

THE ECONOMIC GUILD

NEIGHBORHOOD HEALTH PROGRAM

PROGRAM
FOCUS

The Neighborhood Health Program is directed toward providing the necessary services for health maintenance, preventive care and health education. The Social Model calls for three agencies to provide this service. The Community Medical Center provides extensive work-ups, diagnosis and treatment, the Home Care Service directs case finding and health screening, while the Public Health outpost provides primary care, health education and preventive care. The Public Health Outpost is the only agency active at present.

First
Phase

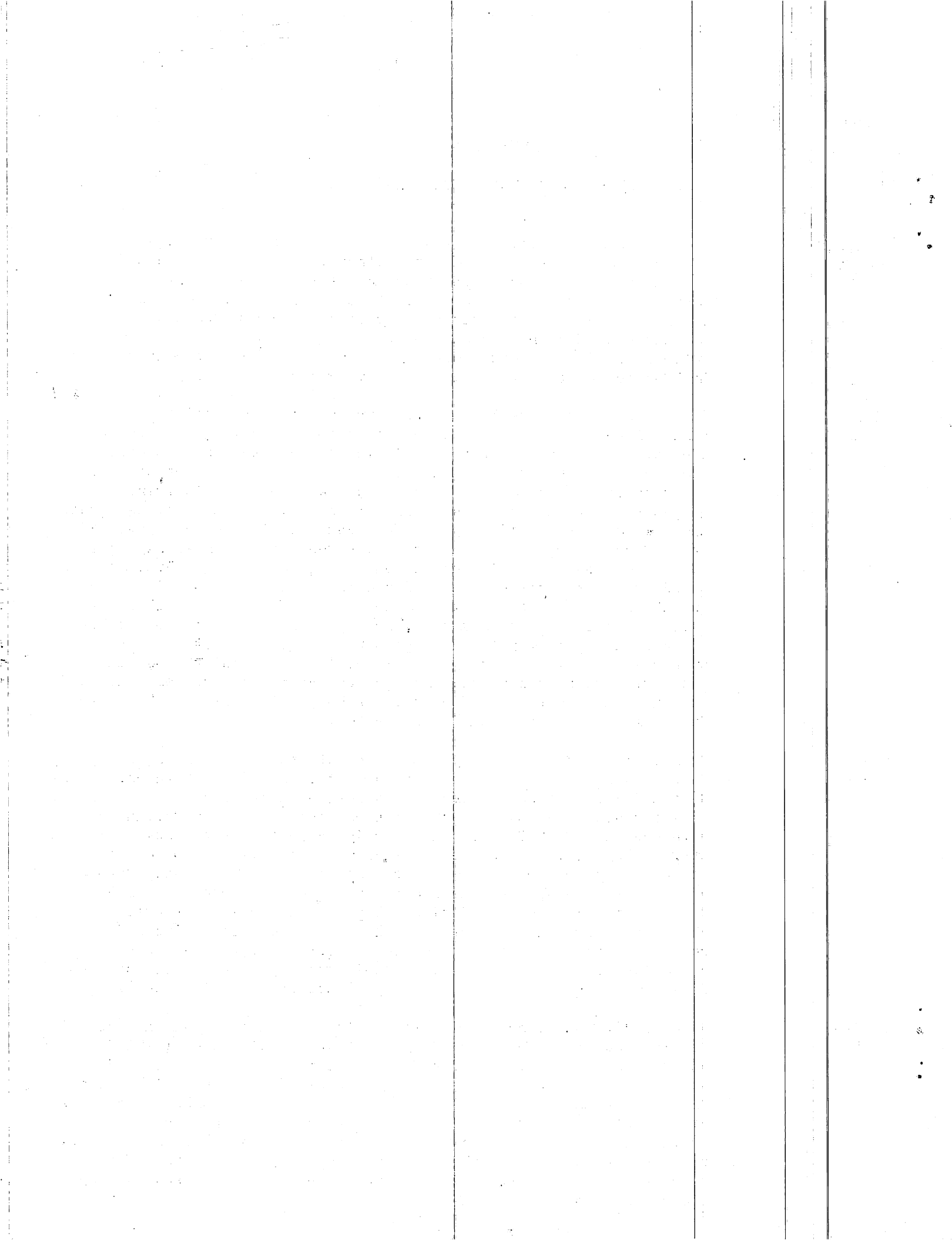
In the 60's there was little effective health care available to Fifth City residents. There were no community clinics. Care at the local hospital was financially inaccessible to most residents. They could not pay for adequate care, services, medicines or health maintenance. Economically, 1/3 of the families were indigent, 1/3 on public welfare and 1/3 somewhat financially independent. Adequate medical care was available at Cook County Hospital which served 80% of the residents. However, travel was required and waiting lines were long, leading to infrequent and irregular medical care. A Board of Health station provided pre-natal care and immunizations for children, but no care for illness. In addition to lack of facilities, there was a lack of medical personnel. The community began research and planning for a neighborhood health center to provide comprehensive clinical services in the local community. Services began with volunteer staff. Another aspect of the program initiated at this time was the blood bank to assure availability of blood for Fifth City residents when it was needed.

Second
Phase

From 1968-72, the community found many of its buildings in shambles. There was great community awareness of the need for health care. The Garfield Services Center began to place an emphasis on health education in its youth programs. In this period, the Fifth City Health Outpost arranged with Cook Co. Hospital's major departments to provide laboratory, pharmacy and x-ray services as well as referral to the hospital for admission or specialty clinics when needed. The Health Outpost opened with expanded services and regular care in December, 1969. Clinic operation continued although at times it was difficult to obtain the services of doctors. The Outpost was remodeled and \$5,000 worth of needed equipment obtained. After 1971, the services of a physician were continuous. The clinic was expanded to stay open 6 days a week with a special Saturday clinic for immunization and tests.

Third
Phase

After 1972, additional health facilities became available as Garfield Service Center housed a Board of Health Prenatal and Well Child Clinic and Bethany Hospital opened a Medical Clinic, Dental Clinic and Drug Abuse Center. With support of two federal HEW grants administered by FPC, an outreach program began. Seven Fifth citizens were trained as health outreach workers. They went through the community providing information on comprehensive health care to individuals in their homes and conducted youth training programs and health seminars. Family planning services were available and a gynecologist present during one clinic session per week.



**Community
Situation**

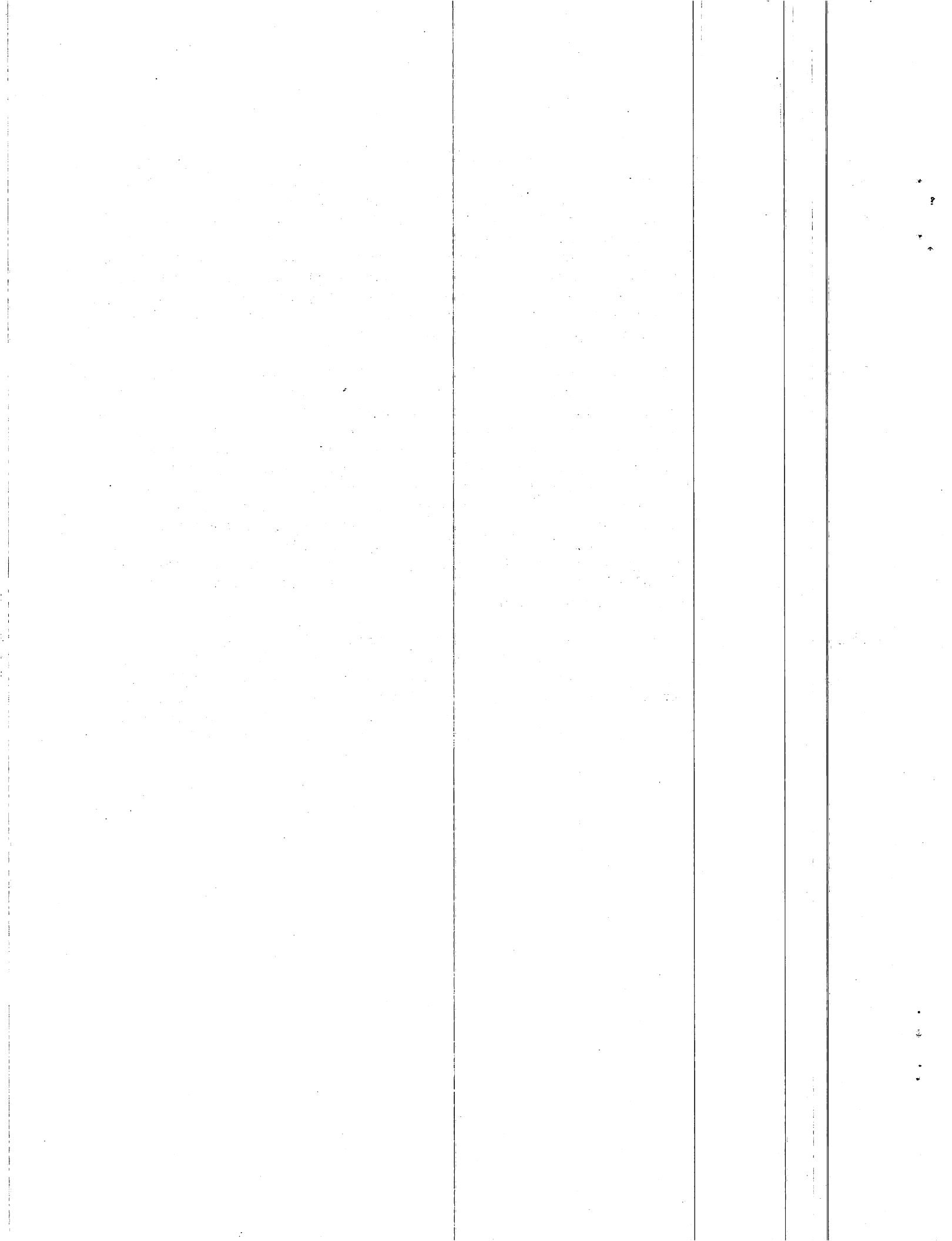
There are currently health facilities available in the community in addition to the Fifth City Health Outpost. Bethany Hospital is a small general hospital with emergency service available. It also has a Chicago Board of Health station which provides prenatal and well child care. In spite of adequate facilities, many 5th Citizens do not receive adequate health care. 50% of the children entering preschool have not been immunized against measles, which is still prevalent in the community. There are also a great many people in the community who seek health care only for illness.

**Present
Program**

During this year the clinic has continued to provide family health care to the community. Hours of the clinic were shifted to 12-5 p.m. in order to allow patients to come to clinic after work and school. The contract arrangement with Illinois Family Planning Council was completed at the end of February, concluding several years of support for family planning services. Two community licensed practical nurses have been hired and trained to provide nursing care in the health outpost. However, these nurses are no longer members of the staff due to unforeseen circumstances. Health records have been checked and immunizations given to all 5th City preschool children. Dr. Coleman assumed the role of medical director of the clinic, and the staff has completed a revised procedure manual.

**Thirteen
Year
Summary**

In summary, facilities for comprehensive health care have been established and services expanded through the years. Outreach programs designed to get information about health care to the community have been done and these need to continue. The Health Outpost has made the resources of a large medical center, Cook County Hospital, more accessible to community residents,



Plans and Projections

The Health Outpost has seen the need for some type of community outreach to educate citizens about the need for health care and increase clinic utilization. Systems for communication between the Outpost and Fantus Clinic need to be re-established and improved, since they have reorganized and changed their appointment and referral systems.

Issues

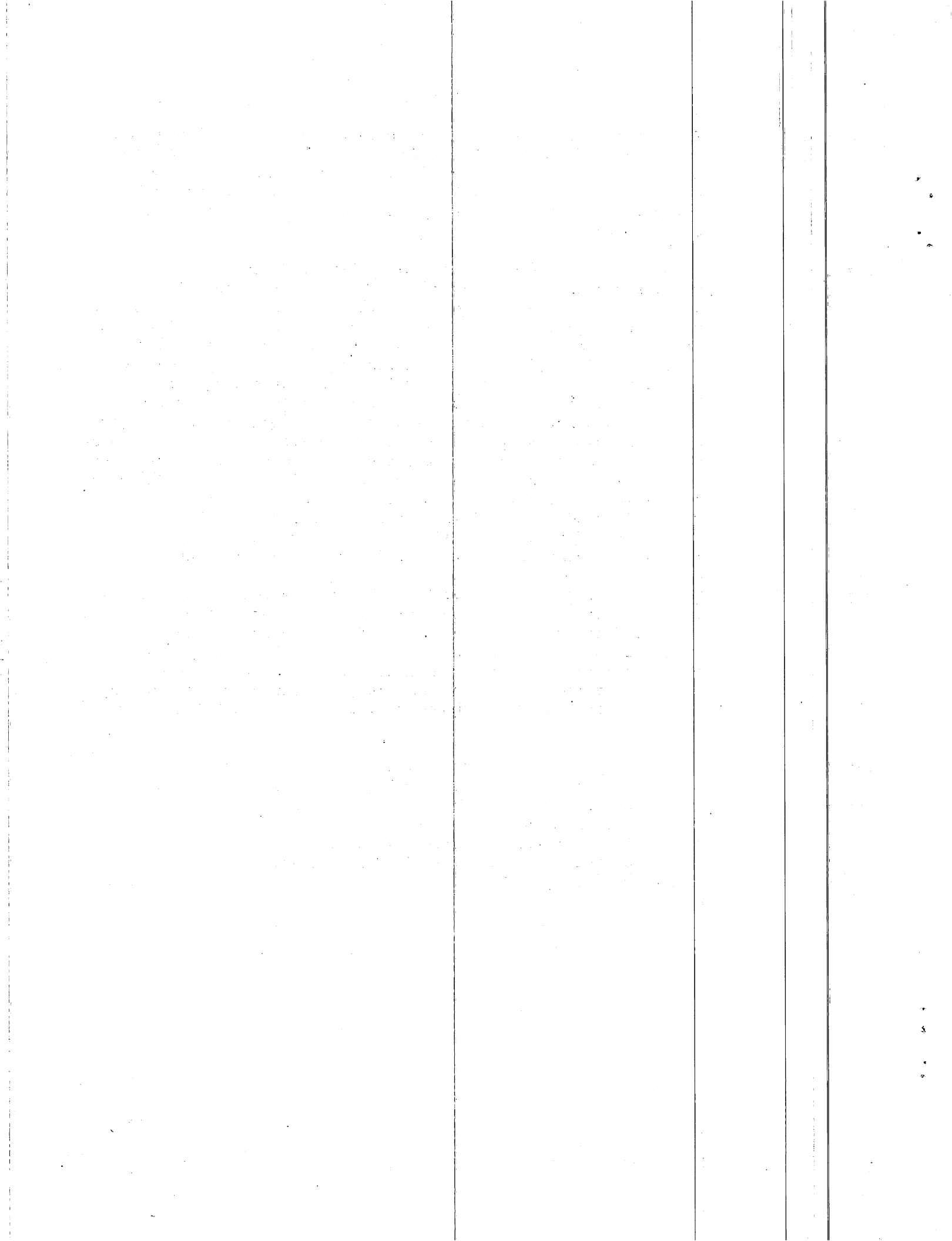
Issues currently facing the Health Outpost include whether to continue a gynecology clinic or have these patients seen in the regular clinic and referred to Fantus for special problems. Whether to expand services to include more clinics such as evenings, Saturdays, or special clinics such as pediatrics is a question to be raised in light of the health needs of the community. Another priority issues would be to develop plans for caring for major health problems in the community, for example alcoholism, hypertension, anemia, V.D. and drug abuse. Abortion is also a major issue in this community. The question of focusing on the Outpost Clinic or an Outreach Program needs to be addressed. A licensed practical nurse would be able to run the clinic. The need for a professional nurse with preparation in community health and education is needed to administer a comprehensive health program. The hiring of a nurse who lives in the community raises the question of confidentiality in the minds of the citizens.

Funding

Budget: Income is received from DPA for patients on public assistance producing an income currently of about \$2,000 per month. Patient fees provide a small part of the budget. Up to now, the remainder of the budget was covered by the IFPC grant. Cook County continues to supply medications, lab, x-ray services and supplies without charge to the clinic. A new source of funding is needed to cover that amount previously covered by the IFPC grant.

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THE ECONOMIC GUILD

ECONOMIC SERVICES

PROGRAM FOCUS

The Economic Services Program is designed to provide services dealing with the broad aspects of economic stabilization of the Fifth City citizens. The Job Development Agency is responsible for an employment office with job opportunities listings, placement service and guidance. It also provides training, acts as business liaison within and without the community and helps in developing local business. The Home Economy Bureau provides financial counselling to families and cares for the savings and loan programs. The Consumer Protection Board provides consumer education, mediation and information.

First Phase

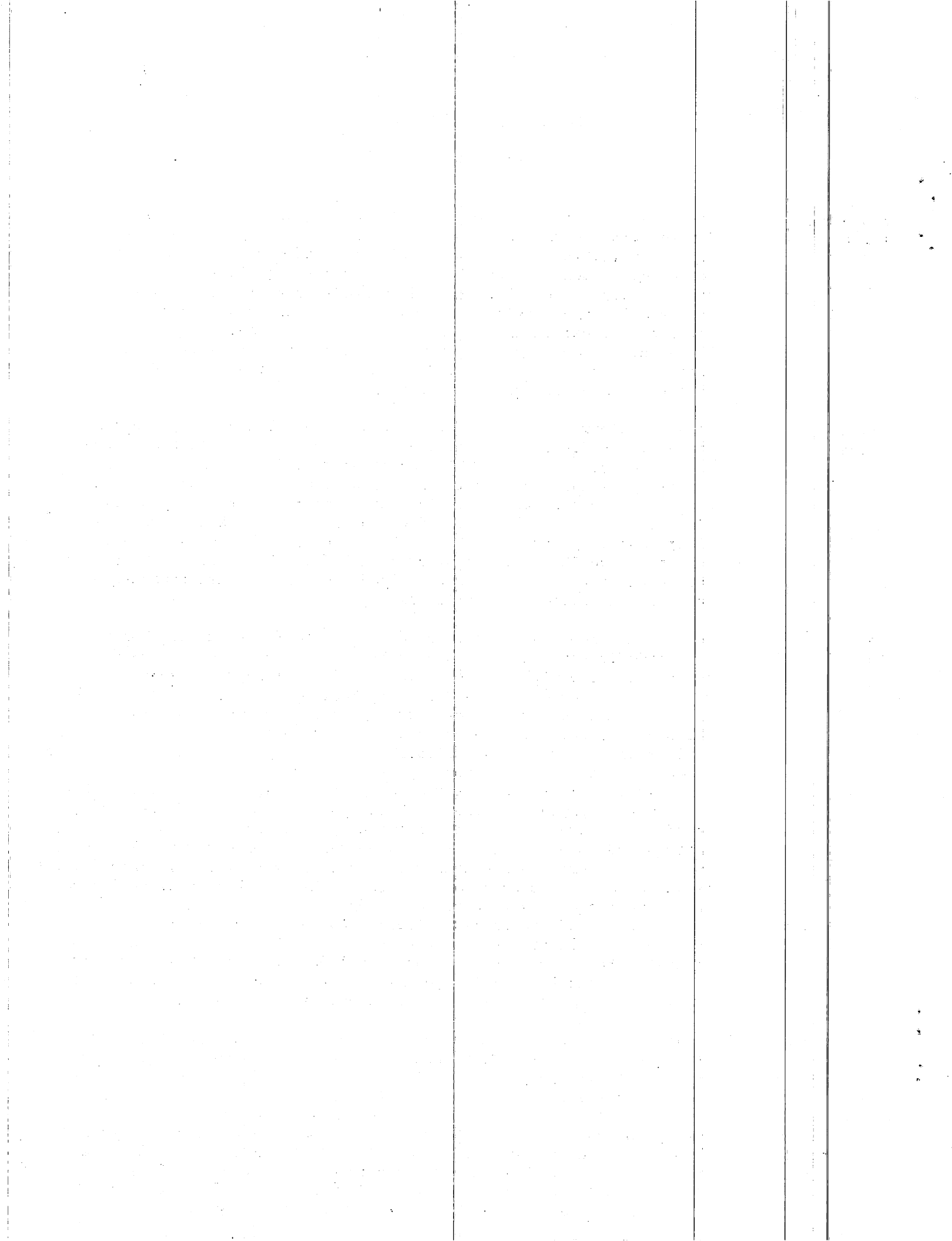
High unemployment, underdeveloped black-owned businesses, low job training opportunities, unstable price control and poor goods supply lines characterized Fifth City as it emerged in the first 12 years. Ownership resided largely in the hands of white suburbanites. Initial programmatic efforts in job development took the form of establishing the Job Development Office which sought jobs for young outsiders and gang members. 32 youth were employed as keypunch operators after an IBM training program in 1968. Food store boycotts and the chartering of the Fifth City Credit Union affected consumer protection and improved home economy.

Second Phase

Local control of businesses and housing was of deep concern on the west side in the late 60's and early 70's. Public Assistance decided to sanction the withholding of rent. Fifth citizens organized rent strikes which made slum landlordship less profitable and had the net effect of making more property available for community ownership. The Southern Christian Leadership Conference aided the community from 1966-72 in apartment rehabilitation. Fifth City was beginning to build its own identity. The community decided that proposed construction of the Filmore Police precinct was not finally helpful to that emerging face and successfully worked with city officials to move its site to an adjoining area. By late '68 to early '69, the credit union had 80 members and \$4,000 in deposits. When the riots did strike Fifth City in '68, many small businesses were permanently destroyed. This limited services to the community but opened up the possibility of businesses run by people with a concern for Fifth City. In the first year the credit union made several \$1000 loans. Commercial development was in the planning stage. The first shopping center proposals were written in 1970. Pack I was being planned in 1968. Work began in 1970 with 5 full-time and 5 part-time jobs for Fifth citizens. The problem of employment was intensified in 1971 when the draft expired.

Third Phase

In 1972 the Fifth City area was expanded and ground was broken for the shopping center. City permission for a plaza to be constructed adjacent to it was granted in 1973. The wave of unemployment across the nation raised unemployed in Fifth City to 30%. Through the Comprehensive Employment & Training Act (CETA) salaries were obtained to employ community people in a variety of positions. Federal Work-Study grants have been used by students since 1970. A total of 50 students were employed in Fifth City programs from 1970-74. In 1975, while the Adult Education Center was operating, 50 students were employed. The number of work study students dropped when this program ended.



**Community
Situation**

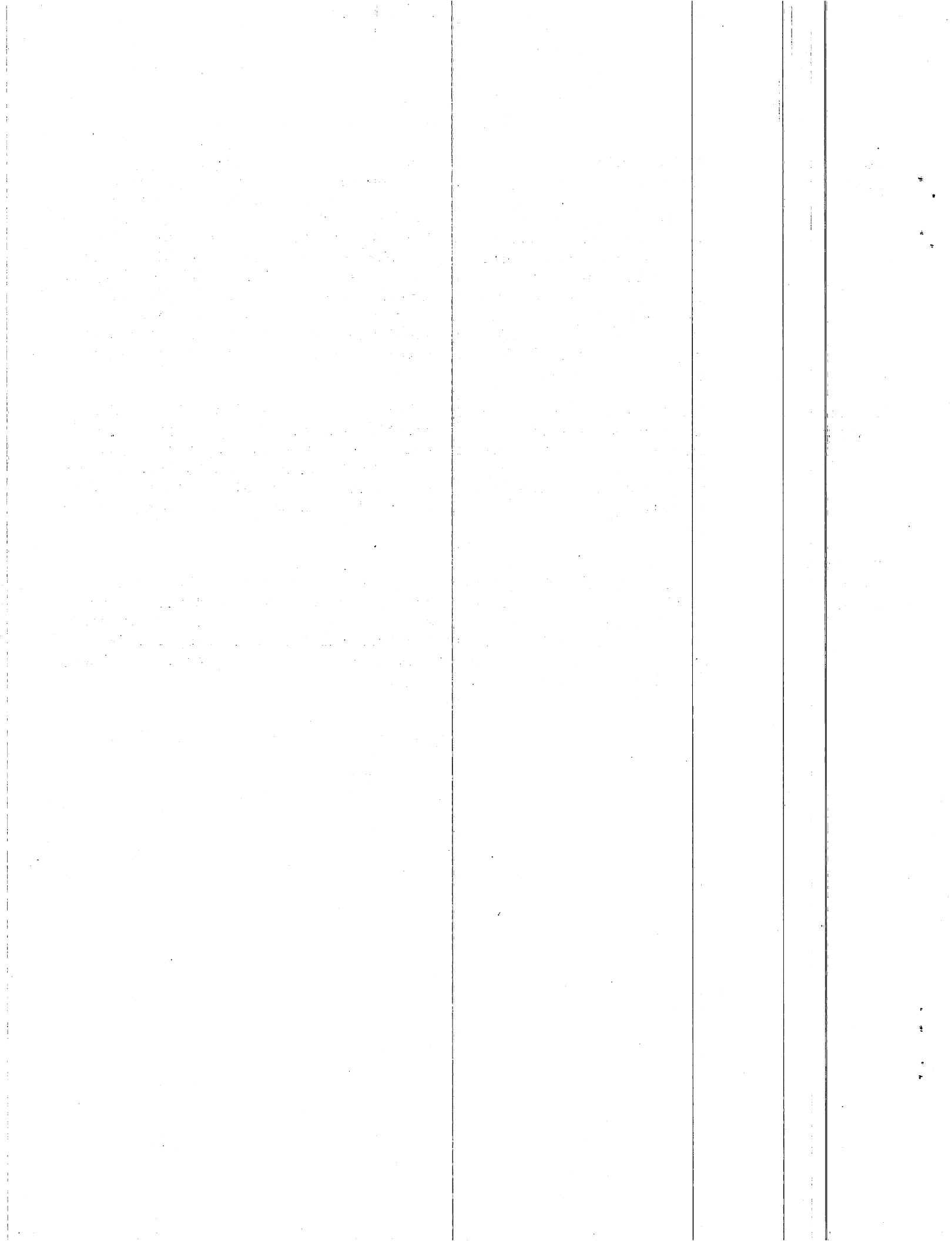
The community currently sees many businesses revitalizing their storefronts. The impact of the shopping center has catalyzed a new facelifting of building on that corner. The Poland Building has been sandblasted into new sparkle. The Paradise Lounge and Patio provides a sophisticated atmosphere for residents to socialize. The Hoover Hotel has cleaned its surroundings. Local residents are moving to support its local businesses. Vehicles of job development and increased monies in the community are providing possible new avenues of service. The unemployment figure is 42%, so there is great need that new economic development continue. There are more people interested in buying private homes. A new trend has begun to build momentum.

**Present
Program**

The opening of the shopping center has provided 30 new jobs. New business has sparked price competition and advertising. The renewed interest in economic development of the community has been firmly established. The closing of the credit union by the Federal government because of more demands for loans than regular deposits could afford, seems to indicate a real need for a savings and loan association.

**Thirteen
Year
Summary**

In summary, the first third to half of the history of Fifth City's development of economic services is characterized by direct impact on job development and tangential improvements in home economy and consumer protection. The second half has been marked by foundational inroads in the economic arena such as the Businessmen's Club, Shopping Center, and Pack II housing.



**Plans and
Projections**

The Small Business Association is envisioned as the primary focus for job development. The breakthrough of the Shopping Center must be built upon quickly by improving existing small businesses and creating new ones. Light industry is being intensively considered. Providing the clerical training with a program similar to the successful Training, Inc. program in Oakbrook, Illinois is another concrete possibility.

Issues

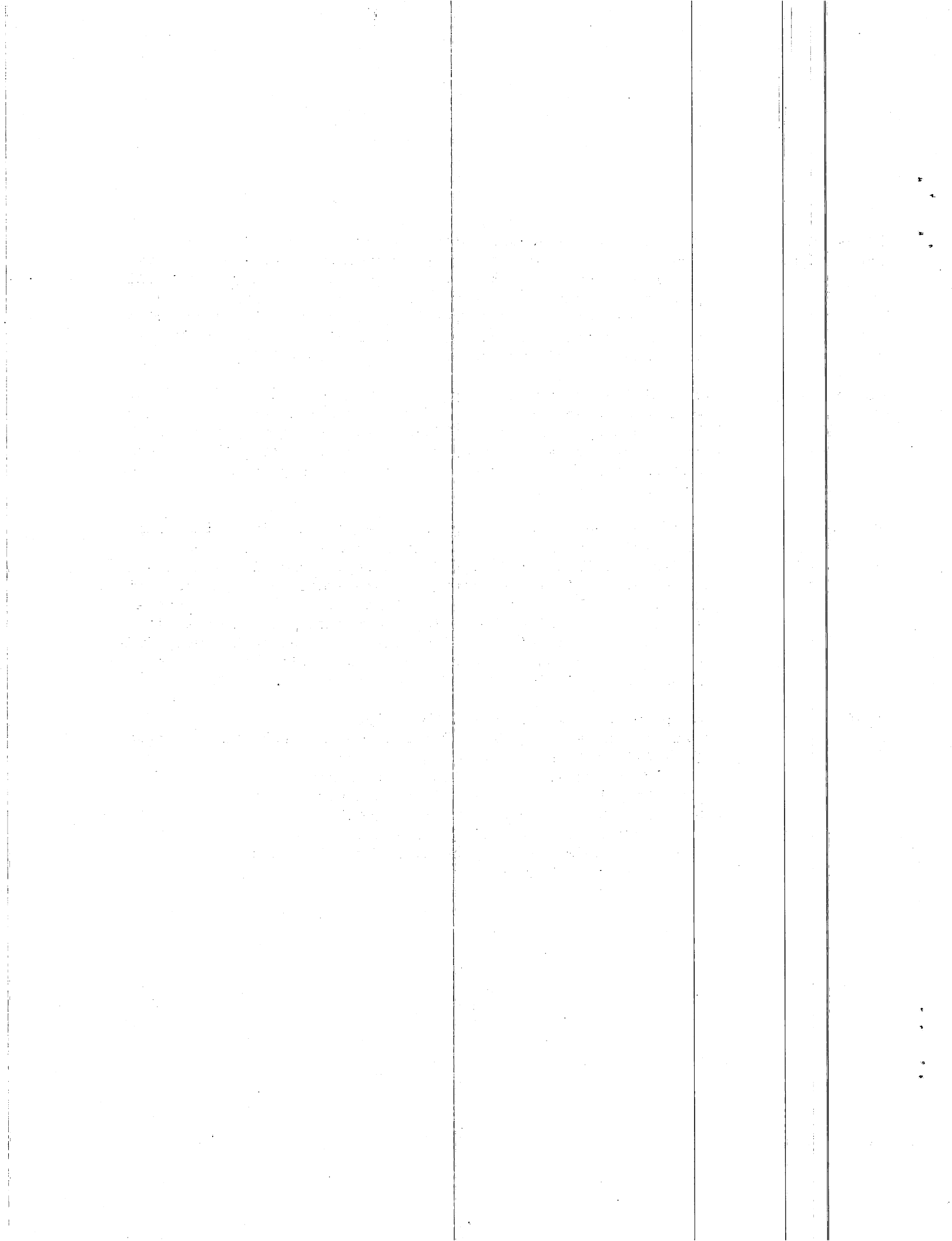
Crucial issues for the future are the acquisition of land for small businesses and light industry, funding for remodeling of the community, enabling the initiation of construction and obtaining of mortgage loans and funds for initiating businesses. Programs must be developed to enable common people to hold jobs once they secure them.

Funding

Possible funding could come from the National Small Business Association, Community Trust, Chicago United, The Economic Development Agency (EDA), HUD, the Department of Commerce and Industry, the Illinois Chamber of Commerce, the Department of Labor, and CETA. There is an initial light industry proposal before the EDA which the Illinois Department of Industrial Development is looking at with interest. The Cook County CETA office has expressed interest in reduplication of Training, Inc. in Skokie, Illinois and on the west side.

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1971-72 Intercraft Industries Plan, Archives
Fifth City Men's Club, Mr. William Glover, President
Garfield Service Center - 10 South Kedzie
Job Placement Service, 10 South Kedzie
Fifth City Commercial Corporation, Mr. Floyd Stanley,
3355 West Jackson Street.



THE ECONOMIC GUILD

COMMUNITY HOUSING

PROGRAM FOCUS

The deteriorating condition of housing in their community is of deep concern to inner city dwellers across the globe. Fifth City was no exception. There were vacant, boarded up buildings and vacant lots where buildings had been. Occupied buildings were overcrowded. Absentee landlords and negligent property managers controlled the property. In attempting to work with the community in gaining control of its environment, the housing program was initiated as three agencies: a local planning commission, the Fifth City Redevelopment Corporation, and the Neighborhood Residents Association.

First Phase

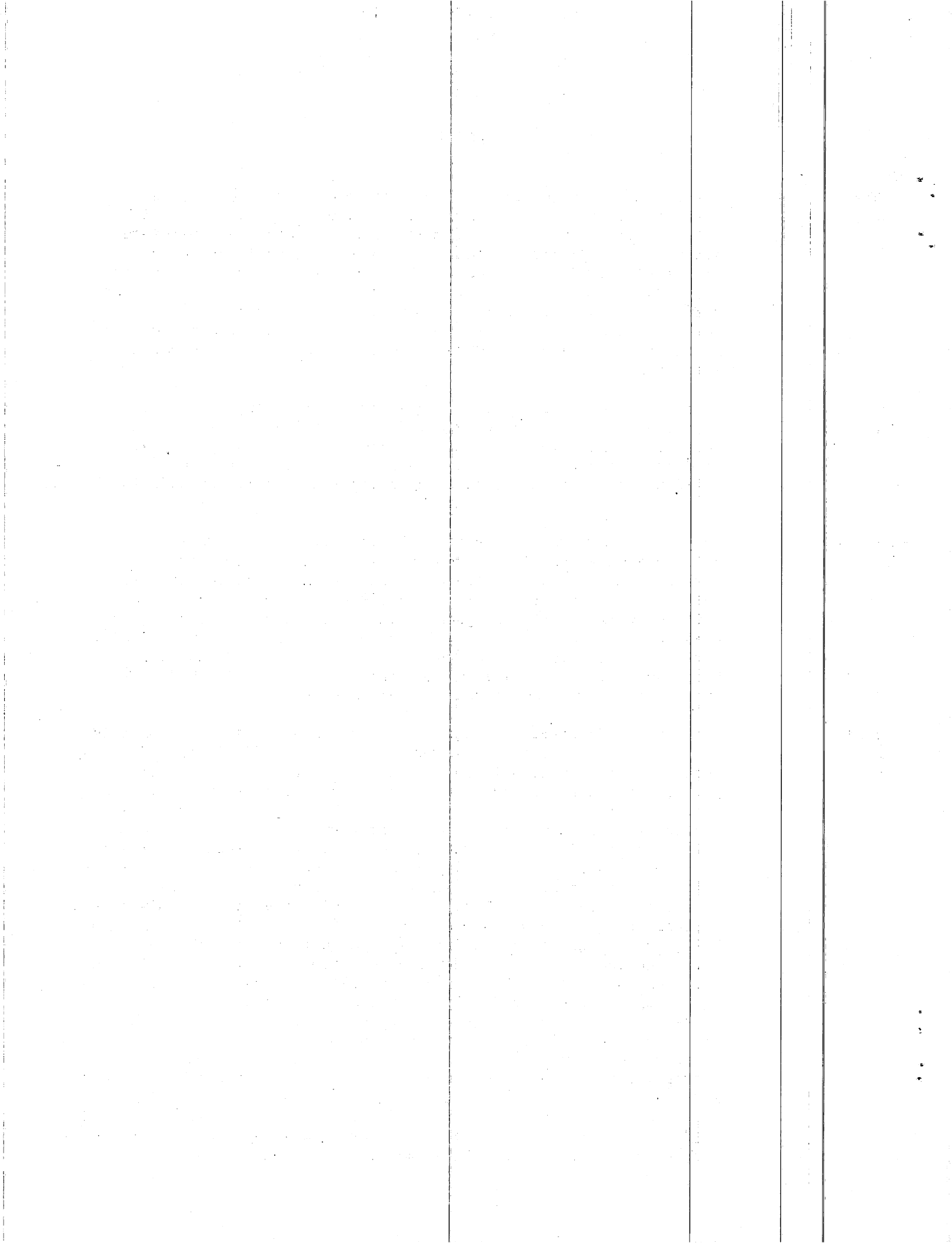
In early 1968 the Fifth City Community Housing Program received from the Illinois Housing Development Authority a \$361,000 non-interest bearing loan to begin a projected \$3.8 million redevelopment program. The loan was to launch rehabilitation of 17 buildings containing 226 dwelling units and to build an additional 75 units of new construction.

Second Phase

Tenant unions were encouraged in Fifth City. Rent strikes were being organized to give tenants a way to control their own housing. Laws were being passed which protected tenants from landlord retaliation and made rent strikes an effective tool. The initial Fifth City rehabilitation package was later broken into two packages. Construction began on Pack I, 102 units costing \$2 million, in 1971. During construction, one of the buildings burned. 84 units in 6 buildings reached completion and were first rented in 1972. At that time Pack II was boarded up and secured.

Third Phase

Pack I has had three management agencies each engaged for a little over a year. Government requirements, legal difficulties and rising costs combined to complicate the management task. The desire of private management agencies to make money from available government funds did little to hold down costs of the project. There were difficulties getting insurance and other services into the Fifth City neighborhood. Initial operating cost projections were low, resulting in a rent schedule unable to provide necessary income. In trying to hold the tension between social service and viable business, evictions were often put off. Poor rent paying habits developed. This caused further loss of income which, coupled with increasing costs led to building deterioration and, finally, default on the mortgage. Records and money were lost with each management transition. A reinstatement plan was worked through in 1974. It was hoped that the new managing agent would help train community people in management roles. During this time, Pack II construction began and reached 75% completion. There was difficulting monitoring the quality of construction. Money ran out and new funds had to be found. Misappropriation of funds and problems within the construction company working on the project finally brought construction to a halt. As time passed, the mortgage company decided to pull out leaving H.U.D. holding the mortgage. A new contractor, new money and new agreements with H.U.D. were needed before construction could begin again.



**Community
Situation**

A senior citizens building has been built as well as the more recent, new housing around it. The Martin Luther King Plaza has been built. Both the SCLC and Pack I buildings have been rehabilitated. However, building deterioration and fires continue to limit available housing. Although city structures which enable the clearing of abandoned buildings and increased care on the part of property owners have improved the general appearance of the community, it is difficult for property owners to get insurance. Currently, one third of Fifth City property is locally owned. With the exception of Pack II, there is no rehab or new construction currently in progress.

**Current
Program**

During the past year the Fifth City Citizens' Redevelopment Corporation took over management of its own properties. The community board has been active in making this transition work. With the help of Wald Realty and a loan from Sears Bank, the back debts on Pack I have been settled. Work-out agreements for Pack II have been renegotiated, including a \$155,000 grant from Model Cities. Department of Housing and Urban Development money has become very tight and there are still difficulties. A large amount of attention and monitoring is required by both the rehabs. Only through forcing exceptional work-out agreements have they been kept in being. At this point, we are only beginning to look again to the needs of other property owners and residents in Fifth City. Small maintenance and repair crews are working in the community, including FCCRC board members working on the Pack I buildings. Staff and board members are participating in a pilot management training program once a week.

**Thirteen
Year
Summary**

The overall community design is the most easily collapsed component of Community Housing: the broad land usage picture most easily forgotten. The last thirteen years have been spent largely on apartment rehabilitation with some planning for new construction. The shift has been to an emphasis on management with an eye to the broader management needs of the community. Without proper management, rehabilitated buildings simply deteriorate all over again.

**Plans and
Projections**

Currently projected is a management training program aimed at property owners in the community. Training for tenants in both budget management and minor repair skills is needed. Low interest home improvement loans are needed. Ways need to be found to provide local management services for non-local owners and neighborhood maintenance services for all properties.

Issues

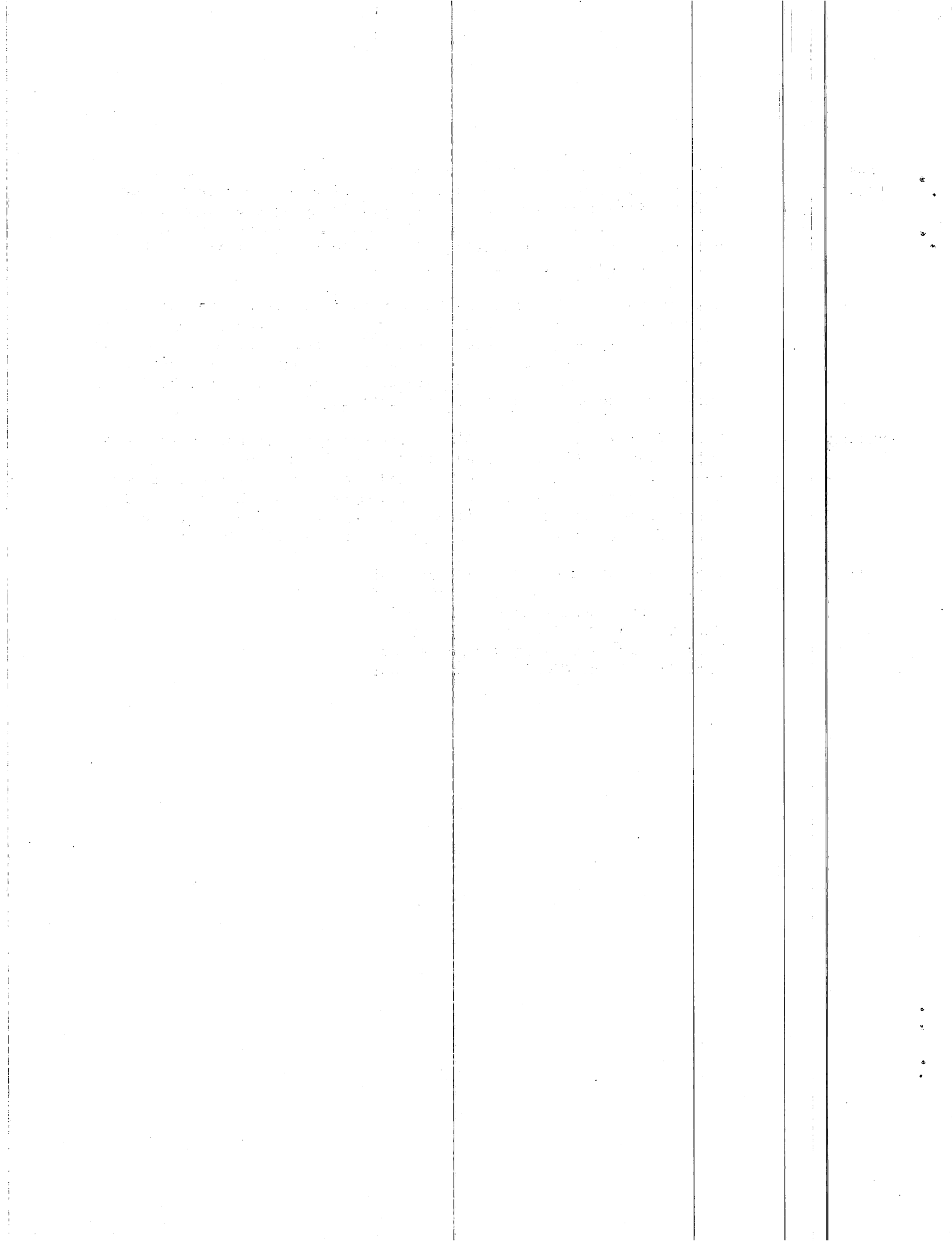
One of the main issues being faced now, in terms of the future, is the need to move our attention away from FCCRC owned properties to other neighborhood properties needing similar help. Also, ways need to be created to catch maintenance, management, mortgage and other problems before irreparable damage is done to the buildings. Individual home ownership by residents requires attention.

Funding

Model Cities has money available for construction and environmental improvements. The Department of Housing and Urban Development holds the mortgages on current FCCRC owned property. Money also comes from HUD through a rent supplement program. The Chicago Dwelling Association provides additional rent supplement funds. Tenant rent collections provide the rest of the operating income.

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THE EDUCATION GUILD

CHILD DEVELOPEMENT

PROGRAM FOCUS

The child development program consists of an infant care center to provide, for children six months old to two years old, care and learning experiences. The community Mini-School trains two year olds, and the Fifth City Preschool prepares three and four year olds for entrance into public school.

First Phase

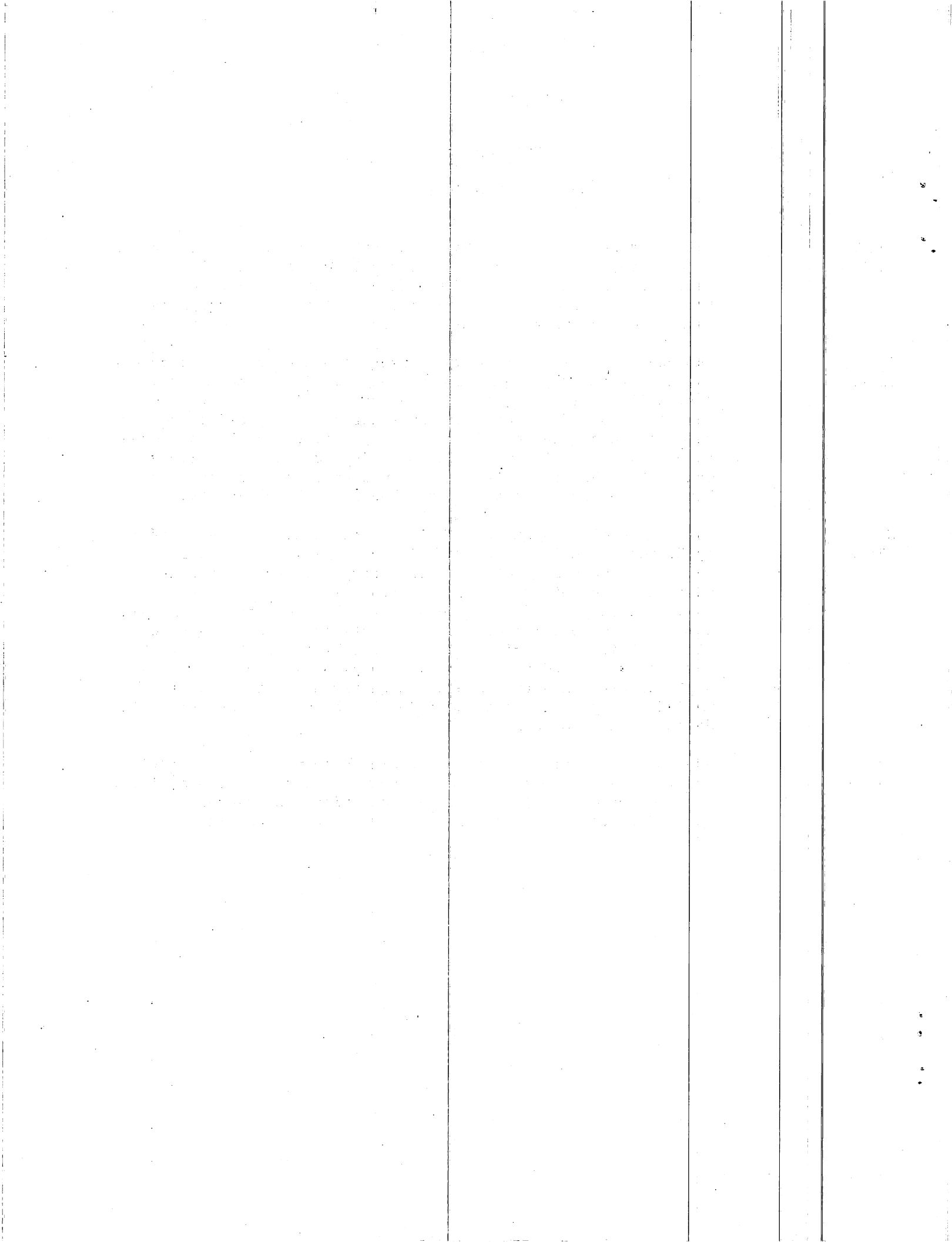
The 5th City Preschooling Institute was begun in 1964 to answer the need for early learning opportunities in the community. Many children entering the elementary schools were not adequately prepared. Many homes were not able to provide the stimulation or the varied experiences that the children needed to function well in public school. In order to effectively combat the ghetto victim image it was necessary to begin at birth. There were no other preschools in the community.

Second Phase

The Preschool soon had 200 children enrolled, and was staffed by EI and community teachers. In 1972 the Preschool was funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity to demonstrate mass education of preschool children. It received that grant as one of the top 10 Preschools in the United States. In 1972 the Preschool was licensed by the State of Illinois and the City of Chicago. During that year the Preschool buildings were rehabilitated and extensive equipment was purchased. State requirements relative to teacher/student ratio were waived that year so that the federally sponsored mass education demonstration could happen.

Third Phase

As community teachers received training in preschool education and imaginal methods, they assumed more and more responsibility for the school. EI's direct participation has gradually decreased, toward the end of a community operated preschool.



**Community
Situation**

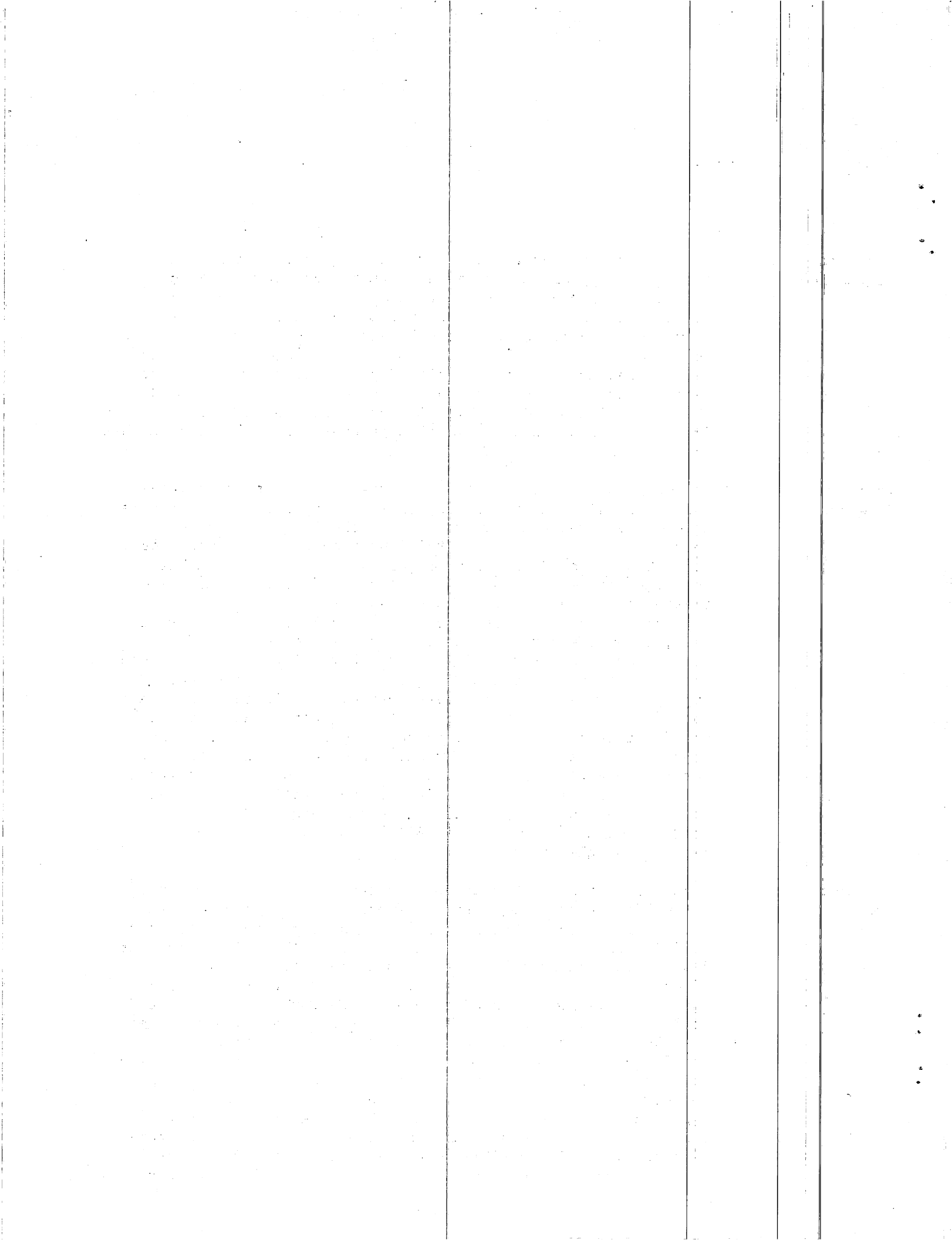
At present the need for a early education still exists in 5th City. Approximately one half of the children entering public schools in the area have had no preschool education. There is an increasing need to provide positive child care services for parents who are employed or who are in high school or college. There are two other preschools currently serving the area: Tri-Community Day Care Center at 423 South Central Park (Connected to the church of the Bretheren) and the Model Cities Parent-Child Center at 100 South Homan (Parents must be enrolled in classes there at the same time that the child is being cared for.)

**Current
Program**

At the present time the 5th City Preschool has currently enrolled 88 children from 67 families. Fifty six of the families have mothers who are employed or in school. The Preschool operates in two buildings: Building B on the Institute Grounds (the Chapel) and Building C at 3411 W. 5th Avenue. It has one class of two year olds, two classes of 3 year olds, two classes of 4 year olds, and one class of five year olds. It operates full day sessions, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., five days a week, 12 months a year. There are four major blocks of curriculum time: Basic, Relational, Psychological, and Imaginal. The children are served morning and afternoon snacks, a hot lunch, and have a two-hour rest period after lunch. All classroom teachers are from the 5th City Community. An Institute staff member and a 5th Citizen serve as co-directors of the Preschool. State licensing requirements demand that the Director have a BA in Child Development; the Institute staff person fulfills that requirement. Eight of the staff are enrolled in child development classes in the evenings at Malcom X College, working toward their AA's in Child Development, as required by the state.

**Thirteen
Year
Summary**

Much work has already been done to open an Infant Care Center in Building A that would take infants from 4 months to 2 years old. Little successful work has been done to provide for the staffing and equipping of the new Center. The primary current funding for the Preschool is through the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services. (\$98,000 out of \$123,000). This grant is to pay child care expenses for 65 children at \$5.89 per day. To qualify for this grant, the child's mother must be employed or in school. Because of the stipulation, the Preschool is serving primarily those people who have already taken the first steps toward improving their personal situation. The homes where children have the most need of preschool experiences are often those where the mother does not have this initiative, and does not have the income to pay the tuition fees. It is possible to double the current enrollment of the Preschool and remain within the current licensed capacity.



**Plans
Projections**

A way must be found to open the Infant Care Center; increase sources of funding, and/or reduce operating expenses; meet the new Federal Inter Agency Guidelines relative to teacher/child ratios; establish a Social Service component to serve the parents; participate in a thorough evaluation and rewriting of the common curriculum; include mothers who can work in the Preschool on a full or part time volunteer basis; offer Preschool education to every 5th City Child.

Issues

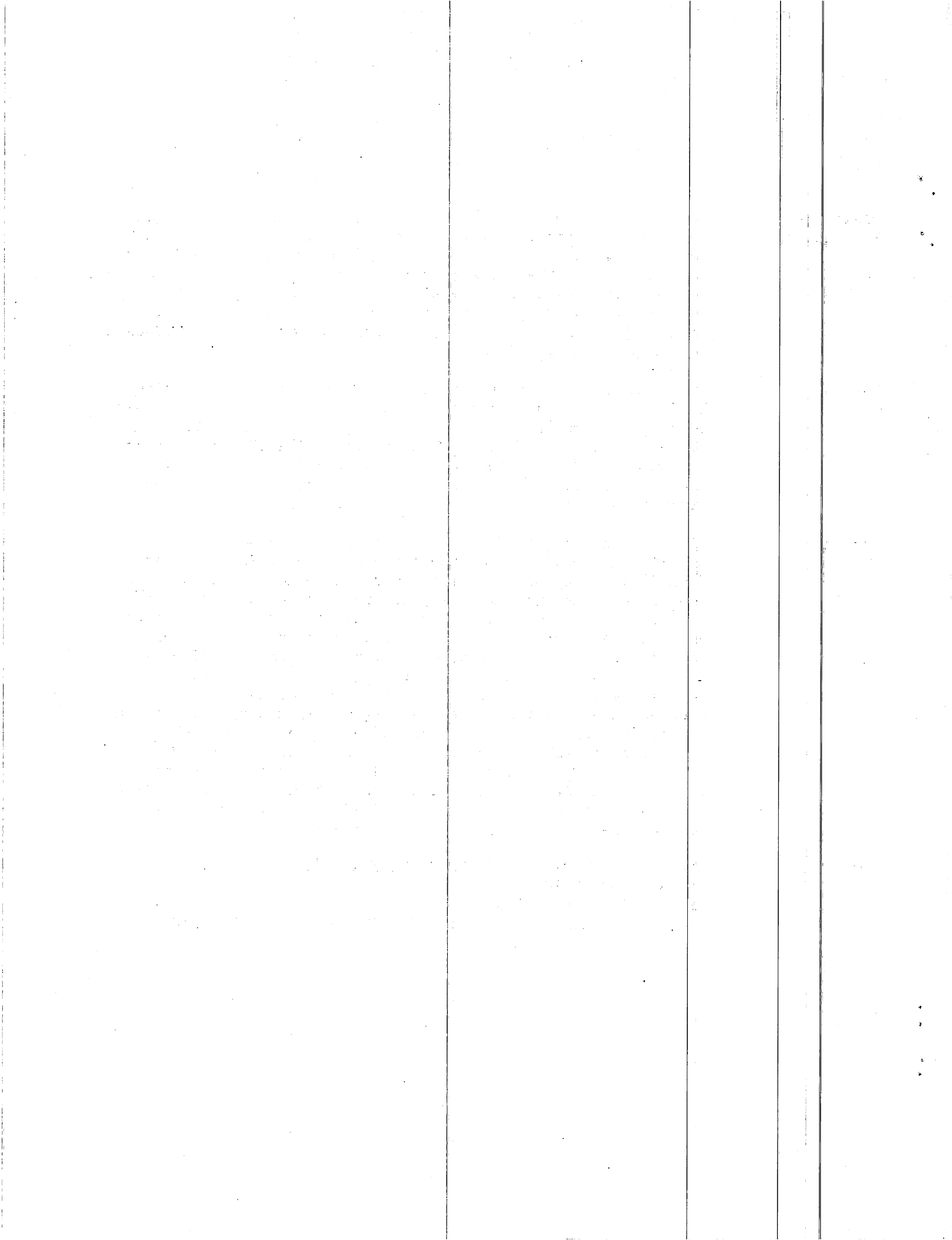
It is hoped to establish an International Imaginal Education Training Center where those people who come for training could be used as supportive staff. The Imaginal Education Training Center would be staffed by Fifth citizens and ICA consultants. It would be used for theoretical and practical training in Imaginal Education including methods and curriculum for the training of teachers.

Funding

Sixty seven percent of the funds for the Preschool come from the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services, and from Cook County Child Care Food Program which reimburses the food expenses. The balance is met by tuition charges which are paid by the parents and by contributions from corporations and private donors. Parents pay tuition on a sliding scale ranging from \$12.00 to \$40.00 per month per family, depending on family income status and state regulated guidelines. Preschool costs include rent, utilities, contractual services such as extermination, fire and burglar alarm systems, curriculum and office supplies, maintenance of buildings, and teacher and staff salaries. A proposal to the Federal Government for a grant under the Right-to Read program was submitted in March and, if funded, will go into effect in September 1976. This is to insure a comprehensive Reading readiness program for the preschool.

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The Educational Guild

School Support

PROGRAM FOCUS

Citizen involvement and creative participation in institutions was absent; most residents felt that they had no real voice in the community. School support is insuring the existing educational structures do the job of providing adequate education. The three components are local community kindergarten, public school commission and high school tutorial. The existence of these agencies complement the existing school network.

First Phase

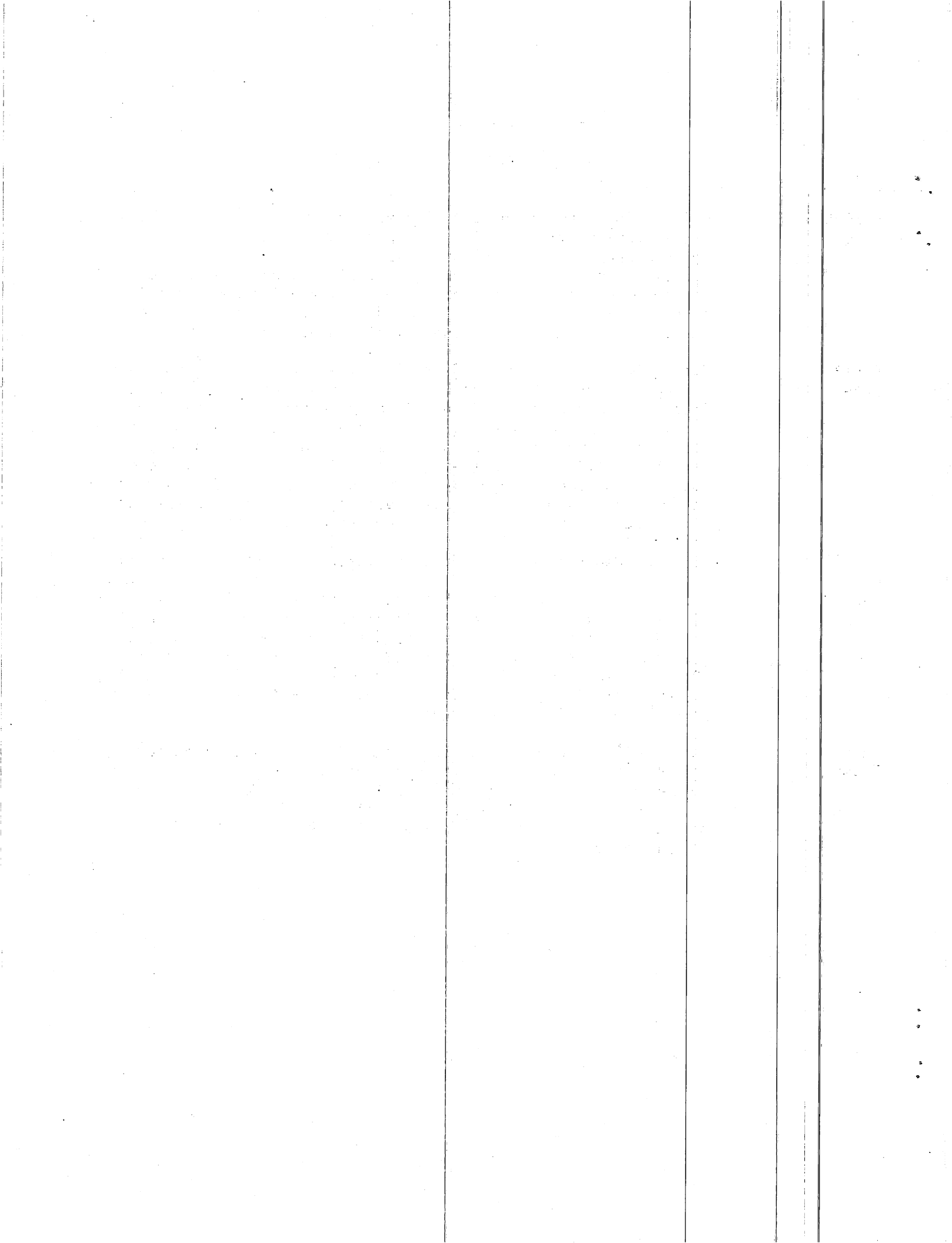
During the early years of Fifth City there was a heavy emphasis on youth programs. The Young Citizens Syndicate and the Jets Program expanded the horizons of youth in the community. By working to overcome the victim images and by encouraging responsible community participation, these programs acted as support for the public school system. A more direct approach to school support was made through the Urban Student House. This structure housed high school and college students, provided tutorial services and an intentional time structure allowed attention to be focused on their studies. A Teachers' Academy in the summer of '67 included a number of community teachers in methods training.

Second Phase

Borg-Warner's nationally published annual report cited the Fifth City preschool for its ability in preparing children for public school. Marshall High School students worked with the Jets program three nights a week. A member of the Fifth City staff participated in an experimental classroom at Leif Ericson Elementary School. All these events point to ways in which Fifth City programs worked with and supported the public schools.

Third Phase

Conversations have been continuously held with the principals of neighborhood schools to determine their images of what needs to happen now. Mrs. Branch, principal of Ericson School, attended a LENS course. The Marshall High School Band has played for several community events, including the 1976 Grand Opening of the shopping center.

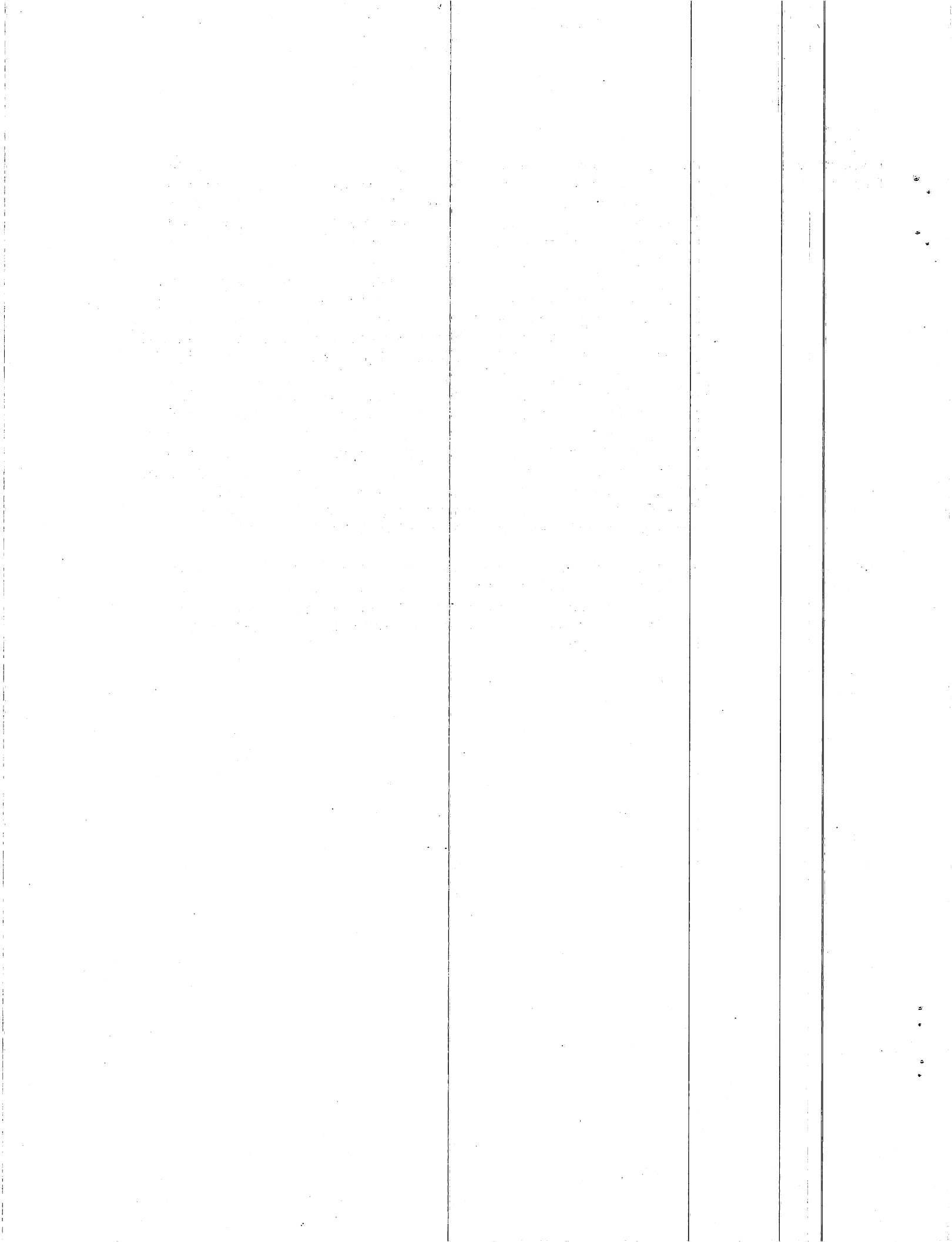


Community
Situation

Along with the Fifth City Preschool, the Tri-Community Day Care Center and the Garfield Park Parent-Child Center are among institutions that prepare children in Fifth City for elementary school. Reading scores have been low compared to the national average, but have begun to improve since these pre-school facilities opened. The Marshall High School Parents' Advisory Council was formed in 1969. It gave parents a way to participate in a significant way in decisions regarding both the facilities and services provided by the school. Several of the Catholic schools in Chicago have combined but parents demanded that Providence High School not be closed and it has remained open. Education has remained a vital issue today in the community and residents are deeply interested in issues concerning the schools. There is much concern now about the future of Marshall Upper Grade Center and High School. Currently there are two public and one Catholic elementary schools in Fifth City: Leif Ericson, Faraday and Our Lady of Sorrows, as well as Marshall Upper Grade Center, Marshall High School, Roentgen Vocational Training School, and St. Mel's High School.

Current
Program

The kinderschool continues to support and coordinate with the public school kindergartens. Town Meeting groundwork has been laid in the schools. Open and active dialogue between the schools and existing Fifth City programs is currently the focus of school support.



**Plans and
Projections**

School support has been a necessary side-effect of the education and youth development programs of Fifth City. There has not been a lot of direct attention put on this program. The emphasis on the reading-readiness program of the kinderschool and the tutorial plans for the Young Adult League will both have positive effects within the established public schools.

Issues

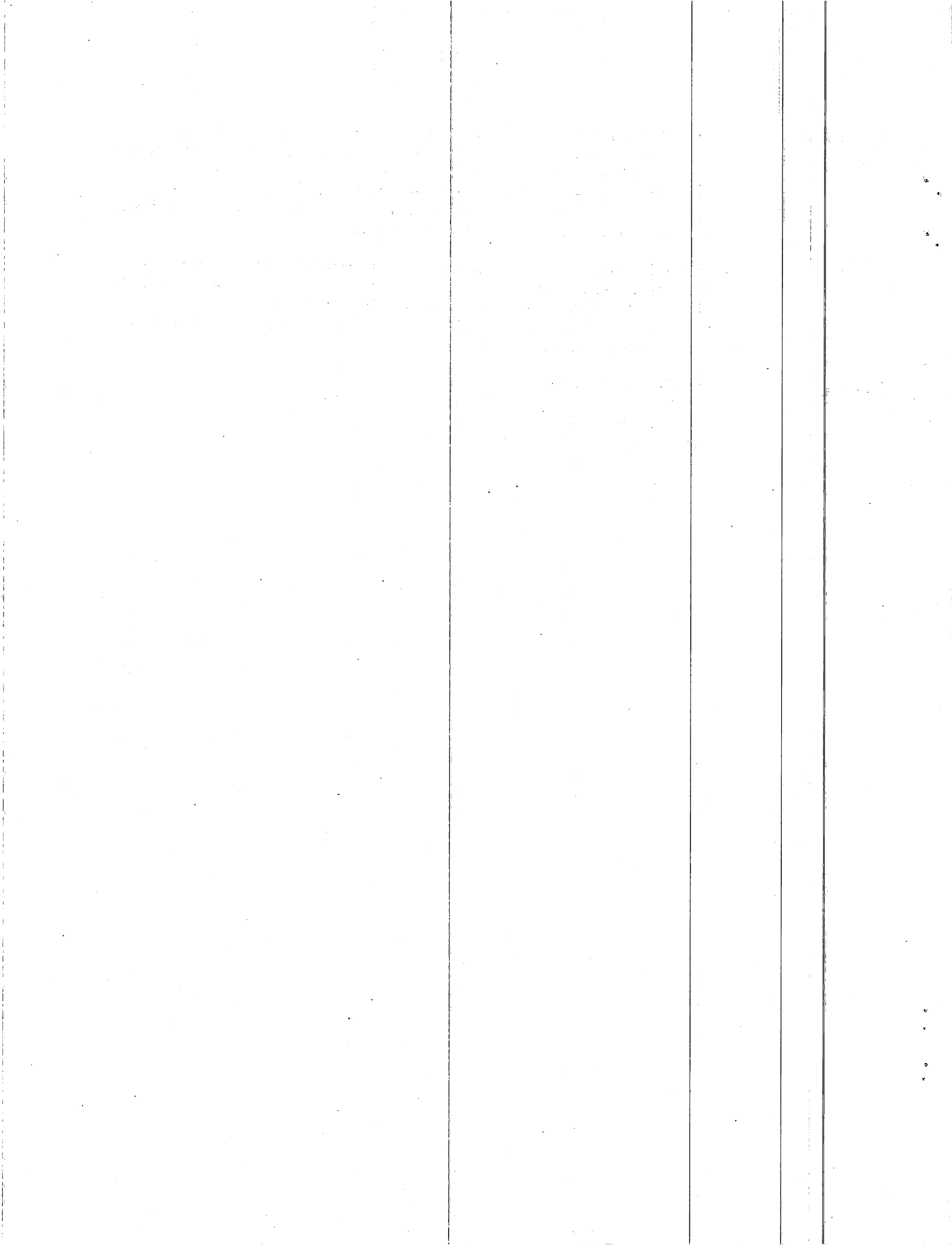
The main issues to be dealt with are the increased availability and use of existing school support structures and the coordination of new programs with them, maintaining adequate facilities within the community, boundaries for student enrollment, and the educational standards in present use.

Funding

Insufficient data

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Pre-school staff
Community organization



THE EDUCATION GUILD

ADULT EDUCATION

PROGRAM FOCUS

The Adult Education Program is designed to bridge the gaps in the formal education system through a Functional Skills Institute which offers training in the most basic methods to engage in society and conventional courses; through a Continuing Education Center which provides social methods for functioning in the various complex social settings of today, and through an Advanced Education Referral program which provides a University Life Curriculum as a tool for success in college, vocational training or self-education.

First Phase

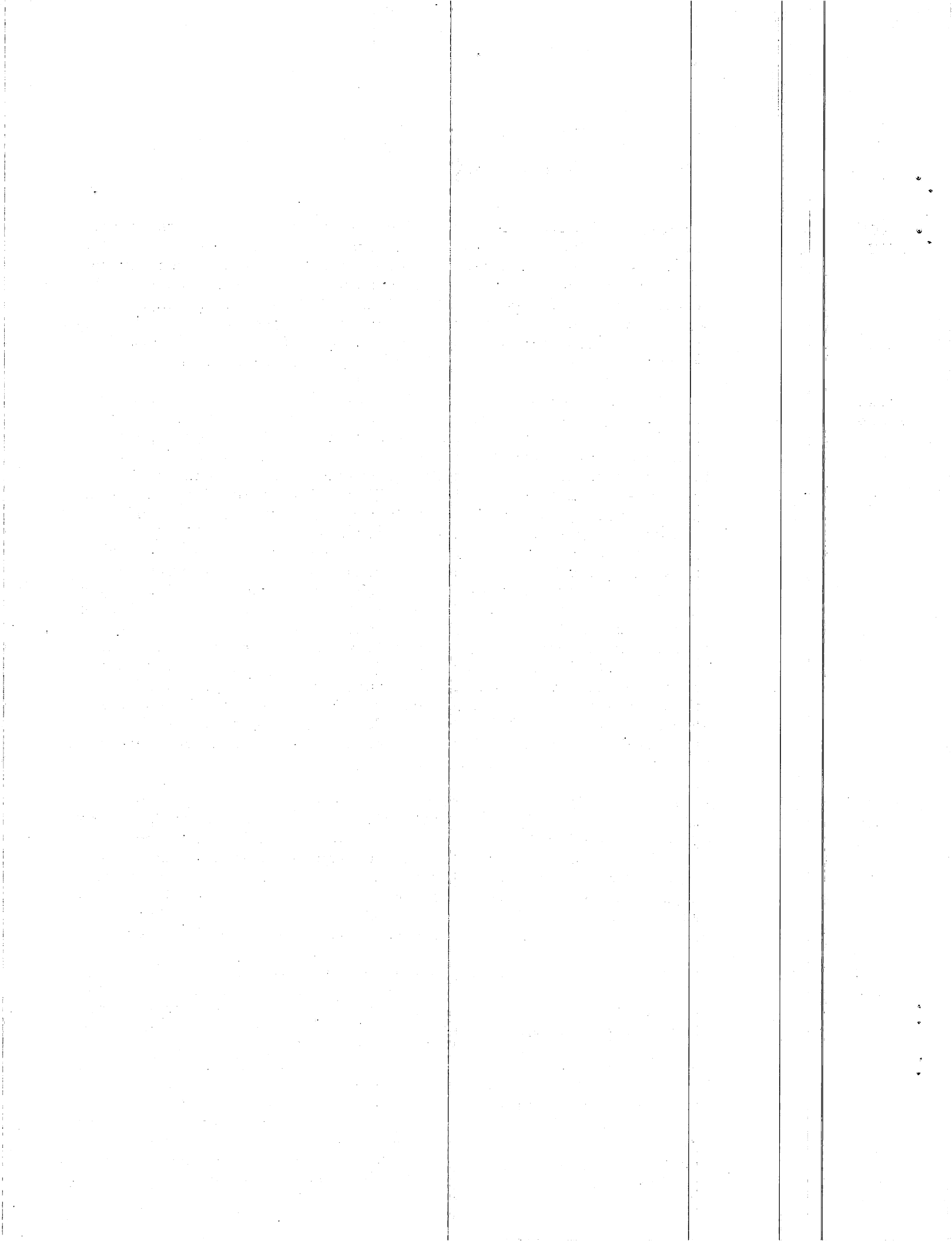
When the Fifth City model was first initiated an assessment of the educational status of the citizens of the community revealed that 65% of the adults over 25 did not have their high school diplomas. At Marshall High School a class of 3,000 Freshmen would four years later have dwindled down to 850 graduating Seniors, and in 1966 there was one male graduate from Fifth City included in the graduating class. It was also determined at that time that 70% of the available work force in the community was on Welfare income and there was no constructive way for that idle force to engage itself. There were no adult education programs and the closest available education centers were in the Loop which made them practically and imaginably inaccessible. The appearance of the Preschool, Jets and youth programs in the community created a concern in the adult population for obtaining the functional skills (reading, writing and arithmetic). It was determined that reading at at least the 9th grade level was necessary for participation in practically every job in modern urban complex society. Most adults in the community were reading at the 3rd to 7th grade levels. To themselves they were failures and so it became clear that meaningful adult education involved both practical and imaginal dimensions.

Second Phase

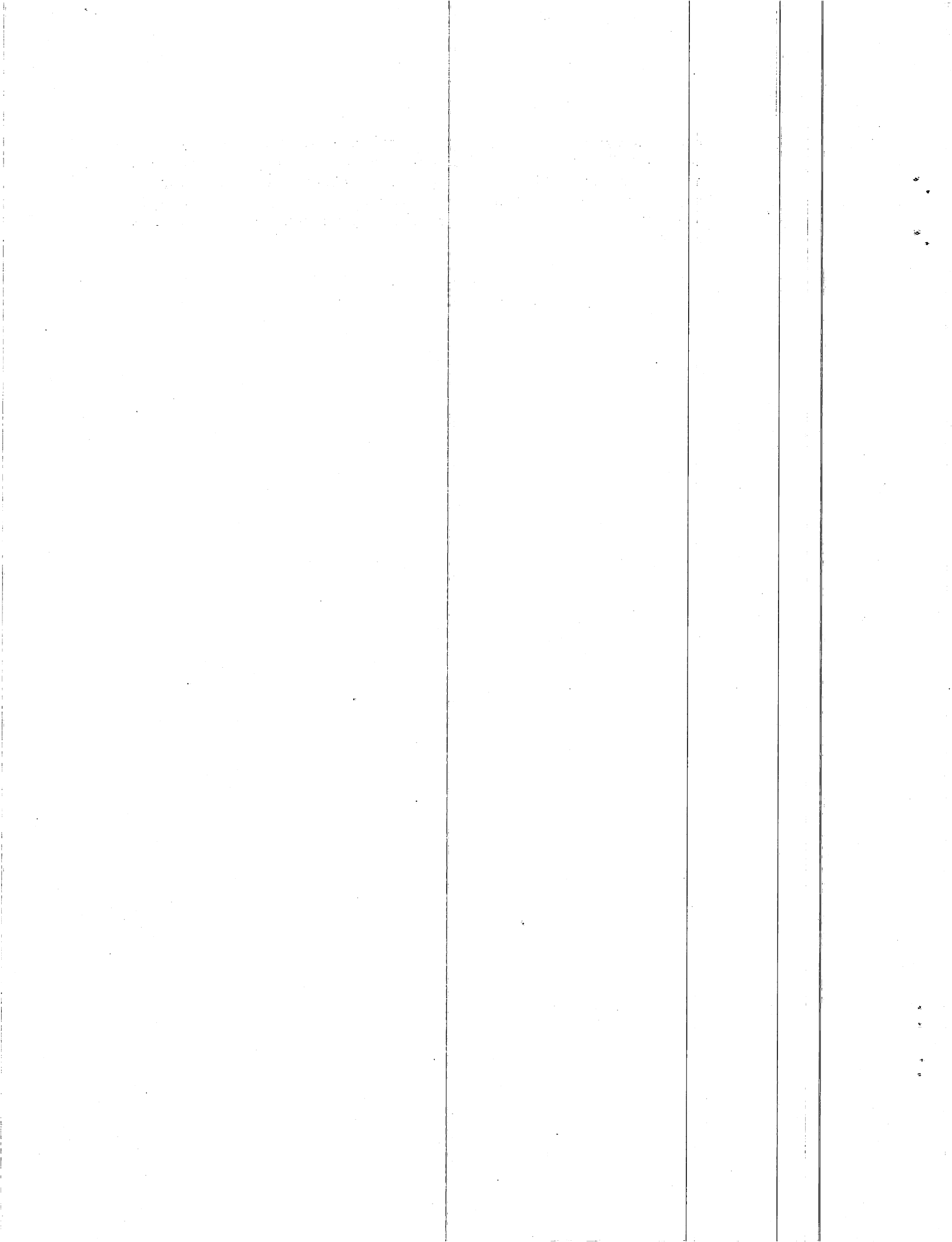
In 1967 for a quarter the first experiment in adult education related to providing functional skills took place. Anybody in the community could participate in a G.E.D. program 2 afternoons a week. The Urban Academy also in 1967 taught basic life skills and social methods. The majority of participants in that academy were Fifth Citizens. The second attempt at G.E.D. education in 1969-70 was unsuccessful in format and methods to enable the preschool teachers participating during their noon hours to take the examination.

Third Phase

In 1974 a G.E.D. tutorial program to enable the passing of the High School Equivalency Examination was taught by two ICA staff members. Of 15 participants eight took the examination, of those three passed. Those who passed entered the program reading at a much higher level than those who did not. Of those who had failed previously their scores improved. Pointing once again to the dual reality that the experiments with methods were becoming increasingly effective but that adult education in 5th City remained a long slow process. In 1975 a highly organized team taught an accredited program. Its focus was purely passing the G.E.D. examination as it was recognized that accomplishing this would in fact give a person an employment advantage over even recent high school graduates (1/3 of those graduating



from Chicago schools do not read at the 9th grade level). Thus the Adult Education Center opened on October 1, 1975 with accreditation as an extension center of "Y" College. The Director and Staff were ICA. The curriculum for the 85 students enrolled included not only G.E.D. courses but freshmen level liberal arts courses.



**Community
Situation**

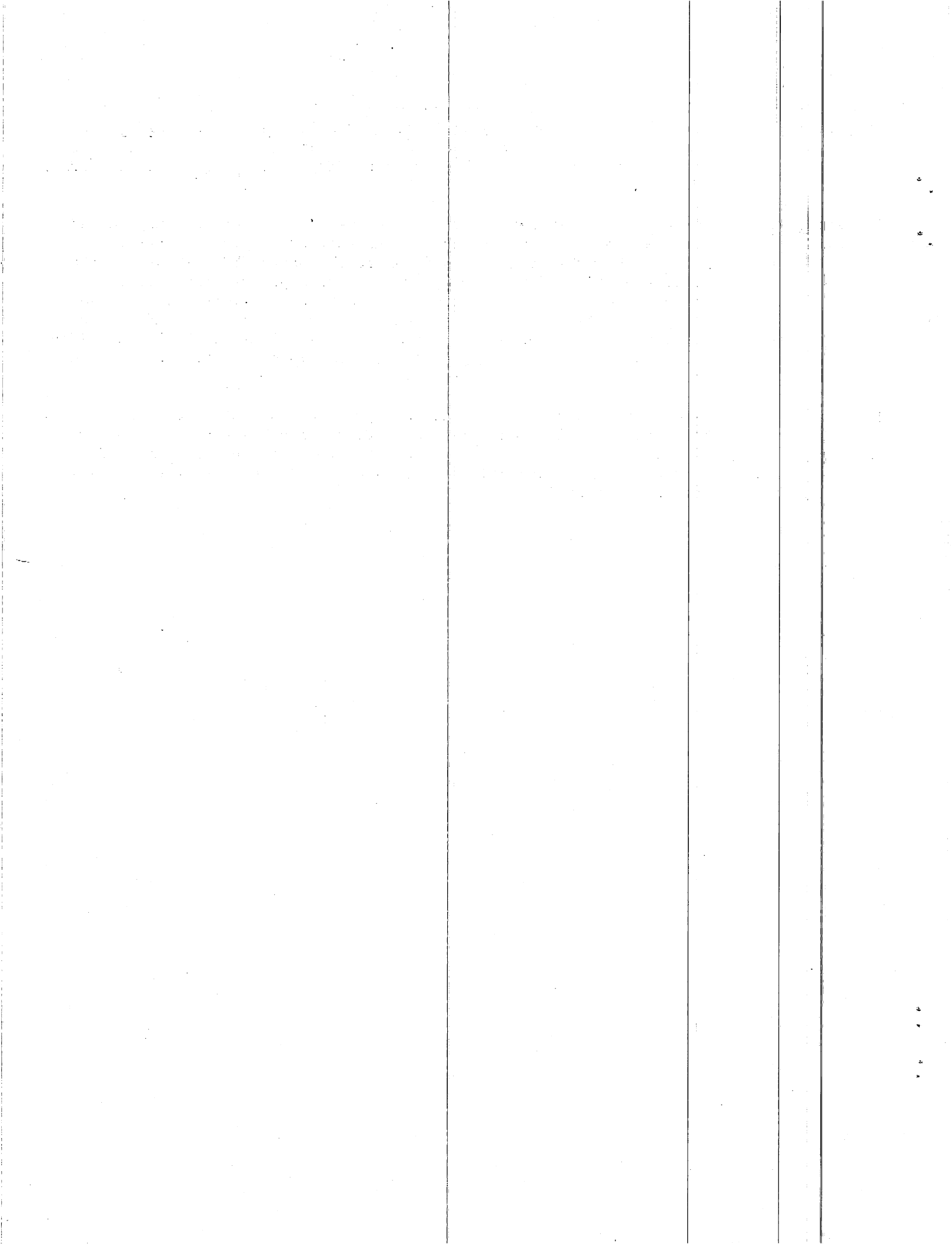
The Garfield Service Center now offers a G.E.D. preparatory program through DPA and the Loop College. Marshall High School holds evening courses. A practical skills training program sewing, typing and cooking are offered through Model Cities Garfield Park and Sears YMCA.

**Current
Program**

In the Fall of 1975 the accrediting institution decided they wanted more control over the project and substituted their own staff. In January 1976 the program was moved to the Sears "Y". This gave the Adult Education Center the opportunity to explore other possibilities and approach other institutions. Also being considered is the use of the clerical skills training model developed by ICA staff in an experiment in Oak Brook, Illinois. The old "Sams" at 3417 West Fifth Avenue has been remodeled, cleaned, and painted and readied for use as a facility.

**Thirteen
Year
Summary**

Experimental programs to practically effect the estimated functional illiteracy of 75% of the adults in Fifth City has been the journey over 13 years in adult education. No profound dent has been made in the practical educational models necessary for basic tooling and job skills training.



**Plans and
Projections**

The Chicago Higher Education Consortium is composed of members from state and city colleges who are currently working on developing a program for this area to provide basic functional skills and practical job skills. This task force may be key to the future of adult education in Fifth City.

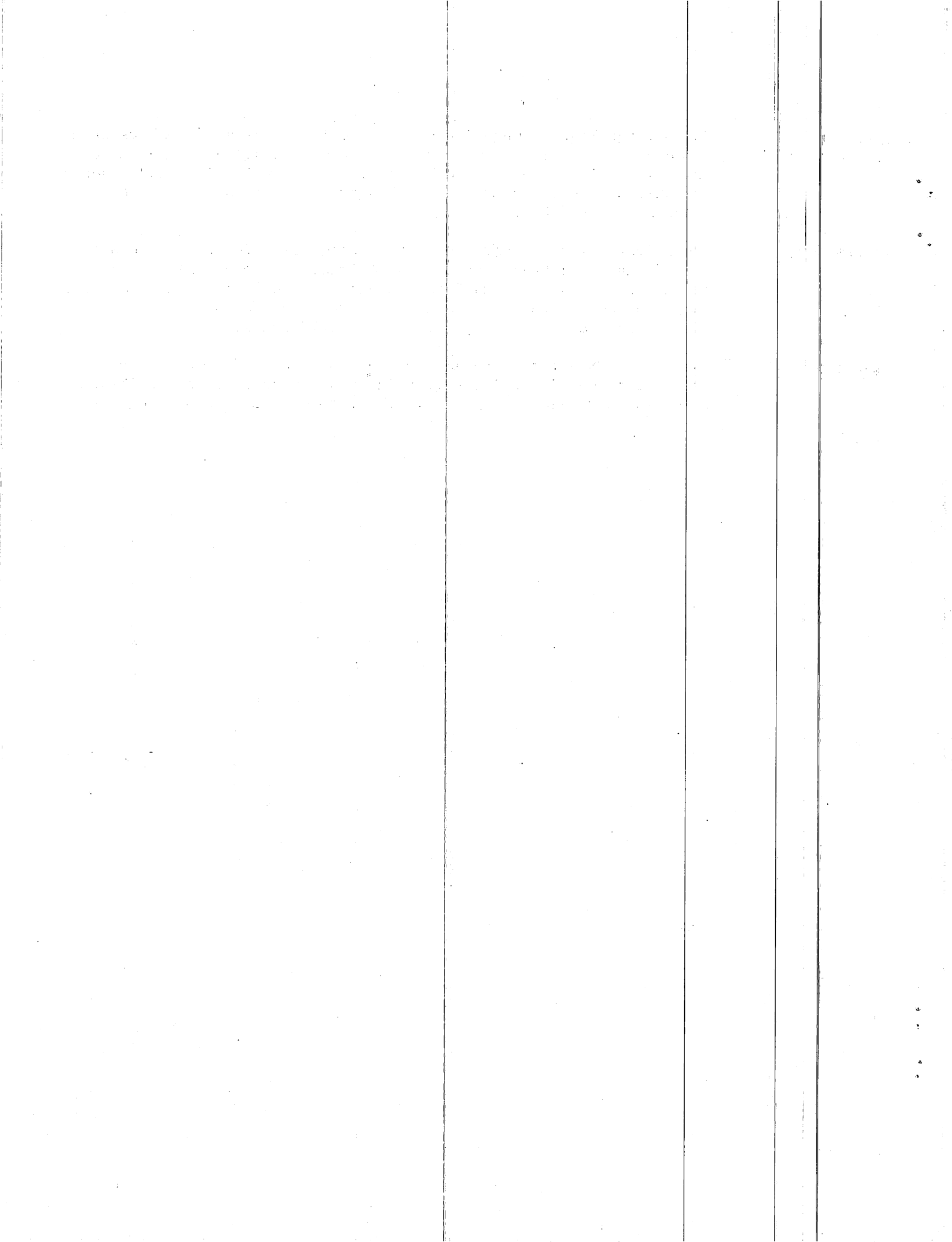
Issues

The primary concerns have been methodological. Insights have been gained that will be key to future efforts. These are 1) that education involves an imaginal component as well as a practical data component and 2) that basic reading levels vary considerably that one program may not be appropriate for all levels.

Funding

The Federal Right to Read Act has released funds for the purpose of overcoming functional illiteracy in this country. These funds are potential sources for further Fifth City Adult Education programs.

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THE SYMBOLIC GUILD

INTERFAITH RELATIONS

PROGRAM- FOCUS

Common to all religious denominations is the dynamic of drawing individuals into common life and mutual care. The program of Interfaith Relations was created to relate the denominations and their leaders to one another in their mutual concerns for the welfare of life in the community. The agencies whereby interfaith relations were to be fostered were clergy collegiums, local congregation interchange and parish action councils. There are four major denominations in Fifth City, the First Church of the Brethren, the Missionary Baptist Church, and Our Lady's of Sorrows Cathedral, and the First Christian Reform Church. There are numerous small store front churches throughout the community. All of the major denominations have been serving the religious life of the community throughout 5th city's history.

First Phase

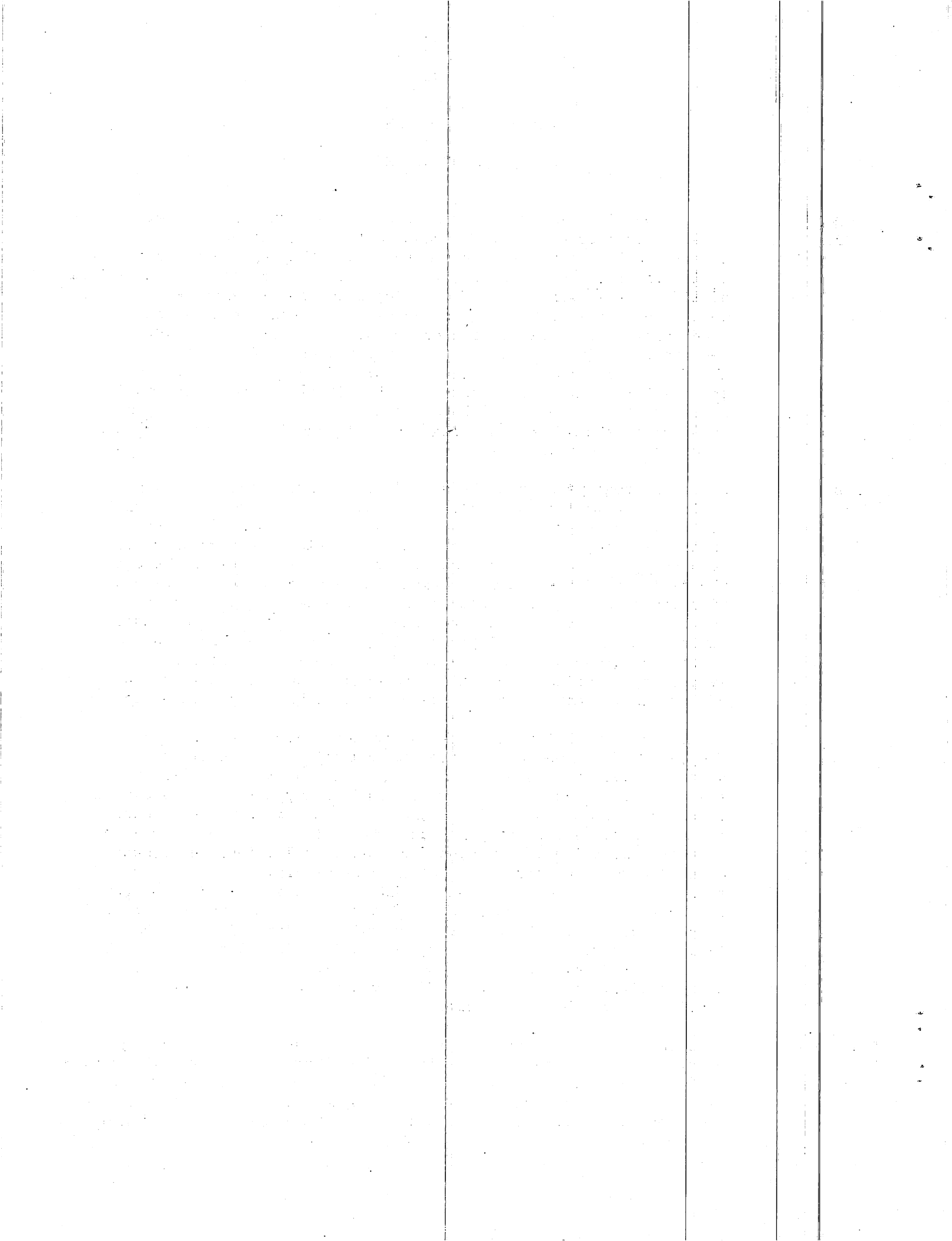
As other programs within the social model have grown, the dynamic of interfaith relations has arisen indirectly. Direct programmatic activity has, therefore, been low key. For example, from the first phase on, clergymen have said benedictions at community events such as feasts and congresses. Members of all congregations used the heritage of their denominations in helping to create the 5th City songs and rituals. Gospel Sings have been events that all congregations have participated in ~~an~~ informally exchanged music which is a sign of 5th City's vitality. When the chapel on the Institute grounds became the 5th City chapel, it became a sanctuary at which major religious events such as weddings, funerals of community members from all denominations have been celebrated.

Second Phase

The Fifth City choir was formed of talented community members. They were also members of different community congregations and thus, as they traveled to sing songs celebrating the Black man within and without the community they were indirectly co-operative dynamic of the congregations. Fifth citizens recruited from the community for RS-1 courses and participated indirectly in a kind of interdenominational collegium on behalf of the congregations which many of them were also part of. The Emmsary program emerged as an approach to the problem of high school students who were handicapped in their effort to learn ^{because of} home situations. These youth were sent to homes around the continent. Community support in the form of financial backing, recruitment, and family counseling was required for this program. The neighborhood denominations participated co-operatively in these ways and thus enabled some 100 youth to realize greater human potential.

Third Phase

More recently local congregations have been active in providing an array of services to community members. Our Lady of Sorrows operates one of the major elementary schools in the community, congregations provide opportunities for celebrative dynamics such as trips, choirs, and bingo and needed services such as day care centers, funding dinners, and hot lunches for elders.



**Community
Situation**

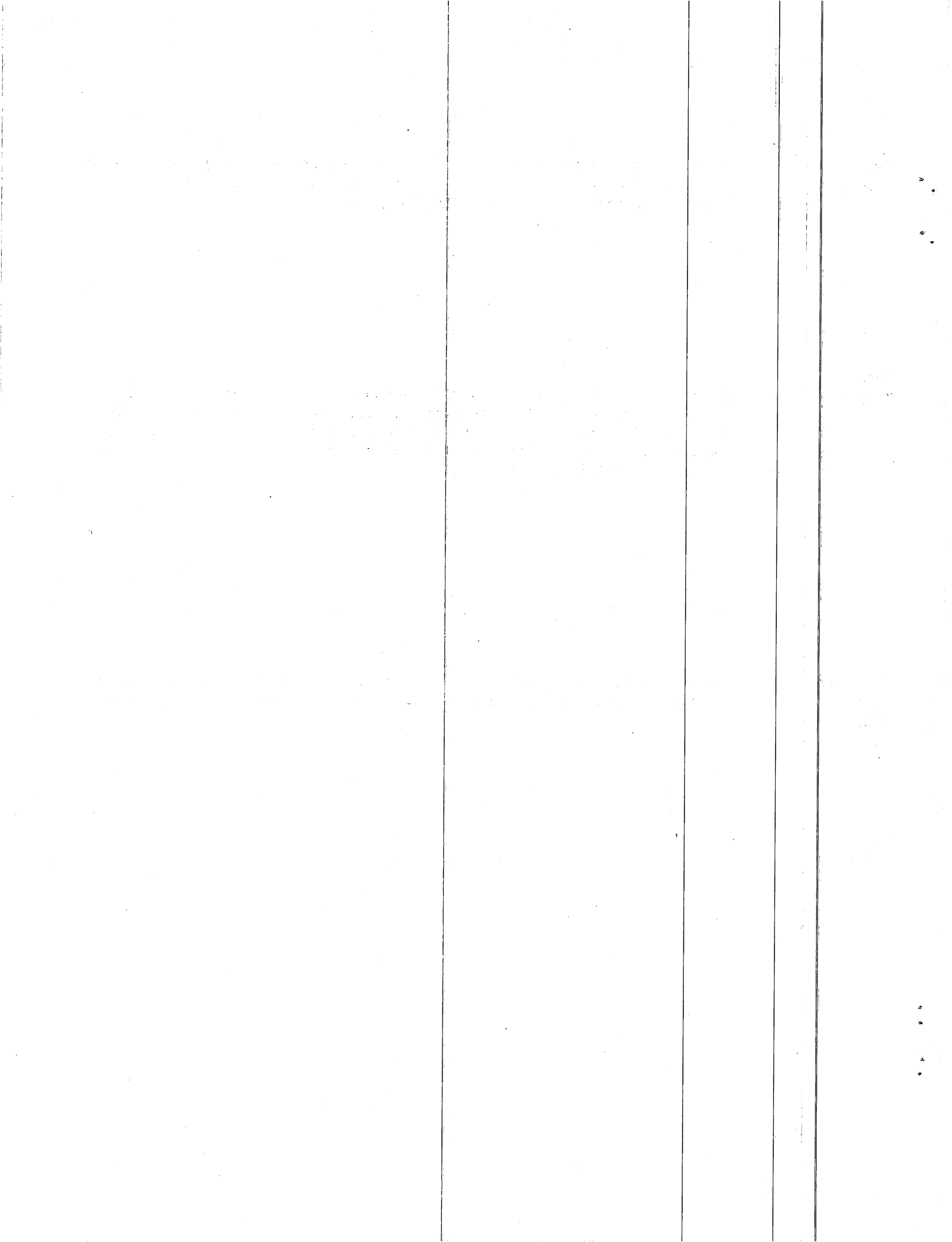
A high percentage of Fifth Citizens are engaged in there^{eir} local congregations. Moreover, their involvement in church activities often takes first priority in claiming their time.

**Current
Program**

With the current level of participation in local church activities the need for programatic activity at this point seems small. In view of the demands which other programs are making upon community leadership, the development of a fully active program of interfaith relations is temporarily bracketed.

**Thirteen
Year
Summary**

Many dynamics of interfaith relations in the life of 5th City have occured as indirect aspects of the growth of other program arenas.



**Plans
Projections**

Future happenings fostering interfaith relations will continue to occur as economic, political, and cultural development of 5th City continues.

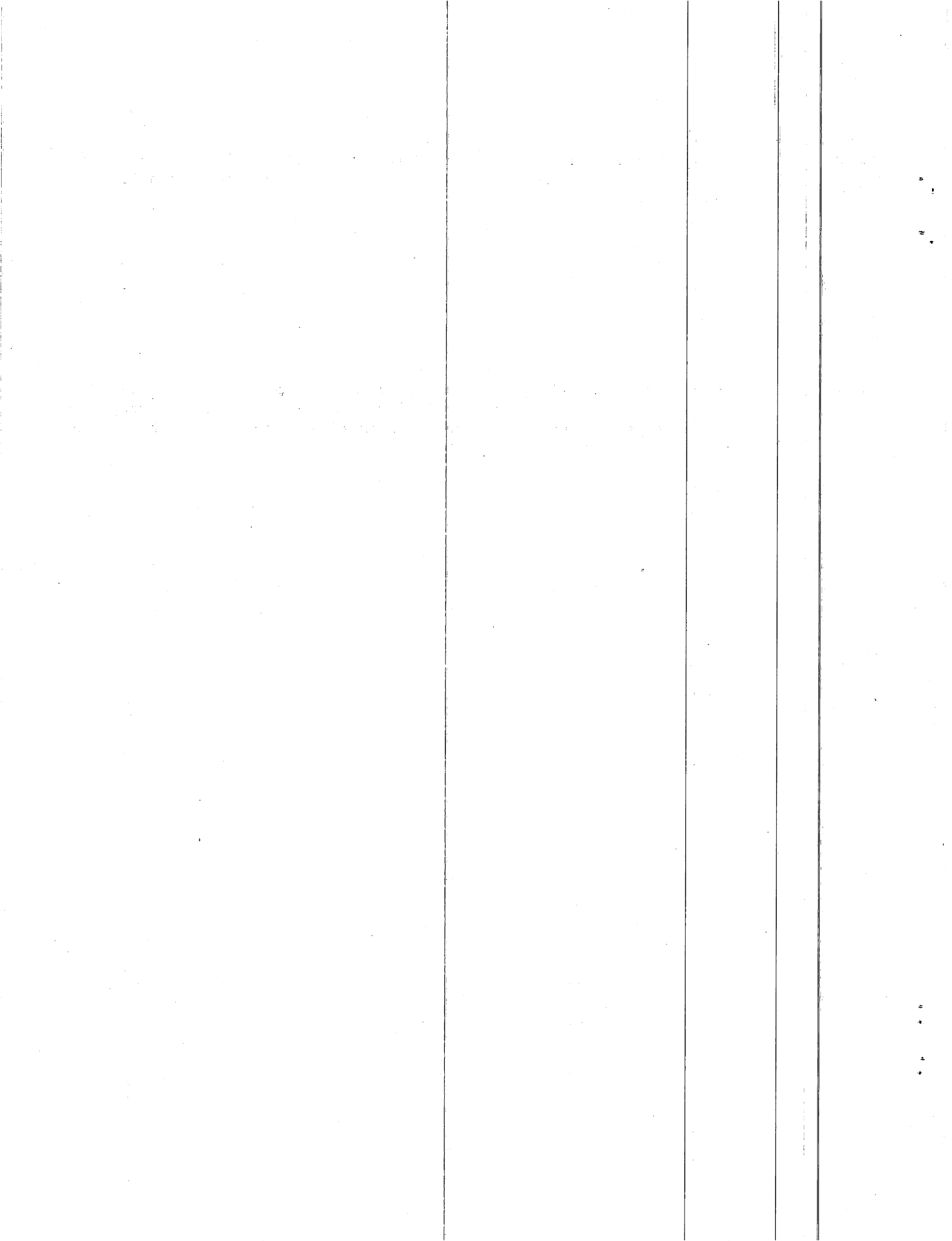
Issues

Whether the need will arise in the near or distant future for the formalization of the agencies of clergy collegiums, local congregation interchange, and parish action counsels remains an issue to be decided by Fifth Citizens.

Funding

None

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THE SYMBOLIC GUILD

LOCAL ARTS

PROGRAM FOCUS

The program of local arts has to do with a center of community arts, a neighborhood artmart, and a visiting artist series. The program is a response to the basic contradictions relating to the community's loss of a sense of community, loss of a sense of their own heritage and lack of ways to point to existence of a common memory. The community of Fifth City has been involved in rebuilding its story, black heritage and community identity. Local arts is an arena in the social model which deals with this dynamical reformulation.

First Phase

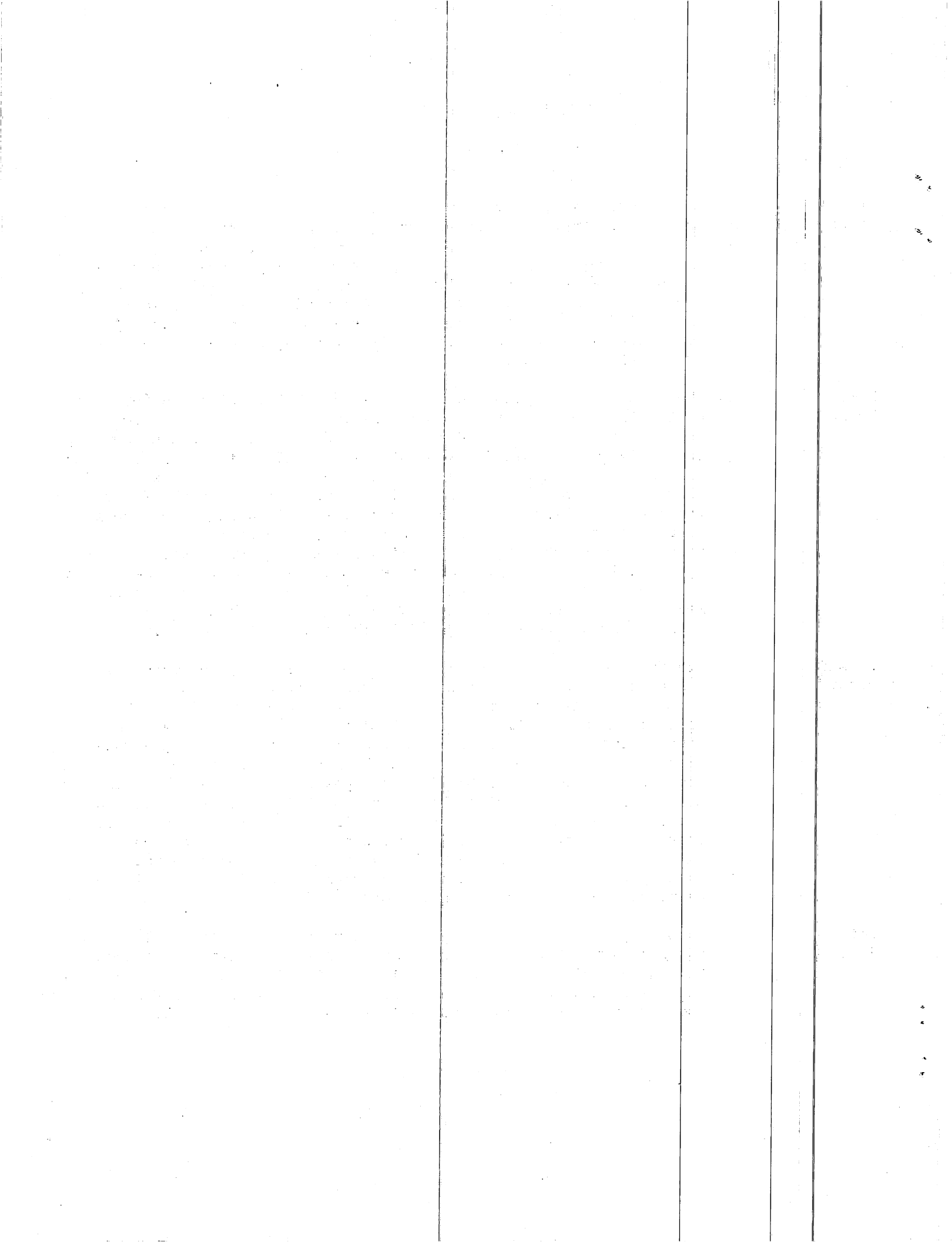
The local arts program was birthed in Fifth City with the formation of the Drama Dome, a group of Marshall High School drama students who organized musical and theatrical performances for the community festivals from 1966-68. From 1966-69 the Fifth City Ensemble group consisting of eight youth ages 14-19, toured the eastern seaboard playing for promotional and funding events. This was the first time that local performing was used to tell the Fifth City story to the globe. In the following year, this same group continued its activities as the Fifth City Choir. Pins bearing the Fifth City symbol appeared in about 1967. Public art first appeared in 1967 with the painting of the Rise of the Iron Man mural. The erection of the Iron Man statue at the Fifth City Node came later, ^{when} a black heritage arts and crafts center operated in the node during that time. 1969?

Second Phase

The Fifth City Choir became The New World singers, reflecting in the name change the resurgence of human spirit occurring in the community. The sustaining artforms within the community which maintain mundane consciousness of Fifth City's identity are the Rise of the Iron Man mural, the Urban Heritage Mural on the Paradise Lounge, the Black Culture Mural in the community center, the Iron Man statue, the Fifth City Grid poster throughout the community and the signs identifying the program buildings. These murals and artforms are significant within the history of Fifth City because they point to the community's uniqueness. But more importantly, they are significant because they were created by people working together. Many a Fifth citizen can walk by one of the murals and point to a piece that he was responsible for creating.

Third Phase

Community celebrations always characterized by experimental art forms gave birth to the first Cabaret in 1973. This year's activities have included the weekend "jam sessions" in the community center and creation of new Iron Man pins. The program signs went up in March. The Paradise Lounge mural was painted in the summer of 1975.

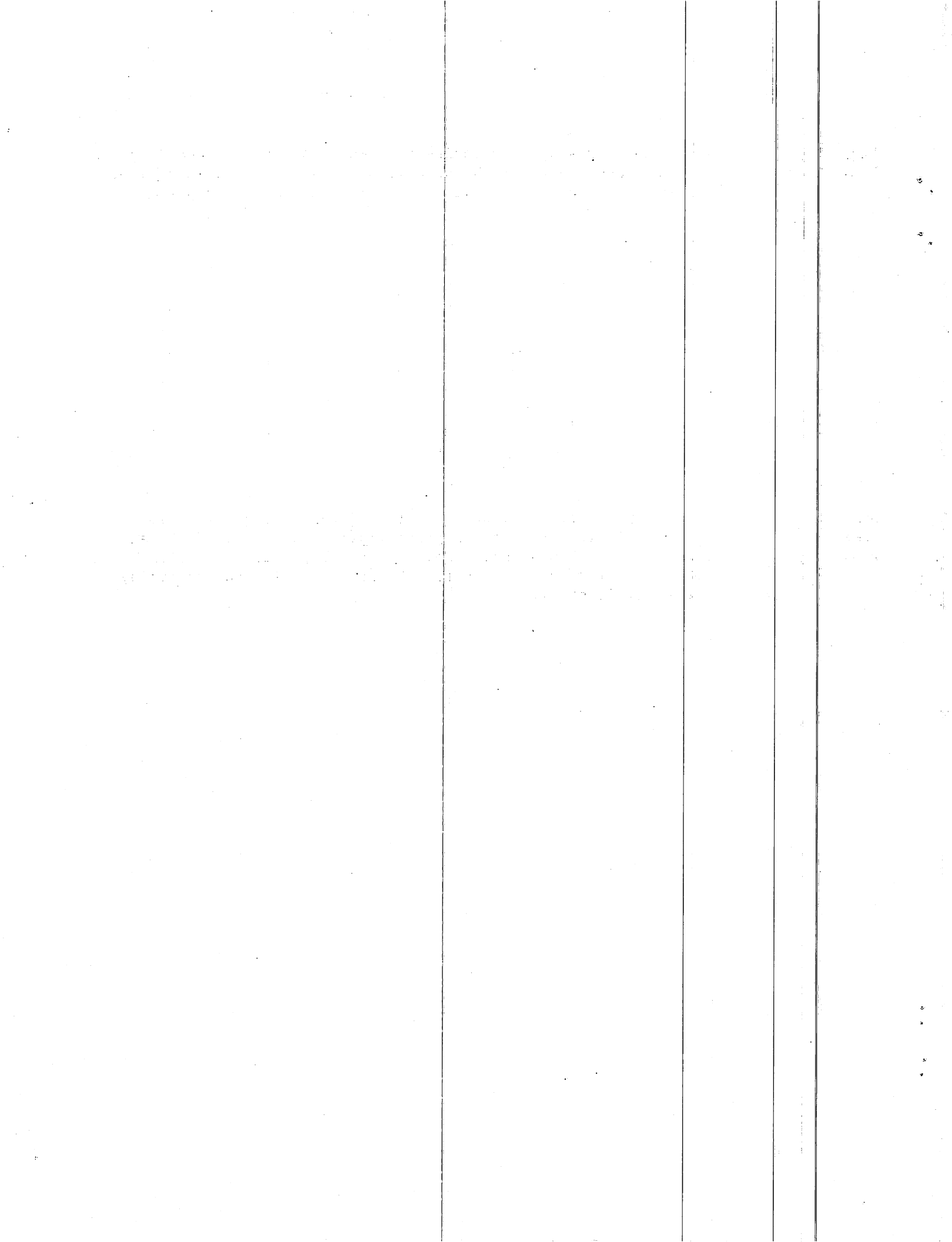


**Community
Situation**

Performing arts are now taking on a more spontaneous character. The arts and crafts are being developed for their value as entertainment and hobby, as well as for imaginal impact purposes.

**Thirteen
Year
Summary**

The evolution of local arts in Fifth City strategically has been an intentional series of imaginal impact happenings which tell the story of the "I Can Man." For over thirteen years in Fifth City, the performing arts have primarily been a medium for fostering community identity.



**Plans and
Projections**

More murals are needed. Some method such as boundary-markers or black and red street signs need to tell every visitor he is in Fifth City. A common look to the storefronts, consensed on by the community, would freight the intentional character of Fifth City. Slogans -- declaring the new age, would proclaim the community's corporateness.

Issues

As we look to the future local arts and the intentional use of communtiy space will play an increasingly important role. How local arts can be the vehicle of authentically celebrating community life is a question of profound concern.

Funding

Possible funding resources for future development include the Illinois Arts Council, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and private foundations.

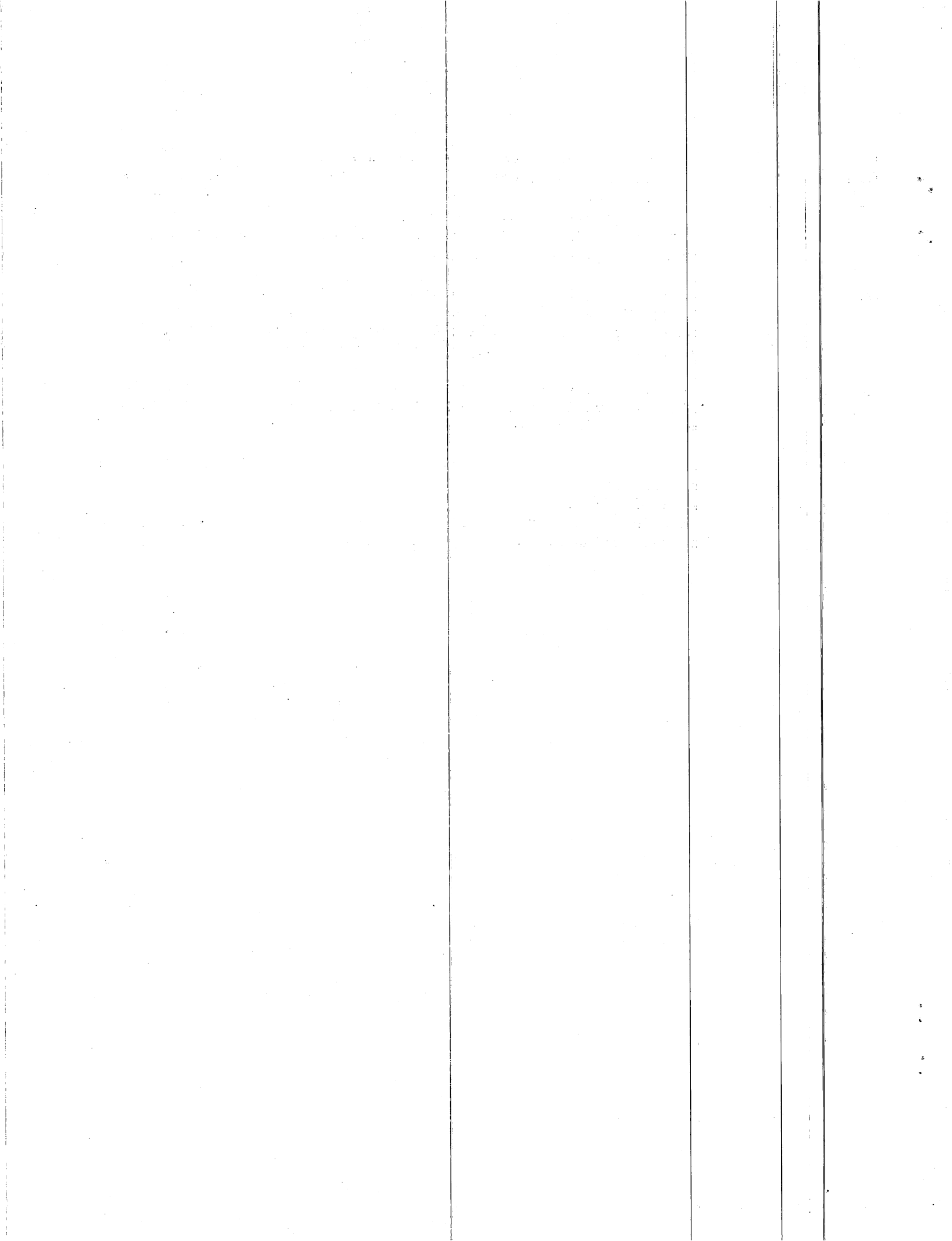
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Particular data can be obtained from Carrie and Dorothy Neff and Ruth Carter.

New World Singers

Tom Lyle, Community Art Forms

Mildred Robinson, Community Celebrations



THE SYMBOLIC GUILD

COMMUNITY IDENTITY

PROGRAM FOCUS FOCUS

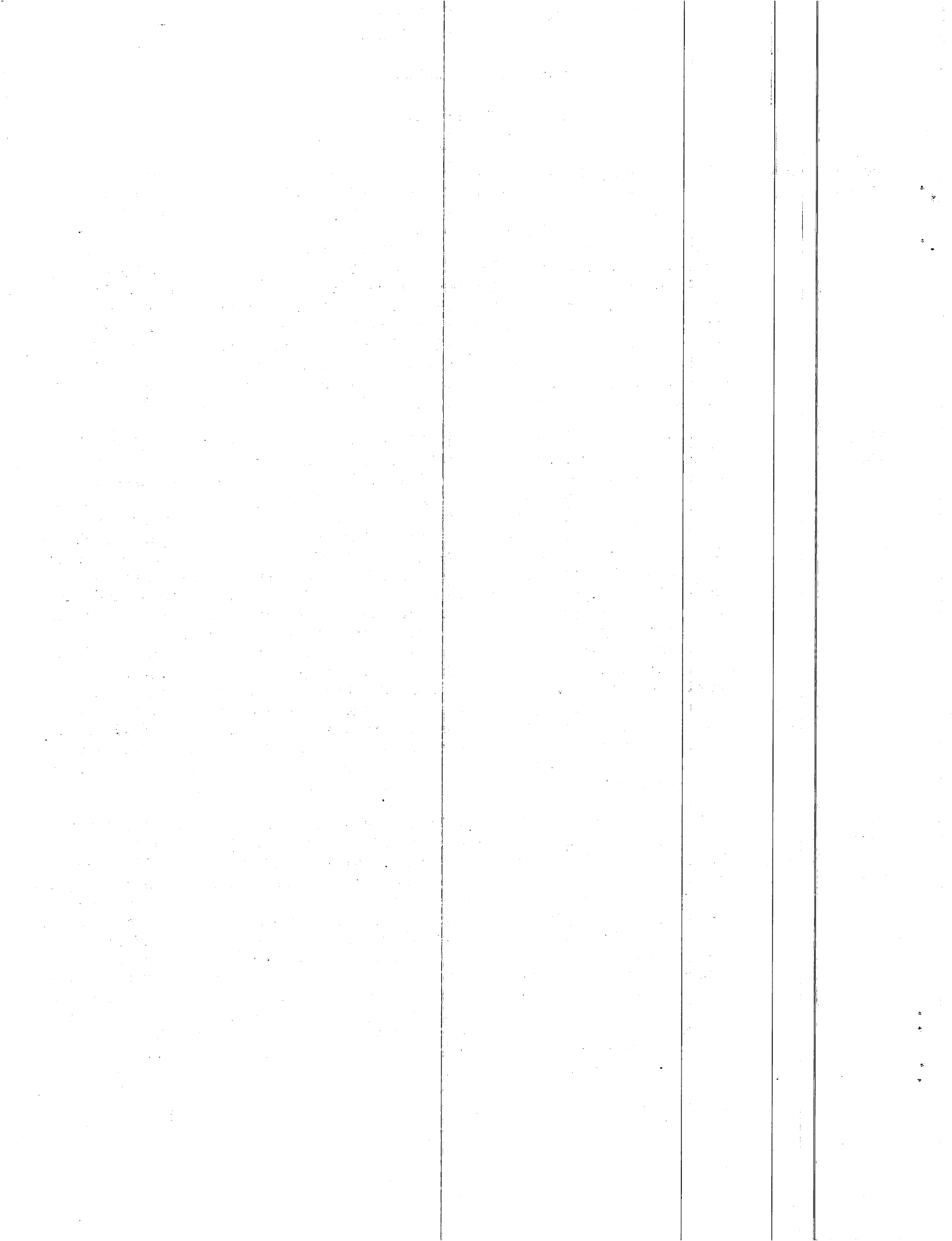
The Community Identity Program consists of the Local Environmental Board, the Community Events Council and the Global Relations Commission. In order to deal with lack of community pride and the continual bombardment of defeating images through the constant presence of a depressing environment, the Environment Board's function is to look at the total space design and to impact the community through beautification projects, symbols of the space and community celebrations. The community experiences isolation not only within itself but also from the rest of the world. The Events Council plans trips and events beyond community boundaries. Holiday celebrations were designed to bring a global impact to the area. The Global Relations Commission allowed interchange of people and data. Visitors from around the world were encouraged. Again, the point was to intentionally tie Fifth City back into its relationship with the globe.

First Phase

1964-68: In 1964, the phrase "Black Is Beautiful" symbolized for the black man the rising sense of pride and dignity. Most important, it demonstrated the need for identification with hope and estrangement from the downtrodden image of the past. Understanding that symbol is key is in forming identity, Fifth City began a series of community events, beautification projects, festivals and trips out of the westside. Black and red became the colors signifying Fifth City's heritage and determination. People of all ages participated in these community events. Preschoolers took field trips downtown, to O'Hare Field, museums. Uniforms and capes became a familiar sight in and outside of the community. Flatbed trucks were the stage for youths who presented festival music bands and plays, driving throughout the community. The youth also went to Expo '67 in Montreal, which served to relate future leaders of Fifth City to the entire globe. A representative of Fifth City went to Africa for a work project and returned with new images of the black man's heritage. Marshall High School's basketball team was state champion in 1966 & 1967, further deepening the new self-story of Fifth City youth. Perhaps the most visible sign of new hope was the painting of the "Rise of the Iron Man" mural at the node in the Summer of 1967.

Second Phase

1968-72: Martin Luther King's assassination called forth new resolve in Fifth citizens. The task of rebuilding a community of burned out businesses and homes required an intensification of symbolizing a new relationship to their community and globe. Youth started a singing group called the Fifth City Ensemble. They traveled around the country performing and carrying the message of the Iron Man. Fifth elders traveled to Mexico City in 1969. Gospel sings were a common spirit happening in the community. The Iron Man was erected in Iron Man Plaza and remains the key symbol of hope. 1970 was the year Fifth Citizens traveled across the world. The elders went to Los Angeles; preschool teachers traveled east in the spring visiting preschools and sharing imaginal education methods while gaining new wisdom from the preschools that they saw. Six Fifth citizens went around the world with the Global Odyssey. Elders were visited regularly by citizens. These visits grounded the common memory of Fifth citizens. The Fifth City trips and elders visits provided a story of hope needed to move into a new phase of building.



**Third
Phase**

1972-75: As momentum increased, the community continued to be sustained with ongoing community events and trips to maintain relatedness to the globe. In summer of 1972, Fifth citizens participated in the research assembly while others took the Wedge West trip ending in Los Angeles. More than 500 citizens celebrated Halloween marking the great year of 1972 as one of new community cohesiveness. 1972 -- The Decade of Miracles Celebration of the past ten years of Fifth City saw the Iron Man moved to stand at the center of the community at 5th and Jackson. The community consciousness of their gift of possibility to the globe was forever grounded through the radical impact experienced by Mayor Daley's profound gratitude and call for Fifth City models to be replicated in all the communities of Chicago. The Fifth City story was told by the Elders trip to Cleveland, the Fifth Citizens trip to the Bahamas and the Jets trip to Michigan and Milwaukee in 1974. In 1975, Fifth City circled the East in the United States and Canada while the community spirit was livened with weekly jam sessions in the Community Center and weekly community clean-up blitzes.

**Community
Situation**

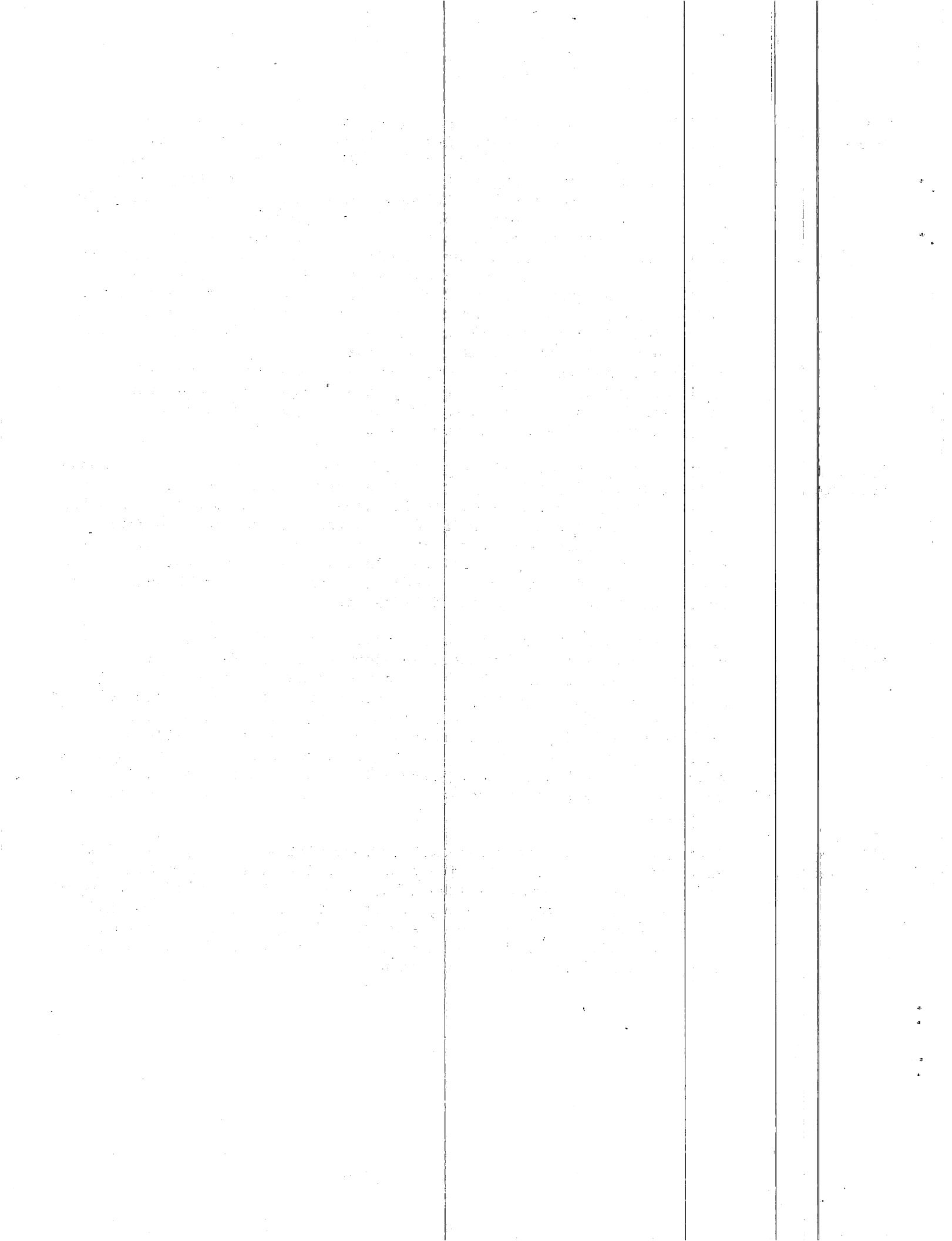
At present, Fifth City shows signs of new economic endeavors as demonstrated by the Grand Opening of the shopping center, Corine's Paradise Lounge opening and expansion and the creation of the Businessmen's Center. The city has also published plans for the new Iron Man Plaza in front of the Shopping Center. Fifth City program signs dot the neighborhood along with freshly painted black and red trash cans with Fifth City symbols. On the side of Paradise Lounge facing the Lounge patio is the new Urban Black Mural of Fifth City.

**Current
Program**

The current year began with Lela Moseley being sent out to carry the years of experience and methods development to the Maliwada Social Demonstration Consult. This event marked a new phase for Fifth City.. They are and will remain the social demonstration project which birthed the methods and will be the experimental edge of future development. The Tom Lyle family followed Lela's lead by going to the Isle of Dogs Human Development Consult and a Fifth City representative will also be present at Lapu Lapu, Philippine. The community turned out in great numbers to celebrate at the Valentine's Ball. Community identity is a reality.

**Thirteen
Year Summary**

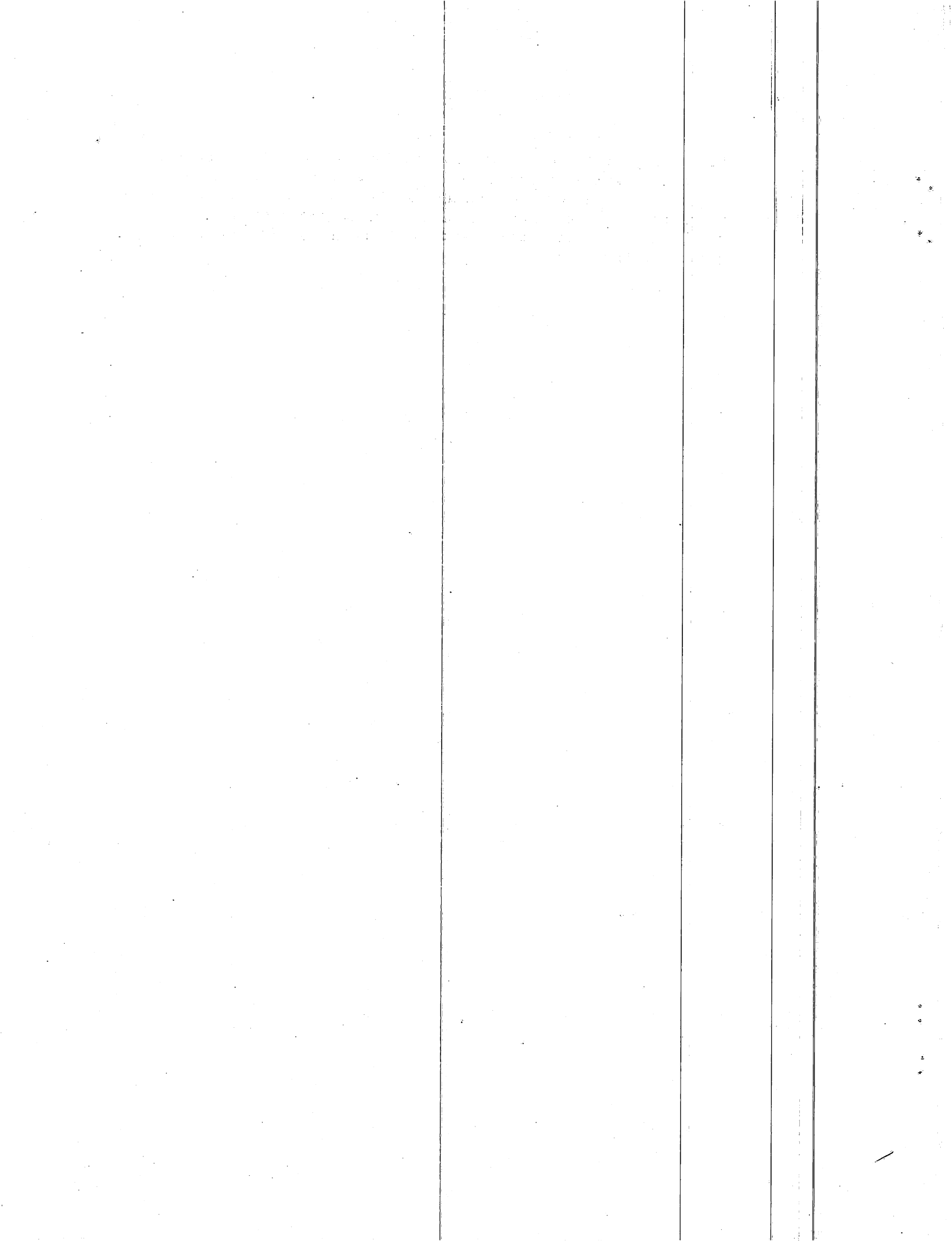
During the past 13 years a community once victimized by geographical and social isolation, where innocent suffering paralyzed creativity and prevented a sense of selfhood has become a community with self-pride and dignity. A community proud of its heritage, proud of its children and youth and with respect of its elders, Fifth City is a community of Iron Men ready to stand and demonstrate to the world that local men everywhere can decide his own destiny.



**Plans and
Projections**

Fifth City will see an intensification of Community Beautification and continuation of providing the story of renewal and hope around the world. Regular publication of the Voice will keep the story alive for local citizens and encourage participation. Black and red Fifth City Grids will mark the boundaries and demonstrate the corporate thrust.

Issues



THE SOCIAL GUILD

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

PROGRAM FOCUS

The need to engage all ages in community development gave rise to the Youth Development Program to combat the cycle of poverty reflected in poor housing, broken homes, crowded schools, high crime and social isolation from structures enjoyed by the mainstream of American society. The agency active at present is the Young Adult League. Inactive are the student home and Jets.

First Phase

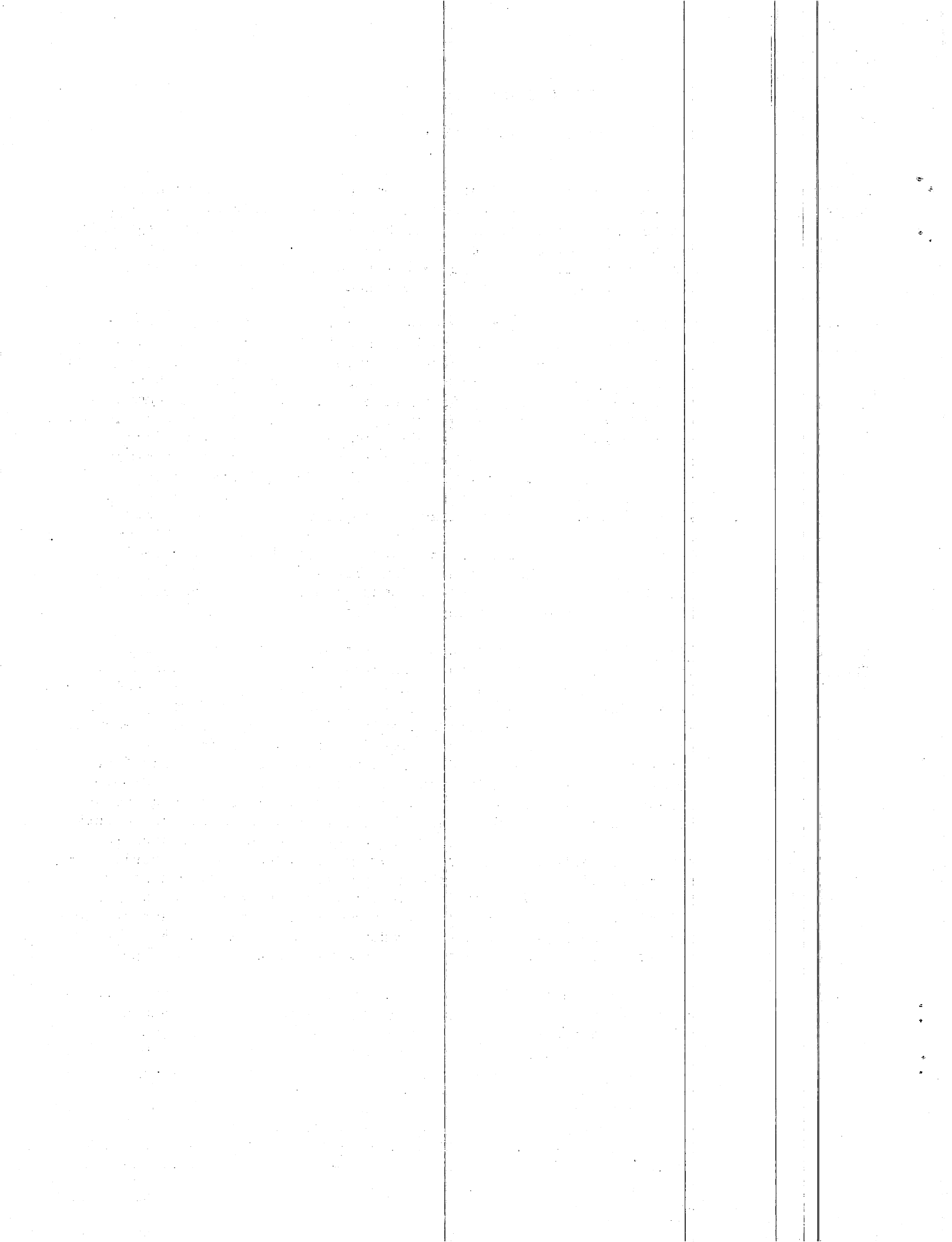
Beginning in 1965, the youth programs in Fifth City have taken many forms in summer, afterschool and fulltime programs. The initial work with youth began in Summer '65, with a drama, theatre and music group. Performing on flatbed trucks, the youth workshop led the entire community in festive Saturday night all-community activities. The following summer, funding for summer jobs enabled youth to work with the preschool, the Jets, and in work forces on community clean-up and beautification; participating alongside the summer program participation. The "Young Citizens Syndicate" a conglomerate of youth throughout the community worked during Summer '67 in community clean-up projects. As a culmination of the summer, 100 youth traveled to the Montreal World's Fair--Expo '67. In the fall of '67, 5th City youth participated in a new experiment: "The Urban Student House," a residential program (411 South Trumbull) bringing together high school and college youth in a corporate living situation.

Second Phase

1968-1972: The emissary program launched in fall of '68 sent 5th City high school youth across the country to live and study in differing environments; from suburban Los Angeles to rural Maine. Winter '69 launched the first intensive leadership training --the Urban Academy--comprised primarily of gang leaders. Many of the leaders have since become key leadership in Fifth City. The emissary program continued to be a key dynamic in the next four years with a total of 100 youth graduating high school. Simultaneously in 5th City, 135 grammar school children joined the Jet Program with 8 Marshall High School students volunteering to work as leaders. The program provided a creative outlet of frustrations, strong leadership, supplemental practical education and social activities which broke into the general pattern of being trapped in the ghetto. The Jet trip to Washington in '68 and Milwaukee in '70 allowed the Jets to visit with children from different environments, which broadened their images of possibility for Fifth City and strengthened an understanding of their American heritage.

Third Phase

1972-1975: Jets has been a mainstay of Youth Development with 30 to 250 youth participating at any given time. College and high school students have continued to act as assistants in the program. In 1975, an Ill. Law Enforcement Commission grant of \$30,000 spurred development of the Young Adult League for 14-21 year olds. About 30 youth a week appeared for recreation and socializing. The energy and creativity of young adults has also become an integral part of the Fifth City Community Organization through the work-study program. The program benefits the community in 2 ways: 1) it encourages youth to pursue studies beyond the high school level and 2) releases the time of young adults for productive use in community administration and programming.

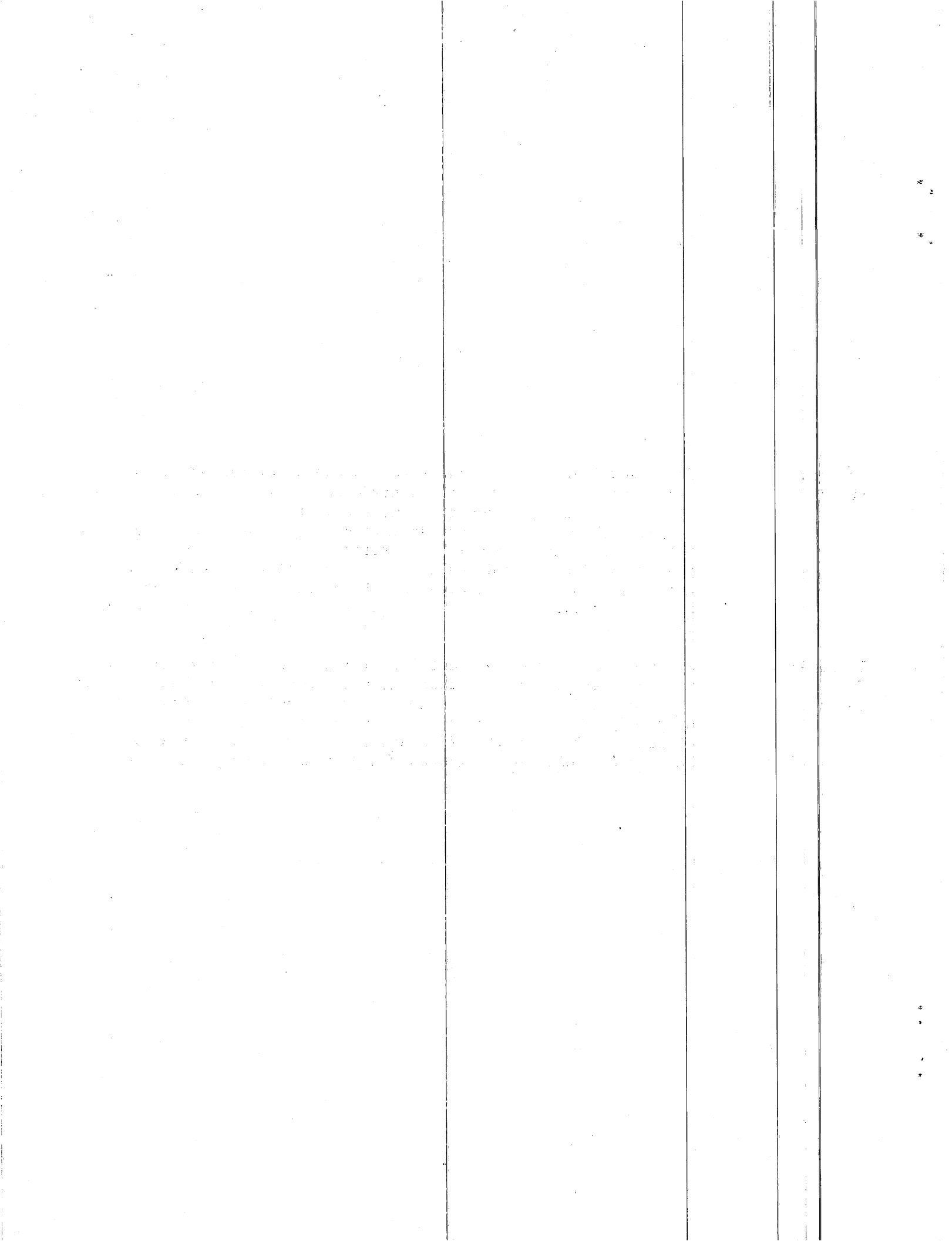


**Present
Program**

The Young Adult League moved into the community center at the beginning of this year. It is now open daily from 3:30 to 12 p.m. and all day Saturdays. About 200 youth make use of the center each week. Various activities are now available including basketball, boxing, ping-pong, crafts, etc. Members come into contact with concerned adults of the community, pass the Health Outpost, know where the housing offices are located, and see the ongoing formulation of serious planning for the community taking place.

**Thirteen
Year
Summary**

It is difficult to measure the full impact of the past 13 years of Youth Development programs; however those who have participated have had adult contact to help objectify their situation, to exemplify social responsibility and thereby develop their sense of self-worth and self-sufficiency. Experiences of team work has demonstrated roles of leadership other than ones of power.



**Plans and
Projections**

The activities of the summer will intensify and vary in the YAL program, with short trips and one extended trip. Increased activities for the young ladies, various recreational events and a major community project such as a small business are envisioned.

Issues

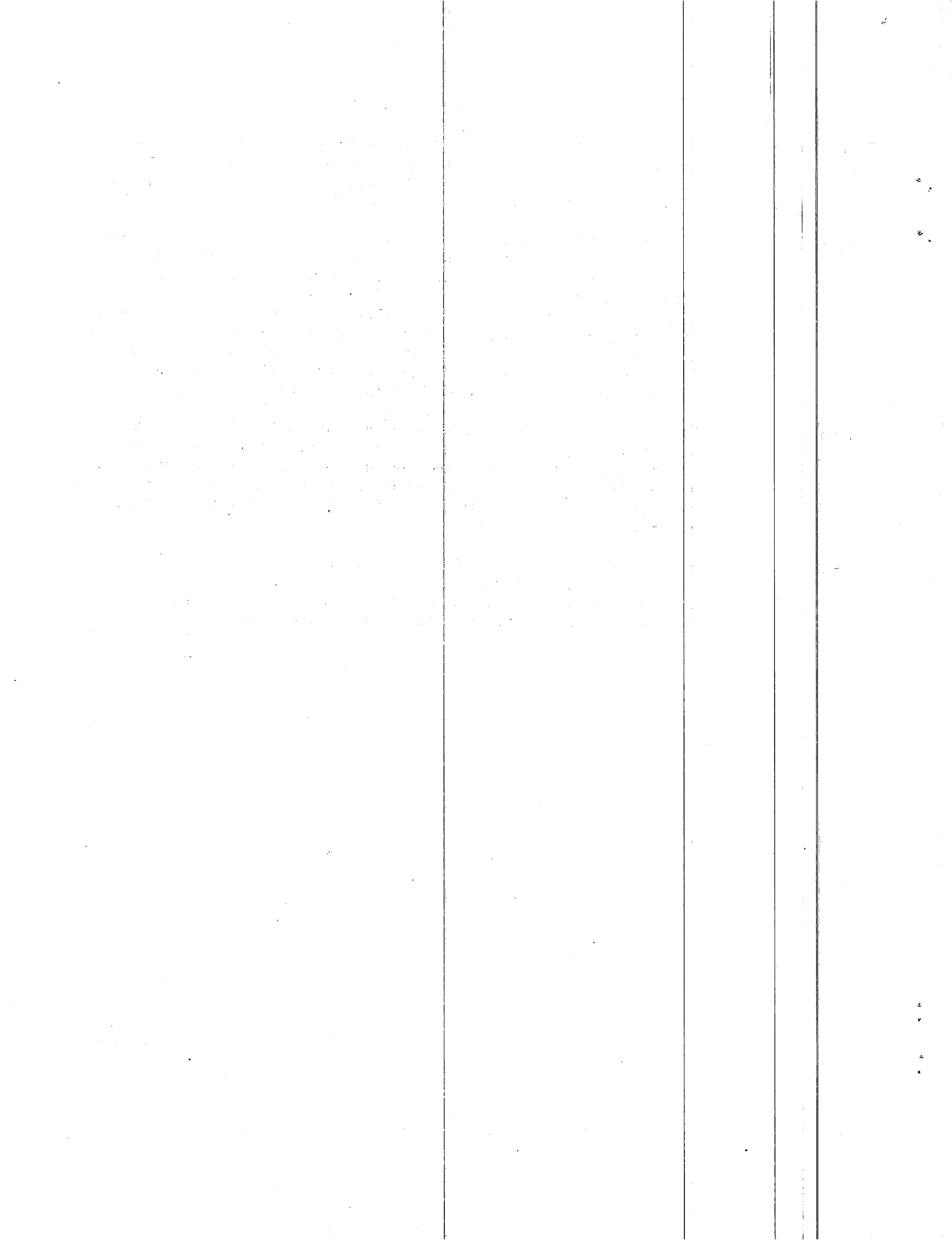
The first issue confronting youth development is practical skills training, career counselling, and employment opportunities for 14-21 year olds, so as to integrate youth into the entire economic development of Fifth City. Secondly, there is a need to develop programs that extend beyond the physical confines of the community, broadening the perspective of youth beyond the West Side. Thirdly, the recruitment and involvement of adult sponsorship is needed. Finally, there is a critical need for facilities, particularly for the Jets. The focus of Jets is unclear at this time.

Funding

Money has come into youth development primarily from private contributions, the ILEC (see second paragraph) and short term government programs, such as the Neighborhood Youth Corps. The endeavors will need to be intensified to meet the project program expenses and obtain necessary equipment -- a figure estimated to be \$86,000.

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JETS, Ed Francies, John Neff, Ella Beasley
Archives at Community Center
YAL, Mike Jackson, Florizell; Foy, Ella Beasley, Tom Lyles
Archives HS House, Margeurite Freeman, Tom Lyles



THE SOCIAL GUILD

SOCIAL SERVICES

PROGRAM FOCUS

Social services is involved in providing access to necessary services located in the community and those utilizing the services of the broader community. The Fifth City Social Services program includes the Exceptional Care Agency, Family Development Bureau, and Community Elders Association. Inner city communities in the 60's experienced a vacuum of services. A broad base of services are now available through government agencies and service organizations.

First Phase

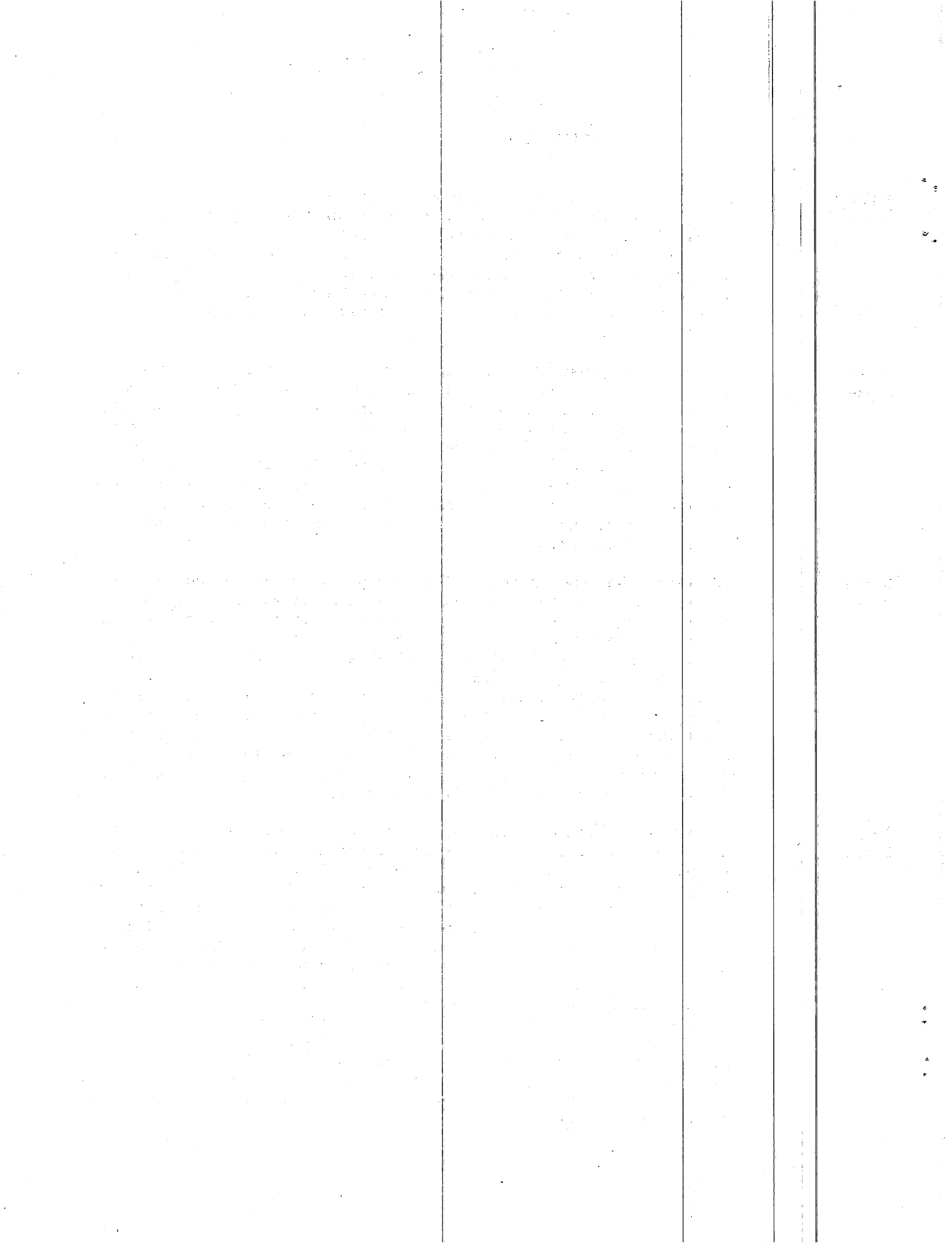
In the first phase of development, emphasis was placed on contact with community residents, identification of needs, and involvement of the residents in the community. There were virtually no services or activities in the community. The first program in the arena of social services was the Elders Association. There were many activities which engaged elders living in the senior citizens building as well as those living alone or with families in the broader community. Their primary focus at this time was the creation and teaching of the black heritage curriculum to youth, elementary and preschool children of the community.

Second Phase

Following the summers of rioting, the public at large became more aware of the need for services in the inner city. Construction began on the Garfield Service Center, Model Cities/CCUO at the corner of Kedzie & Madison. The center, soon known as "Little City Hall," opened in 1972 and made available to residents many social services offered by the public sector. In addition to its own services, the center offers referral programs to Garfield area residents. During this period the Fifth City Elders Association continued to teach black heritage courses and provide tutorial assistance to children of the community. In 1972 the elders presented a musical for the community. In the summer of 1972, community residents gathered for a trip to Los Angeles called Wedge West.

Third Phase

Formal activities organized by the seniors home and G.S. Center have increased over the last few years. Shuttle service to and from the highrise going to the medical center and 10 South Kedzie has marked a noticeable increase in use of the center. The Elders Association took a trip to Cleveland in 1974. They have also been responsible for the craft shop in the community center. In September, 1975, Garfield Senior Citizens Home hired a new director. They have continued operating referral services and recreational activities. A new job development program offered through Garfield Service Center has placed many community elders as part-time workers in area service agencies. Referral services for exceptional care and some family counseling functions are performed by Garfield Service Center. Elders have continued their advisory role throughout the Fifth City programs serving on boards. One elder has been actively enabling self-management of Pack I buildings. Other elders have helped rehabilitate the Infant Care Center.



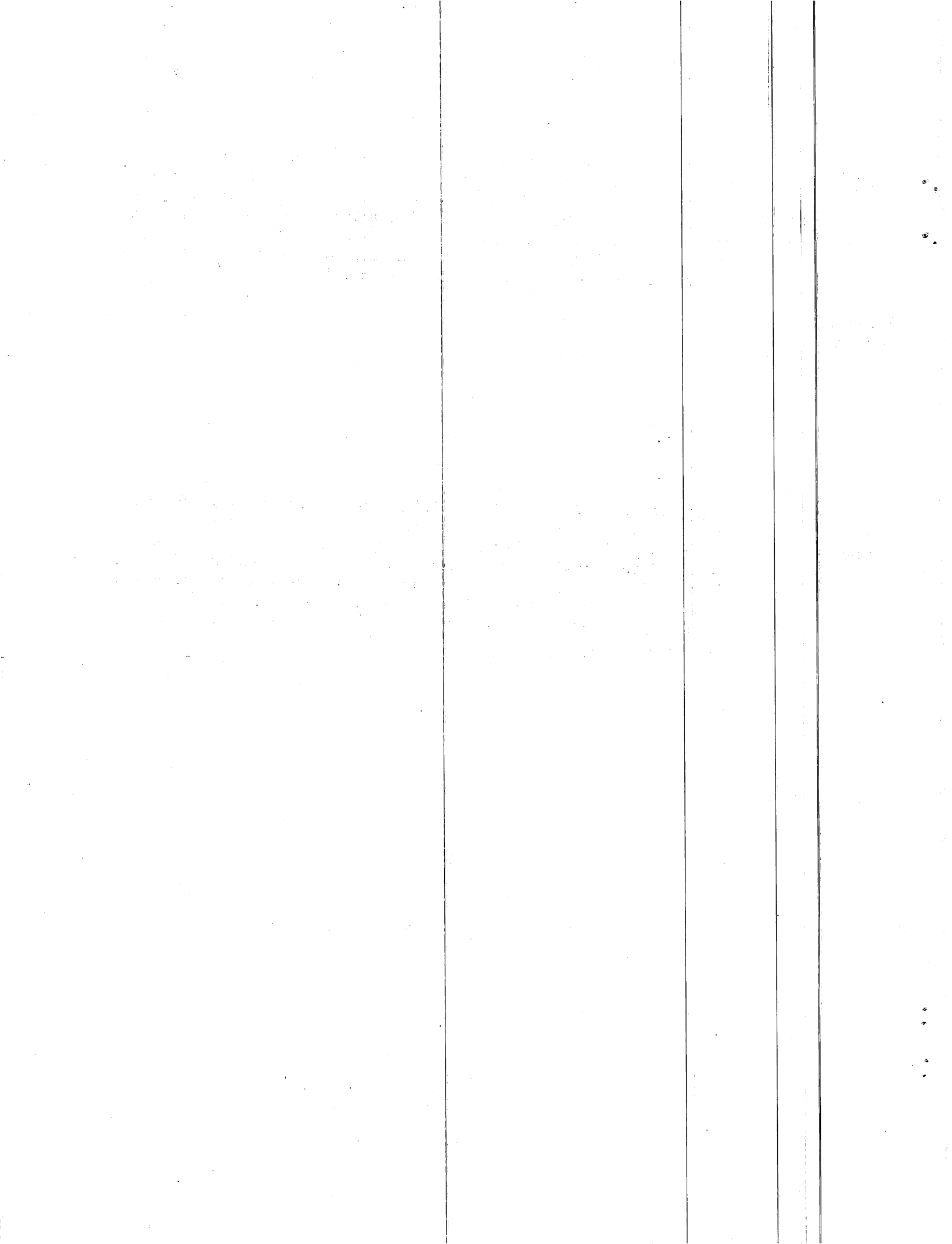
**Community
Situation**

Access to crucial services and resources for community residents is a key factor in Fifth City. Many of these social agencies are external to the community with respect to management. Fifth citizens do not have direct decision-making functions in relationship to them. Activation of the Elders Association through practical involvement is a programmatic need of the entire community. A program to deal with child abuse is another.

**Present
Program**

**Thirteen
Year
Summary**

Over the past 13 years the social services program has evolved out of the community relations program in the arena of style. It formerly included Young Adult League enablement inclusive of the High School House, Senior Student League, and Urban Youth Union. Eventually, the program as modified so that all programs dealing with youth comes under one section and social services primarily centers upon family services, community welfare and community elders.



Issues

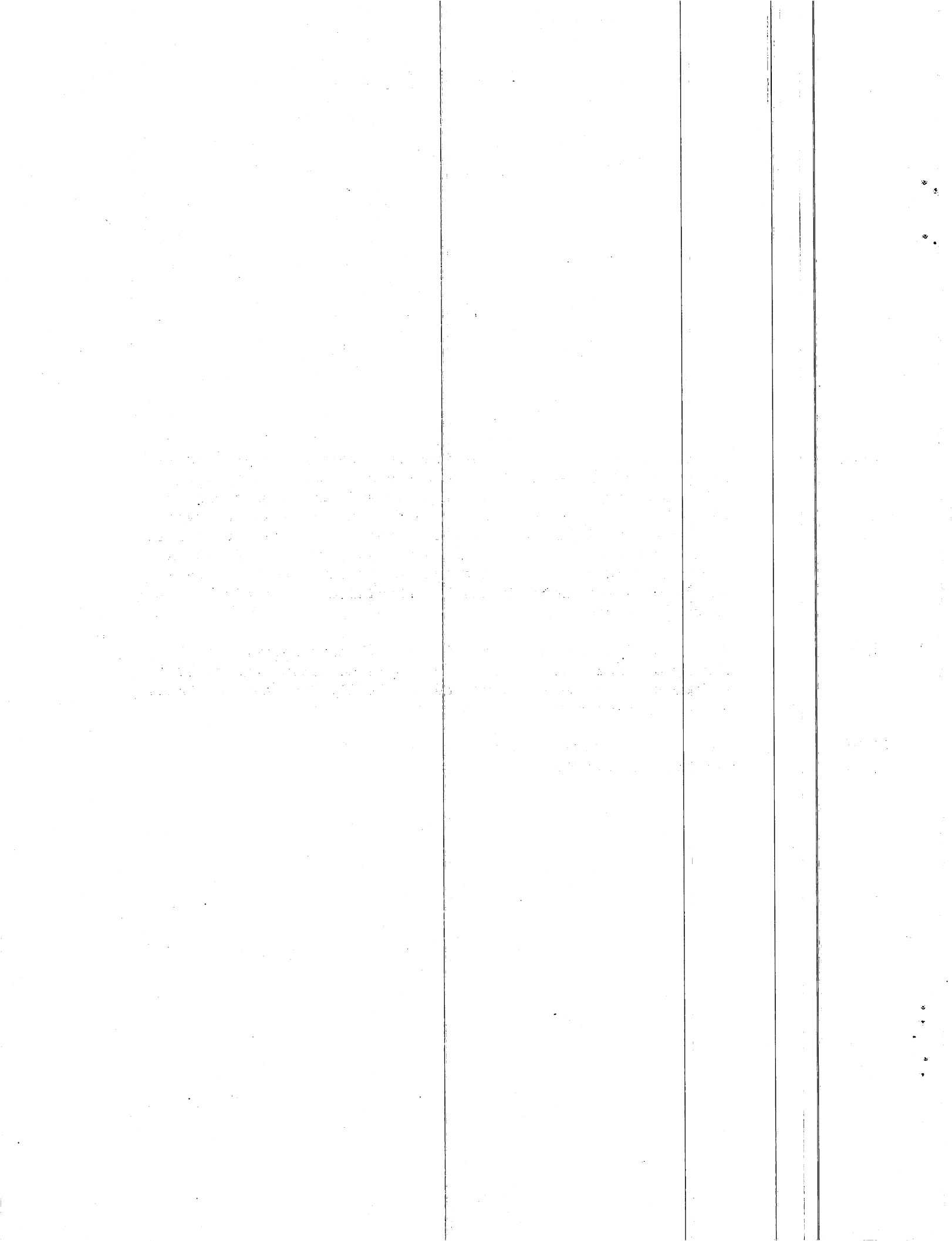
Future issues for social services encompasses such things as interweaving the separate structures such as ^{those serving} elders with other programs of family development and education programs, thus allowing each component to enhance the others. Current services for families are crisis-oriented. An important issue before the community is preventative support of families in general to insure their strength and functioning. The care of shut-ins remains a concern. Rehabilitation of alcoholics is another concern.

Funding

The Council on Aging, Model Cities, Illinois Department of Family Services, Illinois Council on Alcoholism, the federal office of Human Development and the Family Institute of Chicago are all potential funding sources.

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Garfield Services Center
Garfield Elders Home



THE SOCIAL GUILD

COMMUNITY CARE

PROGRAM FOCUS

The Community Care Program was developed to form a network of care, communication and cooperation throughout the entire community. The three agencies of the program are the neighborhood stake system, the human relations program and the Fifth City promotion bureau. The network within the community which organizes the geographic sub-units to involve all citizens is the neighborhood stake system. The Human Relations Center coordinates services and data from the broader community and city for use at the local level. The Promotion Bureau disseminates information in the community on available services and programs. It also presents the Fifth City project to the city and the world through reports, proposals, promotional presentations and site visits.

First Phase

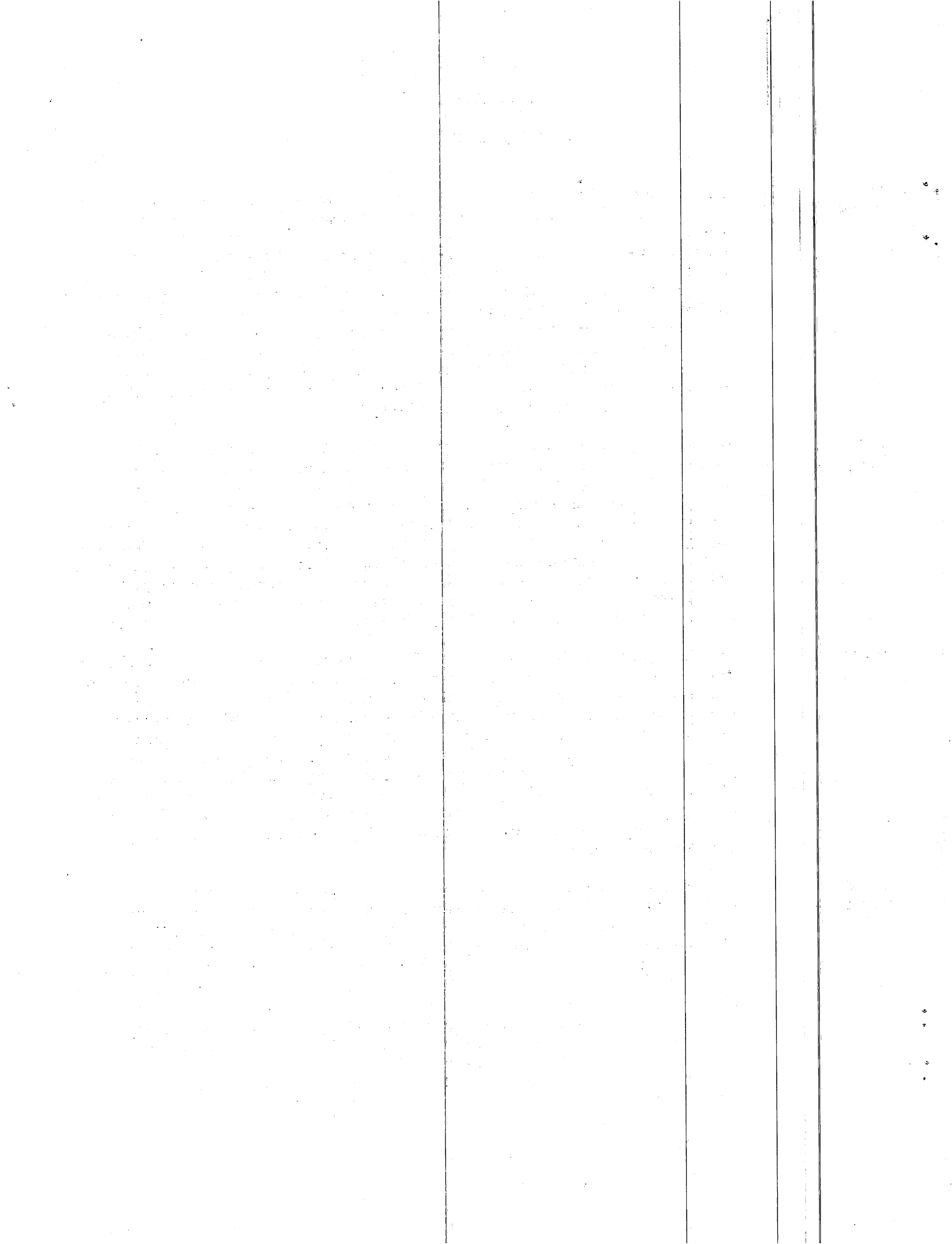
Neighborhood block clubs, operating in isolation from one another, were the only existing community care organizations in Fifth City during the mid-sixties. These groups, however, provided avenues for involving the whole community in summer festivals during '65, '66 and '67. These informal Saturday celebrations were great banquets and dances held in the Institute courtyard. To deal effectively with the geography and discuss block isolation, 6 blocks became units of geography referred to as stakes. Residents in each of these areas began meeting together every other week to share and develop solutions to community problems.

Second Phase

The fires of the riots which demolished part of the business district also gave many residents a new awareness of mutual dependence and cooperation. The stake unit during the next four years ('68-'72) became the primary active resource of people working to develop necessary services within the community. Stake meetings were held regularly and visits with residents of each stake provided many people the opportunity to work in development of community agencies. The promotion bureau began publishing the 5th City Voice, a community newspaper, weekly, to carry news of the world, the nation, the city and the community. The promotion bureau also published documents for funding each of the programs.

Third Phase

Many new service programs began in 5th City from 1972-1975. The Model Cities/CCUO Service Center expanded its programs; construction of the Parent-Child Center began. Evening programs for adult education began in the GSC and Marshall High School, yet there was limited community participation. Stake visitations began to dwindle and the Voice was published sporadically. The fundraising arm of the promotion bureau became responsible for a combined program budget of over \$100,000. In addition to the publication of many program proposals and brochures, the Promotion Bureau intensified the on-site-visit as a primary funding tactic. Prospective donors, corporation executives, and other grantees were invited to come into the Fifth City community for a visit to see each of the programs in operation.



**Community
Situation**

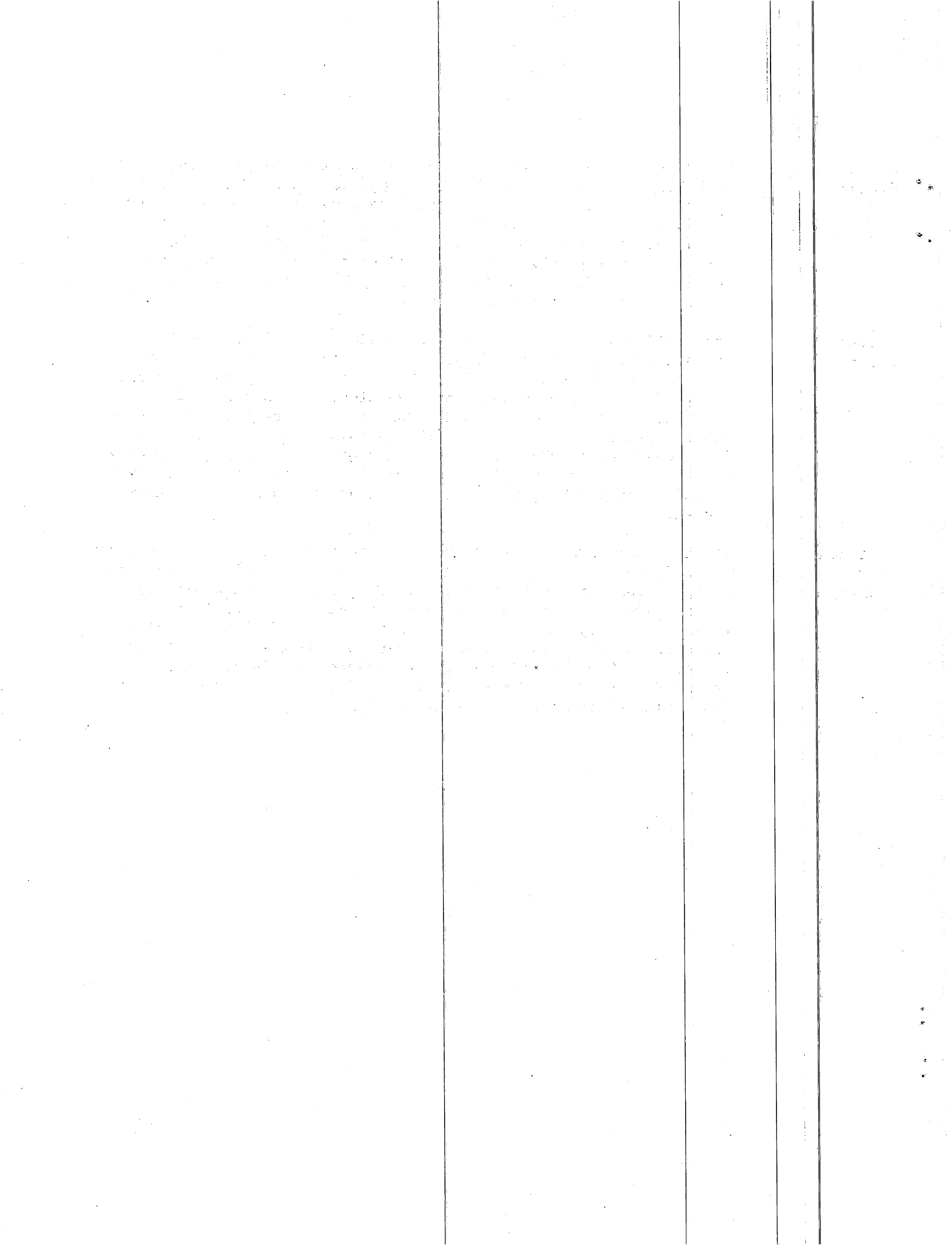
The crime rate in the Fillmore Police district (larger than Fifth City) has dropped by 19.6% in the last year. The Neighborhood Block Clubs and organizations have begun to be redeveloped. The 3500 block on West Van Buren has initiated a fire alert organization including alarms and emergency housing. Many elders in the elders high rise have begun to participate in the whistle stop program. These programs are signs that the community is entering a new phase of community care.

**Present
Program**

Many residents are involved in the services coordinated by the Garfield Service Center, the block clubs, the day care programs, and a variety of other agencies. There is currently no organized system of interaction among these agencies. The stake network is no longer operant. The Promotion Bureau publishes the Voice weekly with the aid of advertising for the shopping center. A development office operates in the Community Center primarily raising corporate funds to support the ongoing programs of the community. Along with the ICA consultants, government long-range grants are being actively pursued.

**Thirteen
Year
Summary**

Community Care Programs throughout the past thirteen years has taken many different forms. The program has been indirectly evident through other programs of the social model. The Neighborhood Stake System remained viable as long as the need was felt by the citizens. Increased community services through Fifth City and other agencies seemed to influence the perceived need for non-institutional care structures. The Promotional Bureau has grown as funding needs increased. The Voice has served as an identity tool as well as an information source for Fifth City programs and growth.



**Plans and
Projections**

Immediate plans and projections are unclearly focused at the present time.

Issues

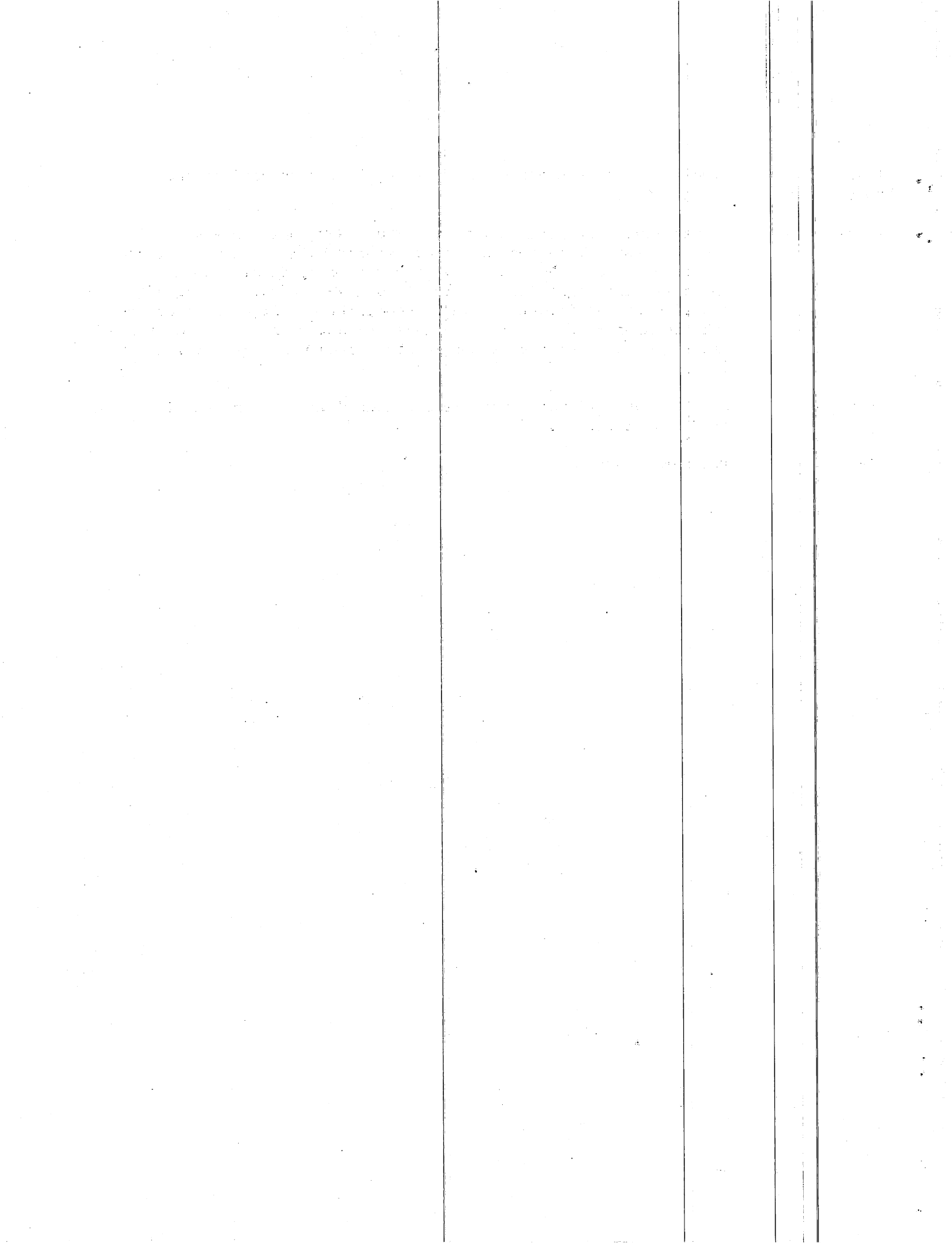
The key issues at present revolve around developing a way in which Fifth City programs can become economically self-sufficient. Ways to encourage the community to continue to develop small businesses and light industry requires a shift from seeking of grants to actual investment in the community by large corporations. With the number of agencies available through Fifth City, Garfield Center and Model Cities, the community needs new coordination efforts.

Funding

Funds for promotional materials are needed as well as salaries for Fifth citizen staff.

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Development staff



THE POLITICAL GUILD

CIVIL RELATIONS

court

PROGRAM FOCUS

Thirteen years ago, citizens of the Westside were cut off from needed government and legal services. Legal aid was offered through ~~civil~~ structures, but primarily for criminal cases, not civil cases such as debts and contracts. The pervading image was that ~~these~~ services were "owned by the city" and not to be trusted.

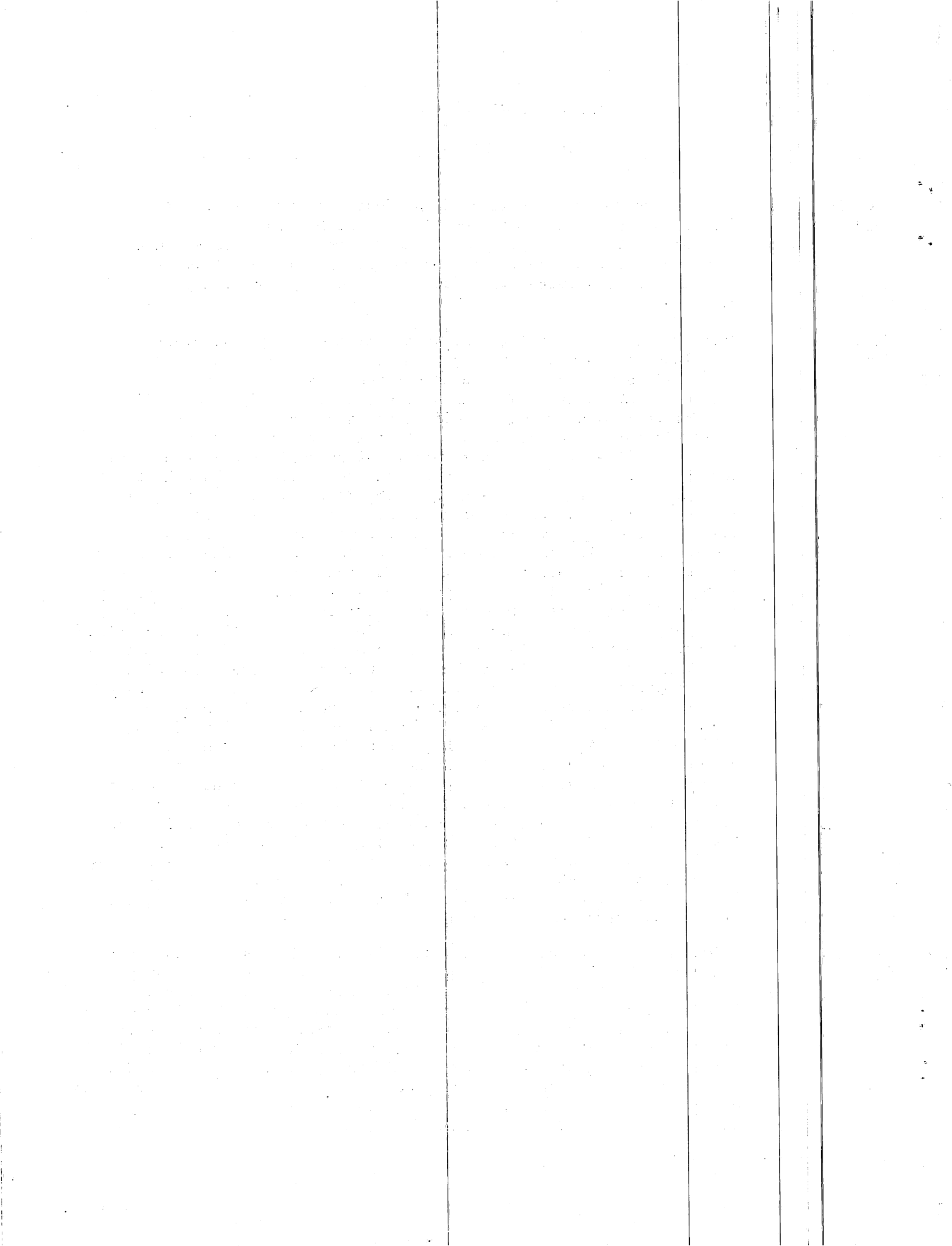
provided

First Phase

Since 1964, providing legal services and improving government relations has been an activity of Fifth City. Contacts and referral lines were established as early as 1966 with legal aid clinics in the city such as those operated by the NAACP and OEO. The Federal Neighborhood Law Office grant of 1964-65 made funds available for establishing low cost legal services locally which had direct lines to legal and welfare agencies in Washington. The Church Federation of Chicago sponsored these clinics throughout Chicago, and as part of the program the East Garfield Park Legal Advice Clinic, staffed by volunteer lawyers, was held weekly on the E.I. campus during 1966-67. This clinic went out of being, however, its sister clinic, the Lawndale Clinic, outside of Fifth City boundaries, remained open after initial funding and resources had been withdrawn and is still providing legal assistance to Fifth Citizens. Between 1964-68 as stakes were being formulated, relationships with ward ^{the}aldermen were fostered. After 1968, and until 1973, the offices of ^{the}ward aldermen were located in the community center. The fact that elections have been held in the Fifth City node since 1968 points to the recognition by Chicago political structures of Fifth City as an entity. Legal services were provided by guardians in the form of evening clinics held in the node from 1968-71. Guardians during this period also began their long history of aiding economic development efforts in the community by helping formulate legal aspects of government proposals. Government relations were boosted in several ways. One was the appearance of Joseph Matthews and Lela Moseley before the Senate Subcommittee on Government Research in 1969, when the federal level was first impacted with the Fifth City story. Government officials on all levels have toured Fifth City, including the visit of top HEW officials. The general impact of the Civil Relations Program on Fifth City residents was intensified by voter registration drives of the period.

Second Phase

Relationships with city, state and federal officials have intensified between 1972-1976. Mayor Daley's participation in the community center's dedication will long be remembered as a signal event in this community's life relative to the support of the City of Chicago. Weekly problem-solving units emerged as a primary polity dynamic of community leadership during this period. Many Fifth citizens have participated in LENS seminars and Social Methods School. Within the community, the West Garfield Service Center (10 South Kedzie) serves as a direct avenue of access for Fifth Citizens to city, federal government revenues through the Model Cities/CCUO program.



**Community
Situation**

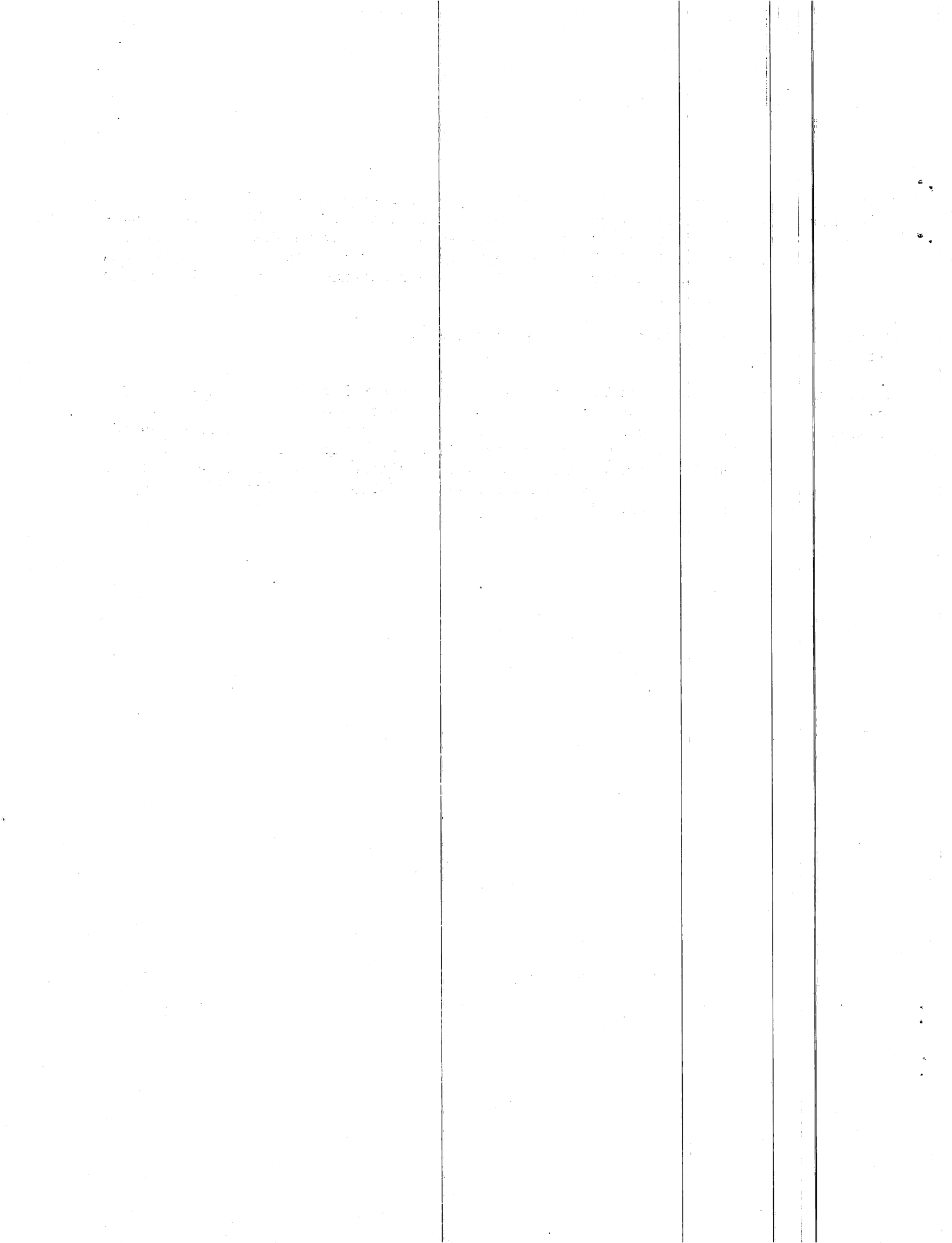
There are no legal services offered currently in Fifth City. Residents often go to the Lawndale Clinic for service. Individuals are often at a loss about where to go. Many who need legal aid do not receive it because they have no source to turn to. Arenas such as small businesses are blocked because they have no legal services available.

**Current
Program**

No program is operating at present.

**Thirteen
Year
Summary**

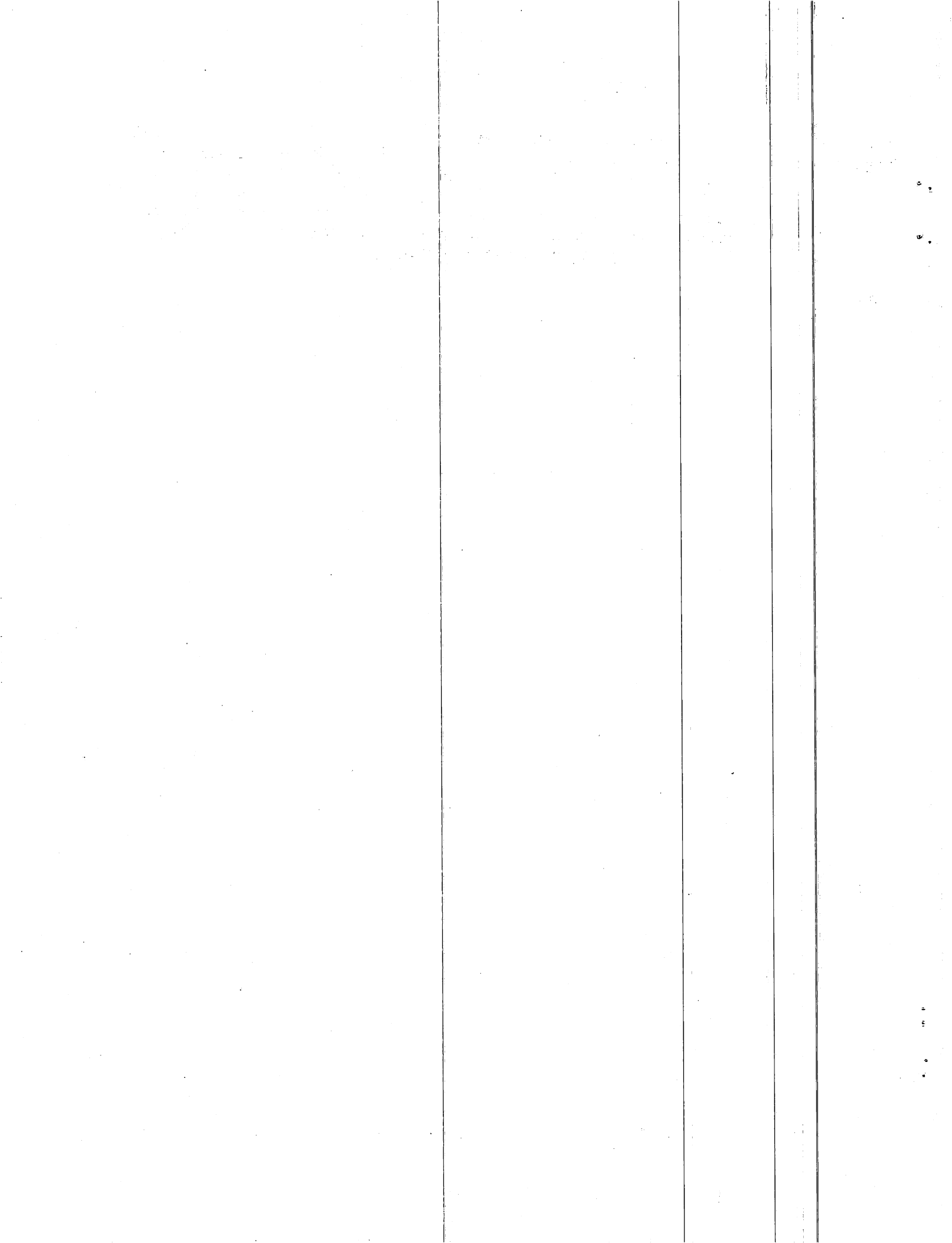
The past thirteen years in Fifth City civil relations, in summary, have moved to meet the needs of a rapidly developing community. In the first stages, legal assistance was crisis and welfare oriented. Recently, legal aid has established a relationship to long term economic development. Government relationships have steadily grown in extent and depth on all levels. ~~PSU's are a life mode in any community planning.~~



**Plans and
Projections**

For an economically striving community, legal services are vital. The increasing number of economic commitments necessitates careful legal monitoring. Participation of guardians may well continue to be the primary vehicle of this requisite activity. A comprehensive plan for participation in the Habitat Conference this summer in Vancouver will directly impact all the governments of the globe with Fifth City's power as a human community.

Issues



THE POLITICAL GUILD

PUBLIC SERVICES

PROGRAM FOCUS

The Public Services Program was created to provide an avenue of maintaining municipal services within the community and between the community and the city. In the social model agencies were named to accomplish this task. The Urban Services Office develops relations with the existing municipal Department of Streets and Sanitation and fosters community efforts in the area of local task forces, control and maintenance. The Community Information Center cares for news, community polity, and coordination and issues dissemination.

First Phase

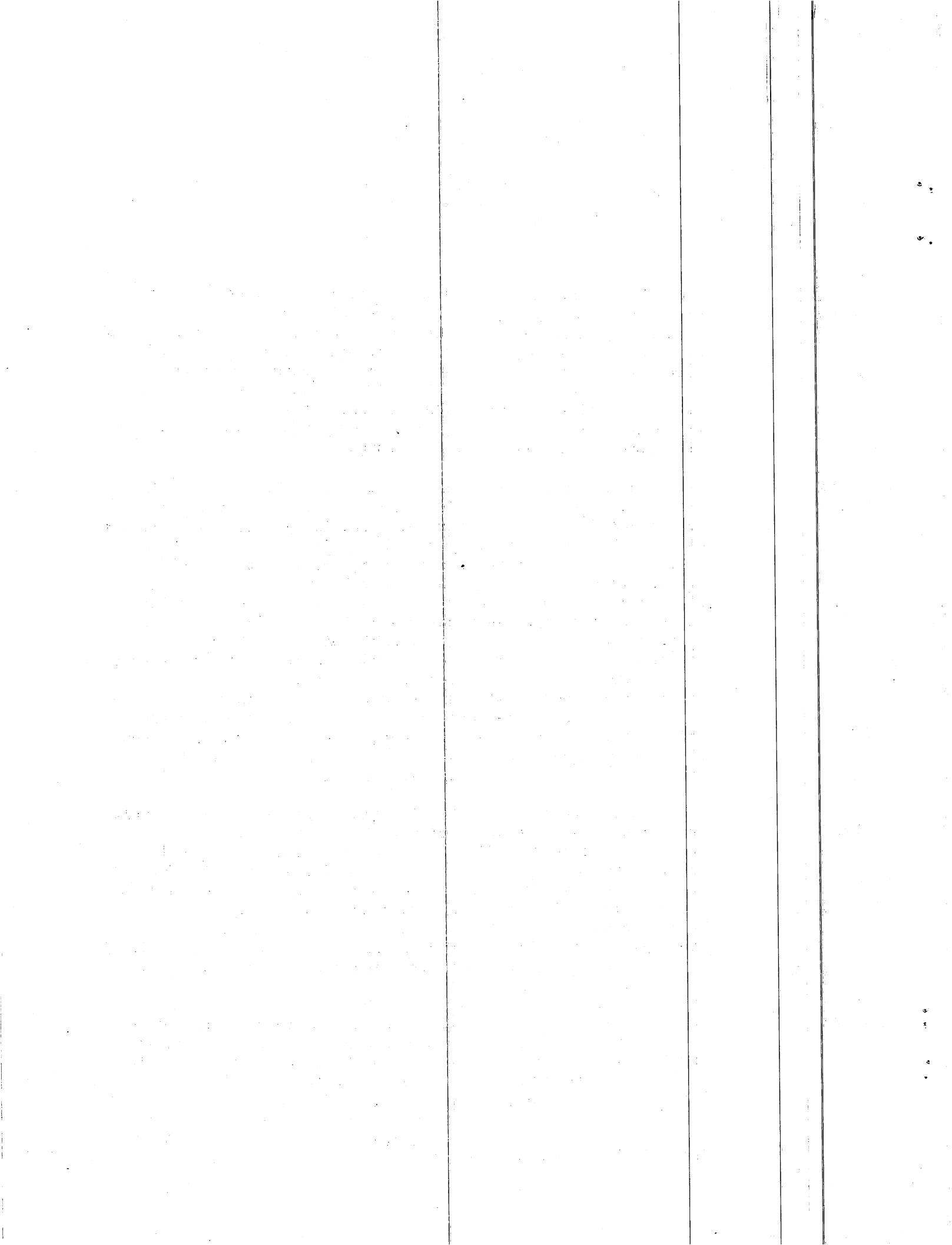
As in any community the effectiveness of public services is closely related to the decision of the community citizens to take pride in their environment utilizing municipal services as a supplement to their care. The pride and dignity aspect have been fostered through other programs of Fifth City. As the impact of these began to be felt and major community clean ups were common occurrences, the need to improve relationships with municipal services was felt. Municipal services as provided by the CTA, Police, Sanitation and Streets Department, Park District, etc. needed to be of maximum service to the community. Through efforts of 5th City citizens, particularly good relations were developed and have been maintained with the Police Department and Department of Streets and Sanitation. Other major events in this program have been Community Clean-up Days, as well as the ongoing reporting of abandoned cars, potholes, and street lights needing repair.

Second Phase

News travels fast through the informal avenues of the community grapevine. The Node and Community Center serve as formal information centers. Fifth Citizens took further steps in public service through the initiation of the Community Watch Program developed to protect the housing rehab buildings under construction. Continued good working relationships with the Ward Supervisor has enabled community clean up events with tools given the community by the Chicago Department of Sanitation. A regular schedule of street cleaning has also been maintained.

Third Phase

Fifth City has had a Community Watch Program since 1968. During periods of crisis the Watch has become active. Nevertheless, street crime has remained a block to further economic and social progress. As a result of these trends, the Businessmen's Club determined in late summer of 1974 to sponsor a Safe Streets Program. They are acting on the basis of a clear consensus of the community. They initiated the program with a series of four community gatherings, in cooperation with Project TRUST, to discuss the total crime prevention model for 5th City.



**Community
Situation**

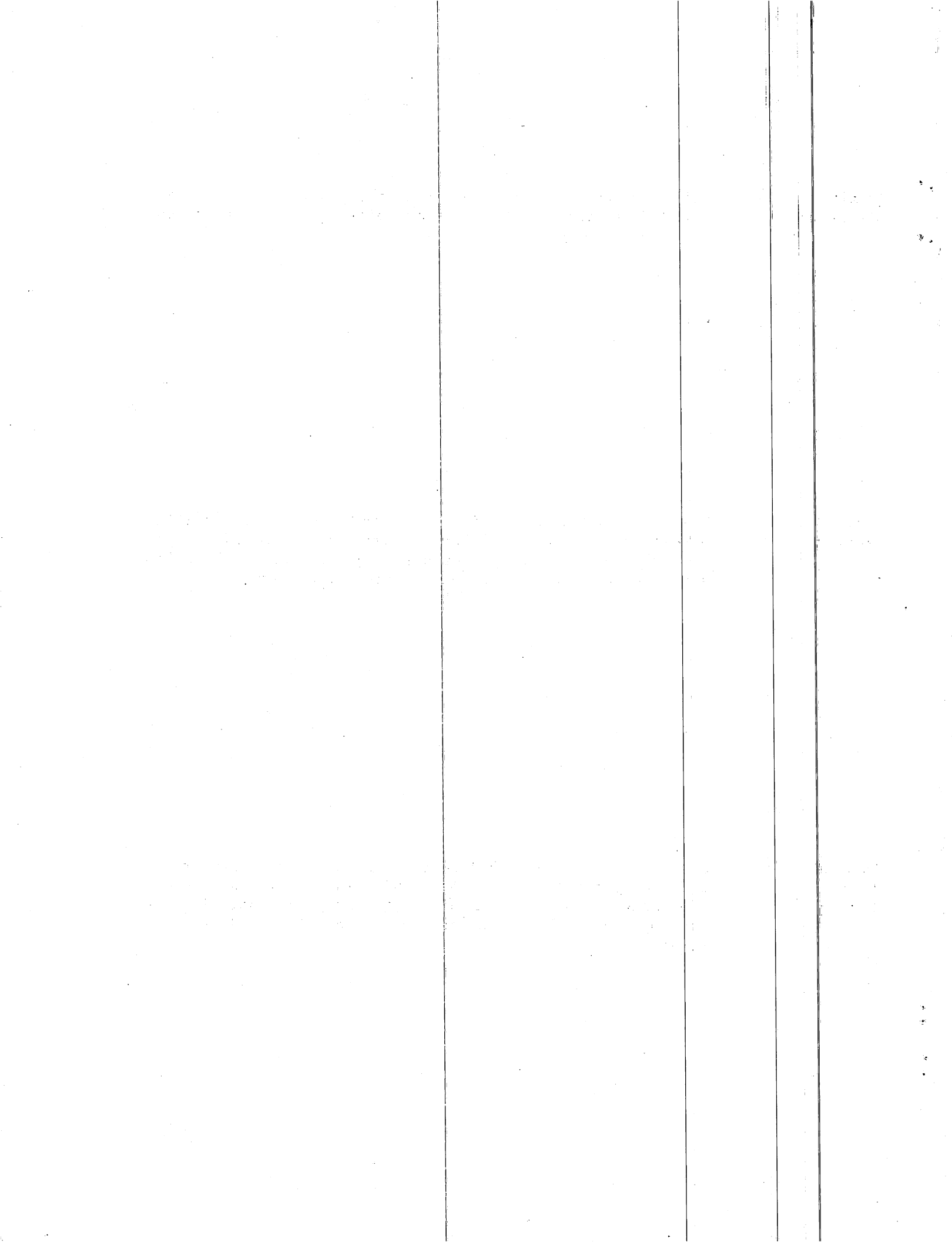
While over 1975 the rate of crime decreased, 19.6% in the 11th Police District, safe streets is still seen as a major issue by the community

**Current
Program**

The 5th City Men's Club is the current sponsor of the Safe Streets Program which includes organizing a community wide Window-watchers Campaign, maintaining a CB radio mobile patrol, and participating in the Police Beat-Rep Program.

**Thirteen
Year
Summary**

Most of the Community Public Services have been cared for indirectly throughout the past thirteen years. The signal happenings being the Community Watch Program, Community Clean-up Campaign, and the present development of Safe Streets Program.



Plans
Projections

Projected plans at present are to activate the Whistle Stop Program with participation by the community elders. In the implementing stages is also the CB radio mobile patrol and the Window-watchers Campaign.

Issues

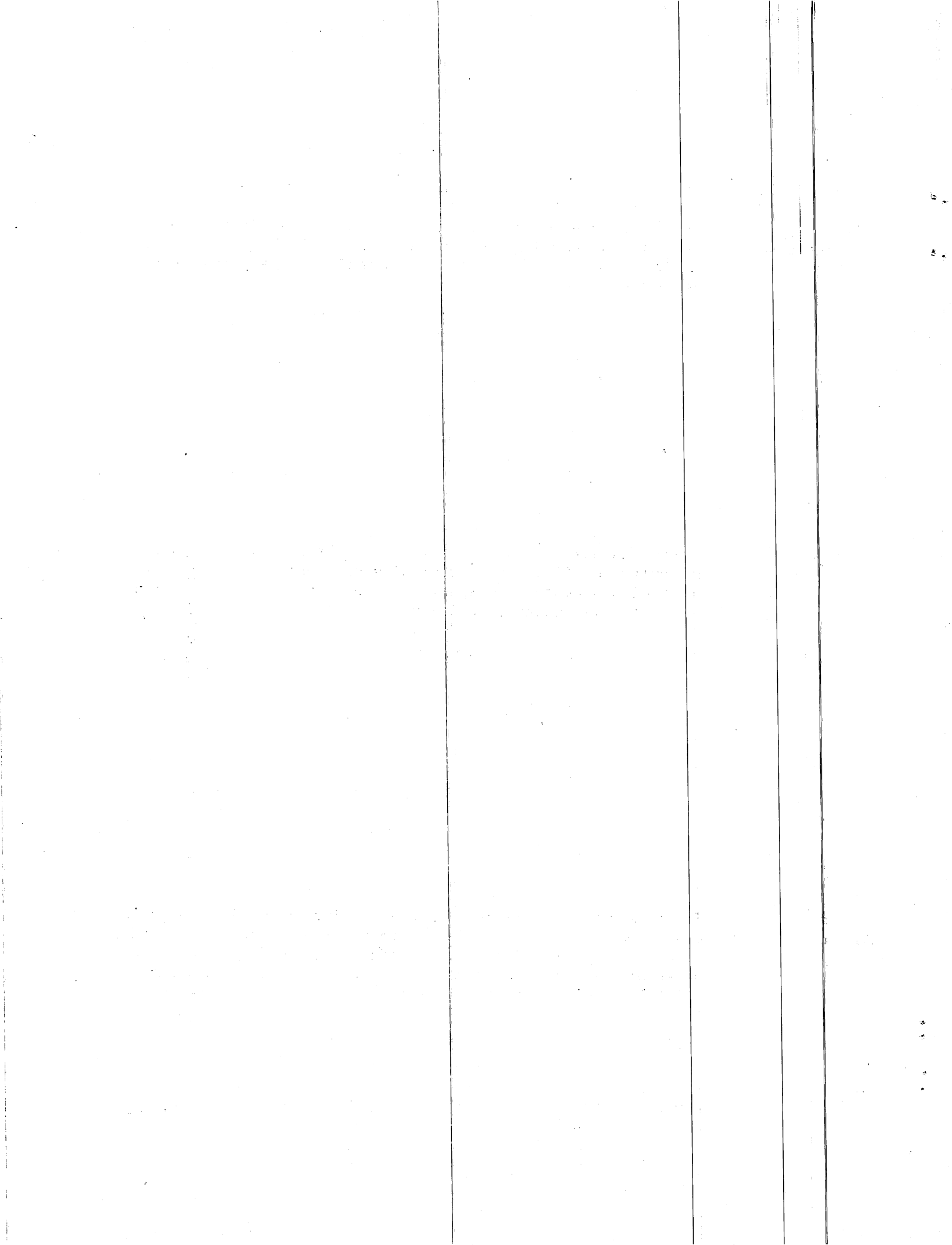
Present issues in Public Services are the maintenance of community buildings and formalizing emergency services. It is also necessary to find a way to disseminate all current issues to all community citizens.

Program
Funding

Funds required are minimal, and are being raised by the Men's Club. Management of the Safe Streets program must be maintained as a daily responsibility. Program Expenses for educational materials, car and maintenance, printing, training and the Whistle Stop program are projected at approximately \$74,000.

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BUSINESSMAN'S CLUB
COMMUNITY CENTER



THE POLITICAL GUILD

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION

PROGRAM FOCUS

In the 1960's the rising consciousness of the Black man and the accompanying need to organize for community care necessitated the 5th City Community Organization. This program was organized to take overall responsibility for the leadership of the project. Through the Local Community Guild Network, staff and representatives from various stakes and guilds met to report on the progress of programs, accomplishments, contradictions and specific plans for the coming months. The Community Board of Managers Agency has as its responsibility the review of the programs and their effectiveness. They make recommendations for future developments, major programming, staff and policy shifts. The Community Congress meets annually to celebrate the year's work, to hear progress reports and to concense on recommendations and resolutions for the coming year.

PHASE I

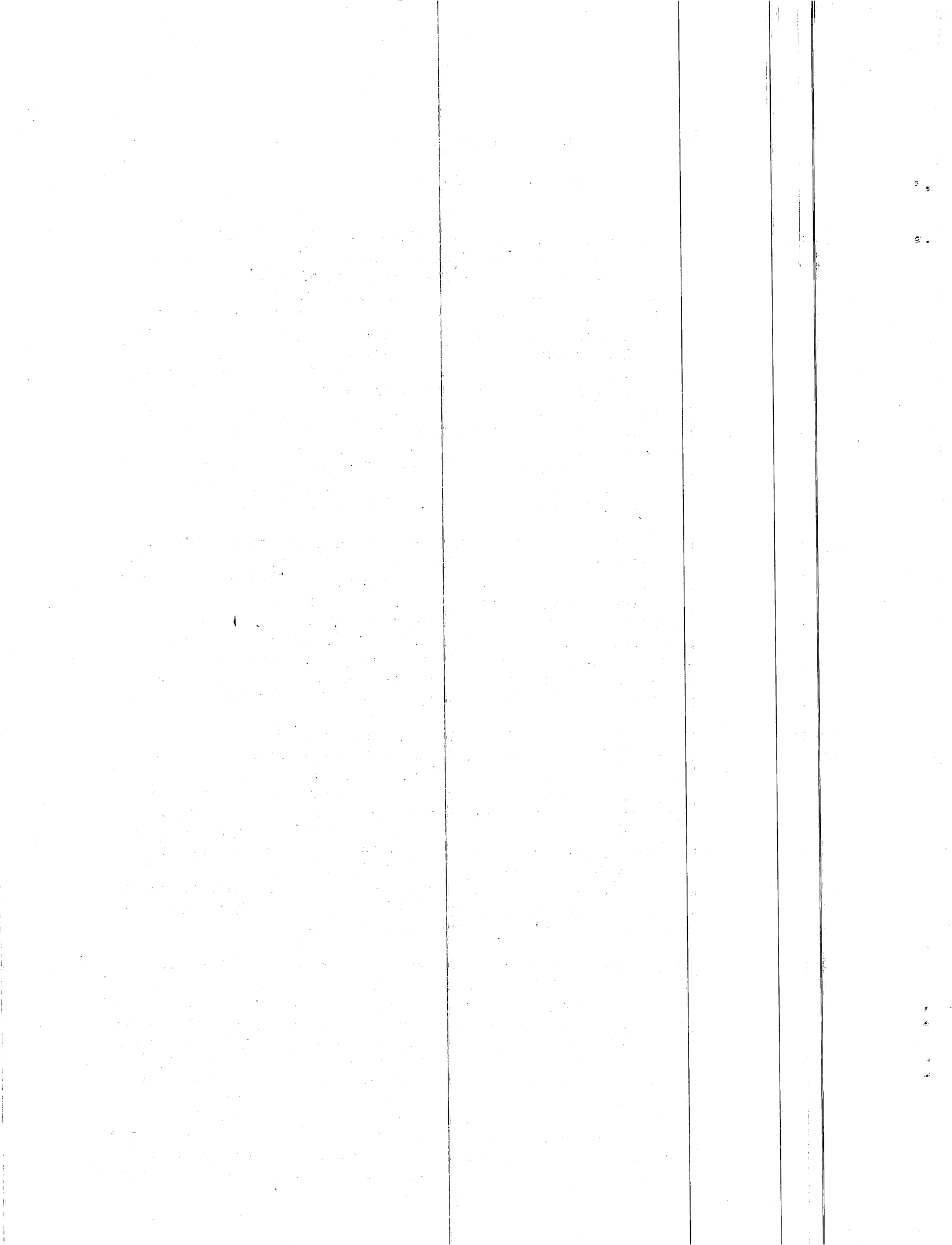
A community survey done in 1964 was intended to illuminate community problems and needs. About 80 community volunteers emerged to help plan for their community. 1967 saw the formation of the five guilds who met every other Tuesday night with an average of 35 people participating. The first salaried Board of Managers consisted of ten community workers. They held corporate morning collegiums three days per week to enable their practical engagement. Their meeting place at 3425 5th Avenue was designated as the Node.

PHASE II

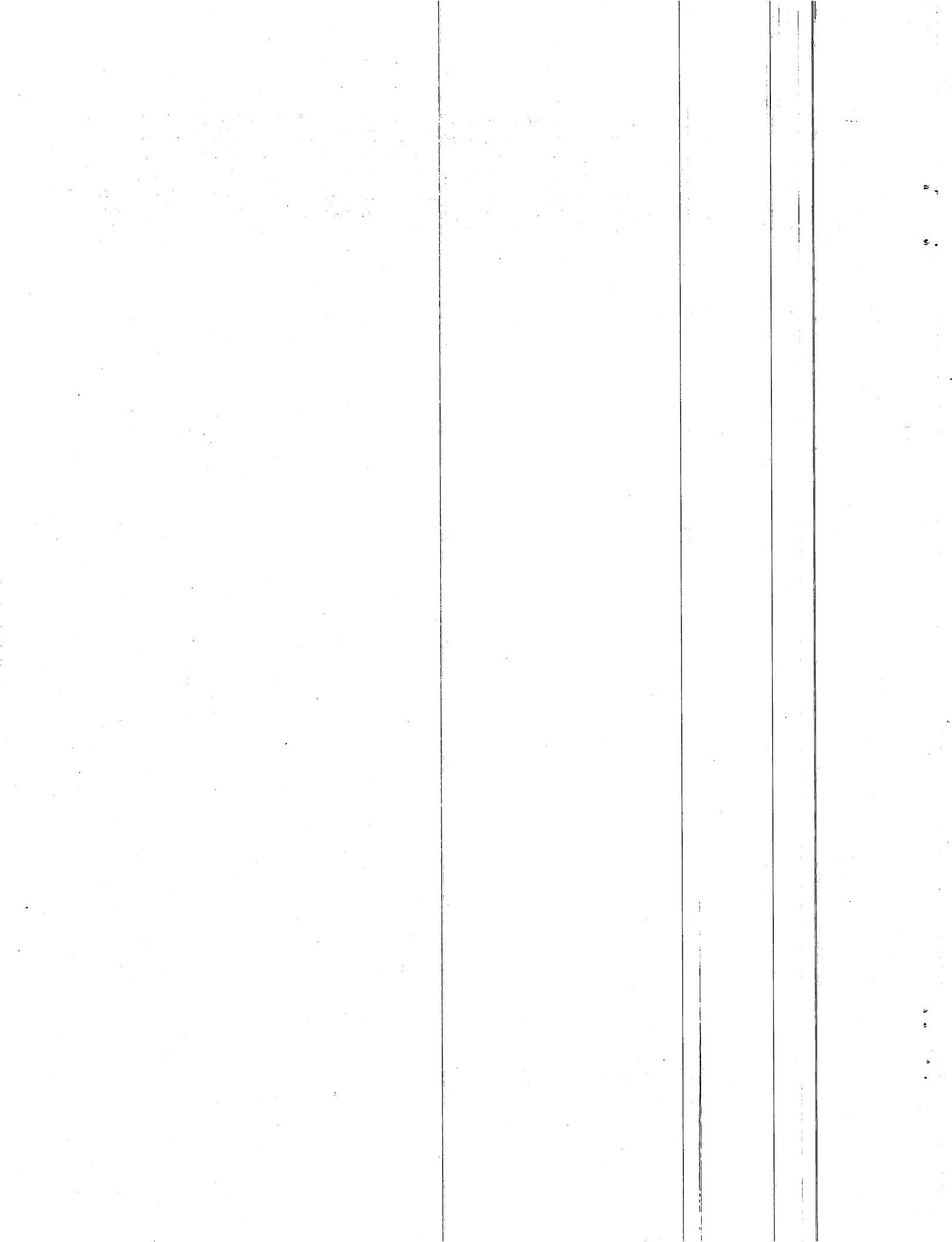
In 1968 5th City's first Council was held at the Dressler Farm. The Institute staff and 18 Board of Managers met to celebrate the completion of the first four years and to build the second four year plan. Presidium, a group of interested volunteer community leaders and members of the Board met to plan the annual Congress which allowed community in-put for program planning. In 1972 the Garfield Urban Progress Center opened at 10 S. Kedzie. This center coordinated the efforts of the city structures in this neighborhood, and it worked very closely with 5th City and other community organizations through inter-agency meetings.

PHASE III

Annual congresses continued with approximately 150 participating. Quarterly presidiums and staff councils served the function of rehearsing and refocusing the task. In 1973 there was a major gathering of the Board of Managers, interested volunteers and the Institute staff. This Flagstaff meeting, held at the South House in Chicago, was held for one week and then continued every weekend throughout the fall quarter. The social model was simplified to 15 programs and 45 agencies. Titles were changed to clarify actual program content and a new tactical system was built. In December of 1973 the Decade of Miracles celebration was held. Mayor Richard J. Daley addressed the community and was presented with an iron man statue. At this time the titles



to several properties, including the present community center were turned over to the community. Two large halls in the community center were dedicated to Tom Washington and Allyn Adams, both of whom were respected community leaders who worked with the 5th City Community Organization. In January of 1974 the offices and operations moved from the Node to the present location at 3350 West Jackson.



COMMUNITY
SITUATION

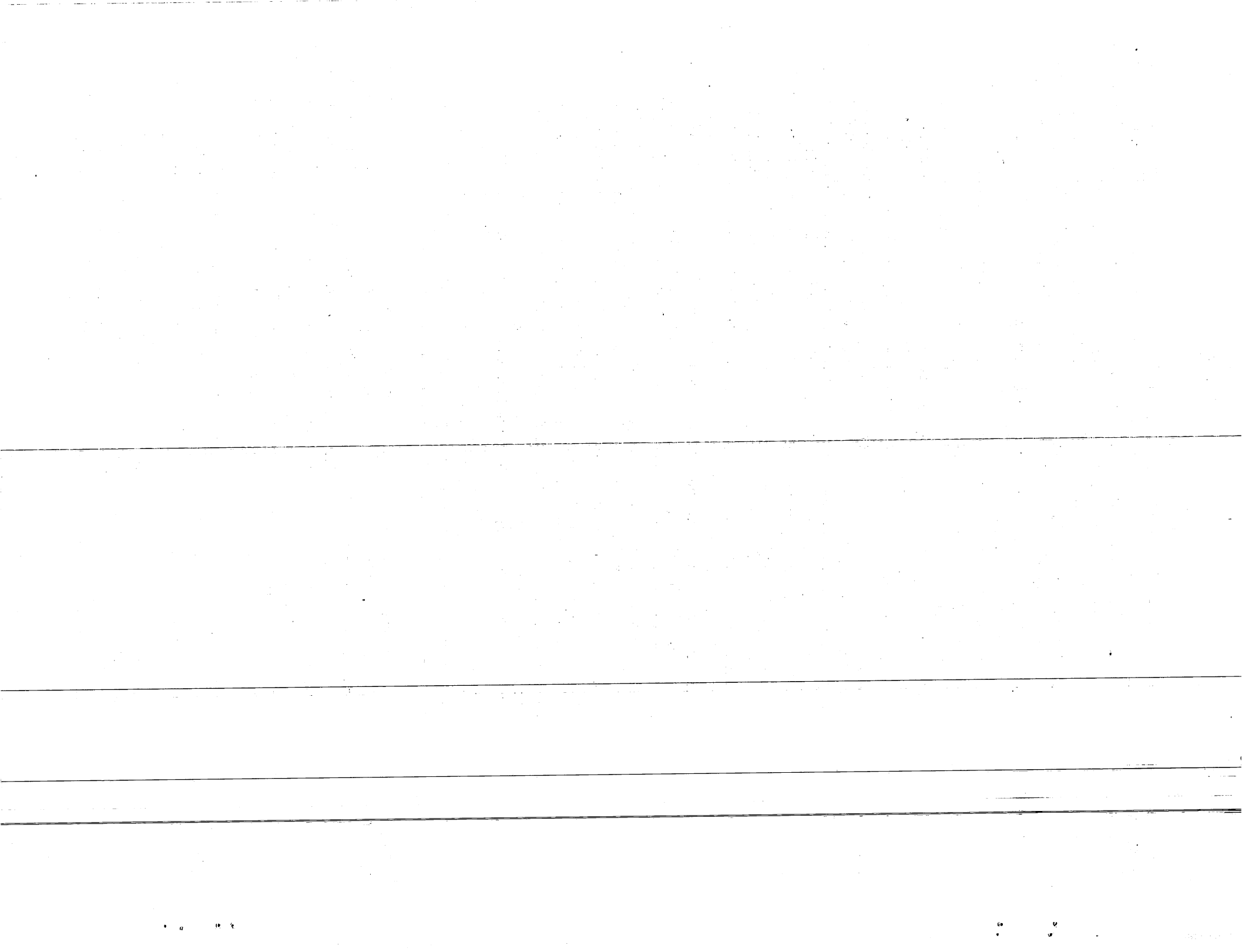
The Community Organization continues to operate out of the community center. The Local Guild Network is expanding as the services to the community increase. In 1975, for instance, there were 75 people on the staff assignment sheet, approximately half of which were work study students. Since the most active programs were not evenly spread throughout the social model, the staff was divided into three task forces which met by task force every Monday for corporate planning. On Fridays everyone met together for reporting and celebrating. The three task forces were economic development, educational programs and community care. However, because of the daily work demands, corporate meeting time has been radically curtailed. In terms of the wider guild dynamic, volunteers do participate if recruited for a special event; yet there is no ongoing structure at present which allows for ongoing involvement of volunteers. At the same time, broader community groupings are emerging to respond to commonly felt needs. For example, educators in the community are formulating their responses to the proposals regarding the future of Marshall Upper Grade Center. This dynamic can be pointed to as the guild at work in the community; it is activity that extends beyond the limited concerns of the Community Organization itself. Late in 1975 the Board of Managers was restructured. A number of the senior board members intuited the necessity for new leadership to assume roles of leadership in 5th City, resulting in the decision of several of them to step down. one manager was selected to represent each of the 15 programs of the 1973 social model. These senior members became an advisory council and continued in their ongoing staff assignments. By early 1976 the necessity for forming a number of separate corporations was evident; the project was growing rapidly and the management dimension was extremely complex. There are currently five corporations--- the 5th City:Chicago Reformulation Corporation (formerly the 5th City Community Corporation) is for all programs not separately incorporated; the 5th City Redevelopment Corp. for housing; the 5th City Preschool Corp. for infant, preschool and kinderschool; the 5th City Commercial Corporation for the shopping center; and the 5th City Businessmens Association for the activities of the Mens' Club. Each corporation has its own board of directors and has separate business management structures. Inter-relationships and over-all responsibility are ambiguous at present.

CURRENT
PROGRAM

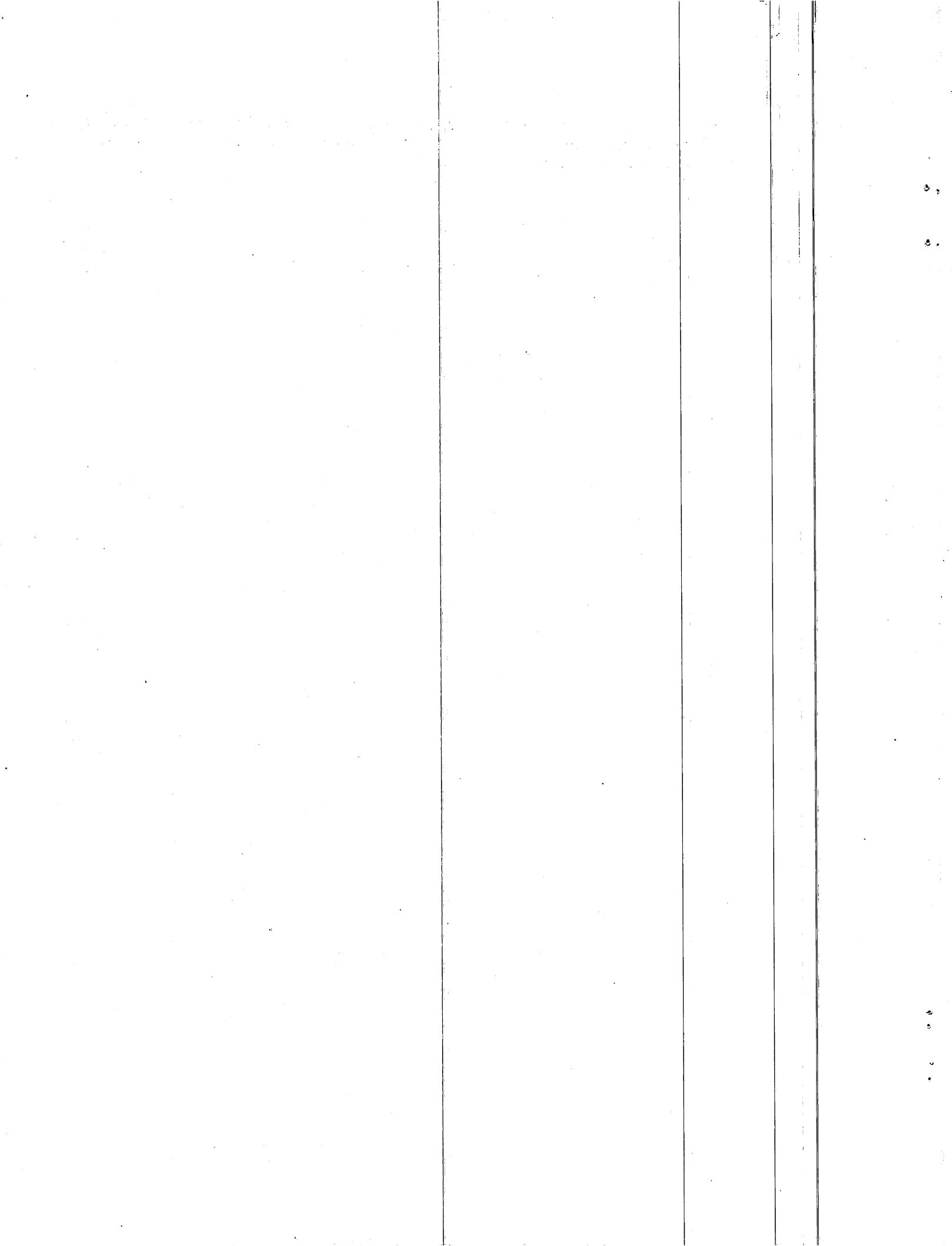
At the present time the Community Organization cares for the Community Center maintains communication with all programs, maintains the Community Center for use by the total community and houses the Young Adult League, the Safe Streets Program, the Health Outpost and the Housing offices. The Tom Washington Hall is rented 3 days a week by the Nation of Islam. One or both Halls is used nearly every Saturday night for community events. The Community Organization staff understands itself to be responsible for citizen involvement.

THIRTEEN
YEAR
SUMMARY

The Community Organization was among the earliest self-conscious programs. The Board of Managers, initiated in 1968 with 10 paid managers, was increased to 15 in 1973 one for each program on the social model. Throughout the 13 years there have been five basic guilds, economic, educational, cultural, social and political with an image of weekly Tuesday night meetings. Presidiums have been held on a quarterly basis and Congresses on a yearly basis. Although Congresses have happened every year there has been fluctuation in



weekly guild and quarterly presidiums. In 1973 it became necessary for different programs to legally incorporate separately in order to function effectively.



PLANS AND
PROJECTIONS

It is the intent of the Community Organization Staff that the Community Center be redecorated and improved such that it can be used widely by the community. A screen for who uses the Community Center and for what purposes it shall be used is being formulated to maintain a positive image for the community.

ISSUES

The high cost of redecoration and improvement of the Community Center especially of the plumbing and the infamous "snout". The heating system is costly and inefficient. The Community Organization Staff is totally dependent on individual and corporation contributions to maintain its operations. Much of the space is unused on a day to day basis and there is no realistic or effective model for maintenance.

FUNDING

The thrust in funding is for all programs to be self-supporting and for the Community Organization to be supported through rental from program groups and an income from scheduled events. The third source of income will be from community engagement funds.

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Lela Mosley, Tom Liles, Carrie Neff, Peggy Davis, Florizell Foy, Ella Beasley, Alice Baumbach and George Walters.

