

➔
←

# North Shore summer project



# NEWSLETTER

VOL. 1, NO. V

August 20, 1965

# NSSSP Looks to Future

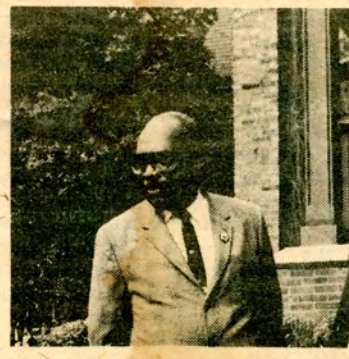
## Support Asked For Future Program

Lerone Bennett said at a public meeting of the NSSSP: "If freedom is orphaned in America today, it is not because her attackers are strong — it is because men who say they love freedom are timid and passionless and afraid."

Are you interested in working with your neighbors for a fair real estate system, that housing may be open to all regardless of race or religion? North Shore Summer Project workers are presently evaluating this summer's program and are beginning to plan next steps toward ending discrimination in housing in our communities. The project needs your ideas, and your support. Please write, 730 Elm, Winnetka;

or phone, 446-7865, project headquarters, if you are interested in working during the next year for a more just way of life in your community.

The NSSSP wants your ideas and encouragement. Whatever plans are made for the fall and winter, their success will depend primarily upon the dedication of North Shore residents who willingly give their time and energy. As Martin Luther King said in Winnetka, "...if the friends of freedom were as passionate and zealous about their commitment to freedom's call as the enemies of freedom are to their side, we would have ended segregation and discrimination long ago."



DR. EMORY DAVIS, CHAIRMAN of the North Shore Summer Project Steering committee, will be among the clergymen leading the NSSSP march.

## North Shore Residents Plan March from Kenilworth to Evanston

The North Shore Summer Project will officially end this month with a series of activities directed toward continuing the project's goal of equal housing opportunity on the North Shore. After a march and rally on August 29 to present the findings of the project to the Evanston-North Shore Board of Realtors, project leaders will meet for a weekend retreat to discuss future plans and then will present these ideas to the public at an open all-day conference in mid October.

"We call upon those North Shore residents who feel that a man's skin color or religious beliefs shouldn't keep him from buying the house of his choice to demonstrate their personal belief in this ideal by marching with us on August 29," said the Rev. Emory G. Davis, chairman of the North Shore Summer Project, as he announced plans for the march.

Starting in Kenilworth at 1 p.m. on Sunday afternoon, a representative group of North Shore residents and Negro home-seekers will walk the five miles to the Evanston office of the Evanston-North Shore Board of Realtors, 3009 Central St., where a preliminary summary of the summer project's findings will be presented at a rally.

An all-night vigil by project participants will take place after the rally, to continue until Monday morning, when the Rev. Davis hopes to present the NSSSP's findings personally to Louis A. Pfaff, president of the Evanston-North Shore Board of Realtors. The purpose of the vigil is to demonstrate project concern that the findings be constructively implemented.

Winding up the eight-week summer project, the demonstration will be the first civil rights march through North Shore villages.

"This march through the North Shore is symbolic of the work the project has been doing all summer long," said William H. Moyer, NSSSP executive director.

"Our surveys and interviews have shown that the segregated housing patterns here on the North Shore do not correspond to the feelings of the homesellers, the neighbors or the community-at-large," added Moyer.

"Therefore," he said, "we are marching to the realtor's office to present our findings to them and to ask them again to take positive steps to end segregation on the North Shore."

The NSSSP retreat will be held at the Ecumenical Institute in Chicago on September 18 through the 19. The outline for discussion includes: "Self-criticism and the Reformulation of Goals;" "Methods, Strategy, Tactics;" and "Next Steps on the North Shore." Members of the project and guests have been asked to write position papers for reflection and discussion. Reservations are open to members of the Steering committee, students, and three representatives from each village.

In the middle of October the ideas formulated at the retreat will be brought to the attention of the general public at an open conference. All people of good will interested in a fair unsegregated pattern of community life are invited to this meeting. According to Mrs. Philip Moore, Jr., program chairman of the NSSSP, the conference will provide an opportunity for people to "present their ideas, hear our ideas and work together toward implementing imaginative approaches to the problems of human rights in our communities."

## Summer Project Replies to Realtors

### The ENSBR and the NSSSP

By Louis A. Pfaff

All members of the ENSBR are familiar, we are sure, with the activities of the North Shore Summer Project, and of the many people who are working on this project. This publication lacks space to give the proper editorial background to the NSSSP, its criticism of the ENSBR, or the position taken by any and all groups concerned. But amid the tumult and the shouting, we'd like to make a few points.

Advocates of open housing feel that any person coming into any real estate office should be able

responsibility are a part of every buyer-realtor relationship, regardless of race, color or creed. All buyers are put through this procedure of qualification, as to sincerity of desire to purchase, type of home, type of mortgage, down payment, etc. Many NSSSP people are not aware that all buyers go through this qualification routine and are not familiar with the mechanics of the real estate profession.

The NSSSP advocates the ENSBR refusing to accept a listing unless it is open occupancy. The policy of accepting or rejecting a listing is entirely up to the individual office.

NSSSP people say that if all restricted listings were refused, homeowners would then be forced to sell with the open occupancy designation.

We do not feel we, as realtors, and as agents serving the seller, can tell our clients to do one thing or another. This is not our prerogative.

Our members of the ENSBR are doing their best to work with the various groups, both pro and con. And this is not a case of our asking a seller what his wishes are...on many occasions the minute the realtor walks into the door, the seller tells the agent whether it is to be open occupancy.

Whether the seller is right or wrong, we can only act as instructed...because we are serving the seller as agents.

The future actions of individual homeowners will indicate the efficacy of the North Shore Summer Project. That the message is reaching individuals can be seen by the fact that a number of homes have gone through the ENSBR listing service in the past several weeks on an open occupancy basis. These were so treated and have been sold. Progress has been made.

Reprinted with permission from "Evanston-North Shore Realtor," August, 1965.

## "The Climate Has Changed"

By Rev. Buckner Coe, acting chairman, (approved by the Executive Committee as an official project reply to Mr. Pfaff's editorial)

We of the North Shore Summer Project were most interested in reading the editorial by Louis A. Pfaff in the August issue of the "Evanston-North Shore Realtor." We would like to answer a few points raised by Mr. Pfaff, which indicate that there are some misconceptions about the stand of the NSSSP.

Since most of the volunteers working with the North Shore Summer Project are homeowners, we are familiar with the valuable services offered by North Shore realtors. We feel that establishing a buyer's price range is an important service of the realtor.

We ask only that this and other services be made available on an equal basis to all homeseekers, regardless of race, religion or national origin.

We agree wholeheartedly that "no realtor in his right mind" would take a person with a \$7,500 income to a \$150,000 property. We have never asked realtors to do this. We are asking North Shore realtors to make appointments for minority-group homeseekers to see all houses that conform to their families' needs and to their financial abilities, without making reference to the homeseekers' race or religion.

Mr. Pfaff says, "We do not feel that we, as realtors and as agents serving the seller, can tell our clients to do one thing or another."

He is at this point overlooking the fact that for years, realtors have been telling their clients that "homogeneous" neighborhoods are more desirable, and that they are even now telling homesellers who wish to list on



LOUIS PFAFF ADDRESSES THE Skokie Human Relations commission along side of the Rev. Emory Davis, NSSSP head.

to examine all listing sheets, and thereupon be taken to see any house which appeals.

But this fails to take into account one of our most important reasons for being...that of qualifying the buyer.

Part of the realtor service is to find out what the buyer wants, in what price range, and what he can afford. A person with a \$7,500 income should not expect to see a \$150,000 property; no realtor in his right mind would take an unqualified buyer to see such a home which the realtor knows he cannot afford, thereby wasting the time of his seller.

Procedures of qualifying the buyer, or ascertaining financial



LOCAL GLENVIEW VIGILANTES KEEP NSSSP VIGILERS UNDER surveillance.

# The Seller and the Realtor: After You, Alphonse

By Barbara Lewis

Despite the fact that the Evanston-North Shore Board of Realtors disavows any responsibility for the establishment and maintenance of restricted housing on the North Shore, the case is often made that the broker and not the private seller have created restricted neighborhoods.

The evidence reveals a fairly complicated picture. The broker seeks to further his own economic interest. The seller, often unwilling to declare himself on a rather delicate matter, willingly or unwillingly, leaves the selection of the persons to whom his home should be shown to the realtor. And some realtors refuse to market the home to the widest possible public at the seller's request. These realtors

prospective buyers without the expressed wish of the seller is not a hypothetical case. It is apparent that there are North Shore realtors who silently and selectively channel potential buyers to given neighborhoods. One buyer may be informed that nothing is available, although the next buyer, differing from the first not in the nature of the home sought, but rather in skin color or creed, will immediately be shown a number of homes.

In screening buyers without the seller's request, the broker not only violates his professional code; he also limits the number of potential buyers to whom the home is shown. Because the seller naturally desires the highest possible price for his home, and therefore wishes that his home be shown to the great-

est number of buyers, the broker may not only be misrepresenting the seller's intent, but also limiting the seller's economic gain.

Secondly, the seller may advertise his home himself. Two questions concerning this method are: 1) What are the seller's chances of getting the best price for his home, and 2) Does this mode ensure him of reaching any seller, regardless of creed or race? The economic aspects of advertising a home privately are not clear cut. Although a seller will not lose the standard realtor's fee of six per cent of the selling price, he will himself bear the cost of advertising. These costs will probably include advertising over a varying length of time in the north shore weekly papers, and, if he wishes to reach a wider public, one of the four Chicago newspapers with their extensive advertising and wide circulation.

Nor will he enjoy the market expertise of the broker; he may be unable to sell, having overpriced his house — or he may under price it. Perhaps more crucial, the private seller will incur considerable cost in terms of nuisance. His advertisement may elicit numerous visits from "professional lookers," those people who, on a Sunday afternoon, merely enjoy examining people's homes, but have no intention of buying. So by advertising his own home, the seller may well reach a wide market and get a good price for his home — if he has the stamina and endurance — which is a fairly big if. Thus the combination of best price and least inconvenience leads many sellers to contract the services of a real estate broker, perhaps immediately upon deciding to sell, or perhaps after discouraging efforts to sell on his own.

The convenience of the third alternative, selling through a broker, leads many homeowners to take this course. The broker the seller employs will probably seek an "exclusive listing," that is, the exclusive right to market the house, and, by the terms of the agreement, to demand the usual six per cent of the sale price, whether or not he, in fact, finds the actual buyer. The broker's insistence upon an exclusive listing is undisputedly sound business from his point of view; because he incurs the expense of marketing the home, he wants to be assured the established rate of profit.

Granted, though, that any broker is anxious to sell at the best possible price, an exclusive listing contract may have certain adverse effects upon the seller.

First, because the broker has an exclusive listing contract, the seller is not practically free to attempt to reach the buyers through other channels. (The seller can, of course, advertise himself, or use other methods, BUT he must pay the full six per cent fee to the broker with the exclusive listing contract regardless of how the final buyer is found.) Thus any private efforts by the seller to reach a wider market on his own, or a specific public whom the realtor opposes, results in prohibitive expense.

Secondly, the seller has lost considerable control over his market in another manner: The seller can in no way determine whether the broker is in fact or only in theory exercising the seller's wishes. The broker may silently select buyers in the interest of preserving his own future clientele. The seller has no meaningful way of checking on the broker concerning the breadth of the public being reached. Thus the seller may be unknowingly sacrificing both his moral principles and his economic interests.

The seller is still further removed from the selling process by the multiple listing service of the Evanston-North Shore Board of Realtors. Through this service, a broker who wishes to enlarge the market of a given home may list the home with over 100 North Shore firms (and over 800 brokers; ) if another broker finds a buyer for the home, the six per cent fee is split between himself and the original broker. Although the multiple listing service has very recognizable advantages to the seller, it also means that the possibility of checking upon the restrictions which are perhaps being placed upon his home is rendered practically impossible.

The writer recognizes that the seller can and does restrict the market as far as the buyer is concerned. Undoubtedly, some North Shore sellers do request that their homes be marketed on a restricted basis. And more sellers are probably very willing to have the broker make the decision without their knowledge, and thus not soil their own hands. If, however, the realtor is to be faithful to his own professional code, he must leave this decision to the seller. By the same token, those sellers wishing to sell on an open occupancy basis must be permitted to make an effective decision.

The argument here is that the seller must enjoy the rights and responsibilities of marketing his home and selecting the potential buyer. The unwillingness of a broker to list a home on an open occupancy basis, or (perhaps more insidious because

continued to page 3

## Alphonse and Gaston Reconsidered

Some Comments on Miss Lewis' Article

By John Bing

In her article, "The Seller and the Realtor: After You, Alphonse," which appears in this issue of the Newsletter, Miss Lewis presents the following argument. The Evanston-North Shore Board of Realtors subscribes to a code of ethics, part of which (that the homeseller must determine the general dimensions of the group to whom his home is marketed) is violated when the broker openly refuses the seller's request that a home be shown to all legitimate home-seekers, when the broker covertly refuses to follow the known wishes of the seller, or when he fails to ascertain the true attitudes of the seller. Thus by the realtor's own standards he is often a party to unethical practices.

Such an argument, it seems to me, implies both that the part of the code under consideration is itself ethical and that it might be possible, under the present system, for the broker to live up to the full spirit of the code — if only he makes a bit more effort, is a bit more honest, and has a bit more idealism. I doubt this. I doubt that it is possible for a broker to honor the spirit of the present code and I further question the "rightness" of the code itself. I want to consider both of these points.

First, let us examine whether such a code is workable in the present situation. I would like to raise several questions. Can a realtor really ascertain the true feelings of his clients, given his own biases, the emotional content of the issue and the reluctance of the homeseeker to commit himself? If he asks the homeseller outright, he prejudices the issue. His phrasing, his position as realtor, the fact that the question is asked, all provide clues for a particular response. The homeseller may parry his question and ask for advice. Either the realtor's failure to give such advice or the advice that he does give will influence his client's final decision. Not to ask the question, to assume either that the homeseller wants to discriminate on the basis of color or religion or that the homeseller wants to offer his home on the widest possible market regardless of color and religion, may also misrepresent the real feelings of the individual.

Even further, will the attitude of the homeseller at the time of his first interview with the broker be the same as his attitude when he is about to consummate a sale? He may "prefer" not to sell to Negroes in the abstract. But will he turn down a Negro customer who has the money and wants to buy his house, when to refuse the offer would mean waiting longer to sell and perhaps receiving less?

Finally, assuming that the seller has communicated his desire to sell on an "open occupancy" basis, can an individual realtor conscientiously implement such a request? Does not a heritage of summary refusal keep Negroes out of the North Shore home market? Do not the attitudes and feelings of other brokers either cause non-compliance with a "non-discriminatory" listing, or reprisals on any realtor who attempts to truly carry out "open occupancy" listings?

This leads, I believe, to a second point that merits discussion. Miss Lewis' article raises doubt, in my mind, as to the rightness of this part of the realtor's code. Perhaps we

continued to page 3



BILL MOYER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE NSSP, DISCUSSES the home market with Mr. and Mrs. Robinet, a couple interested in buying a home on the North Shore.

violate their own professional code, and must assume the responsibility for the preservation of closed neighborhoods.

Realtors assert that two basic rules guide their actions in selling any home. 1) The seller has the right to sell his home to whomsoever he desires; and 2) The broker can and must market the house in accordance with the owner's wishes. The broker states that he is only acting for the private individual, and is obligated to act on the seller's wishes. In stating this position, the Evanston-North Shore Board of Realtors says it is following the formal policy of the National Realtor's Assn.

If a person wants to sell only to white Protestants, Catholics, Jews, or, indeed, golfers or bird-watchers, the broker defines his duty as forwarding these wishes. Any deviation from this policy is clearly at odds with the National Realtor's board policy.

This seemingly straightforward manner in which the broker acts for the seller is greatly complicated in a number of ways. First, the broker often assumes that the homeowner would sell only to certain types of classes of individuals. Often such 'convenient' assumptions on the part of the broker coincide with his perceived long-term business interests. Plainly stated, a broker may think he can maintain the stability of a neighborhood, insuring its future market value by screening would-be buyers. Also, the broker believes his business profits, present and future, to be dependent upon the good will of other homeowners and potential clients. For these reasons he takes the safest course, seeking to preserve the social, racial and religious make-up of the neighborhood.

That realtors may screen

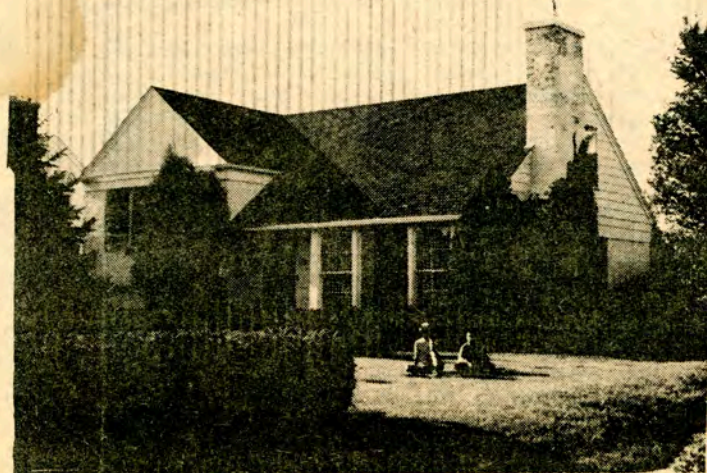
est number of buyers, the broker may not only be misrepresenting the seller's intent, but also limiting the seller's economic gain.

This practice of selective marketing of homes is widespread on the North Shore. The listings of many brokers bear the ORTR stamp meaning "Owner Reserves The Right to Reject." This is interpreted by most buyers to mean that the home is available only to white gentiles. Clearly in a number of these cases, the restriction is in accord with the seller's expressed wishes. However, several incidents have come to the writer's attention in which the seller was totally unaware of the restriction which had been placed upon the listing of his property. In such cases the broker misrepresents the seller and infringes upon that seller's moral and economic rights.

Certain brokers even refuse to market homes on an open occupancy basis. By refusing to show a home to any interested buyer, the broker coerces the seller to pursue a policy contrary to the seller's wishes.

Is "coercion" a just term? Is the broker not free to establish the scope of his business practice as he wishes? Isn't any owner wishing to sell his home at liberty to sell by other means, if the broker will not show the home in accordance with his wishes?

In examining the situation of a would-be seller and the alternative ways he can market his home, he has essentially three choices open. First, he may "pass the word around" that his house is for sale. In this manner the seller incurs no expense, nor, however, does he tap a very wide market. This "word of mouth" alternative is unfavorable, both because he may not find a buyer, and because



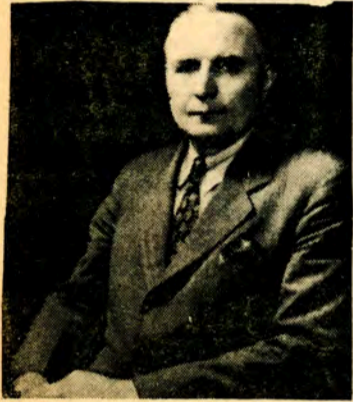
A VACANT HOUSE FOR SALE.

## North Shore Summer Project Praised

By Janet Sunberg

An interview with the "father of civil rights in Illinois," Dr. Martin Bickham.

Dr. Martin H. Bickham, founder of the civil rights movement in Illinois, stated that the major problem facing the Illinois Interracial commission when it was founded in 1943 was housing. The chief difference between the problem then and now is one of numbers. In 1943 there were less than 400,000 Negroes in Illinois; now there are over one million. This complicates and intensifies the housing situation. "In Illinois, shelter is necessary and those people deprived of decent shelter have become the school problem of Chicago, a culmination of Negroes settling in ghetto districts."



DR. MARTIN HAYES BICKHAM

Five years ago the Illinois Interracial commission, of which Dr. Bickham is a member, introduced in the Illinois state legislature a Freedom of Residence bill because they felt legislation was needed. Last year the bill came within five votes of becoming law and Dr. Bickham is hopeful that it will be passed within the next few years. Dr. Bickham asserted that proper housing is much more important now than in 1943 because a new liberal element, both Negro and white, is making demands that more housing be available to Negroes.

Dr. Bickham stated that while the causes of segregated housing are economic and historic, they are continued by the manipulation of the housing market by realtors. "The question now becomes one of freedom. How far should business interests be allowed to be free if these interests work hardships on others?"

How can this problem be met? Dr. Bickham feels that the program of the North Shore Summer Project can be of great benefit. "The NSSP," he said, "drives right to the heart of the problem; it is wise; and it has brought the problem to the attention of the public. The policy of real estate should not infringe upon freedom or justice in housing."

## Alphonse and Gaston

continued from page 2

are missing the "nitty-gritty," to use an expression that has been raised to almost mystical status at recent Steering committee meetings. Should a home-seller be allowed to discriminate against Negroes? Should he have this "right?" No one, I believe, argues with the philosophical position that the state may restrain the individual, when such restraint is clearly in the best interest of society. The only, and often very difficult, questions are WHEN and WHERE. Perhaps the present situation is critical enough to cause many to reply with the NSSP-either through voluntary compliance by the realtors themselves in refusing discriminatory listings, or through state action, HERE and NOW.

# Profile - Ric and Sue Momeyer

By Carol Kleiman

The directors of students for NSSP — Mr. and Mrs. Richard W. Momeyer — had an unusual summer this year: They started their marriage and a civil rights movement at the same time.

Rick and Sue, both 23, were married June 20 and assumed their project jobs one week later. How do civil rights and marriage mix? Says Sue: "It's a great way to start married life. We are together seven days a week, and while it's often hectic, we're together. This has been the most important summer of my life. Civil rights is something Rick is so vitally concerned with, and I've been able to share in it."

Says Rick: "Civil rights isn't always a honeymoon..."

What has the male half of the directors done this summer, as chief advisor, counselor and good listener to more than 100 young people? "I've attended meetings, a lot of meetings," said the tall, soft-spoken young man. "And I've done a lot of talking."

The talking and meetings have had their effect, for, according to the man who knows, "an awful lot of students got an awful lot of education." Rick says the education was essential, for it was in the area of the very communities most of the students live in.

"It comes as something of a shock to learn the fears, defenses and prejudices of your own neighbors. You also learn a lot about yourself. We have just now defined our problem and our area of concern. We have just now gotten to the root of it. We are just getting down to the nitty-gritty."

When it comes to the nitty-gritty, Rick's been there — and back. Born in Pittsburgh, Rick enrolled in the liberal arts department of Allegheny college, majoring in philosophy. He first became upset by the fraternity system. Then by the closed minds. Then by the closed society and the conformity he lived under. He formed a group to attract Negroes to his school.

It was his cause, and that's just what he called it, CAUSE: College Advancement Under Student Efforts. He worked to stimulate concern for problems of society among his classmates. CAUSE had one big effect — it caused Rick to leave Allegheny in his sophomore year and to enroll at Fisk university in

enthusiastic, dedicated students — "the finest people," says Rick.

"Within 10 days of my starting school," he said, "I was in jail. I didn't plan it that way or want it. It wasn't my goal. I knew nothing about non-violence, about sit-ins or demonstrations. I didn't even know they existed."

"But the spirit of that small group at Fisk was inescapable. I had to act. I went to a lunch counter with an integrated group, waited to be served and was arrested. I was arrested two more times after that. It was

senior year at Allegheny in 1963, Sue went to Stanford for her master's degree in English. The next year, she taught at Proviso West in Hillside, Ill., where she'll teach again this year, and Rick earned his M.A. at the University of Chicago. This year, he'll study for his Ph.D. there, Sue will teach at Proviso, and the couple will live in Hyde Park.

Before coming to Chicago, Rick spent a summer in southwest Georgia, organizing Negroes to register to vote, setting up rallies and working to elect a Negro



grubby. I didn't like it. But our goal was achieved."

He went back to Allegheny the next year armed with two new weapons: maturity and effectiveness. Rick became active in his student government and was able to break some of the walls of narrowmindedness that imprisoned so many of his fellow students.

It was that year he met Sue, who was then a senior, majoring in English. Says Sue: "I had just come back from my junior year at the University of Edinburgh. I had traveled throughout Europe, and everywhere I went people asked about the civil rights movement and what was going on in the U.S. I couldn't have felt more of a stranger and out-of-it when I returned. Rick felt the same way, so we gravitated toward each other."

Sue grew up on the Allegheny campus; her father is a professor

candidate. "In some ways," he said, "Albany, Ga., was just as crucial as Philadelphia, Miss."

What has been accomplished this summer on the North Shore of Chicago? "A grassroots movement has begun," said Rick, "and indigenous leadership developed. I have a resigned attitude now about interviewing homesellers and neighbors and getting petitions signed. These have been important preliminary steps in approaching the real estate industry. Now direct action is needed."

"I'm most enthusiastic about our Evanston project and efforts to involve Negroes in this movement, not only whites. We have taken our first steps this summer to challenge the system of segregated housing."

And what's going to happen in the future? "The system will change," said the student director confidently.

## Full House in Highland Park

A large crowd attended a North Shore Summer Project benefit at Congregation Solel in Highland Park on Wednesday, August 18.

The Rockefeller Chapel choir, under the direction of James L. Mack, accompanied by instrumentalists from the Chicago Symphony orchestra, performed a program of classical freedom songs.

Rabbi Arnold Wolf introduced the program and spoke briefly about the project.



JAMES L. MACK, WHO CONDUCTED A benefit program of religious music emphasizing social justice for NSSP last week.

## Seller & Realtor

Continued from page 2  
more difficult to determine) a broker's "under-the-table" practice of restricting buyers is an infraction of the "rules of the game." And these "rules of the game" do not refer to some external individuals' or group's moral stance, but rather to the code of fair business practice established by the National Realtor's Board to which the Evanston-North Shore Board of Realtors subscribes.

## On Vigil

By Evelyn P. Tyner

Sent or sentenced  
to a life quite good  
finding myself resident  
in a lovely village  
set somewhere in space-time  
we call it  
North Shore 1965

Self-conscious  
in a vastness  
full of galaxies  
and sequential steps  
like hydrogen-to-helium-and-  
all  
or records locked in rocks  
as protoplasmic blob  
became a manyness  
moving growing struggling  
dying  
varied  
like changes rung by bells  
on beauty of being.  
Mother-father: me

Here I stand  
on vigil

The tiny deed  
bears brittle witness  
to a power  
a word  
the word  
it must be love I guess  
enabling  
encompassing  
creative  
(redemptive?)  
enfolding humanness  
and humankind

On vigil  
voiceless  
(somehow saying something)  
we seek to know ourselves  
and thence all others;  
sentinels  
watching  
waiting  
linked in koinonia  
proclaiming all men brothers  
Peace and justice  
seem now not incompatible  
in the spirit  
blowin' in the wind  
and something strives  
to make whole  
the broken things we are  
and the things we have broken.

## "The Climate Has Changed"

Continued from page 1

a non-discriminatory basis that they must consult their neighbors to get their permission to sell in this way.

When this happens, hasn't the realtor abandoned his position of being an "agent of the seller" to become an agent of the neighbors?

The climate of the community has changed, as evidenced by the fact that 55 per cent of North Shore homesellers contacted by the NSSP have indicated that they will show their house to any homeseeker brought by their realtor, regardless of the homeseeker's race, religion or national origin.

The climate of the community has changed, as evidenced by the fact that 85 per cent of North Shore residents interviewed by the NSSP have said that they will accept Negroes as neighbors.

We are gratified by Mr. Pfaff's conclusion that, as a result of the North Shore Summer Project, "progress has been made." We urge the Evanston-North Shore Board of Realtors to exert positive leadership to bring about MORE progress.



RIC MOMEYER (FAR LEFT) CHATS WITH EMORY DAVIS, CHAIRMAN of the NSSP Steering committee and Bill Moyer (with pipe), executive director.

Nashville, a predominantly Negro college.

"I just couldn't swallow the shallow, stereotyped atmosphere at Allegheny anymore," he explained. "So I left."

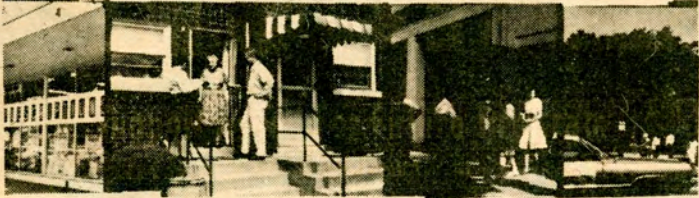
The philosophy major's timing was perfect for his current involvement. At Fisk in 1962 were John Lewis, Bernard Lafayette and a hard core of concerned,

of chemistry there. This summer has been an added revelation to her. "I really am used to a small college town," Sue said. "I've never lived in a community like Winnetka before. I must admit I had a stereotyped impression of a wealthy suburb. I'm impressed to meet so many concerned citizens instead."

While Rick completed his



# COMMUNITY NOTES



Project sponsors met the college students who are interviewing homesellers in Northbrook at a meeting in St. Giles' Episcopal church on Wednesday (July 14.)

The young people, project activities director Rick Momeyer, and Northbrook committeeman James Friedman, described their experiences and answered questions from the audience.

They reported that one fact had become most evident: Northbrook residents are never home! Interviewers have been unable to complete calls on 55 homeowners. However, 50 per cent of the homeowners they have interviewed have signed NSSP cards. It was also reported that more than 700 Northbrook residents have signed NSSP petitions.

## Skokie

The board of trustees of the Village of Skokie on July 12, 1965, adopted a resolution endorsing equal opportunities in housing for all people regardless of race, religion, or national origin. The resolution was submitted by the North Shore Summer Project and was recommended by the Human Relations commission of Skokie. It states:

## The Case of the Wise Wife

By a project husband

He stood upright from his barbecue grill, eyeing the girl next door. He had wondered about her and now he would find out.

"Hey there," he said loudly.

She turned from her reading and looked at him. He saw she couldn't have been outside her twenties and maybe younger than that.

"Hello," she said.

"Mind if I talk with you... I'm sort of curious."

"Glad to... I'm Pamela Gordon," she smiled.

"Bob Rogers here..."

She smiled at him again. He looked at her seriously.

"Wife and I have been asking ourselves what those buttons you're wearing mean, what all of you kids... young people... are doing here, really."

"You've read some of the publicity, Mr. Rogers - I think you know why we're here..."

"Kind of block busting for the Negroes, only on a higher plane."

"No... at least we hope that isn't the image we've created."

"Just buggin the realtors to get some rebellion off your chests?"

She smiled again.

"I think you're bugging me, Mr. Rogers... what do you really want to know about us?"

He chuckled, and filled his pipe, lit it. He looked at her closely, wondering if his own gray hair and stocky build might help him get his point across.

"Well, you're pretty shrewd... All of you like this?... What really comes to mind is: you really think this standing vigil in front of realtors, and going house to house is going to gain any result except antagonism?"

He puffed on his pipe and waited.

She took her time, put the book down, got up and came over to the fence before him.

"Put it this way, Mr. Rogers. Before Birmingham, very few whites took much notice of the

confrontation between the majority white race in this country and the minority Negro - or Mexican - or Puerto Rican - or other small groups."

"You think this demonstrating and threats will get you any place up here on the North Shore? ... You know this is the highest income area, with some of the smartest people, in the country... we aren't the... emotional type of person you find..."

"No, we're not appealing to emotion here. We're appealing to what many feel is inevitable, what many are preparing for - the peaceful mixing of groups that can offer much to each other, and need not take away anything..."

He knocked his pipe out against the grill, and turned again to the girl. She stood calmly, poised.

"You get more than 19 per cent Negroes in the school system, the quality drops. You get several Negroes in a neighborhood, the values drop. You get..."

She looked up at him: "Excuse me, Mr. Rogers, but this is simply not true, if the children are motivated and taught as well as white children are in the same area... and values have been found to stabilize and even go up, if the majority residents in an area don't panic and remain to face any situation calmly."

He looked at her. "You certainly have the facts at your disposal, and I'll have to admit, anyone can juggle facts and figures to meet his needs. Perhaps, it's just that I prefer to have people of my own kind near me."

She smiled again. "I'm sure that other groups feel the same... but finances and background willing, don't you feel they should have the same freedom of movement and of choice you do... and that doors - of any kind - should not be shut in their faces because of superficial measuring sticks..."

WHEREAS the Village of Skokie is a community which proudly claims as its citizens members of all races, creeds and national origin; and

WHEREAS the Village of Skokie has been in the forefront of suburban communities seeking effective solutions to problems in the field of racial and minority relations by peaceful lawful means;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the President and Board of Trustees of the Village of Skokie that we believe it is morally wrong to deny equal housing opportunity when based on race, creed, color, or national origin whether by express or tacit agreement, silence or custom.

We welcome to our village of Skokie and as our next door neighbors all people, irrespective of their race, creed, color or national origin.

The resolution was passed unanimously by Mayor Albert J. Smith, president of the board, and the six trustees, Herman Schmidt, Robert J. Morris, Calvin R. Sutker, Walter B. Flintrup, Bernard M. Kaplan, and John T. Baughart.

## Glencoe

Glencoe Steering committee distributed 1,000 copies of a leaflet Wednesday, July 21. The leaflet urged residents to take positive action against existing residential segregation in Glencoe. Four volunteers worked at the Northwestern railroad stations in Glencoe and Hubbard Woods between 7 and 8:30 a.m. Another six took over in Glencoe shopping center at 10 a.m. and ran out of leaflets by 10:45. From then until noon they distributed NSSP brochures.

Glencoe's 1960 population was 10,500; present estimate about 11,200. The leaflets and brochures therefore reached about 10 per cent of the population. Since about half the population are children, the leaflet and other literature were put in the hands of 20 per cent of the adults, most of whom are homeowners.

## Highland Park

A Summer Project float was well received by crowds here who viewed the July 5 Junior Chamber of Commerce parade. There was much applause and favorable comment on the float from local residents, according to Mrs. Earl M. Ratzler, energetic chairwoman of special events for Highland Park and organizer of the activity. The Project's addition to the huge parade was a station wagon bearing NSSP signs towing a three-dimensional facsimile of the project's buttons and stickers. Behind the actual float were three convertibles - red, white and blue - carrying some 25 project students. Mrs. Ratzler and her able assistants, Bob Kollman, Ruben van Leeuwen and Mrs. Ira Peterson showed a gentle sense of irony in their choice for the slogan on the last convertible. It read "In your heart you know it's right."

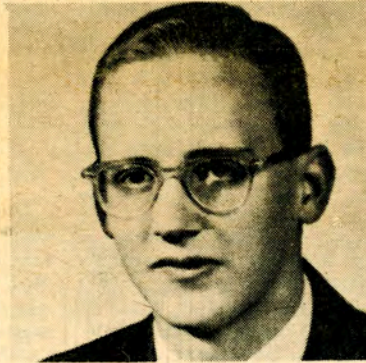
## NSSP Students



LESLEY HELEN MOORE, a graduate of the North Shore Country Day school, plans a career in social work. This fall she will attend Claremont college in California. Her home is in Winnetka at 100 Green Bay Rd.



Shep Ferguson



TOM GARNER and his family live in Wilmette. A math major, he graduated cum laude from Carleton college this spring. He has been awarded a fellowship to do graduate work at the University of Rochester in the fall.



TOBEY KLASS will be a sophomore this fall at the University of Chicago. She has been active in the peace movement as well as the student tutoring project in Lawndale. Tobey lives in Wilmette and is a full time NSSP worker in Glenview.

## Staff Newsletter

### EDITORIAL

John Bing  
Marc Ross  
Ric Pollack

### CONTRIBUTERS

Janet Sundberg  
Sally Olds  
Carol Kleiman  
Bill Moyer

### PHOTOGRAPHY

Bob Dorsett  
Bob Coleman  
Art Shay  
Howie Conant

### ART

Al Kout  
Pat Evans

### FEATURE ARTICLES

Marge Benton

### COMMUNITY NOTES

John Oberteuffer

### TYPISTS AND PROOF READERS

Leslie Cook  
Tony Grimwade  
Peter H. Field  
Mary Barninger  
Daniel Guetzkow

BULK RATE  
U.S. POSTAGE  
PAID  
EVANSTON ILL.  
Permit No. 368

2014.013.059