

ANNUAL REPORT / 1962

CHICAGO COMMISSION ON HUMAN



RELATIONS



CITY OF CHICAGO — COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS  
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April 30, 1963

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Mayor Richard J. Daley  
and Members of the City Council  
City of Chicago  
City Hall  
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Gentlemen:

The Chicago Commission on Human Relations is pleased to submit to you and to the people of Chicago this report of its work for the year 1962. For reasons of economy, we have incorporated into this report the information which the City Council's resolution of January 17, 1963, directed the Commission to prepare. We believe the present format gives dimension both to the annual report required by Municipal Ordinance and to the report requested by the City Council. The Commission's legislative recommendations will be transmitted separately.

Preparing a report on human relations in Chicago can be likened to counting the fish in Lake Michigan by seining with a torn net. What is caught may be included, but nothing can be said with authority about the ones that got away. A breakthrough in employment, for example, may occur without coming to the public's attention or, for that matter, the Commission's. A similar silence may shroud a setback in housing. In general, however, Chicagoans are by no means insulated from the issues of racial and religious discrimination. Chicago is nationally conspicuous for its race relations because efforts are constantly being made to eliminate discrimination, and the tension engendered by such activities naturally is publicized and catches the public eye. This seldom happens in cities where little is being done about racially and religiously divisive issues.

This summary and evaluation of human relations during 1962, and before, is therefore a mixed catch. Progress can be seen on all sides and for this a commendation to the people of Chicago is in order. That we may not succumb to the error of complacency, this report will also point to ways and means of mending our nets.

In the body of this report, sections dealing with specific areas of the Commission's concern are prefaced with brief historical notes. For the most part, these background comments emphasize the more unpleasant chapters of the human relations story, but we plead in advance they are not offered for their shock value, nor to direct praise to the Commission and other agencies for the part they played in alleviating the conditions described. Rather, it is hoped that the spirit needed to meet the problems ahead may be renewed by a backward glance over the road traveled thus far. It is significant that in its early years the Commission's annual reports were dominated, if not positively enlivened, by reports of civic disturbances, acts of violence against persons and property, acts of blatant discrimination, and the counter-measures taken by the staff, police, and civic groups. Such occurrences have become increasingly infrequent. In 1962, for the first time in recent years, there was not one racial outbreak of notorious proportions. There were, however, six acts of vandalism against synagogues (broken windows, obscenities and swastikas scrawled on the building). The person and the property of a minority group member are for the most part respected, but his rights, especially the right to be accepted on individual merit, often are not. This is the last major barrier to good human relations in Chicago, and it will not be overcome dramatically, only by a combination of education, legislation, and right conscience. The Commission on Human Relations conceives its proper endeavor to be the advancement of all three.

Typical of the quietly effective approach the Commission has adopted to meet the human relations needs of the 60's were four representative projects of 1962.

1) A Commission study entitled "Selling and Buying Real Estate in a Racially Changing Neighborhood" explored the activities of "panic peddlers," unscrupulous real estate operators who frighten white owners into selling their property at a loss and then re-sell the same property to non-whites at high prices. A public hearing in the City Council chambers followed publication of the report, and leaders of the real estate industry volunteered their testimony. The result was heightened public awareness of the issues and the formulation of programs by public and private groups to pursue the problems of discrimination in housing still further.

2) Another Commission study made untenable the position of those whites who rationalize their resistance to Negro movement in the fields of housing and employment by pointing to the stereotype of the low-income, poorly educated, slum-dwelling Negro. The study, "The Growing Negro Middle Class in Chicago," documented the presence of a continuously growing, numerically important, middle-income Negro population. It revealed that 35 to 40 per cent of Chicago's Negro families belong to the middle class, judged by college education, occupation, income, and home ownership indexes.

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and Members of the City Council  
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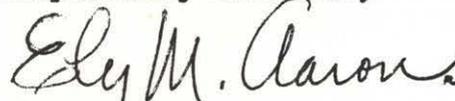
Demand for this report has been so widespread it has been reprinted twice. Newspaper publicity on the findings has been extensive, and it has been cited in numerous studies. Sustained, and expanding, interest in the report indicates it has truly done an important job in correcting attitudes.

3) The problems posed by the thousands of under-educated and "un-urbanized" adults who have made Chicago their home since World War II were confronted at a one-day conference arranged in November by the Mayor's Committee on New Residents. Some 350 key persons in education, industry, unions, and social welfare turned out for the conference and are now actively engaged in developing programs to provide more classes in more places, recruitment of more volunteers and teachers to help with continuing and new programs, and in alerting newcomers to take advantage of these programs.

4) A program to secure fair treatment for Negro physicians and patients was launched by the Commission in 1958, intensified in 1960, and continued to produce results in 1962. At year's end, Negro doctors held staff appointments at 35 private hospitals in Chicago—an increase of 10 hospitals during 1962. The Commission also drafted a model policy statement regarding nondiscriminatory admission of patients, room assignment, quality of treatment, use of hospital facilities, and staff appointments. The policy statement was adopted or reaffirmed by 66 of Chicago's 69 private hospitals during 1962.

Each of the above serves as an example that shouting is giving way to negotiation, rumor is yielding before research, and planning is making less necessary the old "fire-alarm" response to racial incidents. If this report is a correspondingly subdued document, it is a small price to pay.

Respectfully submitted,



Ely M. Aaron  
Chairman

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## THE CHICAGO COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS

The Chicago Commission on Human Relations is the successor to the Mayor's Committee on Race Relations, formed in Chicago in 1943 as the first city agency in the country to address itself to the task of assuring fair and equal treatment to all people regardless of race, religion, or place of birth. At its founding, the Mayor's Committee was in response to racial tensions that had erupted into violence and threatened to continue. The crisis met, the Committee turned to an examination of causes and began to seek ways and means of containing and eliminating them. A city ordinance in 1947 established the Chicago Commission on Human Relations to continue this work as an official arm of city government. The Committee's first annual budget, in 1944, was \$25,000. In 1962, the City appropriated \$311,484 to the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

Fifteen civic leaders are appointed as unpaid commissioners by the Mayor, one of them serving as Chairman (only three persons have held this post in the Commission's lifetime: Edwin R. Embree, Augustine J. Bowe, and Ely M. Aaron). In addition, hundreds of other private citizens serve on advisory committees of the Commission, bringing their talent, influence, and counsel to bear on the issues which are the Commission's concern. Programs of the Commission are implemented by a staff of 36, of whom 24 are professionals.

The Mayor's Committee on New Residents, formed in 1957 by Mayor Richard J. Daley in response to the problems created by the arrival of thousands of newcomers to Chicago in the postwar years, is a division of the Commission on Human Relations.

## THE CHICAGO COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS

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Aaron, Aaron, Schimberg and Hess

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Co-ordinator  
National Organizing Department  
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(Appointed March, 1963)

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Labor and Congress of Industrial  
Organizations

Hale Nelson, Vice President  
Illinois Bell Telephone Company

Peter R. Scalise, Attorney

\*Ray L. Walker, Vice President  
United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company  
(Resigned September, 1962)

## LAW AND ORDER

### HISTORY

During World War II, vast numbers of Negro war workers came to Chicago. Restricted to ghetto-like areas unable to contain their growing population, they began to buy and occupy buildings just over the bounds of segregated districts. Bombings, fires, and attacks on Negro families ensued. Other areas of conflict were the beaches, parks, schools, and places of public accommodation. A similar situation in Detroit in 1943 had erupted into a four-day summer riot in which many people were killed, many more seriously hurt, and millions of dollars of property damaged. Chicago's response to the growing crisis was the formation of the Mayor's Committee on Race Relations by Mayor Edward Kelly. The Committee later evolved into the Commission on Human Relations through the passage of a city ordinance creating that body. Some city agencies reflected popular sentiment and resisted part of the Commission's program. The hand of the Commission, however, was strengthened by the support of citizens groups and Chicago was able to forestall outbreaks on the dimension of the Detroit riots. Other major disturbances occurred over the years: Fernwood (1947), Park Manor and Peoria Street (1949), Trumbull Park (1953), Calumet Park (1957), Bessemer Park (1960), and Rainbow Beach and Lawndale (1961), all deplorable but in diminishing intensity. The Civil Rights Department of the Commission, which is charged with investigating all complaints and incidents including those of a non-violent nature, has through patient and forceful application of the law greatly reduced the areas in which discrimination against members of minority groups continues to take place.

Probably the most significant event along the civil rights front during 1962 was the fact that the summer was free of major outbreaks of violence. There were no incidents warranting nation-wide press coverage as was the case during the Lawndale and Rainbow Beach flareups in 1961.

Major disturbances in past years had begun as minor incidents which gained momentum. The Commission believes the key factor for the peaceful summer of 1962 was its program of momentum control, known in human relations circles around the nation as the Chicago plan.

Preparatory work done by the Commission during the spring contributed to the peaceful situation at the beaches and parks. This work included high-level planning meetings with the Chicago Police Department,

the Chicago Park District, the Chicago Board of Education, the Chicago Commission on Youth Welfare, the Illinois Youth Commission, and private agencies in identifying trouble spots in advance.

Not only were police officers better trained and equipped to "nip it in the bud"—and it may be noted here that integrated police squads are increasingly common—but private human relations agencies, local community and religious leaders, the press, television, and radio were prepared to exert influence, and did, to prevent retaliation and to restore peace.

The most frequently reported incidents during the year were assaults, property damage, threats, and picketing demonstrations. In all, the Commission investigated a total of 328 complaints having interracial or interreligious implications during 1962. A breakdown of complaints showed:

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
Housing	19	12
Employment	80	50
Public Accommodations	25	29
Health	19	13
Education*	51	12
Law and Order Incidents	<u>295</u>	<u>212</u>
	489	328

The Commission also improved communications between itself and other human relations agencies through special background memoranda on such events as move-ins, summer tension, the bombing of Chevro Kadisho Synagogue (which occurred December 31, 1961), anti-Semitic incidents, and activities of the American Nazi Party.

Meetings were held with representatives of the Chicago Park District, which initiated steps to have two Negroes admitted to membership in the Burnham Yacht Club.

\*Decline of complaints under Education reflects a change in the Commission's recording set-up, whereby incidents previously included under Education now are shown as Law and Order Incidents.

The Commission co-operated with the Police Training Academy on in-service training in human relations for police command personnel. These sessions, along with the course in Civil Rights Law and Procedures presented to police recruits by the Commission staff (and members of the Commission's advisory committees from the American Jewish Committee and the Anti-Defamation League) and other courses, helped to make all levels of the police department aware of the human relations implications of police practice. The police department's excellent handling of racial and religious matters was of great importance in maintaining law and order and gaining new respect for and confidence in the department.

The Commission and the National Conference of Christians and Jews assisted the police department in sponsoring a series of police-community workshops. Held in the Lawndale, Marquette, West Chicago, and East Chicago police districts, the workshops have proved effective in producing a better climate of understanding and co-operation between police and the residents of these neighborhoods.

Special problems arose when Negroes occupied homes in North Avalon, Longwood Manor, South Englewood, Oakdale, and other neighborhoods. The Commission staff acted swiftly and effectively in all these cases to insure that law and order was maintained when Negroes entered these previously all-white neighborhoods for the first time.

Finally, the first case ever filed under Chapter 199a of the Municipal Code, charging a southwest side restaurant with racial discrimination, came to a successful close in 1962. The case was settled in a pre-trial conference at which the complainants received a cash settlement from the restaurant. In addition to the cash settlement, the restaurant agreed to post a declaration of nondiscriminatory customer policy. Cases such as this are raised from time to time and usually are settled at the conference level without litigation.

## NEW RESIDENTS

HISTORY Although the Mayor's Committee on New Residents was organized in 1957 by Mayor Richard J. Daley, the problems it was formed to cope with had been in the making since World War II. It is estimated that 250,000 members of Chicago's present population are "newcomers" who came to Chicago in the years following World War II. In order of numbers, they are southern Negroes, southern whites, Mexicans and Puerto Ricans, American Indians, and Cubans. A large percentage of these come from rural areas where they were either undereducated or not educated at all. Usually the newcomer is undereducated not only in literacy and job skills but in health care and sanitation. Finding ways and means to stimulate an education for these people—who may otherwise end up on relief rolls—is the major task of the Mayor's Committee. The newcomer is also natural prey of the huckster who exploits the newcomer's ignorance. In 1960, William Rodriguez, a \$60-a-week order filler for a mail order firm, took his life because of credit indebtedness. The suicide of Rodriguez, who was the father of four, led to legislation to protect the wage earner who buys on credit. The Mayor's Committee had long advocated legislation along this line. Clinging to his own customs or uneducated in urban ways, the newcomer becomes lonely, alienated, and unemployed. The measure of these personal tragedies cannot be assessed. Despite the foregoing, it should be noted that most newcomers do not have such problems.

The one-day conference on "The New Resident: His Educational Horizons," arranged by the Mayor's Committee on New Residents in November, will probably have the greatest long-range effects of any program aimed at helping the newcomer. Some 350 leaders in education, industry, and social welfare turned out for the conference and have demonstrated a continuing interest in the ideas and programs put forth. The conferees examined the needs of new arrivals to the city in relation to existing programs, weighed the consequences to industry and taxpayers should these needs not be met, and exchanged ideas for an expanded metropolitan-wide program aimed at educating and assimilating newcomers to the city. In other activities, the Mayor's Committee provided specific help and advice to some 4,370 newcomers during 1962. Bi-lingual staff members operating out of neighborhood centers

in communities considered "ports of entry" help the newcomers with information and services which can make them self-supporting members of the community.

The North Side Center,\* 1220 Wilson Avenue, located in Uptown, and the West Side Center, 1306 South Pulaski Road, in North Lawndale, each served approximately 600 persons. The South Side Center, 622 East 63rd Street, in Woodlawn, handled another 3,170 persons, most of whom were seeking jobs.

Employment, especially for part-time marginal workers, was secured for more than 800 persons through the neighborhood centers in 1962.

In addition to the direct type of services provided to individuals and families in the neighborhood centers, the following projects illustrate the kind of community-wide efforts continually carried on in these "ports of entry" neighborhoods:

The Woodlawn Center's staff mobilized dozens of agencies for a mass polio inoculation campaign conducted by the Chicago Board of Health.

In Uptown, the staff co-ordinated a community-wide effort of the Board of Health and the Board of Education to provide medical examinations for indigent school-age children in the public and the parochial schools.

The West Side Center continued to aid the Board of Education by recruiting students from the North Lawndale area for evening adult education courses given at the Manley School. The Woodlawn Center did the same for Hyde Park.

In key city-wide efforts aimed at helping the newcomer, the Mayor's Committee on New Residents

— Launched a massive drive to alert newcomers to the pitfalls which sometime accompany credit buying. A list of available speakers and

\*Closed January 15, 1963

useful material on credit publications was distributed to some 15,000 individuals and organizations.

-- Conceived and established a credit union at the Rockwell Gardens-Maplewood Courts public housing project. This pilot project was the first of its kind in a Chicago Housing Authority project and one of the first in the nation.

-- Evaluated and suggested proposals for credit legislation to be presented in the 1963 General Assembly. This activity was undertaken by the Steering Committee on Consumer Credit Legislation of the Mayor's Committee on New Residents.

-- Prevented exploitation of "Reverse Freedom Riders" sent to Chicago by southern White Citizens Councils and, in co-operation with the communications media, sought to frustrate the noxious publicity which was the purpose of these incidents. The Mayor's Committee on New Residents also worked to cushion the special hardships suffered by the victims of these cruel jokesters.

-- Co-operated with television station WTTW, the Cook County Department of Public Aid, and the Board of Education's Chicago Teachers College in support of a television series designed to eliminate adult illiteracy among Chicagoans. The project is an important part of the city-wide effort to upgrade job skills and social skills of the city's new residents, many of whom come from parts of the country where educational facilities are not adequate to the needs of a modern, industrial society.

-- Continued to recruit students for a course in Spanish language and culture which is offered to professionals who work with the city's Spanish-speaking people. The Chicago City Junior College conducts weekly two-hour classes for social workers, nurses, teachers, probation officers, Board

of Health nurses, and others at the new junior college branch located at 64 East Lake Street.

-- Assisted refugees coming into Chicago from Cuba and Hong Kong. It is estimated that in the past year more than 2,000 Cubans have come to Chicago.

-- Recruited participants and helped obtain scholarships for them to attend the Berea workshop held annually in Berea, Kentucky. Delegates to the workshop learn about problems facing persons migrating from a rural to an urban society.

-- Met with international visitors at the request of the Federal government and provided information on the problems caused by the movement of peoples from rural to urban areas.

## EMPLOYMENT

### HISTORY

Fair Employment Practices legislation did not come to Illinois until 1961, but even so remarkable strides in employment were recorded in the 20 years preceding.

At the beginning of the 40's, employment opportunities for Negroes were concentrated in the service occupations, domestics, porters, waiters, and the like, government, and the steel, farm equipment, and meat packing industries. The practice of indicating on job application forms that nonwhites, Jews, or Catholics were not acceptable to the employer was widespread. The demands of war-time production, however, attracted Negroes to defense industry and thousands came to Chicago to fill these jobs. Except in government work, the Negro found few opportunities to enter or advance in white collar employment. As with the foreign-born before them, nonwhites gravitated to jobs that were open to them, established an economic and educational base, then sought out the jobs for which they had prepared themselves. Resistance by some employers to such qualified workers still continues. That there has been a steady, if slow, erosion of discriminatory walls is evidenced below in the list of "firsts" for 1962 alone.

Reflecting the influence of city, state, and federal fair employment legislation, the job picture for Chicago's minority groups again showed a marked improvement in 1962. In line with its announced program at the beginning of the year, the Commission paid special attention to firms with public contracts to insure that they abided by the nondiscrimination clause which, by city ordinance, is in all city contracts.

In a greatly accelerated and expanded program of contractor investigations, the Commission staff interviewed 347 contractors and visited 311 construction sites to verify information gathered in such interviews. Printed contractor employment practices reports were mailed to companies which do business with the city and to the Board of Education, the Metropolitan Sanitary District, the Chicago Housing Authority, the Chicago Transit Authority, and the Chicago Park District. Upon the return of completed reports, employment practices were evaluated to determine if they were in compliance with the city's nondiscrimination policy.

When 20 city contractors were accused of discriminating against Negro apprentices, skilled craftsmen, and subcontractors, the Commission conducted an investigation of the charges. Only four of the accused contractors were in possible violation of the contract. After conferences with the Commission, these four companies agreed to accept qualified Negro applicants. A report containing the findings of the investigation was submitted to the Mayor's office, the city purchasing agent, and city agencies which let contracts to private companies for tax-supported work.

The Commission also worked separately with the Metropolitan Sanitary District on merit employment procedures to make certain that its contractors do not discriminate.

Pending the impact of Fair Employment Practices legislation, the Commission notes some "firsts" for 1962 in the area of private industry which came to the Commission's attention

-- A radio manufacturer hired two Negro girls for clerical positions.

-- Two Negro sales clerks were hired by a large department store which joined other major State Street stores with Negroes in sales positions.

-- A major steel company hired its first Negro electrical trainees.

-- The Chicago office of a national bus line placed in training and subsequently employed a Negro bus driver.

-- A television network hired a Negro newscaster in Chicago.

-- Five stores in a far south side shopping community adopted merit employment practices and others are moving in the direction of merit employment.

-- A building firm took on 11 Negro bricklayers.

-- A Negro salesman was hired by a well-known sewing machine firm to work out of the Negro community.

-- Negro ready-mix truck drivers were hired by a material service firm.

-- The Chicago Police Department named a Negro lieutenant to head an integrated detective unit.

-- The Chicago Fire Department assigned a Negro as an instructor in the Fire Academy.

The increase in the number of Negro physicians with staff appointments at private hospitals, while part of the employment picture, is discussed in the section on health.

In all, the Commission handled 50 formal complaints of employment discrimination during 1962.

In the field of youth employment, a Commission staff member was assigned to work on a part-time basis with the newly formed Mayor's Youth Opportunity Center. As a part of the city-wide effort to find "a job for every Chicago youth able and willing to work," the Commission is now helping to recruit apprenticeship applicants and is working with the Board of Education and other agencies to end discrimination in apprenticeship programs.

## HOUSING AND COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS

### HISTORY

The housing situation for minority racial and religious groups in Chicago has improved considerably over the past 20 years. In the early 40's, the quality of rental units available to nonwhites was very poor and concentrated in slum and blighted areas. Home purchases by Negroes were few. Overcrowding was widespread. Property improvement associations, designed to prevent Negroes from moving into their neighborhoods, were dominant on the "community organizations" scene. Today, the majority of community organizations and block clubs work towards a different goal, that of finding peaceful ways to assimilate new neighbors. The war years, and immediately after, were, of course, years of housing shortage for all, but the situation was much worse for nonwhites. As late as 1950, only 5,100 nonwhite families had an annual income of \$6,000 or more. In the next decade, the figure climbed to 63,100 families, or one out of every three. Today, the demand for housing by whites has been generally satisfied, and we are closer to satisfying Negro demand, but patterns of segregation persist in housing. In early years also, mortgage money was virtually nonexistent for Negroes, and there were no developments to test interracial living such as has been done in the last ten years at Lake Meadows, Prairie Shores, and elsewhere. In 1961, a Fair Housing Practices bill, supported by the Commission on Human Relations and the City Council, was introduced in the state legislature, but failed of passage.

Often, when Negroes first enter a previously all-white neighborhood, the "panic Peddlers"—unscrupulous members of the real estate industry—try to intimidate white owners into selling their homes at a loss. The panic peddler can then resell the same property to a Negro buyer at a high price. The white owner suffers and so does the Negro buyer. Only the panic peddling speculator profits.

In 1962, the Commission devoted a major portion of its efforts to an all-out campaign to curb the panic peddlers.

A major Commission study called "Selling and Buying Real Estate in a Racially Changing Neighborhood" thoroughly explored one facet of this complex problem. It centered on methods used by real estate speculators in the transfer of property in such areas. The study documented the many abuses in

land contract sales to nonwhites by tracing the history of the property transactions in a one block area of Englewood that had recently undergone racial change. Some 1,500 copies of the study were distributed.

Following the release of the study, the Commission conducted a public hearing in the City Council Chambers to seek ways of curbing the activities of the panic peddlers and to remedy other abuses arising from real estate and financial practices in racially changing neighborhoods. Testimony from representatives of the housing industry, community organizations, civil rights groups, and local universities was heard. The many excellent proposals from these expert witnesses are being carefully considered and used as guidelines the Commission as it maps out the next steps in its fight to achieve a state-wide fair housing law, the elimination of panic peddling, and "a single housing market for the Chicago metropolitan area, and the entire state of Illinois," as called for by John W. Baird, president of the Metropolitan Housing and Planning Council, at the Commission's public hearing.

In other action aimed at achieving these goals, the Commission

-- Distributed to members of the housing and real estate industry more than 800 copies of an agenda for discussion called "Housing in Chicago for Non-Whites." Judging from the number of these people who indicated plans to hold such discussions, more than 50, the agenda generated much interest.

-- Issued a summary of legal remedies against the activities of panic peddlers to community organizations, real estate brokers, government officials, and religious leaders,

-- Initiated a series of meetings that brought together for the first time members of the Cook County Council of Insured Savings Associations and the Dearborn Real Estate Board. The latter group is an organization of Negro real estate brokers.

-- Met informally on several occasions with leaders of the Chicago Real Estate Board, aldermen, and officials of the Illinois Department of Registration and Education to explore ways of ending panic peddling in changing neighborhoods.

Other publications distributed on housing included a brochure on "Buying Real Estate on Contract," summaries of the public hearing, a memo outlining the Federal Housing Administration and Veterans Administration foreclosure listing, and a brief summary of the Voluntary Home Mortgage Credit program.

The Commission also began a study to determine the extent of mortgage money available through lending institutions to Negroes wishing to purchase homes.

The Commission began work on a joint report (with the Illinois Commission on Human Relations) on housing discrimination encountered by Negro Army personnel stationed at Nike missile sites in the Chicago metropolitan area.

In a letter to 25 Chicago area colleges and universities, Ely M. Aaron, Commission chairman, called on the institutions to adopt a policy which would prohibit undergraduate students from living in off-campus housing which is not open to all on a nondiscriminatory basis. Mr. Aaron's letter pointed out that the University of Illinois had recently approved such a policy.

A study was made of the 38 largest metropolitan areas in the United States to determine if the local board of the National Association of Real Estate Boards in each of these cities had any Negro membership. The study revealed that Chicago was the only local board in the six largest cities that had no Negro member.\*

\*On February 18, 1963, the Chicago Real Estate Board admitted four Negro real estate brokers to membership.

The Commission has co-operated closely with the Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago to achieve nondiscriminatory admission practices among local child care institutions. Of the 13 institutions asked to adopt or reaffirm a nondiscriminatory policy statement, only three have refused to do so.

The Commission investigated 12 complaints of racial discrimination by landlords and rental and real estate offices and attempted to eliminate discriminatory practices through negotiations.

As part of its program to equalize housing opportunities for nonwhites, the Commission worked closely with some 60 organizations, of which more than half were neighborhood and community groups.

## HEALTH.

### HISTORY

When the Commission on Human Relations was established, there was no doubt that racial discrimination against Negro patients for service and Negro physicians for hospital staff appointments was city-wide. Charges were made that Negroes were denied the facilities of tax-exempt voluntary hospitals even in emergency cases, and of the services of their private physicians at such hospitals. That there was truth in these charges is a fair inference from a survey made in 1947 showing that there were very few Negro patients in 42 private hospitals. One maternity hospital admitted it didn't accept Negroes under any condition. Negroes who wanted to enter medical school found some doors closed to them. The City Council amended Chicago's Hospital Ordinance in 1956 making it unlawful for hospitals to refuse admission or medical care on the basis of race, creed, color, or national origin. As recently as 1956, Negro physicians held staff appointments at only nine Chicago hospitals. In 1947, only two nursing schools, including Provident, admitted Negroes. Today any such school which refuses an applicant because of race may have its license revoked.

In 1958 and in 1960, the Commission prepared reports focusing on the problems of medical care for Negroes and staff appointments for Negro physicians. These reports helped pave the way for establishing in 1960 the Mayor's Special Committee on Staff Appointments for Negro Physicians. At that time, Negro physicians holding appointments which permitted admission of their own private patients at Chicago's private hospitals (other than Provident, Louise Burg, and Ida Mae Scott) numbered 21. Assisted by a full-time Commission staff member, the Mayor's Special Committee has contributed to the growth in the number of Negro physicians holding staff appointments. At the end of 1962, some 43 doctors held 61 such appointments to 31 private hospitals,\* excluding Provident Hospital which has 144 Negro physicians on its staff, Louise Burg which has 27, and Ida Mae Scott which has 9. Michigan Avenue Hospital, which opened near the end of 1962, has no final staff list available.

\*As of April 1, 1963, the figure was 43 Negro doctors holding 63 such appointments to 31 private hospitals.

It is especially important that Negro doctors receive these appointments because of the physician's key role in hospital care: Most patients gain admission to a private hospital through their physician, a member of its staff, who makes the arrangements. Thus, Negroes will gain admission as patients only if their physician, ordinarily a Negro, holds a staff appointment.

The campaign to obtain appointments received added impetus when, in April, 1962, the City Council adopted an amendment to the city's Hospital Ordinance, forbidding discrimination in the employment or appointment of physicians.

In addition to the advances recorded in the appointment of Negro doctors, the Commission continued to make gains in its over-all program of insuring equal treatment for all persons who need medical care. At the request of Ely M. Aaron, Commission chairman, 66 of Chicago's 69 private hospitals adopted or reaffirmed a model policy statement regarding nondiscriminatory admission of patients, room assignment, quality of treatment, use of hospital facilities, employment of hospital employees, and staff appointments. In addition, the Chicago Hospital Council (made up of accredited hospitals in the city and suburbs) restated its policy providing for medical care, employment, and staff appointments without regard to race, religion, color, or national origin.

Another area of the Commission's concern for the best health care and facilities for all Chicago citizens is the shortage of hospital beds on the south side. Using Cermak Road as the dividing line, the Hospital Planning Council for Metropolitan Chicago indicates that north of this line there are 6.9 general hospital beds per 1,000 population; south, 2.8 beds per 1,000 persons.

In other action, the Veterans Administration directed its hospitals to end the practice of letting out separate contracts for white and Negro burials. This means that all funeral directors who do business with the Veterans Administration will be required to bury veterans without regard to race, creed, or color. The Veterans Administration action followed a Commission inquiry.

## EDUCATION

### HISTORY

Problems and trends in the Chicago Public Schools from 1945 to the present cannot be isolated from problems and trends evidenced in the housing and population fields.

Paramount problems of this period included double shifts, overcrowding, lack of adequate school facilities, the transfer problem, interracial tensions involving schools, teacher status, and placement. By 1962, some of these had been resolved or were in the process of being resolved. The double shift was reduced (and eliminated in January, 1963), class loads reduced, changes in the integration of the teaching staff at the elementary and high school levels had taken place, and limited provisions for permissive transfers were made. But the years between also witnessed great shifts and changes in population, where schools have steadily moved from all-white populations to integrated, or to all-Negro, according to neighborhood patterns. Still facing the schools in 1962 were the problems of racial integration, high dropouts, the need for new sources of revenue, particularly for high schools and vocational schools, raising of horizons for disadvantaged children, open transfers, and racial discrimination in apprenticeship training.

Are public schools in predominantly Negro neighborhoods overcrowded? Do schools in predominantly white areas have empty classrooms? Is de facto segregation illegal? Will the "neighborhood school" policy be put aside to allow children to transfer out of segregated schools? These questions, sometimes put in the form of allegations as in a recent report to the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights by a Northwestern University law professor, were repeatedly asked in Chicago as some Negro parents, some civil rights organizations, and some community groups continued to protest.

Throughout this controversy, the Commission held top-level conferences with both the Board of Education and the protesting groups, evaluating the potential for racial incidents and recommending appropriate action to maintain law and order and to secure equality of opportunity for all students.

It was hoped the situation would be eased when, in late August, the Board of Education approved a permissive transfer plan whereby

students from overcrowded schools would voluntarily transfer to underutilized schools. The Commission worked closely with the Board of Education and was in contact with neighborhood groups to insure an orderly implementation of the transfer plan, which went into effect in November.

In other actions affecting equal educational opportunities, the Private Business School State Board of Illinois enforced its administrative ruling of December, 1961, by voting to withdraw state approval from a southwest side business college that has consistently refused to adopt the nondiscriminatory admission policy. This was the first case to come before the State Board since the Board ruled that any school which discriminates in the admission of pupils would not be approved by the Board. The Commission had been instrumental in getting the ruling adopted and in bringing the first case before the Board.

The Commission also found, in its investigation of a complaint filed by a young Negro woman, that a south side school of beauty culture was unwilling to admit Negro students. Following Commission action, an informal hearing before the Beauty Culture Examining Committee of the Illinois Department of Registration and Education was held in October. (Enforcement of the state law forbidding racial discrimination in admissions to certain vocational schools is the responsibility of the Illinois Department of Registration and Education.)

During the year, the Commission investigated 12 formal complaints charging discrimination in admissions or in equality of treatment at educational institutions. Two beauty schools, one private business school, three hospital schools of anesthesia, two public schools, one private elementary school, one public high school, one practical nursing school, and one university were respondents. Eleven complaints have been closed at this writing. One complaint remains open.

The Commission also worked closely with the Board of Education's Bureau of Human Relations and the principals of summer schools in preventing possible racial incidents during the summer term. Summer school closed without a single serious incident being reported.

Meetings with the Board of Education's Bureau of Pupil Personnel laid the groundwork for Commission co-operation in providing high school counselors with up-to-date information on the changing job picture for minority groups.

In other activities, the Commission

-- Began conferences with a south side private school that is reconsidering its policy in regard to admission of nonwhite students.

-- Spoke with numerous visitors--foreign educators, youth workers, and local college and high school groups.

-- Co-operated with other agencies in the planning and training of student leaders for the 10th annual high school human relations conference.

## INFORMATION AND RESEARCH

### HISTORY

The "public" with which the Commission deals is made up of two groups: the news-disseminating media and the public at large. Perhaps no issue before the Commission has been resolved more quickly than relations with the press, radio, and more recently, television. Regular conferences with the press, beginning in the 40's and continuing into the present, have resulted in almost uniformly responsible handling of stories of racial tension. A "code" for handling news on race tension, gang fights, and similar situations was drawn up in 1955 by the City News Bureau of Chicago and has been adhered to by the press, radio, and TV. The Commission, for its part, has always endeavored to keep the news media abreast of developments in the human relations field. References to race in crime stories still occur occasionally, but in "help wanted" ads have been eliminated altogether. In its relations with the public at large, the Commission's goal has been one of education through information. Effectiveness in this area cannot be measured, but may be inferred from progress in other aspects of Commission activities.

An important annual function of the Commission is the awards luncheon in December. Almost 700 persons attended the 1962 luncheon at the Palmer House where awards for outstanding contributions to human relations were presented to:

Mrs. Earl B. Dickerson, civic leader  
Maurice Fischer, City Editor, Chicago Daily News  
Ferd Kramer, President, Draper and Kramer, Inc.  
Hyde Park Federal Savings and Loan Association  
Science Research Associates, Inc.  
Orlando W. Wilson, Superintendent, Chicago Police Department

The Thomas and Eleanor Wright Memorial Award, presented for extraordinary professional performance in the field of human relations, went to Mr. Nissen N. Gross, Midwest Director of the Civil Rights Division of the Anti-Defamation League.

During 1962, the Commission also

-- Set up displays at the convention of the National Medical Association, at the City of Chicago 125th anniversary exposition, during the Brotherhood Month observance in City Hall, and at several other events throughout the city.

-- Worked closely with radio station WBEE in presenting a series of weekly programs on the work of the Commission and the advisory committees.

-- Revised and distributed three popular booklets: Look Before You Leave (a primer for neighborhoods facing racial change), Your Civil Rights (a handbook on civil rights laws), and You and Chicago (a guide in English and Spanish for newcomers to the city). You and Chicago has been copied in four languages in Cleveland and is being adapted to New York's special needs.

-- Distributed reprints of important articles on housing for nonwhites and on urban renewal, as well as thousands of copies of Commission publications.

-- Arranged a preview of a motion picture dealing with human relations for the staffs of local human relations agencies.

-- Conducted two press conferences for high school students, one on January 6, the other on October 12. Purpose was to stimulate interest among students in human relations issues.

-- Held two luncheon meetings with representatives of communication media which contributed to responsible handling of news on summer tensions.

-- Held press conferences for release of the Commission's study, "Selling and Buying Real Estate in a Racially Changing Neighborhood."

-- Prepared and distributed nine issues of Human Relations News, the Commission newsletter.

-- Met with groups of visitors who came to the Commission office to learn about the work of the Commission.

-- Arranged for numerous speaking engagements for members of the professional staff.

-- Prepared "A Directory of Agencies Engaged in Community Programs of Youth Employment and Guidance in Chicago," which lists current employment projects serving Chicago's youth.

-- Assisted newspapers, magazines, radio, and television in the preparation of features concerned with human relations.

Research provided invaluable data needed in the day-to-day work of the Commission and in its educational program.

In 1962, the most significant research product was the study entitled "The Growing Negro Middle Class in Chicago," discussed elsewhere in this report.

Many local communities, stimulated by the information contained in the Middle Class study, requested the Commission to conduct local community studies to be used as a basis for a constructive human relations program. Studies on selected characteristics of Avalon Park, Lincoln Park, North Lawndale, Rogers Park, McKinley Park, the Old Town Triangle, and the area served by Onward Neighborhood House were prepared for the use of local community organizations.

The Commission co-operated with the Community Renewal Program (an agency in the Department of City Planning) in reproducing their map of the distribution in 1960 of Puerto Ricans, Mexicans, Orientals, American Indians, and whites from the South, with interpretive data prepared by our staff. This map, appearing in the December, 1962, Human Relations News has been in great demand since its release.

Information on patterns of discrimination against migrants to the city was gathered to help the Commission staff in its work in police and community relations workshops and in the many programs conducted by the Mayor's Committee on New Residents.

## ADMINISTRATION

### HISTORY

Like its counterparts throughout the nation the Commission began with a group of appointed volunteers who gave unstintingly of their time, means, and energies to promote better relations among all people in Chicago. They were often frustrated by the slow pace of acceptance of their work as a proper function of government. Soon evident was the need for full-time services and the need for an operational base or office. Extremely important was the need for additional volunteer services, and a decision was made to utilize volunteer citizens on advisory committees as adjuncts to the one-man staff with which the Commission started. Volunteer citizens committees supplement the work of the executive director with "unpaid staff services." As support and acceptance on the part of the City officials and citizenry grew, the budget and staff grew likewise. Staff developed into service departments, such as community services and education. In recent years, the City administration has strongly supported the Commission and has furnished the Commission with the number of adequately paid people that the work demands.

In 1962 the Commission tightened its procedures dealing with the appointment of members to its advisory committees. Administratively it reviewed with all of its committees the role and function of an advisory committee and it encouraged more participation by advisory committee members in the community through their respective organizations. The value of these advisory committees can best be seen in the expanded areas of concern around which the Commission now directs its program activities. In numerous instances the technical and professional guidance of committee members has served to enhance the professional and technical abilities of the members of the staff.

To overcome staff recruitment and retention problems the Commission proposed a staff re-organization which was approved by the Civil Service Commission and subsequently by the Mayor and City Council to become effective January 1, 1963. The Commission's Table of Organization now comprises four divisions (Investigations and Law Enforcement, Housing and Community Services, New Residents Services, and Information and Research) and five service departments.

\$311,484 was appropriated to the Commission on Human Relations for 1962. The Commission expended only \$289,340 of this appropriation. For 1963, the Commission requested, and was granted, \$298,452.

1962-1963 Advisory Committees  
THE CHICAGO COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS

AWARDS

Chairman  
Lee Schooler, President  
Public Relations Board

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION

Chairman  
Richard Jaffe, Assistant Director  
National Opinion Research Center

EDUCATION

Co-Chairmen  
  
Mrs. James Mason  
  
Charles Monroe, Dean  
Wilson Junior College

EMPLOYMENT

Chairman  
William G. Caples, Vice President  
Inland Steel Company

HEALTH

Chairman  
Leonidas H. Berry, M. D.

HOUSING

Chairman  
Jack Witkowsky  
Real Estate Appraiser

LAW AND ORDER

Chairman  
Jerome J. Friedman  
Attorney

MAYOR'S COMMITTEE ON  
NEW RESIDENTS

Acting Chairman  
Dr. Deton J. Brooks, Jr.  
Cook County Department of Public Aid

Steering Sub-Committee on  
Consumer Credit Legislation

Chairman  
Mrs. Dorothy-Alyce Lascoe  
Inland Steel Company

MAYOR'S SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON  
HOSPITAL APPOINTMENTS

Rt. Rev. Msgr. John W. Barrett  
Ralph B. Bettman, M. D. (Deceased)  
Chief Justice Augustine J. Bowe  
Clifford J. Campbell  
John C. Eller  
Edwin F. Hirsch, M. D.  
Laurel E. Keith, M. D.  
Will F. Lyon, M. D.  
E. Lee Strohl, M. D.  
John C. Troxel, M. D.  
Quentin D. Young, M. D.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Chairman  
Hale Nelson, Vice President  
Illinois Bell Telephone Company

REALTY AND BUILDING PRACTICES

Chairman  
John R. Womer, Vice President  
Great Lakes Mortgage Corporation

RESEARCH

Chairman  
Dr. Donald Bogue  
Professor of Sociology  
University of Chicago

## Financial Report - 1962

### THE CHICAGO COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS

<u>Account</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>
Salaries on Payroll	\$189,484	\$174,533.30
Office and Building Conveniences	500	747.91
Postage and Postal Charges	4,500	4,498.15
Publications	17,000	16,071.46
Rental of Property	17,000	16,944.00
Repair and Maintenance of Equipment	200	334.81
Subscriptions and Dues	500	888.50
Heat, Light and Power (Public)	500	471.62
Telephone	3,500	3,080.89
Automobile Mileage Allowance	2,000	1,303.38
Reimbursement to Travelers	800	752.96
Local Transportation	1,000	694.15
Stationery and Office Supplies	3,500	2,800.31
Contingencies	1,000	272.54
Newcomers Activities (including salaries paid by voucher)	70,000	65,946.96
	<u>70,000</u>	<u>65,946.96</u>
Total	<u>\$311,484</u>	<u>\$289,340.94</u>

Staff

THE CHICAGO COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Edward Marciniak

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

George L. Roberts

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Cora B. Glover

DIVISION OF HOUSING AND  
COMMUNITY SERVICES

Hal M. Freeman, Coordinator

Housing Services

Ernest V. Yancey, Director

Community Services

Susan Campos

Joseph J. Fontana

Monroe B. Sullivan

DIVISION OF INFORMATION  
AND RESEARCH

Bruce Rattenbury, Coordinator

Research

John Hobgood, Director

Information Services

James J. Freee

Delores J. Marchant

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATIONS  
AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

James E. Burns, Coordinator

Civil Rights Services

Edmund A. Brooks, Director

Eugene J. Callahan

Educational Services

Eleanor T. Dungan, Director

David R. Cohen

Employment Services

Joseph Kredens, Director

DIVISION OF NEW RESIDENTS SERVICES

Margaret S. Madden, Coordinator

Mary Jean Carlson

Jesse J. Escalante

Gus A. Harvey

SECRETARIES

Dorothy R. Bishop

Lucia Moyado

STENOGRAPHERS

Ruth E. Alonso

Dorothy Forbes

Rita Gonzalez

Claudia M. Green

Carmen Hernandez

Winnie M. Hill

Mamie H. Jones

Janine Wiczorek