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Abstract

[Excerpt] At first glance such a spatial transformation of work may seem positive, as indeed it was for the largely white work force that left the city and staffed these new positions. But left behind geographically, economically, and socially were the largely black (and to a lesser extent, Mexican) working-class residents. It was at this juncture, with jobs disappearing and the urban social structure fragmented, that black Chicago, symbolized in the person of Harold Washington, finally assumed political power. In Harold Washington and the Neighborhoods, editors Pierre Clavel and Wim Wiewel have collected a group of essays that examine the fate of this latest effort at urban reform. The essayists were either members of Washington’s administration, neighborhood leaders actively seeking to affect policy, or both. This immediacy gives the book its particular insight and its occasional poignant moment.

Keywords
Chicago, politics, Harold Washington, race, urban reform

Disciplines
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In the Jungle of Cities

Harold Washington's Chicago

Early in this century, a wave of progressive hopes that saw reform as the cure to urban ills washed over the city with great optimism. Samuel “Golden Rule” Johnson exposed radical reform; in other cities, the city-manager form of government promised change, and there were widespread efforts to end corruption and establish efficient and honest urban administrations. Still problems of the past continued to run on platforms advocating municipal ownership of utilities, citizens, and other necessities of urban life, and it was more than 70 cities they won, as political coalitions involving the working classes spread and the middle classes sought to transform urban government.

The most influential social reform victory occurred in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, a middle-class industrial city. The city's political and social life was already evident before the following year's election. Milwaukee and Chicago both emerged as cities with a national voice. The city's political life was already evident, and the city's importance grew. Milwaukee and Chicago both emerged as cities with a national voice. The city's political life was already evident, and the city's importance grew. Milwaukee and Chicago both emerged as cities with a national voice. The city's political life was already evident, and the city's importance grew. Milwaukee and Chicago both emerged as cities with a national voice. The city's political life was already evident, and the city's importance grew. Milwaukee and Chicago both emerged as cities with a national voice. The city's political life was already evident, and the city's importance grew. 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Harold Washington, Mayor of Chicago, was a man of tremendous influence. He was the first African American to hold the office of mayor in a major American city. Washington's administration was characterized by its commitment to addressing the needs of the working class and its efforts to make Chicago a more inclusive and equitable city.

Washington's administration was known for its focus on social welfare and economic development. It implemented various programs and policies aimed at improving the lives of Chicagoans, especially those living in poverty. Some of these programs included the creation of the Department of Economic Development, which was tasked with promoting economic growth and creating jobs.

The administration also worked to address the issue of gentrification, which was becoming a problem in certain areas of the city. They implemented the Planned Manufacturing Districts (PMDs) program, which was designed to stem the hemorrhaging of jobs to the suburbs by providing grants to businesses that were willing to remain in the city. The program aimed to provide funds to businesses that would create new jobs in Chicago, helping to stabilize the city's economy.

Washington's administration was also recognized for its efforts to address racial inequality. They worked to ensure fair treatment in matters such as housing and employment, and they implemented various programs aimed at improving the quality of life for all Chicagoans.

In summary, the administration of Harold Washington was characterized by its dedication to improving the lives of Chicagoans, especially those living in poverty. It implemented various programs and policies aimed at promoting economic growth, addressing gentrification, and ensuring fair treatment in matters such as housing and employment.

Photo: Timothy Fugate, from "The Language of Cities."
feminine Endings

Duffy, in her treatment of gender and violence, indicates a need to re-examine the way in which we approach historical and political questions. She suggests that the study of gender has been too focused on isolated cases and that a more comprehensive approach is needed. This approach must take into account the interrelations between gender and violence, and the ways in which these factors shape and are shaped by other social structures.

Duffy's work is significant because it highlights the importance of understanding gender as a complex and multifaceted phenomenon. It is clear that gender is not simply a matter of biology or socialization, but rather a construct that is shaped by historical and political contexts. This understanding is crucial for those who seek to challenge and change the power structures that promote violence and oppression.

In conclusion, Duffy's work is a valuable contribution to the field of gender studies. It provides a rich and nuanced analysis of gender and violence, and it offers a framework for further research and action. As such, it is a necessary resource for anyone who is interested in understanding and addressing the complex and multifaceted issues of gender and violence.