

BUILDING TODAY FOR A
BETTER TOMORROW





OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

CITY OF CHICAGO

RICHARD J. DALEY
MAYOR

August 26, 1968

To My Fellow Delegates:

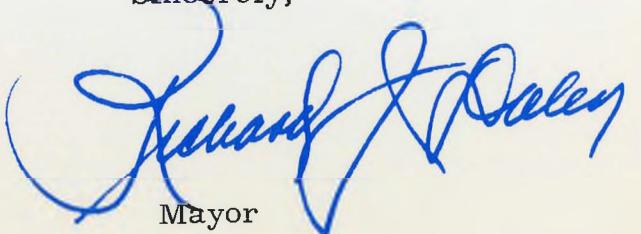
Chicago, in common with its sister cities of America, has initiated and carried out many programs to provide an ever better life for all its citizens.

Because all of our cities have so much in common, I have had this booklet prepared to make you more familiar with the programs and projects we have undertaken here, in recent years, to improve the quality of life in our city.

It is my hope that it will prove informative and serve as a useful reminder of your visit to Chicago.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

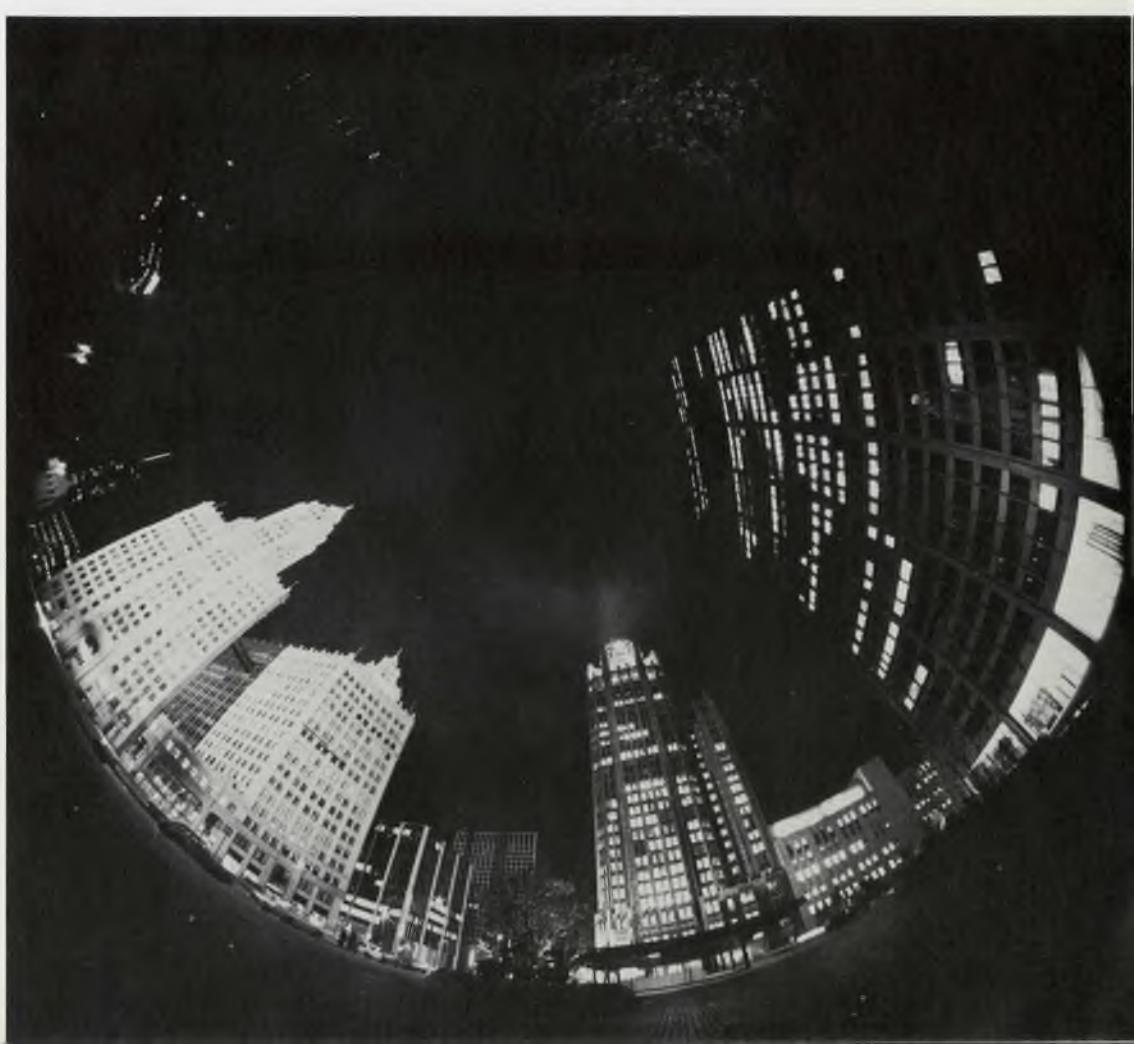


Richard J. Daley
Mayor

The Raymond M. Hilliard Center is a public housing development built by the Chicago Housing Authority for lower income families with children, and for senior citizens. The two 16-story round towers, designed by the architect of Marine City, are connected by corridors to a one-story community building. The entire complex consists of five buildings and is located on the near south side of Chicago.



The Equitable Building plaza and related river bank treatment on the north side of the Chicago River at Michigan Blvd, demonstrates the kind of treatment recommended for the Illinois Central Air Rights area on the south bank. The two level Wacker Drive, immediately west and south of the Equitable Building, is another example of river bank treatment that will continue to be used in that area.



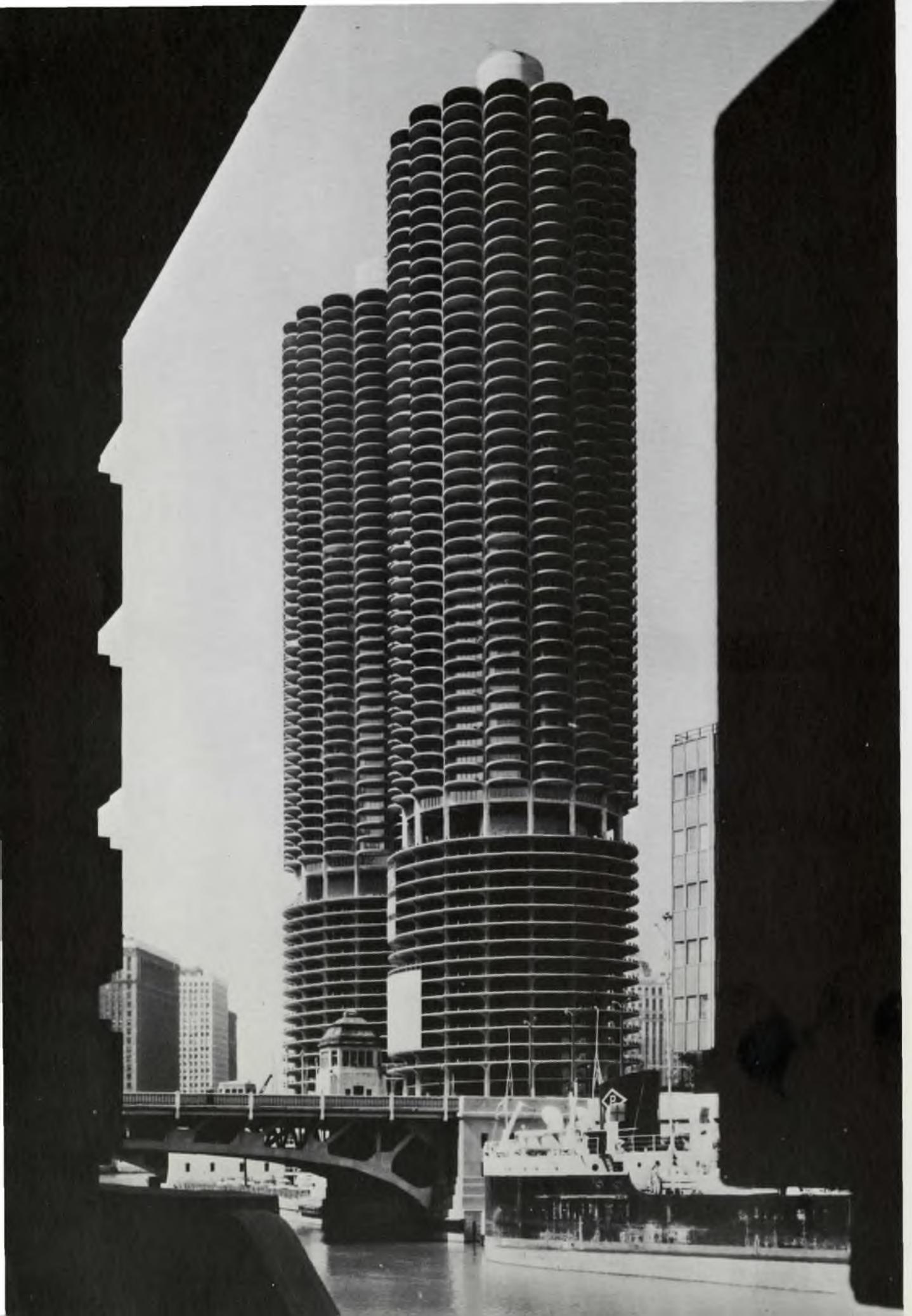


The Carl Sandburg Village is a 37-acre complex of high-rise townhouses, and artists' studios. Built by private developers on land cleared by the Department of Urban Renewal, this middle income project is still growing and should eventually have more than 2,000 dwelling units with rents ranging from \$125 to \$300 per month. A special feature of this planned development is a central court running the entire four block length of the project with swimming pools, shops, and restaurants.



The new Mercy Hospital opened in the spring of this year, replaces the city's oldest active hospital complex. Built on the near south side alongside the original site, the Hospital is bordered by the Stevenson Expressway link to McCormick Place and the Lake Meadows-Prairie Shores Urban Renewal Project. Its proximity to Michael Reese makes this area one of the most important medical service areas in the city.





The city's municipal pier, called Navy Pier since the end of World War I, shares honors with Calumet Harbor as part of the Port of Chicago. The 3,000 ft. pier is presently undergoing renovation. It handles general cargo and is an important port in the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence system.

Marine City, Located at State Street and the west bank of the Chicago River, is a five-building complex designed by Bertrand Goldberg containing 986 apartment units, a 16-story office building, retail stores and a theater. The lower 20 floors of the twin 60-story towers are for parking while the remaining 40 stories in each tower are apartments. The rent ranges from \$125-\$350.

Grant Park provides open space for the city's central business district. It is the site for such cultural institutions as the Field Museum, the Shedd Aquarium, and the Art Institute. The park has been developed along the lines proposed in the 1909 Burnham Plan.





Approximately 1,400 homes and apartments in all price ranges, together with community facilities, are under construction on a 30-acre site called South Commons. The eventual investment should be more than \$20 million.



The Chicago Police Department's new Communications Center serves as a central reporting and dispatching source for the entire city. Located in the Central Headquarters Building in the city's downtown area, this facility has proven highly efficient in the operation of Chicago's battle against crime.



The Hyde Park-Kenwood Conservation Area provides the earliest example of a federally assisted conservation program in Chicago. Large sections of the area have been cleared and sold to private developers. Town house construction has proved particularly popular but high rises and shopping centers are also characteristic. The University of Chicago has been a prime mover in the area's private renewal efforts.



The new First National Bank Building at 850 ft. is the world's tallest bank. The unique parabolic curve of this building was the joint work of the architects C. F. Murphy Associates and Perkins & Wills. The 60 story steel structure has a granite covering.

The Mayor's Committee for Economic and Cultural Development is working to foster the economic growth of inner-city communities. One example of this work involves assistance to a group of inner-city young people who are striving to establish their own business to design, manufacture, and market African inspired clothing and accessories. The Chicago Picasso recently provided a dramatic backdrop for a downtown fashion show.



Lake Point Tower, a 70-story luxury apartment building with 900 dwelling units, stands at the foot of Navy Pier and shares the park built over the storage area of the Central District Filtration Plant. The building is composed of three tower-like sections.

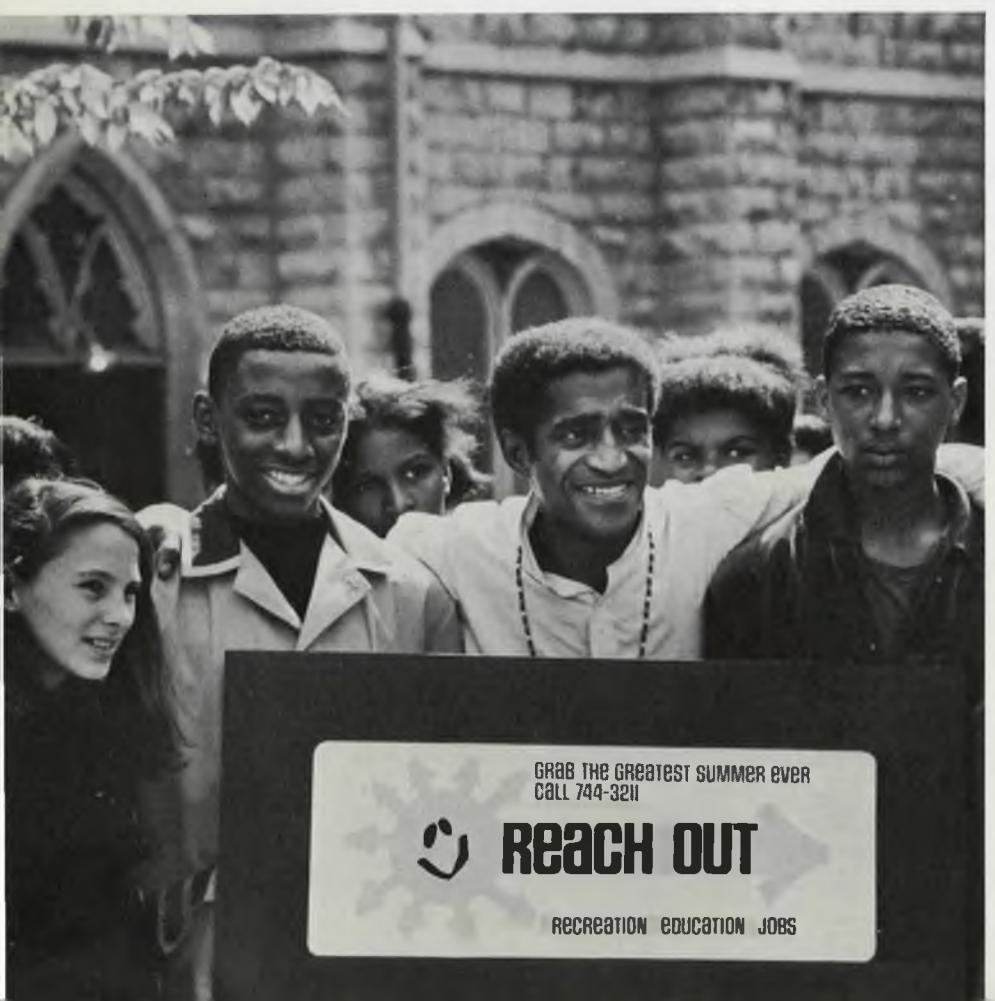




RECREATION EDUCATION JOBS

CALL 744-3211

Chicago's 1968 summer program for youth, called Reach Out, will run for 14 weeks and will highlight the various manpower services provided by the public and private agencies engaged in youth activities. The services include a listing of available job openings, a schedule of free movies in local theaters, and boat rides supplied by the Navy Department. Well known stars like Sammy Davis, Jr. have helped to publicize this important program.



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Chicago-O'Hare International Airport, the busiest in the world, has an annual passenger total of 27,000,000. This is expected to rise to 40,000,000 by 1970. A site for a third major airport is presently under study.



A new McCormick Place has been designed to replace the original exhibition hall destroyed by fire. An enlarged structure, to be completed by 1970, will use the foundations of the original and will have two buildings under one roof with a plaza-like passageway in between. The northern building will have two floors, each with 300,000 sq. ft. of exhibition space. The southern building will house a 5,000 seat theater. The walls of both buildings will be glass paneled. An underground garage will provide space for 2,000 cars.



The 61-acre filtration plant north of Navy Pier supplies water to 3,000,000 people in the northern two-thirds of Chicago and adjacent suburbs. It is the largest filtration operation in the world.

The fifty acre site between the River and Randolph, Michigan Avenue and the Lake is the city's newest proposed central area plan. An apartment and office building complex will be created in the air rights of the Illinois Central Railroad. Three platform levels will be built to accommodate the various transportation modes and guide lines laid down by the city will guarantee proper density and open space ratios and safeguard the esthetic aspects of this lakefront location. The area is to be developed in three five year stages and provide 17,500 housing units. The private development investment is expected to reach \$1 billion.



Typical of the many services performed by the Board of Health to prevent epidemics and protect the health of the ordinary citizen is the Sabin oral vaccine inoculation program. It has already been given to more than half-a-million children.





The Chicago 4 year branch of the University of Illinois is built on 105 acres of land cleared by the Department of Urban Renewal. This university, known as the Chicago Circle Campus because of its proximity to the city's most important expressway interchange, is planned for 25,000 full time students. The main building and all of the buildings are connected by a raised granite walkway. Designed by Skidmore, Owings and Merrill the Chicago Circle is already famous as a prime example of a unified treatment of inner city college architecture.



The Illinois Institute of Technology has a 100 acre campus, most of which was designed by Mies van der Rohe, when he served as head of the University's Architectural school. Located on the city's near south side, this development was one of the earliest renewal efforts in Chicago. The University is immediately west of the Lake Meadows-Prairie Shores renewal project and has had an important role to play in the near south side's renaissance.





The sixteen-mile Eisenhower Expressway joins Chicago's lakefront with the western suburbs. It is the first expressway in the world to put rapid transit facilities in its median strip. Two other expressways in the city are in the process of having similar systems installed. The Eisenhower borders the Chicago Circle Campus of the University of Illinois and includes the world's busiest interchange at the Circle. The expressway was built at a cost of \$177 million.

The city's Department of Air Pollution Control uses radar on top of the Civic Center Building to detect smoke violations in the central area. Its Clean Air System Control Center makes use of a sampler and data processing system to keep a constant watch on the city's sulphur dioxide content.



Harper Court is a prime example of a shopping center built in an urban renewal redevelopment project. Located in Hyde Park-Kenwood this cluster of restaurants, crafts shops, and stores serves the University of Chicago area and the new apartment complexes that are an important part of the renewal project.



The Department of Streets and Sanitation has recently completed its program to install overhead lights at 50 ft. intervals in every alley in Chicago. Funds for this popular project were obtained by a special bond issue passed in June, 1966. The Police Department has stated that this improvement has been quite helpful in their neighborhood crime deterrence program.



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1968 DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION



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