

No Open Housing for Chicago Negroes

CHICAGO (AP) — Defying thrown rocks and bottles and curses from white crowds, the late Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. led marches demanding equal housing opportunities for Negroes in Chicago in 1966.

The month of vigorously resisted marches into all-white neighborhoods ended in an announcement of success on Aug. 16, 1966, with the signing of a 10-point open housing agreement.

Dr. King called the agreement "the most significant program ever conceived to make open housing a reality in a metropolitan area."

In spring 1968, however, little of King's optimism over the agreement with Chicago's power structure is found in Chicago's Negro community.

"I don't know what the agreement is worth," said the Rev. Jesse Jackson, of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. "Negroes didn't have free access to housing in the city in 1966—they still don't in 1968."

"Nothing Changed"

In the two years since the King pact, 100 Negro families have moved into white neighborhoods in Chicago and 150 into predominantly white suburbs. The city has approximately one million Negro residents.

Augustus "Gus" Savage, newspaper publisher and candidate for Congress from the 3rd Congressional District on Chicago's South Side, said, "Nothing has changed. There still is a racial line running through the 3rd District as

sharp as a knife."

A South Side woman, who said she walked in King's marches, had only scorn for the agreement.

"It's a lie—a myth," she said. "They did that to break the back of the marches. Nothing has changed. We still live on a reservation—a plantation—and there ain't no way to get off."

In the agreement:

City, county and federal agencies were committed to make greater efforts to promote integrated housing.

Mortgage bankers affirmed the policy of making mortgage money available to all eligible persons regardless of race, and the Chicago Real Estate Board withdrew its opposition to a statewide fair housing law.

To Educate Members

The final point called for a new organization responsible for directing the open housing program outlined in the agreement.

Edward L. Holmgren, executive director of that organization—the Leadership Council for Metropolitan Open Communities—says that while efforts were made to implement the agreement, its goals have not been realized.

"The council was to be concerned with the sole issue of creating, more than a climate of open housing, the reality of a single market system," Holmgren said. "We are far from this goal and all the goals in the agreement."

The federal open housing law passed recently contains two key differences from Chi-

ago's code: It applies to owners of some individual dwellings Chicago's law applies to brokers only and it applies outside Chicago's city limits.

Leaders Skeptical

But the King pact experience is making some community leaders skeptical about the federal law's bringing any major changes in the near future.

Said Holmgren, "The federal housing law will have no immediate impact on producing an increase in open housing in the Chicago market because it is phased in application. Not until 1970 will it have total effect. In its initial application it is less effective than Chicago's code."

Assessments of the King pact's effectiveness vary.

James E. Burns, director of Chicago's Commission on Human Relations, which enforces the city's fair housing code, said, "The city was pushing for fair housing even before the agreement." He said the city has started a crash program to check on compliance.

Commission inspections and undercover checks have indicated little discrimination by brokers "on initial contact," Burns said. He and his staff, however, question the effectiveness of these checks.

Few Units Started

Ross Beatty, president of the Chicago Real Estate Board, said its members "have never

deviated" from the commitment not to oppose a statewide fair housing law, provided it applies to owners as well as brokers.

The Chicago Housing Authority has had little chance to comply with its commitment to reduce the size of future public housing units and to locate them out of Negro areas. Few units have been started since the agreement.

Eighty-seven per cent of CHA tenants are nonwhites and almost all the family units stand in predominately Negro areas.

A new CHA program which places public housing tenants in units leased from private owners has moved slowly, Holmgren said, because landlords are reluctant to accept these families.

The Cook County Chicago Department of Public Aid has had "minimal success," director William H. Robinson said, on its commitment to find housing outside blighted areas for its aid recipients—83 per cent of whom are nonwhite.

Not Enough Housing

"We're paying \$7 million a month in rent for the worst housing in the city," Robinson said.

Part of the reason, he said, is that "we don't have an open occupancy law that works." But he indicated another problem.

"In Chicago, all our well-laid plans have been hampered by the fact that there just is not enough housing to go around," he said.

The city's Department of Urban Renewal,

committed to find housing without racial consideration for families displaced by renewal projects, also cited the shortage of housing as a problem.

In addition, Mrs. Ozwelda Badal, director of relocation services, said most Negroes are reluctant to move into unfamiliar areas and tend to relocate close to their previous homes.

Funds Available

The commitment by the mortgage bankers is one point of the agreement which has been substantially fulfilled, Holmgren said. Funds generally are available to eligible Negro home buyers, even if they are seeking homes in predominantly white areas, he said.

Success is more difficult to measure on the commitment to educate the public on the open housing issue although many persons consider this the crucial point.

Dennis Travis, a Negro real estate broker and mortgage banker, said that while there had been openings in some areas, "the whites are running as fast as ever. There is a need for education on both sides."

Perhaps the best indication of success in this field, officials said, are the open housing codes passed in 14 suburban communities since the agreement.

These ordinances, many of them stronger than Chicago's 1963 code, are particularly important, Holmgren said, because of the lack of a state law on fair housing.

'America Must Awaken,' Says Rockefeller in Philadelphia

(Continued from page one) audience's slightest reaction.

Must Awaken

Rockefeller said America must awaken to the revolution now facing her. He said that through "vision and faith," the "revolution" can be turned into an "age of progress." A time of political crisis, he said, can be transformed into a "time of political creation." More than any other problem, he stated "that a Vietnam settlement must be achieved in the wide context of world relations."

The Governor claims "we are approaching the 1970's with the ideas and devices of the 1940's and the 1950's." For this reason, he called for the review and reassessment of past and present policies, exemplified by the Vietnam conflict, and the need to build on "these lessons of the past for the peace of the future."

From military control in Europe after World War II to Communist containment in Asia to the division in industrially underdeveloped countries, Rockefeller asserted that America has reacted with "reflexes and responses of years long past." The gap between the rich and poor has not been bridged by fed-

eral aid. Nor has the shift from Europe to Asia in the world political conflict been distinguished, he added.

"For during the 1940's, it was the task of America to defend free political structures," he said, "but in the 1960's, it is the burden of America to help to create such political structures."

These factors and those Americans that have "been slow to perceive about the history of our times" bear directly and critically on the order of Vietnam," he told the ballroom spectators.

Vietnam

The Vietnam war has taken the lives of more than "20,000 brave young Americans," he reported. But it has reached into the lives of "many millions more through an arbitrary and outmoded draft system" and through the strain on the national economy. The debates and dissent resulting from the conflict often have threatened, "in their own way, to become as furious and as frustrating as the war itself," he continued.

For this reason he acclaimed President Johnson's decision last month in seeking peace. His comment that

Johnson "deserves the prayerful support of all of us" brought applause.

His criticism of the draft also evoked applause from the audience. Stating that he would outline his policies on the draft today in a speech in Iowa, Rockefeller did say that deferments in "designated areas" were needed. But, he added, too many people are delaying unnecessarily in their plans because of draft uncertainty. This, he said, must be remedied.

Proposals

From past military and political failures with establishment of a national government in Vietnam, Rockefeller concluded that "there can be no purely military solution" to the war.

Through re-establishing an atmosphere of "mutual trust" not only in this country but in the world, the demands of this critical time would be answered, Rockefeller said. Offering the world a "cause and challenge more clearly positive than a mere call to anti-Communism," and facing Europe and underprivileged nations' problems and needs can only help to bring about the awakening America requires.

Daily Collegian 'Hot Line' To Air Student Complaints

"Hot Line," a new feature of The Daily Collegian, will begin next week.

The "Hot Line" is intended as a public service feature which will allow the dissatisfied to air complaints and attempt to answer them. Students and faculty are invited to participate in the "Hot Line." Grievances about classes, dormitory or downtown living, or anything for which an answer is sought, may be phoned into the "Hot Line."

Want to know why you've had goulash three days in a row in the dining hall? Call Collegian "Hot Line." Maybe there is a good reason for the plethora of noodles. If not, an unsatisfactory answer for all to see might be the best way to end the indigestion.

"Hot Line" calls will be received every Monday and Wednesday evening from 8 to 11 beginning next week. The special Collegian "Hot Line" number is 855-2881. The answers to Monday night's calls will be printed in the Collegian on Wednesday, and Wednesday's calls will appear Friday.

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Rockefeller Wins Upset

BOSTON (AP) — Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York won a surprise victory on the Republican ballot in the Massachusetts primary on write-in support that developed with the announcement of his presidential candidacy.

Gov. John A. Volpe, running unopposed as a favorite son, had been expected to win, but the tabulation of returns showed yesterday that Rockefeller won by about 1,000 votes on the same day that he entered the race.

Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy of Minnesota, the only candidate on the Democratic ballot, received slightly more than 50 per cent of his party's vote. Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, D-N.Y., ran second, outdistancing Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey by a 3-2 margin in write-ins.

Former Vice President Richard M. Nixon was third in the Republican column, about 5,000 votes behind Rockefeller, and McCarthy was fourth, gaining write-in votes on almost 10 per cent of the GOP ballots.

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If these kids don't make it, neither do we.

These are big-city school children. They are partners of all who try to build and keep our cities alive with hope and promise of personal dignity. If we fail these partners, they will fail, as finally will we all.

To the Bell System, they also are customers and, prospectively, many are fellow employees. Those we hire will bring with them attitudes and skills produced by city life and city schools. Their qualities will help shape the quality of our service. And service is our product.

Bell System companies and people are increasingly engaged to help meet the problems of the cities, especially those concerning education and employability. In these areas our skills and other business resources may have extra value. We shall try to keep our deeds outrunning our words.

