

CIVIC FEDERATION

Hull House

History of Chicago as place of civic virtue

Visiting Hull House

Re learn those lessons

Social compact

Hudnut == re-inv. govt.

Kevin
O'Keefe

Kevin O'Keefe 148 OEOB

Oldest continuous Civic grp in Chicago

It an Commercial Club Committee = 2 by civic watchdogs

will sit w/ gov & wife, Hudnut & wife, Mayor & wife
he introduced by John Ward —
will be preceded by

1st ones to adv. school reform
school financing bd

v. happy w/ Daley

v. unhappy w/ Edgar

want increase tax 9 in Chicago

① Tie-in w/ Joe Addams

② " " btwn Clinton Adm & Civic Fed

- SBA 30 pg form → 1 pg

- prominent 40 at DOD

- R100 120,000 & more fed payroll

- \$255 b & '93 / \$90 b '94

③ Civic involvement & public service

for 1st lady & past 1st lady

v. strong statement - how do we go —

& do politics up & running then —

- realize in pub life you don't always get your way —

any mother & father ought to remember

sell; child you can't just

keep the ball & take it home

How do we get to 21st c.

Not partisan —

NARPA/GATT —

What have we done
wrong?

what can we do
better?

THEN...AND NOW
by
William H. Hudnut III

The Civic Federation held its first meeting on February 15, 1894, one hundred and one years ago this evening.

The organization was founded by stout-hearted Chicago citizens who were deeply concerned about "vice, misery and corruption." These unfortunate aspects of life in Chicago during the Gay Nineties surfaced during the glittering World's Columbian Exposition in 1893 and provided the focus for a powerful book written by a visiting journalist, William T. Stead. Entitled "When Christ Came to Chicago," it sparked outrage about these evils, and also about the distress caused by industrial strife and the Depression of 1893 (An estimated 100,000 citizens were jobless; at night, City Hall corridors were jammed with sleeping men.). Interest in populist-based reform, fitting in neatly with the national Progressive movement of that time, ran high in the wide-open, rapidly growing city of about a million and a half residents, and gave birth to the Civic Federation.

Lyman Gage, president of the First National Bank, and the prominent socialite Bertha Honore (Mrs. Potter) Palmer, were elected President and First Vice President of the new organization, and the world famous Director of Hull House, Jane Addams, served as a trustee. They were joined by merchants, educators, bankers, ministers and labor officials as charter members. In those early days, the Federation advocated the cause of the poor and dispossessed (it organized the Chicago Bureau of Charities as an independent clearing house for philanthropic organizations, for example, in its first year of existence), placed political action committees in each ward to endorse and support reform minded candidates for public office, and hired Pinkertons to clean out Chicago's "dens of iniquity."

From its inception, however, the organization's main thrust centered on helping government to become more efficient and productive. For example, in 1896, a Federation Committee cleaned the city streets for six months (!), to demonstrate that it could be done for \$10.00 a mile instead of the \$18.50 the city had been paying. The following year, the city let contracts for \$10.50 a mile.

During the twentieth century, the Civic Federation evolved as a research-oriented taxpayer watchdog agency with a reputation for fair, thorough, unbiased research in the field of local taxation and public finance. It successfully opposed the levy and expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars during these years and was responsible for a state law that saved Chicago taxpayers \$45.3 million over twenty years by rounding off tax rate extensions to mills rather than cents. Through its intimate knowledge and understanding of municipal problems, it helped to "save Chicago's governments from financial breakdown" during the Depression Era.

- In 1929, it successfully campaigned against a proposed \$20 million bond issue for the "West Park elevated pleasure highway."
- In 1934, it spearheaded the consolidation of 22 separate park districts in Chicago into one..
- In 1943, it prepared legislation on the Model Sanitary District budget and fiscal control law, which was enacted.
- In 1979, it proposed creation of the School Finance Authority to help resolve the school fiscal crisis.
- In the late 1980's, it compiled the first comprehensive database of revenues and expenditures on over 1,100 local governments in the six county area, and in the early 1990's, made proposals designed to reform the management and personnel systems of the Park District, which are now being implemented

Now, as the Civic Federation begins a new century of service, its mission is becoming broader than just fiscal policy, although work on such issues continues to be its backbone. Regional and economic development issues are forging into the focus of its research, and greater emphasis is being placed on preparing recommendations that will help local systems of governance to become more efficient, accountable and effective. Our committees and staff, for example, are undertaking a study of charter schools, as part of a larger interest in privatization. We are also undertaking initiatives to change property tax appeals procedures, study the cost effectiveness of the regional transportation system, and analyze the effect of tax increment financing on economic development.

All in all, quite an agenda, supported by hundreds of volunteer members, both corporate and individual, who believe in the mission and product of the Federation. In the 1890's, corruption was the big problem to tackle. Today, one hundred years later, when so many people are cynical about the value of participating in our nation's civic life, and about the processes of government, the Civic Federation wants to join with those public-minded citizens who are committed to making democracy work. As local governmental units struggle to become more effective through downsizing, privatizing and re-structuring, the Federation wants to be their partner in building anew. We are aiming at becoming a relevant participant in the effort to stir a civic revival. Our desire is to help strengthen Chicagoland's "civic infrastructure" by harnessing the energy, talent and resources of our members to the mission of protecting the fiscal well-being of the taxpayers of this community and enhancing opportunities for governmental effectiveness and economic development.

In 1965, a writer for the Sun Times observed: "In a town where the tombstones of reform groups are many, the Federation's long life belongs under the classification of amazing." And that's still true.



PREVIOUS LYMAN GAGE AWARD WINNERS

1982	Alan Greenspan	Federal Reserve Chairman
1983	Donald Regan	Former White House Chief of Staff
1984	Lavern W. Kron	The Civic Federation
1985	Philip M. Klutznick	Former U.S. Secretary of Commerce
1986	John E. Swearingen	Continental Illinois Corporation
1987	Edward A. Brennan	Sears, Roebuck and Company
1988	James F. Bere (<i>deceased</i>)	Borg-Warner Co.
1989	Frank W. Considine	American National Can Company
1990	Richard M. Morrow (<i>ret.</i>)	Amoco Corporation
1991	Stapton R. Cook	Tribune Company
1992	Robert W. Galvin	Motorola, Inc.
1993	William L. Weiss	Ameritech

The Audience and the Event

The Civic Federation is the Number One Civic Watchdog and Good Government organization in Chicago. Its membership consists of the major Chicago corporations and their collective leadership. In its 101 year history, the Civic Federation has been the preeminent civic player in Chicago and regional governmental issues. Attached hereto is William Hudnut's "Then . . . And Now" which highlights in short form both the history and current thrust of the organization.

Once a year, the Civic Federation holds a dinner to honor itself and one or two people for their "contribution." The event is a major fund raiser for the organization, and is a significant political event as well. The award presented to the First Lady will be the Lyman Gage award. Gage together with Mrs. Potter Palmer were the founding members of the organization. Gage was President of the First National Bank of Chicago.

Tonight the corporate leadership of Chicago will be in attendance together with the Governor and the Mayor as well as a number of other elected and political figures. Patti Solis has a list of the corporations which are sponsoring a table. Given the presence of, and the curiosity towards, the First Lady; this event will be the most successful in the history of the organization.

The new President of the Civic Federation is William Hudnut. Hudnut, a Republican, is a former Mayor of Indianapolis who is credited with the revitalization of that city.

John Ward the Chairman of the Board of the Civic Federation was a law partner of Kevin O'Keefe.

The First Lady will sit at a table with Governor and Brenda Edgar, Mayor and Maggie Daley, William Hudnut and his wife, Beverly and with John and Julie Ward.

The First Lady will be introduced by Richard Notebaert, Chairman of the Board of Ameritech and will speak for 20 minutes. She will be preceded to the rostrum by among others Governor Edgar and Mayor Daley.

Opportunity

The Civic Federation Dinner offers an opportunity to present the values of the Clinton Administration, as well as its accomplishments, to an essentially Republican leaning corporate audience. The common themes between the Civic Federation's new direction as discussed by William Hudnut and the Clinton Agenda can be utilized to build a bridge of common values between their corporate civic responsibility and our vision of the way things should be.

Common Themes between the Civic Federation and the Clinton Administration and the First Lady

Jane Addams, who founded Hull House and worked with women and immigrants was one of the

founding members of the Civic Federation. HRC has been actively involved in childrens, womens, and peoples issues her adult life. One would probably think that if she were alive today, Jane Addams would be at the forefront of health care reform and women and children's health issues.

The Civic Federation has been involved in "making government more efficient and productive." The example of the street cleaning for \$10.00 a mile when the City was paying \$18.50 is "making government more efficient and productive." Sounds like Re Inventing Government to me. It also sounds like making government work for people. Changing the lending practices of college loans which reduces the cost of college is "making government more efficient and productive." Changing the procure rules at the Department of Defense so that we no longer spend hundreds of dollars for hammers, toilet seats, and other things is "making government more efficient and productive." Reducing the size of the SBA loan application form from 30 some pages to a single sheet of paper is "making government more efficient and productive." reducing the size of the federal government, over 100,000 in two years, and a total of 272,000 over five years making this government the same size it was when John Kennedy was President is "making government more efficient and productive." Combining hundreds of federal programs into 4 is "making government more efficient and productive." Taking FEMA, the department of Agriculture, HUD, and the SBA to the Midwest when the floods hit in the summer of 1993 and to Los Angeles when the Earthquake hit in 1993 is "making government more efficient and productive."

"Today when so many people are cynical about the value of participating in our nation's civic life . . . the Civic Federation wants to join with those public-minded citizens who are committed to making democracy work." The First Lady has a long history of involvement in public affairs reaching back to her school days. Government service, public service, and politics have fallen into an age of cynicism and undue criticism. Partisanship has intensified abetted by a media which is less motivated by reporting the facts than it is in analyzing the process and the motivations of the actors. Bipartisanship and a sense of common purpose should enable the political and public processes to work to accomplish the people business are taking a second chair to scoring political points. Leadership in public service requires not only an ideological agenda but also the maturity and courage to compromise for the common good. We all teach our children "not to take the ball and go home" when a dispute arises or when the owner of the ball does not get his or her own way. Yet in public service when a public official does take the ball and goes home, that public servant is applauded for having conviction; but the public servant who does not take the ball home, who works out the problem with the other players, that public servant is criticised for having "waffled" or "sold out."

JANE ADDAMS PRAISES GEORGE WASHINGTON

"THE lessons of great men are lost unless they reinforce upon our minds the highest demands which we make upon ourselves. . . ."

A PACIFIST and early activist in social service, Jane Addams is best remembered for her humanitarian efforts in helping to found Hull House. That settlement house, a welfare center in Chicago, opened in 1889, and her 1910 book, *Twenty Years at Hull House*, proved an important document in the history of social reform. Its central point: "Private beneficence is totally inadequate to deal with the vast numbers of the city's disinherited." In 1931, she was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

On February 23, 1903, Jane Addams was invited to give an address at the Union League Club in Chicago. Ostensibly a celebration of George Washington's birthday, the speech moved beyond a remembrance of "Washington, the man" to outline the values and priorities necessary for Washington's America in the twentieth century.

Refusing to advocate warmongering or materialism, Jane Addams argues for "the life of a larger cause" and the need for "public-spirited men and women, with a thoroughly aroused conscience." Through a barrage of rhetorical questions, she points out political and social corruption, particularly the absence of labor laws and of "like opportunity" (later to be known as "equal opportunity"). The peroration is particularly forceful, in moving the audience "forward in the direction of their highest ideals," a standard to which the wise and honest can repair.

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We meet together upon these birthdays of our great men, not only to review their lives but to revive and cherish our own patriotism. This matter is a difficult task. In the first place, we are prone to think that by merely reciting these great deeds we get a reflected glory, and that the future is secure to us because the past has been so fine.

In the second place, we are apt to think that we inherit the fine qualities

of those great men, simply because we have had a common descent and are living in the same territory.

As for the latter, we know full well that the patriotism of common descent is the mere patriotism of the clan—the early patriotism of the tribe. We know that the possession of a like territory is merely an advance upon that, and that both of them are unworthy to be the patriotism of a great cosmopolitan nation whose patriotism must be large enough to obliterate racial distinction and to forget that there are such things as surveyor's lines. Then when we come to the study of great men it is easy to think only of their great deeds, and not to think enough of their spirit. What is a great man who has made his mark upon history? Every time, if we think far enough, he is a man who has looked through the confusion of the moment and has seen the moral issue involved; he is a man who has refused to have his sense of justice distorted; he has listened to his conscience until conscience becomes a trumpet call to like-minded men, so that they gather about him and together, with mutual purpose and mutual aid, they make a new period in history.

Let us assume for a moment that if we are going to make this day of advantage to us, we will have to take this definition of a great man. We will have to appeal to the present as well as to the past. We will have to rouse our national consciences as well as our national pride, and we will all have to remember that it lies with the young people of this nation whether or not it is going to go on to a finish in any wise worthy of its beginning.

If we go back to George Washington and ask what he would be doing were he bearing our burdens now, and facing our problems at this moment, we would, of course, have to study his life bit by bit—his life as a soldier, as a statesman, and as a simple Virginia planter.

First, as a soldier. What is it that we admire about the soldier? It certainly is not that he goes into battle; what we admire about the soldier is that he has the power of losing his own life for the life of a larger cause; that he holds his personal suffering of no account; that he flings down in the gage of battle his all and says, "I will stand or fall with this cause." That, it seems to me, is the glorious thing we most admire, and if we are going to preserve that same spirit of the soldier, we will have to found a similar spirit in the civil life of the people, the same pride in civil warfare, the spirit of courage, and the spirit of self-surrender which lies back of this.

If we look out upon our national perspective, do we not see certainly one great menace which calls for patriotism? We see all around us a spirit of materialism—an undue emphasis put upon material possessions; an inor-

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dinate desire to win wealth; an inordinate fear of losing wealth; an inordinate desire to please those who are the possessors of wealth. Now, let us say, if we feel that this is a menace, that with all our power, with all the spirit of a soldier, we will arouse high-minded youth of this country against this spirit of materialism. We will say today that we will not count the opening of markets the one great field which our nation is concerned in, but that when our flag flies anywhere it shall fly for righteousness as well as for increased commercial prosperity; that we will see to it that no sin of commercial robbery shall be committed where it floats; that we shall see to it that nothing in our commercial history will not bear the most careful scrutiny and investigation; that we will restore commercial life, however complicated, to such honor and simple honesty as George Washington expressed in his business dealings.

Let us take, for a moment, George Washington as a statesman. What was it he did, during those days when they were framing a constitution, when they were meeting together night after night, and trying to adjust the rights and privileges of every class in the community? What was it that sustained him during all those days, all those weeks, during all those months and years? It was the belief that they were founding a nation on the axiom that all men are created free and equal. What would George Washington say if he found that among us there were causes constantly operating against that equality? If he knew that any child which is thrust prematurely into industry has no chance in life with children who are preserved from that pain and sorrow; if he knew that every insanitary street, and every insanitary house, cripples a man so that he has no health and no vigor with which to carry on his life labor; if he knew that all about us are forces making against skill, making against the best manhood and womanhood, what would he say? He would say that if the spirit of equality means anything, it means like opportunity, and if we once lose like opportunity we lose the only chance we have toward equality throughout the nation.

Let us take George Washington as a citizen. What did he do when he retired from office, because he was afraid of holding office any longer might bring a wrong to himself and harm to his beloved nation? We say that he went back to his plantation on the Potomac. What were his thoughts during the all too short days that he lived there? He thought of many possibilities, but, looking out over his country, did he fear that there should rise up a crowd of men who held office, not for their country's good, but for their own good? Would he not have foreboded evil if he had known that among us were groups and hordes of professional politicians, who, without any blinking or without any pretense that they did other-

wise, apportioned the spoils of office, and considered an independent man as a mere intruder, as a mere outsider; if he had seen that the original meaning of office-holding and the function of government had become indifferent to us, that we were not using our foresight and our conscience in order to find out this great wrong which was sapping the foundations of self-government? He would tell us that anything which makes for better civic service, which makes for a merit system, which makes for fitness for office, is the only thing which will tell against this wrong, and that this course is the wisest patriotism. What did he write in his last correspondence? He wrote that he felt very unhappy on the subject of slavery, that there was, to his mind, a great menace in the holding of slaves. We know that he neither bought nor sold slaves himself, and that he freed his own slaves in his will. That was a century ago. A man who a century ago could do that, would he, do you think, be indifferent now to the great questions of social maladjustment which we feel all around us? His letters breathe a yearning for a better condition for the slaves as the letters of all great men among us breathe a yearning for the better condition of the unskilled and underpaid. A wise patriotism, which will take hold of these questions by careful legal enactment, by constant and vigorous enforcement, because of the belief that if the meanest man in the Republic is deprived of his rights, then every man in the Republic is deprived of his rights, is the only patriotism by which public-spirited men and women, with a thoroughly aroused conscience, can worthily serve this Republic. Let us say again that the lessons of great men are lost unless they reinforce upon our minds the highest demands which we make upon ourselves; that they are lost unless they drive our sluggish wills forward in the direction of their highest ideals. ■

RABBI S OFFERS

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MEMORANDUM

To: Lissa, Liz
From: Sabrina
Re: Civic Federation
Date: February 13, 1995

The Civic Federation

The Civic Federation is honoring HRC for her "outstanding civic accomplishments" with the 1994 Lyman Gage award.

The Civic Federation, founded in 1893, is the oldest taxpayers' research organization in the country. As a taxpayer's watchdog agency, it monitors public budgets to guard against excessive taxation and wasteful spending.

Lyman Gage, Jane Addams, and Marshall Field were among the founders of the Civic Federation, originally established to aid the unemployed during the recession of 1893. From appealing to George Pullman on behalf of his workers during the Pullman railway strike of 1894, to opening relief stations and temporary lodging for the poor, the Federation started out as a strong advocate for the cause of the disadvantaged in Chicago. They also took on the "clean-up of corruption" issue at the turn of the century. While their mission has changed from their early years, today they are attempting to broaden their mission to once again address problems confronting the local community (from Civic Federation literature).

Jane Addams/Hull House

"...Hull House was soberly opened on the theory that the dependence of classes on each other is reciprocal; and that as the social relation is essentially a reciprocal relation, it gives a form of expression that has particular value." (Jane Addams, *Twenty Years at Hull House*, p. 55)

Jane Addams was born in 1860, and spent her life devoted to social work and women's rights. On September 18, 1889, Addams and her friend Ellen Starr, fresh from a cultural tour of Europe, moved into a dilapidated mansion in the heart of Chicago's slums, determined to be "good neighbors." Hull House eventually grew into a complex of thirteen buildings that filled nearly a city block, attracting the largest collection of social reformers in American history. Known by many as the Near West Side's "cathedral of compassion," the settlement home offered art exhibits and instruction, music classes and premiers of dramatic

productions to an urban audience composed mainly of new immigrants. Other services were a nursery, clubs for young people, job training, English classes, and a library. Located in a neighborhood journalist Lincoln Steffens described as "first in violence, deepest in dirt, loud, lawless, unlovely, ill-smelling..." (*Chicago Tribune*, 10/8/89), Hull House was often the only bright spot in an otherwise dreary existence for many local residents. Addams is generally credited with having led a "wave of reform" in the early 20th century, fighting not just on behalf of the urban poor, but also for public health, fair housing laws, and an end to child labor. (*Scholastic Update*, 3/23/87)

In the 1920's it was estimated that more than 9,000 people went to the settlement house every week to take advantage of its many activities, a good number involving the arts. As one observer put it, Hull House was "more than a reform outpost in the slums. It helped lead a cultural renaissance in Chicago." (*Chicago Tribune*, 10/8/89)

Hull House residents came from many walks of life. Many people who worked in other parts of the city would come to live and share their talents with those less fortunate. "They were doctors, lawyers, college professors, school teachers, social workers, students, musicians, actors, writers, poets, artists, politicians." (Wallace Kirkland, former resident, *Chicago Tribune*, 10/8/89)

The Hull House museum serves as a symbol -- the "world shrine of social work." "[Social workers] think of it as the place where their profession began." (Museum director Mary Ann Johnson, *Chicago Sun-Times*, 1/24/94)

University of Chicago and the birth of sociology

In 1893, the nation's first department of sociology opened at the University of Chicago, itself only founded one year earlier, with money donated by John D. Rockefeller. Albion Small, the first professor of sociology, founded the *American Journal of Sociology* and the American Sociological Society. He and Robert Park, his successor, are considered the founders of American sociology, revolutionizing the field from a branch of philosophy to a social science.

Robert Park believed in firsthand observations and sent his students throughout the city to observe details of all aspects of urban life. Major studies the department made of Chicago gangs, delinquency, poverty, racial issues and immigrants were still applicable decades later. (*Chicago Tribune*, 5/20/87) Using scientific methods to document the plight of the urban poor, they helped galvanize the reform movement called the Progressive era.

Quotes

"...Hull House was soberly opened on the theory that the dependence of classes on each other is reciprocal; and that as the social relation is essentially a reciprocal relation, it gives a form of expression that has particular value." (Jane Addams, *Twenty Years at Hull House*, p. 55)

"This is the penalty of a democracy, -- that we are bound to move forward or retrograde together." (Jane Addams, "Political Reform," *Democracy and Social Ethics*, 1902)

Sabrina Corlette
Draft
February 14, 1995

**FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
CIVIC FEDERATION CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
FEBRUARY 15, 1995**

[Acknowledgements: Governor Edgar, Mayor Daley, William Hudnut (President of Civic Federation), John Ward (Chairman of the Board of Civic Federation) and Richard Notebaert (Chairman of the Board of Ameritech).]

Thank you so much for that generous welcome. It is a great pleasure to be home in Chicago [Chicago memory/anecdote?], and a great honor to accept the Lyman Gage Award from one of the oldest, most respected good government organizations in this country.

It is interesting to note that while Chicago has in many ways been associated with what is worst about our political traditions, from corruption to gangster ties, it is in fact the home of our finest civic history. This is the city that engendered Hull House and its mistress Jane Addams. The city that created one of the finest art museums in the world, one of the finest symphonies, and one of the finest universities, University of Chicago.

It is interesting that the University of Chicago was the birthplace of the study of sociology back at the turn of the century. Because it was the studies conducted by University of Chicago professors into the lives of the poor, the unemployed, and the dispossessed, that finally opened people's eyes to the misery around them. It was the work of the University, along with the generosity and commitment of Jane Addams, that galvanized one of the greatest and long-lasting reform movements in our nation's history.

Jane Addams, of course, one of your founders, will always be a hero of this nation. Her adamant belief that all of us have a responsibility to our neighbors and our community is a fundamental tenet of citizenship our nation cannot forget.

It is a tenet the Civic Federation has held on to throughout your long and distinguished history. From your original mission of aiding the unemployed, finding temporary lodging for the poor, and cleaning up corruption, to your current project of making sure government runs as efficiently and fairly as it possibly can, you have maintained a long-term commitment to public service that is unique in our nation's history.

Your commitment to our society, and your desire to see government work for its citizens, bears a striking resemblance to the goals of this President in his New Covenant. Grounded in a long-time belief that all Americans have not only a right, but a responsibility to, as the President said in his State of the Union Address, "rise as far as their God-given talents and determination can take them; and to give something back to their communities and their country in return." From creating a new economy that rewards people who take responsibility for their lives, to reinventing government so that it is at its smallest size since John F. Kennedy was President, to creating a new notion of society bound in the spirit of community, the New Covenant offers a dramatic new understanding of our economy, our government, and ourselves.

This administration is determined to engineer a new economy that restores the American dream for those who work hard every day to provide for themselves and their

families. Today, millions of Americans are succeeding in this new economy, with six million jobs created in the past two years, and the lowest combined rate of unemployment and inflation that this country has seen in twenty-five years. Our deficit is down, and our businesses are more productive than ever.

But today, too many people look upon the government with suspicion. Instead of seeing it as an instrument of opportunity and national purpose, government is now seen as a captive of special interests, putting more burdens on citizens rather than helping them move ahead. This president has made a commitment to reinvent government, to make it more efficient, and at the same time more productive.

The president has cut spending by \$250 billion in his first two years, and will cut it by \$90 billion more with his new budget. By eliminating 300 domestic programs, consolidating others, and cutting federal employees by 100,000, the government is now the smallest it has been in over thirty years. Only a few years ago, when a company wanted to receive a loan from the Small Business Administration, it took weeks to fill out the two-inch-thick application form, and they waited for five weeks for a reply from the SBA. Today, the loan application is one single page, and the SBA guarantees a response within three days. By reforming defense procurements, the days of the \$600 toilet seat and the \$300 hammer are gone. Just as this Federation, in 1896, cleaned the city streets for six months to show it could be accomplished for \$10.00 a mile instead of the \$18.50 the city was paying, this administration is proving that government can work more efficiently, more productively, at a lower cost to its citizens.

But the most important part of the New Covenant is the concept of creating a new sense of society, a new spirit of community. Today, our civil life in America is suffering. We need only look around us to see a breakdown of our institutions, our values, our traditions and our customs. We are experiencing what Deborah Tannen, the linguistics professor at Georgetown, calls a "culture of critique." Rather than discussion, we have shouting matches. If you don't like a person, you tear him or her down. If you don't like an idea, you tear it down. As long as you get attention, that is all that matters.

This trend explains a great part of the distrust that Americans feel for their government, for their leaders, and most of all, for each other. We must ask ourselves, how do we restore a sense of community? How do we restore a trust in government, a trust in ourselves, a trust in each other?

ReGo HITS

With PROPS

1. Motorola radios for Desert Storm. The Air Force needed 6,000 standard, commercial Motorola radios for Desert Storm. But even in an emergency, the government couldn't just buy commercial products at competitive market prices; Motorola would have had to supply records of what they had spent making these particular radios, records they don't keep. Our Japanese allies finally saved the day by buying the radios from Motorola and giving them to the Air Force. Last year's procurement legislation solved that problem.

Prop is a hand held radio.

2. The "LoDoc" 1-page small business loan application. Fifteen years ago, when Mama Jo's and Zeno's Pizza was getting in Wichita Falls TX, it took them *four weeks* with the help of a bank loan officer to fill out the SBA loan application, gather all the necessary documents, and wait for the government's answer. Last year, when they wanted money to expand, the whole process — start to finish — took three days. (The 3-day guarantee is one of SBA's customer service standards.)

Props are the old, 2-inch thick application and the new 1-pager. We could also use a poster with the customer service guarantee.

3. The government VISA card. Every time the government makes a small purchase, it spends, on average, \$50 in paperwork, over and above the cost of the item. By using the purchase card, we can save \$50 on each of hundreds of millions of purchases each year. (Purchases under \$2,500 account for about 70% of all government buys, but only 2% of total procurement costs.)

Props are a stack of small purchase forms, the VISA card, a stapler with a \$4 price tag (bought with the card), and an identical stapler with a \$54 tag.

4. The Air Traffic Control Vacuum Tube. The ATC system, hampered by government procurement and bureaucratic management has equipment so obsolete that it uses vacuum tubes. Until recently, the only place vacuum tubes were still made was behind the iron curtain. We have to compete for them with antique radio hobbyists. The ATC system is safe, but it's slow and limits capacity of the air corridors — ever wonder why cross continental flights zig-zag? The delays on the ground and in the air anger passengers and cost the airlines annually well over \$2 billion, more than all their profits in any year.

Prop is a vacuum tube.

5. The Defense travel system. Processing the paperwork takes longer and costs more than the travel. The reinvented, fully automated system will cut processing time from months to minutes, and will cut costs by \$1 billion over five years.

Prop is the 8-part travel authorization form with a sheet of carbon paper between each part.

6. FPM and the 171 — the leopard changes its spots. The management gurus say that if you want to change an organization's culture, don't give the job to the keepers of the old culture. Our Personnel Specialists at OPM have proven them wrong. They changed everything and did it fast. They got rid of the Federal Personnel Manual a year ahead of schedule, and ditched the standard application form (SF 171); it was so long and complicated that it discouraged people from applying. Federal employees want more than anyone to change government — want it so much that they will work hard to eliminate their own jobs.

Props are the 10,000 page FPM in a wheelbarrow (10 times bigger than the Bible, 5 times longer than an unabridged dictionary with maps of the world and gazetteer), and Jim King's 10-foot long SF171.

7. Permission slips. But most federal workers are understandably wary of reinvention. They have stuck out their necks before, only to have their heads chopped off. What they need is a clear sign that it's okay to think again, to volunteer ideas, and to show some initiative without fear of retribution. The sign can be as simple the "permission slips" that Education Secretary Richard W. Riley and Commerce Secretary Ronald H. Brown issued. They are wallet-size cards that tell the worker he or she has the authority and responsibility to make government work better and cost less.

Prop is the card that says: "Ask yourself:

1. Is it good for my customer?
2. Is it legal and ethical?
3. Is it something I am willing to be accountable for?
4. Is it consistent with my agency's mission?
5. Am I using my time wisely?
6. Is the answer yes to all of these questions?

If so, don't ask permission. You already have it. **JUST DO IT!"**

Here is one example of how it works from the Commerce Department's scientific laboratory in Boulder, Colorado. They have an arrangement with the University of Colorado designed to attract the brightest young women and minority science and engineering students into government careers. Our top scientists at Boulder, pick the students they want and pay a semester's tuition out of project funds. The students work in the lab between classes. Many hire on full-time after graduation.

This sounds simple enough, but you know the government. The problems start when we try to pay the tuition.

It entails a three month long bureaucratic ritual with paperwork making three cross-country trips between Boulder and Washington to accumulate signature after signature, approval after approval, by grant specialists and procurement specialists and lawyers, by the Financial Assistance Review Board, by the offices of the inspector general and congressional affairs, and on and on.

No one has ever been disapproved. But some of the students get pretty nervous when months go by without their tuition being paid. Luckily, the University has been patient with us; they haven't dropped anyone for non-payment.

Armed with a "Permission Slip," Boulder's Reinvention Coordinator, **Paige Gilbert** thought up a better way, and **JUST DID IT**. This semester, she is skipping all the red tape, and just paying the bill. That should take about two minutes.

The scientists who are accountable for spending millions of dollars of project money, will also be accountable for the students they select.

8. Forgiveness coupon. An important part of the culture change is making it okay to make mistakes. That's the way we learn. The head of the Bureau of Reclamation (Dan Beard) delegated broad authority to field managers and encouraged them to use it by issuing "Forgiveness Coupons." They each got two, with instructions to try enough new things in a year to mess up at least twice.

Prop is the coupon, which says, "It's easier to get forgiveness than permission."

9. Fish Ladder. The Bureau of Reclamation had a huge headquarters in Denver that had to approve everything the field offices wanted to do. In fact things usually had to go to headquarters for several approvals — in the concept phase, the design phase, the budget phase, and so on. Full approval to build a fish ladder, so salmon could get around a dam to spawn, took 3 to 4 years — a salmon's lifetime. (The process wasted a lot of time and money and fish.) They have now cut out 18 levels of approval and shortened the time to a single spawning season.

Prop is a chart with all the old management levels — you can X them out one-by-one.

10. The Steam Trap. A steam trap is a piece of plumbing from a heating system like those on many military bases — a central boiler plant and pipes distributing the steam to other buildings. When a steam trap is working right, it collects condensation in the lines; water in the line cuts the efficiency of the system. When a trap goes bad, it leaks steam — to the tune of about \$50 a week.

When the base engineer saw he had a leaker, he requisitioned one from the central procurement office, because he didn't have authority to buy anything. The procurement office was under orders from headquarters to buy in quantity to get discounts. So, they started saving up steam trap requisitions. In a year, they had enough for a 10% discount; traps normally cost \$100, they got them for \$90.

Prop is a steam trap.

11. Harley the Dog. The Portland, Oregon, police discovered that pigs are at least as good as dogs for sniffing out drugs, especially buried drugs. Harley, their drug-sniffing, potbellied pig, is also a big hit with school kids when the police go to teach them about avoiding gangs and drugs. If Harley were a dog Portland could use federal grant money for his upkeep; but nix on pigs. Never mind that Harley gets great results. To celebrate the signing of the Oregon Option, a federal pledge to cut red tape in favor of result, the Vice President declared Harley an honorary dog.

Props are Harley — either a picture or in the flesh — and the Honorary Dog Certificate.

12. Finish, floor, non-buffing. Rather than write government specification for common, commercial products, we are allowing agencies to buy name brand good whose value has been proven on the competitive market.

Props include containers of government spec and commercial floor wax. Could also use bug repellent, or military spec chocolate cake compared to your mother's.

13. Reengineering the disability claim process. The old process took 43 employees a total of 739 days. The new process is 589 days faster.

Prop is a huge, 4-panel unfolding chart of the old process.

14. Virtual Department of Mary Ivory. In Atlanta, a variety of federal, state, and local welfare agencies have boiled 64 pages of separate application forms, which had to be filled out in different offices around town, down to a single, all-purpose form called Georgia Common Access. (Mary Ivory was the first to get benefits through the new system.)

Props are old and new forms.

Without PROPS

15. The Oregon Drivers License — Ask customers what they want; they'll

surprise you. The Oregon DMV wanted to improve service, and *assumed* that what their customers wanted most was shorter waiting lines. So they planned to add clerks, lengthen hours, and automate the system. Luckily, before they spent a lot of money on that, they asked their customers what was important. The number one complaint, by a wide margin, was not the long lines, but the unflattering pictures. Customers only had to wait in line every five years. But they were irritated every time they had to show someone the unflattering picture. So, Oregon changed to a video system that lets you choose from a variety of pictures. It takes a bit longer but it is good service from the customer's point of view.

Similarly, VA executives thought veterans *enjoyed* sitting around the waiting room at VA offices; it gave them a chance to swap war stories. When they surveyed their customers, they found out veterans dislike long waits the same as everybody else.

16. Federal workers want to give great customer service. When they have a chance, most government workers provide service that America's best companies would be proud of. Examples include:

a. IRS workers in Ogden Utah. When a broke hitchhiker showed up there for his refund check (he had the wrong place) they fed and housed him until they could get his check from San Francisco. Ogden workers also redesigned the system for answering taxpayer letters. Instead of form letters composed and signed by a computer, taxpayers now get personalized answers from real people. An aside: The labor-management partnership in Ogden is so good that the union president said that she and the director "have forgotten how to fight."

b. VA workers in New York. Len Davis, a veteran, says he was "fortunate to move to New York City" where VA worker **Therese Aprile** (ta-RACE a-PREEL) is his personal representative, knows him, cares about him, and answers his questions whenever he calls.

c. Social Security.

- An executive from Johnson & Johnson wrote to the Vice President praising SSA's **Mildred Jordan-Briscoe**, who always figures out what the company needs before they do. Asked why she goes the extra mile, Mildred said, "I just treat people the way I want to be treated — the way I'm treated when I like it."
- Front-line worker, **Jackie Collins-Miller**, got a call from a woman who had received someone else's check in the envelope along with her own; Jackie jumped in her car, picked up the check, mailed it to the rightful owner, and called a few days later to make sure it arrived.
- Here's another: **Tonia Bowlette (bo-LET)** alertly saved an elderly woman who had been conned over the phone into bringing cash after office hours to a phony SSA representative; Tonia set the woman straight, called the cops, and then took up a collection for the woman's safe cab ride home.
- Any customer-driven company in the world would be proud of **Gail Tilghman (TILL-man)**, who could have simply turned away the homeless woman who didn't qualify for a payment. But Gail spent two hours calling nearly every shelter in town until she found the woman a place to stay.

d. Workers Want To Do Better. When we show our proposed customer service standards to workers, they often come back and say "if your just make one little change in the system, we can meet a much higher standard."

e. After the Northridge Earthquake. When FEMA needed help serving the long lines at the application centers, workers from every federal agency in town pitched in. Rallied together by Vilma Milmo of the LA Federal Executive Board, **a thousand federal workers turned out** for training on Saturday, went to work at the application centers on Sunday, and by Monday, the long lines were gone.

(The Santa Monica freeway was repaired and reopened within three months because of extraordinary service from DOT, and team work with state and local government.)

17. Miami Customs, an Enforcement Partnership. Lynn Gorden, chief of Miami's Customs Office has proven that better enforcement and more prosperous businesses result when regulatory agencies adopt an attitude of customer-friendly partnership with the businesses they regulate. Customs and the shippers work together to move

passengers and cargo faster, collect duty payments without useless paperwork, and stop drug smuggling. Compliance rates are up and business owners sing the government's praise.

18. OSHA and the Hard Hats. This story started eight years ago in Parsippany (par-SIP-any), New Jersey, when safety inspector Dave Katsock (CAT-sik) had an idea. Dave saw that business owners who were cited for unsafe working conditions had no incentive to fix the problems quickly; they could hold out for a year or more with no penalty while their case wound through the system. He proposed offering them a 10% discount on their fine, if they fixed the problem IMMEDIATELY.

He told his boss, who told him to just get back to work and follow the 400-page regulation. So Dave kept his idea to himself for the NEXT SEVEN YEARS.

In the spring of '93, Dave sensed a change in the atmosphere, so he tried it again. His new boss in the reinvented OSHA... LISTENED. He got all the workers together to talk it over, and they decided to give it a try.

Just before last Christmas, one of Dave's co-workers, Gary Jensen, noticed some workers without hard hats up on scaffolds refinishing the outside of a motel. He stopped and did a thorough inspection, uncovering 16 violations with fines totaling over \$6,000. Gary told the small contractor he could get a \$600 discount for quick action, and the next day the workers were wearing hard hats and the other problems were fixed.

A few days later Gary got a call; there had been an accident at the motel. He rushed to the site wondering if he had missed something in his inspection. But got a rewarding surprise instead.

A workman had been re-erecting the scaffold in a new spot when one of the heavy planks fell; he teetered for a few seconds then fell right after the plank. Fourteen feet! The plank hit another worker right on his NEW HARD HAT. Not only was he uninjured, but he was able to keep his balance and CATCH the worker who had fallen.

19. Approval to get a PC. Workers at the Department of Education required 23 signatures of approval to get a PC for the office.

Philosophy

20. The Crisis of Trust — the reason for reinvention. Thirty years ago, when asked if they trusted government to do the right thing, 75% of Americans said yes. Today, it's fewer than 20%. The erosion is across the board — black, white, wealthy, poor, Republican, Democrat. Our lack of faith in our own ability to solve national problems together through self-government threatens the future of our nation, and abandons future generations to chaos.

21. Good Enough For Government. Cynicism is the principle enemy of change. But big changes are possible. When we were kids, the phrase "Made in Japan" meant junk. Now it means that world class quality is built in. In little more than a decade, America's auto manufacturers changed from top-down bureaucracies producing lemons, to customer-driven, labor-management partnerships making world class cars. Now, think of the phrase, "Good enough for government work." Imagine a future when that means top quality work, world-class service. It is perfectly possible.

22. Culture change. When our founding fathers were deciding what kind of government this new nation should have, the prevalent form of government throughout the history of the world was a system of central control based on mistrust of the people. Our founding fathers rejected that in favor of a system of shared goals, a few guiding principles — we call them our Constitution — and trust in people to decide how their lives would contribute to the shared goals. Government management must change from central control, based on mistrust, to a system of shared goals, guiding principles, and trust.

23. Four Quadrillion Years. Recently, a well-known puzzle in the field of mathematics was about to be solved. Some scientists had published a complex formula for encryption that involved two very large prime numbers multiplied against each other and they confidently predicted that the best scientists using the most powerful computers would require four quadrillion years to break this formula. This was taken as a challenge and the problem was broken down into little pieces and distributed on the Internet to thousands of small personal computers. They now expect the problem to be solved in a matter of weeks and they can use the four quadrillion years for something else.

24. Our family shops there. Most private companies that are surviving today have a quality culture. They are customer-driven, they have empowered employees, they don't have layers of management and huge corporate headquarters. They produce the kind of goods and services that Americans want and have come to expect. They don't understand why government isn't the same way. And they are not willing to tolerate the difference.

JANE ADDAMS PRAISES GEORGE WASHINGTON

"THE lessons of great men are lost unless they reinforce upon our minds the highest demands which we make upon ourselves. . . ."

A PACIFIST and early activist in social service, Jane Addams is best remembered for her humanitarian efforts in helping to found Hull House. That settlement house, a welfare center in Chicago, opened in 1889, and her 1910 book, *Twenty Years at Hull House*, proved an important document in the history of social reform. Its central point: "Private beneficence is totally inadequate to deal with the vast numbers of the city's disinherited." In 1931, she was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

On February 23, 1903, Jane Addams was invited to give an address at the Union League Club in Chicago. Ostensibly a celebration of George Washington's birthday, the speech moved beyond a remembrance of "Washington, the man" to outline the values and priorities necessary for Washington's America in the twentieth century.

Refusing to advocate warmongering or materialism, Jane Addams argues for "the life of a larger cause" and the need for "public-spirited men and women, with a thoroughly aroused conscience." Through a barrage of rhetorical questions, she points out political and social corruption, particularly the absence of labor laws and of "like opportunity" (later to be known as "equal opportunity"). The peroration is particularly forceful, in moving the audience "forward in the direction of their highest ideals," a standard to which the wise and honest can repair.

□ □ □

We meet together upon these birthdays of our great men, not only to review their lives but to revive and cherish our own patriotism. This matter is a difficult task. In the first place, we are prone to think that by merely reciting these great deeds we get a reflected glory, and that the future is secure to us because the past has been so fine.

In the second place, we are apt to think that we inherit the fine qualities

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dinate desire to win wealth; an inordinate fear of losing wealth; an inordi-
 nate desire to please those who are the possessors of wealth. Now, let us
 say, if we feel that this is a menace, that with all our power, with all the
 spirit of a soldier, we will arouse high-minded youth of this country
 against this spirit of materialism. We will say today that we will not count
 the opening of markets the one great field which our nation is concerned
 in, but that when our flag flies anywhere it shall fly for righteousness as
 well as for increased commercial prosperity; that we will see to it that no
 sin of commercial robbery shall be committed where it floats; that we shall
 see to it that nothing in our commercial history will not bear the most
 careful scrutiny and investigation; that we will restore commercial life,
 however complicated, to such honor and simple honesty as George Wash-
 ington expressed in his business dealings.

Let us take, for a moment, George Washington as a statesman. What
 was it he did, during those days when they were framing a constitution,
 when they were meeting together night after night, and trying to adjust the
 rights and privileges of every class in the community? What was it that
 sustained him during all those days, all those weeks, during all those
 months and years? It was the belief that they were founding a nation on
 the axiom that all men are created free and equal. What would George
 Washington say if he found that among us there were causes constantly
 operating against that equality? If he knew that any child which is thrust
 prematurely into industry has no chance in life with children who are
 preserved from that pain and sorrow; if he knew that every insanitary
 street, and every insanitary house, cripples a man so that he has no health
 and no vigor with which to carry on his life labor; if he knew that all about
 us are forces making against skill, making against the best manhood and
 womanhood, what would he say? He would say that if the spirit of equality
 means anything, it means like opportunity, and if we once lose like oppor-
 tunity we lose the only chance we have toward equality throughout the
 nation.

Let us take George Washington as a citizen. What did he do when he
 retired from office, because he was afraid of holding office any longer
 might bring a wrong to himself and harm to his beloved nation? We say
 that he went back to his plantation on the Potomac. What were his
 thoughts during the all too short days that he lived there? He thought of
 many possibilities, but, looking out over his country, did he fear that there
 should rise up a crowd of men who held office, not for their country's
 good, but for their own good? Would he not have foreboded evil if he had
 known that among us were groups and hordes of professional politicians,
 who, without any blinking or without any pretense that they did other-

of those great men, simply because we have had a common descent and are living in the same territory.

As for the latter, we know full well that the patriotism of common descent is the mere patriotism of the clan—the early patriotism of the tribe. We know that the possession of a like territory is merely an advance upon that, and that both of them are unworthy to be the patriotism of a great cosmopolitan nation whose patriotism must be large enough to obliterate racial distinction and to forget that there are such things as surveyor's lines. Then when we come to the study of great men it is easy to think only of their great deeds, and not to think enough of their spirit. What is a great man who has made his mark upon history? Every time, if we think far enough, he is a man who has looked through the confusion of the moment and has seen the moral issue involved; he is a man who has refused to have his sense of justice distorted; he has listened to his conscience until conscience becomes a trumpet call to like-minded men, so that they gather about him and together, with mutual purpose and mutual aid, they make a new period in history.

Let us assume for a moment that if we are going to make this day of advantage to us, we will have to take this definition of a great man. We will have to appeal to the present as well as to the past. We will have to rouse our national consciences as well as our national pride, and we will all have to remember that it lies with the young people of this nation whether or not it is going to go on to a finish in any wise worthy of its beginning.

If we go back to George Washington and ask what he would be doing were he bearing our burdens now, and facing our problems at this moment, we would, of course, have to study his life bit by bit—his life as a soldier, as a statesman, and as a simple Virginia planter.

First, as a soldier. What is it that we admire about the soldier? It certainly is not that he goes into battle; what we admire about the soldier is that he has the power of losing his own life for the life of a larger cause; that he holds his personal suffering of no account; that he flings down in the gage of battle his all and says, "I will stand or fall with this cause." That, it seems to me, is the glorious thing we most admire, and if we are going to preserve that same spirit of the soldier, we will have to found a similar spirit in the civil life of the people, the same pride in civil warfare, the spirit of courage, and the spirit of self-surrender which lies back of this.

If we look out upon our national perspective, do we not see certainly one great menace which calls for patriotism? We see all around us a spirit of materialism—an undue emphasis put upon material possessions; an inor-

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wise, apportioned the spoils of office, and considered an independent man as a mere intruder, as a mere outsider; if he had seen that the original meaning of office-holding and the function of government had become indifferent to us, that we were not using our foresight and our conscience in order to find out this great wrong which was sapping the foundations of self-government? He would tell us that anything which makes for better civic service, which makes for a merit system, which makes for fitness for office, is the only thing which will tell against this wrong, and that this course is the wisest patriotism. What did he write in his last correspondence? He wrote that he felt very unhappy on the subject of slavery, that there was, to his mind, a great menace in the holding of slaves. We know that he neither bought nor sold slaves himself, and that he freed his own slaves in his will. That was a century ago. A man who a century ago could do that, would he, do you think, be indifferent now to the great questions of social maladjustment which we feel all around us? His letters breathe a yearning for a better condition for the slaves as the letters of all great men among us breathe a yearning for the better condition of the unskilled and underpaid. A wise patriotism, which will take hold of these questions by careful legal enactment, by constant and vigorous enforcement, because of the belief that if the meanest man in the Republic is deprived of his rights, then every man in the Republic is deprived of his rights, is the only patriotism by which public-spirited men and women, with a thoroughly aroused conscience, can worthily serve this Republic. Let us say again that the lessons of great men are lost unless they reinforce upon our minds the highest demands which we make upon ourselves; that they are lost unless they drive our sluggish wills forward in the direction of their highest ideals. ■

RABBI S OFFERS

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MEMORANDUM

To: Lissa, Liz
From: Sabrina
Re: Civic Federation
Date: February 13, 1995

The Civic Federation

The Civic Federation is honoring HRC for her "outstanding civic accomplishments" with the 1994 Lyman Gage award.

The Civic Federation, founded in 1893, is the oldest taxpayers' research organization in the country. As a taxpayer's watchdog agency, it monitors public budgets to guard against excessive taxation and wasteful spending.

Lyman Gage (president of First National Bank), Jane Addams, Mrs. Bertha Palmer (wife of hotel magnate Potter Palmer) and Marshall Field were among the founders of the Civic Federation, originally established to aid the unemployed during the recession of 1893. From appealing to George Pullman on behalf of his workers during the Pullman railway strike of 1894, to opening relief stations and temporary lodging for the poor, the Federation started out as a strong advocate for the cause of the disadvantaged in Chicago. They also took on the "clean-up of corruption" issue at the turn of the century. While their mission has changed from their early years, today they are attempting to broaden their mission to once again address problems confronting the local community (from Civic Federation literature).

William H. Hudnut III, former four-term mayor of Indianapolis, serves as the president of the Civic Federation. A republican, Hudnut established a national reputation for spearheading major economic development, privatizing some operations, and streamlining bureaucracies in his sixteen years as mayor. His goal as president of the civic federation is to foster "a greater partnership between the city and the suburbs while, at the same time, saving the taxpayers' money." (*Chicago Tribune*, 10/17/94) In his essay, "Then...and Now," Hudnut says, "In the 1890's, corruption was the big problem to tackle. Today...when so many people are cynical about the value of participating in our nation's civic life, and about the processes of government, the civic federation wants to join with those public-minded citizens who are committed to making democracy work."

Jane Addams/Hull House

Jane Addams was born in 1860, and spent her life devoted to social work and women's rights. On September 18, 1889, Addams and her friend Ellen Starr, fresh from a cultural tour of Europe, moved into a dilapidated mansion in the heart of Chicago's slums, determined to be "good neighbors." Hull House eventually grew into a complex of thirteen buildings that filled nearly a city block, attracting the largest collection of social reformers in American history. Known by many as the Near West Side's "cathedral of compassion," the settlement home offered art exhibits and instruction, music classes and premiers of dramatic productions to an urban audience composed mainly of new immigrants. Other services were a nursery, clubs for young people, job training, English classes, and a library. Located in a neighborhood journalist Lincoln Steffens described as "first in violence, deepest in dirt, loud, lawless, unlovely, ill-smelling..." (*Chicago Tribune*, 10/8/89), Hull House was often the only bright spot in an otherwise dreary existence for many local residents. Addams is generally credited with having led a "wave of reform" in the early 20th century, fighting not just on behalf of the urban poor, but also for public health, fair housing laws, and an end to child labor. (*Scholastic Update*, 3/23/87)

In the 1920's it was estimated that more than 9,000 people went to the settlement house every week to take advantage of its many activities, a good number involving the arts. As one observer put it, Hull House was "more than a reform outpost in the slums. It helped lead a cultural renaissance in Chicago." (*Chicago Tribune*, 10/8/89)

Hull House residents came from many walks of life. Many people who worked in other parts of the city would come to live and share their talents with those less fortunate. "They were doctors, lawyers, college professors, school teachers, social workers, students, musicians, actors, writers, poets, artists, politicians." (Wallace Kirkland, former resident, *Chicago Tribune*, 10/8/89)

The Hull House museum serves as a symbol -- the "world shrine of social work." "[Social workers] think of it as the place where their profession began." (Museum director Mary Ann Johnson, *Chicago Sun-Times*, 1/24/94)

University of Chicago and the birth of sociology

In 1893, the nation's first department of sociology opened at the University of Chicago, itself only founded one year earlier, with money donated by John D. Rockefeller. Albion Small, the first professor of sociology, founded the American Journal of Sociology and the American Sociological Society. He and Robert Park, his successor, are considered the founders of American sociology, revolutionizing the field from a branch of philosophy to a social science.

Robert Park believed in firsthand observations and sent his students throughout the city to observe details of all aspects of urban life. Major studies the department made of Chicago gangs, delinquency, poverty, racial issues and immigrants were still applicable decades later. (*Chicago Tribune*, 5/20/87) Using scientific methods to document the plight

of the urban poor, they helped galvanize the reform movement called the Progressive era.

Quotes

"...Hull House was soberly opened on the theory that the dependence of classes on each other is reciprocal; and that as the social relation is essentially a reciprocal relation, it gives a form of expression that has particular value." (Jane Addams, *Twenty Years at Hull House*, p. 55)

"This is the penalty of a democracy, -- that we are bound to move forward or retrograde together." (Jane Addams, "Political Reform," *Democracy and Social Ethics*, 1902)

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SECTION: BUSINESS; Pg. 3; ZONE: C; On business.

LENGTH: 761 words

HEADLINE: CIVIC GROUP'S NEW BOSS LEFT POLITICS IN HOOSIER LAND

BYLINE: William Gruber.

BODY:

Should Mayor Richard M. Daley be looking over his shoulder at a potential rival?

"I hope not," William H. Hudnut III, former four-term mayor of Indianapolis, says with a chuckle.

Hudnut took up residence in Chicago last month as the new president of the 100-year-old Civic Federation, a self-described taxpayers watchdog organization. A Republican, Hudnut says he "left partisan politics at the state line when I moved up here."

"I took this job because I wanted to help promote good feelings between the public and private sectors," says Hudnut, who also is a Presbyterian minister.

"We want to be more than just a tax watchdog agency," he adds. "We want to be a protagonist for good government and for fostering a greater partnership between the city and the suburbs while, at the same time, saving the taxpayers' money."

Hudnut, who turns 62 Monday, has rented an apartment on the Near North Side with his wife and 2-year-old son. He registered to vote in Chicago last week. He couldn't afford to buy a house here, he says, because he's been unable to sell his home in Indianapolis.

In his 16 years as mayor, Hudnut established a national reputation for spearheading a major economic development effort, privatizing some operations, streamlining bureaucracies and fostering closer ties in the metropolitan area.

He hopes to push some of those same ideas in his new job here, which began Sept. 1.

"We're starting a long-range study of government finances and school reform," Hudnut says. "Other reports will address property taxes and a regional approach to the area's economic problems."

Even before he formally became head of the federation, Hudnut spent an hour with Daley discussing education and other local issues.

"I expect to have a good working relationship with him," he says. "I've known him for some time."

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Last week Hudnut involved himself in an issue by testifying in support of a new Cook County Hospital.

Daley has been invited to give a major speech at a gala celebration Jan. 18 to kick off the federation's second century. Another well-known personage invited to the event is Park Ridge native Hillary Rodham Clinton, who will receive the group's Lyman Gage Award-named for its founder-for outstanding civic achievement.

Brokers on the move: Rodman & Renshaw Inc. has hired seven executives and brokers from other Chicago investment firms to staff a Financial Services Group starting up Monday.

The new group will focus on investment banking, research, sales and trading involving banks, savings and loans and other financial institutions, says Keith Pinsoneault, chief operating officer of Rodman. The firm hired five people in San Francisco last month for a similar operation.

John E. Beckstedt, former VP of Chicago Corp., will head the group here. Also moving from that firm are Ladd Duda, a retail broker, and Elizabeth Burnham, a sales assistant. Coming from Oppenheimer & Co. are Scott Hootman, a retail and institutional trader, and Lori Kayman, sales assistant. John Snow, a banking analyst, comes from Hamilton Investments Inc.

Recognition: Linda Kuzniar-Manning, who became the first woman vice president of Commonwealth Edison Co. in 1992, received the Personal Achievement Award last week from the Illinois Institute of Technology Alumni Association.

Kuzniar-Manning, 45, graduated from IIT with an electrical engineering degree in 1972. She has been the transmission system VP at Edison since June 1993, with responsibility for the design, construction and maintenance of its substations, transmission lines and relay protection systems.

Other IIT alumni recognized by the group were John F. Mitchell, vice chairman of Motorola Inc., and Bruce Liimatainen, president of A. Finkl & Sons Co.

Business beat: "Wall Street Week with Louis Rukeyser" is coming to Chicago Nov. 5. Appearing on the public television program will be Diane Swonk, vice president and chief regional economist of First Chicago Corp.; Richard Sandor, chairman of Central Financial Partners; and Victor Lespinasse of Dean Witter Reynolds Inc. The show will be broadcast from the floor of the Chicago Board of Trade.

"From time to time," says a postcard from Wright Investors Service, "we like to make sure we are sending our media releases to the right person." The postcard was addressed to William Gruber, Financial Editor, Chicago Today. It's about time the Bridgeport, Conn., investment advisory service updated its mailing list. Chicago Today ceased publication more than 20 years ago.

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May 20, 1987 Wednesday, SPORTS FINAL EDITION

SECTION: HYDE PARK; Pg. 17; ZONE: C

LENGTH: 2066 words

HEADLINE: A FAIR AND A UNIVERSITY DEFINE HYDE PARK IN ALL OF ITS GLORY

BYLINE: By Abigail Foerstner.

BODY:

Hyde Park grasped the attention of the world in the 1890s with the coming of the World's Columbian Exposition and the opening of the fledgling University of Chicago.

The success of both enterprises answered at least some of Chicago's prayers for glory even in an era of unabashed boosterism.

At the fairgrounds in the summer of 1893, more than 27 million visitors strolled through an international cabaret of sideshows and palatial exhibit halls interlaced with lagoons.

At the university, the nation's first department of sociology opened and invaded Chicago as a vast laboratory for dissecting urban social and political ills.

The fair lasted only one season, while the social sciences at the university are celebrating their 95th anniversary. But both were revolutionary.

Chicago lobbied hard to win the exposition. Companies throughout Chicago included pro-fair slogans on their stationery, and banker Lyman Gage pledged \$10 million to underwrite costs. Gage became president of the World's Columbian Exposition Corp., and prominent business leaders served on the board of directors.

The costs ultimately topped \$30 million, but the exposition still showed a profit, a revolutionary achievement in itself for a world's fair.

Chicago needed lots of land to build a fairgrounds, of course, and open space was a scarce commodity in the central city. Fair directors gambled that they could turn the marshland of Jackson Park into an international exposition showplace.

They hired Frederick Law Olmsted as landscape architect and adopted the unimplemented plans for lagoons that Olmsted had envisioned when he laid out Washington and Jackson Parks several years earlier for the South Park Board.

The directors hired Chicago architects Daniel Burnham and John Root for the fair, and they selected different architects to design each of the major buildings devoted to themes such transportation, manufacturing and fine arts. Sophia Hayden, the only woman architect, was selected by competition to design the building devoted to women's achievement.

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Burnham became sole director of works when Root died, and he set the overall classical revival tone for the architecture and kept all the buildings to a uniform off-white stucco finish. This was the "White City," dazzling in the blaze of the first electrical lights many people had ever seen.

Cosmopolitan European visitors conceded that the fair in the Midwest outdistanced earlier extravaganzas on the Continent. A British writer gushed, "It was universally allowed that never before had there been such a massing of glorious palaces, such exquisite groupings of noble buildings amidst an unrivaled setting of lake and lagoon."

The fair was originally scheduled for 1892 to commemorate the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbus' landing in America.

But construction ran behind schedule--not so surprising considering that 12 exhibit palaces, 57 buildings devoted to U.S. states and foreign governments, and dozens of smaller structures ultimately filled the 650-acre fairgrounds.

The fair opened May 1, 1893. Who came? Almost everyone who could afford a train ticket to Chicago and admission--50 cents for adults and 25 cents for children. Chicago Day, Oct. 9, attracted 700,000 visitors.

Many of the firsthand accounts of the fair survive as stories handed down from parents or grandparents who attended it.

Elizabeth Borst, 75, recalls how her mother, Letitia Parry, came to the fair as a girl on an excursion arranged by the Welsh community in Oshkosh, Wis.

"The Welsh used to say, 'We went to the fair and we went (with) locked arms,' " Borst says, noting that no one wanted to get lost in the big city.

Borst's mother-in-law, Bothilda Bertelsen, used to enjoy telling her family about attending the fair on Chicago Day when the crowds packing the grounds barely left room to breathe.

Bertelsen held tightly to her mother with one hand and held a bag with a sandwich in the other. "The sandwiches they brought were pressed paper thin in the crowd, and they got thinner with each telling of the story," Borst says with a laugh.

Bertelsen's sister Ella not only attended the fair but entertained there as part of the Armour Drill Corp. The corporation recruited schoolchildren from the neighborhood around the Armour Institute (now the Illinois Institute of Technology) where the Bertelsens lived.

Borst and her husband, Charles, live in Hyde Park, where she grew up after Letitia Parry returned to Chicago to study music and later married here. The fair closed Oct. 31 in the wake of the assassination of Chicago Mayor Carter Harrison and in the gathering gloom of a depression that would hit hard across the nation that winter. Vandalism and fires destroyed most of the fair structures in the next few years.

The Palace of Fine Arts, built with fireproof materials to protect irreplaceable paintings from around the globe, survived and housed the Field Columbian Museum, now the Field Museum of Natural History. The museum moved to

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its present location at East Roosevelt Road and South Lake Shore Drive in 1921 and the old Palace of Fine Arts decayed until its classical facade loomed over Jackson Park like an ancient ruin.

Anne Stevens, born in Hyde Park in the 1920s, recalls how neighborhood children came to Jackson Park to eat jelly sandwiches and fearfully fancied that vagabonds lived in the ruins.

"The teahouses were still there, and they still served tea. And the Pinta was still there. You had to walk across a gangplank to get to it, and I was afraid I'd fall in the water."

The Pinta was the remaining reproduction made for the exposition of the three vessels on which Columbus and his crew had sailed to America.

Stevens' grandparents moved to Hyde Park in 1903, but her grandmother had traveled there from Ohio with her family to visit the fair 10 years earlier.

"I only remember her saying how wonderful it was," Stevens says. But years later, she and her friends had a chance to re-enact the fair days. A Hyde Park woman who had trunks of 1890s dresses lent them to neighborhood high school girls to wear in 1939, to commemorate the 50th anniversary of Hyde Park's annexation to Chicago.

In 1933, the Museum of Science and Industry opened in the old Palace of Fine Arts. Julius Rosenwald, president of Sears, Roebuck & Co., donated \$7 million to restore the building and establish the museum but insisted that it not bear his name.

The museum opened its doors with exhibits lined along a single corridor that stretched between the north and south entries, recalls Daniel MacMaster, former president of the museum and now president emeritus.

MacMaster started working at the museum as a guide and lecturer when it opened. He was an economics major at the University of Chicago at the time. He says he heeded his grandmother's advice that "you get a job and stay with it until you become president."

"When the museum opened, the exterior was finished and the big exhibit was the coal mine," still a popular attraction, MacMaster says, but visiting the place definitely amounted to a no-frills excursion.

"There was a poured concrete floor with no finish and reinforcing rods stuck up here and there," he recalls. "That first winter there was no central heating. There were steel barrels filled with burning coke, and you'd go to one of the barrels to get warm."

Today the museum is a showcase of high-technology wizardry involving computers, space travel and genetics.

At the same time that the museum was being established, graduates of the sociology department at the U. of C. were seeding other sociology departments across the country.

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The Chicago brand of sociology, born at the university, reigned supreme across the nation into the 1930s, says Martin Bulmer, a visiting professor from the University of London who recently published a book called "The Chicago School of Sociology" (The University of Chicago Press, 1986, paperback, \$12.95).

The University of Chicago was founded in 1892 with money donated by John D. Rockefeller and with the first 10 acres for the campus donated by Marshall Field.

Rockefeller pledged \$600,000 to the American Baptist Education Society for the university if the society agreed to raise another \$1 million, which they did. Rockefeller's donations to the college totaled \$35 million by the end of 1910, but unlike other millionaires who would help found colleges, Rockefeller provided both money and academic freedom, Bulmer notes.

Under the leadership of its first president, William Rainey Harper, the university tied in to a burgeoning reform movement in Chicago where vice districts were flourishing and aldermen of the era routinely were selling their votes. The reform movement and the civic federation helped clean up city government and provided relief from the depression that began the winter of 1893, one of the worst the country experienced.

Along with this atmosphere of idealism and reform, Harper pushed other goals. At the top of the list was his determination to make the U. of C. a research university.

"That was a novel idea then," Bulmer says. "He hired people he thought would carry out research, and one of the people he hired was Albion Small, as the first professor of sociology."

Small, trained as a historian, joined the staff in 1892 and laid the groundwork for the department, founding the American Journal of Sociology and the American Sociological Society. When he retired in 1924 as dean of liberal arts and dean of the graduate school, he left the stage set for a research explosion initiated by his ebullient successor Robert Park.

A biographer noted that Park, a former journalist, tended to run the sociology department as though he were a city editor. He believed in firsthand observations and sent his students combing the city like a crew of streetwise cub reporters.

"Park was a bluff, hale-and-hearty extrovert, the back-slapping type," recalls retired U. of C. professor Philip Hauser, 78. Hauser came to the campus in 1927 as an undergraduate sociology major.

"I was one of the researchers for a study of organized crime when the St. Valentine's Day Massacre occurred" in 1929, Hauser says. "All of us were assigned to a funeral after the massacre, to find out who was there. I was assigned to the optometrist's (Dr. Reinhardt H. Schwimmer) funeral. He wasn't a member of Bugs Moran's gang, but he hung around with the gang members, and he was there when they were shot. There were so few people at his funeral that I was asked to carry the casket as one of the pallbearers."

The research led to John Landesco's 1929 classic book, "Organized Crime in Chicago." Major studies the department made of Chicago gangs, delinquency,

poverty, racial issues and immigrants started rolling off the presses after World War I in books filled with observations and data still applicable decades later.

While Park was anchoring sociology in observation, his associate William Ogburn was buttressing the foundation with statistical research.

"Ogburn was a modern, spectacular example of the southern gentleman," Hauser says. "He stood about 6 foot 4. He never lost his accent, and he was always courteous. But still he brought cold, quantitative statistics to sociology."

Ernest Burgess, another giant of the department, was so shy and introverted that he was almost "mousy," Hauser says.

Burgess went to Small in the early days of the department and told him he wanted to write, Hauser recalls. "Small told him, 'Why don't you study sociology so you'll have something to write about.' " And that's what Burgess did.

Hauser credits Burgess with inventing important subfields of sociology such as urbanology and social pathology. He created the Institute for Juvenile Research, which is still part of the state government. And he identified the "urban areas," or neighborhoods, of the city as we know them today.

Other universities later would rival the U. of C. in sociology, but the Chicago institution can take credit for revolutionizing the field from a branch of philosophy to a social science.

Having done that, the U. of C. researchers cut a clear line between research and reform. They pulled in the data for the benefit of society but left the reforms to the ministers, politicians and do-gooders, Hauser says.

GRAPHIC: PHOTOS 14

PHOTO: All's fair in Hyde Park past. Photo courtesy of the Museum of Science and Industry. More than 700,000 people packed the World's Columbian Exposition on Chicago Day, Oct. 9, 1893. At rear is the Palace of Fine Arts.

PHOTOS: Albion Small (top) was a founding father of the University of Chicago's pioneering sociology department. Robert Park (bottom) was a later luminary there.

PHOTO: Photo courtesy of Elizabeth Borst. Schoolchildren from around the Armour Institute (now Illinois Institute of Technology) performed in the Armour Drill Corps at the 1893 world's fair.

PHOTO: Photo courtesy of the Museum of Science and Industry. Time ravaged the Palace of Fine Arts before it became the Museum of Science and Industry in 1933.

PHOTO: Photo courtesy of the Museum of Science and Industry. Chicago architect Daniel H. Burnham (far left), who directed construction and set the classical revival tone for the world's fair, stands with other leading figures in the project.

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PHOTO: Photo courtesy of the Museum of Science and Industry. One fair exhibit was a 32-foot tower of oranges sent from Los Angeles County to publicize California's bounty. By fair's end the oranges had shrunk to show the tower's wire frame.

PHOTO: Philip Hauser was sent to the funeral of a St. Valentine's Day Massacre victim, for a University of Chicago study on crime.

PHOTO: Tribune photo by Quentin Dodt. Hauser, 78, went on to a professorship at the University of Chicago. He is now retired.

PHOTO: Tribune photo by Quentin Dodt. Elizabeth Borst, 75, recalls her mother-in-law recounting how the crowds were packed so tightly at the Columbian Exposition of 1893 that people could hardly breathe.

PHOTO: Tribune photo by Quentin Dodt. Anne Stevens recalls fearfully viewing as a child the ruin of the 1893 fair's Palace of Fine Arts.

PHOTO: Tribune photo. Anne Stevens (left) put on an 1890s dress in a 1939 commemoration of the 50th anniversary of Hyde Park's annexation to Chicago.

PHOTO: Tribune photo by Quentin Dodt. Elizabeth Borst, 75, recalls her mother-in-law recounting how the crowds were packed so tightly at the Columbian Exposition of 1893 that people could hardly breathe.

PHOTO: Daniel MacMaster, former president of the Museum of Science and Industry, began working there as a guide.

PHOTO: Tribune photo by Quentin Dodt. Terri Sinnott, the museum's collections coordinator, with artifacts from the Columbian Exposition.

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LENGTH: 1512 words

HEADLINE: Unfaithful Angels: How Social Work Abandoned Its Mission.book reviews
BYLINE: O'Connell, Patricia A.

BODY:

These two new books examine social service programs in the United States and suggest means to improve delivery of such services to those who need them most.

Unfaithful Angels chronicles the history of social work, highlighting turn-of-the-century pioneers Jane Addams, founder of Chicago's Hull House, and Mary Richmond, a Charity Organization Society activist who wrote Social Diagnosis, a seminal study in social systems theory, behavioral analysis, and casework. The authors also investigate the antecedents to social work - patronage, piety, Poor Law, and philanthropy - and their impact on the development of the profession; in addition, they show how major events - the Industrial Revolution, both world wars, the Great Depression, the civil rights movement - influenced the practice of social work and its image in the eyes of the general public.

The historical foundation rendered here points up a disturbing trend in social work at this end of the twentieth century - the exodus of its practitioners from work with the poor, the homeless, and other disadvantaged populations, into private-practice psychotherapy with a basically middle-class clientele, "the worried well." The authors know whereof they speak: Specht is dean and professor of the School of Social Welfare at the University of California at Berkeley; Courtney trained as a clinical psychologist, but his interest in family and children's services led him to look to social work as a better solution to some problems. Both are appalled, and justifiably so, at statistics and facts such as these: Approximately 40 percent of the 140,000 members of the National Association of Social Workers (NASW) are engaged in private practice for some or all of their work week; two-thirds of the legislative priorities of NASW state chapters documented in a relatively recent study involved licensure or third-party payments; the Council on Social Work Education has developed standards for accrediting schools in the field with no requirements for course content on such seemingly vital subjects as the poor, the aged, dependent children, group or community work, the law, or publicly supported social services.

As the authors point out, our tax dollars support social work education, which seems increasingly oriented to training students for private-practice psychotherapy, and our insurance plans pay for the middle class to be counseled for relatively minor problems. Perhaps most disquieting is the fundamental issue of the social good vis-a-vis the middle-class infatuation with buzzwords like co-dependence, inner child, and addictive personality, which may ultimately manifest not a quest for even self-improvement (never mind community

improvement) but rather selfishness and avoidance of responsibility. The truly needy often have little or no access to psychotherapy, nor is there any indication that psychotherapy would solve their most pressing problems. However, Specht and Courtney do mention an alliance of strange bedfellows who believe psychotherapy may remedy all of our ills (personal and collective): neoconservatives, who hold the individual to blame for lack of financial, educational, and social success; and - seemingly at the other end of the ideological spectrum - new Age members of the human potential movement.

In their sometimes heavyhanded manner, the Unfaithful Angels authors advocate that social workers should beat a quick retreat from the private practice of psychotherapy and return to their original mission. They further promote a community-oriented approach to social work with services available to all (not just the poor), based in an easy-to-reach center, and accountable to the residents of an area. In fact, the Berkeley schools of social work and public health have already established a Center for Integrated Services for Families and Neighborhoods to help local communities contemplating such an approach. Children and the elderly, those with the greatest need for social services but the least degree of mobility for obtaining them at faraway sites, would benefit most from neighborhood centers, which would also function as volunteer bureaus, citizens' advice and education nuclei, and self-help group meeting places. Specht and Courtney recommend that the Department of Health and Human Services administer such centers, with state and county equivalents to the federal overseers.

While it is enticing to believe that such centers would deliver assistance in the quickest, easiest, and least expensive way possible - as is the objective of social work, the authors contend - most readers, even those sympathetic to the argument here, would like to see concrete examples of this concept at work. How would a center in Peoria, Illinois, compare with one in the South Bronx? Is a neighborhood measured in terms of population, political division, or geographic size? Who ultimately determines service priorities and funding allocations, the neighborhoods or the government? Financing is a particularly murky issue here.

However, the general point advanced by Specht and Courtney is quite well taken: "Social workers should not be secular priests in the church of individual repair, they should be caretakers of the conscience of the community. They should not ask, Does it feel good to you?' They should help communities create good."

Many of the people, both clients and caregivers, whose lives are discussed in Jonathan Freedman's *From Cradle to Grave* are participants in community-oriented programs that Specht and Courtney would applaud. Some of the most effective programs, in fact, began outside so-called usual channels because conventional government bureaucracies were unaware of or unresponsive to local needs. Freedman, a San Diego-based, Pulitzer prize-winning journalist, has taken an interesting approach in structuring his book, which is much more personal than *Unfaithful Angels*: he chronicles the life span from prenatal care for babies to old age as experienced by various Americans in need across the country. Freedman states that his goal was to learn "how people cope with the most destructive deprivations, and see how some manage to survive, grow, and thrive."

Programs that he describes include the Center for Family Life, which started sixteen years ago in the Sunset Park section of Brooklyn as a modest attempt by Sisters Mary Paul and Geraldine to transform poor, gang-ridden streets into a real community; the center now provides full-time child care, after-school programs, counseling, food, health and foster care, and employment services free of charge to anyone in the neighborhood with teen-agers mentoring younger children and families becoming participants in progress. Services that aid displaced autoworkers, unwed mothers in the Pacific Northwest, and nursing-home residents in the Boston area are also featured.

As did Specht and Courtney, Freedman cites depressing figures: Social workers in Los Angeles County's Department of Children's Services often have caseloads of seventy-five or more (an appalling condition that may drive some into private practice, which is exactly where the Unfaithful Angels authors claim they don't belong); the United States holds twenty-second place in world infant mortality ratings; an estimated 60 percent of children born in 1987 will grow up in broken homes. But Freedman also offers a theoretical plan for overhauling social services and health care, to provide a railing for Americans to grasp as they climb from birth through maturity so that they won't have to "fall all the way down the stairs before they get help." As with Specht and Courtney, proposed financial arrangements for this plan seem quite hazy (although Freedman might have more to say on the issue after the fate of President Bill Clinton's health-care reform bill is decided).

From Cradle to Grave offers photographs of some of the people the author discusses, as well as follow-up synopses of their successes and disappointments after he initially encountered them. A very frustrating aspect of this book is the absence of notes (except for a few footnotes scattered throughout the text) and lack of resource information about the particular programs mentioned here. Such information might have been helpful to readers. This is, after all, advocacy literature, and Freedman is not only a beautiful prose stylist but also a very persuasive writer. Motivated readers might wish to pay him the ultimate compliment of beginning their own social service programs after seeking advice on how to go about it from the folks mentioned in his book, or they might know someone who could use the services of these very programs. Or they might wish to donate time and/or money to Families First, LIFE, Options for Recovery, etc. If one is to judge from the straitened circumstances of the programs Freedman has documented in From Cradle to Grave, a single volunteer, contribution, or concerned public official may spell the difference between survival and termination for many of them.

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HEADLINE: Americans' changing views of the needy; the problem of poverty has worried Americans since colonial days.

BYLINE: Peck, Ira

BODY:

AMERICANS' CHANGING VIEWS OF THE NEEDY

Men stood in long lines waiting for a handout of bread and soup. Many of them lived in shantytowns, in "homes" made of wooden boxes and scrap metal. Men and boys hopped on freight trains, hoping to find work in the next city or state.

It was 1932, the worst year of the Great Depression, and misery was everywhere. The Depression had begun in October 1929, when prices of company stocks traded on the New York Stock Exchange suddenly crashed. Soon after, factories, mines, and steel mills began shutting down. Many banks failed. Millions lost their homes, businesses, farms, and life savings. By 1932, about 12 million Americans were unemployed--one out of every four workers.

The Great Depression was the worst business slowdown the U.S. ever experienced. It forced many to re-think their beliefs about why people are poor--a tragic problem that has worried Americans since colonial times. A look back at how Americans have tried to solve the riddle of poverty will help you understand today's renewed efforts to help the nation's poor.

The people who colonized America brought with them an English view of government's role toward the poor. England's Poor Law of 1601 recognized three kinds of poor people. The helpless --the aged and the disabled--were given money, food, and shelter. Able-bodied people who could not find jobs were given work. Able-bodied people who preferred to beg were punished.

Most American colonists believed that poverty was "sinful"--the result of laziness and ignorance. A poor person who was able but not willing to work might be whipped, jailed, or "sold" as a servant at a public auction.

Under the auction system, a man, a woman, or an orphaned child was put on an auction block much like a slave. The local government "sold" the poor person to the bidder who was willing to accept the least amount of money for the person's care. The system led to many abuses. In New York, one citizen charged that "the poor are neither fed, clothed, nor treated like human beings . . ."

But, simply keeping paupers in prison proved expensive. So, many authorities favored workhouses where poor people were forced to work to pay for their room and board.

POOR FACTORY WORKERS

In colonial times, most of the nation's poor were indentured servants (people who sold themselves into bondage to pay for their voyage to America), black slaves, and tenant farmers. But, the rise of modern industry in the 1800s created a new group of poor people. These were the men, women, and children who tended machines in factories.

In many early factories, children as young as six years old worked 12 hours a day, six days a week. Their pay was low--perhaps \$ 1.50 a week--and their jobs were often dangerous. Coal mines, for example, hired boys to pick out pieces of slate and other impurities from the lumps of coal.

"The air is filled with black dust, and the roar of the rushing coal is deafening," wrote one observer. "Sometimes one of the children falls into the machinery and is terribly mangled, or slips . . . and is smothered to death. Many children are killed this way. Many others contract coal-miner's asthma and tuberculosis, which gradually undermines their health."

In time, new immigrants from Europe filled many of the low-paying jobs in factories and mines. These immigrants lived in crowded city slums without heat or running water.

At the time, private charity organizations dispensed most aid to the poor. They believed that the poor needed to learn how to live without drinking, gambling, or other vices. Too much relief was harmful, they believed, because it made a man or woman less self-reliant.

Around 1850, reformers began to scoff at the idea that poor people lacked moral character. They blamed poverty on business slowdowns, unemployment, low wages, and child labor. Many reformers backed labor unions as a way of dealing with poverty among factory workers.

One of the most idealistic unions of the 19th century had a grand name--the Noble and Holy Order of the Knights of Labor. It was organized in 1869 by a small group of Philadelphia clothing workers. Membership was open to anyone over 18 regardless of race, sex, or job skill. The Knights of Labor called for an eight-hour workday, a minimum weekly wage, laws to protect workers' health and safety, and an end to labor by children under 14.

Slum conditions worsened in the late 1800s as millions of poor immigrants continued to arrive in the U.S. Among the most famous reformers to help them was Jane Addams, who founded one of the nation's first settlement houses. Called Hull House, it was located in a Chicago slum and provided services to the poor. Among its services were a nursery, clubs for young people, job training, English classes, and a library.

WAVE OF REFORM

Addams helped lead a wave of reform in the early 20th century. Almost all states passed laws forbidding the employment of children under 14. Forty-one states wrote new or improved laws to protect women workers. Most states limited the workday to nine hours, or the workweek to 54 hours. Many states passed laws to insure aid to workers injured in industrial accidents. The U.S. Congress passed laws to protect children, railroad workers, and seamen.

The U.S. economy boomed in the 1920s. "We in America are nearer to the final triumph over poverty than ever before," U.S. President Herbert Hoover declared in 1929. "The poor-house is vanishing from among us."

But a few months later, the Great Depression began. President Hoover called on cities, states, and private charities to help feed the hungry. He refused to provide federal relief for the unemployed. It was dangerous, he said, to get people in the habit of relying on the U.S. government.

In 1932, Americans elected Franklin D. Roosevelt to the White House. He promised them a "New Deal," and established the federal government's responsibility to help its needy citizens. Within two years, the U.S. government was channeling relief to 28 million people.

CREATING JOBS

The New Deal also began a number of government programs to provide jobs. The Works Progress Administration (WPA) put millions of people to work building roads, bridges, schools, hospitals, and libraries. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) provided 250,000 young men with jobs in the national parks and forests. The National Youth Administration (NYA) gave part-time work to hundreds of thousands of students each year.

Later, the Social Security system was created to protect citizens against the hazards of unemployment and old age. A Fair Labor Standards Act established minimum wages and reduced the standard work week to 40 hours.

The prosperity that followed World War II made Americans forget the nightmare of the Great Depression. Then, in the 1960s, a number of economists and social workers shocked the nation with evidence that about one fifth of all Americans were poor. Their findings sparked U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson to call for "a national war on poverty."

Congress responded by passing the Economic Opportunity Act. It set up job training programs, and provided loans to college students and to small businesses to hire the unemployed. Congress also expanded spending on education and public housing. It increased the food-stamp program for the needy and granted money to build hospitals and health centers. Later, it passed a Medicare bill that provided low-cost hospital insurance for citizens over 65.

LOOKING BACK TO AN OLD SOLUTION

Some critics said President Johnson's anti-poverty programs didn't go far enough. On the other side, many conservatives charged that "War on Poverty" programs encouraged the poor to become dependent on the government.

As the costs of the nation's complex welfare system soared in the 1980s, a growing number of reformers called for "workfare" programs. More than 20 states now require able-bodied welfare recipients to accept some form of training and job placement.

There is nothing new about workfare, of course. It is as old as England's Poor Law of 1601. Experts disagree whether workfare will now prove to be the answer to poverty in modern America. But, all agree, no goal is more important than helping the nation's poorest citizens share in the American dream.

Photo: Millions of European immigrants filled New York's slums in the early 1900s.

Photo: This photo of a migrant farm worker symbolized the desperation of the 1930s.

Photo: President Lyndon Johnson with the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., at the signing of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The act was one of many programs that aided poor blacks.

GRAPHIC: Photograph; Portrait; Lyndon Johnson, Martin Luther King Jr. (portrait)

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LENGTH: 2319 words

HEADLINE: The long battle for women's equality; women's rights in America

BYLINE: Rothenburg, Tamar

BODY:

THE LONG BATTLE FOR WOMEN'S EQUALITY

It was the spring of 1776, and Abigail Adams was writing to her husband, John, about the new government he and other members of the Continental Congress were considering in Philadelphia. "I desire you would remember the ladies and be more generous and favorable to them than your ancestors," she wrote. "Do not put such unlimited power into the hands of the husbands."

If the all-male Congress ignored women's rights, she added, "we are determined to foment a rebellion, and will not hold ourselves bound by any laws in which we have no voice or representation."

John Adams found his wife's suggestion amusing. "As to your extraordinary code of laws, I cannot but laugh," he wrote back. A few months later, on July 4, the Continental Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence. "We hold these Truths to be self-evident," it said, "that all Men are created equal . . ."

Abigail Adams and her early American sisters never did rise up in rebellion. But later generations of women would lift their voices and organize themselves to fight for equal rights and equal treatment. A look at how far women have come since colonial days will show you that the path toward equal rights has not been smooth or steady.

ONE PERSON

In colonial America, women had few legal rights on their own. Under English common law--the model for American lawmakers--husband and wife were treated legally as one person. A husband controlled his wife's property and earnings. He also was held responsible for supporting his wife and paying her debts. In fact, a woman generally had no legal claim for the possession of her children because the father had the legal right to choose their guardian in his will.

Single women and widows had more freedom than married women-- but only as long as they remained unmarried. Eliza Lucas, for example, became one of South Carolina's most successful planters in the 1700s. By the age of 16, she had taken charge of all her father's business affairs. Her experiments to find crops that would do well on her land helped make indigo --a blue dye made from indigo plants--the colony's chief export. In 1744, Lucas married Charles Pinckney, an older widower. As a result, she lost many of her rights as a single woman.

A CLOSE PARTNERSHIP

Actually, the pioneer spirit of colonial America did much to change attitudes about the role of women. The settlers' main concern was survival-- collecting or growing food, building shelter, and protecting themselves. On the frontier, marriage was a close economic partnership. Men did the field work, the hunting, and the fishing. Women did the housework, took care of children, prepared the food--and raised the livestock and food crops.

In towns, shopkeepers were usually assisted by their wives, who often took over when their husbands died. Long before 1800, New England boasted dozens of women printers and at least 16 women newspaper publishers. In addition, there were women silversmiths and woodworkers.

Economic changes toward the mid-1800s altered the way Americans viewed work and had a major effect on women. As factories sprang up, "real work" began to be defined as paid labor performed outside the home. Gradually, some women began to take jobs outside their homes--often performing work they once did at home. They taught school, nursed the sick, and took jobs in knitting mills. Communities sometimes preferred to hire women teachers, because they could be paid less than men teachers. Women who tried to move into "men's" occupations often met resistance and ridicule.

SEPARATE SPHERES

Throughout the 1800s, most Americans felt that men and women belonged to separate spheres of influence. The man's sphere was the rough, competitive world of politics, business, and public activity. A woman's place was in the home, where she reigned as the moral guardian and "civilizer of mankind."

Motherhood was considered a woman's most precious duty. Godey's Lady's Book, the leading women's magazine in the mid-1800s, called mothers "those builders of the human temple" who formed their children's characters. Mothers were advised to encourage their sons to be spirited and competitive. For girls, the advice was different. During play, one guide said, "a little girl should never be ambitious to swing higher than her companions."

Godey's and other magazines were written for mainly middle- and upperclass women. For poor women, however, there was little time for gentle pursuits. Women, especially immigrants, were given the worst jobs, and they worked an average of 12 hours a day for pitifully small wages. Elizabeth Hasenovitch, a young immigrant in the 1880s, earned \$ 2.55 a week as a dressmaker in Boston. "Work, work, and never earning enough for a living!" she wrote.

For black women in slavery, physical and sexual abuse often added to their hardships. One Tennessee slave gave her daughter this advice: "Fight, and if you can't fight, kick; if you can't kick, then bite."

SOCIETY'S MORAL GUARDIANS

The notion of women's role as the "moral guardians" of society encouraged some to join the growing movement to abolish slavery in the 1830s. But many anti-slavery activists, known as abolitionists, couldn't accept the thought of women taking public action on a national issue. Undaunted, abolitionist Lucretia Mott formed the first woman's anti-slavery society in Philadelphia, PA, in

1833. A decade later, Mott would play a leading role in the birth of the women's-rights movement.

In 1840, Mott was among a group of women abolitionists denied seats at an anti-slavery convention in London, England. Mott discussed her frustration with Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who had also traveled to London. Mott and Stanton decided to fight for women's liberation as well as that of black slaves. "We resolved to hold a convention," wrote Stanton, "and form a society to advocate the rights of women."

THE SENECA FALLS CONVENTION

Mott and Stanton finally held their convention in July of 1848. For two sweltering days, 300 people--including 40 men--crowded into the Wesleyan Chapel in Seneca Falls, NY. There, the convention adopted a Declaration of Sentiments modeled after the Declaration of Independence. In it, women demanded their "inalienable rights" as U.S. citizens. Ironically, it was unheard of for a woman to lead such a meeting, so James Mott, Lucretia's husband, served as its chairman.

Around the country, reaction to the Seneca Falls declaration ranged from outrage to amusement. One typical newspaper editorial called the convention "the most shocking and unnatural incident ever recorded in the history of womanity." Others laughed at this "petticoat rebellion." But Stanton declared the event "a great success."

By the time the Civil War began in 1861, several states had enacted laws giving married women some control of their own property. The war brought a temporary halt to the women's-rights struggle, as women lent their support to each side's war effort. In the North, for example, women organized the Sanitary Commission, which recruited nurses, sent food and medicine to hospitals, and ran its own hospitals and rest homes.

THE 14th AMENDMENT

During the war, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and other leading feminists--including Susan B. Anthony--helped win approval for the 13th Amendment, which ended slavery. Then they asked that women be included in the 14th Amendment, which guaranteed black males' citizenship and civil rights, including the right to vote. But many abolitionist leaders, including strong defenders of women's rights such as Frederick Douglass, told them to wait. Adding women's rights to the proposed amendment, they said, would only make it harder to pass.

One outspoken leader for universal suffrage--expanding the right to vote to all citizens, black and white, male and female--was ex-slave Sojourner Truth. "There is a great stir about colored men getting their rights, but not a word about the colored women," she said. If the women's movement waits, she said, "it will take a great while to get it going again."

The 14th Amendment, ratified in 1868, is the only section of the U.S. Constitution to specify the rights of "male citizens." The 15th Amendment, ratified in 1869, said that race was no bar to voting rights, but made no mention of sex. Women would have to wait until the next century.

STRIDES IN EDUCATION

Women did not need the vote to improve the education they received. Here, the leader was Emma Willard, a teacher and educational reformer. Willard believed that educated women would be better wives and mothers. Willard's Troy (NY) Female Seminary, founded in 1821, became the pioneering model for institutions of higher learning for women. No other school in the country offered such a complete curriculum for women, including science, math, history, languages, and philosophy.

Oberlin College (OH) became the first college to admit women, in 1833. In 1837, Mount Holyoke (MA) became the first women's college. After the Civil War, there were more women's colleges, as well as coeducational state universities in the West. By the 1890s, Bryn Mawr College president M. Carey Thomas was urging her students to pursue their careers--instead of marriage.

By the late 1800s, many women had taken on the role of moral guardian to the nation's public life. Women were leaders in the temperance movement to abolish the sale of liquor, and in prison and mental institution reform. Career-minded women of the time often went into social work. The most famous social reformer of the time was Jane Addams, who founded one of the nation's first settlement houses. Called Hull House, it was located in a Chicago slum and provided services to the poor. Settlement workers like Addams did more than help the urban poor. They also fought for public health and housing laws, and for an end to child labor.

THE SUSAN B. ANTHONY AMENDMENT

In 1878, U.S. Senator A.A. Sargent of California introduced a proposed amendment that would give women the right to vote. The proposal was quickly dubbed the "Susan B. Anthony Amendment," after the famous feminist leader. Sargent's bill failed to pass, but it would be introduced in Congress almost every year for the next 40 years.

Many suffragists switched their tactics and aimed at winning the vote on a state-by-state basis. Wyoming's 20-man legislature gave women the vote in 1870, without much fuss. But by 1910, only Utah, Colorado, and Idaho had followed Wyoming's lead.

That same year, Elizabeth Cady Stanton's daughter, Harriet Stanton Blatch, helped organize the first women's suffrage parade, in New York City. Pictures of marching women in long white dresses became the symbol of the women's-rights struggle. In Washington, DC, 5,000 suffragists made front-page news in 1913 by marching the day before Woodrow Wilson's inauguration as U.S. President.

RATIFICATION AT LAST

Congress finally passed the Susan B. Anthony Amendment in the summer of 1919. A year later, the states ratified it as the 19th Amendment to the Constitution. "I have lived to realize the great dream of my life--the enfranchisement of women," declared one suffragist leader, Carrie Chapman Catt.

For most Americans, the 1920s were a time of changing life-styles. Many homemakers now bought their bread from bakeries and purchased ready-made clothing from department stores. By 1929, almost 70 percent of U.S. homes were

Scholastic Update, May 18, 1987

equipped with electricity, which powered an array of labor-saving appliances.

Two new images of women seemed to typify the era. One was the "flapper," who wore short skirts, smoked cigarettes, used makeup, and worried her parents with her freewheeling ways. The other was the "working girl." Unmarried young women invaded the work force, taking over a host of clerical jobs once reserved for men. By 1925, 8.5 million women worked outside the home.

Still, most people disapproved of married women who worked--even during the Great Depression of the 1930s. "I would rather turn on the gas and put an end to the whole family than let my wife support me," one unemployed husband said. Despite such attitudes, U.S. entry into World War II in 1941 sent millions of women into the work force to replace the men who went to war. Women took jobs as riveters in defense plants, bus drivers, dock workers, and the like. When the war ended in 1945, however, most women returned to their homes.

After the hardships of the Depression and war, both women and men were drawn to the stability of the family. By 1959, half of all women were getting married by age 20. The percentage of women in college actually dropped between 1940 and 1960.

THE EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT

"The image of the American woman as a changing, growing individual in a changing world was shattered. . . . Her limitless world shrunk to the cozy walls of home," wrote Betty Friedan in her 1963 book, *The Feminine Mystique*. Friedan argued that women needed to reassert themselves and establish identities apart from their roles as wives and mothers.

In 1966, Friedan helped found the National Organization for Women (NOW) to push for laws strengthening women's rights and interests. NOW's top priority was the proposed Equal Rights Amendment (ERA). First introduced by Alice Paul in 1923, the ERA was meant to guarantee women's equal rights. Opponents said the ERA would remove laws protecting women and that it would destroy the traditional family. Congress passed the ERA in 1972, but the amendment won approval in only 35 states--three less than it needed to become law.

Today, the struggle to improve the position of women in society continues. And, more people are recognizing that history is only half told without women's side of the story.

Photo: Women in Wyoming Territory voting in 1870--the first time that women in the U.S. voted in public elections.

GRAPHIC: Photograph; Portrait; Table; Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Jeanette Rankin. (portrait); One Woman's year. (table)

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November 6, 1994, SUNDAY, Late Sports Final Edition

SECTION: SHOW; Pg. 4; NC

LENGTH: 628 words

HEADLINE: A World of Crime and Punishment;
Chicago Humanities Festival Examines Societal Obsession

BYLINE: By Hedy Weiss

BODY:

From the halls of Congress, to the streets and courtrooms of Chicago and Los Angeles, the issue of crime and punishment has become a national obsession. You need look no further than the flood of television ads for the upcoming election to sense the heat and immediacy of the subject. Virtually all the candidates boast that they are tougher on crime than their opponents, that they'll build more jails, lock up more criminals, put more offenders on Death Row.

Yet such simplistic approaches to crime and punishment do not serve a democratic society fairly or well. And that is why the Chicago Humanities Festival has made this theme the focus of its fifth annual program.

Throughout next weekend, Friday through Nov. 13, in the auditoriums of 10 major downtown cultural institutions, more than three dozen programs will explore the issue from virtually every conceivable perspective, as scores of writers, lawyers, judges, historians, journalists, policy-makers, social scientists, philosophers and artists participate in discussions, debates and performances.

"Crime and punishment has been one of the great and thundering themes throughout man's history," said Eileen Mackevich, executive producer of the festival. "But in the last few years, a sort of hysteria has developed around the subject. It's not just the headlines and the upcoming election, although certainly the astonishing increase of violence by and against children has given this issue a particular intensity."

Mackevich's interest in this theme also was fueled by her research on Jane Addams, the pioneering Chicago social worker who, along with her Hull House colleagues, sought to establish the first Juvenile Court in the nation nearly 100 years ago.

"Addams, who is the symbol of our festival, was a galvanic leader who believed there could be a positive solution to crime in terms of rehabilitation through education and the arts," she said. "Her solutions were not simplistic, but sadly there really is no one like her today to offer leadership."

The festival events (admission is \$ 3 to each) are astonishing in range and in the caliber of guest speakers. The keynote address will be given by Tom Wolfe, the astute social observer whose books include The Bonfire of the

Vanities, the best-selling novel that took a caustic look at crime, hypocrisy and the corruption of justice in the 1980s. Wolfe will focus on what he perceives as the new "moral fever" of the 1990s and the return to "basic American values."

The complex and divisive issue of children, criminality and the justice system will be addressed in several sessions. crime writers and chroniclers such as Dominick Dunne, Walter Mosley, Scott Turow and Elizabeth George will speak. There will be talk of crime and punishment on the international scale, with such authorities as Martin Marty, a specialist on fundamentalism; M. Cherif Bassiouni, an expert on war crimes, and Joseph E. Persico, author of a major study of the Nuremberg Trials.

From an artistic viewpoint, a historical drama about Jane Addams will be presented, along with a study of crime and punishment in 20th century opera, a look at cartoon detective Dick Tracy, a meditation on the films of Clint Eastwood, and a consideration of how Shakespeare and Dostoyevsky tackled the subject. There will even be a concert of music branded "criminal" by the Nazis.

And that is just the beginning.

It is impossible to give a complete rundown of every aspect of the festival. But here is a series of brief previews designed to reflect the diversity of thought and approach during this panoramic weekend.

The court is ready to be called into session. The star witnesses have been assembled. And you, the jury, have been summoned to hear the case.

GRAPHIC: Jane Addams, the symbol of this year's festival, championed rehabilitation of criminals through education and the arts. Artist Ed Paschke's "Missile" graces the posters heralding this year's humanities festival. See also related stories.

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January 24, 1994, MONDAY, Late Sports Final Edition

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HEADLINE: Addams' Legacy Nestled In Hull-House Museum

SOURCE: SUN-TIMES

BYLINE: By M. W. Newman

BODY:

In some eyes, Jane Addams' Hull-House Museum at 800 S. Halsted looks like a bird in a concrete cage.

It's a quaint oldie from 1856, clutched in the maw of its beetling owner, the University of Illinois at Chicago. The house's topside windows date from the days when they were used for sighting ships on Lake Michigan.

Mostly, though, the little museum is a very large symbol: the world shrine of social work. It draws pilgrims from all the continents to West Side Chicago.

"They think of it as the place where their profession began," said director Mary Ann Johnson.

That's the Chicago whose image never seems to catch up to the city's reputation for world-class gangdom and muscle men. But it's real Chicago.

Women were the world-class pioneers of Hull House, Chicago's first neighborhood settlement house. Some were well-to-do. They built a beacon for sweated immigrants crammed into slums.

But they didn't even have the vote when Hull House opened in 1889. They are legends now: founders Jane Addams and Ellen Gates Starr and such associates as Jessie Binford, Florence Kelley, Julia Lathrop, Grace Abbott and Alice Hamilton.

These were practical doers. "Chicago's first public playground and public baths came out of Hull House," Johnson said. They zeroed in on sweatshops and child labor, and got the garbage picked up. They brought people together.

It's a story that unfolds in the museum's mementos, dim corners, polished furniture, genteel lace curtains -- and staggering pictures of slum life.

Civic activist Florence Scala is a onetime "Hull House girl." She recalls being reminded as a child, "Quiet, now. Miss Addams is in the house."

It's easy to feel that Miss Addams still is.

Chicago Sun-Times, January 24, 1994

The house and a second one are all that remain of the 13-building Hull House complex. In a bitter showdown, whole blocks were bulldozed in 1962 to make room for the campus. Hull House itself continues in other parts of the city.

The old neighborhood, meanwhile, has yuppified with \$ 200,000 homes. The only rundown housing in sight is the Jane Addams low-rent development at Taylor and Loomis. The landlord is official Chicago -- without the Jane Addams spirit.

"I feel so frustrated when I see how far we've come and yet how far we have to go," said Scala.

Johnson's goal is to recreate the museum as a major civic forum. A multimillion-dollar wing, partly underground, is planned.

This year she is showing an exhibit of news clippings and drawings from Chicago's terrible winter of 1893-94.

"It was very cold, with hunger, homelessness and massive unemployment," she said. The World's Fair of 1893 and its jobs were gone, the Pullman strike erupted in May, and the streets turned bloody.

Hull-House Museum is where Chicago confronts itself.

GRAPHIC: Mary Ann Johnson, director of Jane Addams' Hull-House Museum, sits in the Octagon room, amid photographs of Hull House personnel from 1893-94.

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SECTION: ARTS; Pg. 20; ZONE: C; Photography

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HEADLINE: The many faces of Hull House

BYLINE: By Clifford Terry

LEAD: Known as the Near West Side's "cathedral of compassion," Hull House, which is currently celebrating its centennial, was, according to one historical observer, "more than a reform outpost in the slums. It helped lead a cultural renaissance in Chicago."

BODY:

Known as the Near West Side's "cathedral of compassion," Hull House, which is currently celebrating its centennial, was, according to one historical observer, "more than a reform outpost in the slums. It helped lead a cultural renaissance in Chicago."

Founded by Jane Addams and Ellen Gates Starr in an old mansion at what is now the intersection of Halsted and Polk streets, the "Great Experiment" expanded over the years to a complex of 13 buildings that filled nearly a city block. One of America's best-known settlements, Hull House offered art exhibits and instruction, music classes and premieres of dramatic productions. All this, despite being located in a neighborhood that journalist Lincoln Steffens described as "first in violence, deepest in dirt, loud, lawless, unlovely, ill-smelling, criminally wide open, commercially brazen, socially thoughtless and raw."

The photos on these pages were taken by Wallace Kirkland, a onetime social worker at Hull House who arrived in 1922 and went on to become a famous photographer at Life magazine. They are culled from a new book, "The Many Faces of Hull-House: The Photographs of Wallace Kirkland" (University of Illinois Press), edited by Mary Ann Johnson, director of the Jane Addams' Hull House Museum at the University of Illinois at Chicago.

"Hull House residents came from many walks of life," Kirkland wrote in an unpublished memoir. "They were people who worked in other parts of the city, who wanted to live and share their talents with the less fortunate people of the neighborhood. They were doctors, lawyers, college professors, school teachers, social workers, students, musicians, actors, writers, poets, artists, politicians. Some lived in single rooms, others in apartments."

By the 1920s it was estimated that more than 9,000 persons went to the settlement house weekly to take advantage of its many activities, a good number involving the arts. (In 1962, 11 of the buildings were demolished to make room for what is now the University of Illinois at Chicago. Only the original Charles J. Hull mansion and the residents' dining hall remain; national and local landmarks, they were rebuilt as memorial museums to Addams, who died in 1935 at age 74.)

In her introduction, Johnson writes that those who contributed their talents included young artists like Morris Topschevsky, William Jacobs, Leon Garland, Sadie Ellis Garland and Michael Gamboni, who formed an experimental artists' community; Myrtle French, who established and helped run the Hull House kilns while heading the ceramics department at the Art Institute; and Robert Morss Lovett, professor of English at the University of Chicago and editor of the New Republic.

The Hull House labor museum preserved the arts and crafts of ethnic groups in the neighborhood: Irish, Germans, Bohemians, Italians, Greeks and Jews from southern and eastern Europe. By the '20s, there were mostly Italians and Greeks, along with a new influx of Mexicans. Two notable young people who participated in Hull House activities at that time were jazz legends Benny Goodman, who studied clarinet and was a member of James V. Sylvester's boys' band, and Art Hodes, who took piano in the music school.

Almost from the start, there was theater, with both young people's clubs and adult groups putting on productions. The motto above the stage of the Hull House Theatre was, "Act Well Your Part. There All the Honor Lies."

In 1899 Greek immigrants from the neighborhood staged the "Return of Odysseus," followed by the Ajax of Sophocles and other classics. The actors felt they were "showing forth the glory of Greece" to "ignorant Americans," Addams wrote in "Twenty Years at Hull-House" (Macmillan, 1920).

The best known of the theatrical groups was the Hull House Players, directed by former actress Laura Dainty Pelham. Professional in quality, it achieved national and international recognition, and with the Neighborhood Theatre in New York, pioneered in the little-theater movement. The company was the first in Chicago to produce such plays as J.M. Synge's "Riders to the Sea," George Bernard Shaw's "You Never Can Tell," John Galsworthy's "The Pigeon" and "Justice" and several works by Lady Gregory of the Abbey Theater.

In 1913 the Players toured Ireland. At one point, they had tea in Dublin with Lady Gregory, and later, in London, had lunch with Galsworthy, whom they had met during his brief visit to Chicago. The plays of Galsworthy, Shaw and Ibsen were "surprisingly popular," Addams wrote, "perhaps because of their sincere attempt to expose the shams and pretenses of contemporary life and to penetrate into some of its perplexing social and domestic situations."

Also making its mark was the Junior Dramatics Program, led by the innovative Edith de Nancrede, who by 1928 was in charge of six dramatic clubs: the Marionettes, the Mignonettes, the Pirouettes, the Harlequins, the Ballerinos and the Punch and Judy group.

Starting in 1893, Hull House had a formal music school, which offered classes in piano, violin, organ, theory and singing and eventually averaged over 3,000 private lessons a year. The school was designed "to give a thorough musical instruction to a limited number of children," Addams noted. Some went on to become professional musicians. However, one year, she sadly added, six promising pupils out of a class of 15 developed tuberculosis.

The music teachers themselves wrote numbers. In "Hull-House Songs," published in 1915, the compositions all dealt with social issues, such as the "Suffrage Song" and "The Land of the Noonday Night" (which described the unsafe and

Chicago Tribune October 8, 1989

unhealthy conditions in the mines). With words by Harriet Monroe - founder of "Poetry: A Magazine of Verse" and briefly a resident of Hull House - "The Shadow Child" was concerned with child labor. ("... Must I work forever?/Yes, shadow child, the live-long day/Daughter, little daughter/Your hands must pick the threads away/And feel the sunshine never.")

Co-founder Starr taught art history classes and launched the organization that became the Chicago Public School Art Society. From the first, an art studio was maintained, and later was run by a resident who was a member of the Art Institute faculty.

As early as 1891, there were exhibits of paintings on loan - the first such program in Chicago. "The exhibits afforded pathetic evidence that the older immigrants do not expect the solace of art in this country," Addams wrote. "An Italian expressed great surprise when he found that we, although Americans, still liked pictures, and said quite naively that he didn't know that Americans cared for anything but dollars - that looking at pictures was something people only did in Italy."

Addams also observed that the studio classes were filled "not only by young people possessing facility and sometimes talent, but also by older people to whom the studio affords the one opportunity of escape from dreariness. A widow with four children who supplemented a very inadequate income by teaching the piano, for six years never missed her weekly painting lesson because it was 'her one pleasure'; another woman, whose youth and strength had gone into the care of an invalid father, poured into her afternoon in the studio once a week all of the longing for self-expression which she habitually suppressed."

Photographer Kirkland was finishing a degree in social work administration at George Williams YMCA College on the South Side when he, his wife and their young son moved into an apartment in the Hull House boys' club building on Polk Street. After his graduation in 1923, he was hired by Addams as director of the boys' and mens' clubs, and his wife as a social worker.

Shortly after, the boys' club was given a 5 x 7 view camera by the manager of the Eastman Kodak store in Chicago. "We rigged up a closet in the club for a darkroom, and with the help of the boys I made photographs of the teams, the classes and other activities," Kirkland wrote in "Reflections of a Life Photographer" (1954). He lived at Hull House until 1936, but his interest veered "from things sociologic to those photographic." He recalled he was "spending more time with the problems of the camera in the darkroom, and less with those of the boys in the clubroom ... thinking more of composition and development than of delinquency and regeneration."

For 11 years, Kirkland took more than 1,000 photos of Hull House life, and in 1934 resigned to become a freelance photographer, writer and lecturer. In 1937 he began contributing to a new magazine called Life, and became a full-time staff member from 1942 until his retirement in 1959, when he resumed freelancing and worked on the last of his four books, "Jamaica Boy," the story of his childhood. In 1979 he died at age 88 in a convalescent home in Oak Park.

Kirkland's work will be exhibited as part of the Hull House centennial celebration at the University of Illinois at Chicago (UIC), with the photographs being displayed through Dec. 8 at the A. Montgomery Ward Gallery, Chicago Circle Center, 750 S. Halsted St. Studs Terkel will moderate a panel discussion, "The

Kirkland Photographs Speak: The Reminiscences of Kirkland's Subjects," at 2 p.m. Oct. 18 in Chicago Circle Center's Illinois Room. A symposium on the musical heritage of Hull House will be held in the Illinois Room at 2 p.m. on Oct. 25. Panelists include jazz pianist Art Hodes and Benny Goodman's sister, Ida Goodman Winsberg.

GRAPHIC: PHOTO: (Hull House).Photos from Jane Addams' Memorial Collection, University Library, University of Illinois at Chicago.

PHOTO: Jane Addams of Hull House (shown at left) reading to children in the Mary Crane Nursery in the early 1930s.

PHOTO: A sketching class in the formal flower garden at Bowen Country Club.

PHOTOS: Nick Fosco (above), a 1928 Golden Gloves champion, was foreman of the Hull House kilns. Students (right) from the Hull House Music School studied both voice and instruments.

PHOTO: The Marionettes, a dramatics group, performs Moliere's "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme."

PHOTO: A neighborhood girl in one of Hull House's art classes for children.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

62ND STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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March 1, 1987 Sunday, FINAL EDITION

SECTION: SUNDAY MAGAZINE; Pg. 8; ZONE: C

LENGTH: 712 words

HEADLINE: JANE ADDAMS? HANG THE TRAITOR! MANY CRIED

BYLINE: By June Sawyers.

BODY:

To immigrants, children and the poor, she was a friend. But to many newspaper editors, ward bosses and businessmen, she was the enemy. Jane Addams is now generally revered as the pioneering social worker who founded Hull House and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, wrote 12 books and hundreds of articles, received 14 honorary degrees and won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1931. But in her day she was regarded by many as "the most dangerous woman in America."

Hull House was a haven for unpopular movements and new ideas. Modeled after Toynbee Hall in the Whitechapel district of London, Chicago's first settlement house, or community welfare center, welcomed the nonconformist and the eccentric, the revolutionary and the radical along with the poor and the outcast of society. English socialists Sidney and Beatrice Webb and novelist H.G. Wells visited, architect Frank Lloyd Wright lectured and educator John Dewey discussed Greek philosophy. In such a heady atmosphere, Hull House was an easy target for those who saw visions of communist conspiracies. Denounced as a "hotbed of anarchism," it was at one time called the key link in an elaborate network of "red" subversives.

Although no arrests were ever made at Hull House, police were often assigned to keep an eye on its meetings. One night when a group of immigrants were passionately discussing political theory, a club-twirling police officer reprimanded resident Alice Hamilton: "Lady, you people oughtn't to let bums like these come here. If I had my way, they'd all be lined up against a wall at sunrise and shot."

Staffers became wary of newspaper reporters, who on the prowl for a "good story," would often twist whatever they saw into something sensational.

Bitter opposition against Addams first surfaced in 1892, when her staff, shocked by conditions they saw in clothing-industry sweatshops, urged the passage of factory and child-labor legislation. When the state a year later passed a law forbidding the employment of children under 14 and limiting women to an 8-hour workday, Addams and her cohorts were branded as radicals. Manufacturers, many of whom relied on cheap immigrant labor, denounced the law, calling it the way to ruin and a threat to the very foundation of the free-enterprise system. Said one unhappy businessman, "Jane Addams ought to be hanged to the nearest lamppost." (Two years later, in 1895, the law was declared unconstitutional by the Illinois Supreme Court).

Chicago Tribune, March 1, 1987

Addams served as labor arbitrator in the 1894 Pullman strike, the 1905 teamsters strike and the 1910 garment-workers strike. Her pro-union stance in these and other assignments prompted one merchant to write in 1916 that Hull House "has been so thoroughly unionized that it has lost its usefulness and has become a detriment to the community as a whole."

Neighbors were suspicious, too, of her settlement house, especially in its infant days. Located in a dilapidated Near West Side area of crowded tenements, unpaved alleys and side streets and small family-run shops, the house was surrounded by as many as 19 different immigrant groups, among them Italians, Germans, Poles, Russian Jews, Irish and French-Canadians. Most lived there not by choice but only because they had to; so why, they asked, did this strange woman choose to settle among them in that blighted neighborhood?

It was Addams' pacifism, however, that aroused the most malicious criticisms. When she traveled during World War I to The Hague in the Netherlands to urge world leaders to end hostilities through arbitration, she was quickly ridiculed for her idealism and naivete. Newspapers across the country launched bitter attacks against her. At one point several members of the American Legion labeled her "pro-German." Others condemned her as a pacifist traitor.

Jane Addams, who died in 1935, certainly felt much pain from these attacks on herself and her work. But her critics have long been silenced, their opposition an almost-forgotten aspect of her life. Today the Hull House Museum, at 800 S. Halsted St. on the University of Illinois at Chicago campus, is an honored memorial to her work and accomplishments on the urban frontier.

Way We Were. A look at Chicago's past.

GRAPHIC: PHOTO

PHOTO: Chicago's Jane Addams with some of her young charges of the 1920s.

LANGUAGE: LANGUAGE

LOAD-DATE-MDC: October 29, 1993

55TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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May 31, 1988 Tuesday, SPORTS FINAL EDITION

SECTION: TEMPO; Pg. 3; ZONE: C

LENGTH: 489 words

HEADLINE: JANE ADDAMS, A STIFLED STAR

BYLINE: Reviewed by Kenan Heise, a Tribune writer.

BODY:

Jane Addams and the Men of the Chicago School, 1892-1918

By Mary Jo Deegan

Transaction Books, Rutgers, 352 pages, \$34.95

In "Jane Addams and the Men of the Chicago School, 1892-1918," author Mary Jo Deegan documents an important battle lost in the early days of sociology at the University of Chicago. She argues powerfully that scientific social inquiry was forced off track at that time, losing much of the direction and meaning it had received from its founders, reformers and women, all three categories of which included Jane Addams.

Sociology, molded at the U. of C. between the 1890s and the 1940s, abruptly became the province of men at the time of World War I, while social work was left to activists and women scholars, according to Deegan. The perpetrators of this division were professors Robert E. Park, Ernest W. Burgess and later Robert E. Faris. They either excluded women or rewrote the history of sociology, ignoring important early sociological data and research. The difference that resulted can be exemplified in such 1920s studies as "The City," "The Gang," "The Ghetto" and "The Jackroller." These sociological treatises are marked at times by a sterile detachment that could have been avoided. By comparison, there had been the kind of innovative and caring research exemplified by the 1890s "Hull House Maps and Papers."

Jane Addams, Deegan contends, was a social reformer, but she was also a sociologist. The author uses five measures that range from her contributions and methods to her recognition by other sociologists to establish her credentials.

The author then shows powerful biases against women on the part of sociologists and other men at the University of Chicago. The school named Jane Addams-possibly twice-to receive an honorary doctorate but was overridden by the board of trustees. Ultimately, near the end of her life, Addams was granted one. Her impact on sociology by then, Deegan argues, had been blunted and distorted.

Deegan's work is tough, scholarly and often interesting. The author frequently becomes entangled, however, in a pedantic writing style.

Chicago Tribune, May 31, 1988

In focusing on the antifeminism aspect of the tug a war rather than on impact of World War I on all social movements, the author risks dealing more with a symptom than a cause. She acknowledges that the war did affect intellectual and social thinking, but she fails to elaborate on how dramatically it was a root cause of the bias against women sociologists and their values. Jane Addams, because of her pacifism, went from saint to scum in the eyes of many men (and male-dominated women) during World War I. Deegan states this but, by saving it to the end, fails to drive it home.

As a result of World War I, the world got from Chicago not only a sterile, male-dominated sociology but also Al Capone, a major cultural setback and a reputation for political corruption.

Tribune books.

LANGUAGE: LANGUAGE

LOAD-DATE-MDC: October 25, 1993

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James L. O'Keefe
(1910-1988)

Mr. Kevin M. O'Keefe
The White House
Old Executive Office Building
Room 155
Washington, D.C. 20500

RE: Civic Federation - Centennial Dinner
Wednesday, November 16, 1994

Dear Kevin:

Confirming our conversation at dinner earlier this week, the Board of Directors of the Civic Federation, retiring President William P. Cowhey and incoming President William H. Hudnutt, III, the former Mayor of Indianapolis, would be extremely honored if First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton would accept the Civic Federation's centennial year award for her outstanding civic accomplishments. As the 1994 Lyman Gage honoree, Mrs. Clinton would be joining an impressive assemblage of leaders in her own home town and reflect the glory of the early days of the Civic Federation as we move into our second century of service to the community. Recent recipients include William L. Weiss of Ameritech, Robert W. Galvin of Motorola, and Stanton R. Cook of the Tribune Company. Earlier recipients include Donald Regan, former White House Chief of Staff; Alan Greenspan, Chairman of the Federal Reserve; and Philip M. Klutznick, Developer of Chicago's Water Tower and former Secretary of Commerce. A complete list of the last dozen years honorees is attached.

Our Centennial Committee in formation has chosen Wednesday, November 16, 1994, as the date for the presentation dinner. The dinner will be held in the International Ball Room of the Conrad Hilton Hotel. We expect to have approximately 2,000 civic leaders in attendance. The Mayor of the City of Chicago, the Governor of the State of Illinois and other dignitaries routinely attend the dinner and are part of the speaking program. The award will probably be presented by Richard Thomas, President of the First National Bank of Chicago, in recognition of the fact

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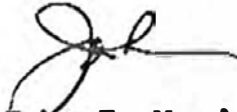
that the Federation's founder and first president was Lyman J. Gage, the President of the First National Bank of Chicago in 1894. The Civic Federation's annual award has been named in Mr. Gage's honor.

Attached you will find a fact sheet giving a brief description of the Civic Federation. I am also enclosing a short video tape containing testimonials from Mayor Richard M. Daley, Governor Edgar, and other civic leaders as to the important role the Civic Federation plays in the Chicagoland area.

We would appreciate it if Mrs. Clinton could confirm to us her willingness to accept this offer by Labor Day so that we have sufficient time to plan the logistics of the event. If Mrs. Clinton is willing to accept this award and be our honoree, we will have a formal invitation extended on behalf of the Civic Federation Centennial Committee.

Thank you in advance for your assistance in this matter.

Very truly yours,

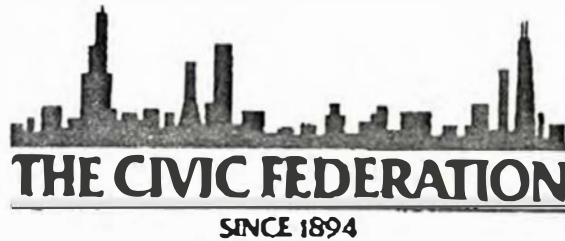


John F. Ward, Jr.
Chairman of the Board
The Civic Federation



PREVIOUS LYMAN GAGE AWARD WINNERS

1982	Alan Greenspan	Federal Reserve Chairman
1983	Donald Regan	Former White House Chief of Staff
1984	Lavern W. Klon	The Civic Federation
1985	Philip M. Klutznick	Former U.S. Secretary of Commerce
1986	John E. Swearingen	Continental Illinois Corporation
1987	Edward A. Brennan	Scars, Roebuck and Company
1988	James F. Bere (<i>deceased</i>)	Borg-Warner Co.
1989	Frank W. Conditine	American National Can Company
1990	Richard M. Morrow (<i>ret.</i>)	Amoco Corporation
1991	Stanton R. Cook	Tribune Company
1992	Robert W. Galvin	Motorola, Inc.
1993	William L. Weiss	Ameritech



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The Federation is supported solely by contributions from members, who range from Chicago's major corporations to individuals.

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DATE:

8-19-94

TO:

Kevin O'Keefe

FROM:

JOHN F. WARD, JR.

FAX NO.:

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MESSAGE:

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*see scheduling
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*to: Patti
fr: Wendy*

*for Chicago files
File Feb 15*

December 19, 1994

Mrs. Hillary Rodham Clinton
The First Lady of The United States of America
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mrs. Clinton:

The Civic Federation is very pleased to have learned from your scheduling office that you will be able to attend the Centennial Celebration of our organization on February 15, 1995, for our Gala Dinner at the Chicago Hilton and Towers here in Chicago; and we are doubly gratified that you, a native of Chicagoland, have expressed a willingness to receive the prestigious Lyman Gage Award for Civic Achievement.

Along with Jane Addams of Hull House and Mrs. Potter Palmer, Lyman Gage, one of the early CEOs of First National Bank (now The First National Bank of Chicago), was a founder of our organization in 1893. We began as a good government organization, and have continued in that vein, although our mission has changed. Early on, our predecessors were very active politically and were strong advocates for the cause of the disadvantaged in Chicago. They also tried to address the "clean-up of corruption" issue at the turn of the century. In the last couple of generations, however, we have become a taxpayer watchdog agency monitoring public budgets to guard against excessive taxation and wasteful spending. Now we are attempting to broaden out our mission once again to engage ourselves constructively in our community's dialogue about solving some of its problems.

Mayor Daley and Governor Edgar have been invited to be our Honorary Co-Chairs, and Richard C. Notebaert of Ameritech has graciously agreed to Chair the Event. The dinner is scheduled for 6:30 PM, with a reception beginning at 5:30 PM. We will discuss logistics with your office as the time approaches. The point of this letter is simply to let you know how exceedingly pleased we are that you are planning to attend and to receive the award, and hopefully make some remarks. Thank you ever so much.

Warmest regards this holiday season, and all good wishes as you carry your heavy responsibilities into the New Year.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "William H. Hudnut, III". The signature is stylized with a large, sweeping "W" and a long, horizontal line extending to the right.

William H. Hudnut, III
President

WHH:kjb

cc: Kevin O'Keefe
John F. Ward, Jr.
Richard C. Notebaert