



David E. Lawson, AIA	THE	15 Ellis Potter Court
Director	AMERICAN	Madison, Wisconsin 53711
North Central Region	INSTITUTE	(608) 274-2741
	OF	
	ARCHITECTS	

October 2, 1984

Board of Directors
American Institute of Architects
1735 New York Avenue, N.W
Washington, D.C. 20006

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am again pleased to nominate Milton V. Bergstedt, AIA for the Whitney M. Young Jr. Citation. One year ago I nominated Milt for the Whitney M. Young Jr. Citation and after the balloting, several of you encouraged me to resubmit his nomination, which I am doing herein.

What I'm about to say in no way impinges on the deservedness of past recipients of the Citation, especially that of John Wilson, FAIA, who did receive the award last year.

I would, however, like to call your attention to the fact that since it was established, the Citation has never gone to other than a minority person. I believe the precepts of Whitney Young, Jr. will be fully credited when one or more non-minority persons are recognized for their role in the struggle to achieve equality for all people.

For the minorities, for those who have been oppressed over the centuries in this land of "freedom," to struggle and fight for equality is a natural and understandable reaction. For a white Anglo-Saxon to devote a lifetime of militant action on the basic issues of human rights is, in my judgement, an example of incredible foresight and courage; what better example than Milt's own unique relationship with Whitney Young.

I respectfully ask you to reflect on the state of human rights over the past 50 years and gauge thereby the activities of Milt Bergstedt as documented following.

Sincerely yours,

David E. Lawson, AIA
Director, North Central Region

DEL:bap

Enclosures



Milton V Bergstedt
AIA Emeritus

In 1968, at its convention in Portland, Oregon, Whitney M. Young, Jr. delivered a speech which might well be the highwater mark in AIA oratory if measured in terms of its effect. Therein he challenged the Profession to address itself to the problems of social injustice.

By 1968, Milton V. Bergstedt, AIA, of St. Paul, had for more than twenty years been publicly and privately assaulting the barriers of prejudice, bigotry, segregated housing, exclusionary employment practices and similar evils that prevailed in the U.S.A. at the end of World War II.

Quotations (in italics) following are from that speech by Mr. Young.

"We are all today aware of the problem..."

"Responsibility to the social issues of today" was part of the challenge of Whitney M. Young, Jr. to the Institute and forms the basis of the Citation now given in his honor. The basic issues are perhaps the same today as they were in 1968, the difference being that progress and improvement are measurable and they are now "popular" causes, at least in terms of lip service if not demonstrable actions.

"It is not easy. I am not suggesting the easy road."

In the late 1940's and early '50's the social issues alluded to above were not popular causes--quite the opposite. During that era it required great courage for one to speak out in public in favor of equality for all, regardless of color or creed, and to demonstrate his commitment by his own conduct. Such a person was and is Milton (Milt) Bergstedt, AIA Emeritus, St. Paul, Minnesota. His outspoken advocacy is all the more remarkable for if insensitivity characterized the nation as a whole, the Twin Cities were then generally regarded as the most "lily white" urban area.

"The Negro has been largely the victim not of active hate...but active indifference and callousness."

While President of the St. Paul Downtown Y's Men's Club, 1948-49, Milt was successful in eliminating the "color barrier" by sponsoring Whitney M. Young, Jr. as that organization's first black member. Mr. Young was a staff member of the St. Paul Urban League at the time.

"The Negro today is at least on the conscience of America."

From 1944 to 1950 Milt served on the Board of Directors of the St. Paul Urban League from which organization Mr. Young was ultimately to succeed to the position of Executive Director of the National Urban League.

*"Our sin, then, is the sin of omission
and not of commission."*

Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Young were frequent guests at social occasions in the Bergstedt home to the consternation of many friends and acquaintances of the latter; entertaining blacks in one's own home was, at that time, regarded as a breach of accepted social standards.

*"You are not a profession that has
distinguished itself by your social
and civic contributions to the cause
of civil rights."*

In 1953-54 Milt served as President of the St. Paul Council of Human Relations. Founded in 1943, its stated purpose was:

"The Council's official purpose is, by education and community action, to secure unity and understanding among people; to foster and protect the right of every person, regardless of race, creed or nationality background, to equal opportunity and full contribution to the economic, cultural and spiritual life of the community."

*"I would hope that somehow you would
understand that this issue more than
any other of human rights today
separates the phony from the real,
the man from the boy."*

It was in the same era and in the face of public opinion, often open hostility, that Milt with a small number of equally enlightened individuals lobbied both the Legislature and St. Paul City Council in the field of Human Rights. An immediate result was the passage of a Fair Employment Ordinance in the City of St. Paul, later extended to include housing and other areas where discrimination had previously existed; see attached. St. Paul was the first of the nation's cities to enact such legislation.

Milt Bergstedt was born, raised and educated in St. Paul, graduated from the University of Minnesota (Bachelor of Science in Architecture, 1931) and has spent his entire professional career in St. Paul. He served his apprenticeship under such notable architects as Ed Lundie and Tom Ellerbe.

In 1951 he founded the firm now known as BWBR Architects, today a 40-person, general practice. More than 50 architects who are successful principals in their own companies served their apprenticeship under Milt's tutelage. In addition to imparting the skills necessary to becoming a practicing architect, Milt also instilled an awareness and commitment to the highest moral values, his own beliefs and actions serving as a model.

*"There are principles to be practiced,
and here we can take as our model the
Constitution and the Bible."*

It was by choice and part of a basic philosophy established early in his career before it became a popular position, that by serving underprivileged youth and minorities he could best serve his profession and his community.

.He remained an involved active member of the youth serving Y's men's Club for over 25 years.

.His leadership in the United Way for many years as a fund raiser and in recent years on the Executive Committee for Agency Admission and Fund Allocation demonstrates this continuing interest.

.His lifetime interest in the YMCA, where he served in virtually every lay capacity throughout the Middle West, was another expression of his interest in serving people.

.His leadership in his church and its representation on a local and statewide basis through the Council of Churches identified his ecumenical approach to the spiritual concern of people also.

.A list of organizations and offices held by Milt Bergstedt is attached, which is evidence of his long and continuing involvement with groups whose primary goals are directed toward social issues.

*"The crisis is not in our cities...
the crisis in our hearts, the kind
of human beings we are."*

A summary of Mr. Bergstedt's long and distinguished record in the area of Public Service could well have been the model for the first two paragraphs of the former AIA Standards of Ethical Practice, Obligations to the Public (now Section V of Ethical Principles). For, in fact, he has diligently strived to "improve human environment" and "supported the human rights of all mankind" long before such wording even appeared in the Standards. Not only have the people of a geographic area benefited; his actions have also brought honor and recognition to his profession, he, hopefully, typifying the leadership and involvement the AIA promulgates.

Activities of Milton V. Bergstedt
in Area of Social Service
1944 to Present

FROM	TO	
1944	1950	St. Paul Urban League Member, Board of Directors
1951	1955	St. Paul Council of Human Relations Member, Board of Directors
1953	1955	President
1945	1973	St. Paul Downtown Y's Men's Club Member
1948	1949	President
1949	1951	International Director
1952	1958	St. Paul Downtown YMCA Member, Committee of Management
1956	1958	Chairman, Committee of Management
1960	1967	St. Paul Metropolitan YMCA Member, Board of Directors
1963	1967	Vice President, Board of Directors
1962	1968	North Central Area YMCA Member, Board of Directors
1967	1968	Vice President, Board of Directors
1965	1966	North Central YMCA Area Council President
1965	1970	St. Paul United Fund Fund Drive Sectional Captain
1970	Present	Admissions and Allocations Committee Executive Committee and Panel Chairman
1966	1967	St. Paul Citizens Long Range Capital Improvements Committee Member
1969	1970	Governor's Occupational Safety & Health Advisory Board Revising Labor & Industry Safety Code
1964	1971	St. Paul Council of Churches Board Member
1969	1971	St. Paul Council of Churches Foundation Trustee
1965	1968	Minnesota Council of Churches Board Member

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DISTRICT COURT, SECOND DISTRICT
SAINT PAUL



ARCHIE L. GINGOLD
JUDGE

August 24, 1983

Board of Directors
American Institute of Architects
1735 New York Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

Gentlemen:

I was pleased to learn that Milton V. Bergstedt will be recommended to your organization for the conferring of the Whitney M. Young, Jr. Citation.

During a period of several years immediately following World War II, when very few civic leaders stood up to be counted in the struggle to improve human relations for the benefit of minorities, these vital efforts faced many obstacles.

Many homes in the "gettos" were being demolished for highways and urban development and it was vital to provide for an integration of minorities into the general community, as well as the construction of considerable housing in their behalf. Job opportunities for minorities were very few. Some industries were completely closed to them.

The few advocates who worked for these much needed improvements were indeed struggling under difficult and unpopular conditions. I, however, believe very strongly that this advocacy, although unpopular in those early years, was essential to the eventual legislative enactments and judicial decisions as well as the public attitudinal improvements that took place through the years.

Wherever strategies were being developed, wherever meetings were being held, wherever public presentations had to be made in behalf of these very vital human relation causes, the effort of Milton Bergstedt was prominent.

Milton Bergstedt also worked with persistence and patience to reduce or eliminate the tensions that kept surfacing between the various human rights groups so that their presentations to the general community would reflect a united front.

Milton Bergstedt, more than any other person in the community, provided the time, the leadership, and the advocacy in the struggle during those very critical years.

I enthusiastically recommend Milton Bergstedt for the Whitney
M. Young, Jr. Citation.

Respectfully submitted,


Archie L. Gingold

ALG/mcm

MIRIAM F. LEVY
2011 Broadway
San Francisco 94115

August 31, 1983

Board of Directors
American Institute of Architects
1735 New York Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

Dear Members of the Board:

I have learned that you will shortly be considering nominations for the recipient of the Whitney M. Young Citation. Inasmuch as I had the privilege of knowing Whitney Young, I feel honored to forward the name of Milton V. Bergstedt for your consideration as a possible nominee for this important recognition.

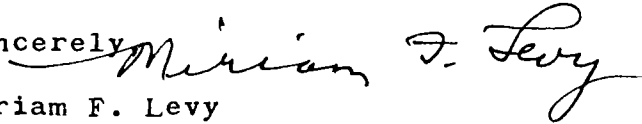
In the 1940s, there were few people in Minnesota whose commitment to human rights was strong enough to enable them to assume leadership in the ploughing of new and unfamiliar fields. Housing discrimination, job discrimination, bars in public accommodation, unequal educational opportunities were the prevailing conditions Blacks and other racial minorities were oppressed by even in the midst of our involvement in a war for democracy. Milton Bergstedt was one of the few who had the courage to translate into action the meaning of freedom as we had, until then, only seen it largely in theory.

As one who had given leadership in the organizing of our Mayor's Council on Human Relations, in 1943, I had good reason to turn to Milton Bergstedt, a young architect, who, though characteristically modest, was remarkably immune to any of the pressures against progress in human rights which prevailed, in the general "mind set" of the environment. On each and every occasion where advocacy was required, large or small, Milton Bergstedt was to be, over the long years, a catalyst for good. In the churches, in the civic organizations, in his profession, in public and in private. And, perhaps, characteristically, most of all, he never pressed for a position in the limelight.

Milton V. Bergstedt brought honor to the profession of Architecture and to the City of St. Paul and the State of Minnesota for shaping and building the bridge which closed the gap, the first and largest gap, between our professions of equal opportunity and its realization.

No more suitable honor could be paid to the memory of Whitney M. Young Jr. than to publicly acknowledge the contributions Milton V. Bergstedt made to the solution of the problems and challenges that were the central focus of Whitney Young's life and dedication.

Sincerely


Miriam F. Levy

2011 Broadway
San Francisco, California 94115

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Of Counsel
*Not a Member of
the Minnesota Bar

Saint Paul
September 1, 1983

Board of Directors
American Institute of Architects
1735 New York Avenue N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

Gentlemen:

I have been apprised of the Institute's Whitney M. Young, Jr. Citation and the principles for which it stands.

I understand Milt Bergstedt (Milton V. Bergstedt) is being nominated as a recipient of this high honor and I feel honored to have the opportunity of supporting his candidacy.

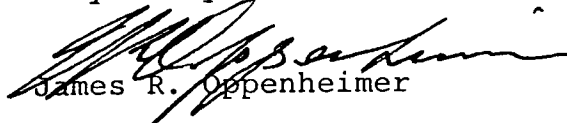
I first became aware of Milt in the late 1940's and early 1950's, when we were active with the St. Paul Council of Human Relations. (One of the Council's founders was a young St. Paul lawyer named Warren Burger). We both served on the Board of this organization and at different times as its President.

Milt felt an obligation to do more than "think good thoughts" and took an active role, which in those days was frequently controversial, in educating people against discrimination and for brotherhood.

Throughout his career he has continued to become involved in many of the social issues of the time and as his recognition and stature as an architect increased, so did the effectiveness of his involvement.

In my opinion Milt's professional career and daily life fall squarely within the principles of the Citation.

Very truly yours,


James R. Oppenheimer

JRO:np

cavin and rova / architects

432 LANDMARK CENTER
SAINT PAUL, MN 55102
612 / 224-2311

September 19, 1983

Board of Directors
American Institute of Architects
1735 New York Avenue Northwest
Washington, D.C. 20006

Gentlemen:

The A.I.A. Citation in honor of the late Whitney M. Young, Jr. seems to characterize Milt Bergstedt to a "T". I have known Milt intimately since my coming to Minnesota in 1946 and entering into an association with his firm, Ingemann and Bergstedt.

Throughout these 37 intervening years, I have witnessed Milt's untiring efforts toward changing community attitudes which tolerated biases and disregard for the underprivileged. It can truly be said that St. Paul is a much better city for all because of Milt's example, his dedication to principles of morality and justice, and his personal commitment and involvement in community affairs at all levels.

Milt Bergstedt has been an inspiration to me and to his fellow professionals for these many years, and it is thrilling to see the fruits of his efforts.

Sincerely,



Brooks Cavin, F.A.I.A.

BC/ss



United Way of the Saint Paul Area

333 Sibley Street • Saint Paul, Minnesota 55101 • (612) 291-8321

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September 7, 1983

American Institute of Architects
1735 New York Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

Attention: Board of Directors

Gentlemen:

I am happy to lend my support to the nomination of Milton Bergstedt for the *Whitney M. Young, Jr.*, citation, honoring people in the architectural profession who have made outstanding contributions to the community, particularly the poor and minorities.

Milton Bergstedt served as a member of the Allocations Committee of the United Way from 1969 until 1977. He was Chairman of the Group Services Division, which makes decisions on grants to settlements and neighborhood centers. During that period of time, major increases in allocations were made to the Hallie Q. Brown Community Center, the Martin Luther King Community Center, as well as to other settlements in the St. Paul area. Neighborhood Centers in St. Paul have a national reputation for the excellence of their programs, and also for the generous support which they have received from the community in recognition of their fine work. Much of the credit for this support belongs to Mr. Bergstedt.

In 1979, Mr. Bergstedt assumed membership on the Capital Allocations Committee. The United Way of St. Paul is one of the few in the country which raises building funds for its agencies. Major allocations were made during that period to the Martin Luther King Community Center, Neighborhood House, Capital Community Services, Merriam Park Community Center, and the Merrick Community Center.

Mr. Bergstedt has also been a prominent spokesman for the removal of architectural barriers in the erection of buildings so that those who are physically handicapped will have easy access to them.

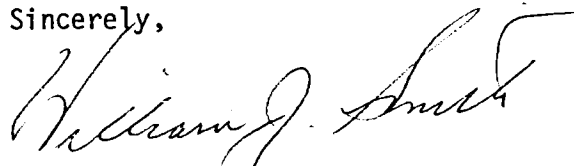
September 7, 1983

American Institute of Architects - 2
Attention: Board of Directors

Mr. Bergstedt not only was active in the allocation of funds, but also served as an Associate Chairman of the Employee Division in 1968 and 1969.

Such continuous service to one's community is unusual for anyone, and speaks very highly of Mr. Bergstedt's interest in those less fortunate. I hope it will be possible for the Board of Directors to recognize his outstanding service by presenting him with the *Whitney M. Young Award*.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "William J. Smith".

William J. Smith
Executive Director, Emeritus

WJS:AA

September 19, 1983

Board of Directors
American Institute of Architects
1735 New York Avenue Northwest
Washington, D.C. 20006

BWBR ARCHITECTS

Gentlemen:

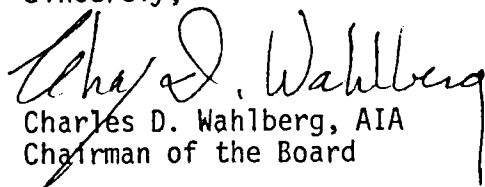
It has been my privilege to have been associated with Milt Bergstedt for over 35 years, first in the student-teacher relationship at the School of Architecture--University of Minnesota, next as an employee, and finally as a partner in the firm which he founded.

I was 27 years old when I first joined the firm, and having grown up on the Dakota prairies, scarcely knew the meaning of the word "minorities" much less having concern for their welfare and unique problems. I am ashamed when I reflect on my insensitivity at that time and frequent manifestation of bigotry, inherited from generations of like thought. As I grew to know Milt, listened to his philosophy, and became aware of his activities regarding social issues, I was appalled. Why, I asked, should one in comfortable circumstances concern himself with the welfare of Negroes, Jews, etc.? I was certain in my own mind that if he was not a Communist, he was at the very least a card-carrying Socialist. I am certain my attitudes were typical of the vast majority of the white, Anglo-Saxon population of the Upper Midwest at that time.

Through the kindly patience of this father figure, by example, repetition, chiding, and persistence, Milt caused me, as he did many others who have been associated with our firm, to see the world through different eyes. Although the kindest of men, he has on more than one occasion, administered a firm, unrelenting admonishment to an employee when there was an overt or even subtle expression of bigotry. There is simply no room for that kind of attitude in Milt's office.

If I have in the past 35 years developed a compassion and a concern for the less fortunate, i.e. less fortunate because of color or creed (God grant that I have), I owe it mainly to the teaching and example of Milt Bergstedt. I can think of no other, either by reputation or through personal acquaintance, who is more deserving of the Whitney M. Young, Jr. Citation.

Sincerely,


Charles D. Wahlberg, AIA
Chairman of the Board

Bergstedt Wahlberg Bergquist Rohkohl

400 Sibley Street, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101 Phone (612) 222-3701

RICHARDSON B. OKIE
820 PIONEER BUILDING
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55101
612 222-5938

August 31, 1983

Board of Directors, American Institute
of Architects,
1735 New York Avenue N.W.
Washington D.C. 20006

Dear Sirs:

I am writing in regard to Milton V. Bergstedt, AIA emeritus, of St. Paul, Minnesota. I would like to join others in suggesting him for the Whitney M. Young, Jr. Citation.

During the many years that I have known Milton Bergstedt perhaps the most significant were those in which I served with him of the Board of the St. Paul Council of Human Relations. In 1953 and 1954 he served as chairman of the board. During one of those years he succeeded in securing Ralph Bunche as speaker at the Council's Annual Meeting, climaxing a dinner in the Hotel St. Paul. Some 650 people heard Mr. Bunche describe the tumultuous and critical events in Palestine when, as United Nations Ambassador he was able to establish an uneasy peace between the Arabs and Israeli after the 1949 war. The hotel dinner brought together many kinds of persons, both black and white, who were greatly moved by Mr. Bunche's narrative.

In my opinion the event laid the groundwork which resulted in St. Paul's, and Minnesota's accelerated progress toward ordinances and laws requiring equality in accommodations housing, employment, and education.

Mrs. Okie and I also knew Milton and his wife Bea as participants in the Great Books Program, in the 50s and '60s. Like a good many others Milt was very conscious that to widen your knowledge and learn to reason upon it makes a better person and a better citizen.

Milt Bergstedt built a fine architectural firm because he was and is a fine man. I believe he deserves the Whitney Young Citation.

Sincerely yours,
Richardson B. Okie

Richardson B. Okie

PS- I should add that Mr. Bergstedt and other Board members testified repeatedly before the City Council & the Legislature.

St. Paul Post No. 162

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- Harry Kraines
- Samuel Lechtman
- Joe Ornstein
- Alex Weiss
- Michael Dorr

October 5, 1954

Mr. Milton V. Bergstedt,
Endicott On Robert Bldg.,
St. Paul, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Bergstedt:

The above named organization in meeting duly assembled on October 5th, 1954, unanimously passed a resolution instructing me to commend you on behalf of our organization for the splendid presentations that you made before the St. Paul City Council recently in regard to an FEPC Ordinance for our city.

There are too few citizens of your stature who are willing to assume the responsibility of waging a war against bigotry, discrimination and prejudice in our community. It is, therefore, indeed heartening to a group such as ours to find men like you in our midst who are willing to so forthrightly speak out for a living democracy.

Very sincerely yours,

Albert R. Simon

Albert R. Simon, Commander

AKS: fka

*Deceased

ST. PAUL JEWISH COUNCIL

September 24, 1954

Mr. Milton V. Bergstedt,
Endicott on Robert Bldg.,
St. Paul, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Bergstedt:

The St. Paul Jewish Council in executive session on Tuesday evening, September 21st, 1954, formally adopted a resolution of appreciation and thanks to you for your taking the necessary time away from what we know is a heavy schedule of daily work activity to appear before the St. Paul City Council as an advocate of an FEPC Ordinance for the City of St. Paul.

It is selfless men like you who are responsible for the great progress which our community has made in the field of bettering human relations during the past ten years. We assure you that our organization is in full support of your position with reference to this important matter and you can depend upon us to continue doing everything we can to help obtain the passage of this much needed legislation.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Archie Ringold
Judge Archie Ringold, President
St. Paul Jewish Council

AG:fka



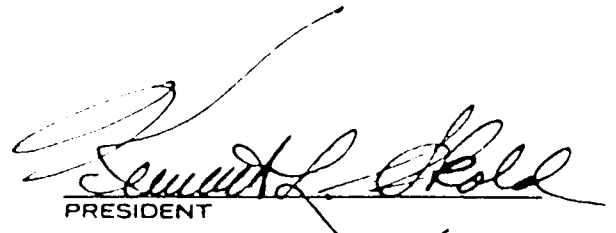
*The Minnesota Society of Architects
of
The American Institute of Architects*

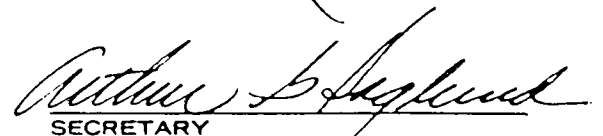
presents this certificate of award to

Milton Bergstedt, AIA

FOR A DISTINGUISHED CAREER OF ACCOMPLISHMENT AND
SERVICE TO THE ARCHITECTURAL PROFESSION AND FOR
DEDICATION TO NUMEROUS COMMUNITY AND GOVERNMENTAL
ORGANIZATIONS IN ST PAUL AND MINNESOTA

September 8, 1978


PRESIDENT


SECRETARY

offers of or to offer employment based upon such discrimination; or to adopt or enforce any rule or employment policy which discriminates between employees or prospective employees; or to seek information relative to race, religious creed, color, national origin or ancestry from any person or employee as a condition of employment, tenure, terms, or in connection with conditions of employment, promotion or increase in compensation; or to discriminate in the selection of personnel for training.

SECTION 4

CITY CONTRACTS:

The City of Saint Paul and all of its contracting agencies and departments thereof shall include in all contracts hereafter negotiated, a provision obligating the contractor not to discriminate against any employee of, or applicant for employment with, such contractor in the City of Saint Paul, and shall require such contractors to include a similar provision in all subcontracts requiring employment within the City of Saint Paul.

SECTION 5

UNFAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES PROHIBITED:

(a) It shall be an unfair practice for any employer within said City to discriminate against any person in connection with any hiring, application for employment, tenure, promotion, upgrading, increase in compensation, terms or conditions of employment.

(b) It shall be an unfair practice for any person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of or acting as an employment, referral, or vocational placement agency or bureau within said City, to discriminate against any person in connection with any application for employment, referral for employment, hiring, tenure, terms or conditions of employment.

(c) It shall be an unfair practice, with respect to employees covered by this ordinance within said City, for any employer covered by this ordinance, or labor union, or any person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of or acting as an employment, referral or vocational placement agency or bureau, or any agency engaged in whole or in part in the investigation of applicants for employment or in the investigation of employees, to include in any application form or biographical statement relating to employment, any question or statement designed to elicit or record information concerning the race, religious creed, color, national origin, or ancestry of the applicant. However, this section shall not prohibit any employer from securing, or any employee from furnishing, information concerning the national origin or ancestry of an employee or applicant for employment when such information has been required by the Government of the United States, the State of Minnesota, or any political subdivision thereof, for the purpose of national security.

(d) It shall be an unfair practice for any labor union within said City to discriminate against any person with respect to membership in a labor union

as defined in Section 2 (d) of this ordinance.

(e) It shall be an unfair practice for any employer, employment agency, or labor union, prior to employment or admission to membership to cause to be printed, published or circulated any notice or advertisement relating to employment or membership indicating any preference, limitation, specification or discrimination based upon race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry.

(f) It shall be an unfair practice for any employer, employment agency, labor union, or investigating agency to penalize or discriminate in any manner against any individual because he has opposed any practice forbidden by this ordinance or because he has made a charge, testified or assisted in any manner in any investigation, proceeding or hearing thereunder.

SECTION 6

FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE COMMISSION:

(a) There is hereby created a permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission which shall consist of a chairman and four other members to be appointed by the Mayor and to be confirmed by the Council. The first chairman shall be appointed for a term of five years and the remaining four members shall be appointed for terms respectively for four years, three years, two years, and one year. Each of said appointees shall serve for his respective term and until the respective successor has been appointed and has assumed office. After the expiration of the initial term, each of the members shall be appointed and shall serve for a five year term and until his respective successor has been appointed and has assumed office. Any member of the Commission may be removed by the Mayor upon notice and hearing for neglect of duty, misconduct or malfeasance in office. All members of the Commission shall serve without compensation.

(b) To qualify for appointment to membership on the Commission, a person shall meet at least the following minimum qualifications; he or she shall be not less than 30 years of age and have been a resident and registered voter in the City of Saint Paul for at least five years.

SECTION 7

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE COMMISSION:

The Commission is granted the following powers and charged with the duties of:

(a) Effectuating the purpose and policies of this ordinance.

(b) To meet at any place within the City Hall and Court House approved by the City Council.

(c) At such times as deemed necessary to appoint personnel subject to Council approval, and at a salary fixed by the Council.

(d) Promoting cooperation among all groups for the purpose of effectuating the purposes and policies of this ordinance.

(e) Conducting studies concerning discrimination in employment and related problems.

point 581.6 ft west of the west line of White Bear Avenue by taking and condemning the south 30 ft. of Lots 1 and 2 and the south 30 ft. of the easterly 192.1 ft. of Lot 3, all in Auditor's Subdivision No. 55 and the Council hereby orders said improvements to be made.

Resolved Further, That the following land, lands or easements therein be and the same are hereby ordered to be taken, appropriated and condemned for the purpose of making said improvements, viz.:

The south 30 ft. of Lots 1 and 2, and the south 30 ft. of the easterly 192.1 ft. of Lot 3, all in Auditor's Subdivision No. 55.

Resolved Further, That the Commissioner of Public Works be and is hereby instructed and directed to prepare plans and specifications for said improvement, and the proper city officials are hereby authorized and directed to proceed with the making of said improvement in accordance therewith.

Adopted by the Council January 4, 1955.

Approved January 4, 1955.
(January 8, 1955)

**OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS
OF THE COUNCIL**

ORDINANCE

C. F. No. 171232—Ordinance No. 10456—
By Robert T. Gibbons—Norris O. Halvorson—Bernard T. Holland—Frank D. Marzitelli—Severin A. Mortinson—Robert F. Peterson—Joseph E. Dillon, Mayor—

An ordinance to prohibit discriminatory practices in employment and in labor unions, based upon race, color, religious creed, national origin or ancestry; defining unfair practices as unlawful acts; creating a Fair Employment Practice Commission; prescribing its duties and powers and providing procedures; and prescribing penalties for the violation of this ordinance.

The Council of the City of Saint Paul Does Ordain:

**SECTION 1
FINDINGS AND DECLARATION OF
POLICY:**

(a) Discrimination in public and private employment on the grounds of race, religious creed, color, national origin, or ancestry may substantially and adversely affect the general welfare, public health and good order of this city.

(b) Such discrimination in employment tends unjustly to subject groups of inhabitants of any city to depressed living conditions thereby causing injury to the public safety, general welfare and good order of any city and endangers the public health thereof.

(c) Such discrimination in employment and the resulting effect on the community and the inhabitants thereof, tend to impose substantial financial burdens on the public revenue for the relief and amelioration of conditions so created.

(d) Experience has proved that legislative enactment prohibiting such discrimination in employment tends to remove and ameliorate such conditions and promote the general welfare and good order of any city.

(e) The right of every inhabitant of this city to employment opportunities without being subjected to such discrimination in employment is hereby declared to be a civil right.

(f) This ordinance shall be deemed an exercise of the police power of this city for the protection of the public welfare and health and peace of the inhabitants thereof.

SECTION 2

DEFINITIONS:

(a) The words "discriminate," "discriminates," or "discrimination," wherever used in this ordinance, are hereby defined and declared to mean and include discrimination or segregation on the ground or because of race, religious creed, color, national origin, or ancestry.

(b) The word "employer" wherever used in this ordinance, is hereby defined and declared to include only employers of two or more employees within the City of Saint Paul, but does not include sectarian or religious organizations when religion may be a bona fide qualification for employment, nor those who employ domestics exclusively for employment in a private home.

(c) The word "employee" wherever used in this ordinance, is hereby defined to include all persons who work for wages, salary, or commission in the service of an employer, except those engaged in domestic service in a private home, or those engaged in employment by an organized religious congregation, society, or institution when religion may be a bona fide qualification for employment; provided such selection is not based upon race, color, national origin or ancestry.

(d) The term "labor union" shall mean any organization of employees which exists for the purpose, in whole or in part, of collective bargaining or of dealing with employers concerning grievances or terms or conditions of employment.

(e) The term "employment agency" wherever used in this ordinance, is hereby defined as any person, company, partnership, association, or corporation which undertakes, with or without compensation, to procure opportunities to work or to procure, recruit, refer or place employees.

SECTION 3

CITY EMPLOYMENT:

It shall be an unfair practice for any head of department, official, or agent or employee of the City of Saint Paul, or of the Board of Education of the City of Saint Paul or of any department thereof, acting for or on behalf of said City or said Board, in any matter involving employment by said City or said Board, to discriminate against any person otherwise qualified, in employment or in tenure, terms or conditions of employment; or to discriminate in promotion or increase in compensation; or to publish

(f) To adopt, promulgate, amend, and rescind suitable rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this ordinance and the policies and practice of the Commission in connection therewith, subject to the approval of the Council.

(g) To receive complaints of violations and investigate into the merits thereof; to hold hearings on said complaints, as provided in Section 9 hereof, and thereafter to certify and recommend to the City Corporation Counsel the prosecution of those complaints which, in the judgment of said commission, are deemed to be violations of this ordinance. Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to limit the right of the complainant to make and file a complaint without such certificate or recommendation by the said commission, nor to preclude, abridge, nor restrict the right of appeal or the right of any one concerned or affected to a full hearing of the facts and issues in the courts of competent jurisdiction on the evidence and merits in any matter involved. Any such proceeding shall not be one of review only.

(h) To make reports of its activities to the City Council annually or more often as requested by the City Council.

SECTION 8

PENALTY:

(a) An "unfair practice", as used in this ordinance, is hereby declared to be an unlawful act.

(b) Any person, firm, corporation, labor union, association, or employment agency, whether acting in an official capacity or in a private capacity, who commits an "unfair practice" as defined herein, is guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to the penalties thereof according to law.

SECTION 9

PROCEDURES:

(a) Any person claiming to be aggrieved by an alleged unfair practice may file with the commission a signed complaint in writing which shall state the name and address of the employer, labor union or employment agency or other person (herein referred to as the respondent) alleged to have committed the unfair practice complained of and shall set forth the particulars thereof and such other information as may be required.

(b) If such commission shall determine after investigation that probable cause exists for crediting the allegations of the charge, it shall immediately endeavor to eliminate the unfair practice complained of by conciliation and persuasion. The members of the commission and its staff shall not disclose what has transpired during the course of such endeavors, except as herein authorized by the other provisions of this ordinance. If the commission shall determine after investigation that no probable cause exists to credit the allegations of the charge, the commission shall within ten days from the date of such determination, cause to be issued and served upon the complainant and the respondent written notice of such determination.

(c) If the commission fails to eliminate such unfair practice by concilia-

tion, the commission shall serve upon the respondent a formal complaint requiring said respondent to answer such complaint at a public hearing before the commission at a place therein fixed to be held not less than ten (10) days after the service of said complaint. The respondent shall have the right to file an answer and to appear at such hearing in person or by attorney or otherwise and to examine and cross-examine witnesses. If, upon all the evidence, the commission shall determine that the respondent has engaged or is engaging in an unfair practice, the commission shall state its findings of fact and shall render such recommendations as the findings warrant. If upon all the evidence, the commission shall fail to find that the respondent has engaged in an unfair practice, the commission shall so state in its findings and shall issue and serve upon the complainant and respondent an order dismissing said complaint. In the event the respondent refuses or fails to comply with any recommendations issued by the commission, the commission shall then proceed in accordance with the provisions of Section 7 (g) hereof.

SECTION 10

SEVERABILITY:

If any provision of this ordinance or the application of such provision to any person or circumstance shall be invalid, the remainder of such ordinance or the application of such provision to persons or circumstances other than those to which it has been held invalid shall not be affected thereby.

SECTION 11

EFFECTIVE DATE:

This ordinance shall take effect and be in force 30 days after its passage, approval, and publication.

Passed by the Council January 13, 1955.

Yeas—Councilmen Gibbons, Holland, Mortinson, Peterson, Mr. President (Dillon)—5.

Nays—0.

Approved January 13, 1955.

JOSEPH E. DILLON,
Mayor.

Attest:
JOSEPH R. OKONESKI,
City Clerk.
(January 15, 1955)

RESOLUTIONS

C. F. No. 168631—By Frank D. Marzelli—

In the matter of opening Spring Lane to a width of 40 ft. by taking and condemning the following parcels of land: Those parts of Lots 4 to 11 inclusive, Block 47, Rice and Irvine's Addition; Walnut Street vacated; Lots 1 to 6 inclusive, Block 48, Rice and Irvine's Addition; Lot 1, Block 49, Rice and Irvine's Addition, lying within a strip of land 40 ft. wide, adjacent to and northerly of a straight line ex-

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS NEWS

ST. PAUL ARCHITECT

MILTON V. BERGSTEDT, AIA,

WINS THE AIA'S WHITNEY M.

YOUNG JR. CITATION FOR 1985

Contact: Pete McCall
(202) 626-7465

Hold for Release Until January 4, 1985

WASHINGTON, D.C., January 4, 1985--St. Paul architect and community leader Milton V. Bergstedt, AIA, who has devoted "a lifetime of militant action" to the human rights struggle, has been selected to receive The American Institute of Architects' coveted Whitney M. Young Jr. Citation in 1985.

The award, named in honor of the late civil rights leader, who headed the Urban League, is conferred by the AIA Board of Directors to an architect or architecturally oriented organization "in recognition of a significant contribution to social responsibility."

Bergstedt, 78, the first nonminority individual selected for the citation since its inception in 1972, was cited for his "incredible foresight and courage" in the struggle to achieve equality for all people. The citation will be presented at the 1985 AIA National Convention in San Francisco, June 9-12.

When Whitney M. Young Jr. challenged architects at the 1968 AIA convention to address "the problems of social injustice," Bergstedt had "for more than 20 years been publicly and privately assaulting the barriers of prejudice, bigotry, segregated housing, exclusionary employment and similar evils that prevailed in the United States at the end of the World War II," read his nomination for the citation.

(more)

1735 NEW YORK AVE. N.W.
WASH. D.C. 20006
(202) 626-7300

ST. PAUL ARCHITECT MILTON V. BERGSTEDT, AIA, WINS THE AIA'S WHITNEY M. YOUNG JR. CITATION FOR 1985

January 4, 1985

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"His outspoken advocacy is all the more remarkable, for if insensitivity characterized the nation as a whole, the Twin Cities were then generally regarded as the most 'lily-white' urban area," continued the nomination.

While president of the St. Paul Downtown YMCA Men's Club from 1948 to 1949 Bergstedt was successful in eliminating the club's "color barrier" by sponsoring his friend, Whitney M. Young Jr., as its first black member. (At that time, Young was a staff member of the St. Paul Urban League.)

Bergstedt served on the board of the St. Paul Urban League in the 1940s and was president of the St. Paul Council of Human Relations from 1953 to 1954. During those years, he lobbied the St. Paul City Council and the Minnesota State Legislature to protect the rights of all citizens. As a result, St. Paul became one of the nation's first cities to pass a fair-employment ordinance.

Bergstedt believed he could best serve his community and profession by addressing the needs of undeprivileged youths and minorities. For more than 25 years, he was involved in the city's YMCA and youth activities. He was also a leader of and fund-raiser for United Way for many years and was active in his church and the Minnesota Council of Churches.

From 1969 to 1970, Bergstedt served on the Governor's Occupational Safety and Health Advisory Board.

A native of St. Paul, Bergstedt received his Bachelor of Science in Architecture from the University of Minnesota in 1931 and served his apprenticeship under such notable architects as Edward Lundie and Thomas Ellerbe, FAIA.

(more)

ST. PAUL ARCHITECT MILTON V. BERGSTEDT, AIA, WINS THE AIA'S WHITNEY M. YOUNG JR.
CITATION FOR 1985

January 4, 1985

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In 1951, Bergstedt founded the St. Paul firm known now as BWBR Architects, a 40-person general practice. More than 50 architects, who are currently principals in their own firms, served their apprenticeships under Bergstedt's tutelage. He remains active in the firm's operations.

As a mentor, Bergstedt instilled "an awareness and commitment to the highest moral values, his own beliefs and actions serving as a model," according to his nomination. He diligently strived to improve the "human environment" and "supported the human rights of all mankind" long before the mainstream civil rights movement.

In being named to receive the Whitney M. Young Jr. Citation, Bergstedt joins a distinguished group of past recipients, including John Louis Wilson, FAIA, New York City, who won the award in 1984; John S. Chase, FAIA, Houston (1982); Robert T. Coles, FAIA, Buffalo (1981); Leroy M. Campbell, FAIA, Washington, D.C. (posthumously, 1980); Wendell J. Campbell, FAIA, Chicago (1976); Van B. Bruner Jr., FAIA, Haddon Township, N.J. (1975); Stephen Cram, former AIA staff member, Washington, D.C. (posthumously, 1974); Architects Workshop of Philadelphia (1973), and Robert J. Nash, FAIA, Washington, D.C. (1972).

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