


**INFLATION UP
INDUSTRIALS DOWN
PART E**

Background: Chicago skyline from Planetarium promontory.

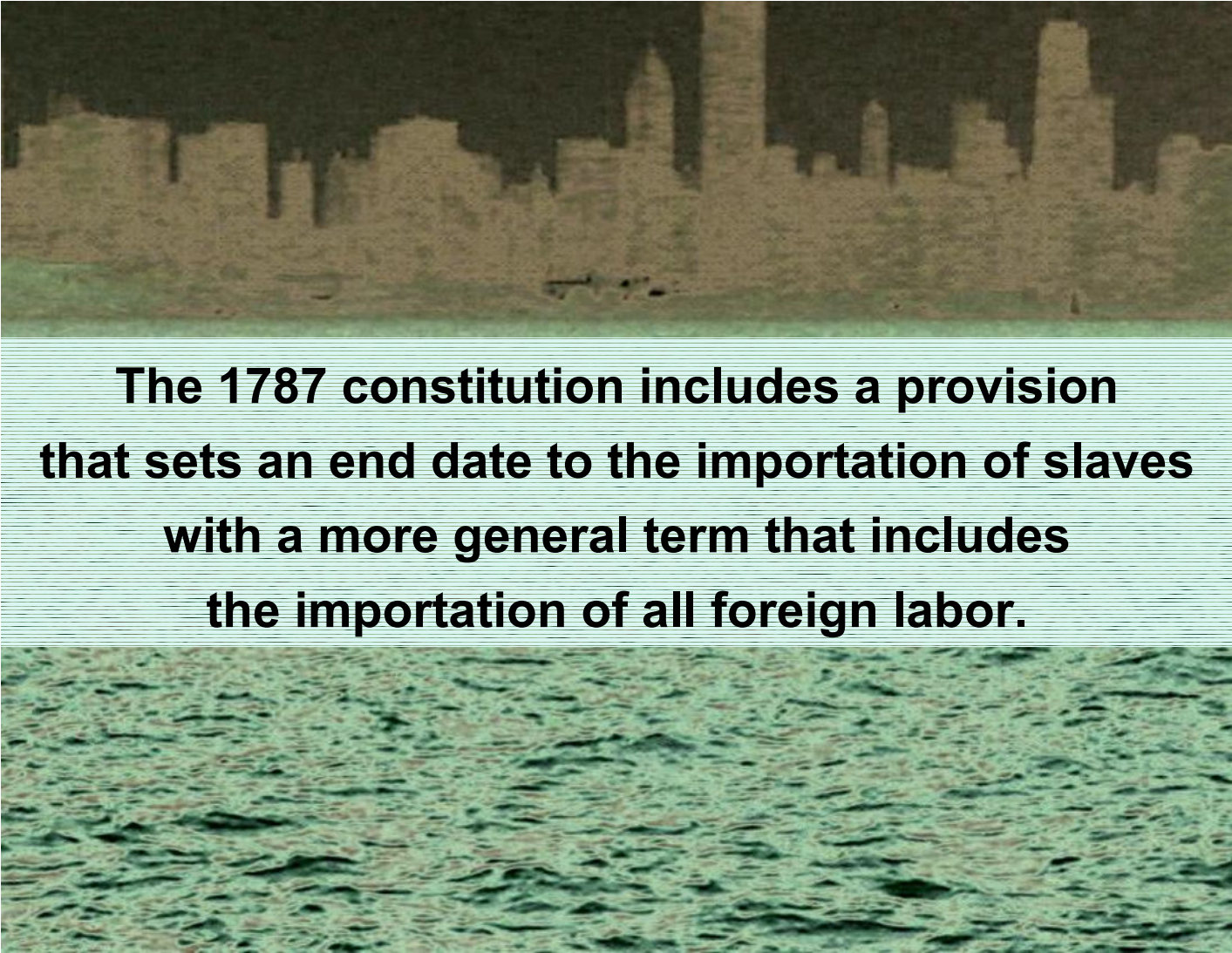


During the years when US founders enacted a plan of government for the US, they used the word immigrant to mean people who migrated from one state to another and from a state to a territory.

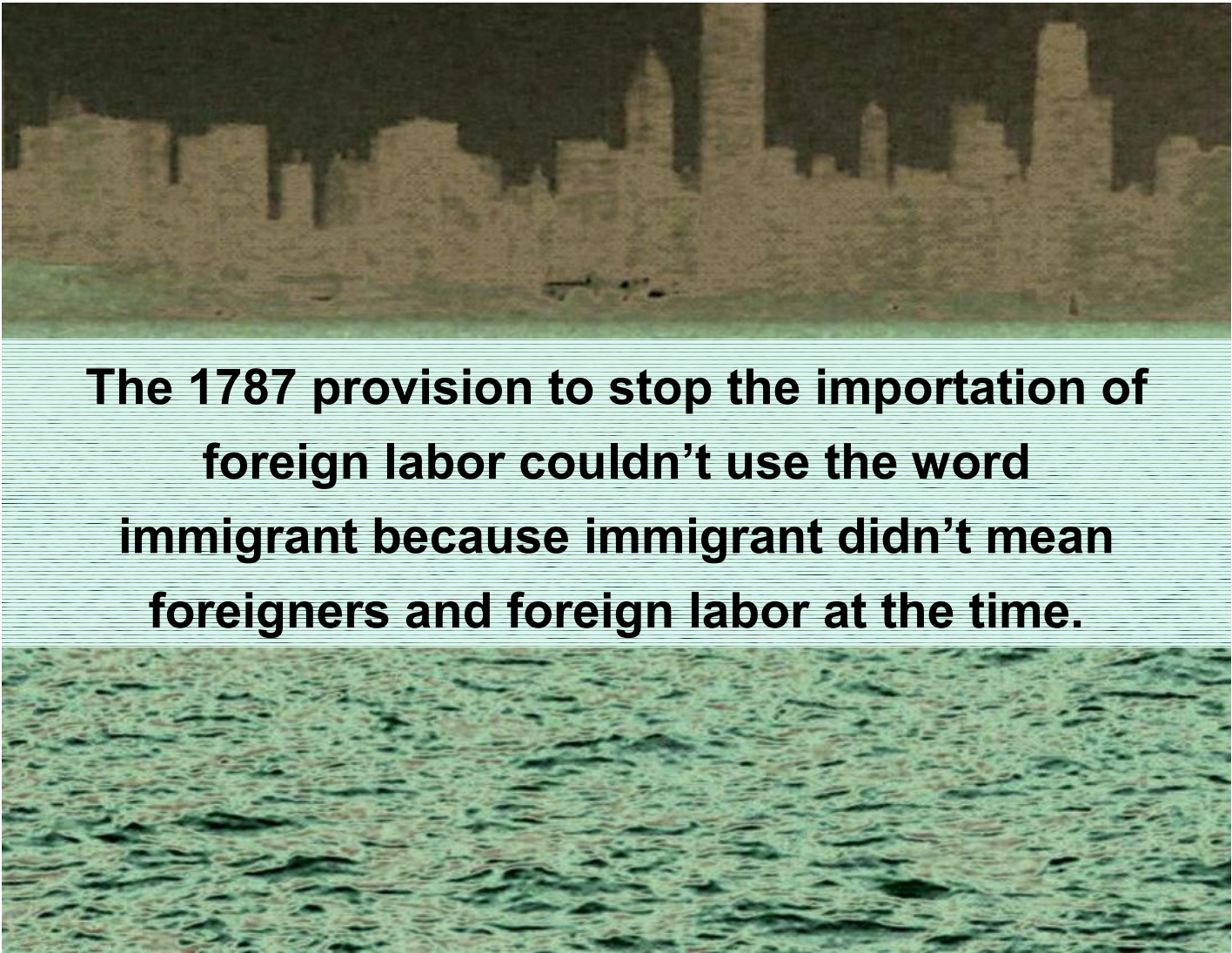


The constitution that US founders enacted in 1787 was their third plan of government.

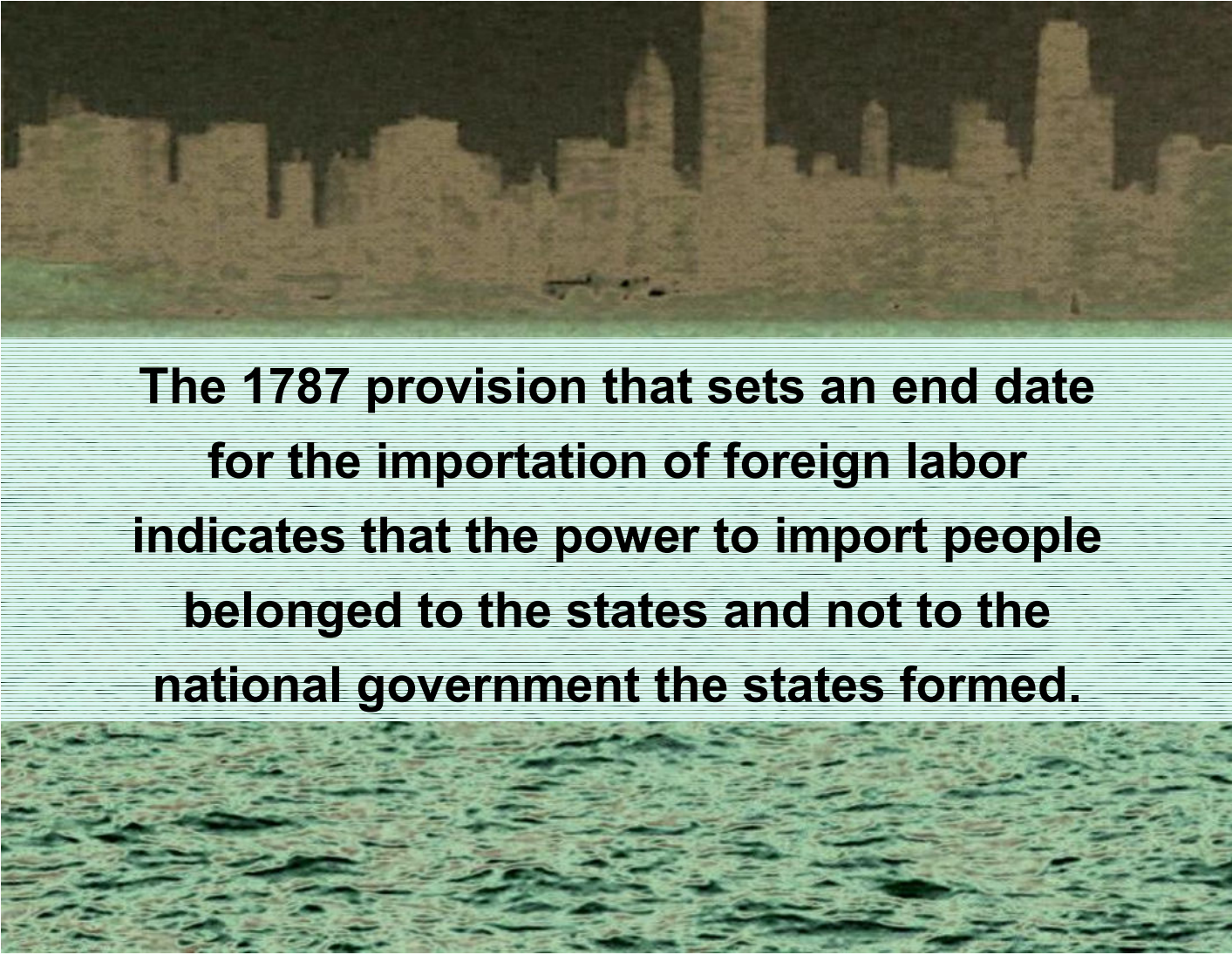
They were under an obligation at that time to fulfill a promise they made in their first plan of government (1774 Articles of Confederation) to stop the importation of African slaves.



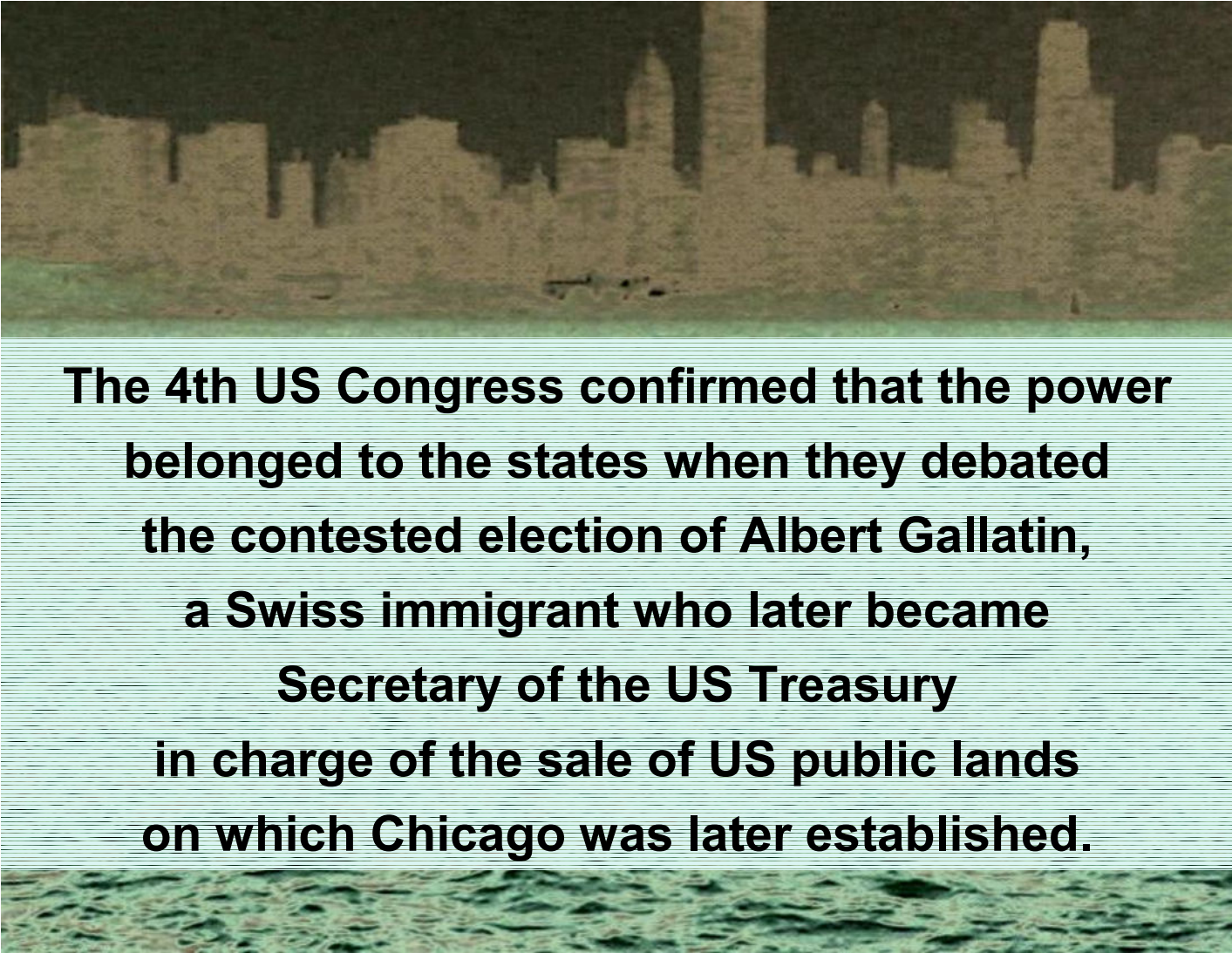
The 1787 constitution includes a provision that sets an end date to the importation of slaves with a more general term that includes the importation of all foreign labor.

The background of the slide is a photograph of a city skyline across a body of water. The skyline is dark and silhouetted against a lighter sky. The water in the foreground is a deep blue with white-capped waves. The text is centered in the middle of the image.


The 1787 provision to stop the importation of foreign labor couldn't use the word immigrant because immigrant didn't mean foreigners and foreign labor at the time.



The 1787 provision that sets an end date for the importation of foreign labor indicates that the power to import people belonged to the states and not to the national government the states formed.



The 4th US Congress confirmed that the power belonged to the states when they debated the contested election of Albert Gallatin, a Swiss immigrant who later became Secretary of the US Treasury in charge of the sale of US public lands on which Chicago was later established.



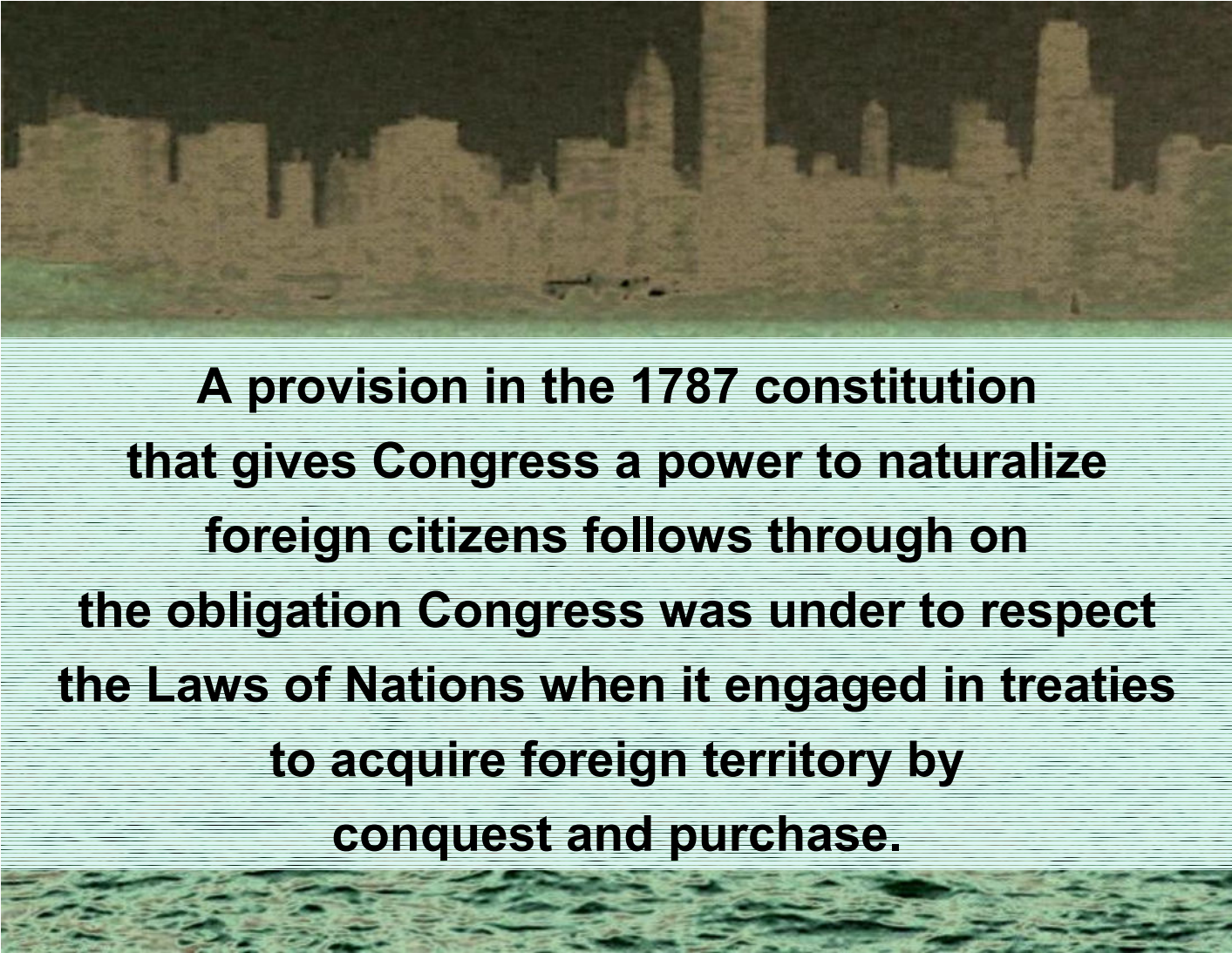
US founders concentrated their energy on acquiring land from foreign governments.

The territories that the US acquired from foreign governments had a preexisting population of foreign nationals.



The Laws of Nations required the US to confirm grants of land by foreign governments to the preexisting inhabitants of the territories if the grantees pledged allegiance to the US.

US treaties that confirmed acquisition included a provision to comply with the Laws of Nations.

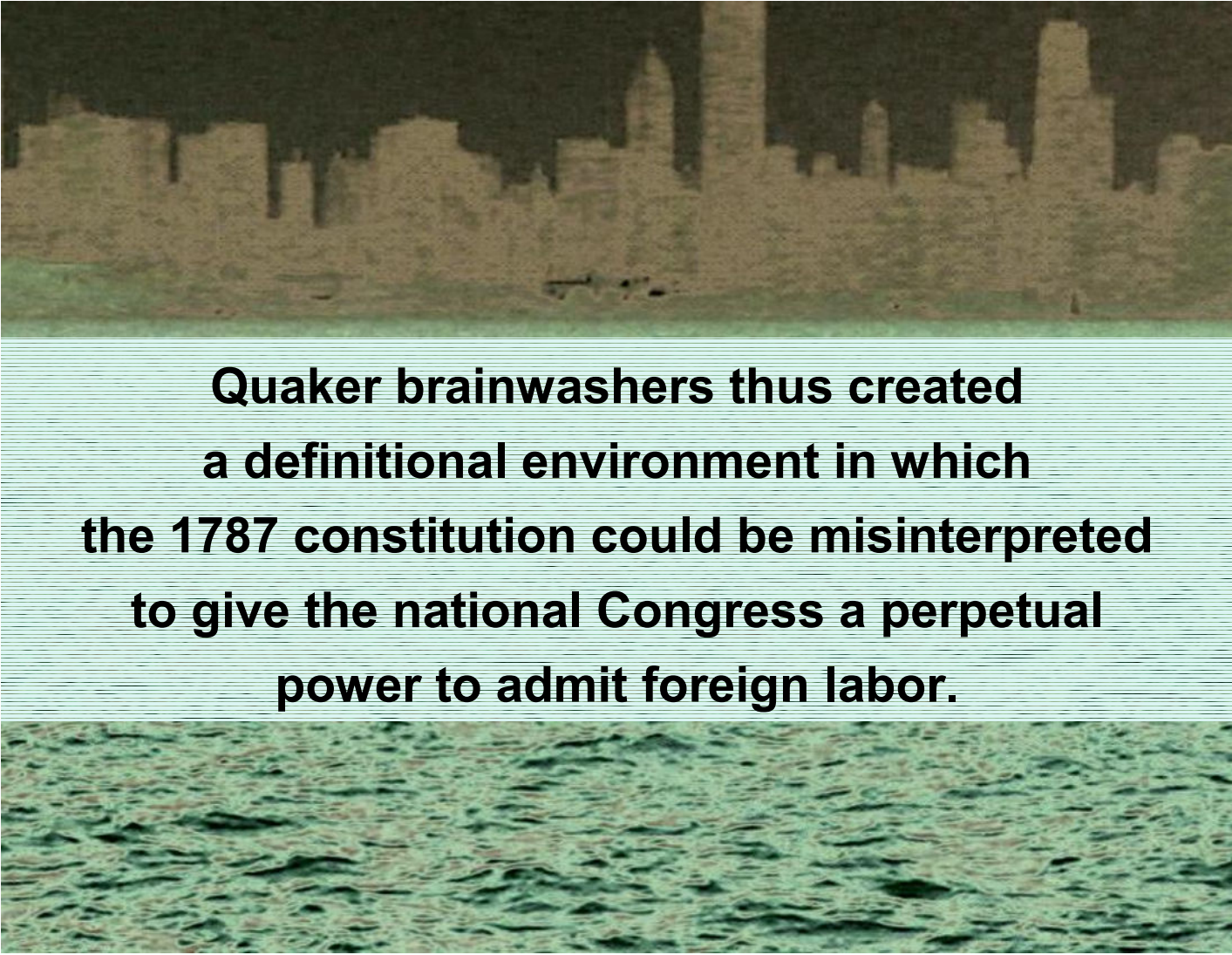


**A provision in the 1787 constitution
that gives Congress a power to naturalize
foreign citizens follows through on
the obligation Congress was under to respect
the Laws of Nations when it engaged in treaties
to acquire foreign territory by
conquest and purchase.**

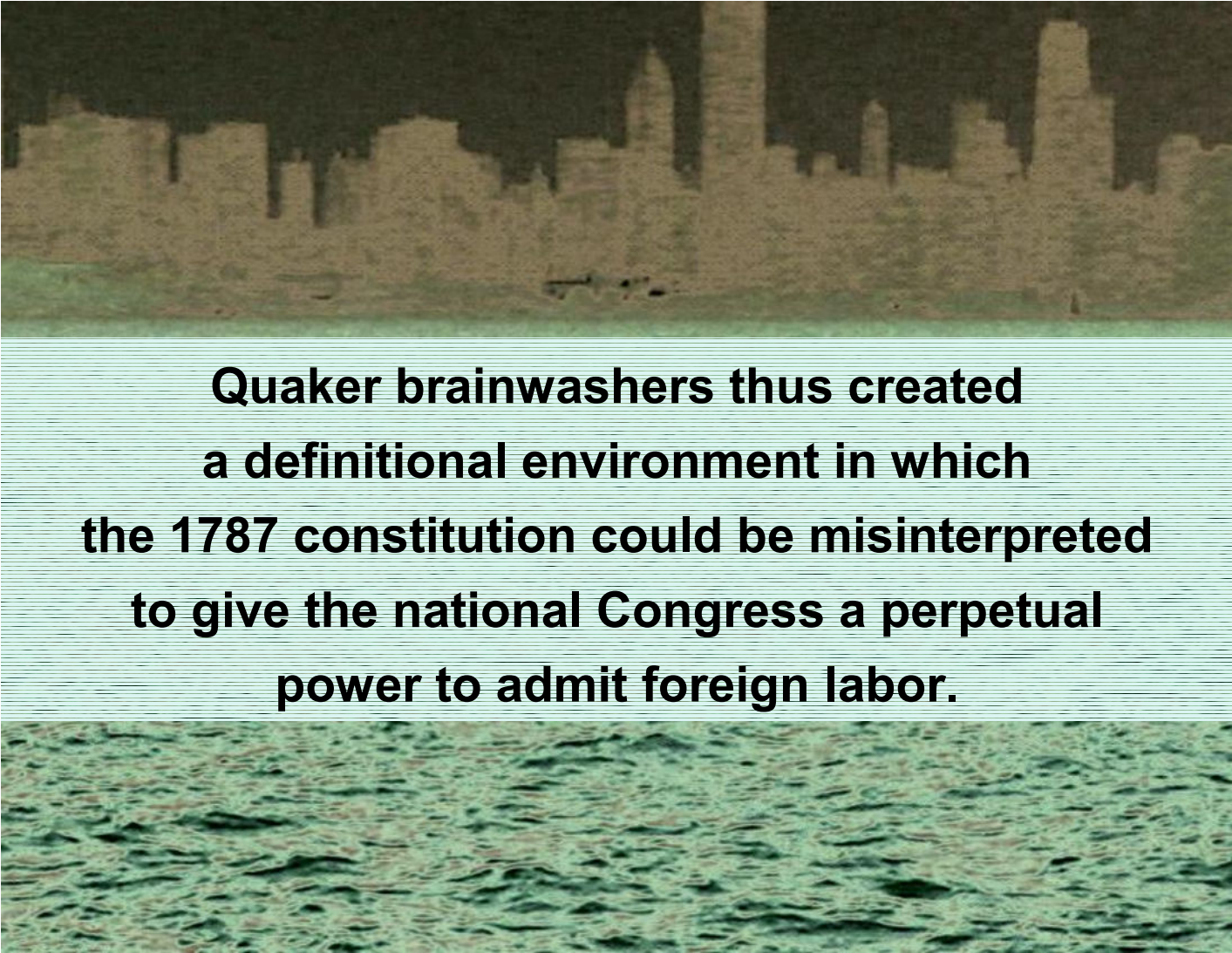


The naturalization provision doesn't grant Congress power to import foreign laborers.

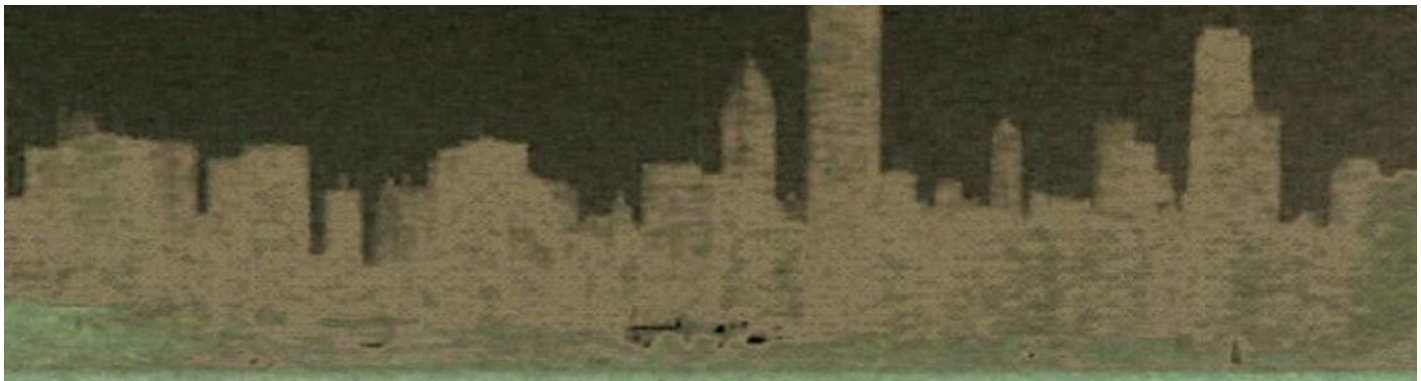
Quaker entrepreneurs who agitated for an end to the slave trade also maneuvered to pervert the definition of naturalization to mean immigration.



**Quaker brainwashers thus created
a definitional environment in which
the 1787 constitution could be misinterpreted
to give the national Congress a perpetual
power to admit foreign labor.**



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In 1862, during Lincoln's first term as president, the US Congress enacted the first mass importation of foreign labor law during the tragic Civil War that Quaker agitators had also brought on.

Both events made foreign and east coast investors very rich.



Mural. West Loop neighborhood. Chicago, Illinois.



Nativist mural on Roman Catholic Church. Paulina Street 1900S. Chicago, Illinois.



Humboldt Park neighborhood. Western Avenue 1300N, Chicago, Illinois.



Abraham Lincoln memorial near Columbus Park Fieldhouse. Washington Blvd. at Central Park (3600W 100N), Chicago, Illinois.



Lakeview neighborhood. Chicago, Illinois.



Bohemian National Cemetery. Pulaski 5200N, Chicago, Illinois.

Bohemian immigrants who came to Chicago after the 1871 Fire are the basis of the word 'honkie' that some black people use as an insult for all white people. Honkie is a diminutive of the word Bohunk that some white people use to insult Bohemians.



War memorial. Bohemian National Cemetery. Pulaski 5200N, Chicago, Illinois.

Another mass migration of central European and Slavic people occurred 1900-1910. Soon after emigrants from the Austrian Empire arrived in the US, the US government slapped military uniforms on them, gave them guns, and shipped them back to Europe to fight World War I. It would have been cheaper all around if the emigrants had stayed in Europe. The high cost of the import-export trade in cannon fodder makes an intelligent person wonder what World War I and other wars are all about.



War memorial. Bohemian National Cemetery. Pulaski 5200N, Chicago, Illinois.



Statue of pensive woman. Bohemian National Cemetery. Pulaski 5200N, Chicago, Illinois.



Bronzeville Commemorative Park. King Drive at McCormick Place.



Bronzeville Commemorative Park. King Drive at McCormick Place.



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Bronzeville Commemorative Park. King Drive at McCormick Place.

Blacks migrated to Chicago from southern states after World Wars I and II, at a time when jobs and housing weren't plentiful to meet their needs. Blacks competed with Bohemians and Slavs for rental units and employment. Racial conflict was a goldmine for suburban real estate developers who set up along major highways to grab refugees from the city.



Cermak Road 3800W, Chicago, Illinois.

The in-migration of Hispanics has devastated black communities. If you look at black and Hispanic communities on a map and study residential real estate listings, the Hispanic invasion looks like military maneuvers to wipe black communities off the map.

Blacks seem to have won the war on the southeast side (after steel mill jobs dried up) and lost it everywhere else.



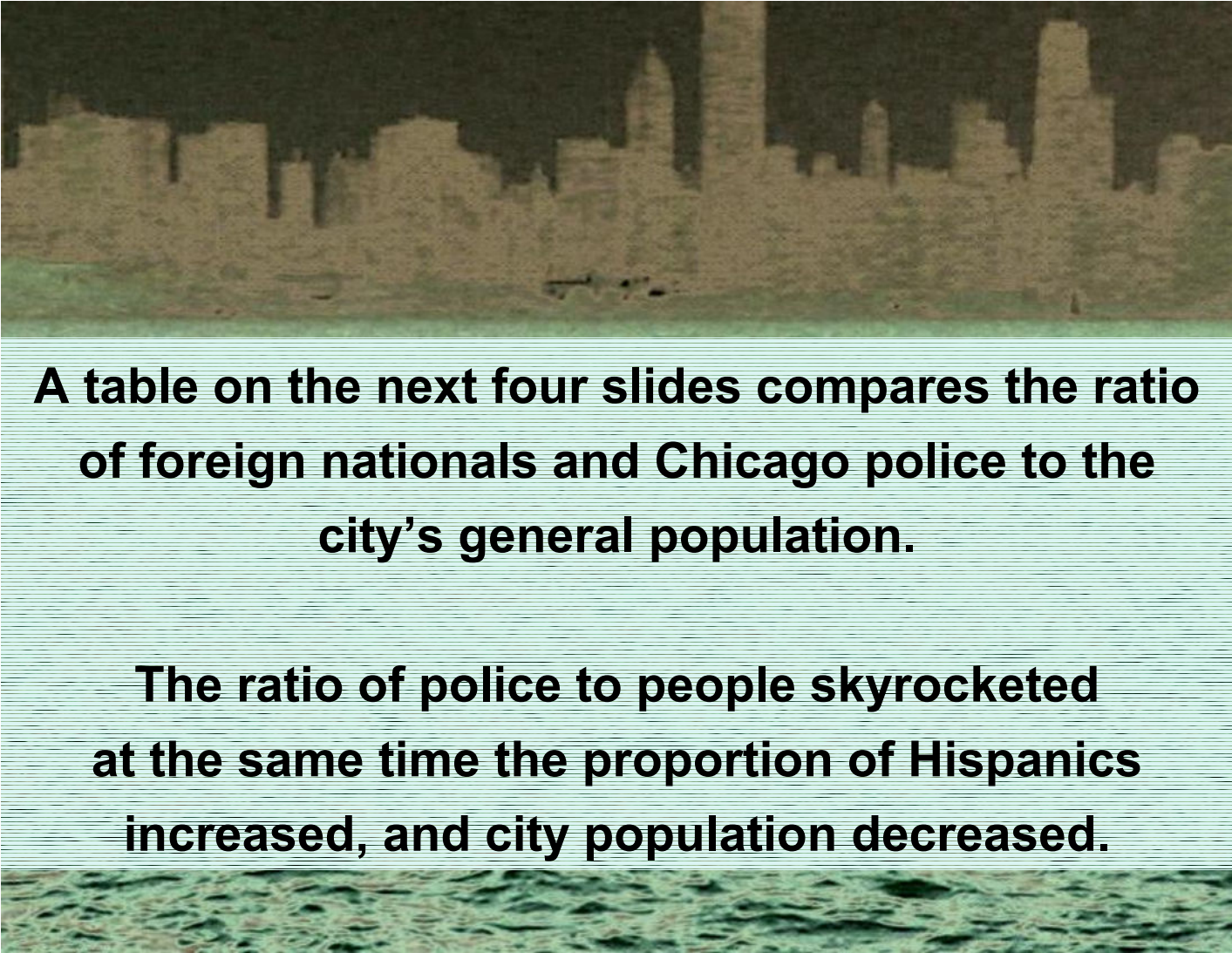
Cermak Road 3800W, Chicago, Illinois.



Boy Heroes of Mexico School. 83rd Street between Escanaba and Exchange, Chicago, Illinois.

A legacy of the war on the southeast side is a Chicago Public School named for the Ninos Heroes. The Ninos Heroes were students at a military academy in Mexico who organized themselves to fight the Americans in the 1840s Mexican-American War. The boys were inexperienced and many of them died. An equivalent for European immigrants would be a school named after the Hitler Youth.

The phenomenon is even more strange because many southeast side Hispanics are Texas-Mexicans. Texas-Mexicans use their citizenship status to great advantage and many present themselves as super US patriots. The US military has given many Texas-Mexicans employment and financial security. Their ancestors were too poor and lived too far north to be Ninos Heroes. Their ancestors may have preferred a US win in the Mexican-American War, anyway.



A table on the next four slides compares the ratio of foreign nationals and Chicago police to the city's general population.

The ratio of police to people skyrocketed at the same time the proportion of Hispanics increased, and city population decreased.

A photograph of a city skyline reflected in water. The skyline is in the background, and the water in the foreground is rippled. The text is overlaid on the water.

The ratio of security guards to people also increased, including guards paid through tax-financed private contractors.

year	police	people	foreign born	ratio	% white non-Hispanic	% all races Hispanic	% black	area 19 Belmont-Cragin	square miles	# wards	source
1831		60									
1832		600									
1833		350									
1834		1,800									
1835	3	3,300		0.001							
1836		4,000									
1837		4,200									
1839									11		
1840	4	4,500		0.001							Chicago Police Facts (1956)
1842		7,600									Flinn(1887) History Chicago Police
1843		7,600									
1844		10,900	3,200							6	Flinn(1887) History Chicago Police
1845		12,000									
1846		14,000									
1847		17,000							14	9	
1848		20,000									
1849		23,000									
1850	9	28,000	15,682	0.000							Flinn (1887) says 28,620 people
1852		38,700	19,400								Flinn (1887)
1853		61,000							18		
1854		58,500	35,900								Flinn (1887)
1855	80	80,000		0.001							Chicago Police Facts (1956) says 100,000 people
1856	85	84,000		0.001						10	
1859	59			0.001							Flinn (1887) says police reduced because of another local and nationwide economic disaster
1860		109,000	54,624								

year	police	people	foreign born	ratio	% white non-Hispanic	% all races Hispanic	% black	area 19 Belmont-Cragin	square miles	# wards	source
1862		138,000									
1863		150,000							24	16	Flinn (1887)
1864		169,000									Flinn (1887) says 195,000 people
1865		178,000									
1866	151	200,000		0.001							
1868	250	252,000		0.001							
1869									36		
1870		307,000	144,557								
1871	310			0.001							
1872		367,000									
1874	545	395,000		0.001							
1876		408,000									
1878	403	437,000		0.001							Chicago Police Facts (1956) says 503,000 people
1879	451										Chicago Police History (1916)
1880	473	503,000	204,859	0.001							
1881	506			0.001							
1882		561,000									
1883	637			0.001							Chicago Police History (1916) says 924 police
1884	924	694,000		0.001							
1885	926			0.001							
1886	1,036	704,000		0.001							Chicago Police Facts (1956) says 1,100,000 people; Chicago Police History (1916) says 1,145 police
1887	1,242			0.002					37		Chicago Police History (1916) says 1,255 police
1888	1,624	803,000		0.002							Chicago Police History (1916) annexed townships added 266 police to Chicago force
1889	1,900			0.002					44		

year	police	people	foreign born	ratio	% white non-Hispanic	% all races Hispanic	% black	area 19 Belmont-Cragin	square miles	# wards	source
1890		1,100,000	450,666						180		
1891											
1892		1,438,000									
1893									186		
1894	2,227	1,568,000		0.001					187		Chicago Police History (1916) says 1,800,000 people
1895	3,000			0.002							Chicago Police History (1916) says 3,500 police reduced to 3,000 after railroad strike
1896		1,617,000									
1897	3,551	1,698,000		0.002							Chicago Police Facts (1956); Chicago Police History (1916) says 3,594 police at end of year
1898	2,675	1,852,000		0.001							Putney (1900) Real Estate Values Chicago. Chicago Police History (1916) says police reduced to 3,304
1899	3,267	2,000,000		0.002					191		Chicago Police History (1916)
1900		1,698,575	587,112		98.0%	0%	1%				
1902	3,164			0.002							
1908	3,809			0.002							
1910		2,185,283	783,428								
1920	5,152	2,701,705	808,560	0.002						35	
1930	6,719	3,376,438	842,057	0.002							
1940	6,629	3,396,808	672,705	0.002						50	
1950	7,694	3,620,962	526,058	0.002							
1956	9,655	4,000,000		0.002					221		Chicago Police Facts (1956)
1960		3,550,404	601,015					60,883			
1970		3,369,357	373,919		58.2%	7.3%	32.7%	57,399			
1978	13,150										http://www.policeone.com/health-fitness/articles/137133/
1979	13,314			0.004							http://www.policeone.com/health-fitness/articles/137133/

year	police	people	foreign born	ratio	% white non-Hispanic	% all races Hispanic	% black	area 19 Belmont-Cragin	square miles	# wards	source
1980		3,005,078	435,736		43.2%	14.0%	39.8%	53,371		50	
1990		2,783,726	469,187		37.9%	19.6%	38.6%	56,787		50	Chicago officials disputed 1990 census as 5% undercount
1996	13,237			0.005							USDOJ Bureau Statistics: sworn officers
2000	13,466	2,896,016	628,903	0.005	31.3%	26.0%	36.8%	78,144		50	USDOJ Bureau Statistics: sworn officers
2002	15,385										Chicago Police Annual Report 2002 - sworn and exempt, civilian. Crossing guards omitted.
2005		2,840,000								50	Dept. Water Management people count
2009	16,995			0.006						50	Chicago budget (2010) police personnel + emergency answering service

Government outsourcing to private security increases the real ratio of police to people. Ratio of private security police to government police was 1 ~ 1 (1970), 2.5 ~ 1 (1990), is estimated 3 ~ 1 in 2006 and rapidly approaching 4 ~ 1. <http://www.independent.org/publications/article.asp?id=210>

Mapping Crime in Its Community Setting. Michael D. Maltz, Dept Criminal Justice, UIC, Andrew C. Gordon, Warren Friedman improve quality and quantity of police-citizen contact (page 12) ... Information is the lifeblood of the police (page 12) incivilities (page 35) ... Maps of CPD 25th District Beat # 2521 <http://www.uic.edu/depts/lib/forr/pdf/crimjust/mappingcrime.pdf>

paragraph on community policing found at <http://www.independent.org/publications/article.asp?id=210>
 Note: 25th District beat #2521 experience demonstrates that CAPS is very easy to abuse with unfounded complaints to wage vendettas.
 Note: crime doesn't decline. People who act out in community shift from statutory wrongs to incivilities.

UC Libraries. Regenstein stacks. HV7584.A2

Report of the General Superintendent of Police of the City of Chicago, 1873/1874, 1893, 1895-1912, 1913-1971.
 Police Dept. Annual report/ Statistical report, 1975, 1976, 1978-1985; Chicago Police Department summary, 1977.
 Annual report Chicago (Ill.). Police Dept. Statistical summary, 1986-current. (also D'Angelo Law stacks)

Municipal Reference Collection is a comprehensive group of documents from the City of Chicago. 400 South State Street, 5th floor south, Chicago 60605
 City documents published starting in the mid 1800s. Maps of Chicago indexed by date and topic. Chicago Municipal Code 1837 to date, special indexing and updating.
 Journal of the City Council 1858 to date. Chicago Building Code 1903 to date, (earlier codes are in the Municipal Code). Chicago Zoning Ordinance 1923 to date.
 Historical and current annual reports, statistical reports, budgets from other city departments.



Mural idealizes rural Mexico. Abril Restaurant, west façade (restaurant closed and stop work order posted). Kedzie 2600N (at Milwaukee Avenue and Logan Blvd., Chicago, Illinois).



Mural idealizes a Mexican immigrant and his wife. Abril Restaurant, west façade (restaurant closed and stop work order posted). Kedzie 2600N (at Milwaukee Avenue and Logan Blvd., Chicago, Illinois).



Public relations artwork for expensive tax-financed babysitting and jobs. Pilsen neighborhood, Chicago, Illinois.



Fire escape. 18th Street at Paulina, Chicago, Illinois.



Private entrepreneur offers legal assistance to Hispanic immigrants. 22nd Street near Damen, Chicago, Illinois.



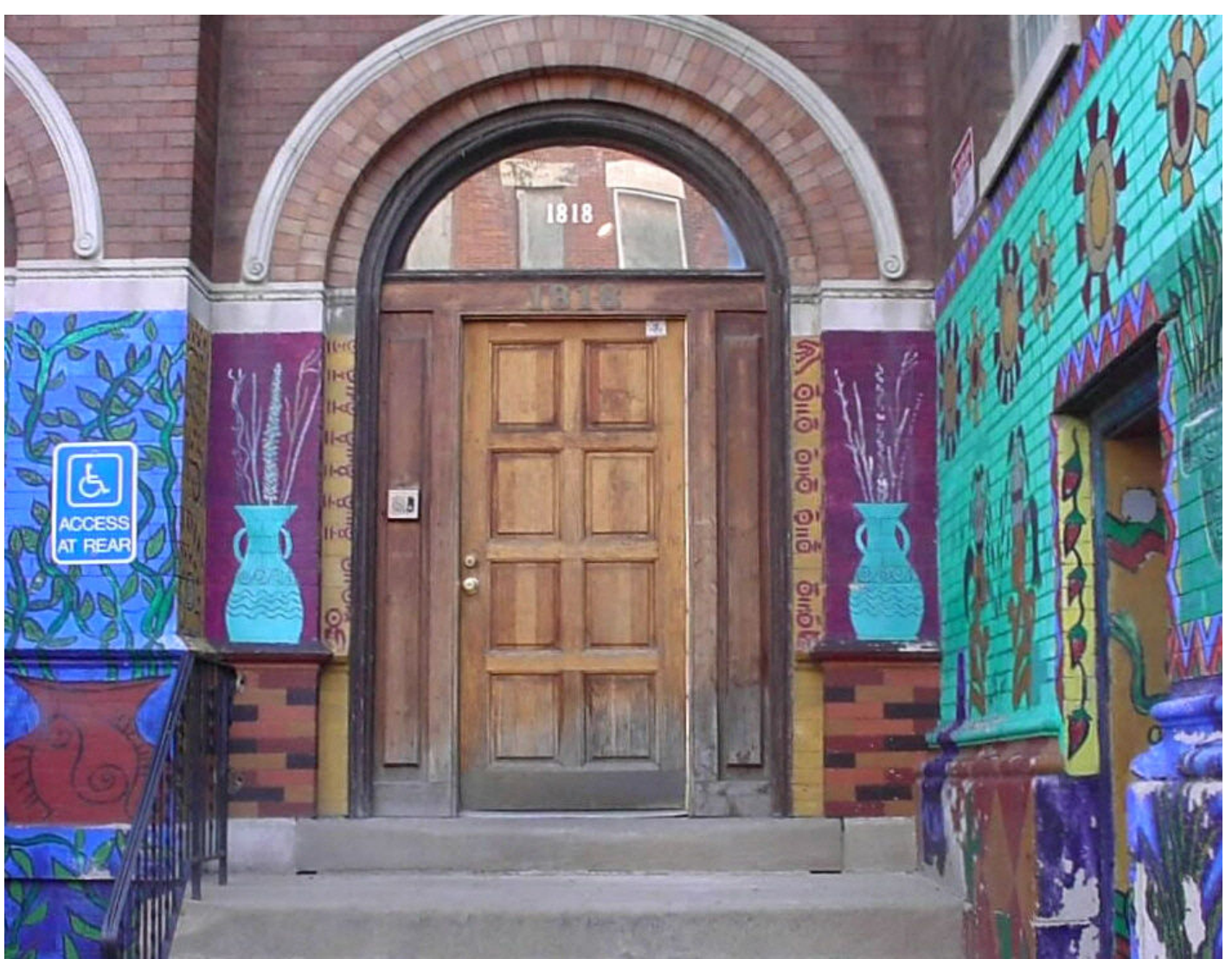
Mysterious storefront. 18th Street at Paulina, Chicago, Illinois.



Political poster on abandoned building. 47th Street at Hoyne, Chicago, Illinois.



Block club sign. 47th Street at Hoyne, Chicago, Illinois.



Nativist mural on Roman Catholic Church in Pilsen in 2005. A less nativist mural adorns the same walls now. Paulina Street 1900S, Chicago, Illinois.



Truck driver stops to tend a shrine that Mexican immigrants have built up around a stain where water leaks through the wall of a superhighway. The stain does or doesn't resemble the Virgin of Guadalupe, depending on the eye of the beholder. Fullerton 2200W at Interstate 90-94.

Early settlers of the Illinois Territory used public funds and volunteer labor to build town halls and schools that religious and other groups (such as private teachers) could rent for their services and meetings. News reports of the Virgin's shrine don't mention how much rent, if any, that Mexican believers pay city, state and US treasurers to use a public space for private religious purposes. In the meantime, city officials routinely evict the persons and belongings of deeply-rooted homeless people from this underpass and others.



Multi-unit residential property. Northwest side. Chicago, Illinois.

Alcoholism is endemic in the working-class and poverty stricken population of the former Spanish-American colonies. When partisans of the culture of drunkenness migrate north, they pay a first-world price for their second- and third-world product.



Beer bottles parked neatly at the curb of a multi-unit residential property. Northwest side. Chicago, Illinois.



Grocery store, northeast corner. 18th Street vicinity of Ashland (approx. 1800W), Chicago, Illinois.



Grocery store, northeast corner. 18th Street vicinity of Ashland (approx. 1800W), Chicago, Illinois.

Foreign patriot sells the product of a multi-national corporation for the enrichment of its executives and stockholders world-wide.



Civic organization exclusive to migrants from the state of Guerrero in Mexico. Fullerton 4846W, Chicago, Illinois.

Exactly when and where does discrimination on the basis of national origin cross the line, legally?

When and where does an organization of-by-for the welfare and expansion of the people of a foreign state cross the line and become foreign aggression or treason, depending on the status of a member's application for naturalized citizenship?



Billboards. Railroad embankment, Chicago, Illinois.



UNICORN SECONDARY ID CARDS

TO BE AN AGENCY:
PARA SER AGENCIA:

(909) 636-8566

STATE OF RESIDENCE



NAME OF STATE

4321 W. WASHINGTON ST.
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 98765

SEX: F
WGT: 130

HAIR: BLK
EYES: BLK
HT: 5-03

GUADALUPE CARDENAS

ISSUED: 05/26/2004

GRAN



Para Celebrar


Private entrepreneur advertises his own ID card for Hispanic immigrants to use in place of a social security card, driver's license, state-issued photo ID, visa and passport.



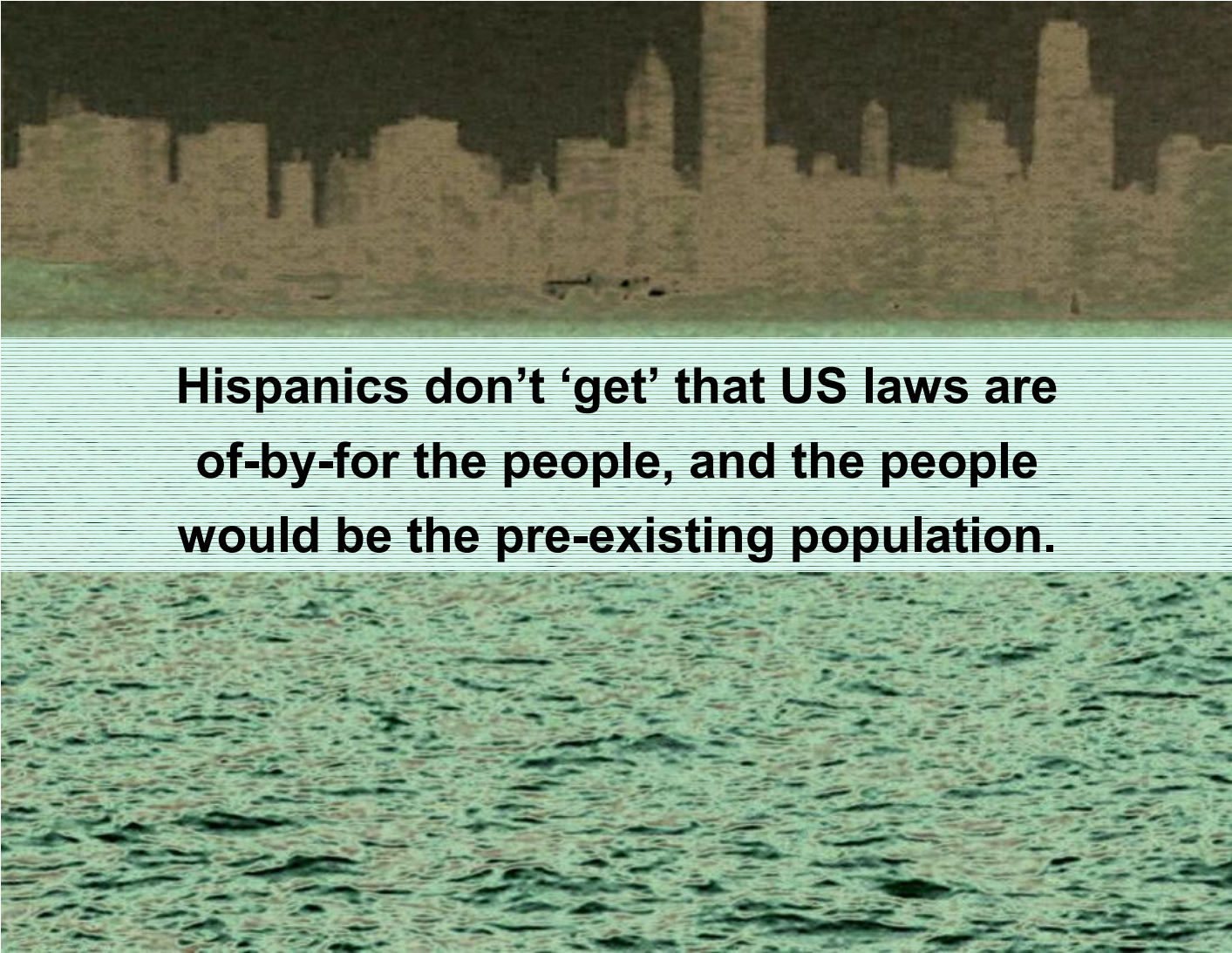
Vicinity Cermak and Kedzie (3300W 2200S), Chicago, Illinois.

A photograph showing a city skyline across a body of water. The skyline is composed of various buildings of different heights and colors, including some taller, more prominent structures. The water in the foreground is dark and has a textured, rippled surface. The overall scene is somewhat dimly lit, possibly during dusk or dawn.

**Hispanics didn't integrate well
with the pre-existing population of Chicago.**

A photograph showing a city skyline across a body of water. The skyline is composed of various buildings of different heights and colors, including some taller, more prominent structures. The water in the foreground is dark and has a textured, rippled surface. The overall scene is somewhat dimly lit, possibly during dusk or dawn.

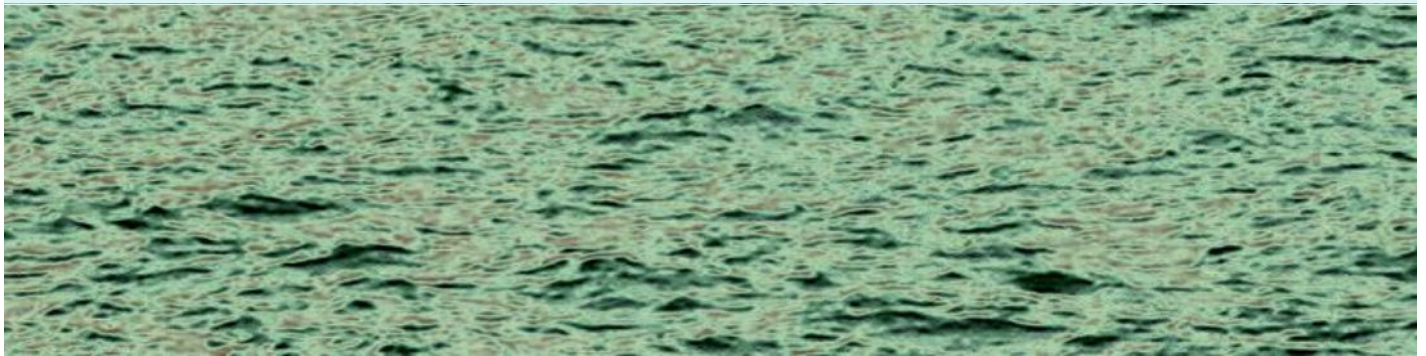
The in-migration of Hispanics forced the out-migration of hundreds of thousands of whites and seems to have created the economic devastation of black communities, too.


A photograph showing a city skyline across a body of water. The skyline is silhouetted against a dark sky, with various building shapes visible. The water in the foreground is dark and has a textured, rippled surface. The text is overlaid on the middle part of the image.

**Hispanics don't 'get' that US laws are
of-by-for the people, and the people
would be the pre-existing population.**




Hispanics 'play the race card' to take advantage of whites that a majority white population enacted before the Hispanic invasion to integrate blacks into mainstream housing and jobs.



A photograph of a city skyline across a body of water. The skyline is silhouetted against a dark sky, with various building shapes visible. The water in the foreground is dark and has some ripples. The text is overlaid on the middle part of the image.

**Insensitive and hypocritical Puerto Ricans
who alienated and drove multi-national whites
out of the melting pot of Humboldt Park,
and the greater northwest side,
now monopolize it as foreign territory
and campaign to retain domination forever.**

A photograph of a city skyline across a body of water. The skyline is silhouetted against a dark sky, with various building shapes visible. The water in the foreground is dark and has some ripples. The text is overlaid on the middle part of the image.

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Metal banner. Humboldt Park. Division 2900W, Chicago, Illinois.



Humboldt Park neighborhood. Division 2500W, Chicago, Illinois.



Mural. Humboldt Park neighborhood. Division 2459W, Chicago, Illinois.



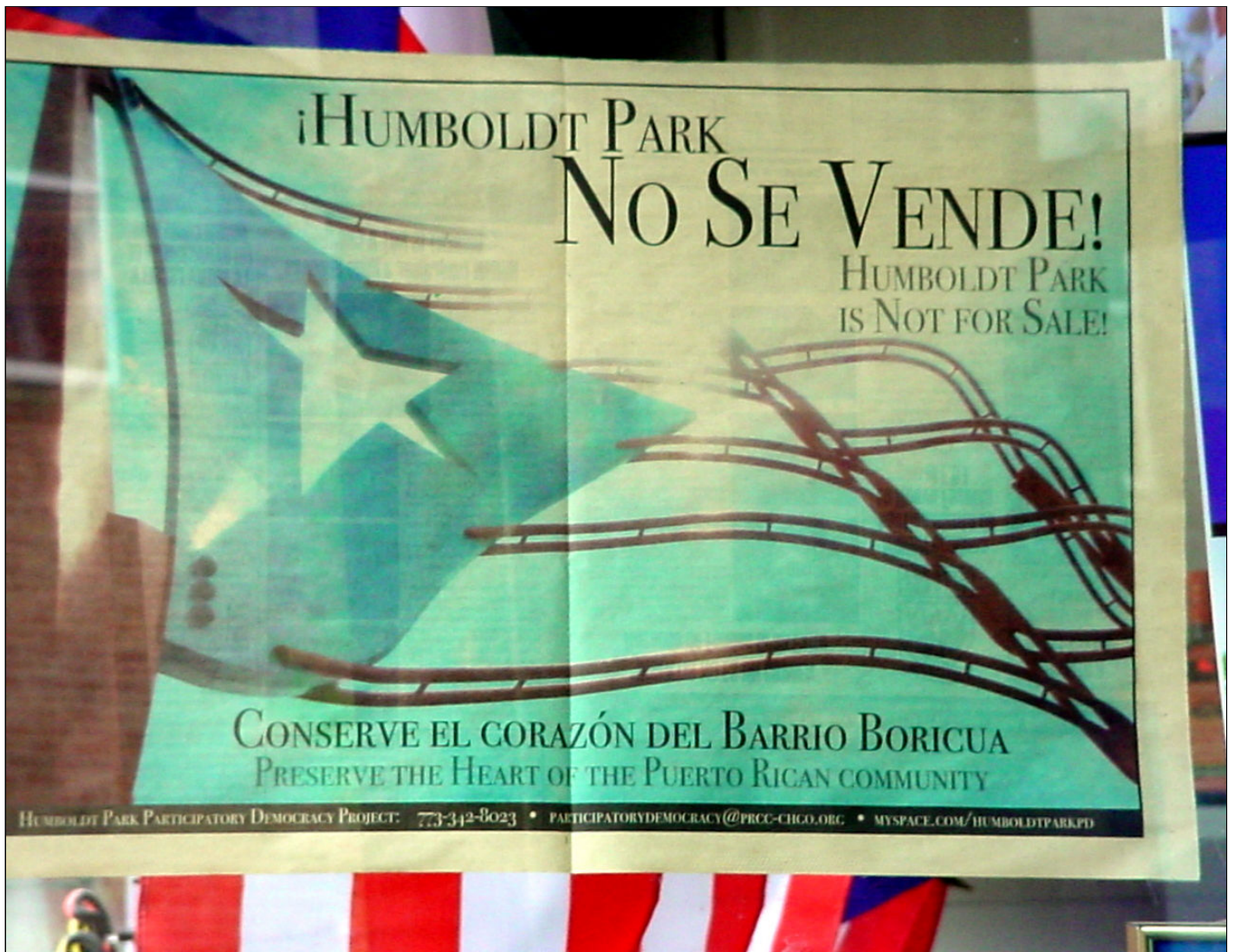
Humboldt Park neighborhood. Division 2700W, Chicago, Illinois.



Humboldt Park neighborhood. Division 2700W, Chicago, Illinois.



Humboldt Park neighborhood. Division 2452W, Chicago, Illinois.



Humboldt Park neighborhood. Division 2700W, Chicago, Illinois.



Humboldt Park neighborhood. Division 2700W, Chicago, Illinois.

**AQUI
NO**

99,999,998
To go

Reward

To ALL Residents of the
14th Police Dist. **\$125.00** for
every Gun Turned into The
14th Dist. 2150 N. California.

Required:

1. you must live in 14th Dist.
2. must obtain official Chi. Police Receipt
3. Gun must be in working Order.
4. Turn over ^{Period} must be between ~~midnight March 12, 2008~~
~~to midnight March 19, 2008~~

ON going

Boniten

Humboldt Park neighborhood. Division 2700W, Chicago, Illinois.



Humboldt Park neighborhood. Haddon Street 2700W (1100N), Chicago, Illinois.

Chicago Tribune

New Violence Erupts on Northwest Side; Community Leaders Strive for Peace



Chicago Tribune photo. Sgt. James Eganter called to guard car after neighborhood was hit by riot. Rioters smashed windows and looted cars. Police had agents in every part of neighborhood since riot.



Chicago Tribune photo. These rioting looters entered in area where rioters burned cars. Rioters in city, about 100 persons burned cars and parked on street tracks from rioting and looting. Rioters smashed windows of cars and looted cars.



Chicago Tribune photo. Riot of persons entering scene in effort to quell disturbances being caused by police men. Rioters smash and loot cars and looted cars since rioters were shot in several spots of city.



Chicago Tribune photo. Part of the crowd in North Side riots seen at 147 N. Wood St. Rioters in many places smashed looting. Rioters smash and loot cars and looted cars since rioters were shot in several spots of city.

PUERTO RICANS
Chicago, June 15 - Congratulations on today's editorial "Cause of Riots." As you state, there has been too much "sentimental drive" thrown around by the apologists for lawless

Chicago, June 10 - With the language barrier contributing to misunderstanding on both sides, aggravated by the hoodlum fringe, hot heads on for-

Humboldt Park neighborhood. Haddon Street 2700W (1100N), Chicago, Illinois.



Humboldt Park neighborhood. California Street 1100N, Chicago, Illinois.



Humboldt Park neighborhood. Division 2700W, Chicago, Illinois.



Humboldt Park neighborhood. Division 2700W, Chicago, Illinois.



Humboldt Park neighborhood. Division 2716W, Chicago, Illinois.



Humboldt Park neighborhood. Division 2714W, Chicago, Illinois.



Humboldt Park neighborhood. Division 2700W, Chicago, Illinois.



Humboldt Park neighborhood. Division 2700W, Chicago, Illinois.



Humboldt Park neighborhood. Division 2739W, Chicago, Illinois.



Humboldt Park neighborhood. Division 2739W, Chicago, Illinois.



Puerto Rican Community Cultural Center, planning stage. Haddon Street 2704W (1100N), Chicago, Illinois.

The derelict and abandoned office is at the ground level of a synagogue in which a black or southern white Christian congregation holds services.



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Synagogue converted to Hispanic-Christian church. Humboldt Park neighborhood, 3300W 1100N, Chicago, Illinois.



Norwegian American Hospital. California Street 1600N (at Thomas), Chicago, Illinois



Humboldt Park fieldhouse. Division at Sacramento, 3000W, 1200N, Chicago, Illinois.

Von Humboldt was a minor member of the German nobility who explored and described South American geography, flora and fauna.

The fieldhouse architecture commemorates Scandinavian immigrants.



Humboldt Park fieldhouse. Division at Sacramento, 3000W, 1200N, Chicago, Illinois.

Puerto Ricans have moved an art gallery into this tax-financed Chicago Park District facility, in yet another act of sibling rivalry of international proportion.



Humboldt Park neighborhood gentrification. 2700W, 1100N, Chicago, Illinois.



Humboldt Park neighborhood. 2700W, 1100N, Chicago, Illinois.
The neighbors have annoyed a middle-aged Puerto Rican woman.



Humboldt Park neighborhood. 2700W, 1100N, Chicago, Illinois.
The neighbors have annoyed a middle-aged Puerto Rican woman.



Northwest side, Chicago, Illinois.
The neighbors have annoyed somebody.



Humboldt Park neighborhood. California Street 1100N, Chicago, Illinois.

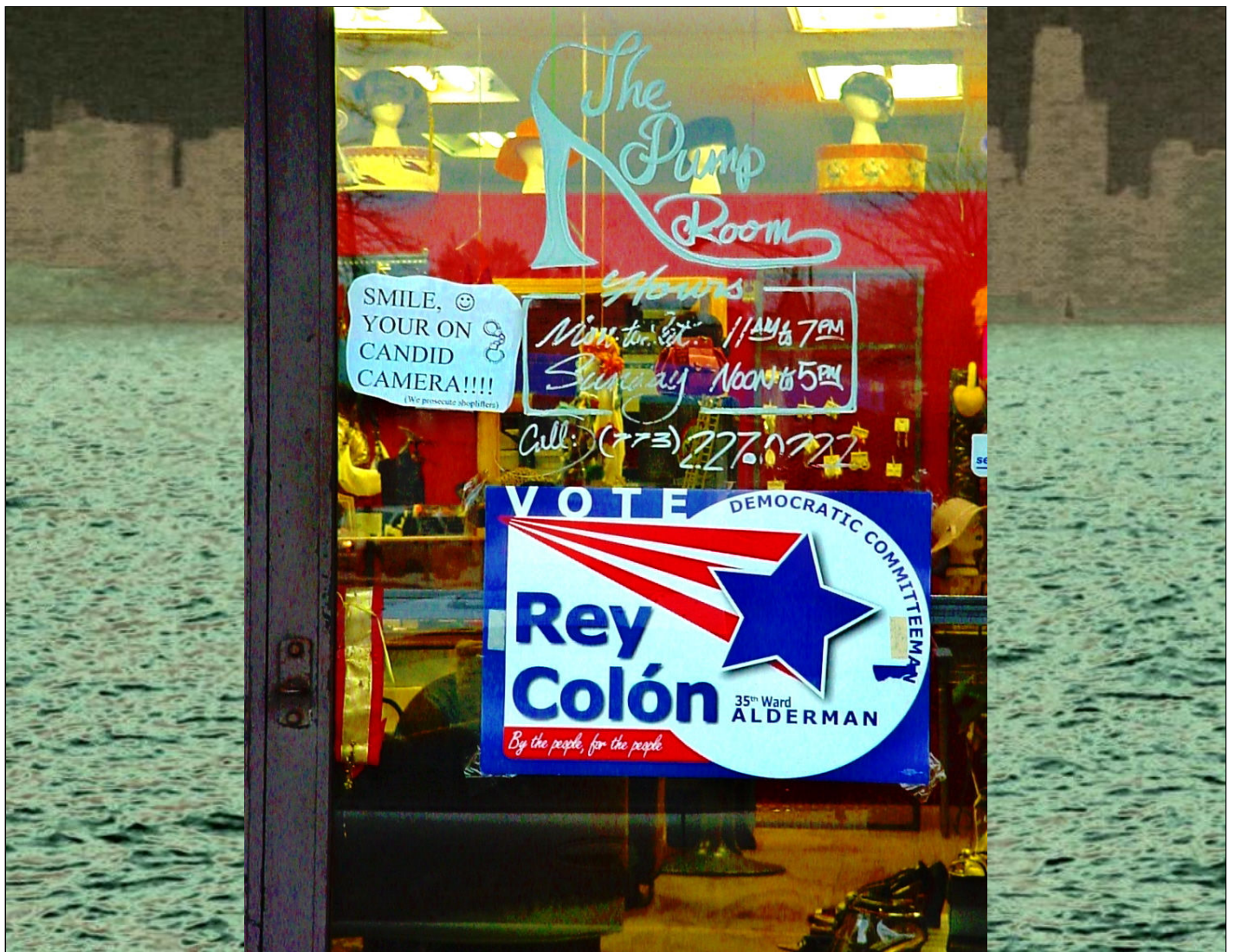
Did descendants of two US Yankee presidents get into retail garden supplies?



Humboldt Park neighborhood. California Street 1100N, Chicago, Illinois.



Humboldt Park neighborhood. Grand Avenue 3300W, Chicago, Illinois.



Milwaukee 2700N, Chicago, Illinois.



Irish novelties store. Laramie 3100N (at Belmont), Chicago, Illinois.



Photo series: Che Guevara conquers a Polish immigrant community at Milwaukee and Belmont, Chicago, Illinois.

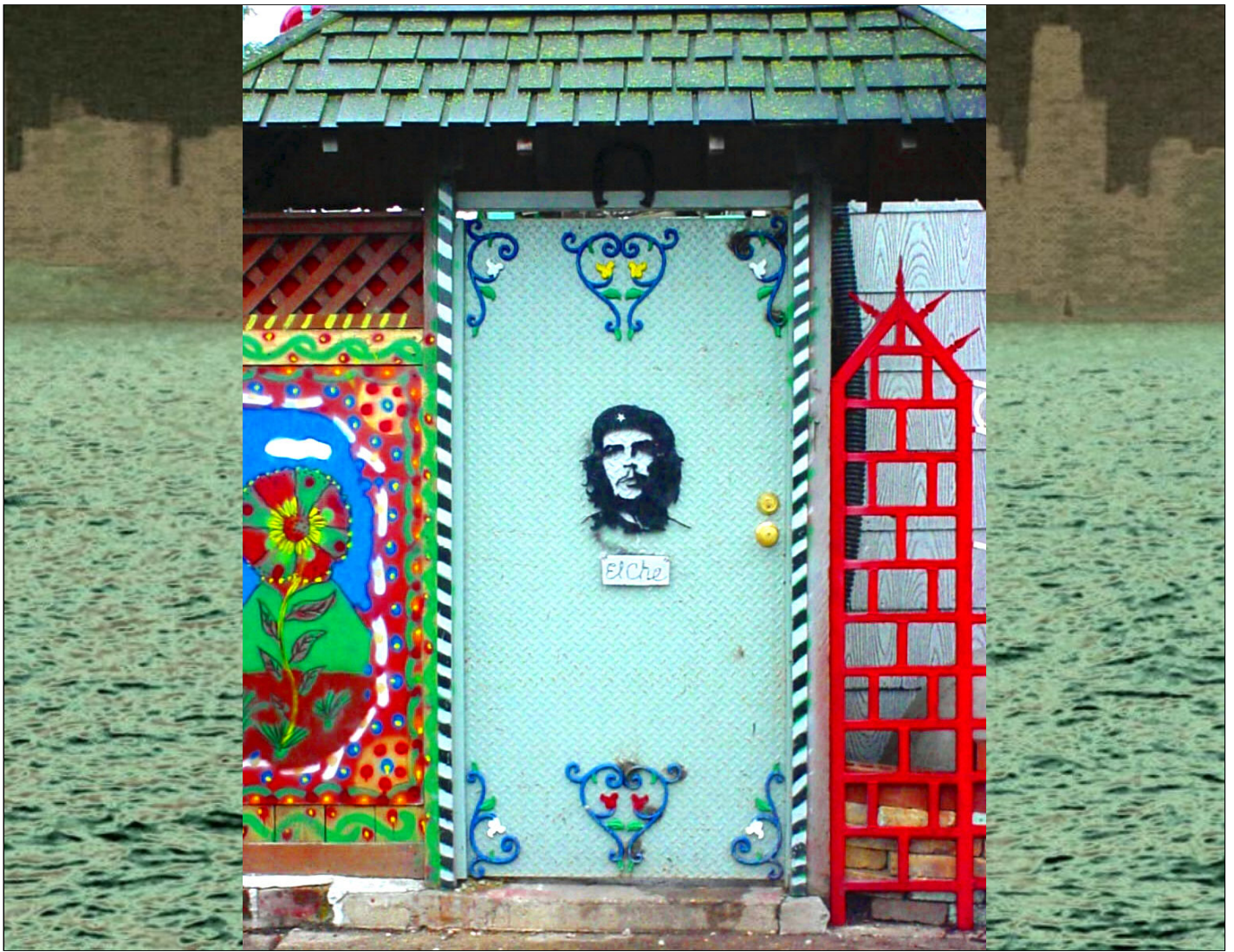


Photo series: Che Guevara conquers a Polish immigrant community at Milwaukee and Belmont, Chicago, Illinois.



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Locksmith. Central Avenue 2400N, Chicago, Illinois.

The two Aguilar sons couldn't make a skeleton key I brought in. Until the Aguilars took over the shop, it was the best in a wide area. The white owner was younger than other locksmiths, and bought their stock when they retired and died. He brought his two sons and a grandson into the business. He had a teenaged Puerto Rican boy apprenticing in the shop. Just a few months before the Aguilar takeover, the white owner said he planned to keep the store and pass it on to his sons. The Aguilars seem to have made the white owner an offer he couldn't refuse, with or without government and private assistance.



Locksmith. Central Avenue 2400N, Chicago, Illinois.



Commemorative German or German-speaking Polish street sign. Fullerton at Washtenaw (between Western and Milwaukee), Chicago, Illinois.



Hispanics dominate a mural, northeast corner. Fullerton at Washtenaw (between Western and Milwaukee), Chicago, Illinois.

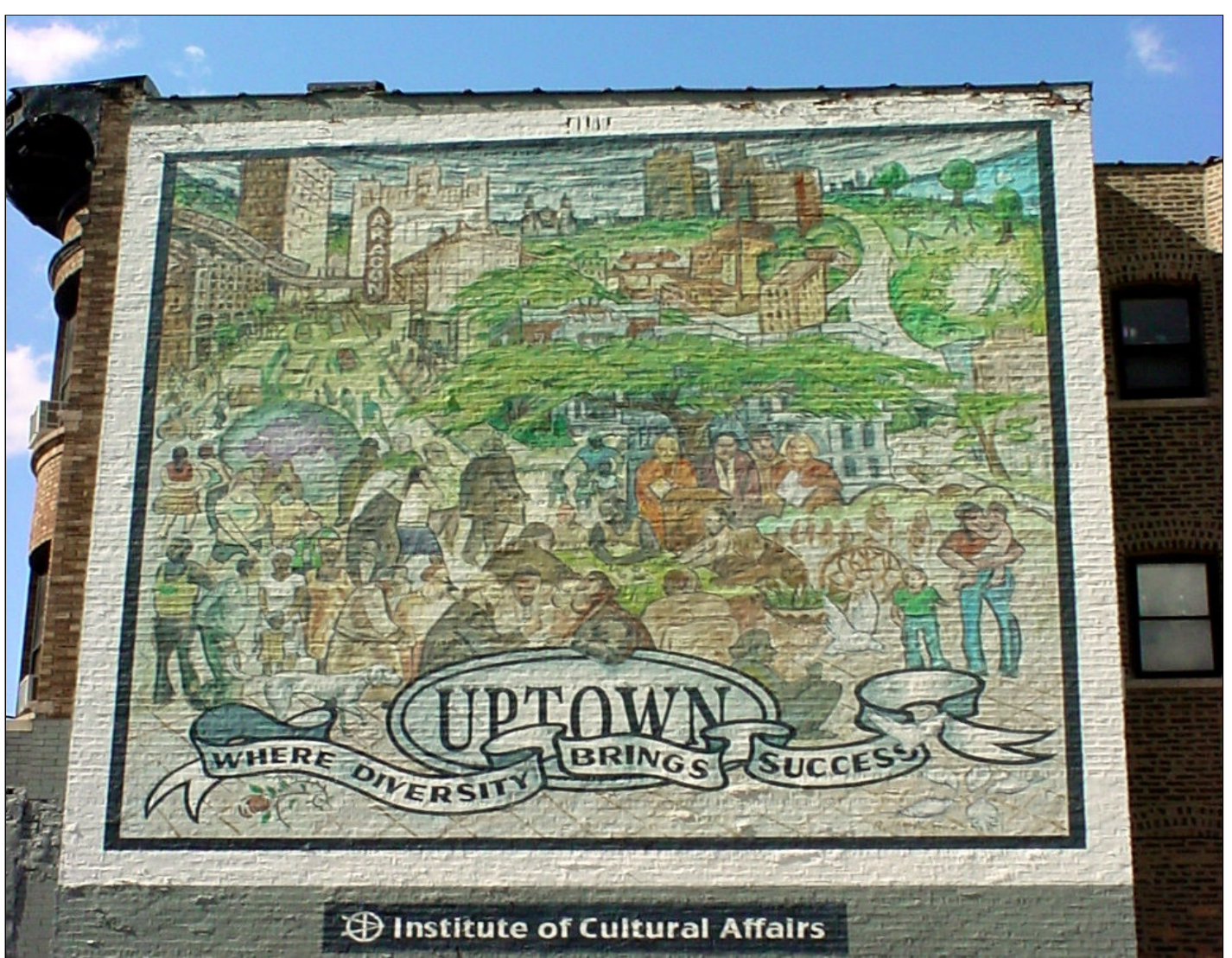


A multi-national, multi-racial mural relegates whites to the status of a tiny minority. CTA underpass. Rogers Park neighborhood, Chicago, Illinois.



A metal sculpture at Sheridan Road near Touhy beach seems to say that we're all just fish swimming in the sea. Rogers Park neighborhood, Chicago, Illinois.

My mother's family lived here. I was born and spent part of my childhood here.



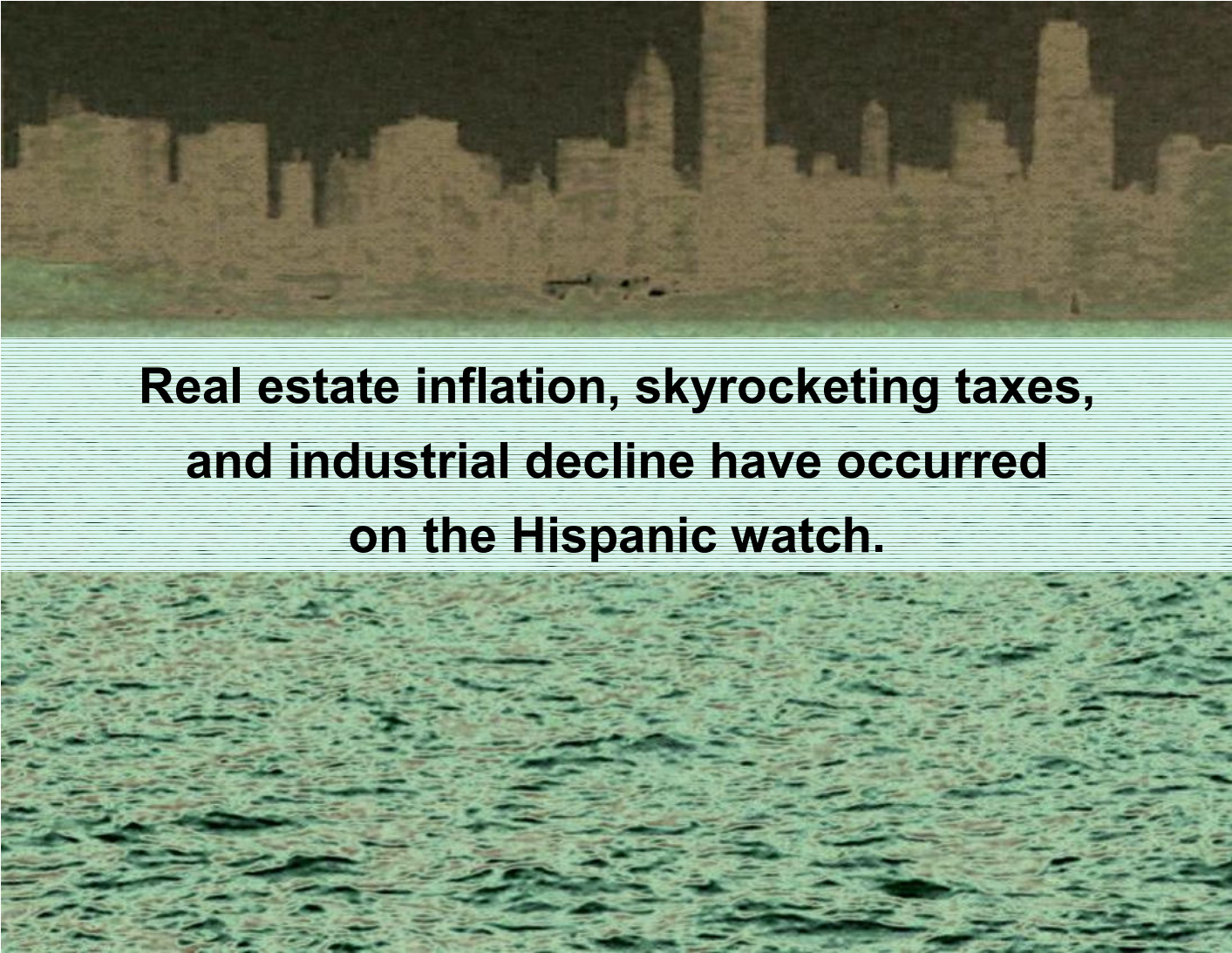
Diversity mural. Uptown neighborhood. Sheridan road 4700N, Chicago, Illinois.



Mural on façade of recreation and social work center in Uptown neighborhood. Sheridan Road 4700N, Chicago, Illinois.




Mural on façade of retail and residential building in economically depressed, former steel mill area, southeast side. Chicago, Illinois. Social service outlets outnumber private businesses on the business street.

A photograph of a city skyline reflected in water. The skyline is in the upper half, and the water with ripples is in the lower half. The text is centered over the water.

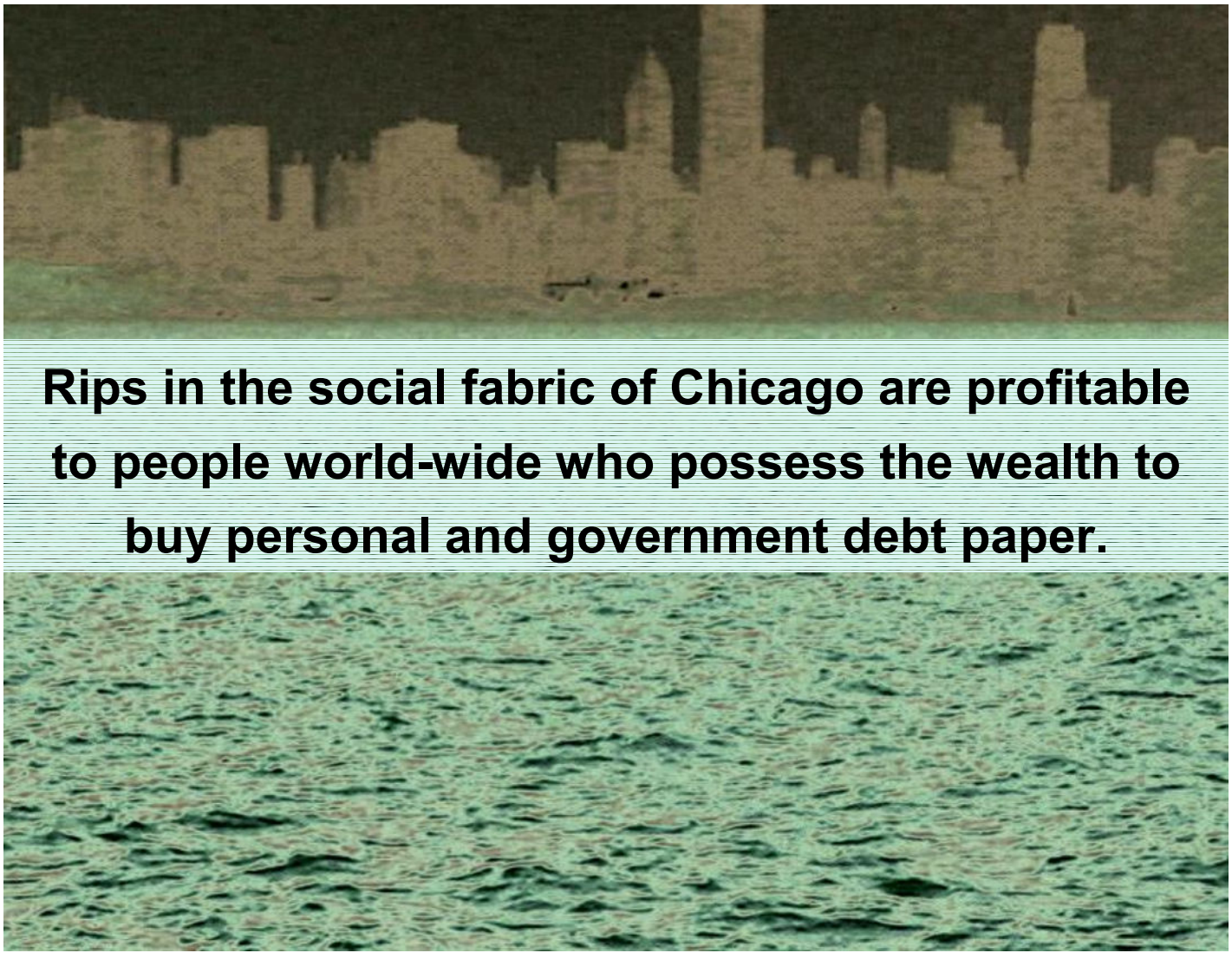
**Real estate inflation, skyrocketing taxes,
and industrial decline have occurred
on the Hispanic watch.**

A photograph of a city skyline across a body of water. The skyline is silhouetted against a dark sky, with various building shapes visible. The water in the foreground is dark and has a textured, rippled surface. The text is overlaid on the middle section of the image.

Real estate inflation is an excuse to raise taxes on residential properties to offset the loss of taxes on industrial properties.

A photograph showing a city skyline across a body of water. The skyline is composed of various buildings of different heights and colors, including some taller, more prominent structures. The water in the foreground is dark and has a textured, rippled surface. The text is overlaid on the middle part of the image.

**Jobs in real estate, banking, public finance,
and tax financed 'service' offset the
loss of jobs in productive industry.**



Rips in the social fabric of Chicago are profitable to people world-wide who possess the wealth to buy personal and government debt paper.



City Without Boundaries. Blue Island Avenue 2300S, Chicago, Illinois.

The office of Pueblo Sin Fronteras is empty and For Sale. Pueblo Sin Fronteras spearheaded mass demonstrations in downtown Chicago for so-called immigration reform in the mid-2000s. The demonstrations have veered off to May Day demonstrations for labor reform.

The likelihood is mighty slim that Pueblo Sin Fronteras was a good faith grassroots community organization. Pueblo Sin Fronteras was more likely a front for wealthy entities that profit from a large and obnoxious foreign population in Chicago and elsewhere.



City Without Boundaries. Blue Island Avenue 2300S, Chicago, Illinois.



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City Without Boundaries. Blue Island Avenue 2300S, Chicago, Illinois.

Pueblo Sin Fronteras was housed in a defunct tavern. The tavern is defunct! Who put the beer bottle by the traffic signal control?



City Without Boundaries. Blue Island Avenue 2300S, Chicago, Illinois.



City Without Boundaries. Blue Island Avenue 2300S, Chicago, Illinois



City Without Boundaries. Blue Island Avenue 2300S, Chicago, Illinois.



2008-05-24. Blue Island 2302S, Chicago, Illinois.

A military veterans' organization moved next door to Pueblo Sin Fronteras, or vice versa, before or after Pueblo Sin Fronteras went out of business.. The veterans organization is also a typically Italian SAC (social athletic club) with a royalist or noble coat of arms. A few Italian restaurants still operate a few blocks west in this infamous former First Ward Italian enclave.



24K Golden Ironworks LLC. Ashland 2100S.(at Cermak and Blue Island). Chicago, Illinois.

Golden Ironworks is located in a Mexican community on the near south side. Golden Ironworks is out of business now. When it was in business, it provided jobs and paychecks to Mexicans.



An indigenous Mexican has spent a lot of money to brag on his origin in the border state of Chihuahua. Damen Avenue near Cermak, Chicago, Illinois.

When Mexican children act up, Mexican parents call them Apaches. Does the owner of the truck look like an Apache?

Guys with trucks like his sometimes make their money in the construction industry. The truck is parked in front of a combined and abandoned police and fire station. The ignorance and anarchy of Hispanic immigrants has been the excuse for the construction of giant municipal buildings for education and safety where little buildings were adequate to the problems of prior immigrant groups.



Aztec Supply (a cement and other construction materials provider). Back of the Yards neighborhood. 41st Street 600W, Chicago, Illinois.

Graffiti on west façade, visible from Halsted Street.

The Chicago Stockyards are gone and jobs in productive industry are scarce on the near south side.



Commemorative 1. 88th Street and Commercial, Chicago, Illinois.



Commemorative 2. 88th Street and Commercial, Chicago, Illinois.



Sunny Mt. Zion MB Church. Homer 4800W (at Lamon), Chicago, Illinois.



War Memorial. Paulina 3600S, Chicago, Illinois.



War Memorial. Paulina 3600S, Chicago, Illinois.



War Memorial. Paulina 3600S, Chicago, Illinois.



BUDNER A.
 BUTNY W.
 BUTNY J.
 BURDA A.
 BURZA A.
 GEGIELSKI E.
 GEGIELSKI J.
 ORMURA S.
 ORZASZCZ S.
 CYKOWSKI W.
 SZAJKA S.
 CZECH W.
 CZELOSTNIAK S.
 DRAJDE J.
 DRAUS J.
 DRUST A.
 DROZDK.
 DUDK W.
 DURANCZYK J.
 DYBAS W.
 DZIERWA J.
 DZIERWA W.
 DZIK S.
 DZIK W.
 EIKA J.
 FERENCIAK S.
 FETTA J.
 FILAR F.

GUZIAN J.
 HALINSKI J.
 HEBDA J.
 HEBDA P.
 HERETYK A.
 JALA A.
 JASKIERSKI J.
 JAROSZ J.
 JAROSZEWSKI S.
 JEDLOWSKI A.
 JEDLOWSKI AND.
 JEDLOWSKI S.
 KAMINSKI E.
 KAFANOWSKI S.
 KASPROWICZ W.
 KIEGA T.
 KLIMEK J.
 KOLESK.
 KOENIAK F.
 KOENIAK.
 KOPALC W.
 KOPALA B.
 KONKA J.
 KOSIEK G.
 KOSZYK T.
 KOWALSKI J.
 KOWALSKI J.
 KORZYNSKI W.

LABUDA M.
 LAGA L.
 LESNIAK W.
 LEW K.
 DEWAF.
 LIBUSZOWSKI W.
 LOMPERSKI S.
 LOBENZ P.
 MACIAG F.
 MACINKA A.
 MALINOWSKI T.
 MARSZALEK A.
 MARSZALEK J.
 MARSZALEK S.
 MASLOWSKI W.
 MATOK J.
 MAZUR J.
 MAZUREK M.
 MICOS W.
 MIKA W.
 MUSZYNSKI J.
 MUSZYNSKI P.
 NIEMIEC B.
 NOWAKOWSKI F.
 NOWAKOWSKI M.
 OGHALA S.
 OLENICZ F.
 OLSZEWSKI F.
 PAS F.

RYER A.
 RZESZUT J.
 SANOCKI M.
 SENDRA W.
 SENKIEWICZ W.
 SEREDA CZ.
 SIEDLIK F.
 SITARZ W.
 SIWEK W.
 SIWEK W. P.
 SKICKI J.
 SKOWRONSKI M.
 SMOLEK F.
 SMOLEK J.
 SMOROWSKI J.
 SMOROWSKI F.
 SMOROWSKI W.
 SOBZAK J.
 SOBISZEWSKI S.
 SOCHALA S.
 SOSNOWSKI W.
 SPOLNIK T.
 SPORTEZ L.
 STAMER J.
 STASIAK M.
 STASZEWSKI L.
 STELMACH J.

WAJER E.
 WASIERSKI A.
 WASIERSKI F.
 WATROBA F.
 WATROBA M.
 WATROBA S.
 WAWRZYNKIEWICZ M.
 WAWRZYNKIEWICZ S.
 WIEJA J.
 WIERZBOWSKI T.
 WIKI F.
 WILK A.
 WISIRSKI J.
 WISNIEWSKI J.
 WIT JOZ.
 WOLNAROWICZ J.
 WOLSKI F.
 WOLSKI M.
 ZAJAKALA J.
 ZAJAKALAT.
 ZAWADZKI F.
 ZEBROWSKI A.
 ZIELINSKI P.
 ZIEMBA K.
 ZIENTAK A.
 ZIENTAK M.
 ZIENTAK S.
 ZMUTKA J.

War Memorial. Paulina 3600S, Chicago, Illinois.