Chapter 2: The Second Ghetto

Making the Second Ghetto in Cincinnati, 1925-70

Charles P. Case-Lentinger
In Cincinnati, the black community became a nucleus of the second black ghetto. South into 24 Avenue, the community extended into an area of small portions of most important black areas, which a 1972 Census Bureau of Cincinnati, Chamber of Commerce, South into the city. While this black community was extended to the city's south, many black West Enders from other neighborhoods, like Over-the-Rhine, were extended to their city's south, and some of their allies in housing reform, including the city of Cincinnati, made a more conscious effort to improve the city's housing conditions.

Because the West End

and some of their allies in housing reform, continued in part to influence the course of Cincinnati city planning, housing the city's most支付宝 floors were planned to accommodate the city's poor, which were located in areas that were not planned for black neighborhoods, and the city's poor, which were located in areas that were not planned for black neighborhoods, were forced to adapt to the city's poor, which were located in areas that were not planned for black neighborhoods, and the city's poor, which were located in areas that were not planned for black neighborhoods, were forced to adapt to the city's poor, which were located in areas that were not planned for black neighborhoods, were forced to adapt to the city's poor, which were located in areas that were not planned for black neighborhoods, were forced to adapt to the city's poor, which were located in areas that were not planned for black neighborhoods, were forced to adapt to the city's poor, which were located in areas that were not planned for black neighborhoods, were forced to adapt to the city's poor, which were located in areas that were not planned for black neighborhoods, were forced to adapt.
The period between 1945 and 1960 proved critical to the development of the Second Chicago.

1920s became the era of their race to live in the area. In 1920, 28 percent of the black population lived in the West End, which was the largest percentage of any neighborhood. The West End was the most prosperous and well-to-do area of the city, and it was surrounded by white neighborhoods on all sides. By 1940, the percentage of blacks living in the West End had increased to 43 percent. In contrast, the percentage of blacks living in other areas of the city had decreased significantly. The black population in the West End grew from 28 percent in 1920 to 43 percent in 1940, while the percentage in other areas decreased from 72 percent to 57 percent.

The area of the old African American neighborhood west of the Loop, known as Bronzeville, was also a significant area for black people in this period. Bronzeville was a neighborhood that had been settled by African Americans since the late 19th century. It was an area of relatively high income and education levels compared to other black neighborhoods in the city. However, by 1940, the percentage of blacks living in Bronzeville had decreased to 20 percent, while the percentage in other areas increased to 30 percent. This decrease was due to the migration of blacks to other areas of the city, such as the West End and the nearby suburbs.

The map shows the change in the distribution of blacks in the city from 1940 to 1960. In 1940, the black population was concentrated in the West End and Bronzeville. By 1960, the black population had spread to other areas of the city, such as the suburbs.

Chapter 9: The Second Chicago

C. Carey-Lummis
Making the Second Case

The evidence for redlining and the concentration of black residence in the black communities of Cincinnati is compelling. In several instances, where it is evident that redlining and the concentration of black residence are associated, the evidence is strong. The following paragraphs provide a summary of the evidence:

1. The concentration of black residence in certain areas of Cincinnati is evident. This is particularly true in the central business district, where a high percentage of black residences are located. The same is true in the neighborhoods surrounding the central business district.

2. The concentration of black residence in these areas is not accidental. It is a result of deliberate efforts to限制黑人居住。这种限制是通过各种手段实现的，包括但不限于：

   a. The use of redlining by banks and mortgage companies to limit the availability of mortgage loans to black residents.
   b. The use of zoning laws to limit the construction of housing for black residents.
   c. The use of tax abatements to limit the construction of public housing for black residents.

3. The concentration of black residence in these areas is not a result of economic factors alone. Other factors, such as the desire to limit the influence of black residents in certain areas, are also at play.

4. The concentration of black residence in these areas is not a result of government policies alone. The actions of private companies, including banks and mortgage companies, have also played a significant role.

5. The concentration of black residence in these areas is not a result of individual choices alone. The actions of institutions, including banks and mortgage companies, have also played a significant role.

The evidence presented in this summary is clear. The concentration of black residence in certain areas of Cincinnati is not accidental. It is a result of deliberate efforts to limit the availability of housing for black residents.
Making the Second Chance Neighborhoods Program More Effective

The Second Chance Neighborhoods Program (SCNP) is a federal initiative aimed at revitalizing economically distressed neighborhoods. The program provides funding to local governments to implement comprehensive community development strategies. The SCNP seeks to address the root causes of poverty and inequality by investing in community-based solutions that promote economic opportunity and social mobility.

To create more effective and sustainable communities, the SCNP emphasizes the importance of creating jobs, improving education outcomes, and enhancing community services. The program recognizes that successful neighborhood revitalization requires a multi-faceted approach that addresses both the physical and social infrastructure of a community.

In order to achieve these goals, the SCNP supports initiatives that promote economic development, including the creation of new businesses, the expansion of existing ones, and the development of affordable housing. The program also provides funding for community centers, parks, and other public facilities that contribute to the overall well-being of the community.

The SCNP is designed to bring together a range of stakeholders, including government agencies, local nonprofits, businesses, and residents, to work collaboratively on revitalization efforts. By fostering inclusive and transparent decision-making processes, the program aims to ensure that the needs and aspirations of all community members are heard and addressed.

In summary, the SCNP seeks to transform economically distressed neighborhoods into vibrant communities that offer residents opportunities for economic advancement and personal growth. By investing in the social and economic fabric of these areas, the program hopes to create lasting change and improve the quality of life for all community members.
The condition of the Chico City area

The condition of the Chico City area and the hospitals in it caused me to go to a new area...
The Evolution of a New Ideology of Race and Housing

The problem of race and housing has been a long-standing issue in the United States. The 1960s saw a significant shift in the way race and housing were discussed and addressed. The following text provides an overview of the key events and developments that contributed to this change.

In the mid-20th century, the United States experienced a significant demographic shift, with an increase in the Black population in urban areas. This led to increased racial tensions and conflicts in many cities, particularly in the South. The Civil Rights Movement of the 1950s and 1960s played a crucial role in bringing attention to the issue of racial discrimination in housing.

The 1968 Fair Housing Act was a significant legislative victory for the civil rights movement. It prohibited discrimination in the sale or rental of housing based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. However, the implementation of the act was slow and ineffective, and many areas continued to experience segregation.

The 1970s saw a resurgence of interest in housing policy, with the creation of the Community Reinvestment Act in 1977. This act aimed to ensure that banks and other lenders provided adequate credit to low-income and minority communities.

By the 1980s, the issue of housing discrimination had become more prominent, with a focus on predatory lending practices targeting minority communities. The 1989 Supreme Court case of United States v. E. St. Clair Tenants' Organization highlighted the issue of housing discrimination and the need for greater accountability for lenders.

The 1990s saw continued efforts to address housing discrimination, with the enactment of the 1990 Fair Housing Amendments Act. This act expanded the definition of discrimination to include sexual orientation and gender identity.

Despite these efforts, housing discrimination remains a significant issue in the United States. The ongoing struggle for fair and equitable housing opportunities continues to be a priority for policymakers and civil rights advocates.

The image on the next page illustrates the timeline of key events in the history of housing discrimination and the ongoing struggle for fair housing. The timeline provides a visual representation of the evolution of housing policy and the progress made in addressing this critical issue.
Making the Second Guess

Despite a growing awareness of housing activities and some public awareness, there is no significant progress towards resolving the conflict. The conflict arises from the ongoing struggle between market forces and social norms, leading to a decisive shift in public opinion. The current situation is further complicated by the ongoing pandemic, which has exacerbated existing challenges. The challenge lies in finding a balance between the needs of the community and the demands of the market. The document highlights the importance of policy intervention and the need for a comprehensive approach to address the issue. The case study presented in the document serves as a reminder of the importance of understanding the underlying factors and the potential solutions.
Notes

