

# FIFTH CITY: CHICAGO

**REPORT** 

APRIL 1980

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### **FOREWARD**

Since 1963, the residents of Fifth City: Chicago have participated in the foundational social and economic revitalization of the inner-city as a demonstration of visible hope to the urban ghettos of the United States. At the same time, Fifth Citizens participated in a vital urban laboratory, creating models of social change that might assist the impoverished peoples of the world, often forgotten and left out of the social structures of their nation. This "on behalf of" style of Fifth City residents and leadership has been a source of community urgency and vitality.

In 1976, Fifth CIty began to realize its dream and its citizens traveled to other villages and urban neighborhoods to help them become "Fifth Cities" to their nations. In concert with the resident staff of the Institute of Cultural Affairs, they assisted in creating a network of 24 communities in development—a world wide demonstration of local initiative and comprehensive socioeconomic progress.

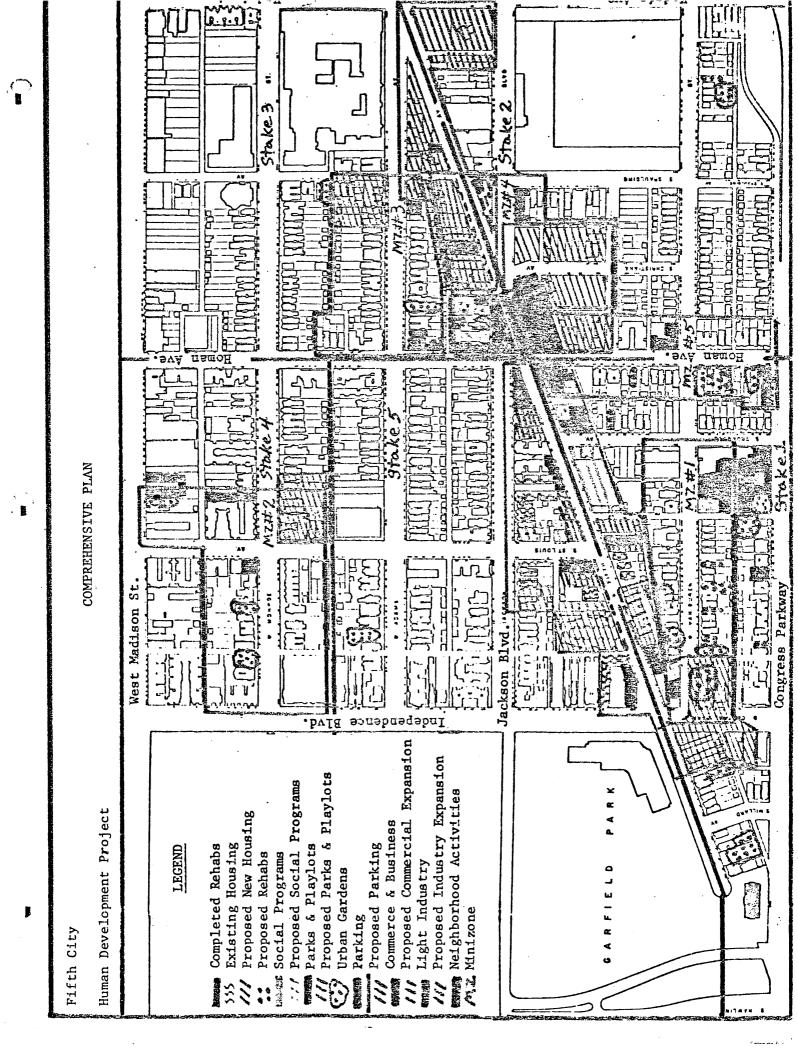
At a week long consultation in 1976, Fifth City created a new four year social-economic development plan. In April of 1980, the community residents and Institute staff spent another week to celebrate the four years of accomplishments, evaluate the progress and state directions for the future. The results of this work are contained in this document, written by the community and the staff.

The first section is a summary history of the development of the community from 1963 to 1980. The second section is a documentation of the indicators of significant economic, cultural and social change that happened between 1976 to 1980. The third section contains tape-recorded stories of residents—their own words and feelings about their life in the community during these changes. The last section describes the anticipations of Fifth City as it seeks to extend its methods, insights and concern to the developed and developing nations. Finally, the methods of human development, project implementation, actuation and documentation are explained.

The citizens of Fifth City hope that this document will add inspiration to the hopes of people around the world. And that those who seek possibility, will realize that their own strength and committment are the keys to making more human the fabric of their own community life.

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# THE HISTORY OF FIFTH CITY

This is the story of Fifth City, the story of vision, change and development in a typical inner-city neighborhood of the United States. It is a community of 10,000 people with five schools, numerous abandoned buildings and vacant lots, bounded by an expressway, a major thoroughfare, a city park and a bus barn. The 40 block neighborhood is located on Chicago's West Side in East Garfield Park about four miles west of Chicago's loop.

# I FOUNDATION 1963-1968

In the beginning of the century, the neighborhood now known as Fifth City was a farming area populated by Germans and Norwegians, and in subsequent decades it hosted migrations of Italian, Jewish, Irish and Polish Americans. A major shift in population occurred in the 1950's, when large numbers of Blacks from the South came to East Garfield as an entry point into the city, a temporary stopping place to someplace better. Only 18% Black in 1952, East Garfield was 70% Black in 1962, and by 1965 almost all Whites had left the area, taking with them many vital services.

In 1963 a group of the community residents decided to reverse the deterioration of the neighborhood by building a decisional city, "Fifth City". Meeting together with Institute staff every Tuesday night in a delapidated basement, they built plans to overcome community problems and to create a comprehensive model for communities everywhere.

They divided the neighborhood into five stakes, represented by the Fifth City grid, and created five guilds to enable comprehensive structural care throughout the community. This first social model was to be the foundation on which all other Fifth City programs would build. The Economic Guild focused on housing and health; the Education Guild on child development; the Symbolic Guild on community identity; the Social Guild on community care; the Political Guild on community organization. Songs were created and the Iron Man symbol used to affirm the pride in being Black. Red and black became the colors of Fifth City, standing for the blood shed in the struggle for freedom, and the proud heritage of the Black people.

Fifth citizens organized neighborhood assemblies and held the first annual community Congress, where 200 people stepped forward to receive their black berets and recite the Iron Man Covenant. The first social program was the community preschool, started in 1964 with fifteen children and a community volunteer staff. An imaginal curriculum was designed to break the "victim image" self-understanding of inner-city residents. Community workdays were organized to clean streets and build playlots. Community festivals celebrated their decision to live in Fifth City. A community newspaper, the Fifth City Voice, was created in 1965 to report on the wide range of community activities. Delivered door-to-door by volunteers, it reached as many as 2000 households and was a key organizing and communications tool. A health outpost was organized to provide preventative health care and home visitations.

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To provide youngsters age 6-12 with an alternative to street gangs, the Jets program was established. Starting in 1966, they were given a new image for themselves and their relation to the world through an imaginal curriculum, combined with trips throughout the city. Two years later the Young Adults League was formed to do community beautification projects. A summer youth program for ages 15-21 involved over 200 young people. International and Black cultural festivals were the focus of the summers of 1966 and 1967, featuring activist Dick Gregory, musician Phil Choran, the Thompson Country Singers, and the Fifth City Ensemble, which would tour the eastern states, telling the story of Fifth City in song and symbol.

The non-profit Fifth City Citizens Redevelopment Corp. was formed in 1967 to preserve large multi-family dwellings, and has since rehabilitated 12 apartment buildings of 140 family-sized units, under Federal Housing Authority programs.

Six years of struggle came up against hard reality on April 4, 1968, when, following the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr., Fifth City exploded in riots which destroyed all of the commercial district. Fifth citizens had to redecide their commitment to revitalize their community.

### II - DEMONSTRATION 1968-1977

Out of the ashes of a people's despair arose a new symbol of hope, the Iron Man. Emphasized in story, song and symbol since the projects's beginning, the Iron Man became the dominant community symbol when a 15 foot statue was erected in 1968 and was placed at the corner of Trumbull and Fifth Ave. Standing for the style of a people who decide to stand tall in the midst of a torn and broken society, the Iron Man became the hero of Fifth City and the world.

The Fifth City Reformulation Corp. was chartered in 1968 to take responsibility for all the programs which grew out of the original guild structure. The Health Outpost, now affiliated with Cook County Hospital, held clinics and bloodbanks, and had patient files numbering over 10,000. The Jets continued their after-school activities and the Young Adult League learned vocation and leadership skills and took summer trips to Mexico.

In an effort to rebuild after the riots, economic and revitalization now became the focus of Fifth City. The Fifth City Business Assoc. was started in 1969 to rebuild the commercial district. The Fifth City Commercial Corp. was formed in 1971 to construct, own and operate the shopping center which opened at the corner of Jackson and Homan in the summer of 1975. The 10,000 sq. ft. complex contains six businesses, the first to open in the area since the 1968 riots. A grocery store, liquor store, laundry, dry cleaners, currency exchange, and fast foods cafe provided 40 new jobs for the community. The Financial Services program was developed in that year to work directly with the new businesses.

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In 1973, Fifth City celebrated the "Decade of Miracles" by highlighting the dedication of the Community Center across from the shopping center. Mayor Daley came to officiate at the dedication ceremonies. Programs for youth, elders, housing, adult education and health were now located there. Workdays in 1978 remodeled the second floor, and the following year the first floor was remodeled with a grant from the Illinois Department on Aging.

In 1973, the Office of Economic Opportunities gave grants to renovate two community buildings to allow expansion of the preschool. In succeeding years the curriculum was expanded to include a mini-school, infant care center, preschool, and Kinder School. The preschool has graduated over 500 children, with 30 full-time staff made up entirely of local citizens who have earned their Child Development Certificates. A signal event was the certification of a community resident to become the first community director.

After the failure of three professional housing management agencies to successfully manage Fifth City's rehabilitated apartment houses, the community formed its own management agency in September 1975, called the Fifth City Citizens Property Management, Inc. The first housing project in Chicago to be successfully managed by community sponsorship, it succeeded in reducing vacancy rates from 10% to 2%, and increased collection rates from 65% to 90%. To promote the community's economic redevelopment efforts, the Fifth City Men's Club was formed in 1975. They volunteered for a Safe Streets Patrol during the evening hours to protect a housing rehabilitation project, homes and businesses. The 35-man volunteer force, which paid their own expenses, helped reduce the rate of reported crimes in 1966 by a dramatic 19%.

"We're here to stay" became the slogan of community residents in 1976, as the leadership deepened their resolve to rebuild their community by incorporating programs in housing and industrial development. Comprehensive plans for development were created during the Fifth City Human Development Project Consultation that took place in April 1976. Eighty-four visiting consultants joint 76 residents in planning throughout the week, with over 250 residents interviewed.

The Industrial Promotion Corp. was formed in 1976 to develop new light industries in the community. They leased a 7,000 sq. ft. building, which was completely rehabilitated by October 1977 with the assistance of the Economic Development Commission of Chicago. The center housed nine small enerprises providing more than 25 jobs, including a marketing service for new businesses. The Fifth City Business Association initiated a revolving loan fund for short-term financing and long-term capital investment. The Contractors Association was formed in 1976 to rehabilitate local buildings and train young men in construction skills. Fifth City Housing Enterprises was formed that year to develop plans for new housing construction. Through many meetings with community residents, plans for 60 new units have been completed. Starting in 1976, over 100 urban gardens were planted through the Urban Carden Program, in cooperation with the City and the University of Illinois.

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# III EXPANSION 1977 -

The Iron Man Plaza was completed by the City of Chicago in June 1977, with Commissioner Lewis Hill presiding at the dedication event. This 3,000 sq. ft. triangular concrete and grass area on the corner of Jackson and Homan surrounds the shopping center and provides an attractive area for community gatherings, celebrations and socializing.

The Fifth City Commercial School was started in 1977 with a grant from McDonalds Corp. to teach clerical skills. Started as a night school, it developed, in 1980, into a full-time school called Fifth City Business Careers, funded by the Mayor's Office of Employment and Training (CETA). To demonstrate total residential development, the 3400 - 3500 Van Buren Minizone Project began in 1977, with a grant from the Department of Human Services. Over \$25,000 in property improvements have been completed under the program. In succeeding years, four additional blocks have been rehabilitated as the program expanded.

A network of 33 citizens known as Health Advocates was established to promote preventative health care through home visits. It will become a program of the Elders Action Center, currently being developed. The first annual Winterization Campaign was held in 1977, focusing on energy conservation and fire safety for homeowners. "Fifth City is Beautiful" was the theme for 1978, with a community parade launching two major cleanups which included painting gardens, transforming vacant lots into playgrounds, painting buildings and repairing all the broken slabs on the sidewalk of 3400 - 3500 West Van Burea.

Fifth City has celebrated its significance through numerous seasonal celebrations. Among them have been the "Festival of New Beginnings" in June 1978, to mark the completion of the second phase of the human development project. Other annual community events are the Pre-Valentines Ball, Preschool Graduation, the Thanksgiving Feast, and Christmas and New Year's Celebrations. Over 3000 people attended this year's Summer Festival on the Plaza. Block parties, barbeques, gospel sings, discos and fashion shows round out the celebrative year.

The Neighborhood Environmental Corps, established in 1979, maintains public space and buildings, and ten active block clubs participate in cleanup campaigns and special events. Community leadership is firmly in charge of community programs, with a total of 74 community residents now holding 132 different roles on boards and directorates of Fifth City programs. There are 130 persons employed in services to the community.

Future plans for commercial expansion are focused on a 56,000 sq. ft. multi-purpose industrial facility to provide space for up to eight new industries also being planned. The \$1 million project will create 200 new jobs. Another active project is the 11,000 sq. ft. automotive services center, which will house a car wash, 10-bay garage and auto parts atore. Funding is committed through an Urban Development Action Grant and two local banks to create 20 single-family houses throughout the community.

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An Elders Action Program, to be located in the Community Center, will provide programs in nutrition, health, recreation and arts. Young adults are presently remodeling a section of the Center for a Youth Center this summer. A recent development is the announcement by Bethany Hospital to build a 212-bed hospital in the community, which will open in 1983.

Fifth Citizens now see themselves as ambassadors to the world. Drawing from their 17 years of experience in community reformulation, 25 Fifth Citizens have travelled around the world as consultants to launch other human development projects, or little "Fifth Cities", as they sometimes call them. Fifth City, an urban laboratory for the globe, hosted three Human Development Training Schools in 1979, which shared the methods of community renewal that were forged in the long struggle of Fifth Citizens to create a demonstration to the world.

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# C. TOWARD SOCIAL SELF-RELIANCE

INTENT: At the time of the Human Development Consultation, Fifth Citizens desired to become more self-reliant by intensifying social services to the community. This was to be accomplished through providing more learning and leadership training opportunities, improving the quality of local educational services, expanding recreational and social activities and improving health, safety and security for all Fifth Citizens.

CONTRADICTIONS: Although many of the contradictions delineated in the Consultation Summary Statement are related to social development, those which most directly hinder its growth are: the complex bureaucratic systems which prevent social services from entering the community, the fragmented delivery of services such as health and police protection, the negative effects of social welfare dependency, and the insufficient training in functional skills and social methods to avoid welfare and compete in a complex and technological urban setting.

INDICATORS: Among the many indications of signal social development, the following eight have been selected as representative.

# 1. Community-Based Preschool

The Fifth City Preschool was incorporated in 1978 into the tax-exempt Fifth City Child Development Institute, Inc. with an active board of twelve members. The first Community Director and the first local management staff directs the daily operations of the school. The Parents Association assists in raising funds for the school and has done impressive remodeling efforts.

# 2. Quality Local Schools

Three schools in Fifth City have been recognized city-wide for academic and sports excellence. Strict administrations, quality teachers, parents and neighbors who support school events, and raise money for activities, all contribute to their success.

# 3. Community Leaders as Consultants

In 1977-78 more than 20 residents conducted workshops in Venezuela, India, Guatemala, Canada, Jamaica, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Washington D.C., Iowa, Minnesota and Illinois. In 1978-79, ten residents served as faculty, Deans, and resource people with the Human Development Training Schools in Chicago, Washington D.C., Philadelphia and Mississippi.

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# 4. Establishing a Self-Supporting Newspaper

The "Voice" staff has recruited a volunteer financial agent, has developed a management system to be self-supporting through regular advertizing and opened its first bank account with \$200.00. In the winter of 1980 the paper could afford to deliver through bulk mail to Fifth City residents.

# 5. Increased Volunteerism of Men

In 1976 the establishing of the Men's Club and the Safe Streets Patrol signalled a new volunteer role of male leadership. Twenty-eight men voluntarily serve on community corporation boards and other advisory committees and assist in the recruitment and motivation of community events.

# 6. Organized Involvement of Elders

Of the 33 Health Advocates who were trained in preventive health care, more than one-half were elders who sponsored programs, visited homes regularly and set up the Health Fair. In 1979 the Elders Action Committee received funding for the remodeling of their Center and brought a petition of 76 Elder names to the City to establish the Golden Age Diners Club.

# 7. Maturing Young Adult Leadership

Since 1978, the Young Adults of Fifth City have served as consultants in communities in Texas and Iowa, and hosted visitors to Fifth City with an intelligent and sophisticated style. They have become responsible self-starters in organizing discos, catalyzing junior block clubs and in remodeling the basement of the Community Center.

# 8. Restoration of the Community Center

The total painting, rehabilitation and remodeling of the first and second floors of the Fifth City Community Center (10,000sq. ft. of two large halls and 18 office and seminar rooms) and the repairing of the heating system consumed over 16,000 work hours of community labor over the past four years. The new glass front entrance and lighted foyer makes it an attractive gathering place in the center of the community.

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In recent years, the Fifth City Preschool has evolved to be a strong community-based school. Twenty-two teachers and assistants have attended college classes nightly and many have received either their Associate of Arts degrees or Child Development Certificates. The celebration of this kind of excellence was symbolized in Ruth Carter Day, when Ms. Carter, now the first community director, was honored. In 1977, the first local management team was installed, consisting of the director, and parent, curriculum, and financial coordinators. As former classroom teachers, they brought a concern for service to the guidance of the School. team has made significant achievements in creating a strong management system, organizing the daily operations of the school, and writing curriculum weekly with the teachers. In 1978 the Preschool officially became the Fifth City Child Development Institute, Inc. with a 12-member board that meets quarterly. It became tax-exempt in 1978 and has formed five operating committees: executive, finance, personnel, resources, and The Parents Association is a strong group that meets monthly for fund-raising, work day and education events. In 1979 the parents carpeted and repainted the whole school. They also sponsored and organized the Valentines Ball and Fashion Show to raise funds. In 1980 the parents, staff and Board organized the Spring Pageant and raised over \$1,000 net in funds for the School. They remodeled another building on Fifth Ave. to house three classes, a training room and offices, and are presently making plans to move the play park to Fifth Ave.

# QUALITY LOCAL SCHOOLS

Three local schools in Fifth City have been recognized City-wide as institutions of excellence--Lief Ericson Elementary School, Marshall High School, and Providence-St. Mels High School. Lief Ericson Elementary School has the highest reading grades in the City; its girl's track team captures first and second place awards annually. The school is attractive due to cleanliness, artistic decor and discipline. When the City School Board had to assist local schools with curricula development, it said that it didn't need to go to Ericson, it already had a model curriculum. Marshall High School participates in the "Access to Excellence" program a committment of students with parents to study two hours nightly. The school built an attractive addition to its building. The women's basketball team captured the City title in 1979; the men's basketball team and football teams frequently go to the State finals. Providence-St. Mels lost its Diocesan sponsorship in 1977 so the parents and community rallied to save the school. Weekly bingos and yearly dances and fun-raising activities have kept the school financially viable. St. Mels is known to be a strict school in which 98% of its students are accepted by major universities. The strong parent involvement in the school has made it nation-wide, a model of a community-based school. All three schools have a good working relationship with the Fifth City programs, by providing assistance from time to time. Their excellence has brought pride into the community and has made Fifth City an attractive location for families to live.

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# COMMUNITY LEADERS AS CONSULTANTS

In 1977 a Community Leadership Training Program was developed with special emphasis on leading community meetings and workshops, group planning methods, organizing community events and councils, raising funds and hosting dignitaries on Fifth City site visits. Over 75 residents have participated in these leadership methods. Many used their skills in both Fifth City and other similar community projects. In 1977-78, the Preschool teachers led curriculum conferences in Mississippi, Fifth City and Washington D.C. In 1977-78 more than 20 residents assisted in conducting consultations in Venezuela, India, Guatemala, Canada, Jamaica, Texas, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Washington D.C., Iowa, Minnesota, and Illinois. The week-long consultations were the key to establishing similar "Fifth City" projects in 24 nations, and 12 North American communities. In 1979-30, ten Fifth Citizens served as faculty, resource personnel or Deans of the Human Development Training Schools held in Fifth City (3), Philadelphia (1), and Pace, Mississippi (1). They trained more than 300 citizens from other urban neighborhoods, Indian reservations, small towns and depressed situations. Currently seven Fifth Citizens are assisting in the set-up and workshop leading at community forums as part of a Chicago Community Service Program of forums for the City of Chicago neighborhoods.

# ESTABLISHING SELF-SUPPORTING NEWSPAPER

The Fifth City Voice is a community newspaper that has served Fifth City community residents since 1965. Published on a semi-monthly basis, it is produced by a volunteer staff of residents and features a wide variety of articles on current events, programs in the Fifth City community as well as sections on city, state, national and global news. It is committed to provide good news and current information to enable ougoing communication in the neighborhood. The Voice has been circulated to 2,300 households through drop boxes strategically located in commercial establishments, and through delivery by youth and block leaders. Over the last four years, the editorial staff has tripled from two to six people, has attended a journalism class and then wrote a handbook which is used for continuing in-house training. The increase of local news and a community service directory has enhanced its service to the community. Recently the staff developed a budget and a managerial system to make the paper selfsupporting. A local volunteer was recruited to be the financial and advertising agent and has established 6-month to year contracts of ads with more than 10 contracts secured from local businesses, banks, churches and 5th City Programs. The newspaper has established a bank account and has collected more than \$1,000 this year, which paid for printing, distribution, and ongoing supplies. In early 1980, this self-supporting paper met its highest challenge---the bulk mailing of the newspaper to the residents of Fifth City.

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### INCREASED VOLUNTEERISM OF MEN

In the early years of the Project, many women participated in a voluntary role. In 1976 the establishing of the Men's Club and the Safe Streets Patrol signalled a new volunteer force of men in the community. In 1977, the Men's Club began the rehabilitation of an abandoned building into apartments and a small meeting hall for the Men's Club and the Business ASsociation. In spring of 1976 the Men's Club formed the Fifth City Safe Streets Patrol, a nighttime security patrol to protect the Pack II Housing Project while under construction. Working as volunteers and paying for gas and equipment out of their own pockets, (now exceeding \$ 10,000) the Patrol watched the streets between 10:00 p.m. and 5:00 a.m. They received numerous awards and recognition from the Chicago Police Department and the Cook County Democratic organizations and have assisted in establishing safety patrols in four other Chicago neighborhoods. Their efforts caused the crime rate in Fifth City to drop considerably. in 1976 and 77. This past year the men are making plans to establish a Beat-Rep program for the area in which citizens would work together with police to make the community secure. Men now comprise almost one third of all boards and committees in Fifth City; eleven serve on community corporation boards and seventeen participate on active advisory committees. Some of the finest Health Advocates are elderly men who regularly visit homes in the community. The increased volunteerism is also seen in the active support of community social events -- the selling of tickets at dances, organizing parades for the Festivals, and recruiting citizens to the Tuesday night Neighborhood Residents Association meetings. The leaders of the five key Mini-zones are men who have consistently recruited other men to complete the heavy physical block work of laying sod, leveling land and erecting fencing. Heavy construction work at the Community Center consumed many additional voluntary work hours of men. Some of this leadership has gone to Washington D.C. to request financial assistance for Fifth City; others have regularly visited city planning offices to clarify issues of program funding, zoning and services.

### ELDERS INVOLVEMENT

Since 1976, there has been a growing involvement of elders in the community. Thirty-two Health Advocates were trained to do preventive care for Fifth Citizens. About half of this group were elders who visited residents and sponsored monthly health training events. In spring of 1978, they sponsored a community Health Fair. During that same year they sewed curtains and uniforms for the Preschool. Beginning that year, the annual Community Thanksgiving Dinner and the Christmas Caroling has been sponsored by the Elders. In 1977, Mildred Robinson was named by the Mayor as Elder of the Year by the City of Chicago. In fall of 1978, a group of Elders desired to create the Elders Action Center in the Community Center. From their work, a proposal was submitted and approved by the Illinois Department on Aging, releasing funds to remodel a portion of the Center for the Elders Action Center. During fall of 1979, three to four elders worked every Saturday, in the remodeling efforts. At that time, Catholic Charities offered to pay the salary for the Director of the Elders Center and provide consultative services. Most recently Fifth City received a city mini-grant for the arts, social and health advocated. In the winter of 1980, the Elders Action Advisory Council was formed and bylaws were written. This Council proceeded to review pre-screened applicants for

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the leadership position. In the meantime, furniture was donated to the program from corporations, and the Chicago Office for Senior Citizens and Handicapped offered to assist the community in setting up the Golden Age Diners Club-- a moontime nutrition program in which to build the Action Center around. Presently the group meets twice a month to guide the development of the Center, the programming, the leadership and the equipment and recruitment for the Center. In December 1979, the Center was dedicated in honor of Mildred Robinson, the president who passed away. Over 200 people attended this dedication and celebration of the completion of the Center. In December 1979, a petition of 76 elders requested the City for the Golden Age Diners Club Program.

### MATURED YOUNG ADULT LEADERSHIP

In 1976 a West Side Youth Forum was held, attended by over 300 youth, which redesigned involvement opportunities, including remodeling the Fifth City Recreation Center, participation in the Mayor's Summer Youth Employment Program, the organization of several basketball teams, and helping block clubs in the Environmental Campaign of 1977-78. More than 300 youth, ages 14-21 have participated in employment training in the summer programs. The young adults elected officers, created a selfsustaining treasury and sponsored recreational activities and dances in the community. In 1978, two young adults conducted a youth forum in Iowa and assisted a youth group to form there. In spring of 1978, two youth attended the Asherton, Texas consultation and assisted in leading workshops. In summer of 1978, four youth assisted in hosting corporation executives on site visits to Fifth City. At that same time, the group hosted another group of twenty youth from Cusick, Washington. ganized a panel and took the group on an extended tour of the community. In spring of 1979, Youth Discos were organized on Saturday afternoons for the 8-12 year olds and thirty attended weekly. In fall of 1979 the Young Adults catalyzed the formation of the Adams Street Junior Block Club, and in early 1980, another was formed on 3300 Van Buren. In 1980, the Young Adults sponsored 2 Discos and started to remodel the Community Center basement in preparation for their summer program and All Youth Talent Show. At that time they also assisted in remodeling the Elders Action Center.

# COMMUNITY CENTER RESTORATION

In spring of 1976, the Fifth City community decided to remodel the Community Center as a node for organizational and social activities. At that time, the Center was completely painted, the bathrooms were repaired and both floors were decored to host the Community Consultation which hosted 100 nationals and internationals in Fifth City. The Tom Washington Room held grand murals of progress in other 'Fifth City' type projects. During 1977, the boiler was repaired and the heating

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system started. In 1978, the second floor was completely remodeled (two large meeting rooms, and 9 seminar rooms and 4 offices) to host the Human Development Training School. The School itself repaired the basement kitchen and repaired the basement seminar room. In 1979 the community received an \$85,000 grant to remodel the first floor for the Elders Program. Over 8,000 hours of volunteer labor was poured into the building throughout summer and fall retarring the roof, installing lights, ceilings, floor tiling for bathrooms, building a crafts room, photography lab, offices, lounge, and a ramp for the handicapped. The Tom Washington Room was sanded and decored, a glass front was added to the building entrance and new lighting in the foyer made it an attractive community gathering place. During 1980, numerous events have been held in the Center-the Mildred Robinson Dedication, Las Vegas Night, the Gospel Sing, Dances, and weekly community meetings. Additional work is currently being completed--the remodeling of store front offices, the installation of another kitchen and the remodeling of the basement. More than 100 volunteer hours are poured weekly into the Center to have it ready for a summer grand opening.

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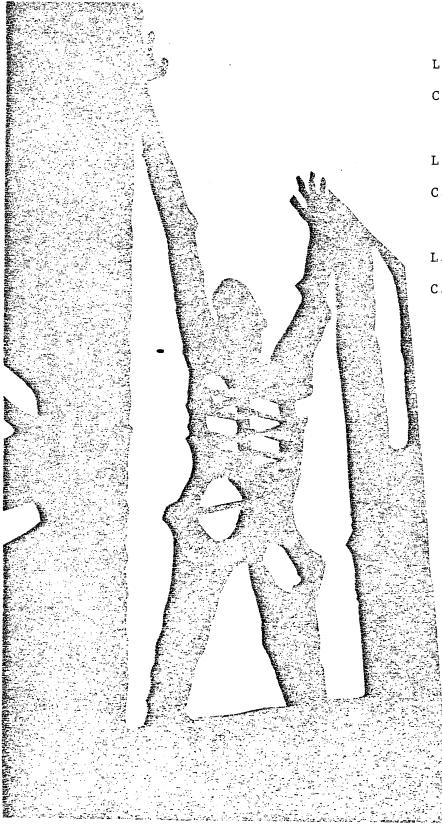
# THE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT TRAINING SCHOOL

FIFTH CITY: CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

NOVEMBER/DECLMBER '79

# FIFTH CITY SYMBOLS AND RITUALS

THE IRON MAN

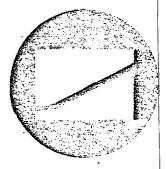


# OPENING MEETINGS:

FIFTH CITY DRAMA OF HUMANNESS

- L. Let us come to terms with life.
- C. Our life is the city The city is brokenness Scattered burnt pieces.
- L. Let us give the broken city to the world.
- C. Tomorrow the world is a city, Tall visions rise from the wreckage, Powerful, Hard, Black.
- L. Let us labor for the renewed city future
- C. Today our life is poured out.
  The whole, world waits for our creation
  As we
  Build, Shape, Construct, Order

THE FIFTH CITY GRID



CLOSING MEETINGS:

The Future is open!
We must decide.

That's the way it is!

Be it so.



# THE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT TRAINING SCHOOL

FIFTH CITY: CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

NOVEMBER/DECEMBER '79

The Fifth City Redevelopment Corporation has taken full responsibility for the financial and legal requirements for a Property Management Company. They are presently developing a package for new housing in Fifth City. The leadership has visited city offices and secured federal funding, and has visited banks to secure matching loans for the 20 new housing units. The leadership personally visits City offices, advocates Fifth City programs, and clarifies often-complex financial and structural arrangements. The Steering Commission (The Core) represents the directors of major programs in Fifth City. They meet Monday afternoous to focus on specific issues, coordinate the programs' fundraising thrusts, and to celebrate victories. In the recent negotiations with Bethany Hospital, they played the difficult role of bargaining with powerful groups -- the City and the Hospital Association -- to preserve the achievements of Fifth City, and negotiated with locally concerned citizens and the city for the future of Fifth City programs. They personally stood up at meetings and clarified issues of housing displacement and Fifth City needs; they also have created a reasonable plan so that the different opposing groups in Fifth City could consense on a total development plan.



# THE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT TRAINING SCHOOL

FIFTH CITY: CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

NOVEMBER/DECEMBER '79

#### PROFESSIONAL HOUSING SERVICES

The Fifth City Housing program is one of the oldest and most extensive of the community services. In 1976 five apartment buildings of 58 units were rehabilitated bringing the total number of rehabilitated units to 140 in 12 buildings. The formation of Fifth City Citizens Property Management, Inc. with residents as manager and staff made possible the proper maintenance of the new property. By utilizing various local contracting and maintenance services, rent collections were raised above 90%. Resident Associations were formed, and tenant training sessions in minor repairs and apartment care were held. A maintenance department was established for proper upkeep of the buildings. In 1979 HUD hired a professional real estate broker from the community to manage the property and initiate further rehab and private home construction that will begin this fall. For the past two years Fifth City has participated as a member of the Chicago Rehab Network with the record of being the first community-managed housing program in Chicago.

# MAINTAINING COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION STRUCTURES

Over the past four years, there has been a maturing of the organizational structures of Fifth City. In 1975 most of the present corporations of Ti Fifth City were in operation, but since that time, these corporations have met on a regular basis (bi-monthly or or monthly); and they have undertaken the financial and legal responsibility of the programs that they sponsor. The Fifth City Commercial Corporation takes responsibility for the direction, style, and financing of the Shopping Center. It is planning for the expansion of the Center and has developed a plan to pay back old debts. Both these economic comporations meet as an Economic Commission of Fifth City to direct and coordinate the economic development of the community. The Fifth City Industrial Promotion-Corporation contracts with the City for the Neighborhood Environment Corps, the Fifth City Business Careers, and has taken responsibility for the paying back of the Industry Center loan of \$34,000. The Corporation directs the remodeling of the Economic Development offices of the Industry Center. The Fifth City Child Development Institute, Inc. is responsible for the continuous financing, funding and programming of the Preschool. The president of the Board is presently coordinating the development of United Way funding resources for the school. The School's leadership now takes full responsibility for the bookkeeping, legal relations, and city inspections of the School. The Fifth City Reformulation Corporation has taken financial and legal responsibility for the Community Center. They are presently directing the remodeling efforts, interviewing a Director for the Elders Program, have organized an Elders Advisory Committee, and have created a financial plan for the Center. Both the Child Development Institute and the Reformulation Corporation take responsibility for the development of social programs and youth, family and adult services to the community.

The Institute of Cultural Affairs is an intra-global research, training and demonstration group concerned with the human factor in world development. The IC A. a non-profit organization, presently offers programs in 32 nations. Among these programs are one day

Town Meetings, community reformulation projects called Human Development Projects and other specialized consultations and seminars. The ICA receives funding from government agencies, foundations, organizations and concerned individuals.



# **INSTITUTE OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS**



At the Fifth City consultation in 1978, two men reported that their block had organized to improve front lawns and erect fences. Since then, 10 active block clubs have participated in yearly campaigns and special community events. Five of these are recognized as model blocks by Chicago's Department of Housing, which supports them as part of the city's Minizone Program. The 1977-78 enviornmental campaign emphasized clean-up, fix-up, paint-up, Block clubs pooled their resources, held fund-raising events, and purchased garden and construction tools, post hole diggers, wheel barrows and a rototiller. Littered lots becancommunity gardens and miniparks. In a community workday 500 people laid 200 yards of sod, planted flower gardens, built three new basebell diamonds, and planted over 60 trees. Ten demonstration gardens became a model for the Westside. The 3400-3500 Van Buren block was the first to receive a Minizone grant of \$10,400 from the city. Citizens invested \$25,000 in home and property improvements. In preparation for the June Festival of 1978, lightposts were painted on Homan Avenue between the Eisenhower and Iron Man Plaza on Jackson Blvd. The City participated by installing "wheel chair" curbs on every corner of the 40 blocks. The community gardens impressed the staff of the Morton Aboretium in Lisle and the University of Illinois Agricultural Department. After they visited and talked with residents, they wrote an article on the effect of urban gardens on the social devalopment of the community. They told the story to colleagues at conventions and seminars, which brought letters of inquiry to the Minizone director asking for information on "How to do it in my neighborhood." This year the 1D block club leaders formed an advisory committee out of concern for all 40 blocks, with the aim of initiating new clubs in the remaining unorganized blocks. In February, this committee sponsored a "Pre-Valentine's Ball" and a "Las Vegas Night" which natted a profit of \$600 to be used by the five minizones in new projects this Spring.

#### INCREASED FUND-RAISING EVENTS

Fund-raising events have become increasingly popular in Fifth City. Many are highly creative and entertaining, and the community has responded generously. One of the most heartening efforts was made by the "concerned neighbors" of St. Mels High School, who raised funds through a raffle and dance to pay for the building upkeep. The school holds two bingo benefits every week to support operating expenses. Last year the Preschool Parents' Association sold hot lunches on Saburdays which coincided with community workdays. These parents also sponsored the Valentine Ball and Fashion Show; and this spring the children performed an original pageant that brought in over \$1,000. All the organizations participate in the annual June Festival, sponsoring food sales or game booths. The Reformulation Corporation sponsored pre-teen discos last Spring on Saturday afternoons that helped pay some of the utility expenses of the Community Center. The block clubs sponsored the Pre-Valentine Ball and Las Vegas Night this past winter. One block hel♯ a disco that aided a block club to buy a snowblower. An outstanding effort by the Business Association last winter brought popular disc jockeys to to the Community Center for Saturday night discos. The young adults are currently planning a talent show to help purchase materials to create a youth center in the Community Center basement.



# THE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT TRAINING SCHOOL

FIFTH CITY: CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

NOVEMBER/DECEMBER '79

#### FIFTH CITY-A SYMBOL TO THE WORLD

Fifth City's symbol of dedicated community care and commitment is the 15-foot Iron Man sculpture standing in the central shopping plaza. Eight-inch replicas of the Iron Man have been given to communities throughout the world to symbolize Fifth City's solidarity with community renewal. In the fall of 1976, Fifth City was invited to participate in the United Nations Human Settlements Habitat Exhibit in Vancouver, Canada. A multi-screen slide show told the story of Fifth City rebuilding its community from the bottom up. Fifth City leaders have regularly taught practical methods to villagers in Korea, Africa, South America, India, and across the North American continent. In the last two years Fifth City has hosted numerous visitors from many nations, service groups, churches, schools, and government agencies. Over 120 community leaders from Minto, Alaska to Washington, D.C. attended the Human Development Training Schools in Fifth City in 1979 and 1980 to learn practical methods for building economic, environmental, and social programs for their communities.

#### FIFTH CITY--RECOGNIZED THROUGHOUT CHICAGO

With a desire to welcome all nations and cultures, the people of Fifth City designed and erected welcome signs marking the boundaries of the neighborhood, identifying the 12 rehabilitated apartment buildings, community buildings, and block clubs. Since 1967 Fifth City's annual reports have been distributed to governmental agencies, corporations, foundations, and special interest groups. In April 1976 "Chicago" magazine featured Fifth City in a five-page article that was read by an architect in Munich, Germany and resulted in his visiting Fifth City. WBBM Channel 2 Television produced an hour-long show documenting the self-help efforts of Fifth City residents. This show is shown 2 or 3 times a year. On June 17, 1978 the Community Festival focused on the theme of "New Beginnings" to mark the economic development phase of the project. Both Senator Charles Percy and Congresswoman Cardis Collins were the keynote speakers. Senator Percy honored the citizens when he said "Fifth City is an area of the city with a future that has been created by the Iron Man". Fifth City was included in 1979 in Chicago's "City Life Exhibit" at Navy Pier that focused on community housing rehabilitation efforts. Two newspaper articles appeared about Fifth City in the summer of 1979. The "Westside Journal" in their June 22 issue featured two pages of pictures on the Summer Festival celebration In July the "Sun Times" newspaper wrote an article entitled "Quiet upgrading saves a city area."



# THE HUMANDEVELOPMENT TRAININGS CHOOL FIFTH CITY: CHICAGO, JULINOIS IS

NOVEMBER/DECLMBER /79

# 5. Professional Housing Services

A professional, community--operated housing service has increased rent collection by over 90%, trains its staff in housing maintenance, and has a professional real estate broker from the community on its staff to manage property and initiate further rehabilitation.

# 6. Maturing Community Organizations

In the last four years the organizations in Fifth City have matured to the point where they have taken more responsibility for the legal and financial operations of their programs. They meet regularly and have handled complicated negotiations between city and financial agencies.

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#### B. TOWARD HUMAN SELF-CONFIDENCE

INTENT: The intent of Fifth City Human Development Project over the last four years has been to develop human self-confidence through the engagement of supportive community groups and environmental upgrading. The vision called for the rebuilding of community cultural life through locally sponsored social events, adequate housing and maintenance, and the beautification of community space, including lots, streets, residences, and public buildings.

CONTRADICTIONS: The underlying contradictions in the Consult Summary Statement that have blocked the development of social engagement are: demoralizing identity stories, detrimental condition of community space, needed practical training in fundamental management and maintenance skills, and the ineffective operation of community networks of participation.

INDICATORS: Among the many factors indicating significant social development : in Fifth City, the following six have been selected as representative:

# 1. Fifth City--A Symbol to the World

The Fifth City symbols of courage and care, as characterized in the Iron Man sculpture, have been adopted by the sister projects, in North America and throughout the world. The geographic grid, songs, rituals and colors of Fifth City symbolize the decision of the people here to build human community. Fifth City leaders regularly teach the methods of self-help community development to other rural and urban communities.

#### 2. Fifth City--Recognized Throughout Chicago

Fifth City is called upon regularly to host international, national, and local visitors. As a result, many communities have observed the planning methods developed in Fifth City over the last 16 years. The Fifth City story has been presented in TV, film, radio, and magazine.

#### 3. Increasing Community Care

Beautification of public and private space has resulted from individuals and organizations volunteering their time and resources to create community gardens, clear vacant lots, and fence yards, and paint and repair homes and community buildings.

# 4. Increased Fund-Raising Events

Community organizations are increasing their sponsorship of fundraising events that support community programs. The community has responded with full support to make each venture profitable and a social success.

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#### FISCAL YEAR 1979

**UOP** Foundation

Weber Lithographing Co.

W.H. and W.P. White Foundation

#### PRIVATE CONTRIBUTORS

a representative sample

Alberto-Culver Company
Alcoa Building Products, Inc.
Amoco Foundation, Inc.
Celotex Corporation
Duo-Fast Corporation
Esmark, Inc. Corporation
Globe Amerada
Inland Steel-Ryerson Foundation, Inc.
John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co.
Mobil Foundation, Inc.
Sunbeam Corporation

Allstate Foundation Arthur J. Schmitt Foundation Continental Bank Foundation Illinois Bell Telephone Company Peacock Oil Company Sears, Roebuck & Company Hannapel Door & Plywood Midwest Glass Company Motorola Foundation Oscar Meyer Foundation, Inc. Playskool Incorporated Prudential Insurance Company Regensteiner Press The Roscoe Company Toys For Tots Tyler & Hippach Glass Company Walter E. Heller International Corp. Western Electric Company, Inc.

#### GOVERNMENT GRANTS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED

FIFTH CITY CHILD DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE, INC.	
Fifth City Preschool (June 1978-1979)	
Department of Public Aid	\$ 20,415
Illinois Department of Children & Family Services (Title XX)	1 24,050
U.S. Office of Education Food Reimbursement Prog./Commodities	20,615
Welfare Recipients Employment Program (WIN)	31,518
Child Protective Service	68
Mayor's Office of Employment & Training (CETA work stipends)	<b>9</b> ,906
Transitional Day Care (TDC) (Title XX)	688
FIFTH CITY INDUSTRIAL PROMOTION CORPORATION	
Automotive Service Center (construction committment)	
U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration Neighborhood Environment Corps	<b>5</b> 12,000
City of Chicago, Department of Human Services (Feb. to Oct. 1979)	<b>3</b> 6;67 <b>3</b>
Dept. of City Planning and Community Dev. (Nov. 1979 to Sep. 1980)	77,888
Mayor's Office of Employment & Training (Oct. 1979 to Sep. 1980)	49,509
Fifth City Business Careers (January 1980-81)	
Mayor's Office of Employment & Training (operations)	1 <b>\$</b> 0,000
(student stipends)	21,762
FIFTH CITY REFORMULATION CORPORATION	
Fifth City Community Center (Elders Action Center)	
Illinois Department on Aging (rehabilitation)	46,875
FIFTH CITY CITIZENS REDEVELOPMENT CORPORATION  Pack I and II, Fifth City Housing	
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (operation subsidy)	27,600
Chicago Rehab. Network (H.U.D. funds)	6,400
Fifth City Minizone Project	0,400
Department of Human Services (Oct. 1979 to Sep. 1980)	19,940
THE CHICAGO HOUSE, INC.	
Fifth City Minizone Project (Jan. 1979 to Sep. 1979)	
Department of Human Services	13,874
$\cdot$	1

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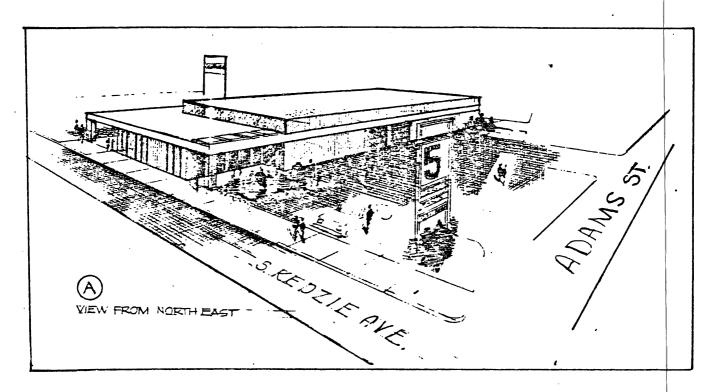
Fifth City Human Development Project

# EMPLOYABLE SKILLS TRAINING

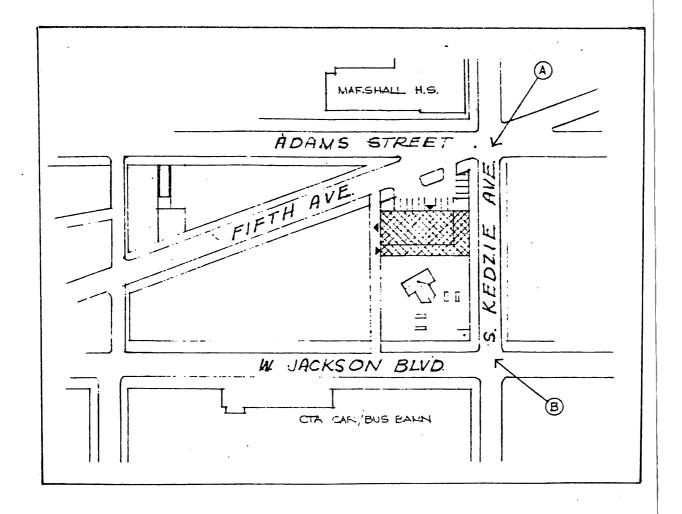
PROGRAM	SKILL	1976	1.977	1978	1979	March 1980	
Fifth City Super Foods	Cashier	10	6	11	3	0	
	Stockman	2	2	2	2	0	38
Stanley's Laundry & Dry Cleaners	Presser	2	1	. 2	1	0	
	Other	4	2	1	2	0	15
Jackson-Homan Currency Ex	Cashier	1	0	1	.0	0.	2
Stanley's Broasted Chick.	Cashier/cook	0	0	2	4	0	6
Fifth City Industry Center	Elec., Carp.,	0	0	14	ρ	0	14
Fifth City Commercial School & F.C.B.C	General office	0	60	60	40	27	187
Fifth City Housing Office	Office	1	2	2	2	0	
	Maintenance	0	5	2	0	0	14
Fifth City Summer Youth Employment Program	(see text)	200	120	36	15	0	371
Fifth City Neighborhood Environment Corps	basic work skills- carp.	Ģ	0	0	5	0	5
Fifth City Pre-School	administrator	0	2	2	0	0	
	teacher	0	2	2	2	Ò	
	assistant, clerical, oth	25	27	27	27	0	116
Fifth City Men's Club	construction	0	0	12	0	0	12
TOTAL		245	229	176	103	27	780

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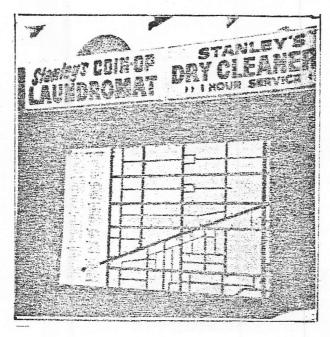


The Automotive Services Center

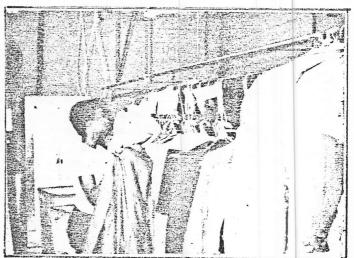


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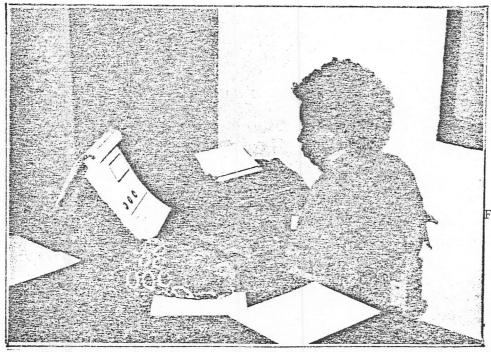
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The Fifth City Directory in the Shopping Center



Stanley's Dry Cleaners



Fifth City Business Careers

Typing Class

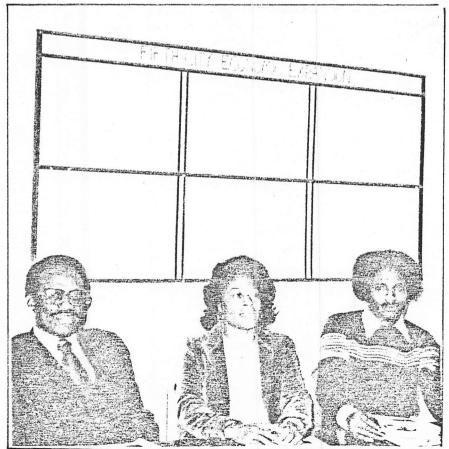
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Christmas Lights on the Plaza



Verdell Trice, Bertha Pinkston, and Floyd Stanley, planning the new Shopping Center

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.The long-term economic projects that Fifth City started planning in 1976, have related the community to a broad network of financial, professional, and governmental structures. These structures have provided access to needed technical data, services and consultation, most of which has been made available at no cost to the community. Included in the list are 8 banks, 4 attorneys, 8 accountants and auditors, 4 insurance companies, 4 U.S. government agencies, 4 city offices, and 4 Illinois State departments. The proposals and design of the Automotive Center received technical assistance from 5 sources: Flappan Car Wash Equipment Company provided advice on equipment; Goodyear and Sears Automotive Centers assisted in the feasibility study; Hill-Papp Associates created the architectural design and building specifications; CEDCO, Chicago Economic Development Corp., prepared two loan proposals for the private sector funding. National Auto Part Association specified the management plan for the auto parts store. Three major consultants have assisted in the development of the Shopping Center expansion: Jewel Foods provided a team of 4 wh $\phi$ advised the initial design configuration providing statistical data from similar operations; Crisell Properties, Inc. determined the tenant mix and is seeking 1 or 2 regional chain store anchors for the Center. The University of Illinois Center for Urban Economic Development conducted an extensive market analysis. With the support of this strong technical network, Fifth City is in an advantageous position to continue its comprehensive economic development for many years.

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accounting, and receptionist instruction woven into a simulated office atmosphere in which supplimental training in dress, resume writing, and telephone courtesy plus field trips give added confidence to each student. This program now graduates 27 students per quarter at a celebrative business luncheon with invited supporters from the Chicago business community. Since 1975 over 300 youth between the ages of 14-21 have participated in the City of Chicago Mayors Summer Youth Employment program that has given youth experience in many practical skills found in the community's life including grocery checking and stocking, steam pressing, typing, bookkeeping, teaching, equipment repairing, house maintenance, gardening, and switchboard operation.

#### SUCCESS OF SHOPPING CENTER

Having opened in 1975 the Fifth City Shopping Center has created a favorable business environment in a formally collapsed area has drawn many shoppers back to the center of the community. Business Association held promotional campaigns on the plaza, using celebrities, disc jockeys, sports heroes, live bands, bot dogs, ite cream and balloons to draw people to the Center. The background music in Superfoods, the friendly management and the Fifth City Social and Business directory painted on the building affirmed pleasant service to the community. In 1976, the Shopping Center was enhanced with the construction of the Iron Man Plaza by the City of Chicago, Department of Planning. The Plaza has attractive trees and benches which beautify the area. The Business Association installs Christmas tree lights each year on the Plaza and has sponsored Discos on a regular basis for young adults and families. They continue to sponsor promotional activities and in 1979 began to publish annually a beautiful picture-filled 32 page calendar promoting business and social events in Fifth City. Now five years old, the Shopping Center continues to demonstrate its viability. Sales in Superfoods steadily rose in 1978 and 1979. A market survey published by the University of Illinois Center for Urban Economic Development shows the store's sales per square foot is in the top 10% of U.S. neighborhood supermarkets. This success indicated the viability of a larger complex. Recently Stanley's Laundry and Dry Cleaners redecorated its space, added new high capacity washers and painted an attractive 60 foot sign. The staff meets weekly with a business consultant and works as a management team to plan its work and develop its business and financial skills.

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team of 4 will manage the 3 businesses as divisions of one corpora-The garage will feature tuneups, wheel alignments and balancing, lubrication, and parts installation. It will employ 9 people. The parts store employing 6 people will sell various parts to maintain vehicles. The car wash facility employing 9 people is expected to wash 80,000 cars per year with a peak capacity of 2,000 cars per day. The second major project underway is a 36,000 sq. ft. expansion to the existing 6 business Shopping Center. The expanded facilities will house 12 new retailers, 25% which will be regionally known and 75% local. It will include clothing, hardware, shoe, radio and T.V., office supply, drugs, as well as barber and beauty shops, an optometrist, a coffee shop and an expanded super-market. For this \$ 2,000,000 expansion, a \$ 1,000,000 grant is being sought from E.D.A. to be matched by \$ 1,000,000 from private sources. It will provide approximately 100 new jobs. The third major project will be a 30,000 sq. ft. industrial facility, costing \$ 600,000. The plaza will be extended along Fifth Avenue to the facility next to the Shopping Center. This facility could create up to 200 new jobs.

#### EMPLOYABLE SKILLS TRAINING

Training designed to assist the unemployed and the upgrading of skills for the employed has become an important function in the community, The businesses of the Shopping Center have trained many of their own employees. In the past four years, Fifth City Super Foods has trained 22 cashiers and 7 stock men; Stanley's Dry Cleaners and Laundry has trained 15 people in dry cleaning; Jackson Homan Currency Exchange 2 cashiers, and Stanley's Broasted Chicken Shop 6 cashiers and cooks. In 1976 the Men's Club partially rehabilitated a building for their use and in the process trained 6 young men in tuckpointing, roofing, carpentry and painting. The Fifth City PreSchool has trained 116 preschool teachers and assistants in cooperation with the WIN program, Mayors Summer Youth Program, and CETA programs as well as their own in house staff development program. Four teachers were upgraded to become the administrative staff of the PreSchool. At least 4 former teachers have become directors of other preschools in the city, and many others teach in other preschools and day care centers. The Fifth City Commercial School was created to train area residents for immediate employment in clerical positions. Eight thirteen week evening schools with a total of 144 graduates have been completed. A high percentage of these finishing the program have been employed. Expanded to a full day-time program in 1980, the Fifth City Business Careers has created a unique training format. The curriculum includes typing,

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#### INCREASE OF CAPITAL INVESTMENT

The Fifth City Industrial Promotion Corporation was formed in 1976 to develop new light industries that would create jobs for the community. A 7,000 sq. ft. building was acquired and rehabilitated to include both office and shop space for business ventures and community environment programs. In 1978, space was leased to 9 small enterprises employing 14 people. Later the second floor was rehabilitated to be home for the Commercial School. In 1979 the first floor was remodeled to expand the Fifth City Business Careers. The Fifth City Business Association Unitiated a revolving loan fund to assist local entrepreneurs to participate in economic revitalization by providing short term financing as well as long-term loans for capital investments and building acquisition. Late in 1978, a breakthrough in public funding of commercial development occurred with the awarding of \$ 512,000 grant from the U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Economic Development Administration for the development of a 11,000 sq. ft. Automotive Service Center to be matched by \$ 315,000 private financing. This center will contain 3 businesses: a full service car wash, a 10 bay service garage, and an auto parts store. The Fifth City Citizens Redevelopment Corporation has received a favorable response in its request for a UDAG grant from the U.S. Dept. of Housing & Urban Development administrated through the City of Chicago Dept. of Housing. The grant will subsidize purchase cost of the new housing for Fifth City families. Phase I of the 4-6 year proposal plan is for 20 units. Two banks, First Federal of Chicago and Community Bank of Lawndale have agreed to provide interim financing for the \$ 1,250.000 project.

#### COMPREHENSIVE EXPANSION PLANNING

Three major components of the economic development plan developed in the Consult in 1976 were an Automotive Service Center, the expansion of the Shopping Center, and the development of industry. At that time the Fifth City Industrial Promotion Corporation, Inc. was established to carry out this development. In the first year, funding was sought from the Dept. of Commerce and the community was awarded \$ 512,000 for the Automotive Service Center to be matched by \$ 315,000 in private financing. During the next two years extensive legal and financial work was done to pave the way for the project: market studies, building a financial and management plan, negotiation with the City over zoning issues, the acquistion of land and alley space, and acquiring of building permits and the packaging of loan proposals to local banks. The Automotive Service Center will include a 10 bay service garage, a general auto parts store and a full service car wash. A management

# KANSAS CITY REGION - LORIMOR HDP

TRANSITION PLAN

Results of the Kansas City Regional Council
December 1, 1979

# 5. New Access To Technical Assistance

The businesses and corporations of Fifth City are now related to a broad network of consultants and advisors from financial, architectural, legal, accounting, commercial associations, and development advisors which give them access to the technical expertise necessary for profitable business, expansion planning, and new ventures.

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#### INDICES OF DEVELOPMENT

#### A. TOWARD ECONOMIC SELF-SUFFICIENCY

INTENT: At the time of the Human Development Consultation it was the expressed intent of the citizens of Fifth City to move toward self-sufficiency by expanding their economic foundations. This was to be accomplished by increasing the employable skills of the citizens, further development of the commercial and industrial ventures, and increasing the able financial and available technical services.

CONTRADICTIONS: All of the contradictions delineated in the consultation are to some extent intricately related to the economic development of Fifth City. Those which seem most directly related were blocked capital investment, restricted access to employment, inadequate jobrelated training, and individualistic business practices.

INDICATORS: Among the many indicators of signal economic development,
the following five have been selected:

# 1. Increase of Capital Investment

Total investment of \$ 4,700,000 has been secured for Fifth City from the private sector in the form of loans and contributions, and the public sector in form of grants, loans, and contracts.

#### 2. Comprehensive Expansion Planning

Plans for \$ 4,700,000 in additional capital investment for commercial and industrial development by Fifth City corporations have been given preliminary acceptance by city and federal governmental agencies.

#### 3. Employable Skills Training

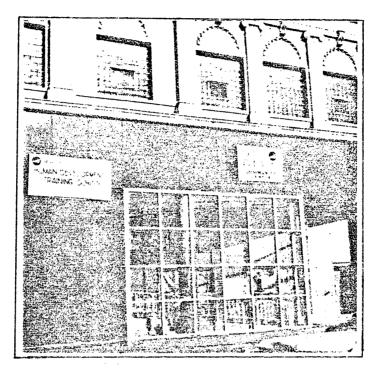
Eleven Fifth City organizations and businesses have trained in formal and on-the-job programs over 700 people in numerous business and labor related skills.

#### 4. Success of Shopping Center

The locally owned and managed shopping center has completed its fifth year of operation serving as the business center of the community. Its many promotions, campaigns, and advertisements have created the favorable neighborhood business climate necessary for expansion.

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5th City

Human Development Training
School

5th City Pre School Management Team





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#### COMMUNITY CENTER RESTORATION Cont'd

system started. In 1978, the second floor was completely remodeled (two large meeting rooms, and 9 seminar rooms and 4 offices) to host the Human Development Training School. The School itself repaired the basement kitchen and repaired the basement seminar room. In 1979 the community received an \$85,000 grant to remodel the first floor for the Elders Program. Over 8,000 hours of volunteer labor was poured into the building throughout summer and fall retarring the roof, installing lights, ceilings, floor tiling for bathrooms, building a crafts room, photography lab, offices, lounge, and a ramp for the handicapped. The Tom Washington Room was sanded and decored, a glass front was added to the building entrance and new lighting in the foyer made it an attractive community gathering place. During 1980, numerous events have been held in the Center--the Mildred Robinson Dedication, Las Vegas Night, the Gospel Sing, Dances, and weekly community meetings. Additional work is currently being completed -- the remodeling of store front offices, the installation of another kitchen and the remodeling of the basement. More than 100 volunteer hours are poured weekly into the Center to have it ready for a summer grand opening.



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#### THE INSTITUTE OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS

The Institute of Cultural Affairs is a research, training and demonstration group concerned with the human factor in world development. It has worked for twenty-five years to devise and demonstrate practical methods for comprehensive local reformulation. As a not-for-profit private voluntary organization working in 32 nations, it has over 100 field offices served by coordination centers in Bombay, Brussels, Chicago, Hong Kong, and Singapore. The work of the Institute staff is complemented by an international network of voluntary consultants representing a wide range of expertise. Consultants donate both time and resources to assist in the planning and implementation of Institute programs. The Institute is supported financially by foundations, corporations, religious, and service organizations and concerned individuals. Specific programs have been funded by regional, state, provincial and national government agencies.



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three years ago, the contradictions that they faced and the present indicies of development. The contradictions become the backdrop of the major accomplishments and activities that were instrumental to the changes that occurred. The indicators of change are summarised, and the statistical data is collected from the villagers, from past reports and public records in order to provide various forms of the community story. Personal interviews are also made to gather individual profiles, quotations, stories surrounding significant breakthroughs, photographic records and the legends that are part of the community's memory. All of the data is then shared at a community meeting for the final approval of stories and statistics.

For the purpose of documenting the changes in Sungai Lui from 1977 to 1980, three types of screens have been used; a set of discernment screens, a set of selection screens, and an organising screen. For the purpose of discerning what in fact has happened, the consult document provided the contradictions, the tactics and the programmes with which the project was begun. Each of these has been reviewed carefully to determine where significant breakthroughs have occurred. As interviews have been held among community residents, their memory has emerged as a selection screen in that it has given weight to the effective impact of various acusmplishments. The final selection screen, however, has been an intuitive grasp of what among the numerous documentable events in the project, accurately represent the changes that have occurred in the economic, social and bunan arenas. The selected itlens bave been held over against the Programmatic Chart as an organising screen and as a check on comprehensive coverage of all asplacts of village life. The Programmatic Chart is the result of a gestalt of the programmes of the first eight Human Development Projects. It was refined after the next 16 and currently represents a major step towards delineating the dynamics and fundamental arenas of programmatic activity in any human community. This screen provides the basic framework around which the community's story is told.

SCREENS



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#### DOCUMENTATION APPROACH

The approach used to document the Human Development Projects is unique. It differs from the usual "objective" analysis by frankly acknowledging the effect of the documentation process on the community and therefore so designing formats, questions and procedures as to allow the community to reflect helpfully on its journey. Secondly, it differs from the evaluative approach by emphasising accomplishments, learnings and breakthroughs rather than discrepencies, failures and mistakes. The latter are examined, but on the assumption that all experiences have implications for the future. This approach goes beyond appearent negative factors to reveal their creative elements. This work is experimental, and in experiments there are no mistakes, only learnings. Development by nature is an ongoing process, therefore experiences need to be fully and truly recorded for the sake of the next necessary steps. Thirdly, the scope of documentation is the total life of the village during the time of the project, not simply those events directly initiated by the project. The focus of concern is the village. There are many factors that influence, directly or indirectly, the process of development, making it often difficult to determine precisely who or what has been responsible for particular events. The purpose of the document is threefold. First it gives form to the story that is resident in the memory of the community. Elements such as the history of the community, legends, statistics and quotes are used to portray the process of development. The writing of the document is done in dialogue with representatives of various ages from the community. Secondly, it is a report of the results of efforts expended in the project. As such it intends to render accountability to funding agencies, volunteers, authorization figures and other supporters for the use of resources they have made available. Thirdly, it is a concrete sign of hope. As such it holds up to all concerned with development what can happen in a village, and what methods and approaches are effective.

CONTEXT

METHOD

The method of documentation begins with a series of visits to the community. These visits are designed to determine the common story that has emerged. A timeline of the local history and a chart of accomplishments are created from these visits and shared with the community at a corporate meeting in which they check, correct and add data. The major section of the document is a report of the community's accomplishments in the accommic, social and human arenas. Each part describes the intent of the community

#### DEMONSTRATION APPROACH

**PROJECT** 

INITIATION

PROJECT

ACTUATION

HUMAN

FACTOR

The Fifth City Human Development Consultation of April, 1976 was held at the Fifth City Community Center at the invitation of the community leadership. In this week long meeting, the community benefitted from the expertise of outside consultants to formulate its own four year plan for socio-economic development. First, the community's operating vision for all aspects of its life was expressed. Next the underlying contradictions, or blocks to realizing the vision were articulated. Then practical proposals were determined for dealing with the contradictions and a system of tactics was devised for effective implementation. Finally, the tactics were rearranged in a chart of 14 actuating programs which provided direction and structure for community involvement.

Following the consultation, citizens of the community and inresident Institute staff began to implement the community's
plan. The Consultation Summary Statement was reviewed and a
prioritized set of actions were devised which put immediate
emphasis on developing new structures for development and visible
transformation of community space. The decision to beautify all
40 blocks began with the total transformation of one demonstration block. In order to expand industrial and commercial
enterprises in the community, funding was sought through numerous visits to the City and Washington D.C. Throughout the past
four years, additional technical assistance was brought into
the community to help plan the long-range economic projects.

Beneath all the programs developed in the community has been the consistent concern that they serve the whole community and that they enhance the quality of human life. The human factor is revealed in the spirit of corporateness, enthusiasm and responsibility among the residents. This spirit generates a confidence in the future which manifests itself in the community's physical appearance, its organization and style and its symbols of identity. With that spirit, the development process can be carried on indefinitely. Without it, even dramatic changes will be ignored, halted or cause devisiveness. And yet the human dimension cannot become the primary focus, nor can "training". The mission of revitalizing the economic and social life can call forth this spirit and responsibility. And beyond that, this spirit of working in the community cannot be sustained so long as a community thinks only of its own development. Other communities hear of the achievements and citizens find themselves being asked for advice and consultation. They experience their effectiveness extending beyond their own community, and their achievements become a symbol for what any community can do. With that awareness, the desire for progress and excellence increases and the desire to become trainers of others develops. To the extent that this process occurs, the spirit of responsibility, participation and cooperation becomes the dominant lifestyle and continuing development is insured.



FIFTH CITY: CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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### Sears, Roebuck and Co.

RETAIL EXECUTIVE OFFICES - CHICAGO MATEGEOLICAN AREA

7401 SKOKIE BOULEVARD !

SECRIF, ILLINOIS 50076

November 21, 1979

Mr. Robert G. Heard 5th City Industrial Promotion Corp. 410 S. Trumbull Chicago, IL 60624

Dear Bob: .

We enjoyed getting together with you again and hope that our Koman Ave. operation and their management were some help to you in your planning.

It would appear, looking at your plans and hearing about them, that you have a start towards a very successful Auto Center. As we discussed, you need to work over the plan and be absolutely tertain of what services and parts you will concentrate on.

Your opportunity for business in that area of 5th and Kedzie should be outstanding. There just isn't a lot of places in the inner-city where customers can get automotive work done. With customers keeping cars longer, it would appear that the automotive repair business will continue to grow at a rapid pace over the coming years.

If we can be of any more help to you, please do not hesitate to call me.

Very truly yours,

D. J. Kalgred

Merchandise Manager-Automotive

Chicago Area Stores

DJK/ba



FIFTH CITY: CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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#### STORIES FROM RESIDENTS OF FIFTH CITY

"People had begin to work in this community when I moved in here. That's why I remained here. I started working with the Catholic Brothers, and at the same time the people from the Institute of Cultural Affairs were meeting with us. Now what actually made me stay here was the preschool which got started at the time. I had small children of that age. My kids were some of the first preschoolers. It was just beautiful. Each child became more independent. I worked with the preschool on a volunteer basis. The Fifth City preschoolers were more independent than any other children. Therefore they had to set up a special classroom for the preschoolers because they were a level ahead of the regular kindergarden. After the second year, the board of education began to recognize the Fifth City preschool and began to pass the kids on to the next grade level. Of course, anytime you begin to work with the children, you begin to gain the interest of parents. We had people in the community who wanted to move in, because the preschool served two purposes: it provided day care for the working parents, and it also wasn't just a babysitting thing, it provided a learning experience for the children."

\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*

"One other significant event was before the riots, in the Fall of '67... the grocery store wasn't so clean, and we were meeting in stakes then, and we got our stake, put our black berets on, and visited the grocery store. There were about 150 of us and we each bought something, even if it was only a pack of gum. Then we walked out. The next day he remodeled the store. That was the spirit of corporateness.

Community leader

"I workelwith them for six years and I like it very much. It was cleaning up the whole neighborhood. We were having meetings and going from door to door. Me and Jerry put up the fire alarms up and down the street, and I sold about 3 to 4 hundred storm windows for them, and helped them put in the sod. Then I raised money for them, I sold \$100 worth of tickets and won a pin, I was very faithful and worked real good with them. I used to go with the preschool to the zoo and help out with the children. I've been over there so long, I had four grandchildren graduate from the preschool. Everybody cooperated and went along together and it was nice."

Block club president

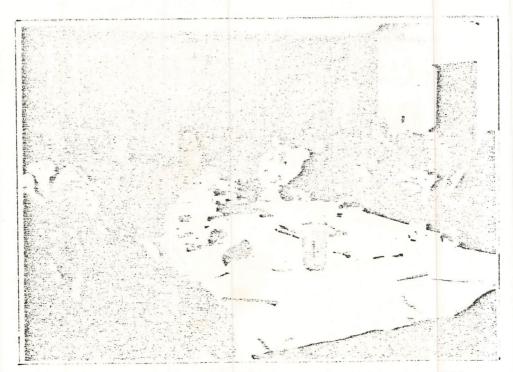


FIFTH CITY: CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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The Leadership Core of Fifth City



The Leadership Core Planning Retreat, February, 1980



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"There were stores down there on the other side of Jackson on Fifth Avenue. Stores all the way down; it was kind of a business strip before the riot. Then after the riot, they wiped all those businesses out and none of them ever did come back. The community got together and saw the need for a grocery store. They saw how important it was to have businesses in the community because they had to go so far. It was so inconvenient.

"When the community got together that was one of the first things they wanted and it really paid off. It's really shown that the community can support those kind of things.

"People have really started to be community-minded. They know it is their store and they know if they support it, it will go well. I think it's crucial to any community. We know that now, but unless you've had the experience—had the chance to see it—you don't know. Without that grocery store right now, people would really be lost in the community. There was just a whole change in attitude toward the community businesses after that store came. The store was a symbol of how important it is to have something you can call your own. For the first time we had a chance to experience that, because before the riot all we knew was to go to the store and get whatever you needed, and then you knew the company was running the store — the money would really be gone out of the neighbor—hood; but this way we feel that the money will remain in the neighborhood.

"We had this big snowstorm here and there was no way to travel. The snow just grew by leaps and bounds. That was something I will always remember because people couldn't drive their cars anyplace and we had the store right there, and somehow groceries came in there every week. It lasted a month; it was really something. The attitudes of people changed. The attitudes of people working in the store changed because they felt they were helping each other and everybody was being helped. It was just an experience I will never forget. We found out for the first time how important people were to each other in that snowstorm. The streets were blocked, people couldn't go anywhere and the store being right there in the middle of the community — it was really something."

Community businessman

"In recent times people began to take a second look at themselves and rehabilitate themselves and not only the houses. We found out that we ourselves had to be rehabilitated and began now to start a new look toward life. I use the words, 'the chicken is about to come home to roost,' We began to see ourselves and stopped trying to kid ourselves. Everything was based on education, which is good, but we need more common sense because the miracle wasn't based on education in the beginning, but on common sense. Some people were giant visionaries and hadn't even finished the third grade. This is why you find that there are more



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of our people are getting involved for the simple reason that when someone else makes their plan it's more difficult to work with someone else's plan that your own. It's what you call self-motivation. When you get some self-motivation and get some gusto for yourself, that means you can start to reach out for yourself and not expect too much of a handout. This has been our downfall. We've been expecting a handout and it wasn't enough to do anything with; it was just enough to keep you buried alive. But we find out now that keeping barely alive isn't enough. We find out we want other things in life. We have children involved, and we find out that when we get up in the morning we're going to have to start making some headlines for ourselves. This is the thing I said: 'The chicken is beginning to come home to roost'."

#### RESIDENTS' COMMENTS

In the last few years the people see themselves as part of the community-just the benefits of being Fifth City. They realize that you can be significant. It's the self-help thing-that you can make changes in your community. There are many examples of this. I could use the Preschool, or the Housing program, or many other programs here. I could use myself as an example. It helped me.

#### Church lay leader

It's nice to live in Fifth City for the simple reason that we have an outstanding organization that is known practically all over the world. It's nice to be part of a growing organization, for the simple reason that I'd rather go somewhere with someone who knows where they're going than with someone who doesn't know where they're going. That's what makes me feel proud about being part of Fifth City, and the other members in the block club probably feel the same way. They're lookin'—hey, this train is going, this is standing still; let's get on the moving train.

#### Block club president

In the past the people were scattered, they were wandering around in a daze. Now they are beginning to find themselves. I can tell how the people participate in my block. Maybe they realize a certain fact of responsibility that they neglected. Now they begin to realize what they can do. They're taking a stand now.

#### Local businessman

I think of Fifth City as a city inside a city. I think about the Merchandise Mart - you've got everything there that you need. People will come there and won't have any reason to leave. And so I see Fifth City having its own shopping center, food and clothing stores, drugstore;



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just another beautiful city inside a city, with community people in charge. We will always need consultants on certain issues, but I feel the community people should take responsibility.

#### Block club leader

I've been watching the Westside for the last 25 years. I haven't seen the City as interested in cleaning up the neighborhoods as they are now. That's because we started it here. The Mayor was out to see one of our blocks. The next day, the workmen came to do some cleaning up. That didn't happen until Fifth City started it. Back then we just had our brooms and shovels. Now they bring large equipment from the City.

#### Senior citizen

The teachers are happy when they see our children from our preschool come to their school. That's because they are prepared to learn. They fight over them to get them in their class. Both the community representative and teachers will tell you this.

#### Bridge tender

Some people are trying to model their community after Fifth City. They take many of our models and are trying to do it where they live. Fifth City has changed the lives of many people in Chicago and all over the world.

#### Senior citizen

The people in the 40 blocks take more interest in where they live. They have already started cleaning the blocks. Spring cleaning has already begun. It's a big change in getting the people involved in the action.

#### Community volunteer

I used to think I was the most selfish person in the world, because I could only think of myself and my immediate family, and the church, and I thought I had done my responsibilities. But after I started working with Fifth City, I volunteered for two years, and I began to think a little more broader. I began to think whatever I do effects the next person. It's hard to explain. I talk about it as "no way out". Once you get involved, deeply involved, you can hardly decide I can't do it again.

Community worker

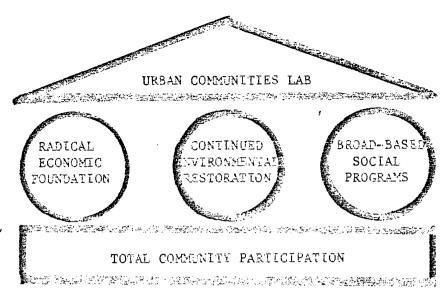


### AN DEVELOPMENT NING SCHOOL

TTY: CHICAGO, IELINOIS

NOVEMBER DECEMBER /79

#### OPERATING VISION FOR THE NEXT FOUR YEARS



#### RADICAL ECONOMIC FOUNDATION

Rather than simply creating a middle class community, Fifth City is out to create the jobs and commercial services that will allow this community to be a self-supporting, innovative and desirable place to live - a place that leads the way for other communities. Nothing less than a radical move, such as the Automotive Service Center, the new Shopping Center and some form of industry for jobs is adequate.

#### BROAD-BASED SOCIAL PROGRAMS

The time has come to extend and reinforce across Fifth City, the high quality social programs that every community requires, such as elders, youth and family services, while maintaining existing services, such as the Preschool and Health Advocates. The key to this is a self-supporting community center that becomes an actual node of community activity.

#### CONTINUED ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION

Great strides have been made in Housing and space renovation in Fifth City. Nevertheless, a tremendous challenge lies ahead to reverse the devastating decay in the urban community. Keys to this are new housing, both single-family units and apartments, as well as additional rehabilitation. The great advantage created by the environmental campaigns needs to be continually developed and reinforced.

#### TOTAL COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Recent local trends continue to reinforce the reality of local resurgence. The Citizens of Fifth City continually evidence a new determination and resolve. This can be broadened to the whole community by tactics such as increasing the number of block clubs, holding block forums, community trips, celebrations and festivals and continued broad participation on community boards.

#### URBAN COMMUNITIES LAB

"Fifth City to the World" means building the concrete plans and strategies to impact the 1,000,000 Urban Communities of this globe. Whether this be through Human Development Training Schools, modules, Training, Inc., or whatever, Fifth City is the movement's longest existing research, training and demonstration laboratory for this task and Fifth Citizens are ready to make this next step.

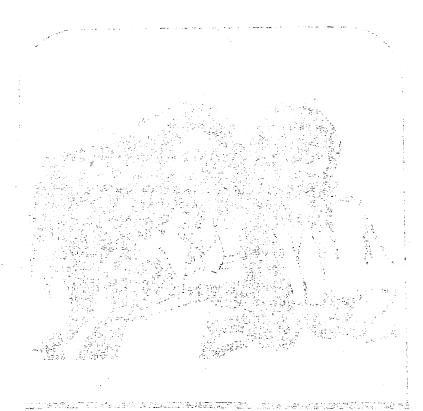


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# THE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT TRAINING SCHOOL FIFTH CITY: CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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- 7. Social-Family Programs. Specific concerns in the community are the elders, the men, health and safety. Fifth Citizens feel that to integrate elders into the life of the community would revitalize the community and to reactivate the Men's Club would provide a social and collegial force for the sake of Fifth City.
- 8. Community Participation. Wide-spread community participation is crucial because no community will run itself. Community work goes down the dreain without broadbased support. Celebrations and festivals are how the community identifies itself and celebrates together. Trips outside the neighborhood are learning experiences and give perspective on the community. Serving on community corporation boards offer ways people can take real responsibility for the community. Many people in the community need to know the powerful symbol and story Fifth City is, both in Chicago and around the world.
- 9. <u>Leadership Development</u>. The existing leadership of Fifth City sees the necessity of involving more people in leadership roles. Regular leadership meetings, block club leaders' meetings, town meetings in the stakes and block clubs quarterly community meetings provide opportunities for more people to assume responsibility for their community. These events, plus the VOICE and brochures, help people know what's going on and communicate with each other and invites them pick up what needs to happen.
- 10. Training. Fifth City learned alot about motivating people to work effectively in their own community. In order for this wisdom not to get lost, more training of Fifth City leadership needs to occur. Training events such as the Human Development Training School and its modules need to be held in Fifth City. Fifth City needs to be consultants to other urban communities which are serious about reformulation.
- 11. Urban Impact. The story of Fifth City needs to be shared with as many urban communities as possible, both in Chicago and beyond. The intent is to help train other communities in the methods of possibility it has acquired in social reformulation. Community Forums are a key to this. LENS helps train people in planning methods and CYF and GWF help train youth and women. Participation in the impact forums will let people see the miracle of Fifth City.



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# THE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT TRAINING SCHOOL FIFTH CITY CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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#### FUTURE EXTENSION

#### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES - Components of Extension

- II. The Fifth City leadership, in a series of (6) meetings over a weeks's period decided that the crucial components of extension, for the community lay in these areas: 1) Housing; 2) Community Center; 3) Block Clubs; 4) Youth Programs;
  - 5) Industrial Development; 6) Commercial Business; 7) Social-Family Programs;
  - 8) Community Participation; 9) Leadership Development; 10) Training; and 11) Urban Impact.
  - 1. Housing. People want a decent place in which to live. Because there is a shortage of adequate housing, new single unit homes, new apartment buildings and additional rehabilitated apartment buildings are needed. Loans for individuals unit rehabilitation need to be available in order to enable homeowners to upgrade and renovate their property. Such measures in housing would attract more people to live in Fifth City and reverse the trend of population loss.
  - 2. Community Center. The community needs a building where large or small groups can gather for meetings, celebration—or special events. The Center, which is almost fully operative, will provide the functional node where regular programs would be held, systematic community reporting would go on, and where basic community offices would be located.
  - 3. Block Clubs. The increasing number of block clubs in Fifth City is an indicator that people have pride in their community. To support the existing block clubs and promote new ones helps the community get rid of sore spots, improves public space, inspires other blocks to duplicate the block club model and helps home owners upgrade their property. To catalyze this would require regular meetings with block club members and leaders and regular visitation within the blocks.
  - 4. Youth Programs. A solid consensus exists among the leadership that the youth, especially those from 12 to 20, need intentional programs. Because these youth are the future leadership, it is very important to give them images of responsibility and to prepare them to handle the future effectively. Fifth City needs to have an after-school program, programs for junior high and later teens. The key is to find someone to direct this experiment and oversee youth development.
  - 5. Industrial Development. This category is a very high priority for Fifth Citizens because the community needs to offer the kind of resources and environment whereby more jobs would be available to move people. More Fifth Citizens need to be trained in Fifth City Business Careers and in management skills. The new Bethany Hospital could provide new jobs for people in the community if they were trained in the appropriate skills.
  - 6. Commercial Business. To move in the direction of more commercial businesses is the heart of Fifth City's future. Doing this will keep money in the community, increase jobs, make services convenient and available, build a climate for more businesses to come in and provide an authorization base so that the city listens to a community with growing commercial services. Proposed plans include a new self-supporting shopping center, an automotive service center and a reactivated business association.



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#### REMARKS BY SENATOR CHARLES PERCY FIFTH CITY'S ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION Chicago, Illinois June 17, 1978

There is a poem called A Dream Deferred. A line in that poem, if I can remember it, is: 'When a dream is deferred, does it sag like a heavy load . . . or does it just explode?" The question about whether or not alot of men's and women's dreams have ever come true is answered in Fifth City.

At one time this was an area of tremendous despair. Yet today is a day of great nostalgia for myself and I know for Loraine. When I was defeated for Governor 15 years ago we founded an organization called the New Illinois Committee, and among the things we started was a program called Call for Action which is still a very Important program in our city of Chicago. We came out to the 29th Ward, Loraine, Valerie and Sharon, our daughters, myself, and my mother, Elizabeth Percy, with her violin. We opened up a neighborhood center with the help of a great many people from the business and banking community and that neighborhood center was a forerunner of Operation Headstart in Chicago—a year ahead of it. We had 50 children in a headstart program; we counseled their parents. We got to know the area now known as Fifth City very well indeed as we worked out here and I just want to pay tribute to Loraine for all the work she did with our children at that time and the wonderful people in the community who worked with us.

There came along an organization not called the CIA but the ICA and it's not at all controversial. I don't know anyone who's ever said anything against it. It's the Institute of Cultural Affairs and it had an idea. It saw that despair could be dealt with. It saw that what you needed to do was to work with and listen to the community and not have something come from the top to be imposed down on it, because just showering a community with money doesn't work. I've seen it just go to utter waste and confusion many, many times. What is needed is local leadership and then a greater community of concerned people. I wonder if all the men and women from business, labor and the banking community who are here today who have taken an interest in Fifth City would just stand along with Torn Coulter, Jim Kemper and George Meyers. Let's have them all stand up and give them a big hand.

I want to certify that I lived in the Chicago business community for 25 years as a businessman and now I live in the heart of Washington, D.C. It's vital that those of us who can help the cities show that we give a damn about the cities and the people here today have for years shown that they give a damn. The Chicago Association of Commerce & Industry has for years dedicated itself to building every part of this city; not just the Gold Coast and not the suburbs but eyery part of this city, and its President is right here today. Our banks care about the city. But what they had to have was a spirit. They had to make an investment in the human resources that also care about their own community. And that is what is so unique here.

That is why Fifth City, in its fifteenth year of celebration today from the conception of an idea is how important in 20 countries and important in communities across the nation. We had problems of burned out buildings, unemployment, skytocketing crime, transiency in the neighborhood, and utter despair. Now we have replaced those words with growing employment, more investment, more fine people coming in buildings that are being fixed up, nd an area of the city with a future that has been created by the Iron Man. And let me tell you, I've been ten feet tell since a few months ago a group of fifth City's leader came into my office and made me an Iron Man. Everytime any group from anyplace comes into my office there are two things I show them: the picture of our grandchildren and the Iron Man. It gives me a great chance to tell them about the spirit of Fifth City.

A year ago I came out here and planted a garden in one of the vacant lots. As Bill will remember the oldsters and youngsters all came out to help me. We planted tomatoes, beans and lettuce and we bought fencing from Montgomery Wards. I am proud to say that not one item from that garden was stolen. It just goes to show that the community spirit which is present today was present then and it is an honor for share it with you now.

Fifth City is a living example of how this can all work, so let's get behind the new projects and help this dream to grow. The private and public sector cooperation neds to continue.

Again, I am proud of your success and honored that, at least in a small way, I can associate myself with it. You have become a ray of hope for many people throughout the world.

And we thank you for it.



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## Culci ungrading saves a city area

By Diana Balk

An inner-city store without vandalism, a vegetable garden in what was once a vacant lot.

These are accomplishments, not fantasies, for the Fifth City Human Development Project, a 40-block Near West Side area centered at Adams and Kedzie, that has been quietly upgraded and renovated since 1963.

In Fifth City, volunteers joined to define community needs and goals and started a preschool center, business association, health fair, community street patrol and housing association to channel citizen complaints.

Fifth City was formed to counteract flight to the suburbs, according to staff member Mark Welch. Its name springs from a term coined by a French sociologist who said all urban areas include commercial, residential, suburban and outlying areas.

"The fifth city is the decisional city," Welch said. "People could live in any one of those four areas, but made a decision to stay in this area."

Participation was the key, according to Leia Mosley, program co-ordinator of the Fifth City Assa, "The only time you have negative response is when people are not involved."

The project began as a combination of community effort

and an outgrowth of the Ecumenical Institute, founded in 1954 by the World Council of Churches to train lay leaders for community work. In 1973, the institute became the non-sectarian Institute of Cultural Affairs, dedicated to encouraging small businesses and promoting local economic growth, whether in an inner-city area or a small mining town.

Progress was gradual. Fifth City organizers tried to recruit local business, and in 1975 their work paid off. A small shopping center opened with a grocery, liquor store, coin laundry, dry cleaner, currency exchange and fast-food chicken outlet.

Vernon Trice, president of the Fifth City Business Assn., said the center is an important beginning "It shows the neighborhood can support business here where people thought it couldn't."

According to Bertha Pinkston, manager of Fifth City Super Foods, at 3355 W. Fifth St., the grocery in the center, residents really care about the store.

"They have pride. This is their store," she said. "We don't have any borglaries or broken windows."

In 1977, dedicated outside the stora was Iron Man Pieza, so called because of the metal statue in the center. To Kenneth Patton, 23, the plaze was a symbol that Fifth City had



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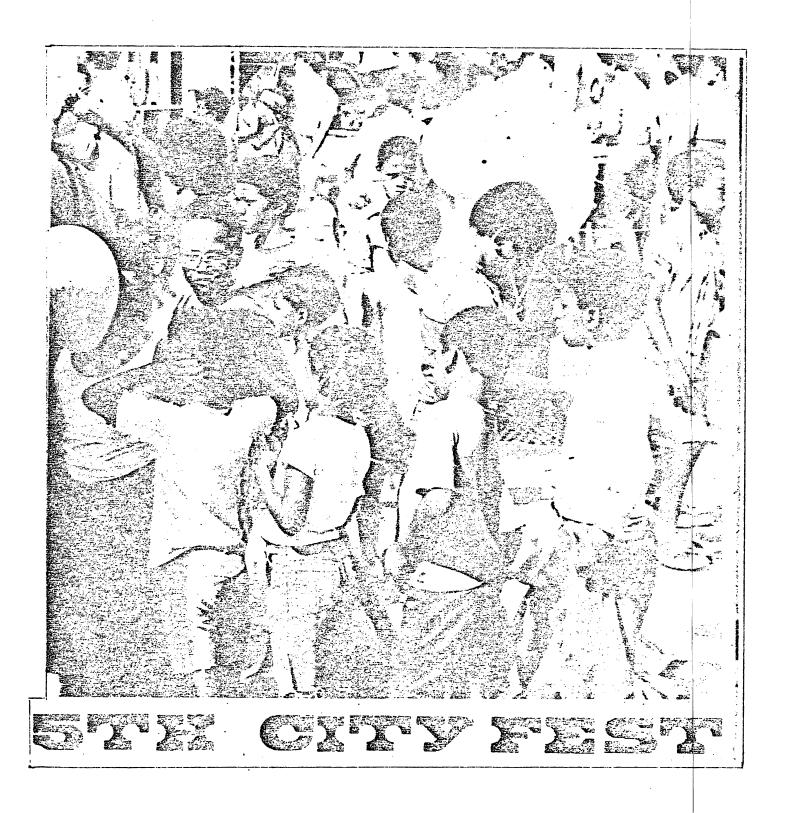
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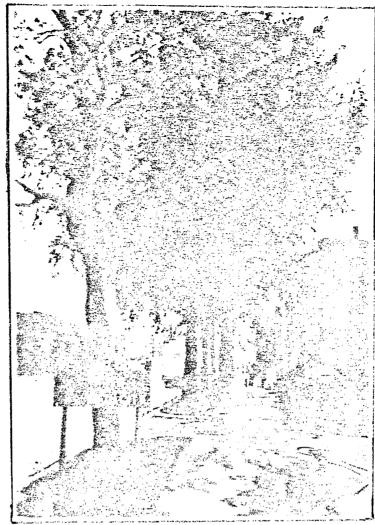
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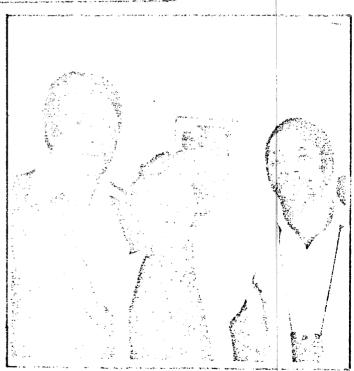
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Mead Hicks and Exson Scruggs of 3500 Monroe Block Club with new snowblower purchased by block residents.



Lillie Fox, new executive director of Fifth City Citizens Management, Inc. with book-keeper Gregory Scales (right) and maintenance supervisor Carter Jones.