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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 workforce 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 the 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.

Comments
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