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**Ken Sain  
Oral History Interview**

**Richard J. Daley Oral History Collection  
Special Collections and University Archives  
University of Illinois at Chicago Library**

**Location of Interview: Lincolnwood, Illinois  
Interviewed by Marie Scatena**

**April 17, 2015**

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Q: This is Marie Scatena sitting with Ken Sain in his office in Lincolnwood, Illinois. It's April 17, 2015. Thank you very much.

Sain: Thank you for coming, Marie.

Q: Ken, we're going to talk about Richard J. Daley and your relationship with him, but I'd love for you to start with your own history, a little bit about when and where you were born and about your family and your education.

Sain: Well, it's a little different history because when I was born my father was the warden of the Cook County Jail. My father came from a family of ten, so he never completed grade school. He had to leave in the fifth grade because at that time you had to go out and work for your family and provide and so forth and so on. But he was a very full of life person, a very strong man.

He went into World War I. He was a machine gunner, as it was ebbing, in the main, he became a military policeman in Europe. Then he came back, got a job as a guard in the city jail, and he worked there for, I would say,

probably about 12 years. So he had a great affinity with people. He had probably some of the best people skills I've ever known, where he could attract, he could motivate, he lead.

And then he was selected to take over the county jail because at the time they were having a lot of problems. The feds would not give certification to the county jail. The sheriff and the warden went to jail because it was open to anything that you want in there. So he had the opportunity, and he was brought in, and I think what helped him was just his own personality and the spirit he had, and the fact that he worked in jails and had to work hands-on with the inmates. He had a strong affinity to helping them, rehabilitating them and preparing them for their return into society.

He took over the jail and did exceptionally well, and really led the whole areas as far as how you deal with it. He was the first warden in the country to bring in Chicago public school teachers into the institutions so that they would not only get their GED testing, but they would get courses that would help them once they got out of jail. He tried to instill them with a spirit of doing better, trying harder to make a difference with their lives.

At the county jail— it's sort of a unique facility, because it's all one large enclosed facility —what he did was he changed the yard surrounding the jail into a farm, with animals and farming/gardening experiences. He wanted to get the young prisoners out of the jail and have hands on experience with caring for the animals and begin learning to grow vegetables. It took their mind off their problems and helped them enjoy the passage of time – while experiencing something positive.

He was a man of strong faith, and I think that helped him quite a bit. And it helped the inmates, because at that time the county jail executed more men than the state institutions. I think he executed 36 men in his time. And that's something to really go through and see. But he solicited more and different faith ministries to tend to the inmates faith needs. Even got our parish pastor involved, to the extent that encouraged the Catholic Cardinal of the archdiocese to elevate him to monsignor because of what he was able to accomplish in helping the men and women to be better prepared when they released.

He loved what he was doing. He wasn't a man who liked to be in the office. He would spend about ten hours a day in the institution, and out of that ten, maybe he would spend 2 hours in the office. What I learned from him was that he never really relied on much of information from the guards as to what was happening. So what he did was constantly speak with the inmates to get a better view as to what was happening, because they knew more about what's going on in the institution.

I think one interesting aside to that was that every month he would be engaged in transferring prisoners out of the jail pursuant to their trials being completed and their sentencing to State prisons—because don't forget, the county jail is a holding institution. It holds individuals for the time that their cases are been heard in the Criminal Courts facility located in front of the jail, and once they're sentenced to the state prisons, then they are transported. So he would always go down at about 5:00 or 6:00 in the morning, when certain number of the inmates would be in the process of being transferred to Statesville, and he would talk to them.

He knew them well, and they knew him. He would talk to them during their final hours at the jail - and he would find out from them what's

happening on the cell block they were leaving. Or he would mention to them what he thought might be happening - like mentioning to them he suspected a shiv (knife or other article) was someplace in the institution. Because of his strong relationship with the inmates, these men would go back, get it, and bring it out . It was phenomenal.

He got married. I think he was 32. My mother was 19. I don't know if Mother completed high school or not, because her mother ran a food store in the neighborhood. It was in the Polish area because she was a Polish woman. And it was a great combination for them. Dad was strong in his faith. Mother was also very strong in her faith. Every night we would pray the rosary, my sister and I and my mother. My brother was 12 years older, so he had already completed high school and went into the Navy. He went into a prep school, the Navy, and then went to the Naval Academy and became a naval aviator.

My mother would spend her time going to novenas constantly, and she would do them for every person in the family. She too was very strong in her own aspect that in World War II she was actively participating in the American Red Cross.

She had two programs that she developed, managed and was responsible for. One was in the jail with the women inmates and one was outside the jail with her friends. They prepared sterile bandages that would be sent to and used in war zones to help save the lives of service personnel in the battlefields. She produced more sterile bandages than anyone else in the state of Illinois. And that was a wonderful program—and I remember all the medals she earned and wore on her uniform.

They were both very strong, loving, positive and supporting parents. Mother would try and help me in school, but she didn't have that much education to, like my father, they both came from large families with 10 siblings each – which meant that they had to work to support their families. It was my sister who helped me when I needed it – she was 4 years older than me. It was a different aspect of growing up, because I really didn't have friends from my grade school coming to the jail. I asked one boy to come over one day. Never came back again. *[Laughs]* So I was sort of to myself most of the time in the world of growing up.

But it was interesting because my father constantly shared and brought me into new and different experiences I could learn from - much more when he became warden of the House of Correction— that was more of a workhouse, if you will, larger than the county jail. The inmates would just remain in their cells at night, but during the day they'd all go to different shops and work stations, so I could have a whole cadre of experiences each day.

At 13, my father allowed me to go into the institution - I loved to go in and watch and talk to the inmates as they repaired cars or were doing other assignments. It was a mutual acceptance on everyone's part. I enjoyed a lot of the inmates stories. It was a good lesson learned for me because Dad told me never to pass an inmate without looking directly at him and saying good morning, good afternoon, something else, learn to respect. But it also helped me to learn never to judge people because I met some in the institutions that I thought were much better than some of the people that were outside. *[Laughter]*

So it was very interesting, because I knew them by name, because I would spend the time with them. There was a trustee —we had trustees

for inside the institution in certain areas, and those who could be on the grounds outside. And one was John, and he was a survivor of the Bataan death march. He just couldn't relate anyone or anything in society, so he would repeatedly seek to get charged and sentenced into the jail where he felt he was part of something that had wanted the regimentation. So we had the full cadre of characters.

But interesting enough, we had some who had education coming out of their heads, degrees and everything, that helped me when I was in college, taught me languages and other courses they had experience in. Because for all the schools that I went to, I never studied with other students, be it in grade school, never studied with them; high school, never studied with them; college, I never studied with them - even in law school. When I went to law school, we were given the opportunity to select to live with a law student or do you want to be with a different student. I chose a graduate student.

I would never say I was a brilliant student. I felt as though I was an average student, not because I found it hard. I was just an average student—the C's and the B's were what I was attaining. And then really, it was when I was in college that I started doing more. Thank God I had some of the people and leadership skills my father had.

While I was in college, in my junior year, I brought a number of friends who were at Loyola at the time to the jail and I started talking to them about starting a fraternity. They loved the whole concept because at that age they thought it was cool to come to the jail and spend time there working on it. So we started Sigma Delta Phi.

We started it for a couple of reasons. At Loyola—and we all attended the “department store” Loyola. That was the downtown campus . It was at Chicago Avenue and Michigan Boulevard. It was like a department store – you get off at your floor on mens-ware or houseware—you know, it was just that. The meeting area was down where you would have your cafeteria and tables, so predominantly the fraternities and sororities would take over tables.

What we found was that most the fraternity leaders and members in those organizations were there because they liked the power, status and control of these organizations. We never were never impressed with that, so we formed our own fraternity. Most of our members were very good at sports and great at social activities. In fact we were the first fraternity at Loyola to open it to black members when we invited Dave Smith to become our first black member. None of the other fraternities had black members.

When we started to have social activities and special events – these activities/events were never reserved for just fraternity members. We’d invite anyone in the school. Most of the time we would have more non-members at our activities than members. And when we started to have off campus mixers we would rent halls, get bands and arrange for great social events - our mixers would end up with a few hundred students. We made them inclusive to share the Loyola Spirit.

At the time Loyola University had a program where if you were starting a fraternity, you would have to petition the school by submitting a petition before the inter-fraternity council, and they would have to consider it, put your group on probation “status’ and all of that process. We never went through that process or petitioned the school for acceptance.



However, we were invited to attend one of the inter-fraternity council meetings. We went to the meeting, and that very night, without a petition from our fraternity, the council certified us immediately because we were growing by such leaps and bounds, they felt— the spirit of our group was getting overwhelming.

When I was in my junior year—I also participated in the Army ROTC program at Loyola, but I really wasn't an Army person, I was more interested in the Navy, where my brother was. So I wanted to change, which I did. I joined the Naval Reserves as an enlisted man and then applied for Officer Candidate School. Now that was the first time that I got an indication that I might be a little bit better than average, because I scored so high on the aptitude test. So it isn't a matter you don't care or you can't make it, it's what you're interested in. The interest brings that. And as you go through life, it's the things that you're interested in that you will do more with and accomplish more. When I concluded my OCS training and became an officer on active duty I was immediately transferred to attend the US Naval School of Justice which certified me as a "Legal Officer" and at 21 began prosecuting Special Court Martials and was an investigating officer for General Court Martials.

I saw a change in my family when my sister died, I was 14. She was in college in her third year at St. Mary of the Woods in Terra Haute, Indiana. She came home for Christmas on the 18<sup>th</sup> of December that year, and then she died the 23<sup>rd</sup>. I'm sorry.

Q: No, that's tragic. She was a young woman.

Sain: Yeah. She had acute leukemia, and that went awfully fast. But what I saw was that my mother was never the same after. When you

experience the loss of a young daughter – you never forget it. And even to this day I to choke up like this.

I had cancer myself. I think in '93. Breast cancer, which is unusual for a man. But it worked out fine. I think they got everything on it out type of a thing. I think I would do it over again differently because I didn't ask enough questions, because they took out a lot of my lymph nodes, and they were all clean. Good lesson to learn for the future.

But then they told me, they said, you know, we're 96% sure that you're clean of cancer. But we could give you a drug, but we've never used the drug with males because it's for a female. I'm trying to think of the name, Mamaxofin. It was the main pill that they used in their therapy. And I used that. They put me on that.

Interesting enough, I think it changes some of your whole chemistry, because *[laughs]*—I would sort of tear up or things like that at things and that. And then I called them for a refill after about four years, and they told me, well, you should have been off this two years ago.

Q: Oh, no.

Sain: Needless to say, I just bring that up because sometimes I think that changes your reactions to certain things, you know, you get more emotional with a deeper feeling. But I have been very lucky in life, how things transpired, because I enjoyed college. We did something there that no one else did. Our fraternity then became a national fraternity. It lasted for, I think, 18 to 20 years. We probably have 3,000 brothers. And every year we all still get together. So it's a nice thing, you know, going forward. I noticed that one (of the questions you sent) when did I get interested in politics?

Q: Yes.

Sain: When I got most interested in it was in '58, because that's when the mayor selected my father as the Democratic candidate for sheriff. He worked with my dad when he was the warden of the City jail. [*Looks at photos on wall of office*] My dad was the warden, but at that time Daley was also the mayor of the city of Chicago, so they worked together. Because Daley did like the hands-on aspect of things. He also admired strong men, and he particularly admired my father—they were two almost drawn the same way.

You know, they had so many things in common. The mayor, talked a certain way that some would say, well, you know, his English isn't perfect. The interesting thing about that was, because Daley did get a speech teacher, and was thinking of trying to change the way he said certain things. Until he found out that he shouldn't try to change certain expressions because the most people strongly identified with such expressions. It was almost like a reverse of the Adlai Stevenson aspect. Brilliant man and that, but he couldn't relate too to the voters as well as the Mayor could – and they loved Daley for that.

Well, like my dad had some of that. It wasn't the same type that the mayor had, because some things he just didn't pronounce the same way. But he, like the mayor, had a strong affinity as far as speaking. Dad grew up at the time when you didn't have social workers in the jails or the institutions. You know, this was before that. So your warden had to do all of these things.

So four nights a week he would go out speaking—speaking to churches, showing films. And they loved it because this was even before television,

because he had the movies with those, you know, murderers and everything else that they all read about type of a thing. But he would take it out and show them, and he would ask them for jobs, and he would ask them for clothing for the men. That came all through the warden. If he didn't do that, they wouldn't have had that. So he was constantly out. And he was a fantastic speaker, because he could keep people right there.

His relationship with the men was almost uncanny. And what he did, and certainly, I know it was in the last institution, did he do it in the other one, he had little suggestion boxes, and they were around places where lines of inmates would come through or that, where they could drop it in. And it was locked and only collected by a guard that that's all he would do every day, because we had them throughout. And Dad would read all of those notes they'd be writing him things, or they'd be saying this. It was an uncanny—it wasn't like the wardens, where the warden comes in and it's like this or that.

But Daley really took a liking to him. And I attribute the whole aspect of the opportunity to work in the city through my father, because that relationship was very, very strong. And I'm proud that, you know, I can say hey, here is a man who did everything he could to help me. But it wasn't just us or the family. He would help the inmates quite a bit.

When my father died, he died 12 years after he resigned as warden, because he resigned as warden to become the sheriff. So it was 12 years from the time that he was over the institution when he died. Yet his service, there were about three or four hundred former inmates who attended the service. It was a strong tie.

And I think that was helpful, certainly helpful to me, because it taught me there are certain values in life. And it's how you treat people, how you respect them, or how they get respect to you. Certainly the aspect of being in the institutions helped me for government service because I never judge people. To me, if I was in an elevator and it's your janitor there, you can talk to him like you talk to anyone else. You don't have to wait for the giants in industry to give a certain thing this way. So I think it helped me.

When my father was sheriff, I was on the sheriff's police. And I loved that. I loved the street. I found that's where it's all at. And that's where you can actually make a difference. And the time I served there, did we arrest that many? No, that wasn't our aspect. Our aspect was to try and solve problems with people.

Q: Do you have a specific story that you can remember from when you were on the street as a cop?

Sain: Oh, god, I have too many of those.

Q: Maybe associated with a certain neighborhood or event.

Sain: Well, interesting enough, because I was tactical patrol, and there were two of us. And the other one was a fellow who I went to college with who was my partner. In fact Dad brought a number of my college people into the sheriff's police. Some attained—they were commanders in time, past sheriffs and everything else, so he was open to that. But he even brought me into executions. He shared every experience you could possibly have.

In fact I wrote a dear friend of the experience that I had because it was interesting. I lived in the city jail, and while at the city jail, the city jail also had the Cermak Memorial Hospital. It was an offshoot—it still is—it's an offshoot of the county hospital, but it just deals with basically criminals, or inmates. But we would constantly get those criminals who were, you know, shot or anything else into activities, and they would bring them over to the Cermak Memorial Hospital for treatment. And it was a very small hospital.

But the interesting aspect was the superintendent of the medical side for that hospital was Andrew Toman, who actually became the coroner in Cook County. He was a colonel in the army, a medical officer, and he was a surgeon. He was probably the best surgeon for gunshot wounds in the country. And when he came out of the service, his gal who assisted him in came with him, so they were getting the best treatment because no one ever died from the gunshot wounds that were brought in and everything else, and they all survived.

And I remember one night—because I used to love to be out where the guards were, and I would watch everything, and see everything. But again, that was growing up. That was sort of your life span or venues of interest. And I saw a young man come in. I think it was John Carpenter. I noticed him when they were taking him out of the wagon. Boy, he was chesty, you know, young and just that fit. The next time I saw him was when Dad was sheriff, and he was awaiting his execution for killing a policeman. So Dad made me and my partner official witnesses for executions.

Official witness means that in the county jail your execution chamber, let's say, is about this size like that, and there is a huge glass window

where they open it up and everyone sits outside of the chamber. Over here in this area you have the control aspect, where it's the warden and four guards. Then they start the process and so forth. So the electric chair is right here, and just off to this side is an area where there is a pew, and that's for official witnesses and for a medical person, a doctor, usually sent from County Hospital. So you sit there, but you are in the chamber with the person. No one else is in that chamber.

Dad brought us in. We went into the cell with Carpenter. I was amazed. It was a different person. But he was always saying, he didn't do this and he didn't do that type of thing, and it really didn't happen that way. I think he just forced that on. He was just half of the man I saw years ago. And he cut his shoes somewhat. We were talking about it and Dad asked him, and he said he didn't want anyone to wear his shoes anymore.

And the only thing that he was talking about to us was what he ordered the night before to eat. He ordered something and he didn't get what he ordered. They served him something else, and he's going through this. This man's going to meet his death in, you know, like 20 minutes. That's all that he was worried about. And I think what he was trying to pull off was that he wasn't of sound mind back when this all took place type of a thing.

And that was the first one. It's probably one of the most hair-raising experiences, because I always before and after thought that there was a justification for death penalty, and the justification, to me, was twofold. It was not only for a heinous crime, but it would send a message to everyone else that if you do something like this, you could be executed. But how it was administered, where it was eight years after the crime,

there was no preventive aspect. No one even cared about that. Everyone forgot about it. So I question that part of it.

But it was an experience. And I had two more after that, because Dad was trying to give me all these experiences in life of how you deal with them. And that was quite an experience. My leg started shaking when the process really got underway, and it took us like 40 minutes to come out of the bowels of the jail where it's in—come out of that and get to your house.

And my house was still at the House of Corrections. We were only a block away. But when I got back home in the kitchen, my legs, they're still shaking. It's that much of an experience. But we experienced two more, and saw what that meant. And so it was just that he was trying to give me more understanding of how things were and what he was doing.

Daley did much of that for me. I was lucky that my military service, I thoroughly enjoyed—but who wouldn't? Because when I got through with OCS, did some training on board ship, but then I also got an assignment to the U.S. Naval Justice School, and that trains you as a law specialist if you were a lawyer. They go through the same school that I went to. But I am trained as a legal officer versus a legal specialist.

And what that trained me for was to be a prosecutor at special court martials. I couldn't be a prosecutor at general court martials, and I couldn't be a defense, I could only be a prosecutor. But it also opened up that, it made me an investigating officer for special—for general court martials, where you have to work with the Naval intelligence. So I did maybe about ten of those. I probably did about, I would say, somewhere



in the area of 250 trials that we did. And I was a fast learner in things, and if I liked what I learned, I could do that. I was very fortunate, too.

Then I was taken from there, and the base—it was a transfer of our personnel officer. Now that was a base with 25,000 personnel, so a personnel officer handles everything. And we do all of the testing, top secret and everything else. We had to get the tests, you know, with the boards together and everything else. And I loved that process because it gave me an opportunity to work with my enlisted side, and then to work with the officers on that whole thing.

And that worked out extremely well because—and I'm only 21, 22. I would never have had these kinds of experiences. I ended up being the administrative officer to the commanding officer, so that opened up a whole different thing. So as a young officer, again, then I became senior watch officer over—and sent many officers on watch type of a thing, and battalion parade adjutant, and it was just, again, a wonderful experience because it was hands-on, and you could deal with people.

Q: Now where was this base?

Sain: This was Great Lakes. They sent me back from OCS after justice school because they needed, apparently, those, because they weren't getting enough of the law specialists to handle everything, to handle the prosecutions as well as the defense. And we had court martials every single day, because you're bringing them in from the fleet.

And Marie, you couldn't write this in movies. You would find that they would have three families, you know, one in the U.S., one over here. And all of them wanted them back, you know, type of thing. I thought to myself, my god, we should be giving this guy a medal if he can deal with

three families, and keep them all. [*Laughter*] But we had them all. It was an unbelievable aspect.

And in the general court martial aspect, where I did all the investigation and that, that was unbelievable to me because I would get these reports from the Office of Naval Intelligence going back on people to the time that they were ten years old, and how they'd changed, or how they did this whole thing. I thought holy Jesus, the time and effort that they spend in this. But I enjoyed that.

I personally think that's why I was accepted in three of the better law schools in the country, because—two things. At that time they were looking for people, I think, with a broader experience, rather than even from their states or anything else. But the experiences I could show them were that I'd been in the trial, I'd been doing that—I'd been doing those things.

So then I got into Vanderbilt. And I enjoyed the law. Again, I never studied with other students. It was always myself. I preferred that, because I had a fantastic friend who I met there, who was in psychology. In fact when I met him, he was taking his boards for certification for his doctorate degree. He ranked one in the country, and I roomed with him one year in the dorm. Then they gave him an assignment to the London School of Economics. And he was just the perfect person for me because he was a people person.

Everything relates back to that. I've enjoyed the people I have been with. I was lucky in the city government. Life is seasons and everyone sort of, when they meet people put them into a certain aspect, and say well, they are that way, or this is what they expect. But I was very lucky in that

because, number one, I was assigned to the law department, again on the street. The street was my—I loved the streets. You can interface with people. You can interface before something really terrible happens and you can try and make a difference.

But I was just thinking, I was selected for and worked in that for three years, in the law department. I did that, and I loved jury trials. Oh, to me it was—because it was law and theater. You have to get them to believe you, that this is the only way that this whole thing could work. The thing that was so interesting, and it began to show me that Daley was much more hands-on in so many things in government. He was the only one who put lawyers on the street for every single demonstration. Other cities would, you know, unless something happened. So you were assigned to that.

And we weren't just assigned to deal with how the police are doing and that, we were assigned to the people, so we would talk to them. We would work on, 'What are you doing here,' and all of those things, and the parades and everything else. And you'll try and work things out. But it was a natural. It was the same thing that I grew up with all those years. It was working with people. But it showed me something about Daley, why would he do something like this on that.

And it was a concern that we do protect our demonstrators and so forth as best that we can. So our role was yes, we can direct the police, this is this way. But also for a prosecutor, when you have to prosecute, most prosecutors are given a file. They've never seen the people and that, and here's what the police say and so forth on them, and everything else.

But think in terms of the lawyer being on the street, and he formulates this whole thing. He knows what to do. He knows what he's instructing the police to do. He knows what he has instructed the people to do. The steps are taken as far as, here's your directives. You meet the Supreme Court guidelines where we can now partially restrict a demonstration if there is a clear and present danger of a problem, as far as an incident affecting them, affecting anyone else. So when we did make arrests, we were there, we saw everything. Everything was insured to fit the Court mandates.

Our conviction rates of demonstrations or mass arrests was something like 98% because we were there on the scene. I found very reassuring that we were given the authority to non-suit a violation against someone if we found that they didn't do anything wrong. We never had to get back to the Corporation Counsel or anything else about it.

I thought that was very helpful to me, because most say, now let's take a strict position. But it made you feel as though you had an ability, that if you find somebody, you can justifiably not charge them. So again that was a little insight to me how Mayor Daley was interested in having us do the right thing when it came down to treating others. Having had the opportunity to work directly with Mayor Daley later proved to repeatedly substantiate this quality of his governance big time.

Q: And what years was that, approximately?

Sain: I went into the Law Department in 1965. I went in as a law clerk because I was going to be taking the state law exam, and so I was there for about a half a year as a clerk, and then I passed the bar. So I was there from '65 to '68. And as I say, that was a very interesting experience for me.

When I was a law clerk, I was not given an assignment, but I started putting together a whole manual on following the dictates of the federal and supreme courts—what are all the steps and rules that apply. So I started putting together a manual of about 30 or 40 pages on all the Supreme Court cases and their guidelines for restricting certain actions . It was intended to be instructional to the lawyers in Ordinance Enforcement.

And then the head of my section, which, we were in ordinance enforcement, liked it enough, refined it, and the courts even got a manual because it was showing relevant case law and what the courts needed to find in such cases. So when I got into things, I would get interested enough to, you know, search them out. So I think that experience, to me, was very good.

Then they made me one of the attorneys when more senior attorneys in the law department became a federal judge I was also given his assignment in the Law Department to be counsel to the Motion Picture Appeal Board. We had a review panel reviewing all of the movies that would come into the city of Chicago. It was not only very interesting – but entertaining as well. The Board would review the films in a room probably a little bit longer than this, but the screen would be as big as that, just like a regular movie. It would show you each frame, the frame numbers and everything. Initially every movie would have to be screened by go through a police screening board.

And that board consisted of Mayor Daley appointments of women of former policemen who were killed in the line of duty. They reviewed the films and if they saw there was something in that movie that gave problems - then they'd have to pass it over to the Motion Picture Appeal

Board. And you would have loved the panel. I had a psychiatrist. And I mean top in the whole city. And the main thing that concerned him was killing and violence. I had so many specialists.

But it was entertaining. The film producers would come in with the director and his star. Holy cow, it was unbelievable. It was fun. I never thought—my god, you go in there and then you watch it frame by frame, to find out from them that no, no, they want to ban this.

The only thing that I think we banned in my time, that really raised concerns to me, was—it was a black and white movie with black and white players on like the elevated, and the whole movie was about as elevated rapid transit ride and interactions, interfacing and challenging people who were engaged in several violent altercations. And I thought - holy cry, you allow this movie to be shown could incite disorders among the viewers. I was required to secure a majority vote of the board in order to limit or restrict its showing. That was the only one that I think I got a unanimous vote to ban its showing.

I also was lucky that I was assigned by my division to go over to federal court. One of my cases was before Judge Lynch. Well, Judge Lynch was a former partner of the mayor and his law firm. It was a wonderful experience to appear in the federal courts. It was like court should be. Lawyers were officers of the court. No one, as a lawyer, would lie or fabricate some facts, and it was all done so well. I really enjoyed that.

But I think that even helped me, because I know that a person like a Judge Lynch can call up the mayor, too, and just say something helpful relating to my conduct in his court. And if you're respectful to them, if you know what you're doing—so you can't be a slouch. But again, as I

say, what really intrigued was court room interacting with juries - making them believe that your representations as to the facts in the case is the most logical, factual and believable

And it's funny, at least as a prosecutor, I always had discussions with opposing attorneys and even defendants, many times. So they would come up and say well, you know, this is the guy or the woman who's going to be selected by the jurors to be the foreman for the jury deliberations. And I said no, It can't be...We would talk about all these things. And then, of course, when the juries come out and the foreman stands up, then they know - they picked the wrong person.

Most of the time we were all trying to get the same thing done. You didn't need to have a hostile environment. So law taught me a great deal, too, about how you work things out. Saw an awful lot on the street as far as actions by different actors in the various organizations.

Interesting enough, I was assigned to a demonstration in Marquette Park, and I was there with [Linsky], Deputy Chief John Linsky of the Chicago Police Department. John was great to work with (a good hands on resolver of problems). He was about a foot taller than I was, and he reminded me, because he was wearing the navy bridge type of overcoat that I had in the Navy. They'd go all the way down to about a foot above your shoes. Boy, he looked like a leader – and even the demonstrators respected him.

And we were in Marquette Park, and we were experiencing the emergence of disorderly conduct by a group of onlookers. It was beginning to get hostile between certain groups and others. I approached some of the demonstrators and informed them that we

were having problems protecting them. We would not only run police along of demonstrators on their march, we would run police in the alleys along the parade route to prevent agitators from finding rocks and other debris in the alleys to throw over at the marchers. The only group—am I going too long on this?

Q: No, you're doing great. I always check my sound.

Sain: The only group of demonstrators/marchers who when similarly advised of this type of problem (conditions getting out of control) heeded the need to stop and disband a march and be safely escorted out of the area was the American Nazi Party. But you know who was the head of it at that time was Rockwell - a former commander in the United States Navy. They would usually always comply we these types of requests. Interesting.

I also remember we had, I don't know, there must have been 5,000 people in Marquette Park on another day. And all of a sudden, Deputy Chief Linsky and I found ourselves— cut from any connection with the police group at a demonstration. We're the only two. And the crowds were absolutely crazy because they were ticked at us by protecting the demonstrators, because they wanted us to stop and remove the demonstrators from the Park.

The only help that came to our aid - and got us safely out from the group of park agitators – was from Rockwell and his group from the American Nazi Party. You wouldn't believe these stories. You know, everyone's saying, boy, they are this, that, and the other thing. And so many of leaders of the demonstrating marching groups, Marie, and I won't mention names— but they were the well recognized national leaders of



competing movements – would seldom, if ever, agree to stop a march and let us safely remove their marchers out of any impending danger.

A case in point (*points to photograph on wall*). This was the time when Martin Luther King went into Marquette Park. I approached him during the march to tell him that we need to know which direction his group would be turning and when - because our experience had been that such groups sometimes didn't follow the parade routes specified in their parade permits. We also needed this info since we were also running police lines in the alleys along the parade routes to prevent agitators from using the debris in the alleys to plummet the demonstrators with. And I could stand this close to him and he would never respond in any way.

This was in Marquette Park area where Martin Luther King turned his group down a side street. The park was one block to our left. We're coming down this side street because he's saying that they're going to be meeting at this church which is right at the end of the block. We make the turn, and we're coming down toward the church - which is closed. So we stopped. I was talking to the commander of police to determine what needs to be done

I went over to Rev. King and the group and said, 'Reverend, the church isn't open, you won't have anyplace to go. And I said, you know, things are getting hostile right now – from stones and other objects being thrown at the group . I said what we can do is we'll bring in every vehicle we have. We're not placing anyone under arrest or anything else. We will just take your people out of this area, take them back to their cars where they can safely leave the area. He never responded. Had they

responded to the offer – no one would have been subject to injury or violence.

Instead they started moving into Marquette Park, and oh my god. I walked into the park and I couldn't believe it. You have little old ladies coming out of their homes and everything else. And we're trying to say, just get back inside. But it's different personalities. They have a different agenda than you think. But it was exciting because we were constantly working with the police, the marchers/demonstrators and the people in efforts to lessen any impending hostilities in the Park.

Then I was assigned to the mayor's office in 1968. When I first went there I really wasn't initially given specific assignments. And I thought, my god, my assignments before were full days—you're either in court, you're on the street, you're always doing something else. Rather I was in the process of being exposed to what others were doing. I found that Mayor Daley liked to get you to understand the functions of the office and how others interact with you. He would begin to see where your strong suits are. He was a strong one on trust and loyalty.

The first assignment that he gave to me was meaningful, but I thought my god, this is a duplication. The general assembly, when they were in session, we would have the Law Department mainly down there. Well, he would send somebody from the mayor's office down to Springfield to almost do a duplicate aspect. So he sent me down, which was a phenomenal learning experience and I thanked him for it. I tracked all the legislation affecting Chicago. Every week I'd send back lists on the status of every piece of legislation affecting Chicago—this, that and the other thing that, we should be concerned about.

I didn't know that that was part of his management style. He didn't necessarily rely on just one source for information or ideas. He would rely on many sources, a source that he might have a little bit more trust and confidence in. But to me it was great because then I worked with a great many of the leaders and members in the general assembly, and I learned the process of how things get done.

Q: And was your office at City Hall then?

Sain: Yes, my office was always at City Hall. We were on the sixth floor in the Law Department. Then I went down to the fifth floor into the Mayor's offices. Upon entering the Mayor's Office from the elevators corridor there was a Police Sergeant's Station with approximately 8 seats along the south wall. To the left of the Sergeant's station was the entrance the Mayor's Office. To the right of the SGT. Station where the offices of the Mayor's Administrative Officer (Deputy Mayor) and 4 administrative assistants to the Mayor.

While I was assigned to the Law Department, yes, I dealt with a number of departments because we represented departments. So if it was the Health Department I would represent them in court, and I would represent them in license court for the various activities, which I enjoyed.

And then we had, of course, the court actions relative to the quasi-criminal, which brought us into the criminal courts and all of the police courts relevant to the cases. And I didn't realize it at the time, but I just got into the mayor's office, so I was known somewhat.

Well, within about five or six months of being assigned to the Mayor's Office, I found my soul mate—and god, she was fantastic—and got married. But my father had just died, and my mother was—she really

took it as hard—I'm not saying she shouldn't have—their relationship was so deep and strong. So they didn't come to my wedding. You could never get her out.

So the crazy part of it is I did invite a number of the people who I knew in some of the departments. Police I always knew because I had great rapport with them because they loved Dad. Dad took some of them with him on the sheriff's police. I knew them. They went back into that, so I had a nice rapport. So I had a smattering of them. But then I realized, Marie, that when everyone came to our wedding, the mayor came, and this was the receiving party for every guest. *[Laughs and points to a photograph with Mr. and Mrs. Daley]*

And I thought to myself, what do these people possibly think? Because any time the Mayor Daley would come anyplace, hey, if he would just show up for a few minutes type of thing. But here was the Mayor and Sis Daley and that was it. I think my brother was taken back, so he just didn't come forward. So that was our receiving line. So I'm thinking to myself after that, my god, people come out and do this. It shows a different—and I think in life certain things just make impressions.

And when I went into the Mayor's office, I had already strong relationships with a lot of people, who weren't in the Mayor's cabinet, who also worked at City Hall. I had people around in various departments that I liked, and we did things together. We would do things on weekends and everything else, so I always ran a parallel line, where I could almost get anything done by those who are on this level, rather than having to do the other. But they kept me—how would I say—kept me more open that you're not just dealing with the tops of something, you can deal with others.

Maybe part of it is when I grew up where I didn't have contemporaries, be it classmates in grade school or anything else, where you have to make your own interests. I think there's a good part of that because when you find that you're that way, your imagination comes in, and you can build on imagination and everything else. I had good imagination, comprehension and visualization skills.

I always was a prankster. No one in the higher echelons ever knew that, but I loved doing pranks on people. And weekends I would have friends over. Some of them were with the city on these lower levels. And I always have interactive parties. When I say interactive parties, it was a time when I got one of these 75 records, and it gave you tones of things. In other words, like telephones, contacts, operators and everything else.

So when I would bring people over to my little place and we would have maybe six couples, and we'd assign people to something about being the operators, telephone operators, because I had two phones—so we could actually call people up and have one of the gals be the first operator and say yes, Tom, this is so-and-so calling from wherever else it is, will you accept the call? And they'd say oh yes.

But you'd have to see this technology, because you could put in another part and it would say, well, I'm connecting, and you'd hear all the connections that you would normally hear. Now it's ringing at this site, and this one opens up, and the operator says oh... We would spend nights doing these. But it was always interacting with people. And then we would do pranks. But it kept you, I think, on just more of an even circuit. Those are the things that kept me going.

I took over two major assignments in the Mayor's Office. All contracts, so you had to sign them and follow them through, and liquor control, because liquor control was always sort of a hot spot, if you will. We had 5,700 liquor licenses in the city, and we'd re-license and everything else every six months, handle all of the complaints, handle all the enforcement and everything else. So I was somewhat aware of dealing with the liquor licensees and that because I always told our own police department, I said don't put the pressure on that they have to say this, that or the other thing because they're just going to say it because they don't want to.

And the press was in on an investigation. And I said, you know, I'm concerned about the liquor licensees, that either somebody is really pressuring them, where the statements aren't true but could be used to prosecute others. Well, of course that whole thing came out the next day. *[Laughs]* You know that, oh, the mayor's office is doing this, that and the other thing. I believe the Mayor was disappointed in my response to the media.

I also learned early on that if the Mayor was really disgruntled with someone he wouldn't talk to them for maybe a week, two weeks, three weeks or so. No contact whatsoever. I had probably, in nine years, two incidents where he wouldn't talk to me. But he wouldn't talk to me for like two days, and then it would be okay.

If he brought something up to regarding what I did or said, I never tried to distort it to make it look like I didn't say that or I didn't say this. I would always say to him, 'Mayor, I made the best judgment I thought I could at the time with the facts I had and everything else,' and it was done. But I would be in meetings with him with commissioners, and he

would be sort of after them on something, and they just wouldn't give any leeway, that he's wrong, this didn't happen.

And I could just see that face on Mayor change. You know, the red would start going up this way, and the neck would get bigger, and then all of a sudden it would pop. He would start blurting out all the things they screwed up over the years. You know, I thought to myself, why do you keep trying to persuade the Mayor he's wrong and their right. didn't—just say I was wrong or made a mistake. It takes all of the steam out.

But the other side of it was the Mayor would have these conversations behind a closed door in his office. But when he would step out.... Many times he would, after a meeting with somebody, walk them to the door in his office, out. It gave him an aspect to see who's out there anyway, type of thing. And if there was anyone from the media and that, he would put his arm around the commissioner after castigating him—and say to those present that he/she was a great commissioner or director.

When you realize what that does in regards to loyalty and respect. It's uncanny. Because some don't mind taking a schalacking, but they really don't want the others to know it happened. The Mayor was fantastic in knowing how to deal with others and keep them working as a team player.

And I'll tell you, the first thing that I found out that was very intriguing to me was when I would go into his office and talk to him. I would use a chair right sort of close to his desk so I could hear him because the other chairs were much further away. He would talk so soft that sometimes I couldn't get what the subject matter was, type of a thing. But you know what? I got used to it.

Brilliant, if you ask me, because it's a people aspect. He would lean into you during the conversation. What does that tell you when you're speaking with somebody? When somebody leans into you and they're locked onto you, hey, they are really talking to you, and whatever they're saying is going to be very important, so you begin to listen intently. It was a brilliant .

Now when it came to the demonstrators/petitioners coming in to the Mayor's Office, we used a large conference room. Which was regularly used for press conferences. We used it for the large group meetings. Many times these groups would come in with their organizers, and we'd have 50, 60 in the conference room. But there would only be two of us that would go in the conference room. It would be the Mayor and myself - since I also represented him regularly at community and neighborhood meetings throughout the city. While there was an elevated podium in the room - we never sat on the podium. We would use two chairs on the same level as they were sitting.

And they would be maybe about 12 feet-14 feet away from us, and they'd be ten across with 6-7 rows. Media was never allowed into these meetings, because I'll tell you from experience, when you bring the media in – everything changes the demeanor and actions of the group and they then play to the press. We'd be out on a demonstration and everyone is peaceful and everything is calm and going well – no problems. We had some banking loan red lining problems when the banks were supposedly not giving the loans in areas they should. It was usually a very peaceful gathering. Media show up, the minute the lights go on, everything becomes exaggerated and hostile. It's the nature of the media venue – good news doesn't sell papers or increase ratings.



So we would sit and listen. Initially the organizers would try to take over the meeting with their ramblings about the problems or injustices the group is experiencing.

Let me backtrack here to mention that we always had two positive factors going for us in these type of meetings. First being : No matter who the group was, or how antagonistic they might be to this

administration, inevitably they felt and knew that if they could get the Mayor's ear, that he could do anything. That was standard. I don't care who we brought in, that they felt as though if he said next Thursday the courthouse is going to be moved three blocks to the west, and I'm moving it to that location, they truly believed he had the power somehow and somewhere to get it done. So that was always an edge in our favor.

The Second being: In most cities during that time, mayors were inconsequential. People were not going to their mayors. Other mayors couldn't get things done within their own administration. Keep that in mind. Mayor Daley could not only do it in his own administration, but he had a predominant ear of presidents and congress for federal assistance. He truly did. And most of these groups knew that.

So, Marie, he would start talking to them in a very low tone lower. Brilliant, to the extent, because you have organizers, and the organizers are yelling this, that and the other thing. And pretty soon the whole group is yelling at the organizers to shut up, shut up, we want to hear what Mayor Daley has to say. He could have written a textbook on this type of meeting. The low tone and leaning forward toward them would usually change the control of the meeting. Everyone wanted to hear

what he had to say. And then if they went back to turning against him really turned on him, it was almost like you were sitting there with a lion, because his tone would come up. I could almost see the hairs billowing back on them. They were absolutely taken back.

Nonetheless, Mayor Daley always reached out to people in the group who had a legitimate agenda, and was something he could deal or help get done. That even goes back to '68, when we had all the Weathermen challenges and problems dealing with the war. Do you know he called the leaders of that group separately and individually into his office to sit down? Because he was interested in trying to find out how legitimate were their issues and so-called protest, what are the issues—are they real or are they just fabricated for some other purpose. I go back to 1968 with the confrontations in park and the phony agenda at the convention.

Because I saw it from a different vantage point than others saw it. Yes, you know, he was up until the very end, at least what I saw of him. And I wasn't in the meetings with him because don't forget, I just came into the office, so I wasn't assigned to those things. What I was assigned to, since I was from the Law Department, I was assigned to the amphitheater for the convention.

But the night before, no one was in the amphitheater, so I went out into Grant Park. And what I was sort of trying to pick up there was I saw it from a different dimensional aspect. Because we had all of the protesters from the Vietnam War. We also had recently the death of Rev. King and the death of Robert Kennedy, so it was sort of that conglomerate. We had the groups who were coming down, and they were really trying to provoke something that would close the convention.

That was both groups on the street and in the convention, because as you recall, Senator Ribincoff got up at the convention and he started—why he had to bring it up—he was to nominate George McGovern. Well, in his nomination, then he brings up, the streets are like Gestapo are there, there's something else here, and everything else. And he was moving to stop the convention and take it someplace else, too. Crazy, but true.

I went into Grant Park that night, and this is after being assigned to most of the street demonstrations for the past three years, so I knew the media on the streets, knew the police and everything else, having also been a tactical police Sergeant on the County Police. I went into Grant Park, and I was there to be of whatever assistance I could at the time. And what I was noticing was a number of things. First off—and it should have dawned on me, but I didn't react then, I think, in my own mind—I started bumping into local TV crews that were out at every demonstration I was out at, every channel. I'm noticing weren't using their cameras? Aren't you covering this? No. they said. I said why is that? They do not allow us. All the media cameras were the cameras from the GOP convention —where was it—Miami. It was all covered by them. I thought to myself, that's odd. Here we have our local TV crews that have been here day in and day out. So I just put that back in the back of my mind.

And then I was talking to a lot of the police there, and the lines of police, because they were not in the park, they were on the streets around the park, so your patrol squads were forming, your little platoons and everything else. They really were restrained, because they were getting these things thrown out them, with human excrement, with razor blades

into things and everything. They stood the line and took the incoming debris. They were very restrained.

It later dawned on me further that we should have filmed everything ourselves which would have proven for all to see that the ensuing riot was not caused by the police, but was a well planned and staged effort by a small weathermen group designed to incite others to disrupt the convention.

There's always a problem when you get 30, 40, 50, self proclaimed terrorists who have an agenda to provoke disruption and civil disorder. And once you get something like this started in the midst of 4-5,000 park attendees nothing good can possibly result.

And yes, in those kinds of situations, it's hard to keep control the situation, let alone anything else in the whole melee. Interestingly enough, after things quieted down, we had about 200 policemen were admitted into local hospitals. Probably about 40 or so of those were held over night. No demonstrators were admitted to hospitals.

Demonstrators were brought in, given something and so forth. And again, I'm not trying to prejudge, this, that, or the other, I'm just putting this all through my mind and thinking no one raised that point.

I raised the point after that so everyone could understand this was not covered by our media here. And our media was never that where they loved us so much that they wouldn't cover bad things. They would love to cover bad things, too, or things that would be controversial towards us. But it wasn't there. So when I start looking at '68 and see that, and then see what happened in the Convention Center, it was all designed for disruption. Stop the convention, move it to another city.

Mayor Daley was pushed on the issue that the demonstrators should not be allowed to remain in the park by others. I remember who was coming in to the Mayor's office at that time. We had Colonel Riley, who was a former Army colonel, who was head of our special events. And Colonel Riley always interfaced with the feds. So if we had dignitaries or government officials coming in, we'd work everything out with the police and city services. And the colonel was completely feeding Mayor Daley on the facts that all of the intelligence coming from the feds indicated that you can't leave them in the park. You're going to have this problem, you're going to have that problem.

Because I do know Mayor Daley, asked and saw at least two or three of the leaders of the group and had them brought into his office individually. Did the same thing he did with everyone else, try and find out what was their agenda, was the purpose for using the park legal and peaceful.

And no one saw that side of it. Nor did anyone see the other side that I saw the fact that nothing was covered by Chicago TV Crews. None of our media. That has to tell us something. Because I think if you go back after that, the majority of Americans supported Mayor Daley.

But going back to some of your thoughts that you asked me for, and that was what would Mayor Daley like to be most remembered for. And I hope you don't mind, I just wrote some notes on the side.

Q: Oh, absolutely. Wonderful.

Sain: I think certainly the first one is that he'd like to be remembered that he loved his city and he loved his people, because he really did. I want to show you this, because unless you had met him (*refers to a photograph*)

Now this was after his first stroke. He came out one night, because I was with the Boys Club, and getting an award, and they asked him if he would give it to me. But I'm telling you, that's the man that I loved, admires and worked for. Do you see that, how he looks? Looks right at you. There is a real meaning in that – and that how he always related to others.

This was the man of strong faith and purpose - that made you love working for him, gave me all of the opportunity and experience that I could possibly get, full support, and made it easy. He always made it easier for me.

After his first physical incident, we used to always have monthly meetings of the cabinet. And the cabinet included every city department and every agency of the city. That meant the Park District, the CTA and everyone else. And then he would get up and sort of give his takes on where things are going and so forth and so on. But when he came back, he made it so easy for me to be able to do a better job for him, because he would get up there and say, listen, if you receive a call from Ken, and if he tells you something, that's me telling you that.

Hey, listen, if they had any doubts—and I really never encountered any from the department heads, because I never had any problems with them. If I found a problem with them, I helped them correct it, and I never told him. That's how you build up a relationship.

But, it was such a close knit group. When he was down for four months in 1974, his cabinet of officers was unbelievable, Joe Fitzgerald, the Building Commissioner being one of them. But I had so many others who would call me on things and say, hey, this isn't my business, it's in another department, but I have an idea, or I want to help. That showed

their loyalty and respect for a great Mayor, unique in urban politics. You don't have that. They've never had that since he had left. That was a marching group. Be it Joe, or the fire commissioner or water commissioner reaching out to help solve problems outside of their department. Most of the cabinet operated similarly. It was phenomenal.

And every idea I brought to him, he never once said, well, let me think about it for a while. And the first ones I brought to him, he probably—because the first idea I brought to him, I said I hear about all the drugs in the schools and everything else, and no one's doing anything here or there, I'd like to put them all together in one room. And he said, do it!

And I did. I brought the schools, the police and anyone else into a conference room. And I will tell you, after four hours I gave up, because it was ridiculous. No one would admit to any problems that they had. It was always something else. But I'm saying he would let me do that type of a thing.

Another area that I particularly liked was the streets. Again, I love the streets. I love getting out there. I always told Mayor Daley I don't want to deal with the demonstrators coming down here, let's deal with them in the street, and refocus their issues – and make them a responsible part of the solution to their problems. And I actually felt that we could almost—and when I say this, I'm not meaning we're trying to control people or anything else—we could out organize anyone and refocus their actions to something positive in their neighborhoods and communities.

Because one of my first times in representing Mayor Daley, it was a huge meeting and everything else, and I was there with a couple of other

departments. And it was just a harangue. The crowd shouted - you call the mayor, you know, now here's a quarter or something else type of thing. You know, that's not a venue any of us should be put in. We should be the ones taking the issues to the people. And we did.

And I started taking the issues back into the neighborhoods and communities. But I wouldn't show up as just me. I would show up with the fire—the top fire, the top police. I would show up with about eight on a panel, and I would make sure that we weren't talking to just one group bent upon dealing with their perceived objectives, because one group can have its own issues, and they want to take control. I'd make sure we had at least three neighborhood/community groups .

And I would charge the groups and say, what are you going to do, type of thing. I know what we want to do and what we can do, but what are you going to do? And I would form a committee; saying it's going to be your committee. But I would make sure every side of those three groups were represented on that committee. Because what you find, if you have three different groups on a committee, no one group is able to dictate nor take control over issue or problem without a consensus of the other 2 groups. And I will tell you, it worked in these areas.

I believe that, and I don't know why more governments see it the same way. We have thousands of people as resources. It's our residents in areas. They know the area better than anyone can. They're invested in the area. That's what led me to create the South Austin Crime Partnership. I was at a full council meeting that Mayor Daley always chaired, I would go within him and carry his meeting documents and I would sit down below him in case he wanted something or someone. It was a full council with all fifty of the alderman/woman present. There



also was a group spectators present - about 30 residents from our South Austin area—and they were disorderly. They wouldn't stop interrupting the meeting in progress. They would just yell at the aldermen, they would do everything to disrupt the proceedings.

So what I did was to leave my seat by the Mayor and walk to the side of the chamber and go around to where the group was sitting, and I sat down next to Illinois Daggett. She was leading the group - a tall and imposing/forceful black woman.

And I just said to her, what are you doing? She said, what do you mean, what am I doing? I said, all I see is you're yelling around here this way, that way and the other way. Are you really serious? She said, what do you mean, what, am I really serious? Are you really serious about doing something yourself? She says, what do you mean do something myself? And I said, well, if you're really interested, I'll tell you, follow me out and we'll do everything we can do to be a part of something, but you're going to have to assume responsibilities. Had the group follow me out of the council chambers into one the side offices.

South Austin had one of the highest crime rates in the city. Crime was crazy in the area. Brought them in, sat down with, it's going to take all of us. You're there. You know what's there, don't you? You have a vested interest in it. That's your area. You're a resident. You know who's do what in your community. I said we'll do 50% of everything, but you're going to have to do the other 50%. We will do everything on the police, every other department, everything we have to do as far as abandoned buildings and problem areas. We will do it through the courts, we will do that, but you're going to be the face of our partnership. We are not

going to be the face. We'll open up an office. But only residents will staff it, and you people will deal with the others in the area.

Well, I will tell you they loved it. They assumed the responsibility – they were vigilant and forceful in finding ways to help reducing the crime in the area; and, giving trouble makers to either shape up and get out of the area. We gave them police radios—not to go out and make any arrests, not to do that, just to inform us what they see is happening so that we can use our city forces and services to conditions in the area. You're going to have to tell us what you see as far as the areas that need attention, if there are buildings, if there is something else, any service. Any city service that we have in there, you will be able to work with to help get things done. And what we want from you is to deal with getting residents to be part of a solution to making the community safer and better.

So we started that with them, and holy cow, from a group that was totally against us, within a year they were more supportive and in favor of our administration than many of any the other groups in the city. We encouraged them to get as much information as to what's happening and whose doing it as they could. What I found was that the people who were causing the disorder in these areas don't care about what the police say or do. They don't even care what the courts say or do. They were scared to death of this group because the group started holding public meetings at the South Austin Crime Partnership Office and were calling residents and their kids (if they were causing problems in the area) and tell them if you can't or won't control your kids – we want you to get out of the neighborhood.

They got all the information from the residents as to what's happening – information that the police or city would never have gotten. We were even having them assist in dealing with station adjustments for juvenile disorders. You have to handle juveniles in a different way, bring them in, bring the parents in. We were even having these matters go through this group. And people (troublemakers) responded and cooperated more with them than any police or court officers in the past. It showed us the strength and power that members in any community have in being a direct part of a solution to reducing crime and making their community safer and better.

We didn't staff that office at all – we wanted to build on the power of residents working together to make a difference in their neighborhoods.

Mayor Daley also assigned me the task to look into the problems residents were having living in the Cabrini-Green Housing Project (a large public housing project on the northeast side of the city. So I went out and I saw a number of problems at Cabrini-Green. I realized that Cabrini-Green, where it was located had a population of residents equal to the size of Wilmette, Illinois okay, had a population consisting of 70% to 80% of those residing there were under 18 years of age. What village in Illinois could handle or serve this lopsided population factor?

So I discussed the matter with the feds explaining that the project consists of all high-rises building which served a purpose at one time; but not now. The use now that makes the most sense to me is for senior citizens. You can put seniors up but not a population consisting of 80% minors and children. Well, HUD did not see it as I did. I told them we have to do something on the safety problems, because they're not safe.

HUD came back, yes, well, we have a program. And they sent me this program, consisting of a large watch tower to be built in the center of all the buildings which would be manned 24/7. *(Laughs)* I said, are you going to put the targets on the back of whoever is sitting in that tower? And what are they supposed to do?

Well, seeing more resistance than help from the feds – we did a number of things ourselves. None of the Cabrini-Green buildings had lobbies. It was a totally open area connected to elevators. You know, you just come in and the elevators were there. We created and enclosed lobby areas in each building. And that was a good start. We then identified a safe pathway throughout all the areas of Cabrini-Green Projects and we put video cameras along all of the pathways. And we inter-connected those video cameras into the TVs of all the residents. Which resulting in creating a communal neighborhood watch – where every resident could observe whose coming in and out and what's happening any time of the day or night. And everything began to turn around – and the residents felt safe and also could monitor the movements of their kids and others in the area. So we had the ideas to get in there and get some of these things done.

I did put something down on one sheet, I thought, that identified some of the things we were trying. It worked in Cabrini. It could work other places. I know that there were questions asked of me relative to, well, were we deliberately segregating our public housing because they thought somehow the highway system was specifically designed to effectuate this.

Well, most of our housing was put in before Mayor Daley was mayor. Those projects were built in the early '50s. So we weren't trying to do

that to just segment it housing projects. What Mayor Daley was – he was a great visionary and builder and he made the whole highway system, easier, faster and better in getting people around. Because it was somewhat disjointed, when he became mayor. He made it into something, understanding we have to move people more easily throughout the city.

This takes me back to the accomplishments that I think Mayor Daley would most like to be remembered for, and one of them was his preeminence as the top leader as far as a mayor in the country. That was always recognized and applauded in all the U.S. Conference of Mayors meetings I attended. When he would enter the conference rooms or meeting halls – his presence would electrify the room. Few presidents, heroes and national celebrities could command such attention, adulation and respect. He had a charismatic ability to fill a room with excitement. Whenever Mayor Daley attended meetings in Chicago of large groups of state legislators and/or city/village mayors around the state - everyone knew and felt his presence entering the hall or meeting rooms - it was a contagious feeling that you wanted to meet and talk with him. He would remain to meet and talk to them all. He was a people giant.

And very few people understand, he would be making the calls to Lyndon (President Lyndon B. Johnson), and he and Lyndon became like this. They were cast from the same mold. President Johnson would take Mayor Daley out on his ranch of his in that little cart and they would zip around it.

When I'm thinking of all these ones who were protesting, like in the '68, - Mayor Daley was talking to presidents and constantly telling them the worst thing that's happening in this country is the war, get our troops

back. He was stronger than all of those who were protesting the wars a trying to get that done long before, without any aspect of telling people that he made those calls.

As you know, Nixon wasn't one of our fairest friends. Interestingly enough, the day after Grant Park in '68, it was Nixon getting off of a plane, and the press were asking him about, well, look what's all going on in Chicago. And Nixon himself said that Mayor Daley did everything right and he would have done the same thing.

But towards the end of the Nixon term, especially how things were when it got down to it that, you know, they're getting him out of office, Nixon came to Chicago for something. There wasn't anyone at that airport to meet him but one person: Richard J. Daley. He respected the presidency. All the other GOP leaders around wouldn't touch him with a pole. But that was Mayor Daley. That was part of his makeup. He totally respected office.

And the things he was able to get done and bring to the city of Chicago—like our mass transit, our O'Hare Field – overwhelmingly crucial to the city's economy. But you know, that which I think he valued the most of his accomplishments was the University of Illinois at Chicago. But for his sole and relentless leadership and dogged commitment, that would never, ever have happened. My god - he had to fight for every city block in removing one of city's strongest and oldest ethnic groups, the Italians, to make way for his vision of having a State University in Chicago. He truly was a force of nature when it came to building his city for the future.

And you know what's wonderful to me, too! Because the last time I to the University Of Illinois at Chicago - I found out that that university is now in the 11<sup>th</sup> Ward – Mayor Richard J. Daley's Ward. It wasn't their before. A most fitting tribute to it's strongest champion and greatest benefactor.

Wherever he went, walking down the street, in church, at wakes, gathering and civic events, people would always approach him. His "Hi Pal – How're you doing" will always remain in the hearts of all those who really loved and respected him.

I was telling you about this fellow who came into my office from Arkansas, and he came in with a wooden box, without a top, just a wooden box. It was about three inches high, about 18 inches here, 24 inches across, and it had sort of compartments. And he's showing me this thing and so forth, and he has—you remember like when these tape recorders were a little bit bigger, it was like you put it in here. And then he had another part, he had a phone, one of the old Illinois Bell phones, and he had it where the handset went here. So he's talking to me about this.

Was this the '73 election? It must have been. And he's talking to me about this, and said, you know, it's a great concept. You get a message on this, you dial in the number on that, press this, and this message will go into the headset, and it will go out for elections and so forth. And the more I thought of it, it made absolute sense. But we weren't into all these computers at that time. So I took it in to Mayor Daley because I know how he is. He liked the concept.

And I said, you know, what we can do is we can set up a phone bank, we can be selective on some of the wards so that we just do sort of a pilot into some, and find someone who can be on the phone and talking to the people about you and so forth. Oh, he thought that was swell. So I think I got about 30 or 40 of these things from him, and we took some women from the 11<sup>th</sup> Ward, and—I'm trying to think of what hotel. Probably the Bismarck. And we put them in the Bismarck Hotel, and we gave them reverse directories, and we gave them the poll sheets of certain things, saying just get a sampling of this type of a thing.

And in the mean time, I was trying to think who are we going to get to do the message? I could not come up with anyone. Then I went in to see Mayor Daley and said, you know, do you have any ideas? Because the only national one, and I don't know how loved he was, was Adlai Stevenson. But in certain areas I don't think he would be particularly on it. Well, we came to the conclusion that it couldn't be anyone but the mayor himself. *[Laughs]*

So we made a tape. It had to be like a minute, just a minute, and it was from Mayor Daley. Hello, you know, this is Mayor Daley, and I hope I'm not interrupting your dinner and so forth, but I just want your consideration of how I'm doing as your mayor and so forth, and I, you know, I'm trying to do a good job for you, and I'd like your support, and so forth and so on.

After we got the message recorded I arranged for the women to meet at the hotel and start making the calls. The next morning I get a call, and they said you've got to come over to the hotel here. So I went over there the next day and they said you have to listen to this. I said I went



through everything when we did the recording type of thing. They insisted that I should listen to the people who got the calls.

Because what they were showing me is that the people started talking to the recording by Mayor Daley. They actually felt as though the mayor was on the line. So that first night—the second night all of a sudden it's going through the neighborhoods, Mayor Daley called me. So that person who got the call is now making ten or 15 calls to people saying, do you know who called me? It was unbelievable – the reaction snowballed. But it was these kind of thing that demonstrated to us how much the voters loved and respected him. You know, to get a call from the mayor was like—that was the best that could happen to them.

The only thing I regret, Marie, is we didn't have enough time or the ability for more people to personally experience being with him. I would say that 90% of the time I spent with him in those years—that was the smile, that was the look. And if you have any ideas or if you think, how would you find out how really he was—spend time with his son, Michael. Michael is the closest one to his gestures and special ways.

Because if Mayor Daley came into a room, it didn't matter how many people were, or what was going on, if he saw you—I don't care if you were in the administration or if you were somebody he knew he would give you that certain wink. His eyes would catch you and you would get the wink. It said it all! If you haven't met Mike, I hope you do.

Q: Yes, I have.

Sain: But that's him. The warmth. It's genuine. It was not put on. As I say, it—it was phenomenal.

Q: That's a great way to end. We could continue to talk. Your office is like a museum, and it's really—

Sain: I'm old, so that's what happens.

Q: Well, but you took the time to document all this. And I'm kind of curious, since you talked a lot about the police, this wonderful display that you have of shields.

Sain: I got them from—well, Dad started me in the sheriff's office. You know, I got all of the different ones from that.

Q: These are all your shields?

Sain: No.

Q: Oh, okay.

Sain: No, those are all shields from around the country. In fact, there are three shields up there from the United States of America, the Department of State, as the investigators and that, chief investigators and everything. It was contacts that I had, and I would ask them for the badges .

I loved it. I thoroughly enjoyed being a street policeman. Everything happens there

Q: Thank you.

*[End of interview]*