has been given a great deal of attention in the media. One of the significant treatments is by William H. Whyte, Jr., The Organization Man, Doubleday, 1956. This is a remarkable treatment of the mass conformity and lack of independent thought and action by corporate executives. These were the forerunners of today's Yuppies, who seem to differ only to the extent that they benefit from the liberation of the 1960's and therefore can indulge themselves in extravagant forms of consumption, but the conformity seems to be equally as binding. This actually goes for Yuppies and their Black counterparts, the Bumpies.
making it less likely that a neighborhood based community candidate would have a chance to be elected.

Also, the rates for voter registration and voter turnout reflect a low level of direct political participation. THIS PARAGRAPH WILL BE DEVELOPED ON THE BASIS FOR THE DATA COLLECTED FROM THE COUNTRY. The major test of this came when the Democrats tried in 1958 to pass a referendum to change the form of government. This lost ________________________________.

At least part of the reason for this situation is rooted in a fundamental structural transformation of the economy. This has implication for the society at large, but for a small industrial city like Harvey it is almost fatal. Harvey is in the "rust belt", dominated by smoke-stack industries, tied to rail transportation, with an infrastructure built initially in the 19th century. It has remarkable similarities with Gary, Indiana, a town built in the wake of the Pullman experiment as well. Gary was set up as a model industrial community by Andrew Carnegie of US Steel, who was close enough to Pullman to be on his board.

Rail transportation has declined over the last 50 years, in part due to a lack of capital investment to replace mid-nineteenth century equipment, and in part to keep up with the need for new technology. Also, it has been challenged by truck and plane methods of transport. In 1958 there were only 58 miles of expressway in the metropolitan area, whereas a decade later this was over 600 miles. Much of this was leading out to the northwestern suburbs. The national data reflect this very pattern.
PERCENT OF DOMESTIC INTERCITY FREIGHT BY VARIOUS TYPES OF CARRIERS, 1930 - 1980

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Railroad</th>
<th>Motor Vehicles</th>
<th>Airplane</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>74.3</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>44.1</td>
<td>21.7</td>
<td>0.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>0.19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Now of course Harvey has a prime location for truck transport, being near three major expressways (interstate 57, 80 and 94) but then relative to the early vantage it had with the development of the trains and its turn of the century industrial development, the truck brought a new distribution.

Another aspect of this is the changing nature of production. In increasingly there has been a real shift away from steel. MORE ON THIS IN THE CHICAGO AREA WILL COME FROM A RECENT REPORT BY A H. WASHINGTON TASK FORCE - ITS ON THE WAY

So the net result is both a loss of jobs, and a transformation of the existing jobs. There was a high point of 7,754 manufacturing jobs in Harvey right after World War II, but by 1982 3,1454 jobs (41%) had been lost. In fact from 1963 to 1982 there was a loss of 2,785 production jobs. During that time Harvey had lost more production jobs than remained in town. Some of this is the result of big firms leaving the city: Perfection Gear Company (1969, 500 employees), Allis-Chalmers (1970, 2,000 employees), Maremont Automotive Products (1975, 700 employees), and List

Industries (1978, 200 employees).

It is also important that to some extent Harvey has changed by expanding in government jobs. However, up to this point it reflects more the decline of the city than the rebirth of a new city in this high tech age of research and development based economic initiatives. Harvey's population hasn't budged from being a town of blue collar workers, in 1940 45.4% of all workers were skilled and semi-skilled while in 1980 this figure had increased to 49.7. What has happened is that twice as many people are in the professional and technical occupations as well (7.1% to 14.8%) being possible because of reductions in the white collar and unskilled jobs.

Thus far we have focused on power, leadership, and the overall economic picture. The last major basis for our explanation for the decline of Harvey is the hostility of white racism. Racism expresses the economic insecurity of threatened white workers, the abdication of responsibility by the city leadership, and the overall problems that led to massive Black migration into the city.

The major difference between Black and whites begins with why they came to Harvey in the first place. The majority of whites, were attracted to temperance towns since most suburbs were that. Most of the white workers who came sought work, and they found good factory jobs in Harvey. Blacks in old Harvey came for many reasons, but in the main they found what the whites found. However, in the 1960's Blacks did not come to Harvey for jobs. By this time the need was not for unskilled workers, but for skilled workers in the specific industries localized there.
Black people came to Harvey in search of a better life, better housing away from the ghetto and the problems of the city. They wanted a good education for their children, and a good standard of living seemed affordable. They were met with hostility, were cheated, and then accused of messing up the city. It is also true that Black people brought with them all of the negative problems of the ghetto and to a great extent gave people plenty of cause to think that they were the cause of all major problems.

But the main story is white racism, the exploitation of Black people for the financial gain of others. The historical relationship between Harvey and Phoenix is a good case in point:

Development of Phoenix began with the construction of an amusement hall in the 1890’s. At this time, when most suburban communities were dry, the few places which allowed taverns, like Roseland (adjacent to Pullman), drew a large and thirsty clientele. Phoenix catered to the appetites which were suppressed in nearby Harvey and South Holland. When the Harvey Land Association acquired property in Phoenix in the late 1890’s, it decided against annexing it to Harvey because of the taverns....In the 1920’s, Blacks working in the Illinois Central railroad yards inb Markham began to settle in Phoenix, and by the early 1950’s, the village was two-thirds Black. In 1959 the village board of trustees, which was all white, voted 6 to 1 to partition the community and to ask the city of Harvey to annex that part of Phoenix in which most white residents lived. Harvey agreed to the proposal. By this action, Phoenix lost 20 percent of its population, 90 percent of its commercial establishments, and 35 percent of its revenues.

This is a blatant case of racial action, of Harvey whites "saving" whites from Phoenix, at a profit of course!

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Black people tried to buy decent housing in Harvey and were met with violence in the early 1960's. In July of 1962 the Star Tribune ran the following headline: "Arson hinted in House Explosion: Report Negro Bought Home." The home was bombed on the hear say that the home had been sold to a Black man, even though the new owners never occupied the house for one day! However, the real story of housing is not in keeping Blacks out, which covers the misguided sense of "while loyalty" some of the economically insecure white residents have. The real story is the manipulation of the housing market for a capitalist profit, especially in race baiting a neighborhood, then selling/renting at a price over the market value whites would pay. All of this was based on the housing shortage for Blacks in Chicago.

By 1980, in rental property, compared to whites, Blacks had 32% less space per person, but paid 16% more rent per month. Some of this was accomplished by building substandard housing. The poor people trying to escape the Chicago ghetto didn't create the cheap substandard housing. This housing was created by real estate interests who were willing to sacrifice the city of Harvey for a profit. This is a far cry from the days when the economic interests built Harvey up for a profit. From 1890's to

41. This housing was erected under lax building codes in the city's rush to get in on the suburban building boom of the early 1950's. It consisted of three-story apartment buildings, with exterior stairways and balconies rather than interior hallways, arranged at right angles to the street, so that two or three units could be built on a lot to a density of forty-three households per acre where only one apartment building would have been built before. Most of these apartments were erected on the West side of Harvey, not far from the city's longstanding Black neighborhood. See Thurlow, p. 84 - 85

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the 1970's things have turned completely around.

Racism was fertilized with economic insecurity and fear, and turned into a profitable shake down by the real estate and financial interests (banks and savings and loans) who helped finance the substandard housing. This is why we think old Harvey sank into a period of decline. The main structural feature has been a shift in the economy, a shift away from towns like Harvey to new places based on new technologies. Jobs had been leaving since World War II. There was also the success of old Harvey, with its strong work ethic and good education. The third generation got new possibilities for social mobility and grabbed its chance to lead a higher status life than that of their fathers and grandfathers. This was a critical shift in community resources. And last, it was racism that sealed the town's fate.

This last crucial period of crisis, transformation, and change will be our focus in the next chapter. We will apply our basic argument to the two cases of Dixie Mall and the Allied Tubing Company, a positive and a negative example. In these two cases we have the living strength of old Harvey and the declining of Harvey as the hub of the southern suburbs.
IMPORTANT DATES IN EARLY CHICAGO HISTORY

1673  French Explorers Pere Marquette and Louis Jolliet traveled through the area

1770  Black frontiersman Jean Baptiste DuSable becomes the first permanent settler in the Chicago area

1803  Fort Dearborn erected

1812  Potawatomi Indians burn Fort Dearborn

1816  Fort Dearborn erected for the second time

1833  Chicago incorporated as a town (population = 350)

1837  Chicago incorporated as a city (population = 4,000)

1848  Illinois and Michigan Canal opened linking Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River for commercial shipping

1852  Illinois Central Railroad reaches Chicago from the south linking the central city to future area of Harvey

1871  Great Chicago Fire destroys most of center city (population = 298,977)

1886  Haymarket Massacre

1893  World's Columbian Exhibition held in Hyde Park (population 1,099,850)
BOARD OF THE HARVEY LAND ASSOCIATION

1. T. W. Harvey lumber
2. A.S. Badger lumber
3. N.K. Fairbanks commodities trading and mining
4. Morris Sellers manufacturing
5. George Jones manufacturing and banking
6. A.G. Spaulding lumber, sporting goods, real estate
7. Gilbert Shaw lumber and banking
8. W.D. Preston banking
9. G.P. Benton banking
10. Granger Farwell banking and law
11. David Lyman banking and law
12. Fleming Revell religious publishing
Chapter 4

NEW HARVEY

ROUGH_FIRST_DRAFT

(August 1986)

CONFIDENTIAL
CHAPTER 4: NEW HARVEY
Part 1: On BLACK SUBURBANIZATION

The origin of New Harvey is rooted in basic changes of the social and economic features of life in the USA. These include urbanization (the concentration of the population in cities), suburbanization (people living in small towns within a metropolitan area), ghettoization (residential segregation of neighborhoods based on race/ethnicity), proletarianization (the transformation of a people from farmers to industrial workers). The first three concepts have to do with locating Black people in social space, while the concept of proletarianization has to do with class. These are critical issues in the general study of Blacks in the 20th century.

Trotter sums up recent studies of the urban Black experience. The main theoretical concept has been "ghettoization," focusing on the spacial ordering of the Black community. His study of Milwaukee is based on the concept of "proletarianization."

While the ghetto synthesis has been useful, it has been over-worked; taken singularly, it now tends to distort more than it clarifies. Therefore, a fresh but complementary theoretical departure in research on Black life in northern cities is needed. The proletarianization framework...suggests an alternative hypothesis for research on urban Blacks. Such a framework shifts the perspective from a primary focus on hostile race contacts and their spacial embodiment to a central concern with questions of economic and class relations.

The main point is to include both (economic relations of power) class and spacial patterns (geographic relations of nationality) in order to gain

full insight into important distinctions in the politics of power and social change. Ira Katznelson, using examples of Kornblum's study of the southeast side of Chicago, makes a clear distinction between the politics of class versus the politics of community.

American urban politics has been governed by boundaries and rules that stress ethnicity, race, and territoriality, rather than class, and that emphasize the distribution of goods and services, while excluding questions of production or workplace relations. The centerpiece of these rules has been the radical separation in people's consciousness, speech, and activity of the politics of work from the politics of community. This subjective division has been such a powerful feature of American urban life that it has been operative even in situations where blue-collar workers live in immediate proximity to their factories. In South Chicago, for example, mammoth steel mills loom over the surrounding communities that house their workers. In the mills, these workers see themselves as labor [in opposition to the steel companies and, on occasion, to capital more generally]; and as labor they are quite militant. The ordinary idiom of plant life is that of class. There, clear majorities vote for radical insurgencies within their union. Yet as soon as these workers pack up and go home, they cease to see themselves primarily as workers. In the East Side an Hegewisch, in Irondale and Slag Valley, they are croatians, Mexicans, Poles. Here the Tenth Ward organization of the Chicago Democratic party machine, whose language is ethnicity, patronage, and services, is political king.

In this study of Harvey we are mainly concerned with the politics of community life. As such, we feel it is accurate to describe the leadership form of Old Harvey as white power, and the leadership form of new Harvey as Black power. The content of both forms of power reflects whatever class forces dominate the white and Black communities respectively at any given

2. Katznelson, p 6. The representative on the city council from the Tenth Ward is "Fast Eddie" Vydrolyak, the racist opposition leader to Chicago's progressive Black mayor Harold Washington. However, this pattern might well be changing as progressive workers are mounting a political challenge to Vydrolyak's backward political leadership of the ward.
time. Trotter adds this important qualification to his proletarianization model.

In short, the proletarianization of Blacks entailed their movement into the industrial labor force as wage earners whose lives were shaped by racism as well as by the competitive interplay between labor and capital under industrialism. Such powerful conditioning forces would foster a complex convergence of class and racial consciousness among industrial workers. Moreover, patterns of inter- and intra-race relations, politics, institutional life, and housing would also reflect the effects of proletarianization.

Our focus on new Harvey is about the emergence of a particular type of proletarian urban experience, the industrial suburban experience. Blacks have been in urban areas every since the early days of the slave trade. However, Farley reports that until 1900 over 90% of all Blacks were in the south. In 1900, the percent urban for the Black population in the south was only 17.2% while for the north it was 70.4%. By 1960, for the south it was 58.4%, and for the north and west it was 95.2%. In the north the Black experience has always been primarily urban, whereas in the south urban residents became the majority during the 1950’s. For the most part,

3. Trotter, p._______.

4. The history of Black people in the USA can best be understood through the paradigm of unity in Afro-American studies. This approach is based on the periodization of the Afro-American experience into modal experiences of social cohesion [slavery, rural tenancy, and urban industry], separated by transitional experiences of social disruption [Atlantic slave trade, emancipation, and migration]. I have presented a full discussion of this in the text Introduction to Afro-American Studies by Abdul Alkalimat and Associates.

this has to do with living in central cities.

By the 1970's suburban residence had been increasing dramatically.

In 1970 the Black suburban population stood at 3.5 million, an increase of one-third since 1960. During the decade of the 1960s more than 800,000 Blacks moved to the suburbs, with more than 75% of the total accounted for in just 12 metropolitan areas. Most of this movement occurred in the last half of the 1960s.

From 1970 to 1974 (a period marked by economic recession) the Black suburban population increased at a higher annual rate [4.4%] than the white population [1.8%]. The 668,000 Blacks who moved to the suburbs was an increase of 20% over the 1970 level of 3.5 million. The Black population in the central cities, on the other hand, was increasing at an annual rate of only 1.6% per year [whites lost 1.1%].

In the Chicago area this general pattern took place as well. On the one hand there have always been pockets of Blacks in the CHICAGO suburbs (e.g., Evanston, _______________). On the other hand, there was considerable increase of Black suburbanites in the metropolitan area of Chicago in the 1960s and 1970s. WE NEED TO FIND EMPIRICAL DATA TO DOCUMENT THIS STATEMENT.

The main growth took place around three main cities: Maywood on the west, and Chicago Heights and Harvey on the south. This seems to point to the general observation that while the overall number of Blacks increased, the spatial pattern of central city segregation was reproduced rather than integration.

__________
6. CLAY, P.407.
MAYWOOD

Maywood was founded as a planned community in the 1860s and incorporated as a village in 1881. It is 11 miles west of the Chicago downtown area. Its industrial base was set when the Norton Can Company moved there from Chicago in 1895, as it expanded to form the American Can Corporation in 1901. American Can eventually had 4,500 workers in their Maywood plant. By 1983 there were 83 industrial firms located there, but they were small and could not offset the loss of American Can and a large Canada Dry plant (employing 4,000 workers) during the 1970's.

The Black population of Maywood was under 10 per cent through 1950. The Black population rose to 19% in 1960, 41% in 1970, and 75% in 1980. The total population in 1980 was 27,998, down from 29,019 in 1970. NEED SEVERAL SENTENCES ON MAYWOOD POLITICS AND MOVEMENT. CAN'T FORGET FRED HAMPTON, OUT OF NAACP TO PANTHERS.

CHICAGO HEIGHTS

Chicago Heights is 24 miles from the Chicago downtown. People began settling there in 1832 after the Black Hawk War. Two railroads linked it to Chicago (1853 and 1869) and by 1876 there were 1500 residents. It was

7. This information comes from an essay by Gail Danks Welter in the LOCAL COMMUNITY FACT BOOK FOR THE CHICAGO METROPOLITAN AREA, 1984, pp 257 - 258

incorporated in 1892. The major industrial development was the building of an Inland Steel plant in 1893. Labor contractors recruited workers from Eastern and Southern Europe, as well as Black and Mexican workers. By 1940 the town had 22,461 (10% Black), by 1960 34,331 (19% Black), and by 1980 37,026 (29% Black). Latinos were 11% of the population in 1980. Further, in 1980 Blacks were segregated, with over 60% of the Black population living in 2 of 8 census tracts.

NEED SEVERAL SENTENCES ON BLACK POLITICS IN CHICAGO HEIGHTS.

9

HARVEY

Harvey is 20 miles from the Chicago downtown area. These three major centers of Black concentration are all satellite industrial cities that used to have enough jobs to employ most of its population, but now are forced into being residential suburbs. Also, this means that there is a contracted tax base that threatens city services and government financed job development. Each of these three cities suffers from the chronic problems of the rust belt, the departure or decline of the industrial base that had given them 50 years or so of relative prosperity.

But, these suburbs represent only one type of Black suburbanization. Blacks in Chicago's southern suburbs settled in four different ways.

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9. For the general history of old Harvey see Chapter 2. There is also a section in the LOCAL COMMUNITY FACT BOOK by Stephanie A. Rusnak, pp 242 - 243.
PATTERNS OF BLACK SUBURBANIZATION IN CHICAGO'S SOUTHERN SUBURBS 1895 - 1949

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suburbanization Type</th>
<th>Date (Year)</th>
<th>% Black in 1970</th>
<th>% Black in 1980</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Satellite Industrial City</td>
<td>Harvey 1895</td>
<td>30.1</td>
<td>65.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spill Over from Central City</td>
<td>Calumet Park 1912</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planned Community</td>
<td>Robbins 1917</td>
<td>97.9</td>
<td>98.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incorporation of Rural Town</td>
<td>East Chicago Settlement Heights 1949</td>
<td>97.1</td>
<td>98.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The first two types in the chart (satellite industrial city and the spill over from central city) are the origins of Black neighborhoods within originally majority white communities, while the other two (planned community and rural incorporation) were Black towns from their beginnings.

But more than this, the trend is for cities like Harvey to become nearly all Black, with a small but significant Latino community as well. There are 9 cities in the south suburbs of Chicago that have over two thousand Black residents and 6 are over 65% Black (and the other three are 28.8%, 30.0%, and 44.3% Black). Table _______ presents this data.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Black Pop.</th>
<th>Total Pop.</th>
<th>%Black</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harvey</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>23,491</td>
<td>35,636</td>
<td>65.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chgo Hgts</td>
<td>1901</td>
<td>10,651</td>
<td>37,026</td>
<td>28.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Markham</td>
<td>1925</td>
<td>10,592</td>
<td>15,172</td>
<td>69.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbins</td>
<td>1917</td>
<td>7,981</td>
<td>8,119</td>
<td>98.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E Chgo Hgts</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>5,252</td>
<td>5,347</td>
<td>98.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dixmoor</td>
<td>1922</td>
<td>7,981</td>
<td>4,175</td>
<td>66.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Univ Park</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>2,765</td>
<td>6,244</td>
<td>44.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phoenix</td>
<td>1900</td>
<td>2,655</td>
<td>2,850</td>
<td>93.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calumet Park</td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>2,636</td>
<td>8,788</td>
<td>30.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Harvey has the largest Black population in the southern suburbs. Of the 275 incorporated places in the metropolitan area, Harvey is the 26th in overall size, and 2nd in the size of the Black population. However, the Harvey population ranks 252nd on amount of family income.

But all things considered, Harvey emerges as a central and leading force in the Black communities near it. This is especially true for Markham, Robbins, Dixmoor, and Phoenix.
DIXMOOR
Within Harvey, Blacks have had a tendency to be segregated, based on racist practices of real estate interests and exclusionary practices by white ethnic communities. This is dramatically demonstrated in MAP _________. The Black community formed in northwest Harvey and moved east and south. The 1980 census reported that out of 8 census tracts, nearly 60% of the Black population lives in two tracts. Both are over 90% Black -- tract 8269 and tract 8274.
The discussion of classes in the work of Harvey has to begin with clarification of the language used in class analysis. This subject clearly exposes the connection between social science and political ideology. Terms of social science are judged for their logical clarity, correspondence to perceptions of reality, and usefulness in empirical investigations. Terms of political ideology are judged for their logical clarity, correspondence to the interests of a political social formation, and their usefulness in propaganda and polemics. The rub is that since these sets of terms overlap and are often used interchangeably, for example in the case of the term class. It is impossible to separate social science from ideology, and this is especially true within a society such as the USA with politicized social formations in active conflict. What it comes down to is that the ruling elites of a society have control of the social institutions of social science (especially funding agencies and universities), and therefore use the terms of social science to represent their own ideological orientation. On the other hand, the oppressed and exploited peoples of the society use political ideology for the purposes of struggle and do not usually institutionalize a social science enterprise for themselves.
The central issue is how concepts reflect the structure of society, for in that one learns best how to change it. Further, one must be clear about one's point of view, one's interest. Social science is always done from a point of view. In this analysis we are attempting to represent the interests of new Harvey. The test of how well this is done is a judgement to be made by the citizens of Harvey, in how they think about the book and what they do in the struggle to make their lives better and improve their community.

10. Becker and Horowitz make an important intervention on this issue. "Ideologically "correct" analyses cannot substitute for cogent, empirically verified knowledge of the world as a basis for effective action....When radicalism without sociology is employed as a surrogate for truth, it becomes fanaticism -- a foolish effort to replace substance with style. But when these limits are understood and expressed, sociological radicalism can help us measure the distance between where people are and where they want to go -- between the society and the utopia. pp 64 - 65
For our purposes, there are three critical approaches to class. Status is a term that reflects one's social standing, one rank in the hierarchy of social prestige. One frequently hears that someone is high or low as in the upper class or the lower class. Such terms mean that people are being talked of in terms of status. This is a subjective category reflecting the culture and social value orientation of the society. It is not whimsical, however, as there is empirical demonstration that societies at similar levels of economic development (e.g., urban industrial societies) rank people in similar ways, i.e., they allocate prestige in the same way.

The major way that status is measured is through the subjective ranking of occupational prestige. The objective basis of this, the cluster of skills and activities we call an occupation, is the second approach to class. This is using the term class to point to the technical division of labor. Occupations reflect the technological organization of a given level of socio-economic development of a society. Clearly there are different occupations on a slave plantation than in Harvey Illinois in 1920, just as Harvey in 1920 is different from Harvey in 1986. This is what people mean when they ask "what do you do for a living?"

The most important use of the term class has to do with the division of

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11. Wright presents a very useful summary of all of the various approaches to class and their main uses in social science literature. See his article "Varieties of Marxist Conceptions of Class Structure," Politics and Society, Vol 9, No 3, 1980, pp__________.

12. On these studies see Hodge and Rossi [ ], and Treiman.
the society on the basis of social power, power rooted in relations of
control over economic resources and governmental coercion. Power means
being able to do something even with opposition. One has more power than
another (for individuals and collectivities) when one gets something done
regardless of resistance from the other. The concept of class struggle is
not fighting over who has the most status (that's "keeping up with the
Jones'"), nor is it the competition for a job (either to fight unemployment
or to get a promotion to a better job classification). Class struggle is
the fight over which group of people has power in the society, over which
group has the power to build a society according to their specifications.
The struggle between old Harvey and new Harvey, the fight between white
power and Black power, is, in this sense, a real class struggle.

Wright, in his recent book Classes, has developed the most rigorous
attempt to empirically investigate the distribution of classes in the USA
based on this power notion of class. He makes the follow summary of racial
patterns:

The pattern of racial differences in class distribution is, if
anything, more pronounced than the pattern for sexual
differences. 59 per cent of Blacks are in the working class,
compared to only 37 per cent of the whites; at the other extreme,
about 16 per cent of whites are employers or petty bourgeois
compared to less than 3 per cent of Blacks. These racial
contrasts become even more marked when we break them down by sex:
Nearly 70 per cent of Black women in the labor force are in the
working class, compared to only 27 per cent of white men, with
white women and Black men falling between the two at about 50 per
cent.

Taken together with the gender results [of the overall study]
we can draw two strong conclusions from these data. First, white
males are clearly in a highly privileged position in class
terms. About one white man in six is either a capitalist or an
expert manager, that is, in class locations which are either part
of the dominant class or closely tied to the dominant class. If
we add to this other managers and experts, over a third of all white men in the labor force are in solidly exploiting class positions.

Secondly, the working class in contemporary American capitalism is constituted substantially by women and minorities. As already noted, 60.5 per cent of the working class in the United States are women. If we add Black men to this, the figure approaches two thirds. Any political strategy for the mobilization of the working class has to take this demographic structure into consideration.

However, having said this it is still important to pay attention to the occupational categories for our purpose since the main thesis for the decline of Harvey has to do with a change in the structure of the economy. One of the main indicators for this should be the occupational structure of the work force in the city.

13. Wright, 1985, pp 200 - 201
### 1980 Occupations of Harvey Black Employed, 16 Years and Above

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupational Category</th>
<th># of Blacks</th>
<th>% of Blacks</th>
<th>% Black of Category</th>
<th>Proportional Representation (d)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Executives (a)</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>44.5</td>
<td>.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Professionals (b)</td>
<td>603</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>58.6</td>
<td>.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Technicians (b)</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>57.2</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Sales</td>
<td>449</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>50.2</td>
<td>.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Clerical</td>
<td>1546</td>
<td>19.2</td>
<td>64.0</td>
<td>1.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Service</td>
<td>1605</td>
<td>19.9</td>
<td>65.1</td>
<td>1.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Craft (c)</td>
<td>844</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>53.5</td>
<td>.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Operatives (d)</td>
<td>2432</td>
<td>30.2</td>
<td>67.6</td>
<td>1.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Farming (d)</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>62.5</td>
<td>1.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>8062</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.2</strong></td>
<td><strong>61.9</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This table contains descriptive and comparative information on the occupations of Black Harvey residents. Clearly Black are mainly in working class blue collar occupations. The main general character of Harvey hasn’t changed. Over thirty per cent of Black are operators and laborers. This includes machine operators, fabricators, assemblers, inspectors and samplers, material moving equipment operators, Handlers, machine cleaners, helpers and laborers. These are mainly semi-skilled and unskilled positions. Nearly 40% are in Clerical (including secretaries, typists, filing clerks, general office clerks like receptionists) and Service (including domestics, police and firefighters). There is an obvious gender split in this data as men make up 76.7% of the operator and laborer category, while women make up 70% of those in clerical and service.
On the other hand, compared to whites, there are three categories in which Blacks are under represented. The table lists data as an "Proportional representation score" which is derived by dividing the overall per cent of Blacks among the Harvey employed (in 1980 it was 61.9%) into the per cent for a given category. If the number is one then Blacks are there in a per cent equal to their proportionate of the overall workforce. On this basis Blacks are underrepresented as Executives, in sales and as craft-skilled workers. This is very significant as these three occupational categories are key to power in different segments of the working and middle class.

1. Executives: this category contains the people who are in charge of hiring and firing, work schedules, assignments and performance evaluation, in addition to maintaining their own job related privileges such as setting ones own schedules, and generally having greater economic privileges in terms of salary, health, retirement, vacations, etc. The underrepresentation of Blacks in this category means that Blacks are at a disadvantage in terms of authority relations at work. Of course this is not to be equated with racism as the only motivational structure, but it is highly related to racism if for no other reason that the people in charge are mostly white as a matter of fact.

There is another factor, the community application of job related skills and status. Blacks lose out here. A community is enhanced by having members who are in this job category because these people are a vital resource for the voluntary work that keeps a community alive. This includes the PTA, church work, and neighborhoods associations/block clubs.
There is also the status issue in that there are usually high paying jobs allowing such people a higher standard of living. Also, these jobs allow for time off during the day so that the community work necessary during office hours can usually only be done effectively by people with these kinds of privileges. Lastly, there is the issue of community based role models for the young. This is very important.

2. Sales: The sales category differs from clerical and service because sales jobs are in the private sector and the others have lots of governments employment included. Furthermore, domestic and personal service often has a Black social identification (based on southern traditions as opposed to European immigrant status from northeastern tradition). These jobs reflect white domination of business ownership, especially businesses that employ paid labor (other than family labor). It has been a common practice in cities to organize mass protests to force white businesses to hire Blacks in sales even when the business mainly serves Blacks. Drake and Cayton discuss the "Don't Buy Where You Cant Work" boycott campaigns organized in Chicago in the 14.

Sales is a social job, a public contact job in which one interacts with customers as a representative of the products being sold. In a working class community sales workers confront customers almost as equals. This helps explain why it would take sometime for Blacks to be hired to sell the articles of life, including the most intimate aspects of life in the 14. Drake and Cayton, p. 743.
kitchen, bathroom and bedroom.

3. Craft Workers: This is the job category of skilled factory jobs, the best paying jobs with the most job security. These jobs require training, apprenticing, and membership in craft unions. Each of these are access points that have been denied Blacks. It is very clear to examine this historically, because many of the skilled occupations were done by slaves, so that immediately after the civil war most of the workers were Black. 15

This included blacksmiths, ironworkers, carpenters, etc.

MORE ON THIS CATEGORY

WORKING CLASS

a. the community and the plants, not empty structures without the socio-cultural life that used to be so strong, the bars, etc.

b. the unions, always tied into the community hence exclusionary, except the steelworkers

c. the mass participation in all community institutions on the Black community are mostly working class. The key issue is the leadership, and here it is clear that few have wc leadership.

d. the key institution is the church.

1. highest level of wc participation

2. diversified leadership so wc has a role to play and here shares with the mc

WE NEED TWO EXAMPLES HERE, ALL POSITIONS WHO IS IN THEM AND THEIR JOBS

3. ideological orientation: quote cone or west

4. need overall data on churches, number by denomination with a full list in appendix

5. cultural orientation - again mass participation unifying old and young with a historical link to past, south, etc.

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15. For example, see Marcus Christian, Negro Ironworkers of Louisiana, 1718-1900; and Philip S Foner and Ronald L Lewis, eds, The Black Worker: A Documentary History from Colonial Times to the Present, see Volume i: The Black Worker to 1869.
MIDDLE CLASS
a. home ownership is a key factor of status, for in the overall picture this is a great opportunity for us to live on a status level with the mc
b. contrast two types
   1. self employed, the Black business
   2. the professional, government, Ingalls, etc.
c. loci of professionals
   1. ymca
   2. health and Ingalls
   3. city Hall, county, etc.
d. loci of entrepreneurship
   1. food
   2. funeral
   3. personal service - hair, clothes, etc.
   4. booze and music

UNDERCLASS
a. different definitions of what we are thinking about
   1. structural unemployment
   2. out casts mentally ill and criminal etc.
   3. social and cultural reproduction
   4.
b. underground economy
c. cultural deviation from norm
d. teen pregnancy
e. gangs
f. periodization of this new class force

HOUSING: THE CLASS STRUGGLE TERRAIN OF BLACK SUBURBANIZATION
1. compare housing stock 1950-60-70-80
2. compare patterns of ownership and rent
3. case study of complex torn down
4. analysis of the real estate industry
5. patterns of land use
6. racial borders
7. natural borders
8. neighborhoods
9. U of C survey data
10. commercial areas
3. POLITICS OF SOCIAL CHANGE

While the long range fundamental changes in a community are a function of its basic structure, its economical and demographical features, the short run change is guided by the political aspects of community life. There is an interrelationship between economics and politics, they impact each other, with the economic determining things in the long run, but politics determining things in the short run. So this section will discuss the major stages of political motion within new Harvey, building on the Black suburbanization process involving the differences of classes and community organization.

Our basic model is based on a conception of Black politics as social movement. This model stipulates that the basic feature of politics in the USA has been its de jure and de facto exclusion of Blacks from operating within its structure, from voter registration to holding elected office. This raises the fundamental issue of denying citizenship rights. Black people have been fighting to get inside the political system, and this fight has been the main issue of Black politics up to and including the recent 1984 presidential election during which time new forms of exclusionary measures were exposed during the Jesse Jackson campaign. The main tactical orientation to achieve this strategy of democratic inclusion has been protest, the extralegal mobilization of community forces to challenge the system and force it to open up. Our basic definition of

16. This model was laid out in McWorter, Bailey, and Gills, forthcoming in Gove and Massotti, 1986
Black politics then is a Black social protest movement with the objective of Black inclusion within the political system.

Of course this political protest has been somewhat effective. So, a secondary aspect of Black politics concerns elected officials who operate within the system where they face an interesting contradiction. They can focus on community mobilization (protest) and/or conventional party politics based on legislative and executive action (compromise). This distinction between protest and compromise is fundamental to our analysis of the Black elected official, an elite who either mobilizes the masses around their working class interests, or who mainly negotiates to reach a compromise between the community and the ruling elites. In effect, being on the inside of the political system heightens the class contradictions faced by the BEO who must mobilize and educate the Black community or lead a life of compromise and ultimately collaboration with the overall ruling elites of the country or community.

A. THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT IN HARVEY AND THE SOUTH SUBURBS
   1. When was the NAACP formed, was it Chicago Heights
      if no other source then we have to check the back issues of the Crisis
   2. CORE was set up in 1960 under the leadership of
      Abbott (seems like a family affair) and Hebert
   3. This is a table

---

17. As of 1982 there were over 5,000 Black elected officials. But, this is a rather small figure since it is out of a total of nearly half a million elected officials in the USA. As of 1980 Blacks were over 10% of the voting age population but only has one per cent of the elected officials. In order for Blacks to have proportionate representation there would have to be 10 times as many elected officials as there are today! However, these 5,000 Black elected officials do exist and for them Black politics is on the inside. Also cite the Joint Center Roster Annual.
B. THE MASSES SPEAK: SPONTANEOUS VIOLENCE AND NEW HARVEY

1. The main collective violence was August 1964 sparked by an incident at Foremost liquor.

2. one source is the Wolf volume, THE GIN BOTTLE RIOT
   a. quote on the thug owner p. 9
   b. ministers who were involved p. 18
   c. quote on those arrested p.
   d. where police came from p 20
   e. symbolic character of Black/police conflict
      p. 23
   f. Dixie High Gold Course p 37
   g. Key people:
      1. John Hebert/CORE
      2. Fred Abbott/CORE
      3. Erwin X/ Muslims
      4. Arthur Christian/Harvey Human
         Relations Commission
      5. Mrs Madelyn Bonsignore/Vice Chair
         South Sub. Hum. Rel. Commission
      6. Blondella Woods, 22, 3547 W Jackson
         Chicago

3. another source is the Hebert scrapbook
   a. mainly the local press and the chicago press
   b. Biggest new info is on the substantive demands
      and analysis that came after the blow up

4. a quote from Rossi P. 9 Ghetto Riots ed by Rossi

The revolts are expressions that challenge the legitimacy of existing authority and institutions: in defying the police and looting commercial establishments, ghetto Blacks suddenly expressed attitudes which they held all along, to the effect that local institutions were not of their making, were *inimicable to their interests and had a legitimacy only by virtue of definitions which they did not share.
5. Note that this was not a revolt of the unemployed or lumpen, but a working class revolt against racism. This was the dialectical opposite to the civil rights movement.

C. BLACK POWER: ESTABLISHING THE IDEOLOGICAL BASIS OF THE FUTURE

1. Class orientation: the civil rights movement was led by the old Black community leadership (including established trade unionists and the pb traditional elites) and white liberals; the insurrection was engaged in by the spontaneous unorganized masses, no leadership, no planning except the tenor of the times; and the Black power movement was led by the young 60’s generation college educated professionals and activists. This is a critical issue that has to be clarified, especially how SSLC during the electoral stage coming out of Black power led to community unity that split along class orientation lines.

2. Center for Independent Learning — 8/17/73 incorporated in the state of Illinois: IS THIS THE FIRST ORGANIZATION THAT PULLED CHILDHOOD FRIENDS TOGETHER TO FORM SEVERAL ORGS LEADING TO SSLC AND THE 1983 ELECTION?????

3. Minority Council for Action
   a. we have minutes from 3 meetings in 1976 feb, mr, apr
   b. campaign info on struggle with WBEE
4. Afro-American Assembly
   Lists Eugene Banks representing the CPUSA???
5. Leadership Conference Steering Committee
   minutes dated 4/16/77
6. Round Table for Process Analysis
   3 minutes from 78, 1/19, 1/27, and 2/2

D. THE ELECTORAL STRUGGLES
1.
NOTES ON THE MAPS WE NEED DRAWN

1. General
   a. they should be drawn on a large scale because we'll reduce them by camera
   b. WE ARE NOW IN A TIME BIND SO THIS MUST BE MOVED ON RIGHT NOW

2. Map 1: Harvey and Chicago Metropolitan Area
   a. Harvey city limits
   b. expressways and main Harvey entry/exit points (57, 94, 80)
   c. IC and other railroads, and the harvey IC stop
   d. Lake Michigan
   e. Chicago city limits and the downtown area
   f. location of Maywood, Evanston
   g. Indiana State Line and city of Gary

3. Map 2: Harvey and South Suburbs
   a. IC and the main highways
   b. city limits of:
      Harvey
      Flossmore
      Olympia Field
      Park Forrest
      Chicago Heights
      Calumet Park
      East Chicago Heights
      Robbins
      Dixmoor
      Phoenix
      Markham

4. Map 3: New Harvey and its institutions
   a. Harvey city limits indicating adjacent towns
   b. main streets: 150th, 154th, and 159th, etc.
   c. main firms: Allied, Whiting, ?
   d. main agencies: Ingalls, YMCA, Tubman House, etc.
   e. city hall, schools, and parks

5. Map 4: Race and Neighborhoods in Harvey
   a. based on a map of city blocks in Harvey
   b. three colorations:
      1. Black: over 50% Black in 1960
      2. Dark Gray: over 50% Black by 1970
      3. Light Gray: over 50% Black by 1980
   c. include the railroads
APPENDIX or in Text

1. All schools - principals and PTA heads
2. All officials in City Hall
3. Firms listed by So Suburban Chamber of Commerce
4. Black businesses
5. Key public and private agencies
6. HLA clauses (2)
7. HLA board
8. Early Harvey industries (1890-1900)
9. States of origin of early Black settlers
10. Occupations of early Black settlers
12. Blacks in Chicago south suburbs
13. Harvey, Flossmore, and Olympia Fields
14. Map - Harvey in Chicago Metro region
15. Map - 1980, institutions, firms, neighborhoods
16. Map - Geography by race
17. Map - South suburban region
18. All election stats on Blacks being elected
20. Retail stores and sales (1939-1976)
22. Age by race (1930-1980)
24. Census tract map
25. Library/repositories of information on Harvey
Problems with Obama about racism, not race

DAVID JOHNSON

The presidential election is his
tory. The two Democratic candidates
together with two others from two groups that historically have faced discrimination — blacks and women — have been plenty of pleasant surprises and some unpleas-ant disappointments during the course of this campaign.

This week, Barack Obama returned to cherto
crowds in Iowa, where he launched his improbable cam-
aign. Some of the voters in this state have been unhappy about the
direction of the country. They have been frustrated by the lack of
clear leadership and the failure of the government to address
critical problems. Obama's campaign has improved as the campaign developed. He
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with his policies. He has struggled to win the support of
even half-white. Clinton piled on

with a post about the economy and the need for change.
Democratic voters. That Obama could not possibly win the primary.
The momentum of the Clinton campaign, which was hot out of the box and why he stayed in his church while his pastor gave sermons critical of the government.

Obama was on the defensive all through this and has
to keep pace with Clinton in a debate that was obviously

huge. But the performance of the Obama team in states with

significant black populations has been impressive. The Obama
campaign would serve notice that it

will continue to build a strong base of support among black voters.

Clinton has vowed to stay in the race all the way to

the nomination. But Obama's campaign,
under the guidance of the sagacious David Axelrod,
will continue to make inroads with the electorate. The Obama

campaign is not race but

the manner in which it is handled. Perhaps

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"WHAT BLACK HISTORY HAS DONE FOR ME AND CAN DO FOR YOU"

I. Acknowledgement

First giving honor to maker of heaven and earth,

The one who sacrificed his son for us,

The one from whom all blessings flow.

I ask God to give the words so that those with in the sound of my voice take something with them.

II. To Reverend Pastor Jones

A. Thank you for

1. Registering for my African American History Class. Even though the greatest number of students at SSC are black, I still worry about the enrollment in this and other classes that deal with our history and culture.

2. For the enthusiasm you bring to class each day and the questions you raise. Your questions are a public service and they are contagious. There are a number of students who raise questions that shows they are interested in the subject.

3. For inviting me to speak today in front of your congregation in honor of Black History Month. This month is a great opportunity to launch a year long study of our people's history. Carter G. Woodson, the founder of Negro History Week in 1926, understood the importance of history for black people. He understood that we had been denied an understanding of our history.

4. It has been said, "if you want to hide something from black people, put it in a book". This is said because we don't read as much as we should. And we don't read enough about our own history.

*God's hand is in Black History*

My brief remarks will be referenced by the following scriptures:
HOSEA 4:6

My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge: because thou hast rejected knowledge, I will also reject thee, that thou shalt be no priest to me: seeing thou hast forgotten the law of thy God, I will also forget thy children.

ISAIAH 5:13

Therefore my people are gone into captivity, because they have no knowledge: and their honorable men are famished, and their multitude dried up with thirst.

EXODUS 12:40-41

Now the sojourning of the children of Israel, who dwelt in Egypt was four hundred and thirty years.

And it came to pass at the end of the four hundred and thirty years, even the selfsame day it came to pass, that all of the hosts of the LORD WENT from the land of Egypt.

- The 430 years of captivity parallels the captivity of African Americans. Forced labor,
- Lynchings
- Rape
- Separation and destruction of the family make for a strong linkage to ancient Egypt.

Today our lack of knowledge of our history, culture, science and technology contribute to the continued oppression and exploitation as people
III. "WHAT BLACK HISTORY HAS DONE FOR ME AND WHAT IT CAN DO YOU"

A. I used to be confused about my identity as a black child growing up in West Harvey. Part of the confusion stemmed from the fact that I was simply young. I recall thinking when I was three or four that I had a white sister and a black sister. This was do to the fact that one was darker than the other.

B. Then there was the time when I was a freshman at TTHS. I wanted to beat up a new student from India who mistook me for an African. I told him he had better watch what he said around Thornton because there were black folks much badder than me who would jack him up he called them an African.

C. In retrospect, that young man from India had a healthier sense of who I was than I did. I did not want to be associated with Africa at the age of 13. Even though, my parents had a healthy sense of self, I like so many black folks did not identify with Africa. There are still too many of us who see little or no connection to Africa. This is because of the way Africa was portrayed in my youth as full of jungle and primitive savages. That same image is projected of the continent today.

D. I, like my age group, was taught implicitly that black people had not done much except pick cotton, work with pea nuts, dance, sing, and other wise work and do what white folks told them to. This was the implicit lesson because our history was never taught in elementary school or high school. As a black student we rarely saw ourselves positively reflected in the educational materials, on TV or in the movies.

E. We were told by counselors at Thornton not to think much about going to college. Instead, we were advised to take the easiest classes, industrial education or shop classes, and to get a job in one of the factories in the Harvey area at the time. I saw this happen to countless individuals.

F. Had I followed the advice of my counselor and took a job in Allis Chalmers, I would have been laid off at the age of forty-something with only a high school diploma. In this new economy there is not a lot a forty year old man with a high school education can do and earn 45-50,000 dollars a year. There is no telling were I would have wound up.
G. I had two older brothers who had graduated and went into the military. One in the Air Force and the other went into the army. By my junior year the war in Viet Nam was heating up and several young men from Harvey had been killed over there and I knew the military and the factories were not for me.

H. The Civil Rights Movement was also moving into high gear. Dr. King came to Chicago and was rocked by the great resistance to his movement from whites as well as blacks. Dr. King caught my attention because he was young, spoke very, and always stood up for black folks. He provided a scriptural, historical and sociological explanation for the social ill that plagued our people.

I. My best friend, John Butler, was an avid reader and had a number of Dr. King's books that I read. Those books articulated a great many things I observed but could not explain myself. They began to change my view of the world and the place of black people in it. As a result, the way I viewed myself began to change. My self confidence began to grow.

J. By the time I graduated from high school I was clear about not going into the army or a factory. On the advice of a Jewish teacher, Mrs Epstein, I enrolled a Thornton Junior College. EACH SEMESTER MY GRADES IMPROVED.

K. In 1968, I was ready to transfer from TJC when Dr. King was killed. Malcolm X was killed five years before Dr. King. By now I was reading everything by Malcolm X I could get my hands on. But when Dr. King was killed there was a great sense of loss because Malcolm X was gone and now Dr. King was dead too.

L. In 1968, students were in an uproar at the school I planned to transfer to — Howard University in Washington, D.C. It was around the same time my good friend John Butler suggested that we look to Africa for leadership ideas. So I began to read people like Kwame Nkrumah, the first president of Ghana, the first African country to emerge from the yoke of colonialism.

M. I also found W.E.B. DuBois and Marcus Garvey. By now I was on my way. Attending a university with a rich history and tradition of leadership service to our people, I could see and hear African presidents, Congressmen like Adam Clayton Powell, great performers in the arts and all of the activists like Stokely Carmichael came to Howard to speak.
N. There was a healthy number of black students from all over the world that I could interact with; Africans, West Indians, Chinese students, and East Indians. Our professors were equally diverse.

O. Howard University in Washington, D.C. was a great place to study and discover our history, my history and mission. Students at Howard were taught that we were to use our education in service of our families and communities. So after two years at Howard I was ready to graduate and go to law school. But I changed my mind and wanted to teach so I could help young folks find their way in life. So instead of law school I went to graduate school in New Jersey. Rutgers University.

P. Rutgers is the state university of New Jersey, like the U of I here. I attended the urban campus in Newark, NJ the same year Newark elected its first black mayor, Kenneth Gibson. Imamu Amiri Baraka (a.k.a Leroi Jones), a poet, play-write and activist played a key role in Gibson’s election. Rutgers was recruiting black students because of the rebellions that took place in the city of Newark after Dr. King was killed.

Q. I was influenced by the work and writings of Baraka. I also decided while living in Newark to come back home. It just so happened that students at SSC had forced the administration to create a black studies program. A year or two after the program was created I was hired to run the program.

R. I owe my job at SSC to black students. For if they had not forced to the board and administration to hire more black teachers I don’t think I would have been hired. SSC has an ugly record when it comes to hiring black teachers, even today.

S. I became involved in the city of Harvey as a volunteer working with John Hebert, a long time community activist whose roots go back to the civil rights organizations of CORE and the NAACP. John led a group called the Minority Council for Action. It was essentially a protest group. Shortly, after wards Dr. Charles Mosley ran for mayor of Harvey in 1975. The grassroots activity in Harvey was shifting from protest to vying for political power. In 1979, Jack Woods ran for mayor but was unsuccessful. That same race resulted in the election of Damon Rockett to the Harvey city council. He was the first city wide black elected official in the history of Harvey.

T. I was one of four people who organized Rockett’s campaign along Bill Gardner, John Towns, and Chuck Givens.
U. In 1983, I was elected Harvey's first African American mayor.

V. I owe

1. the Civil Rights movement for my consciousness and graduate degree

2. the student movement for my job

3. the black community of Harvey for the title of Mayor

4. all of these must be seen in the context of our history

W. Where it not for an understanding of our history I would not have taken advantage of the opportunities that became available to me.

Opportunities exist for our youths today. But you must be educated: communication written and orally, computer literate, and scientific and technologically proficient. An knowledgeable of who your are.

In conclusion there are five traps you must avoid

1. the trap of I need a car
   a. insurance
   b. maintenance

2. the trap of I need a job to pay for the car

3. the trap of I need my own place
   a. work more to pay for the car and the place

4. the trap of getting pregnant
   a. 50% of black babies live in poverty
   b. feminization of poverty
   c. 16 years from now what will we have

5. drugs and alcohol
Black contenders make bid in Harvey election

By Don Hayner

One night last week, Willa Johnson stopped at a neighbor's house while out campaigning for her husband's bid to become the first black mayor of south suburban Harvey.

An elderly woman, who despite being bedridden and near her 100th birthday, asked Johnson for help in registering to vote. "Don't let down," the lady said, "keep on working."

Willa Johnson's husband, David, 34, believes that's the type of thing that has inspired a demanding campaign filled with political workshops, forums, phone campaigns and voter-registration drives.

All this effort has produced the most powerful black voting bloc in Harvey's history. The Feb. 22 primary results present a strong possibility that Harvey's City Council may evolve from having a black minority into having a black majority.

Johnson, a teacher at Thornton Community College in South Holland, is given a shot at unseating the 16-year incumbent, James Haines in the election April 12.

Final tabulation showed only 99 votes separated the two in the primary—2,997 for Haines to 2,898 for Johnson. A third mayoral candidate, who was black and who received 412 votes, was eliminated.

The city's elected officials include the mayor and four city commissioners, all of whom are elected "at large." In the primary, the top three vote-getters for commissioner (incumbent Damon Rockett, Otis Gilmore and Ernestine Berry-Beck) were black.

To date, only one black candidate, Rockett in 1979, has been elected in Harvey, a city where 65 percent of the 35,810 residents are black.

"Whoever is elected will have to deal with Harvey's 15.9 percent unemployment, a deteriorated downtown district and a deserted shopping center on the west side of town. "A black candidate is a problem for both blacks and whites," Johnson said. He explained that some whites may have problems voting for a black candidate.

But, he added, "by the same token, in the black community there are people who take a similar view. They fear businesses will pull up stakes and leave [if a black is elected mayor]."

Haines, 55, a retired building contractor, said the race issue in Harvey is low-key because the suburb is a homogenous community.

"It isn't like Chicago," he said, "where if you're from Bridgeport you don't talk to people on the North Shore. Chicago is 40 or 50 neighborhoods, Harvey is one, he said.

Frank Piekariski, the owner of Big Frank's Restaurant who is seeking re-election as commissioner along with Rockett, Larry Hochberg and William McLaren, said he'd like to think voters look at the "credentials of the candidates rather than just black vs. white."
Racial overtones in Harvey mayoral runoff

by Juanita Bratcher

The mayoral race in Harvey, Illinois is undergoing "racial overtones," according to a political overseer in Harvey, "and the racial overtones are expected to progress as the campaign progresses.

"There's no way they (residents) can stop it (racial overtones). There are some bitter feelings out here, and quite a lot of it is racial.

The mayoral election was forced into a runoff between the incumbent Mayor James Haines, a white, and David Johnson, a Black. Haines has been mayor of Harvey for 16 years.

During the heated primary campaign, Bonnie Rateree, campaign manager for Johnson, accused Haines of having no interest in the betterment of Harvey and blamed Harvey's downfall on the incumbent.

Most of the city jobs, Rateree stated, were being held by whites who had fled to the suburbs. However, Haines said the allegations were strictly political.

The three-way mayoral race showed Haines with 2,987, Johnson, 2,899, and Jack Spells, 412 votes, pending a canvass.

Harvey has 13,000 registered voters, but only half of those voters went to the polls on election day. "But that was quite a bit more than usual," said a Harvey resident, "this was a considerable upswing."

Spells, who is Black, has announced his support for Johnson.

In the race for commissioner in Harvey eight candidates will be in a runoff to elect four new commissioners. The primary election trimmed the race from 11 to eight.

As of now, Damon Rockett, a Black, is the only Black commissioner out of four. Rockett was the largest vote getter in both the mayoral and the commissioners' race, and the top three vote getters in the primary were also Black.
‘He rode into office on the reform banner’

by Juanita Bratcher

He labels himself a “reformer” who rode into office under the “reform banner.” But now, he says, everyone is jockeying under the “reformer label.”

He pauses for a while, and notes, “You know, the same thing is going on in Chicago.”

He went on to talk about the city of Harvey, which has a population of 30,000 residents.

Harvey is a city that is historically Black and anti-Harvey has been historically racist, anti-Black, and anti-Harvey in its editorial writing as well as in slanting news coverage.

However, he noted media such as the Chicago Defender, a once a week Harvey newspaper, the Hammond Times, the Suburban Sun-Times as doing a very good job. The Chicago Tribune, he said, has done a “mixed job of covering us. But the local press has been rather vicious with the exception of the South Suburban Citizen. Fortunately, most people don’t read the local newspapers.”

“Black people. People have this notion about objectivity and that objective is a concept that’s passed its use. But at the same time, we must have people inside the structure that are sympathetic to our needs and interests,” he said.

In terms of Black politics, “We must have people inside the structure that are sympathetic to our community needs and interests. But at the same time, we must have people inside the structure that are sympathetic to our community needs and interests.”

On a political note, Johnson said, in terms of Black politics, “We must have people inside the structure that are sympathetic to our community needs and interests. But at the same time, we must have people inside the structure that are sympathetic to our community needs and interests.”

He said Harvey has a high infant mortality rate, a high teenage pregnancy rate, high drop-out rate in terms of the high schools, and the literacy rate is not as high as it should be.

On a political note, Johnson said, “I think one of the things this area seriously needs to look at is the reapportionment in 1990. It is time for us to look at making sure that the political boundary lines are drawn in such a way that they do not dilute the Black vote. We’ve got Markham, Phoenix, Dixmoor, Harvey, and then Robbins, near north and west of us. These communities have needs and interests.

Reform in Harvey

In terms of the small business sector, he said, “I think generally I have a good relationship with that sector. That sector of the community, however, tends to be very conservative economically and tends to be moderate in terms of politics. They shy away from political positions. Again, that goes back to where people were intimidated by the previous administration.

Asked about the crime problem in Harvey, Johnson said, “Certainly in the politics of that. We’ve got gang problems but not to the extent of the gang problems that existed in the city during the 1960s. He said instead of looking at it from the perspective of being a gang problem, “I prefer to look at it as a youth problem.”

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Last part

Johnson comes from a large family. He has nine brothers and sisters, which he says is an asset in terms of his political career. That run very close and similar.”

Johnson said it is a must that those areas have representatives that are sensitive to those communities’ needs and can articulate them in Springfield as well as in Congress. “I’m not saying this to criticize the current state representatives,” he said. “But when you look at the boundary lines for the 77th and 76th Congressional Districts, you’ll see that they’ve been gerrymandered. So we must be vigilant, and we must see that there is some justice in the drawing of those boundary lines come 1990.”

Johnson comes from a large family. He has nine brothers and sisters, which he says is an asset in terms of his political career. “I am always running into someone who knows one of my brothers or sisters,” he said.

He is married and has two daughters—Neima, 7, and Iman, 3. He is a member of Wesley United Church in Harvey, but calls himself an honorary member of every church in Harvey. “I got there (to the church) as often as I can.”

Asked whether he sees the former Mayor James Haines making a comeback for the Mayor’s Office, Johnson said, “I would welcome the former mayor. It would be a lot easier for me if he ran for re-election. But frankly, I think it is going to be a difficult election—a hard fought election—and the debate will be outstanding in terms of what it means for the city of Harvey and the future of Harvey.”

(continued from page 4)
Political victory puts music on hold for mayor

by Juanita Bratcher

For a man who wanted to be a classical trumpet player and a jazz musician, it was a complete turn-around for Harvey Mayor David Johnson when he was elected to head the city of Harvey over two years ago.

What's more, it was the best doggone birthday present he could give to his mother, being that the day he was elected (April 13), occurred on her mother's birthday.

After a 10-year stint playing a trumpet and being an active member of the Harvey Board of Education, in addition to being a college professor, Johnson ended up being a part of the political decision-making process in Harvey, Illinois.

As the mayor of Harvey, Johnson's plans to be a musician might permanently be on hold since he wants to serve two terms (eight years) as mayor and move on to other things—which does not include musical aspirations.

"After eight years, I think I will survey the landscape and see what's out there for me to do," he said.

Planning and decision making are just two elements that come with the job of mayor. The mayor, like any other elected official, must be accountable and responsible to the people he/she serves and Johnson's goal is to see that Harvey gets its due just.

Johnson realizes that in order to be an effective mayor, he must keep abreast of the city's problems, must know the mechanisms of city government, and must have knowledge of other governments and municipalities—whether it be on the federal, state or county level.

As the mayor, one must strategize and put together long-range plans and goals as well as the immediate-those things which will effect change for the betterment of the city's inhabitants.

There are the structural concerns; daily operation of city government to meet the demands and concerns of the people; and problems as a whole.

"I am viewed as a person who is responsible for some 36,000 lives here in the City of Harvey," Johnson stated. "So you time you hear a siren you begin to wonder what the ramifications of that and how it's going to impact on the lives of someone."

As a leader, he personifies the future of Harvey, he said. He is young, educated, and committed to people—black people as well as white people and to others.

He said his administration has opened the city of Harvey where it is viewed as an international community, and used as an example, the recent delegation of mayors from the People's Republic of China who visited there.

Moreover, he said, "We want to jockey and put our city in a position so that if and when there's a World's Fair in Chicago, that we're going to be able to derive some benefits. We have to look to African, Caribbean, and other nations in the Third World who would like to invest in the United States, to see that they look at Harvey.

"We have to stress academic excellence for our children in the schools and social responsibility. The economy is changing and moving toward an information economy. We have to make sure that our young people and labor force are going to be compatible and attractive to the new businesses that are locating here."

What is his future commitment to Harvey? "My future commitment is to invest my time and energy to work with the people of Harvey, I could have moved to virtually any community, but I wanted to be in Harvey. I made a conscious commitment to come back here where I was raised. "I think what we are beginning to see now, is the creation of a critical mass of relatively young people who are better educated, better trained, and with greater economic resources," he said. "And, in the next 10 to 15 years, I see Harvey as a place where we will have to build gates to keep people out," Johnson marvelled.

Is he feeding with the Police Department, as rumored? he was asked. "No, I'm not feeding with the Police Department. It's a question of who's in charge here. No city, and in no form of government, that is considered to be democratic does the military run the government. We have some basic fundamental philosophical differences—but I am not feeding with the Police Department."

Part Five: Mayor Johnson analyzes and criticizes the press.
Excitement ushers in new chief in Harvey

by Juanita Bratcher

On April 12, 1983, there was overwhelming excitement in the city of Harvey. History was made - a Black, for the first time, had been elected to head that city of 35,000 residents.

It was also the end of a 16-year reign for the Haines Administration. The time clock had come to a screeching halt on Mayor James Haines who had run the city for 16 years with an "iron fist," some say, giving very little attention to Harvey's Black populace.

The outpour of community pride overflowed into the streets of Harvey as well as through the walls of the Harvey Holiday Inn where some 1,000 persons rejoiced over the final results that had trickled in.

Mayor David Johnson, a former school board member and college professor, was at home relaxing after a long campaign, when hearing the results.

"I didn't expect that there would be so much of an outpour of community pride as a result of that election," Johnson stated, when recalling the night he won the mayoralship of the city. "That's something that surprised me (in the outcome) ... really surprised me. It was so great and so overwhelming.

But the ride has not been easy for Johnson in his efforts to run the city. He has been confronted by a hostile City Council that has stood in the way of many of his programs and has blocked several changes in department heads, either in the Corporation Counsel's Office.

He places the seed of blame on the commission form of government here, and said unlike the mayor of Chicago, he does not have veto power.

"The commission form of government here is a very, very, loosely structured form of government," he said. "It gives the mayor very little structural powers. So consequently, people have a perception of reality. But in terms of the concrete structural aspects of the reality, the ordinances and the state statutes restrict what the mayor can or cannot do.

"So it's kind of frustrating on some occasions to have the cajol or to manipulate, or at times, threaten your colleagues on the City Council to get them to do something that should be done routinely," he added.

But, regardless of the problems Johnson has encountered with the City Council, he said he would like to be mayor for one more term (four years). It is very difficult, he said, to do everything in a four-year period, and worse still, educate the community. "We are still crystallizing our ideas on government, on the community and the issues that affect the community here. I think it's just unrealistic to expect the line-share of your programs to get started and implemented in that amount of time; particularly when you are under tremendous political pressure from the City Council," by (continued on page 6)

Local pride in Harvey

(continued from page 4)

blocking your programs, by not allocating funds, and by creating little brush fires here and there for you to stamp out and divert your attention.

How should government be run in Harvey? "I think one or two things has to be done," Johnson said.

"The form of government here should have (already) been changed and I've always said that. We should have an aldermanic form of government here in Harvey and probably have a professional city manager hired by the City Council."

If there were an aldermanic form of government, he said, it would ensure that the white community would always have representatives on the City Council as long as whites remain in Harvey and don't move out of their homes. "That's important," he said.

Additionally, he said, Harvey should remain a multi-racial and biracial community. Short of that, it is important that the form of government is changed.

"We definitely have to change the commissioners on the City Council," he noted. "We have people (commissioners) who have been on the City Council from eight to 12 years and their track record is clear. I think they need to be retired.

As mayor, he is in control of the city he was asked.

"Yes and no. I think people look to me for leadership, and the way I respond is going to give the perception of control. In the final analysis, I am not going to take the blame for a lot of junk that goes down in Harvey and what went down prior to my taking office. Ultimately, I am the person that they're going to give the ball to, with only five seconds on the clock and we're down by one point. I think they're going to come to me and say, 'let Johnson take the shot.'"
An interview with Harvey’s mayor

(continued from page 6)

was proud to note that Harvey is the only suburb in Cook County that is doing a demonstration project in multi-family renovation of apartment buildings, and the only municipality outside the city of Chicago that has an active urban Homestead Program whereby homes are given away through the lottery. “These were campaign promises,” fulfilled, he said.

One of his greatest achievements was in the area of economic development. Thirty days after he took office, work on Dixie Square’s re-development program began full-force. The shopping center had closed in 1978.

“We have seen more activity around the re-development of Dixie Square since I became mayor over the last two years than we’ve seen since 1979-1983 when the shopping center closed,” he said. “It just set there for four years.”

The city of Harvey, he said, is in the process of taking over the title to the shopping center, and intends to market it nationally as well as internationally.

Also, he was instrumental in bringing the Washington Business Institute (WBI) to Harvey which provides free training for 90 residents in word processing, data entry, and computers. That program was written by his staff in conjunction with the staff of WBI. Other accomplishments by his administration, was the increase in the number of summer youth jobs over the last two summers. The Mayor’s Office alone, employs 200 young people in jobs during the summer. Prior to his being mayor, there were only 40 young people hired for summer jobs.

“That small number of jobs” typifies the attitude that existed here in regards to the Black community prior,” Johnson said. “The Black community was essentially a colony or a planta-

the only group that was overseen by a minority white government to a large extent.”

He said code enforcement of apartment buildings has also been stepped up, and called “eyesores” those apartment buildings on 17th Street which the city now have in Demolition Court. “For many years, the community has been up in arms and concerned about those apartment units,” he exclaimed.

What percentage of his legislation has been able to pass under the scrutiny of a City Council that has blocked his efforts to bring change to city government? He was asked.

“In terms of legislation in regards to ordinances, resolutions and that sort of thing, there hasn’t been much of a problem. The biggest problem has been opposition to programmatic thrust—Human Services in the city of Harvey has been a critical issue.”

Harvey is 13 percent unemployment and 18 percent poverty,” he said. “We have excellent statistics from the standpoint of a social service agency that is seeking to get funding from a foundation, the County, or an external source. What’s been happening (there), is that groups have used these statistics to obtain funding; but when it comes down to the delivery of services, it’s questionable as to whether or not the residents of Harvey are getting all that they should be.”

Part Three: Mayor David Johnson talks about his non-vote power, the Police Department and Harvey’s weak form of government.

(continued on page 8)
Change slow to come for mayor of Harvey

Harvey Mayor David Johnson

Harvey Mayor David Johnson entertained the thought of being mayor ten to fifteen years ago. At the time, he said, it was not slow to come: streets and parkways were not maintained properly even though the city had an annual budget of about $15 million. "It's no way in the world that we should not be able to maintain our business district," he stated.

Since his election, unfortunately, there hasn't been any fundamental change in departmental leadership in the city, he said, other than one major change—the city's legal department—the corporation counsel.

Why only one major change? Because all of his appointments were blocked by the Harvey City Council, he explained.

He noted that the Shakman Decrees, although very much alive in Harvey, does not cover department heads. "I just didn't have enough votes to make a change," he said. "I would have wanted to see a change in the chief of police and the head of Streets and Sanitation."

"It hasn't been easy being the mayor," he added. "It's been difficult, it's been challenging, but at the same time, it's been rewarding. I think we've been able to do a lot of things that have been positive for the city of Harvey, but we could have done even more (continued on page 6)."

Harvey mayor

(continued from page 4)

had there been more cooperation from the City Council." Yet, he said, it is important for people to understand that he, as mayor, and "this administration represent a fundamental change and difference between the previous administration. I think that should be understood beyond the obvious fact that I'm Black and the former mayor was white."

Johnson said it has been roughly 20 years since the Voting Rights Act of 1964-65, and the tremendous explosion of Black elected officials. But yet in a city like Harvey, which is 70 percent Black, Black people are unable to elect representatives to office that can address their needs and interests. "It is a commentary on racism in this country," he said, "and it also says something about the pessimism that has been engrained in the Black community by racism for so many years which give rise to feelings of self-doubt, self hatred and that type of thing."

Did he ever entertain the thought of wresting the Mayor's Office away from the incumbent prior to the last election? he was asked. "There've been times when I thought that... sure... as far back as 10-15 years ago... but I'm sure there are a lot of people in Harvey that entertained similar thoughts. I think the major difference is that I acted, and others did not. So there's some jealousy here, there's some envy. There are those who now believe that "well, if David Johnson can do it, then I can do it."

Moreover, the mayor said, the most logical individuals who were expected to step forward to challenge the former mayor, did not. Consequently, a candidate who did run, "certainly well intentioned" did not have name recognition, political experience or support in the community to get elected.

"My analysis is, those people who were expected to step forward (as candidates), and didn't for reasons of their own, doubted the ability of the Black community."

His most likely Challengers for the 1987 race? "I would think that (Police Commissioner) Damon Rockett (a Black) would lead the list as chief challenger to me. However, the campaign for 1987, in reality, began the day after I won...there's been jockeying for the position ever since then. There's clearly been attempts to discredit and disrupt my administration so that people will find themselves in what they feel to be a stronger position in 1987."

Part Two: Johnson outlines the successes of his administration despite City Council blockages.
Women and Community Issues
In Honor of Women’s History Month*
A Panel Discussion

Featuring:
Community Activist Rashande Alcaraz

Dr. Kamala Buckner, Superintendent, High School District # 205

Attorney Laguina Clay-Clark

Activist Phyllis Smallwood, President, 100 Women for Harvey

TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 2004

8 p.m.
SOUTH SUBURBAN COLLEGE
LECTURE HALL C

"Let each person do his or her part. If one citizen is unwilling to participate, all of us are going to suffer. For the American idea, though it is shared by all of us, is realized in each one of us”

Barbara Jordan

* Men are welcome and encouraged to attend
INTERNATIONAL STUDIES GRANT

PROPOSED CHANGES TO
URBAN STUDIES 101 - INTRODUCTION TO URBAN STUDIES
2.12.99

South Suburban College currently offers Urban Studies 101 - Introduction to Urban Studies. The subject matter is described in the school's schedule as "Phenomenon of urbanization. Growth of metropolitan areas; resultant changes in American lifestyles, values, present state of urban society in interrelationship between central city and suburban areas in regional planning."

This course of study and description would be upgraded to include the impact of the global economy on cities in the USA and abroad. For example, the Chicago Tribune has been running a series of articles on Chicago and the global economy during the week of February 9 through the 16th, 1999. It is an attempt to assess the changes in the economy and a variety of social institutions and their orientation to an international arena and the effort to adapt to this new reality.

The history of the American economy can be summarized as having moved from agriculture, to industry, to the post industrial and global. Changes have moved from the family, to the community, to the city and nation to the world or global.

With the resources provided by the grant we would be able to reflect the impact of the global economy on major metropolitan areas. In addition, we would attempt to explore the new demands on civil society by the increasingly international economic climate.

There is a role for colleges and universities to play in this process. Student exchanges, capacity building for local elected officials and their staffs, technical assistance for community based or non governmental organizations would be incorporated so that people at the grassroots level of society are integrated into the dialogue over public policy in this dynamic arena. This is critical as technology increases the pace and scale upon which change takes place.

The grant could be useful in improving this course so that it is more reflective of this new international reality. Greater access to the internet, building toward an exchange program, dialogue with local organizations in Africa, South America and Europe would be some of the goals. Our students would benefit tremendously from this type of exposure. It would also expose them to new opportunities for employment and career development.

This grant is needed to help the college to make the transition from a rust belt, blue collar existence to a high tech service oriented economy. As cities take up the task reformulation so should this course and the institution which offers it.
To: Tom Govan

From: David N. Johnson

Date: January 17, 2000

Subject: February / Black History Month Activities

There are two programs I would like to work with you in producing for the month of February or March. They are:

Dr. Conrad Worrill, Professor, Northeastern Illinois University and President of the Black United Front, to talk about the “Reparations Movement”.

Art “Turk” Burton, Author and African Percussionist, to perform with some of Chicago’s illustrious Jazz musicians.
SOUTH SUBURBAN COLLEGE
15800 South State Street, South Holland, Illinois

BLACK HISTORY MONTH ACTIVITIES

FEBRUARY 8    "DRAWING STRENGTH FROM OUR DIVERSITY"
A Panel Discussion On The Status of Blacks in West Africa, North America and the Caribbean and South America (the African Diaspora).
Featured presentations by Dr. O. Ogbonaya, Pastor of First Wesley Academy Church in Harvey, and VP of Urban Ministries Incorporated, a Christian publishing and communications company; The Reverend Al Sampson, Pastor of Fernwood United Methodist Church, ordained by the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and a leading activist in United States and Chicago. Michael Franklin, President of the Organization of Africans in The Americas (OAA). The OAA seeks to empower people of African descent in South America.

Located in the Performing Arts Center (PAC) 11:00A.M.

FEBRUARY 17    JUSTICE R. EUGENE PINCHAM,
FORMER ILLINOIS APPELLATE COURT JUDGE
Justice Pincham is an outspoken attorney and community activist. Recently, Pincham was one the lawyers who fought the Chicago Police and the Cook County States Attorney to have charges against the 7 and 8-year-old youths dropped in the Ryan Harris case. After Justice Pincham’s keynote address there will be a brief questions and answer period.

Located in the Performing Arts Center (PAC) 10:00A.M.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT DAVID N. JOHNSON AT 708.596.2000 X 2277
Here is a calendar of events scheduled on cable tv channels you might want to watch in February:

>>>Black perspective from A&E:
>>>02/01/01 Jackie Robinson
>>>02/02/01 Rosa Parks, Mother of a Movement
>>>02/05/01 Sally Hennings: Redefining History
>>>02/06/01 Cinque: Freedom Fighter
>>>02/07/01 Frederick Douglass
>>>02/08/01 Nelson Mandela: Journey to Freedom
>>>02/09/01 Martin Luther King, Jr.: The Man and the Dream
>>>02/12/01 Thurgood Marshall: Justice for All 02/13/01 Malcolm X: A Search for Identity
>>>02/14/01 Colin Powell: A Soldier's Campaign
>>>02/15/01 Muhammad Ali: The Greatest
>>>02/16/01 An Evening with Harry Belafonte

>>>Black perspective on The History Channel:
>>>02/02/01 Save our History: The Underground Railroad, Part 1
>>>02/05/01 Frederick Douglass 02/06/01 Harlem Hellfighters
>>>02/07/01 Ships of Slaves: The Middle Passage
>>>02/08/01 The Night Tulsa Burned
>>>02/09/01 Save Our History: The Underground Railroad, Part 2
>>>02/19/01 Murder in Memphis: Unanswered Questions
>>>02/20/01 America's Black Warriors: Two Wars to Win
Black History Month Looks at the Zimbabwe Crisis

March 3, 2003 7:00 P.M.

South Suburban College Room 3484
(3rd Floor South)

Introduction ....Prof. David N. Johnson

Black History and the Importance of Southern Africa to the Diaspora
.....Lorenzo E. Martin

Pictorial Highlights of Zimbabwe.....Dakari L. Martin

Video Presentation of the Zimbabwe Veterans & President Robert Mugabe

The Land Question & The Future of Zimbabwe

Orphans & The HIV/AID Epidemic

Questions & Answer Period

Adjournment
This proposal will have a component known as the *Sociology of Non Western Societies*. Toward the goal of infusing international studies into the curriculum, South Suburban College would hold a series of staff development workshops for faculty, staff and administrator on the meaning of the global economy and its ramifications for education and the society at large.

Faculty members will attend workshops designed to help teachers to incorporate, redesign, and/or develop courses that improve students’ understanding of the global economy, the characteristics of Non-Western Societies and their institutions, and how they are affected by the tremendous increase in travel, communications, cultural exchanges and immigration to the United States and Europe.

Staff members would benefit from the various groups and individual who would be able to provide insights on Non Western Societies. This would also assist in dealing with a growing population of students from Africa, Asia, the Middle East, South America, and the Caribbean.

The large number of people immigrating to the United States underscores the importance of these seminars; nearly 1 in 10 residents (9.6 %) was foreign born in 1997. This is the highest percentage of foreign born residents since World War II. It seems logical to increase our understanding of the societies from “whence they came”. These seminars would supplement an existing course, the *Sociology of Racial and Ethnic Minorities*, currently being offered.

South Suburban College, located just three miles south of the city of Chicago, a world class city with an ever growing community of immigrant groups and individuals, can serve as a resource center we can draw upon for this project.

The more the population of the United States reflects the diversity of the world community greater will be the need for us to understand those societies as a result of trade, travel and communications.
To: Jerry Lewis
From: David N. Johnson
Date: February 7, 2001
Subject: Speaker

Attached is the bio-sketch of Dr. Conrad Worrill. He is scheduled for February 20, 2001 at 7pm. He is a great speaker and will assuredly inform and inspire.

An honorarium of $750 would be appropriate.

Thank you for your support
Candidates Brace For Race

by MARK ARMSTRONG

HARVEY — Two weeks after Harvey's City Council races got off to a running start, the two candidates for the city's mayoralship are bracing for a political match that promises to turn into a donnybrook by the April primaries.

In separate interviews earlier this week, Mayor David Johnson and his challenger, Commissioner Damon Rockett, said they plan to clean up the obstructionist politics that have plagued city government. Both made charges and counter charges, blaming the other for administrative inadequacies that have created friction on council and contributed to low citizen morale.

Rockett unveiled his plan to improve those problems at a fundraiser two weeks ago with the formation of a political team — including himself, and Commissioners Otis Gilmore and Frank Piekarz Jr. — known as the "RPG Express." Meanwhile, South Suburban sources say another team, consisting of Commissioner Ernestine Berry-Beck and citizen group leaders Chuck Givens and Ruth Blythe, are gearing up to oppose the "Express."

"Express" as a locomotive that is destined to get Harvey government back on the right track to effective operations and out of the tunnel of eternal squabbling between elected officials.

In an interview Wednesday, Johnson described the "Express" as a political machine that is destined to railroad tyranny down the throats of Harvey voters. That situation won't improve until the Harvey commission form of government is changed to give the city's mayor more executive powers.

Under commission government, a mayor does not have veto power to overrule decisions by council members. But under aldermanic government, many executives, such as Chicago Mayor Harold Washington, have effectively used their veto power to force opponents to compromise.

"My approach to municipal government has been social activism," he said. "But Rockett was conspicuously quiet as a council member when (former Mayor) Jim Haines made outrageous statements about such things as how it wasn't worth developing downtown Harvey." Rockett, however, contends that aldermanic government would not solve Harvey's problems and would create an opportunity for political machines to hog down government in power matches and patronage.

Thornton Township Study Levy Increase

by MARK ARMSTRONG

SOUTH HOLLAND — The Thornton Township Trustee Board today will study whether the township might need an increase in the tax levy to fund its 1986-87 budget.

However, at least one trustee says he is opposed to a tax increase unless it is necessary.

The township board Monday agreed to hold a truth and taxation hearing on matter. The hearing will be 7 p.m. today at the Town Hall, located at 333 E. 162nd St. in South Holland, and a meeting for final consideration of the levy is planned for Aug. 28.

Township Supervisor Fred Redell told the board at Monday's meeting that state law requires the township to hold such a hearing if its levy increases 105 percent from last year.

"We don't anticipate that we'll need much of an increase because the township is financially sound enough," he said. The average increase per household was $2.52 last year, which is minuscule, compared to the state average.

Cont. On Pg. 2
Harvey, Phoenix Mayors Attend World Conference

by MARK ARMSTRONG

CHICAGO — With the end of the World Conference of Mayors here Sunday, the mayors of Harvey and Phoenix are gearing up to make their struggling communities more viable in the world economy.

Harvey Mayor David Johnson and Phoenix Mayor James Harris were among 200 mayors who attended the four-day conference at the Hyatt Regency Hotel, which began last Thursday.

The conference, attended this year by represented from 52 countries, promotes international trade and cultural exchanges between cities. Of the Illinois mayors at the event, only Johnson and Harris represented the South Suburbs.

Harris who moderated a "center city" panel, said, "And federal legislation on the subcommittee would allow him to develop initiatives that could transform the vacant Dixie Square Mall property at Dixie Highway and Sibley Boulevard into a first-rate international distribution center.

He also said that he is discussing the possibility of forming sister city arrangements between Harvey and cities in China, Jamaica, the Virginia Islands, West Germany, Japan and Poland with mayors from those countries. A sister city arrangement would allow Harvey to make direct trade and cultural exchange agreements with those cities.

Harris and Johnson agreed that their areas and other South Suburban communities will have to realign their approach to industry to entice foreign markets to southern Cook County. South Suburban leaders will have to re-focus their emphasis from the area's declining manufacturing industry to high-tech and service industries to compete in international markets, they said.

"We're used to being a heavy industrial area," said Harris. "But the industrial revolution is going through a change, and business people are going to have to redesign their activities."

"Maybe we could improve that situation by exchanging raw materials for technology with foreign countries."

In other news, Johnson will discuss the World Conference of Mayors and Harvey during a live interview this weekend on WBEE Radio. The interview will be 11:30 Saturday.

The station is 1570 on the AM dial.

Old Friends ...

Chicago Mayor Harold Washington welcomes Tuskegee, Ala. Mayor Johnnie Ford, a brotherhood handshake as the two municipal officials open the World Conference of Mayors at the Hyatt Regency Hotel. Ford is president and founder of the confer

Together Again

Chicago Mayor Harold Washington welcomes Tuskegee, Ala. Mayor Johnnie Ford, a brotherhood handshake as the two municipal officials open the World Conference of Mayors at the Hyatt Regency Hotel. Ford is president and founder of the confer

Township Will Look At Taxes

Continued From Page 1

pared to what school districts levy.

"They get the biggest chunk of tax dollars. We're no where near the maximum rate." Last year's levy was $1.8 million, which would mean that Thornton Township would have to levy approximately $90,000 for a 105 percent increase, he said. He added that estimates for next year's proposed levy are not available because township officials have not finished preparing it.

Redell also told the board that it might want to study whether it would need to issue tax anticipation warrants to provide a cushion for budget shortfalls. The warrants, like general obligation bonds, can be repaid through tax levies. Trustee Catherine Poindecker expressed uneasiness with the possibility of a tax increase.

"The people are taxed enough," she said. "I don't want to see an increase unless it's absolutely necessary. My theory is that you should look at some things (that need to be cut) in budget before you raise taxes."

She added that she will scrutinize proposed spending for township departments before she gives her blessings to an increase.

Redell said the township levies funds and then appropriates them for specific spending in departments because it takes township officials at least six months to mine what they'll need line-item spending.

In other business, the ship board passed a reso that urges Congress to program for the prompt release of Americans wh prisoners of war (POW) missing in action (MIA) in Southeast Asia.

Trustee Charles Pahl, who counsels Vietnam veterans in the township, the resolution is intend provide some relief for families of POW's or MIA's.

"These would at least families to know the whereabouts of their loved or find their bodies to give proper burial," he said.
SSLC continues grassroots politics

by PERRI R. SMALL

GRASSROOT POLITICS has metamorphized the Black community into a new political awareness. However, the term is more closely associated with the Black community of Chicago unifying for a common cause of reform and elected a Black mayor in a city traditionally run by Irish-Catholics.

But one point of interest is the foresight of individuals outside the city's boundaries, a coalition, who also strategized and is continuing the concept of grassroots politics.

The South Suburban Leadership Coalition (SSLCC) of Harvey, II, who also strategized for a reform government in their community and in an ongoing effort of political empowerment and relationship to the political process, recently provided members of the South Suburbs to acquaint themselves with many candidates for the March 20 primary.

Forums moderator, Harvey Mayor David Johnson explained, "Politics is gaining in awareness and the use of power; something the Black community has always struggled for.

1983 ANI 1984 will be remembered when grassroots politics came of age for Chicago, but also for Harvey. SSLCC strategized for five years in its efforts to elect Harvey's first Black mayor, Johnson.

Prior to the introduction of candidates, Johnson praised the candidacy of State Comptroller Roland Burris for U.S. Senate and Rev. Jesse Jackson for the Democratic presidential nomination for "walking on ground few have,"

Johnson, a founder, first president and current member of the organization, recognized SSLCC's developing grassroots politics as the Black community exhibited new political sophistication five years ago.

But Johnson cautioned the small audience that without ongoing work, the question of political empowerment will evade the Black community.

BONNE R: RAT/RISE, delegate candidate for Mayor Harold Washington's "favorite son" slate in the Second Congressional District, cited members of the South Suburbs lack of input in previous nominating process of the Democratic nominee, and explained that when the delegates go to the bargaining tables this summer in San Francisco, Harvey and the South Suburbs in the district will have a "voice" in selecting the best candidate as uncommitted delegates.

Also attending the forum to present their platform, were: Leon Davis, State Rep.; Glen Dawson, James Taylor and Tommy Savage in behalf of his father U.S. Cong. Gus Savage, for the Second Congressional District; Jean Simon on behalf of her husband Paul Simon for U.S. Senator; Raymond Adkins, candidate for the 33rd legislative district; and Belores Ryan, candidate for the 77th legislative district; and local representatives of George Mc Govern and Walter Mondale's presidential campaign.

Final endorsements before primary

AS MARCH 20th draws nearer, the fervor of the presidential "beauty contest" escalates and the anticipation of which candidate will capture Illinoisans respected and somewhat crucial vote flourishes.

But beyond that horse race, which no longer is "locked up" between just two candidates, is that of our own local state legislative elections.

There are 59 state Senatorial districts and 118 state legislative districts for a total of 277 combined members in the General Assembly.

The principal activity of the General Assembly is enacting, amending or repealing laws and adopting appropriation bills and in other words, working for the people of this state in the interest of the people of Illinois.

IT COMES to mind, before the Martin Luther King Jr. Holiday Bill had come into the light of a holiday on a national level, it was a holiday in the State of Illinois due to persistence of fine legislators, Black and white.

It is the legislation of this holiday and that of this intergovernmental agency, that works in behalf of Illinois' constituencies. As Illinois continues to suffer from unemployment, an exodus of industry and reduction of social programs with particular interest to the aged and handicapped.

It cannot be impressed upon enough, that it is up to the residents of Illinois to work in these vital interests among so many more.

Although Chicago brought Illinois politics in an international limelight with its grassroots process, it is up to the members of the Illinois legislature and Senate to provide our state as a role model for the country too.

In addition the Black community has felt the impact of the judicial system far more than any other insular the staggering amount of Black men in our state and federal prisons.

THE PERCENTAGE of Blacks within the country's prison walls is devastating in comparison to any other racial or ethnic group.

Therefore, it is cardinal that the judges selected in the primary be judges that will protect the interest of the Black community -- being whether they incarcerate those unable to live within the social norms or rule in favor of defendants caught up in a system rampant with uncertainties and loopholes.

We, as a newspaper and after much deliberation, are prepared to endorse the Cook County Judicial slate and recommend on other independent Democrat.

This slate included the Hon. Charles E. Freeman and his bid for the Appellate Court judgeship.

THE APPELLATE COURT is a "court of review." It reviews the decisions of the Circuit Court (the court that the majority of judges to be voted upon in the primary) and gives direction to laws reflecting changing times and trends.

Also endorsed by longtime friend and colleague, Mayor Harold Washington, Freeman's record stands alone in his fight for labor and a fair relationship with members of the Black community.
by DEBORAH STRAHORN

THE ILLINOIS Council for Black Studies (ICBS) is sponsoring a three day seminar focusing on Black Studies as it relates to academic excellence and social responsibility. ICBS is an organization of professional activists and students working to make education relevant to the needs of Black people in the State of Illinois.

It was founded at the University of Illinois-Urbana in 1979 and has a membership covering over 25 campuses throughout the state.

WITH ALMOST 100,000 Black students in Illinois postsecondary educational institutions, ICBS feels the need for relevant educational programs is vital and the survival of Black people depends on it. ICBS is proud to announce its 1984 conference theme: Black Studies and Community Development: Search For Partnership.

This conference represents a continuing dialogue between the campus and community, service and advocacy for social progress, and the full opportunity for the community to give leadership to Black studies professionals.

A SUBURB OF working people, 70 percent Black, Harvey is a great place to hold this conference and nowhere is the link between the campus and community joined better, said Mayor David Johnson, who is himself a Black Studies instructor at Thornton Community College and Treasurer of the ICBS.

Students and community residents are invited to attend the conference which seeks to identify community problems, reflect on an analysis of these problems, and consider alternative solutions.

Four key problems of the community will be addressed: economic development, culture, housing, and human services, to explore how Black Studies academic programs can make a greater contribution to the community.

THE CONFERENCE will include all sections of the community for a frank and open discussion. Keynote speaker for the seminar will be former mayor of Atlanta Maynard Jackson who will address Black People and Politics in the 1980's.

Continued on page 3

Grant awarded to suburban council

A GRANT totaling over $283,000 has been awarded to the South Suburban Council on Aging, Congresswoman Gus Savage (D, 2nd) announced recently at his weekly report rally in the Second Congressional District office, 11454 S. Halsted.

In making the announcement, Savage said the federal money would go to fund the Foster Grandparent Program, sponsored by the South Suburban Council on Aging, 15300 Lexington, in Harvey. The exact amount of $283,256, which represents a two-year funding through January, 1986.

Edward Schenk, executive director of the Foster Grandparent Program, was pleased to hear of the grant award.

THE GRANT COMES from ACTION, the only federal agency that handles federal funds for American Volunteer Programs (OAVP). ACTION specialist James Braxton, said the Foster Grandparent Program is just one of the senior citizen programs funded by ACTION.

Other programs falling under ACTION's jurisdiction include the Senior Companions Volunteer Program and the Retired Seniors Volunteer Program and the Retired Seniors Volunteer Program and the Retired Seniors Volunteer Program and the Retired Seniors Volunteer Program and the Retired Seniors Volunteer Program and the Retired Seniors Volunteer Program and the Retired Seniors Volunteer Program.

Continued on page 3

Evergreen opens bank in Markham

by DEBORAH STRAHORN

A RECEPTION took place this week at the VFW Post, 3220 W. 159th St. to celebrate the opening of new banking facilities in Markham.

Scheduled to open in one month, the new facility will be located at 3120 W. 159th St., the same location as Tri-State bank, which closed two years ago.

For those two years the community of approximately 16,000 persons was left with no facility to serve the entire area.

"REALIZING THE city of Markham needed a bank, Evergreen Plaza Bank got in gear and did a job for us," said Mayor Bill Sparger as he addressed the reception crowd of over 200.

"Evergreen Plaza Bank will do a far more exceptional job than we could have done," said Sparger, in supporting Markham's needs. Employees of the bank asked the community to give them a chance in

Markham stating that they're new in Markham but professional, referring to 27 years in the banking business and being one of the largest banks in the country.

JOHN H. THODE, President of Evergreen Plaza Bank who has been with them since they opened in 1957, said they developed an interest in purchasing the bank after being invited by a group trying to reopen the bank but not having the capital.

He assured everyone they are an experienced group.

"We're growing and happy to be a part of bringing new banking back to Markham. Poor management is what previously got Markham banks in trouble," Thode said, "but our record of 27 years speaks for itself."

WHEN ASKED if they would increase the maximum lending power, which was formerly $100,000, possibly to $200,000 to $250,000 needed to open a business,
Grant awarded

Federal funding, Savage said, can be used to help finance home mortgages, small businesses and support both educational and social endeavors in the community. After the discussion, there will be a question and answer session with audience participation.

Black studies

Continued from page 1

The conference will take place at Rosa Parks Junior High School, 147th and Rockwell, beginning Friday, February 10. Persons interested in attending can call 896-2000 ext. 517 or 578 for details.

The ICBS holds two conferences a year, publishes a newsletter and has several monographs on relevant topics including Black Power in Higher Education, The Crisis of Consolidation Facing Black Studies in 1980's, and Black People and the 1980 Census (Conference Proceedings).

Bank opens

Continued from page 1

Thode assured that Evergreen is in the position to make loans of this type.

Thode said when the weather breaks any necessary repavement and exterior facade work will be completed.

Sparge asked the community to bless and support the Bank in all their efforts. "They'll do an excellent job," said Sparge.

Continued from page 1

provides limited-income individuals over the age of 60 an opportunity to work with children who have special emotional, mental and/or physical needs.

THE SOUTH Suburban Council on Aging's program has 56 senior volunteers who work at 12 community sites in the South Suburban area. Some of the sites include the Young Discovery Day Care Center in Chicago Heights, and the Children's Village's Happy Hours and Harvey Day Care Centers, all in Harvey.

In addition to day care centers, the senior volunteers also work in mental health and correctional institutions, as well as state hospitals.

As part of the program, the South Suburban Council provides the senior volunteers with a $2-a-day transportation allowance, and insurance.

SINoR citizens wishing to participate in the program can get information from the program's program director, Jeanne Kryou, at 596-3001.

At his next report rally, to be held Saturday, February 4, from 1 to 2:30 p.m., Congressman Savage will address the issue "How to Get Your Share of Federal Dollars," at his office, 11434 S. Halsted.

Savage will outline the steps necessary for citizens to reap the financial benefits of federal funding.

AT PRESENT, there are 860 acres under water at Lake Calumet. For the second and third phases of the plan, approximately 400 acres of shallow water and marshland would be filled.

With 230 acres proposed for a park and 140 acres under water for a marina, Cataldo pointed out that more than 25 percent of the site would be devoted to recreation and wildlife preservation.

COMPREHENSIVE plan for forming Lake Calumet and its distant environs into a multibillion dollar center of shipping, trade and commercial and recreational activity was recently made by the Chicago Regional District.

A master plan for helping to do so includes a proposal to develop the site. The plan was presented at a meeting of the Port District’s Board of Directors, and would be carried out at a total cost of an estimated $375 million, of which most would be state funding.

AGED OVER three phases of zoning development, the plan would create more than 17,000 permanent jobs, add at least $3 million a year in real estate taxes for the City of Chicago and local governments, and produce at least $5.9 million a year in local sales taxes.

Throughout the contemplated 15-year development period, there will be numerous construction job opportunities, amounting to a total of approximately 20,000 man-years. 

Mr. J. Serpico, chairman of the board of the Chicago Regional Port District, said the development plan is a "wonderful opportunity for the economic well-being of the City of Chicago and the State of Illinois.

ECASE OF an unusual transition combination of water, railroad and highway facilities, Serpico said that the Port District’s plan is "an ideal site for development.

Economic development is the root of the entire effort," said Serpico. "The various projects being proposed would be translated into new job opportunities and a new economic base for a large community of Chicago that has been especially hard hit by setbacks in recent years.

Serpico further noted, in anticipation of the enactment of federal legislation providing for enterprise zones, Governor James R. Thompson has designated the Port District’s area an enterprise zone, a designation that would result in special zoning considerations and tax abatements for developers.

SERPICO emphasized that while economic development would be the prime objective, the Port District’s plan calls for enlarging and improving the navigable harbor at Lake Calumet.

"We will make every effort to enhance Chicago’s status as a major port not only of the St. Lawrence Seaway and the Great Lakes but also of the Mississippi River and its tributaries," he said.

CATALDO explained that the plan calls for the development of a total of 1,420 acres, which would include:

- 320 acres under water for an improved harbor in Lake Calumet.
- 140 acres under water as a new marina in the northeastern portion of the site for approximately 800 pleasure boats.
- 230 acres for a new park which would be adjacent to a contemplated 18-hole golf course to the north of the development site.
- 580 acres for the development of light industry.
- 150 acres for commercial development that would include such facilities as motels or hotels, branch banks, restaurants, a truck stop and truck service shops, truck and automobile dealerships, and retail and wholesale shopping.

THE first phase of the plan for the initial five years, Cataldo said would include the development of 90 acres of commercial properties and 60 acres of light industry at a total private investment of $36,400,000.

The commercial developments would be on the western side of the site along the Calumet Expressway (I-94).

For the second and third phases, the total private investment would be an estimated $300 million, he said.

SOUTH SUBURBAN
citizen

Published by
Citizen Newspapers
Main Office
412 E. 87th Street
Chicago, Illinois 60619
487-7700

William Garth
Publisher

Marian Taylor
Advertising Manager

Sonja Taylor
General Manager

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Associate Editor

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Larry Hutcherson
Advertising Representative

1440

South Suburban Citizen, February 3, 1984 3
Johnson's State of the City address

by DEBORAH STRAHRN

REPORTING ON the past six months of his new administration, Harvey Mayor David Johnson reaffirmed the goals of the city Saturday, when he spoke at a breakfast forum held at the Harvey YMCA, 178 E. 158th St.
The forum was sponsored by the South Suburban Leadership Coalition.
Johnson encouraged resurgence of the city's potential, saying his administration has been able to make progress toward goals despite opposition.
BELIEVING HARVEY'S potential is greater than the problems the city faces, Johnson said, meeting these goals will put the city on the right path to stability and redevelopment.
In a State of the City address, Johnson outlined facets of city government whose inclusion in administrative meetings; the budget; summer youth programs; leadership against cyanide chips; vehicle maintenance consolidation; Dixie Square Redevelopment; administrative support; and the 1983 Fourth of July report.

PROGRESS REPORTS were also given on the department of Accounts and Finances, with detailed reports regarding the department of water, public works, and building and planning.
Johnson outlined additional goals to be aimed for during his administration and beyond for the City of Harvey.
Mayor Johnson's State of the City Address will be aired on Cable-TV Thursday, January 26, 1984 at 10 a.m., 3 p.m., and 7 p.m.

In Harvey

Gunshot victim first homicide of 1984

by PERRI R. SMALL

THE BODY of a male with gunshot wounds was discovered Tuesday morning in Harvey by a friend in the dead man's 1974 Buick. Edward Alford, 34, who was last seen by friends Jan. 22, was pronounced dead at the scene.
An officer who answered the call at 304 E. 154th Street, Ed Brooks, reported gunshot wounds to the right chest area and neck of Alford.
Harvey Police spokesman Melvin Abbott said there are yet no motives or suspects in custody but the department is pursuing several leads.

AABBOTT SAID Cliff Rainey, 15819 S. Page, found the victim's car at Coronet Village apartment complex, with Alford slumped in the driver's seat leaning towards the passenger side of his car, about three fourths of a gulf from the victim's residence.
Alford, Harvey's first homicide victim this year, was single and unemployed. So far no details of the case have been released.
Confirmation of the cause of death is pending from the medical examiner and experts are examining used shells found in the vehicle, according to Abbott.
Working toward a better Harvey

by DEBORAH STRAHERN

ALREADY 7 months in office, newly elected Mayor David Johnson is serving the people of Harvey, forming an organization that can maintain and develop a better community.

Bringing a greater sense of coordination to the community is the basis of the Johnson administration, in an effort to effectively deal with problems facing the community.

Gearing itself toward waking up the community in terms of problem solving, the administration has laid itself on an open forum type government.

THE OFFICIALS say they work to make themselves directly accountable to Black constituents by openly interacting with community leaders, organizations and businesses.

When the South Suburban Citizen interviewed Mayor Johnson, he stated the main issues he is prepared to deal with include economic development and unemployment.

The platform on which he was elected was formed by the South Suburban Leadership Coalition, a three-year-old Political Education Organization, which Johnson himself was instrumental in building.

FORMULATED IN conjunction with the community members, components of the platform include economic development, human services, housing rehabilitation and code enforcement, and comprehensive planning.

The new administration has since added to these goals community development, political education, crime prevention, and cultural education.

The latter is of particular importance in terms of identity. Cultural identity is very necessary, said Johnson, in order to coordinate and provide a meaningful program on a city-wide basis to approximately 22,000 Blacks in a city of 36,000.

ACCORDING TO Johnson, Harvey was once the hub of the Midwest and has the potential to be so again.

His administration intends to provide a greater opportunity for Black entrepreneurs to get in on the ground floor of economic development, and work toward bringing hiring practices in compliance with federal guidelines.

Seeking to change commercial districts and working toward business stabilization, Johnson said they already have several Fortune 500 companies within Harvey.

"THIS administration represents new leadership and better vision of what the community can become and what our responsibility is," said Mayor Johnson.

I have no doubts about the viability of this community," Johnson said, adding he foresees good things on the rise for Harvey.

TIF redevelopment

by DEBORAH STRAHERN

After remaining vacant since 1979 steps are now being taken to redevelop the site of the former Dixie Square Shopping Mall, hoping to generate approximately $600,000 in tax revenues and 500 new jobs.

The impact of the vacancy of the 57-acre site has been quite devastating on the entire city of Harvey and under the new administration of Mayor David Johnson, efforts are being made in the direction of fighting urban decay and attracting new industry.

The proposed major funding element for the project is Tax Increment Financing (TIF), and is based on the premise of using new tax revenues, made available by redevelopment within the TIF district, to pay for the improvements necessary to initiate the redevelopment.

According to the plan, business growth in Harvey is essentially concentrated in three main areas; the Halsted st. area, 154th st. corridor and the Dixie Highway corridor.

The opinion of local officials and previous studies indicate immediate improvement is needed along Dixie Highway to prevent additional vacancy of business along the strip.

Mayor Initiates

Tavern raid

by PERRI R. SMALLEY

HARVEY MAYOR David Johnson's raid on three of the city's taverns last week resulted with the arrests of four minors and a manager of one of the establishments.

Johnson, also liquor commissioner, conducted the raids after a number of calls flooded the mayor's office complaining of loitering, littering and disorderly conduct around the city particularly by youths.

The city's Economic Development Coordinator Robert Vaughn and two Harvey police officers accompanied the mayor to Just'Angels, 15732 S. Halsted St.; Sunset Lounge, 256 S. 159th St.; and Jacks or Better, 15711 S. Halsted St.

THE MAYOR discovered at Jacks or Better four underaged patrons; who were immediately taken into custody, and also resulting in the arrest of the manager of the establishment for serving minors.

"Take personal offense to the disrespect from the influx of undesirable elements from outside the community," said Johnson, "and it is
Racial overtones in Harvey mayoral runoff

by Juanita Bratcher

The mayoral race in Harvey, Illinois is undergoing "racial overtones," according to a political overseer in Harvey, "and the racial overtones are expected to progress as the campaign progresses."

"There's no way they (residents) can stop it (racial overtones). There are some bitter feelings out here, and quite a lot of it is racial."

The mayoral election was forced into a runoff between the incumbent Mayor James Haines, a white, and David Johnson, a Black. Haines has been mayor of Harvey for 16 years.

During the heated primary campaign, Bonnie Rateree, campaign manager for Johnson, accused Haines of having no interest in the betterment of Harvey and blamed Harvey's downfall on the incumbent.

Most of the city jobs, Rateree stated, were being held by whites who had fled to the suburbs. However, Haines said the allegations were strictly political.

The three-way mayoral race showed Haines with 2,997, Johnson, 2,899, and Jack Spells, 412 votes, pending a canvass.

Harvey has 13,000 registered voters, but only half of those voters went to the polls on election day. "But that was quite a bit more than usual," said a Harvey resident, "this was a considerable upswing."

Spells, who is Black, has announced his support for Johnson.

In the race for commissioner in Harvey, eight candidates will be in a runoff to elect four new commissioners. The primary election trimmed the race from 11 to eight.

As of now, Damon Rockett, a Black, is the only Black commissioner out of four. Rockett was the largest vote getter in both the mayoral and the commissioners' race, and the top three vote getters in the primary were also Black.
Black contenders make bid in Harvey election

By Don Hayner

One night last week, Willa Johnson stopped at a neighbor's house while out campaigning for her husband's bid to become the first black mayor of south suburban Harvey.

An elderly woman, who despite being bedridden and near her 100th birthday, asked Johnson for help in registering to vote. "Don't let down," the lady said, "keep on working.''

Willa Johnson's husband, David, 34, believes that's the type of thing that has inspired a demanding campaign filled with political workshops, forums, phone campaigns and voter-registration drives.

All this effort has produced the most powerful black voting bloc in Harvey's history. The Feb. 22 primary results present a strong possibility that Harvey's City Council may evolve from having a black minority into having a black majority.

Johnson, a teacher at Thornton Community College in South Holland, is given a shot at unseating the 16-year incumbent, James Haines in the election April 12.

Final tabulation showed only 99 votes separated the two in the primary—2,997 for Haines to 2,898 for Johnson. A third mayoral candidate, who was black and who received 412 votes, was eliminated.

The city's elected officials include the mayor and four city commissioners, all of whom are elected "at large." In the primary, the top three vote-getters for commissioner (incumbent Damon Rockett, Otis Gilmore and Ernestine Berry-Beck) were black.

To date, only one black candidate, Rockett in 1979, has been elected in Harvey, a city where 65 percent of the 35,810 residents are black.

Whoever is elected will have to deal with Harvey's 15.9 percent unemployment, a deteriorated downtown district and a deserted shopping center on the west side of town.

"A black candidate is a problem for both blacks and whites," Johnson said. He explained that some whites may have problems voting for a black candidate.

But, he added, "by the same token, in the black community there are people who take a similar view. They fear businesses will pull up stakes and leave [if a black is elected mayor]."

Haines, 55, a retired building contractor, said the race issue in Harvey is low-key because the suburb is a homogenous community.

"It isn't like Chicago," he said, "where if you're from Bridgeport you don't talk to people on the North Shore." Chicago is 40 or 50 neighborhoods, Harvey is one, he said.

Frank Piekarski, the owner of Big Frank's Restaurant, who is seeking re-election as commissioner along with Rockett, Larry Hochberg and William McLaren, said he'd like to think voters look at the "credentials of the candidates rather than just black vs. white."
Chicago Heights Sister City
African Diaspora Initiative

Concept Paper On
Exchange Programs

With

The Osuogyaman District and
Ghana, West Africa

Prepared by

David N. Johnson
Professor, African American Studies
South Suburban College
15800 S. State Street
South Holland, Illinois
I. Historical linkage between Ghana and the African American community.

II. Today's international climate of globalization

III. The Proposed Program of Dialogue and Exchange
   A. Elected Officials
   B. Business Exchange
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         a. Elected Officials
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      2. Business
      3. Clergy
      4. Education

   B. Outreach
   C. Timeline
Introduction

Globalization presents the entire world with challenges and opportunities. This particularly true for Africa, the continent that made perhaps the earliest contribution to global trade, as we know it today, in the form of African labor.

It was the Triangle Trade, the international trade between Africa, The Americas, and Europe that gave rise to the development of Europe and North America. Africa succumbed to stagnation and underdevelopment as a result of this first manifestation of globalization.

For African Americans, in general, and the African American community in Chicago Heights, Illinois, USA, in particular; the rebuilding of linkages and ties to their ancestral homeland serves as a major motivating factor for participating in a Sister Cities Project.

The Chicago Heights Sister City-African Diaspora Initiative was created with the past and the future in mind. It grows out of an understanding of our history and seeks to create a better future through mutual respect, education, trust, and eventually, technology transfers and trade. It is an awesome task that begins with a humble first step.

Ghana and African Americans

The enslaved Africans sold into slavery came largely from Western Africa, an area ranging from present day states of Ghana, Mali, Nigeria, Chad, Gambia, Senegal and points as far south as present day Angola, according to historian John Hope Franklin.

African Americans, notably individuals like Henry S. Williams, W.E.B.DuBois and Marcus Garvey, kept the flame of our historical links to Africa alive. In the post-colonial independence era, African students
who studied in the United States became activists in their home countries and played key roles in this process.

There were many African Americans, inspired by the independence movements, who decided to move to Africa. Ghana was one of the places they chose to live because of the long-standing relationship with this country. The Chicago Heights Sister City Program seeks to build on this history.

**Today’s international climate of globalization**

The global economy has become a fact of life. High speed telecommunications, the low cost of travel and shipping, the dominance of international finance capital and the low cost of labor in the “third world” are contributing factors to this phase of globalization.

Africa is struggling to keep pace. On the other hands African American communities were devastated by the loss of industrial heavy manufacturing jobs in what is called the “rust belt”.

On both sides of the Atlantic people of African descent need to improve their internal organization as the basis for change in this climate of globalization. With the internal organization of the African American community we can become better advocate for more favorable terms of trade for agricultural and textile products from Africa.

These products may be used to create job opportunities and markets inside the United States. The African American community contains expertise in virtually every facet of the American economy. We want to examine, over time and through dialogues and exchanges, these possibilities.

**Proposed Program of Dialogue and Exchange**

Through the mechanism of Sister Cities it is possible to develop a dialogue and exchanges between elected officials, business people, clergy, educators, students and clergy.
Elected Officials

In democratic societies elected officials are considered legitimate representatives of the people. Consequently, it is logical to begin our dialogue under the leadership of local (municipal) elected officials and regional authorities and traditional authorities. It is this level of government that is closest to the people and it where a people to people dialogue should begin.

Topics like governance, economic development, education, culture, and the role of technology are some of the areas to be explored. Chicago Heights enjoys affiliations with regional agencies such as the South Suburban Mayors and Managers Association (SSMMA) and the Illinois Municipal League (IML).

In the state of Illinois African Americans play key leadership roles. For example, the president of the Illinois Senate (Emil Jones) and the president of the Cook County Board (John Stroger), a regional government/authority, are African Americans. The state also has three representatives to the U.S. Congress (Jesse Jackson, Danny David, Bobby Rush) and one recently elected member of the U.S. Senate (Barack Obama).

Business Dialogue and Exchange

Economic Development is an important issue in the city of Chicago Heights. A dialogue with our African counterparts, followed up with exchanges may prove to be mutually beneficial given the need for economic development in the Asougyaman District.

A discussion of the controlling legal statutes in both countries, banking systems, and other requirements would be helpful to creating the basis for trade.

Clergy

The church has played a critical role in the African American community throughout our sojourn in the United States. It has served as social service agency, educational institution, and source spiritual enrichment.

A dialogue about the role of the church in contemporary society would be instructive. A comparison of various religious groups and practices would be an important part of our study of your district.
Students

The ultimate beneficiaries of a dialogue and exchange will be the youths of our respective areas. It is not unreasonable to discuss long range and short term plans for a dialogue and exchange for students. Our youth are the ones who will live in the future that a Sister City relationship is designed to create.

Chicago Heights is home to educational institutions on every level from elementary to junior high school to high school and community college. The city also has a well-respected Catholic High School.

The high schools and community college have direct affiliation and feed into state funded and private institutions of higher education.

Initial Steps

With the formal signing of the memorandum of agreement between the city of Chicago Heights and the Asuogyaman District Assembly, Ghana, West Africa we can begin the process of dialogue and learning based on mutual respect and cooperation.

The areas listed above are suggested for our initial dialogue. We remain open to changes and revisions so that our discussions are indeed reflective of the needs, interests and concern of all of the parties involved.

Institutional support

We have begun the process of developing support institutional support for this Sister City Relationship in Chicago Heights. Letters of support are attached.

We look forward to a long term and mutually beneficial relationship.

1. Governments
   a. Elected Officials
   b. State, County, Township and Municipal
2. Business
3. Clergy
4. Education

D. Outreach

Timeline
Autobiography
As a result of my life-long commitment and dedication to liberate and empower disenfranchised youth, I am currently in my second semester in pursuit of a PhD degree in the Department of Educational Policy Studies at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. My research interests include: exploring the educational value of Hip-Hop and its utility as an educational tool for disenfranchised students, specifically Black and Latino students, in the U.S. educational system. Through my research I intend to showcase the connection between Hip-Hop and critical race theory. Both Hip-Hop and critical race theory employ counter-narratives to analyze and critique structural inequities (e.g., institutional racism, poverty, educational outcomes for different students). Incorporating Hip-Hop into curricula, particularly at African-centered schools can help connect the oppressed and disenfranchised students to their education—
providing them a medium to critically analyze society, their realities and lived experiences. As disenfranchised students become independent thinkers, and use their minds to create a position of independence and power, they benefit as does the larger society.

As a current student and former middle school teacher, I understand the importance of creating an atmosphere and space where disenfranchised youth are encouraged to bring and voice their life experiences, struggles, and questions to encourage, uplift, and empower themselves. Current schooling practices encourage students to view education as a routinized act, as oppose to tools for social empowerment.

Upon earning my doctorate, I intend to implement and develop a Hip-Hop after-school program as a form to create community sustainability through recreational centers in urban areas. Since completing my first semester in the E.P.S. program, I have obtained a 2,500 dollar grant from my Hip Hop Entrepreneurship class to implement a program that connects Hip-Hop culture to the youth in disenfranchised communities—providing an alternative to the mean streets that our oppressed and disenfranchised youth are forced to transverse. I helped create and became the leader of the U.R. Movement (Urban R.E.A.L.I.T.Y), a movement striving to utilize various aspects of Hip-Hop culture to teach disenfranchised youth history, language, and writing skills that will enhance their perception of self, which will equip the students with the confidence, motivation, determination, and tools to improve their conditions.
Appendices
Appendix I

Notes on Research Methods:

Archives Consulted—

1. South Suburban Community College Archives and Special Collection at the campus library.

2. Personal data and archives of David N. Johnson.

3. Personal data and archives of Azeal Branch.

4. Personal data and archives of Abdul Alkalimat

Newspapers Consulted—

1. All documents used are accessible at South Suburban Community College Archives and Special Collection at the campus library.
Appendix II

People Interviewed by Author:

I digitally recorded three in-depth interviews to date. I was fortunate to have interviewed: a former student, a head secretary, and the former Head of the Black/Urban Studies program. Digitally recording their personal narratives, were extremely important for documenting the construction of the Black/Urban Studies program at SSCC. The lists of informants are below.

- Burton, Art. Former student and current Chair of Dept of Social & Behavioral Sciences at SCC.
- Johnson, David N. Former Mayor of Harvey, Illinois & Head of the Black/Urban Studies program. Current part-time faculty member at SCC.
Appendix III

Instructions: Not all of these questions may pertain to you, so please answer only those that apply.

1. Please state your full name

2. What was/is your position in the Black/Urban Studies program or at South Suburban Community College?

3. What years were you affiliated with the program?

4. Describe the culture of the Black/Urban Studies program?

5. How many faculty were/are in the program? Describe the relationship with the affiliated programs members?

6. What was/is the gender breakdown?

7. Was there any significant decisions made during your tenure? If you made those decisions, what were the reasons behind them?

8. What do you think is the future of the program?

9. How do you think your ideologies or philosophies around African American studies relate/connect to dominate ideologies of the program?

10. During your tenure what were some programs/classes that you felt were missing from the program?

11. During your tenure were there any changes in the program’s policy? For example was there an African American Studies minor available?
12. What subject/research areas were central to African American Studies and how were they represented in the program?

13. Is/was your academic and co-curricula work supported?

14. Upon your departure how would you describe the state of the program?

15. Feel free to share any lasting thoughts...
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