

Chapter 1 : The social evil in Chicago (edition) | Open Library

The social evil in Chicago; a study of existing conditions with recommendations by the Vice commission of Chicago: a municipal body appointed by the mayor and the City council of the city of Chicago, and submitted as its report to the mayor and City council of Chicago.

Should prostitution remain a regulated business in segregated vice districts , such as the Levee at 22nd and Dearborn? Or, should the districts be outlawed, scattering prostitution throughout the city? As typical Progressive-era reformers, however, they set out to thoroughly investigate the question. Commissioners spoke to civic, religious, and neighborhood organizations, police officers, and prostitutes. They concluded that segregation and regulation had failed and that the vice districts must be permanently abolished. Their report, published in as *The Social Evil in Chicago*, also included a statistical section, which attempted to define and quantify prostitution in the city, and 96 recommendations for improvement. They estimated that 5,000 professional prostitutes worked in Chicago, serving over 5 million men every year. These women were older and had longer careers than conventional wisdom suggested. Prostitutes were not necessarily unintelligent but they were uneducated and unskilled and had few other opportunities for economic advancement. Most relied on education and legislative action, the traditional progressive responses, to diminish the demand for sexual commerce. The commission called for a new city bureau to investigate and prosecute prostitution. After the city refused to establish such an agency, anti-vice leadership passed to a private organization, the Committee of Fifteen. Studies sponsored by the committee erroneously concluded that most prostitutes were African American , leading to police persecution of young black women during the s. The Chicago Vice Commission also led to a Illinois Vice Commission, which forcefully concluded that poverty was a principal cause of prostitution and that businesses had a responsibility to pay a living wage. The Committee of Fifteen did not meet the expectations of the Chicago Vice Commission and few of their recommendations were ever enacted. Nonetheless, the commission was a step toward minimum-wage legislation in Illinois. The report, though temporarily banned from the mails as obscene, circulated around the world and influenced vice commissions in 43 cities. Mary Linehan Chicago Vice Commission. *The Social Evil in Chicago. The Response to Prostitution in the Progressive Era. Prostitution, Reform, and Public Policy in Chicago*, â€” Portions are copyrighted by other institutions and individuals. Additional information on copyright and permissions.

Chapter 2 : The Social Evil in Chicago - Unknown Author - HÃftad () | Bokus

Dangers of the dance hall from Vice Bondage of a Great City, On April 5, , the Chicago Vice Commission released The Social Evil in calendrierdelascience.com unusually diverse Commission included religious leaders, doctors and representatives of social service agencies.

Skickas inom vardagar. Excerpt from The Social Evil in Chicago: Building, Chicago, by the Church Federation composed of Clergy representing six hundred congregations in Chicago. The topic for discussion was the Social Evil Problem in Chicago, and Dean Sumner was invited to read a paper on the subject. At its conclusion he presented the following resolution: With this knowledge obtained, let it map out such a course, as in its judgment, will bring about some relief from the frightful conditions which surround us. Taking this report as a basis, let us enlist the support of every civic, protective, philanthropic, social, commercial and religious body in the city to carry out the plans suggested. If the present administration feels that it cannot subscribe to such a plan, make the report the basis of a pledge from the political parties at the next election and make it the basis for an election issue. But first get the plan. The city press will be back of any sane movement to improve present conditions. The Church certainly is. Social settlements have been agitating and endeavoring to reach some decision. The general public is in a mood to listen to such conclusions as such a Commission would reach. This committee was composed of the following named gentlemen: Willett, University of Chicago; Rev. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.ForgottenBooks.com. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

Chapter 3 : The social evil in Chicago. (Book,) [calendrierdelascience.com]

The Social Evil in Chicago A Study of Existing Conditions With Recommendations by the Vice Commission of Chicago; A Municipal Body Appointed by the Mayor and the City Council of the City of Chicago and Submitted as Its Report to the Mayor and City Council of Chicago by Chicago Vice Commission.

History[edit] The Levee District opened in the s and was home to many brothels, saloons, dance halls, and similar places. In order to receive protection, Levee inhabitants would annually attend the biggest event in the district, The First Ward Ball. Madams, corrupt businessmen, dance-hall owners, saloon owners, prostitutes, brothel owners, and gamblers attended the event to support their aldermen for continuing to protect them from the law. The money they raised came from the purchase of tickets for the event and alcohol. When anti-vice reformers protested the ball, Kenna justified it as benefiting the people in the district through education and community programs. The First Ward Ball of was the most significant ball because it was the last that the most prominent figures of the Levee attended. That year, anti-vice reformers had tried to stop the ball by bombing The Coliseum, the arena where it would be held. The ball still went on and was successful. The following ball would prove otherwise. They succeeded, and about 3, people attended, less than a quarter of the attendance of the previous balls. The WCTU had a "department of rescue" to save women forced into slavery. They also had a "department of social purity," which raised sexual consent laws. The WCTU paid investigators to conduct studies on forced prostitution in Midwest lumber camps that would help them publish a journal of stories of women working as prostitutes in Chicago Levee District , San Francisco, and New York. The members spoke to prostitutes, police, and neighborhood organizations to investigate the issue of prostitution. They published a report, *The Social Evil in Chicago*, which included prostitution statistics and recommendations for improvement. They were mostly uneducated and unskilled, and they had little to no opportunities for economic advancement. The report was read around the world and influenced vice commissions in 43 cities to close vice districts. She wanted to frame Minna Everleigh for the death, but Everleigh found out about Moore before Shaw got the chance. Thus, Shaw was forced to call the police to report the death after which her brothel was closed. The warrants shut down halls, saloons and brothels. Word spread about corruption in the government so, on October 24, , Mayor Harrison ordered the closure of the Everleigh Club which was shut down the next day. Many businesses in the Levee District closed in , but the district held on for two more years. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Here he would bribe people to vote for him by offering a free lunch and mug of beer for a nickel. Ada Everleigh was the owner and madam of the Everleigh Club with her younger sister Minna. Ada played the role as the executive who balanced the books. She also made it her priority to keep the club clean and spent half of her time wiping the mirrors, straightening oil paintings, and checking the Gold Piano for marks the Gold Room was her favorite room. The Everleigh Club was the best brothel in the Levee and girls considered it to be a superior position to get picked into staying there. She was the mingler, the one who did all the talking for the club. She was almost framed for the murder of two different men, Marshall Field Jr. His real name was Isaac Gitelson and he made arrangements for protection payments with the police for the Levee District. He also operated a dance hall, the Freidberg, which he said was a dance academy to keep reformers from finding out the truth. This dance hall had a bar in the front with a long dance room in the back and an orchestra on the balcony. His rules for the girls in his hall were: Jim Colosimo , aka "Big Jim," ran a white slavery ring where he had girls depend on him for praise and protection. Girls would be lured to Chicago by being promised good jobs and nice homes, only to be sold to other brothel owners. He loved diamonds and was always playing with them in his hands; he would buy them from thieves or win them by gambling. Victoria Colosimo was married to Jim Colosimo and helped him run pool halls and saloons. She operated two of the dives, the Victoria and the Saratoga. Ed Weiss, brothel owner next to the Everleigh Club who would pay off the Levee cabdrivers to drive drunken men to his door instead of the Everleigh Club. Vic Shaw, born Emma Elizabeth Fitzgerald. A madam to a house on South Dearborn Street who hated and felt threatened by the Everleigh sisters. Her girls were not treated very well. They were harshly

disciplined and not always given proper examinations by doctors. John "Mushmouth" Johnson was the first African American vice lord who opened a saloon and gambling house on State Street. Reverend Ernest Albert Bell, a preacher who would walk around the Levee streets every night besides Monday to protest the Custom House Place and tried to get the mayor to close it. He was also considered to the Levee Czar meaning he was sent personally by Hinky Dink and Big Jim to collect protection payments. Belle Schrieber, a working girl in the Everleigh Club, who was kicked out for sneaking around with a boxer named Jack Johnson. Clair, also kicked out of the Everleigh Club for the Jack Johnson incident. Panzy Williams, Madam of a brothel, who was convicted for refusing to surrender one of her girls to her parents, who had asked for their daughter back in Prostitution in Chicago After the Levee District[edit] Although the Levee District had closed down in , prostitution continued to be a problem in Chicago. They moved from brothels and saloons to cabarets, nightclubs and other nighttime scenes. Solicitation was still available, and the sex entrepreneurs were still willing to pay law enforcement to keep quiet. In the beginning of the s, vice syndicates of the time moved to the suburbs where law enforcement was easier to persuade. Only 15 of the cases were found guilty in a group of cases they had selected. New businesses like peepshows, massage parlors, and bars featuring live showgirls opened. In the s, however, most were shut down and turned into condominiums, restaurants, and high-end retail stores. Race Gender and Anti-Vice Activism review. The Electronic Encyclopedia of Chicago, Gem of the Prairie. Chicago Tribune p.

Chapter 4 : The social evil in Chicago | Catalog Search Results | IUCAT Bloomington

The social evil in Chicago a study of existing conditions with recommendations by the Vice commission of Chicago: a municipal body appointed by the mayor and the City council of the city of Chicago, and submitted as its report to the mayor and City council of Chicago.

Gunthrop-Warren Printing Company, In January, , Dean Walter T. Sumner read an address before the Church Federation of Chicago, which finally led to the appointment by the Mayor of a Vice Commission of some thirty members, with Dean Sumner as chairman. This volume is the report of the Commission. The Commission appointed the following committees from its members, and the titles of these committees are, with a couple of exceptions, the titles of the main chapters of the book. It is apparent that great care was taken to secure careful and reliable investigations of conditions, frequently second reports being made of particular matters by agents unknown to the first. The Commission was fortunate in securing Mr. Kneeland as Director of Investigation, for he had had charge of the field work of the Committee of Fourteen in New York. In the volume no names or addresses are given, though key numbers are used. It is impossible in a brief book note to condense, or even indicate, the evidence secured. The Commission itself could not print it because of its nature. I doubt sometimes if this judgment is sound, but it is certainly expedient. Prostitution appears as a "commercialized business" in Chicago, controlled largely by men and yielding profits of approximately fifteen million dollars per year. The business demands five thousand souls yearly to satisfy the lust of men. Side by side with the male exploiter is the "ostensibly respectable citizen," man or woman, who rents and leases property for exorbitant sums. Instead of enforcing existing laws, the police have adopted regulations of their own. It is no wonder that the financial profits interfere with administration. About five thousand women are wholly engaged as prostitutes—the size of the clandestine and casual groups cannot be estimated. Assignment houses abound without legitimate reason. The saloon and the business of prostitution should be immediately separated. Children in many sections "are surrounded by immoral influences and dangers. Of messenger boys and newsboys it is said, "their moral sense is so blunted as to be absolutely blind. Practically all of the servants in houses of prostitution are colored. Apparently vice is tolerated in districts inhabited by negroes more openly than in white districts. This is evidently very unjust to the negro children. Sexual perversion is apparently widespread and increasing. The supply comes from several sources. Generally virtuous when she comes to this country, she is ruined and exploited because there is no adequate protection and assistance given her. Their operations, however, are so similar, and they use the same methods to such an extent that it is safe to infer that they are in some way working together. The Vice Commission, after exhaustive consideration of the vice question, records itself of the opinion that divorce, to a large extent, is a contributory factor to sexual vice. Dishonesty and immorality, not from choice, but necessity—in order to live. Abolish the fining system. Try probation for first offenders under women officers. The evidence for all these conclusions is to be found in the report. As a result of its deliberations the Commission believes in no system of recognition but that "constant and persistent repression of prostitution the immediate method. Absolute annihilation the ultimate ideal" It recommends for the city, first the appointment of a morals commission; second the establishment of a morals court. It seems most significant that as to the important matters the Commission came to an unanimous opinion. Few people, I believe, begin to realize the things this volume sets forth. Surely, if parents knew, the children would be better safeguarded. Page after page of life stories, even though the same ones are sometimes retold needlessly in succeeding sections, have a tremendous influence on the reader. If all the people of Chicago, or any other city, were to read this volume something would be done. In my opinion this is the most significant inquiry yet made in this field in America. Gruesome and horrible in many ways, the report is yet of compelling interest. It deserves wide attention.

Chapter 5 : Vice Commissions

The Social Evil in Chicago: A Study of Existing Conditions with Recommendations by the Vice Commission of Chicago; a Municipal Body Appointed by the Mayor and the City Council of the City of Chicago, and Submitted as Its Report to the Mayor and City Council of Chicago.

Next On January 31st, , a meeting was held at the Central Y. Building, Chicago, by the Church Federation composed of Clergy representing six hundred congregations in Chicago. The topic for discussion was the Social Evil Problem in Chicago, and Dean Sumner was invited to read a paper on the subject. At its conclusion he presented the following resolution: With this knowledge obtained, let it map out such a course, as in its judgment, will bring about some relief from the frightful conditions which surround us. Taking this report as a basis, let us enlist the support of every civic, protective, philanthropic, social, commercial and religious body in the city to carry out the plans suggested. If the present administration feels that it cannot subscribe to such a plan, make the report the basis of a pledge from the political parties at the next election and make it the basis for an election issue. But first get the plan. The city press will be back of any sane movement to improve present conditions. The Church certainly is. Social settlements have been agitating and endeavoring to reach some decision. The general public is in a mood to listen to such conclusions as such a Commission would reach. This committee was composed of the following named gentlemen: Willett, University of Chicago; Rev. As a result of a conference with this Committee, the Mayor, through 2 his Secretary, transmitted the following letter to Dean Walter T. Sumner, under date of March 5, I am directed by the Mayor to say that he has appointed you a member and temporary chairman of the so-called Vice Commission which he has been asked to appoint, and with the purpose of which you are, of course, familiar. As Chairman of said Commission it will be incumbent upon you, of course, to issue the call for the first meeting of said Committee. The members are as follows: I also enclose a copy of the statement sent by Mayor Busse to the press in connection with appointment of the Commission. A short time ago I received a communication from representatives of the Federated Protestant Churches, calling my attention to vice in Chicago, and requesting that a Commission be appointed to study the subject, with a view to determining a plan of control as well as considering the moral and physical harm which results from vice. These are the most perplexing questions with which modern civilization is confronted. Since Chicago has been a city, we have drifted as regards this question. In this we have not differed from other American cities. I think we can fairly assume that our vice problem is exactly like that of any American city. To exploit publicly the details of it, can serve no useful end and such exploitation is not the purpose of this commission proposition. On the other hand exploitation may do much harm by leading the uninformed to believe that conditions exist here which are of recent origin or which are worse than exist in other American cities. As a matter of fact, the conditions incident to the vice problem in Chicago,â€”a problem as old as the city itselfâ€”are better than they have ever been within present day memory. This I think will be conceded by all who are fully acquainted with the facts. But we all want still better conditions if they can be had. Many years ago, the authorities of the city attempted to localize vice in certain districts of the city. From time to time, property holders and heads of families have objected to their neighbors, thereupon these establishments have been widely scattered over town. The various neighborhoods into which they have moved have speedily secured enough of influence to drive them back into the neighborhoods from which they have been driven. Executives have acted, in doing this, with the best of motives and often times with the advice of Ministers of the Gospel, and other men of character. The only criticism that can be offered is that none of these moves was based on careful investigation and far-seeing planning. Our statute booksâ€”State and Municipalâ€”are crowded with laws on the subject. Quite generally such laws have been ignored, since every one knew that they were not based on careful thought, either by trained students or investigators, or men closely in touch with the situation; rather have they grown out of temporary outbursts of sentiment. Many European cities have tried certain plans. The Japanese government has proceeded along certain lines. Investigation will probably discover many other attempts at a solution of these questions. We can as a basis agree, I believe, that the practices as to vice in Chicago have been of long

continuance; and that in this respect we are no better and no worse than other American or European cities. These conditions are with us. To pretend that they do not exist is hypocrisy, far-reaching in its harmful effects. These premises being accepted, we find there are many questions springing from them to which thinking men and women, careful students of society and government, are giving deepest thought. Should the existence of the "social evil" and of the men and women connected with it, be ignored? Should vice be segregated? If so, what would be the method of maintaining control of segregation districts? What is the best method of controlling, as to communicable disease, those who make practice of vice their trade, and preventing spread of disease amongst innocent men, women and children as well as among practitioners of vice? What treatment of vice as a disease of society is best as a protection against crimes other than vice? What treatment of vice as a disease of society, is best for all concerned? I am sure that we have men and women amongst us who can help us in finding a slow and partial solution for these questions, pending perfection in the men and women who make up society. We will welcome such help. I am sure that all over the world governments will welcome the results of these deliberations: I therefore respectfully appoint the following as a commission on the problems of vice, requesting them to deliberate on the question and to present the results of their deliberations for the consideration of this community and the guidance of those charged with administration of the municipal government. Shaffer, of the African M. Church, as a member of the Commission. Sumner, Secretary, Edwin W. Sims, were made permanent officers of the Commission. At this meeting the following resolution was submitted: Subsequently the Chairman appointed the members of the Executive Committee. This committee appointed the following sub-committees: Committee on Existing Conditions in Chicago. Committee on Social Evil and Saloon. Committee on Social Evil and Police. Committee on Sources of Supply. Committee on Social Evil and Crime. Committee on Child Protection and Education. Committee on Rescue and Reform. Committee on Literature and Methods. Committee on Medical Questions. Committee on Law and Legislation. At the regular meeting of the Commission on May 5, , a motion prevailed that the permanent name of the Commission should be the "Vice Commission. At the regular meeting of the City Council on Monday, June 27, , Alderman Foell moved to proceed to the consideration of the report of the Committee on Finance concerning an appropriation for the expenses of the "Vice Commission," deferred and published May 9, , page Alderman Foell moved to substitute the said ordinance for the ordinance recommended in the report. The motion prevailed and the said substitute ordinance was passed by yeas and nays as follows: The following is the said ordinance as passed: Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago: That there is hereby created a commission of the city government to be known as the "Vice Commission," which shall consist of thirty members to be appointed by the Mayor. The Mayor shall appoint a chairman of the Commission from among its members. The chairman of the Commission shall call meetings of the Commission whenever he may see fit and whenever he shall be requested, in writing, so to do by any five members of the Commission. It shall be the duty of the Vice Commission and the members thereof to inquire into conditions existing within the limits of the city with reference to vice of various forms including all practices which are physically and morally debasing and degrading, and which affect the moral and physical welfare of the inhabitants of the city. The Commission shall from time to time transmit to the Mayor and the City Council, a written report of existing conditions, as it may find them, respecting vice, with such recommendations as it shall deem advisable for the suppression thereof. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage. To the Honorable, the City Council: In accordance with the power vested in me by an ordinance of your Honorable Body, passed June 27, page of the Proceedings , I hereby appoint the following gentlemen members of the commission, to be known as the Vice Commission, and ask the concurrence of your Honorable Body Dean Walter T.

Chapter 6 : Library Resource Finder: Published Reviews for: The social evil in Chicago

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Chapter 8 : The Social Evil in Chicago.: CHICAGO VICE COMMISSION.: calendrierdelascience.com: Book

the social evil in chicago. Chicago: Gunthrop-Warren Printing Company, Pp. In January, , Dean Walter T. Sumner read an address before the Church Federation of Chicago, which finally led to the appointment by the Mayor of a Vice Commission of some thirty members, with Dean Sumner as chairman.

Chapter 9 : The Social Evil in Chicago by The Vice Commission of Chicago -

Social Evil In Chicago Preface Vice Commission of the City of Chicago Next. On January 31st, , a meeting was held at the Central Y. M. C. A. Building, Chicago, by the Church Federation composed of Clergy representing six hundred congregations in Chicago.