national accelerator laboratory

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EQUAL OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM AT NAL

M. Stanley Livingston, Associate Director

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Abstract

The National Accelerator Laboratory maintains an active program for affirmative action in the area of equal employment opportunities for disadvantaged members of minority races. A Policy Statement on Human Rights (see Appendix A) issued by the Director and Deputy Director on March 15, 1968 clearly defines the intent to make the Laboratory a positive force toward supporting and promoting employment opportunities for minority groups. In December, 1967 the Director appointed Mr. Kennard Williams to head the Equal Employment Opportunity and Community Relations Office, to initiate and coordinate activities in this field. Two more members were added to this Office by 1969. Mr. Williams, formerly President of the DuPage County Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and now its first Vice President, has had long experience with Civil Rights and Open Housing groups and activities within the nearby communities. In addition to the full-time activities of Mr. Williams and his staff, a number of staff members, particularly in the Directors Office, have spent a great deal of time in establishing contacts, initiating programs and negotiating working agreements relevant to the implementation of the Laboratory's policies on minority rights, training opportunities and employment. The NAL has initiated affirmative action programs to improve employment opportunities for minority group members in local trade unions by encouraging apprentice training programs in the construction and technical trades. The Laboratory has also been active in searching out minority group contractors and businessmen in providing them opportunities to bid on NAL jobs and contracts. The DUSAF organization (architect/engineers for NAL) has joined in these programs and activities.

The purpose of this Report is to summarize these activities and illustrate them with specific examples. The several areas of activity will be discussed in turn.

Open Housing

Following the selection of the site at Weston, Illinois, for the 200-billion electron volt accelerator by the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission in December, 1966, considerable discussion arose in Congress and in editorial opinion about the suitability of this site in view of the long record of slow compliance with Federal open housing and civil rights orders, by the State of Illinois and communities in the Chicago area. In Hearings before the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, objections to the choice of the Weston site were headed by the National Committee against Discrimination in Housing, and supported by other Civil Rights groups and by several U. S. congressmen.

The problem of fair housing opportunities for members of minority race groups is a broad national one, by no means limited to the Chicago area. It is a problem with which men of conscience have wrestled for many generations, which has become more urgent in recent years with the growing clamor for full civil rights by our minority populations, especially the Negro one. Pressures to move toward solving this problem exist in all areas of the country, including Illinois. One significant step was President Johnson's Executive Order in 1963 requiring nondiscrimination in the operations of all Federal agencies and their contractors. But moves by the State and by local communities toward a broader public acceptance and compliance with the changing attitudes were slow in response.

One of the more direct approaches was the effort to have the states enact fair housing laws. A strong argument used in the Weston site debate was that the State of Illinois did not have such a state-wide fair housing law. Governor Otto Kerner called on the Illinois Legislature to enact such a general

law in 1967, but was unsuccessful. Other laws were introduced in the 1968 Session of the Legislature; one was passed by the House but was shelved in Senate committee. Governor Ogilvie has promised to work toward passage of a suitable fair housing law in the coming Session. Proposals for such a law are even now before the State Legislature.

The growing social pressure throughout the country for some recognition of the problems of minority racial groups has had an increasing effect in the years 1967-68, in Illinois as well as elsewhere in the country. The Illinois Commission on Human Relations has issued some statistics showing the increased acceptance of the need for local fair housing ordinances in the cities and communities of the State. Their records show that prior to 1966 only three cities in Illinois had fair housing ordinances (Chicago, Peoria and East St. Louis). In 1966, four more enacted such legislation. By the end of 1967 a total of 25 communities and cities had fair housing laws in effect, and 50 more passed ordinances in 1968. See Appendix B and map. A total of 32 communities in the Chicago west-suburban area were included in the list. One significant factor influencing this rapid extension of the principle was the Supreme Court Decision in 1968 which reinterpreted a Federal law passed in 1866 which held that: "All citizens have the same right ... as white citizens ... to purchase, lease ... real and personal property," to apply to all communities, real estate brokers and individuals in the sale or rental of housing to minority races.

In the Chicago western suburbs, and especially in the communities around the Weston site, a "fair housing law boom" was clearly influenced by

the existence of the National Accelerator Laboratory. At the first opportunity, in June 1967, the Director and Deputy Director affirmed the Laboratory's position in a strongly worded telegram sent to key Illinois legislators and supporting a State open housing bill which was under consideration and was an issue in the controversy over the selection of the Illinois site. Newsclips from the local papers reporting developments in local fair housing activities, and a series of editorials in Chicago papers, made reference in a large majority of cases to the importance of the Laboratory to the economy and culture of the region, and to the essential requirement of available fair housing for minority races in the area. This argument was a strong one and was stressed in many news stories and editorials. So, to the extent that the NAL was growing and developing in the Weston site and its existence and future promise continuously called to attention, it had its share of influence in spurring fair housing actions in the surrounding communities. In this partial, but nevertheless important, way the NAL has contributed to the changing social environment of the area, and to some extent has provided an answer to the original critics of the Weston site location.

NAL representatives played their part in stimulating local community action on open housing. Staff members met with local town officials, with groups of realtors in local areas and with citizens groups working toward the passage of open housing ordinances. The theme was to describe the Laboratory program and its impact on local business and culture, and to discuss the need for locally available housing for minority Laboratory personnel. A useful function was served by distributing copies of open housing ordinances approved

by forward-looking communities to other community groups planning for similar action. In all these community contacts the response was favorable. This NAL activity is believed to be partially responsible for the passage of open housing ordinances in ten nearby communities: Aurora, Batavia, Downers Grove, Elgin, Geneva, Glen Ellyn, LaGrange, Naperville, St. Charles and Wheaton.

Locally, the NAL Personnel Office has maintained a continuing service for locating housing in nearby communities for members of minority races employed by the Laboratory. This service has been successful in that, in every instance, suitable housing has been located, with a minimum of unfavorable incidents and no derogatory publicity. Housing has been found in five adjacent communities. No postings of or referrals to available housing are made by the Laboratory unless a nondiscrimination statement is made by the renter, seller or agent.

Civil Rights and Community Activities

Members of the NAL staff have contributed both officially and unofficially to discussions and meetings of Community Relations groups in the Chicago central city and in local communities. As described above, Mr. Williams and other staff members have supported local community action groups working to obtain local open housing ordinances. A few examples will illustrate the coverage:

1. NAL was represented by Mr. Williams at the National Conference of Christians and Jews in Naperville on April 1, 1968. The meeting was attended by representatives of numerous civic and community organizations; the main subject was an open housing ordinance for the City of Naperville.

2. Mr. Williams met on May 24 with the mayor and members of the board of realtors of the City of Lisle, to explain the need for open occupancy and moderate price housing in the area. The presentation was well received.

3. Mr. Williams met on May 28 with the Batavia City Council and Human Relations Commission, to explain the NAL policy for open occupancy and support of minority groups.

4. On July 6 Mr. Williams represented NAL at a meeting of the West Chicago Human Relations Commission, to consider submission of a Fair Housing Ordinance to provide equal opportunity in the field of housing by the City Council of West Chicago.

5. Mr. Williams has been elected a Board Member of the Dupage County Human Relations Advisory Committee, and meets with them regularly.

Another type of community activity has been the spreading of information

to local communities about NAL and the opportunities it presents for employment and general support of business development in the area. A large share of this effort has been aimed at informing minority groups of the potential opportunities for employment at NAL and with NAL contractors. Examples can be listed:

1. NAL was represented by Mr. Williams at a meeting on April 8, 1968 at a meeting of the Human Relations Commission of Aurora. The subject was the willingness of NAL to participate in plans for curriculum changes in high schools to meet the needs of industry located or coming into the area.

2. Mr. Williams represented NAL on April 15 at a meeting of the West-side Vice Lords and Saints, in Chicago. NAL policies and opportunities were described. A second meeting with their officers on April 20 gave more details of NAL opportunities and encouraged them to recruit young men for the Operating Engineers Local 150 pre-apprenticeship training program (see below).

3. An NAL representative attended a meeting on May 1 of Wheaton High School teachers, explaining NAL policies and intentions.

4. Mr. Williams attended a meeting May 3 of the Chicago Urban League, to coordinate recruitment efforts in the west suburbs.

5. May 13, Mr. Williams met with the DuPage County branch of the NAACP to encourage participation of minorities in apprentice training programs.

Minority Group Employment at NAL

Since the start of the NAL recruitment program the Personnel Office has made a special effort to seek out and employ qualified applicants from minority groups. Employment services offering non-white applicants were contacted. Advertisements were run in the Chicago Defender and other neighborhood newspapers where readership is predominantly minority groups. In the Spring of 1968 the Laboratory was informed that there was a surplus of draftsmen trainees in the Training and Technology Program (TAT) conducted at AEC facilities in Oak Ridge by the Oak Ridge Associated Universities, all from minority groups. Representatives from NAL went to Oak Ridge, interviewed 28 trainees and offered jobs to eight people. Three accepted and two are still employed at the Laboratory.

The largest source of qualified non-white applicants has come by referral from already employed non-white NAL employees, and primarily from Chicago or the western suburbs. Minority employees are assured that any applicant will be given every opportunity to explore the job situation relevant to his skills.

The initial group of scientists and engineers assembled for the design study included a few non-white. As the business and technical staff was expanded a strong effort was made to include additional qualified minority members in the professional group on monthly payroll, with considerable success.

A summary of NAL employment during the year 1968, for weekly and monthly employees is given below:

	Jan. 1, '68	July 1, '68	Jan. 1, '69
Weekly:			
Whites	21	88	141
Negro	0	22	30
*Other Minority	0	5	5
Totals	21	115	176
Monthly:			
Whites	37	76	119
Negro	2	2	3
*Other Minority	1	6	8
Totals	40	84	130

*Other Minority: Oriental, Spanish Surnames

Training Programs for minority group members

Training programs in local unions in the construction and technical trades which involve apprentice training of non-white and disadvantaged persons, and which may in the future be concerned with accelerator construction projects, have been carefully observed and in a few cases actively supported.

1. In May-June, 1968 the NAL and DUSAF cooperated in a program for the training of 54 young hard-core unemployed, sponsored by Local 150 of the International Union of Operating Employees. The program was a ten-week pre-apprenticeship training in the operation of heavy road building machinery. It was financed by a grant under the Manpower Development Training Act. On completion of the course the Union offered to accept graduates of the training program as apprentices in full standing.

A preliminary effort was made to provide a location for the training program on the Weston site, but the slowness of land acquisition made it impractical. With the support of the AEC Chicago Office a suitable site was located and provided at the Argonne National Laboratory. The heavy machinery was supplied free of charge by construction contractors from the area. The NAL was involved to the extent of assisting in the planning and organization and in providing opportunities for future employment of the graduates through construction jobs which would be contracted with local firms in the future. An NAL representative (Ken Williams) assisted in evaluation interviews of the applicants in the Chicago Inner City area. The NAL and DUSAF also provided

funds for personal loans to the trainees to buy essential boots, hats and clothing.

A graduation ceremony held in a tent at the Argonne site on June 25 was attended by many representatives of the labor unions, contractors and civic dignitaries including Mayor Daley of Chicago and Richard Ogilvie, then President of the Cook County Board. Certificates of completion were awarded and the importance of the program was noted by many of the speakers, particularly its significance as a pilot program for other unions. There has now been a follow-on program and of a total of 100 starting trainees, 86 completed the course. Six achieved full journeyman standing while the remaining 80 qualified as apprentices; 74 are still working as operating engineers.

One of the major problems affecting future employment of the graduates was disclosed by the NAL representative to be that of transportation from their homes (central Chicago for most) to their job locations in the surrounding area. Few if any had funds or credit ratings for loans to purchase cars for personal transportation. This problem was brought to the NAL Director and to Universities Research Association President, N. F. Ramsey. The URA Trustees agreed to provide a $10,000 guarantee fund to the Seaway National Bank to be used for collateral on loans made for cars in the low cost bracket purchased by graduates of the training program for transportation purposes. A total of four men took advantage of this opportunity to obtain loans for automobiles.

2. Another pilot program for the job training of disadvantaged members of the Chicago Negro community was initiated in January, 1969, through an interagency agreement between the Atomic Energy Commission and the U. S. Department of Labor, under the Manpower Development and Training Act, called the Satellite Training Program. Mr. Malcolm Lee of DUSAF assisted in making plans, visited Oak Ridge and was directly responsible for field recruiting in Chicago. The trainees are 22 young men between the ages of 18 and 30. Nearly all are from the inner city of Chicago and virtually all are natives of the Chicago metropolitan area. The men will be trained for skilled technical jobs, and those who complete the training course will have jobs waiting for them at the NAL, as machinists, draftsmen, mechanical technicians and electronic technicians.

The group first spent two weeks on an orientation course at NAL, observing the working conditions and the kinds of jobs available. Then they were sent to Oak Ridge where they entered the already existing Training and Technology Program (TAT) conducted at the AEC facilities in Oak Ridge by the Oak Ridge Associated Universities. Representatives of the NAL Personnel Office have attended as guidance counselors. On completion of the 30-week course the group will return to the NAL to take up their positions. On their arrival assistance will be offered to them in obtaining local housing if desired, or to arrange transportation from their places of residence.

Other Current Training Programs

1. NAL is working with the Council for Bio-Medical Careers to extend their activities to include other professional careers besides those in Biology and Medicine. The Laboratory will provide 10 hours/week training this summer for 30 students recruited from the inner-city high schools of Chicago, utilizing the Council's staff in the recruiting, screening and placement of student trainees. It is planned to give some participants an introduction to the technical fields of drafting, mechanical and electrical techniques, and industrial nursing. The aim is to search out students who can achieve in these fields. The Council will be responsible for the administration of the program; costs will be absorbed through the Council's general program, except for teaching contributions by NAL staff.

2. NAL is cooperating with DUSAF in setting up a clerical training program for minority group individuals who are unemployed, to gain basic office skills. Classes of 12 per cycle will be held 3 days a week for 8 weeks during the summer months at the Aurora YWCA. The classes will include typing, filing, office practices, office machines and personal development.

3. NAL is also cooperating with DUSAF in planning for a training program in welding for the minority group unemployed, in the Aurora area. The intent is to start a series of 16-week basic training courses in welding, each class consisting of 12 young men. A qualified welder will be engaged part-time as an instructor. Recruiting will be handled by the present DUSAF department of Equal Employment Opportunities, in cooperation with minority group agencies of the area.

Minority Group Contractors and Suppliers

An intensive effort has been made by the NAL Contract Office to identify and use minority group contractors and suppliers for Laboratory orders. This has been most successful for the relatively small contracts (below $10,000) involved in NAL Village maintenance, repair and alterations. Mr. John Burdette has been made specially responsible for this area of Laboratory activities. A list of minority group contractors representing several specializations has been compiled for bidding purposes; this list is attached as Appendix C. These minority contractors have been included in the bidding for a large majority of the small maintenance and alterations contracts, and approximately 40% of such contracts awarded during the past six months have gone to such contractors.

This NAL experience in dealing with minority group contractors and suppliers has disclosed several problems faced by these contractors in competitive bidding. Many are paying more for their own materials and supplies than larger contractors, and so are forced to quote or bid higher than their competitors. A change of suppliers might alleviate this inequity. Chicago firms must include additional cost for travel time from Chicago, and for "joining" the local unions. Some of the smaller firms are unfamiliar with the requirements for preparing bids on government-type contracts, such as in the reporting of wage and hour schedules to meet the requirements of the Davis-Bacon Act. The NAL Contracts Office has advised many of the minority contractors in bid format and reporting requirements.

Larger Contracts

Larger contracts are handled by Mr. A. Eugene Rennels of the Contracts Office. Only a fraction of the list of minority group contractors in Appendix C have submitted bids in the $100,000 range; and of the various solicitations only one has been successful. An NAL subcontract has been awarded to B & H Janitorial Service, Maywood, Illinois, for janitorial services for the Village on an hourly rate basis for a period of one year, with an initial ceiling of $145,000.

Where larger construction contracts are involved (normally handled through DUSAF), there are relatively few minority group contractors with the competence to undertake the jobs. For these contracts the bidder is presented, at a pre-bid conference, a list of possible elements of an affirmative action program for establishing training and jobs for members of minority groups. Bidders are then required to submit, with their bids, their proposed affirmative action programs. The proposed program is considered together with other features of the bids, and unless it represents a positive and yet workable selection of program elements from the Laboratory's list, the bid may be rejected. Furthermore, when a contract is awarded, the proposed affirmative action program becomes a part of the contract, and failure to implement that program may be interpreted as breach of contract. So far we have found that contractors, although they may be reluctant to institute such programs on their own initiative, welcome the opportunity to do so under the external pressure that is represented by our contracting procedures.

DUSAF

The joint-venture organization DUSAF is formed by four firms: Daniel, Mann, Johnson, Mendenhall, and the office of Max O. Urbahn, and Seeley, Stevenson, Value and Knecht, and George A. Fuller Company. It serves the NAL as the architectural-engineering-management firm for conventional buildings and services.

DUSAF, by contract, subscribes to the same equal employment opportunity program as the NAL, and has cooperated in several of the activities described in this report. They maintain a recruiting office (Outreach) in the Chicago inner city, with Mr. Malcolm Lee as Administrative Director. They joined in the two training programs for minority group members discussed in another section of the report, for planning, supervision and support. Mr. Lee cooperated in the apprentice training program sponsored by Local 150 of the International Union of Operating Employees, organized the recruiting and followed the program through to its successful conclusion. Mr. Marvin Childress of DUSAF assisted in planning and in providing supportive services for the technical apprentice training program (TAT) carried on at the AEC facilities in Oak Ridge.

The DUSAF contracts section has searched for all qualified minority group contractors for construction jobs on roads and buildings within their purview, and have requested bids from one or more such contractors when appropriate. The limited number of experienced contractors with capabilities and work force sufficient to bid on the relatively large construction projects, has restricted the success of the program. No major construction contracts have yet been placed with minority group contractors. However, the policy will be continued and successful bidders are anticipated in the future.

POLICY STATEMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

It will be the policy of the National Accelerator Laboratory to seek the achievement of its scientific goals within a framework of equal employment opportunity and of a deep dedication to the fundamental tenets of human rights and dignity.

We have seen the creation of NAL near Chicago in a year of social tension and urban unrest, and we have observed the destiny of our Laboratory to be linked to the long history of neglect of the problems of minority groups. We intend that the formation of the Laboratory shall be a positive force in the progress toward open housing in the vicinity of the Laboratory site. We intend that it shall also make a real contribution toward providing employment opportunities for minority groups. For this, the principle of equal rights is not enough. Special opportunity must be provided to the educationally deprived if they are to be able to exploit their inherent potential to contribute to and to benefit from the development of our Laboratory. This is a matter of personal conviction as well as of practical necessity. We expect to create conditions for special opportunity by adopting aggressive employment practices and by instituting special educational and apprentice training programs.

Prejudice has no place in the pursuit of knowledge. Perhaps this is why most scientists are sensitive to discrimination in any form. The National Accelerator Laboratory is in a position to attract to its program some of the greatest physicists, not only of this country but of other nations as well. Thus the Laboratory will be, in a very real sense, one of the windows through which the United States will be viewed by the rest of the world. Foreign visitors, laymen as well as scientists, will come to the Laboratory for short periods of time to observe, and for extended periods to participate in our work. These men will come from varied backgrounds with a variety of beliefs. It is essential that the Laboratory provide an environment in which both its staff and its visitors can live and work with pride and dignity.

In any conflict between technical expediency and human rights we shall stand firmly on the side of human rights. This stand is taken because of, rather than in spite of, a dedication to science. However, such a conflict should never arise. Our support of the rights of members of minority groups in our Laboratory and in its environs is inextricably intertwined with our goal of creating a new center of technical and scientific excellence. The latter cannot be achieved unless we are successful in the former.

Robert Rathbun Wilson
Edwin L. Goldwasser

March 15, 1968

SUMMARY: Local Fair Housing Ordinances in the State of Illinois

Illinois Commission on Human Relations

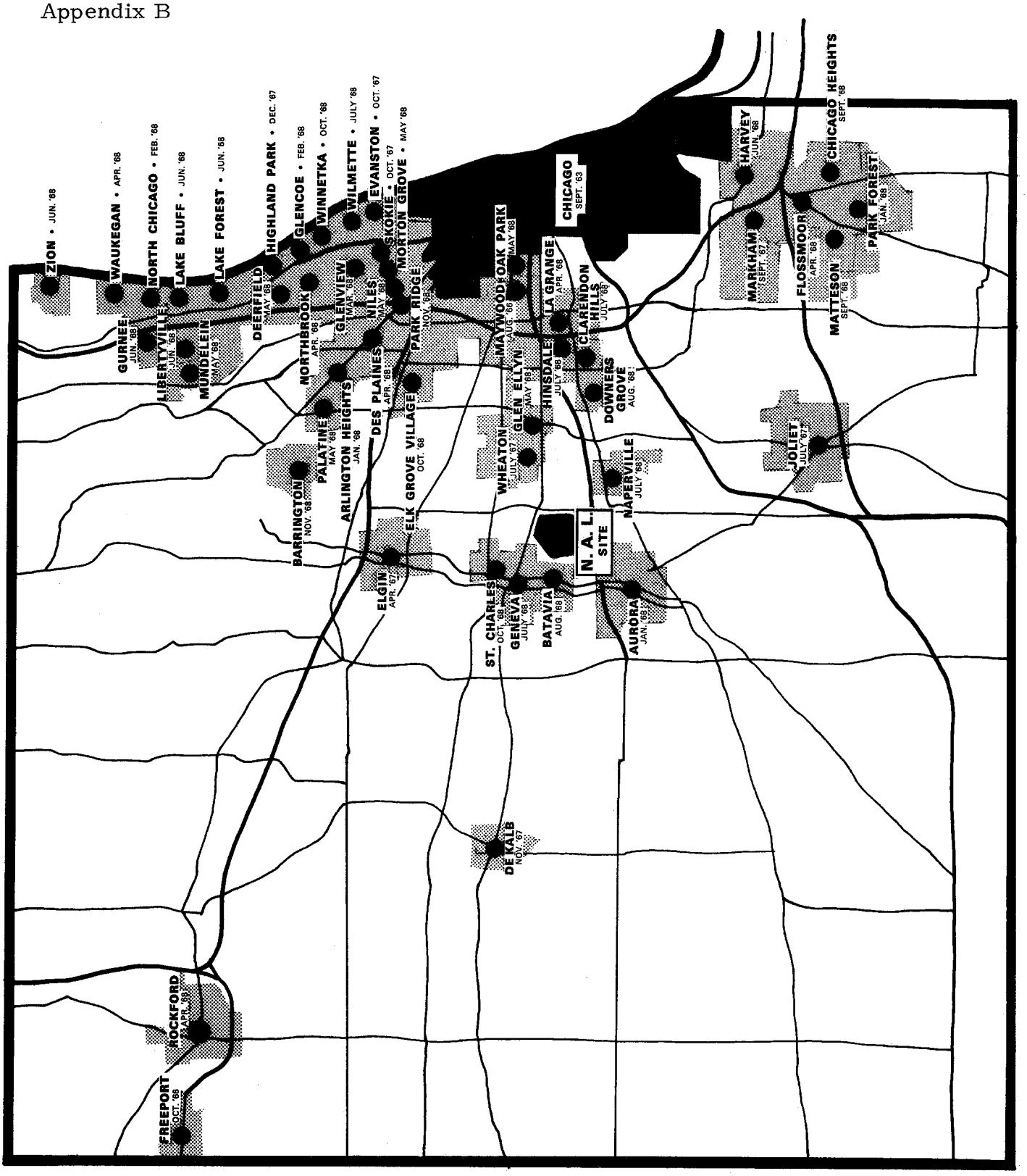
Below is a list of the communities having fair housing ordinances, showing the dates they were enacted and the dates they were amendid, if any.

		Date Enacted	Date Amended
1.	Chicago	September 11, 1963	
2.	Peoria	December 3, 1963	8/16/66, 3/26/66, 5/4/68
3.	East St. Louis	January 29, 1964	1/27/65
4.	Springfield	March 15, 1966	6/11/68
5.	Decatur	May 23, 1966	3/11/68
6.	Maywood	August 11, 1966	
7.	Freeport	October 4, 1966	
8.	Weston	February 14, 1967	
9.	Elgin	April 13, 1967	7/27/67, 8/10/67
10.	Champaign	April 28, 1967	4/30/68
11.	Wheaton	July 3, 1967	10/2/67
12.	Joliet	July 11, 1967	
13.	Bloomington	July 24, 1967	
14.	Normal	September 18, 1967	
15.	Markham	September 28, 1967	
16.	East Moline	October 2, 1967	
17.	Galesburg	October 2, 1967	10/30/67, 12/4/67
18.	Skokie	October 9, 1967	
19.	Rock Island	October 9, 1967	11/20/67
20.	Evanston	October 23, 1967	4/29/68
21.	De Kalb	November 13, 1967	
22.	Moline	November 21, 1967	
23.	Quincy	December 18, 1967	
24.	Highland Park	December 26, 1967	
25.	Carbondale	December 28, 1967	
26.	Arlington Heights	January 2, 1968	
27.	Danville	January 9, 1968	
28.	Urbana	January 15, 1968	
29.	Aurora	January 16, 1968	
30.	Park Forest	January 29, 1968	
31.	North Chicago	February 5, 1968	
32.	Glencoe	February 26, 1968	
33.	Glenview	March 18, 1968	
34.	Kankakee	April 8, 1968	
35.	Rockford	April 9, 1968	
36.	Northbrook	April 9, 1968	6/6/68
37.	Des Plaines	April 15, 1968	
38.	Waukegan	April 15, 1968	

39.	Floosmoor	April 15, 1968	
40.	La Grange	April 22, 1968	
41.	Oak Park	May 6, 1968	
42.	Deerfield	May 6, 1968	
43.	Mundelein	May 8, 1968	
44.	Kewanee	May 12, 1968	
45.	Charleston	May 21, 1968	
46.	Glen Ellyn	May 27, 1968	
47.	Palatine	May 27, 1968	
48.	Morton Grove	May 28, 1968	
49.	Niles	May 28, 1968	
50.	Zion	June 4, 1968	
51.	Gurnee	June 4, 1968	
52.	Lake Forest	June 4, 1968	
53.	Harvey	June 10, 1968	
54.	Libertyville	June 11, 1968	8/26/68
55.	Lake Bluff	June 24, 1968	
56.	Alton	June 26, 1968	
57.	Naperville	July 1, 1968	
58.	Clarendon Hills	July 1, 1968	
59.	Hinsdale	July 2, 1968	
60.	Wilmette	July 2, 1968	
61.	Creve Coure	July 17, 1968	
62.	East Peoria	July 23, 1968	
63.	Geneva	July 1, 1968	
64.	Batavia	August 5, 1968	
65.	Downers Grove	August 26, 1968	
66.	Canton	September 3, 1968	
67.	Matteson	September 9, 1968	
68.	Chicago Heights	September 23, 1968	
69.	Elk Grove Village	October 29, 1968	
70.	Winnetka	October 15, 1968	
71.	St. Charles	October 15, 1968	
72.	Jacksonville		
73.	Dixon	October 26, 1968	
74.	Park Ridge	November 21, 1968	
75.	Barrington	November 30, 1968	

Appendix B

CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN NORTHERN ILLINOIS COVERED BY LOCAL FAIR HOUSING ORDINANCES JAN. 1969



Minority Group Contractors approached by NAL in past 6 months.

General Contractors:

Winston A. Burnett Construction Co., New York
Hubert Richardson, Wheaton, Ill.
Construction Unlimited, Inc., Wheaton, Ill.
‡ Wickmoor Builders, Chicago, Ill. (3 contracts)
‡ House of Craftsmen, Inc., Maywood, Ill. (1 contract)

Janitorial and Maintenance Services:

Clark Janitorial Service, Chicago, Ill
Busy "B" Janitorial Service, Chicago, Ill.
Roy Johnson and Son, Batavia, Ill.
Shabazz International, Chicago, Ill.
D & M Janitorial Service, Chicago, Ill.
Mr. Elmer Willis, Batavia, Ill.
Accurate Maintenance, Chicago, Ill.
‡ B & H Janitorial Service, Maywood, Ill. (1 contract)

Manufacturing (Metal Stamping):

‡ Walter H. Sanderson Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill. (1 order)

Heating:

Hill & Sons, Chicago, Ill.

Plumbing:

‡ Nu-Era Plumbing, Batavia, Ill. (16 contracts)
Percy Hines Plumbing Co., Chicago, Ill.

Electrical:

Thunderbird Electrical Contractors, Chicago, Ill.
D & E Electrical Contractors, Markham, Ill.
Thrash and Dunn Electrical Contractors, Chicago, Ill.
‡ Delta Electric, Inc., West Chicago, Ill. (1 contract)
Biddles Electric, Maywood, Ill.

Excavating & Concrete:

Lilloyd Watson Contracting, Joliet, Ill.
Hubert Richardson, Wheaton, Ill.

Painting:

‡ Turner Brothers Painting Co., Chicago, Ill. (2 contracts)
Continental Custom Interior Decorating House, Chicago, Ill. (1 contract)
‡ Maywood Interiors, Maywood, Ill. (5 contracts)

Electronic Components:

‡ Sonicraft Incorp., Chicago, Ill. (1 order)
Freedom Electronic and Engin. Corp., Roxbury, Mass.
Progress Aerospace Enterprises, Inc., Philadelphia, Penn.
AULT Incorporated, Minneapolis, Minn.

Metalworking & Machining:

Walter Sanderson Company, Inc., Chicago, Ill.
McKeever Enterprises, Inc., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Burger's Machine Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.
EESG Manufacturing Co., Boston, Mass.
H.B. & B. Iron Works, Philadelphia, Penn.

Printing:

‡ Bank's Printing Co., Chicago, Ill. (1 order)

Commodities:

‡ P & W Truck Parts, Montgomery, Ill. (10 orders)
‡ Midwest Products, Chicago, Ill. (2 orders)

Transportation:

‡ Wetzels Transport Co., Chicago, Ill. (1 order)

‡ Contract awarded or orders placed.