

**SPECIAL
COLLECTIONS
AND
UNIVERSITY
ARCHIVES
UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY**



This oral history interview is part of the Richard J. Daley Oral History Collection at the Special Collections and University Archives Department at the University of Illinois at Chicago. It has been used to create content for the online exhibit, Remembering Richard J. Daley, <http://rjd.library.uic.edu> , published on July 20, 2015.

Special Collections & University Archives
Richard J. Daley Library
University of Illinois at Chicago
801 S. Morgan St.
Chicago, IL 60607
3rd Floor
(312) 996-2742

<http://library.uic.edu/special-collections>

Interview with Alderman Bernard Stone

Date: 1 July 2010

Location: Office of Alderman Bernard Stone, Chicago, IL.

Present: Alderman Bernard Stone, Dr. David W. Veenstra, and Jason Marcus Waak

Jason Marcus Waak: The date is 1 July, 2010. I'm here with Dr. David Veenstra. I'm Jason Marcus Waak. And we're here with Alderman Bernard Stone. Alderman Stone, could you state your name, for the record? And then, give us a little bit of background, including where you were born, raised, and your education.

Bernard Stone: My name is Bernard L. Stone. I'm an alderman in the Fiftieth Ward in Chicago. I was born November 24, 1927. I was raised here in Chicago. I attended Chicago public schools. Then I went in to Wright Junior College. I intervened during the time spent in the United States Army. Then I returned to Wright Junior College and graduated from there. I went on to John Marshall Law School and graduated from there. I was admitted to the Illinois State Bar in 1952. I practiced law here in Chicago. Now I'm in retired status as a lawyer. Actually, I probably haven't been practicing law since 1979. That's because I found that I couldn't be an alderman and practice law at the same time. It was much too taxing. I loved being an alderman, so I didn't want to do both.

JMW: Where did you do high school? I'm just curious.

BS: I went to Tuley High School, which is no longer in existence. It was replaced by Roberto Clemente High School.

JMW: Okay. It was the same area?

BS: It was the same area, about a block apart. Tuley High School is now known as Diego Elementary School.

JMW: I'm sorry. You were admitted to the bar in what year?

BS: It was 1952.

JMW: Talk about your years between 1952 and when you were an alderman.

BS: I practiced law. My specialty was real estate. I ran as an independent candidate for the state legislature in 1956. I filed to run for alderman in 1963. But I withdrew and supported someone else. Well, the alderman spot is non-partisan. But I supported the candidate who ran with the Democratic party's support. He lost the race. Then I ran in 1973 and I was elected after a run off in July. In fact, it was on July 3, 1973. So my anniversary will be in two days.

JMW: That's great. When did you get involved in Democratic politics?

BS: That was in 1952.

JMW: Okay. And what did that include?

BS: I was a precinct captain from 1952 until 1959, when I became a district leader. I was a district leader until I became the alderman. In 2000, I became the ward committeeman. I was the ward committeeman until 2008, when I was defeated for ward committeeman. But I remained as the alderman.

JMW: When did you come to know Mayor Richard J. Daley?

BS: I met him for the first time during my campaign for alderman in 1973.

JMW: So that would have been after his stroke, right?

BS: No. Actually, it was before that, because I was an alderman when he had his stroke.

JMW: Okay. What memories do you have of the mayor when you first became an alderman?

BS: During my first meeting with the mayor, I can remember almost every minute of it. When I walked into the office, my knees were shaking. By that time, of course, he was a living legend. That was in May of 1973. I was in the midst of campaign for alderman. He told me to sit down and it was just the two of us in the room. He immediately raised his voice and started yelling at me (BS laughs). He said, "Why are you apologizing every place that you go to make a speech? Stop apologizing and telling them all of the good things that we're doing."

Then he proceeded to tell me of all the good things that were supposedly happening in my ward. Everything he named was outside of my ward (DWW laughs). But who was I to correct him (DWW and JMW laugh)? I said, "Yes sir." He said, "Take a more positive attitude." Obviously, he had someone out there watching me and reporting back to him. The night after that, I had made a speech to a large audience. I was, of course, being accused of being a puppet for the Daley forces, particularly with Tom Keane, because I was brought up in the adjoining ward. After I got married, I moved into Tom Keane's ward.

One of the things I said in the speech the night before was, "I'm not a puppet. You see no strings on me." The mayor was apparently very upset. Someone had reported back to him that morning. He said, "Take a more positive attitude. Talk about all of the good things we're doing." Well, for one thing, he didn't understand. Here I was, running against one candidate who was supported by the IVI. And there was another candidate who was supported by the independent precinct organization. Then, of course, the movement was very heavy in my ward. And really, it was a test of his power. I was a test of his power.

There were four special elections being held. Two of them were in African American wards. Another was Roman Pucinski. And I was the other ward. In two cases, there were runoffs. One of them was in my ward and the other was in the African American ward. Roman won the first time out. The other ward was the Twelfth ward. The regular organization won the twelfth ward. Roman won in the Forty-first ward. In the

Twenty-ninth ward, they went to a runoff. Eventually, both of them supported the Democratic organization candidates, which were myself and Leroy Cross in the Twenty-ninth ward. And we both won. So Daley won all four wards. Actually, he showed his power. This was in 1975, when the independent movement was supposedly very strong.

If you remember, two years later, Singer ran in the primary. Actually, that was the year after the independents had thrown the Daley delegation out of the convention. So this was the height of the independent movement in the party. So it was really a challenge. This was the first special election that was a challenge to the mayor. This was the first municipal election after the independents had thrown the Daley delegation out. I represented probably the most liberal of all of the wards being challenged. So the mayor was quite concerned over my ward. Actually, I missed not having a runoff by about four hundred votes.

I had four candidates running against me. One of them was a write-in candidate. He got twenty nine votes. The fourth candidate got one hundred fifty votes. The IVI and the IPO candidates split about eight thousand votes. I had around nine thousand votes. I just missed by about four hundred of having a plurality. So I went into a runoff with the IVI backed candidate. I ended up winning by over nineteen hundred votes in the runoff. So it was a clear victory for the mayor. He was very appreciative afterwards. He had always treated me extremely well afterwards.

I made a terrible mistake at my first meeting, which was on July fifth. That's because I signed a resolution which Simpson had given me. Do you remember Dick Simpson, your colleague at UIC?

JMW: Oh, we know him.

BS: It seemed very reasonable. I signed it. Tom Keane came over and gave me hell for signing it. The mayor didn't say anything to me, though. The mayor always treated me well. I can remember the mayor always giving me a hearty, "Good morning, aldie." He was always very nice to me. It's not my style to go upstairs and ask for things. Very seldom, through the years, have I gone upstairs to ask any of the mayors for much. Once in a while I would go.

Richard J. Daley's practice was during a council meeting. You'd go up to the podium. He would have Kenny Sain sit in the seat where the person who gave the opening prayer sits. If he was going to do something for you, he'd call Kenny up. He'd say, "Kenny, the alderman needs something. Help the alderman." And you'd get it done. You'd see one alderman after another go up to the mayor's chair at the top. I remember one thing in particular. He must have had kidneys that were unbelievable. He never left his chair.

Meetings back then were altogether different than they are now. We'd start at ten o'clock and we'd go through until five or seven in the evening. Today, that's very rare. Yesterday's meeting went until two thirty. That's a rarity. Usually we're done by one o'clock. But in the old days, it was nothing for us to break for dinner and then come back. It's quite different now. There was a lot more debate in the old days. And he never left his chair. I don't know. Maybe he had a colostomy and he had a bag (BS, DWV, and JMW laugh). But he was terrific. He would never leave the chair. Certainly, he never had a press conference in the middle of the meeting.

You mentioned his stroke. I can remember vividly the day that he had the stroke. It was the day that Singer was needling him on schools. It was during the summertime. He was wearing white slacks. He had a sport jacket on. He turned purple, because he was obviously perturbed. He was perturbed, because very much like his son, education was an important thing to the mayor. When Singer started needling him about schools, he became very perturbed. He shouted back at Singer. He turned purple. It was obvious that he was very excited, unhappy, and very disturbed by what Singer had said. And it was that evening or the next day that he had the stroke.

I knew that he was very upset. You could see that his blood pressure had obviously had gotten the better of him. I was also there when Seymour Simon was there. But when Seymour Simon was there, it was more joking. His clashes with Seymour were more of a joking matter, similar to what he did with Leon Despres. He would joke more with them. He got very angry with Singer.

Well, I don't think anybody took John Hoellen too much. I was, of course, a freshman. I listened more than I spoke. The times were different. Keane made every freshman go to every finance committee. You signed in, you sat there, you listened, and

you learned. It's a different council today than it was then. You learned your craft. Each of us was our own boss. But at the same time, you learned your craft first and then you spoke. Today, those guys stand up to talk and half of the time they don't know what they're talking about. But it's a different ballgame. You knew that he was not only the leader of the council, but also the leader of the Democratic party. There was a different attitude among those of us who were active, not only in the council, but also active in the Democratic party. Needless to say, most of us were also members of the Democratic party. So we also had an obligation to the Democratic party. People didn't like it. But that's the way it was.

Dr. David W. Veenstra: You said that he valued education. Give me an example. How did you know that he valued education so much?

BS: You know, there are things that you can feel. I just felt it. In his particular case, I felt that he felt there was something lacking. But at the same time, he didn't know what to do about it. Singer was challenging him on it. That's why he was so uptight on it. I think part of it was the fact that he knew there was something wrong and he didn't know how to correct it. I think that's what part of the problem was. He really didn't know what to do to correct it. I think he was frustrated more than anything else. You see, he knew bricks and mortar. He knew what to do as far as keeping the city moving. But he was frustrated in the case of education. That's what I felt anyway. That was the feeling I felt.

JMW: And then, this all led him going down to Springfield?

BS: Yes. I remember that plane trip down to Springfield. We had forty five aldermen on that one plane, plus most of the major business leaders. I said, "God forbid that this plane goes down. Chicago will go down." Every major banker and major businessman from Chicago, plus the mayor and forty five members of city council were on that plane. Fortunately, we had good weather and it was a pleasant plane trip.

JMW: Do you remember if Lester Crown or Robert Abboud was on that plane?

BS: Abboud was there. I don't remember if Lester was there. Lester was probably there.

JMW: Yes. I didn't realize that. I knew that the mayor went down there and maybe a couple of others.

BS: Oh yes. Forty five aldermen were on that plane. Vito Marzullo was not there. Tom Keane wasn't there. I think that was after Tom Keane and Paul Wigoda went to jail. I remember talking to some Republican legislators. They were amazed. And they had never met the mayor. They were amazed at his ability to speak, the way that he carried himself, and his knowledge, particularly when it came to presenting his case for education. That's what we were there for. It was a good session. We were told to mingle with the legislators. I knew a couple of the Republican legislators and I was talking with them. I was so impressed that they were impressed with the mayor.

JMW: It must have been fun to watch.

BS: Yes. I'm sure it was after Tom Keane and Paul Wigoda went to prison.

JMW: Well certainly, with education, he called the creation of UIC his greatest contribution to the life of the city. You figure that it took him ten years of going to school five nights a week to finish his degree at DePaul.

BS: Yes. I had the feeling of his feeling for education. But I also felt that he felt frustrated. That was my personal feeling about it. He didn't know where to go to attack the fact that we weren't offering the best educational opportunities. I remember sitting next to Esther Saperstein. Esther had made a name for herself in Springfield on education.

Artie Berman, who was Mr. Education later in the senate, was a close friend of mine. Arthur was one of the people that the mayor looked to. Arthur was sort of a youngster in Springfield at that point, when Richard J. Daley was in his seat. He was just

getting his feet wet in Springfield. But Arthur was somebody who was working in the field also. At that time, this was pre-Paul Vallas and pre-Richard M. Daley. I sat through it with Jane Byrne, when education really fell flat. They couldn't sell a bond. Education really reached its lowest point in about 1980. So I can understand why he felt so frustrated in the years that he was the mayor.

JMW: Yes. You talked about the fact that by 1973, the mayor was already a legend. What stories can you tell us that kind of painted him as a legend in your mind and in those of others?

BS: Well, obviously, when I was first starting in politics, he was basically ascending to the chairmanship of the party. We used to have these party luncheons. You know, he wasn't that impressive as a speaker when he first started out. So nobody really paid attention to him when he first became the chairman. But as he grew in stature, he became greater in his presentation. And his presentation in politics became greater. Also, his ability to get things done became impressive to those of us who were on the lower level in politics. So we saw the city as stagnant.

After the war, the city was stagnant for so many years. Then suddenly, the city started to grow. The city was bursting at the seams. I was a young lawyer in the fields of construction and real estate. Suddenly, my clients, most of whom were contractors, were becoming very wealthy because real estate was booming. We had a little set back in 1958 and 1959. But then it boomed. One of the reasons it boomed was because he was the mayor. In the area that I now represent, when I moved in there, down the block from me was a little spot. Now you can't find an empty lot. There are so many changes that have occurred. It's hard to imagine what's happened. For those of us who have lived through it, it's hard to contemplate what happened.

He was actually the motivation for what occurred. I can remember driving in Mannheim Road when it was a two lane street. I remember the few planes that were taking off from O'Hare. I flew out of Midway when it was Chicago Municipal Airport. And that was the main airport. When I was in the service, it was Chicago Municipal Airport. When I was stationed in New Jersey, I flew into Chicago Municipal Airport. So

with the changes that have occurred in Chicago, you can't imagine what changes have occurred. And the real move in Chicago came during his term of office.

The beautification of the city has occurred during his son's term of office. But the real burst of energy and the real growth of the city happened during Richard J. Daley's term of office. I only served from 1973 to 1976 when he was the mayor. Those were the tail end of things. But I saw things as it was winding down. But he was still in control. He was fortunate. He had some brilliant people around him. Some of them are still alive. Some of them are gone.

JMW: Talk about them.

BS: There's Ed Bedore, for one. Ed was a brilliant man, and his corporation counsel. There's a judge, I can't remember his name.

JMW: Was it Judge Elrod?

BS: No. Dick Elrod was my precinct captain and I was his district leader. I worked for Dick Elrod as assistant chief deputy sheriff before I became an alderman. But Dick was one of the whiz kids that worked in the mayor's office, along with Neil Hartigan. They were in the corporation counsel office. These were the whiz kids. He had all of those young kids. There was Kenny Sain. He was fortunate to have all of these young kids. His commissioners were Marshall Suloway and James McDonough. All of these were great guys who knew their business. They did it quietly without fanfare.

He was extremely loyal to those who were around him. As long as they did their job and didn't get into trouble, he was very loyal. He wouldn't stand for any of the crap that goes on right now. If you cheated on your wife, you were gone. With some of the crap that I see going on in the federal government today, he would absolutely not tolerate it. I would say without a doubt that he was a prude.

I can remember a comedian at one of our parties who told some off color stories. He got extremely angry. He didn't like that. He didn't tolerate things of that nature. When we had the softball game between the aldermen and members of his staff, he would

come. After the game, we'd go to this tavern that this police officer had over on Thirty Fifth Street. We'd go over there to have dinner and a couple of beers. He'd go over there to have a beer and unwind with us.

They had a comedian there one time who told some off color stories. He said, "Get that guy out of here." He didn't like it. He was a family man and that's the way it had to be. And he wouldn't stand for something like that. That's the way he was. He liked to see people around him like that. My very first meeting with him happened when the alderman of the Thirteenth Ward resigned because he had just been convicted of taking money. It was not a good time. He was obviously perturbed over that, too.

This was a time when there were a number of convictions. It wasn't only within the Democratic party. You had a Republican from out on the northwest side that had gone, too. He was very perturbed over all of this that was happening. There was one of the independent aldermen from down here on the gold coast who was apparently involved with a hooker or something. It was not a good time.

Then, of course, there was Paul Wigoda, Tom Keane, and his own press secretary Bush. All of this happened all at one time. He was obviously upset over all of that. So those things were obviously upsetting to him. They all occurred almost simultaneously. Then, of course, right before I came in, there was that business at the Democratic convention. I think it was in February of 1974 that he had the stroke. It was within a year after I came into the council. No it was in the summertime because I remember distinctly that he was wearing the white pants and a blue sport jacket. He was a natty dresser. He liked nice clothes. You know, I'm a heavy person, too. It's hard to be a good dresser when you're heavy. But he was a good dresser.

JMW: Okay. Did he give you any advice, other than, "Stop apologizing and talk about the good things?"

BS: His basic advice was, "Be positive. Talk positive. Don't apologize." That was his basic advice. And it's good advice (BS laughs).

DWV: We haven't heard much in our interviews about the council room and about how he ran the meetings. He sat there for so long during all of that. Could you describe a little bit more his governing style?

JMW: He's talking about in his council chambers.

BS: He liked a good joke. When he laughed, his whole body shook. He was hearty. He liked a good joke. His style was sort of easy going. Everybody talks about how tough he was. But he really was very easy going. When they talk about him shutting off the mike, he followed the rules. The rules say that if you're recognized, you get your mike turned on. If you're not recognized, they don't turn your mike on. He followed the rules.

When Simpson said he was cut off, he wasn't cut off. He wasn't recognized (DWV laughs). It was as simple as that. I'd say that Keane had more to do with that than the mayor did. Keane was really the tough one. I think he was tougher than the mayor. The mayor loved to kid around. Keane didn't kid around. He was much stricter than the mayor. Keane was brilliant. The mayor liked a good joke. I always felt that way anyway.

I remember this. This happened before I came into the council. Freddie Roti liked to tell this story. The story was when he put the blanket with sand in it. The alderman got caught in a beach party down in Florida. He put it on his desk. The mayor just looked at his desk and then looked over at Freddie Roti. He knew damned well it was Freddie Roti that had done it. That's because Freddie Roti was the jokester. So he knew Freddie Roti did it. There was the time Freddie Roti voted the wrong way and it got all the way to Keane until Keane corrected it. He knew Freddie Roti had done it. He just loved it.

Everybody followed Freddie Roti's vote. And Keane was fuming. But the mayor was just laughing to beat the band (DWV laughs). That's because Keane hadn't paid attention to him. So Roti just voted the opposite way. Then everyone was just following Roti's vote. They were voting the way they thought they were supposed to vote. Keane was fuming. And then, when they got to Keane, he corrected it. So everybody had to change their vote (JMW laughs).

But the mayor was just laughing his head off. Everybody didn't realize what a sense of humor that he had. But he had a great sense of humor. Freddie Roti was like a

nymph. Freddie was one of my closest friends. That's his daughter that works outside (BS points to the other room). He was the jokester and the mayor knew it. So when something like that happened, he looked at Roti.

JMW: Yes. He was assuming it was him.

BS: Yes. And he was right (BS laughs).

JMW: (speaking to DWV) Do you have anything?

DWV: We can move on to the transition.

JMW: Okay. Well, I was going to ask you. We hear a lot of fishing stories. The mayor liked to fish. Did you ever do any fishing with him?

BS: No. I never did any fishing with him.

JMW: Do you know of any interesting stories of him coming up to the ward and visiting? I know that he visited the park district a lot.

BS: No. Actually, I didn't have that honor. I had it with most of the other mayors. But it didn't happen with Mayor Richard J. Daley. Actually, we didn't have any fishing expeditions (BS laughs). I know about the stories. No, I didn't have that with him.

JMW: Yes. Well, we can move to the transition. You can talk about what life was like after his passing, what the Democratic party looked like, and city government. What was the pulse of the party and the city in 1976?

BS: I remember his funeral very well. It was so cold outside. We were in complete disarray. Nobody knew where we were going. There was no provision for who took over. I can remember being across the street at lunch and getting a call saying, "They want

you.” One of the young pages came across and said, “They want you.” I said, “Who wants me?” He said, “The Polish Caucus.” Both of my parents were born in Poland. But they never acknowledged me as a Pole. I was the Jewish guy. I wasn’t a Pole (DWV laughs). They asked me when I got across the street, “Do you consider yourself a Pole?” I said, “Well, both of my parents were born in Poland.” They said, “You’re in, then.”

I had to vote whether Lipinski could come in, because one of his parents was Irish. I had to vote whether he could come in, because he was the one that questioned whether I could come in. Now, I had to vote whether he could come in. His mother was Irish. So I had to vote whether he could come in. He had asked me, “If there was something that came up between Poland and Israel.” I said, “That’s like asking me if a ship came across the parade grounds, would I torpedo it? That’s a stupid question.”

In any event, we were fighting over who would become the vice mayor. We established the office of vice mayor at that time. We joked that I am now the vice mayor (BS laughs). So I continued a Polish tradition (BS and DWV laugh). Pucinski wanted to be the vice mayor. But we made Laskowski the vice mayor at that time. But it was complete disarray.

They wanted Wilson Frost. Wilson Frost said no. Jesse Jackson came down here to one of our meetings and I had him thrown off of the floor. I said, “Get him off of the floor. He’s not a former alderman. He has no standing on the floor. Throw him off of the floor.” I made them throw him off of the floor. It was a horror. It really was terrible. Wilson Frost aligned himself with Vrdolyak and Burke. They picked Bilandic. Bilandic made the speech that he would run as the successor. I bust out laughing. I said, “Once he gets in that chair, he’s going to run.” And of course, I was right.

The joke, of course, was that Bilandic was the most qualified, being so close to the mayor. I had worked closely with Bilandic. That’s because I was on his Environment Committee. You see, they kept freshmen off of major committees. But they put me on the Environment Committee. The Environment Committee worked on the most major item that they had going, which was the Planned Development and Lakefront Protection Ordinance, because Bilandic was the chairman of the Environment Committee.

Fitzgerald was the chairman of the Zoning and Building Committee. So they made it a joint committee. And Bilandic really took it over. I had worked on that with

Bilandic. It was a key matter. Wigoda was the vice chairman and was really the brains behind that. Wigoda was genius on zoning matters. So, between Wigoda and Bilandic, they really drafted most of that ordinance. I had worked with Bilandic on that. So I was pretty close to Bilandic. Bilandic was very well qualified. The only trouble was that he had no real personality. That's why Jane Byrne was able to beat him, that plus the snow storm.

DWV: You talked earlier about all of the growth that had occurred. How did he make that happen?

BS: Well, there were the circumstances of the country at the time. Plus, there was the fact that there was less control and watching over the mayor at the time. He had this thing called the revolving fund. Now, had it occurred today, he never would have gotten away with using something like the revolving fund. He never would have passed muster under today's rules. That's because what he was doing was using money, certainly not in a manner that would be accepted today. He would shift money from one fund to the other.

Really, by all intents and purposes, it was illegal under our code of transparency and use of funds. It was clearly wrong. But it was smart. If you're doing it without attempting to divert it for personal use and things of that nature, and you're doing it for the benefit of the city, it was a great thing. He was able to manipulate funds and manipulate them for the benefit of the city without any restrictions. But it was illegal. It's the power of the dictator.

The dictator can do things because he has nobody telling him what to do. It's clearly wrong. But there's nobody there to tell him that it's wrong. If somebody had said, "You can't do it that way," and taken him to court, the courts would have stopped him. But until they stop him, he does it. There's a case where I'm sure Bedore played a part. That's because it was an idea that a genius like Bedore would have come up with.

One time I started questioning somebody on something to do with funds. Just like that, they recessed the meeting while I was questioning somebody. Roti came up to me and said, "Ed Bedore said that you're not to come back to the meeting this afternoon." I was apparently touching a spot that they didn't want to come out. So I just had to stay

away. But that was the way it was. I didn't know what I was hitting. But I was hitting a spot that apparently was sensitive. And they didn't want me to go any further. They just suddenly stopped the meeting and said, "We'll recess until this afternoon." And then, they didn't want me to come back.

JMW: Okay. Do you have any idea about that?

BS: No. I don't even remember what it was (JMW laughs).

JMW: You were oblivious to it then and you're oblivious to it now (JMW laughs).

BS: I didn't know what the hell I was hitting. But they were hiding something. But that was not unusual. You see, that was one of the things that was not unusual during his administration. They hid things. And there was no question that they hid things that they didn't want the aldermen to know about. I mean, when the subject of the red squad came up, they didn't talk. I mean, let's face the facts. There were certain things that you just didn't talk about. What do call that, a benevolent dictatorship?

DWV and JMW: Yes. That's one way to put it.

BS: Mussolini made the trains run on time. But in the meantime, there was no question in my mind that in everything he did, his intentions were strictly on behalf of the city. I don't believe that he ever took a dime for himself. He meant what he said when he said, "I love the city." I don't think that he ever mismanaged anything with bad intentions, contrary to what a lot of people believe.

DWV: You said contrary to what a lot of people believe. People have pretty strong opinions.

BS: Oh yes.

DWV: What would you like to add to the record? What would you like people to remember that you don't think people know? I mean, with the humor, I don't think we've ever heard that.

JMW: No we haven't.

BS: Well, I can only say that I have good memories of Richard J. Daley. Obviously, I started out on the wrong foot. But even as I walked out of there, I didn't feel that he did anything to criticize me. I felt that he was trying to help me. I wasn't angry that he shouted at me. He did raise his voice. I wasn't angry. I felt that he was trying to help me. And because of that, I never felt bad. I always felt that people didn't realize how much he did for the city of Chicago. As much as they lauded him, because of all of the bad things that they said about him, they never gave him what were really his major things. I mean, you could name buildings after a person and still say, "Well, he was a son of a bitch. But he was a good guy." But I think his motivation at all times was because he loved the city. And I think he should be remembered that way. Here was a man that truly loved his city and should be remembered for his love of his city.

DWV: What accomplishments were his biggest accomplishments? Was it O'Hare?

BS: I don't think you could name any single thing as major accomplishment. O'Hare was one of them. He brought us out of the doldrums into one of the great cities of the world. I mean, everybody likes to talk about us as a world class city. He made us a world class city. The Daley family has made us as a city to be remembered. I mean, I've travelled a lot. And I always enjoy coming back here because this is my home. It always has been my home. It's still the place that I always want to come back to. If not for the weather, it's the place I'd like to stay all of the time (DWV and JMW laugh).

DWV: That's well put.

JMW: I hear you, Mr. Alderman. Do you have any closing thoughts? We're just about out of tape.

BS: No. If I'm to be remembered for anything, I'd like to be remembered for a little bit of the same love that Richard J. Daley had for Chicago. I'd like to be remembered for having a similar type of love for the city.

DWV: Yes. Your service to the city is proving that.

BS: I hope so.

JMW: Well, thank you very much, Mr. Alderman.

*****END OF INTERVIEW*****