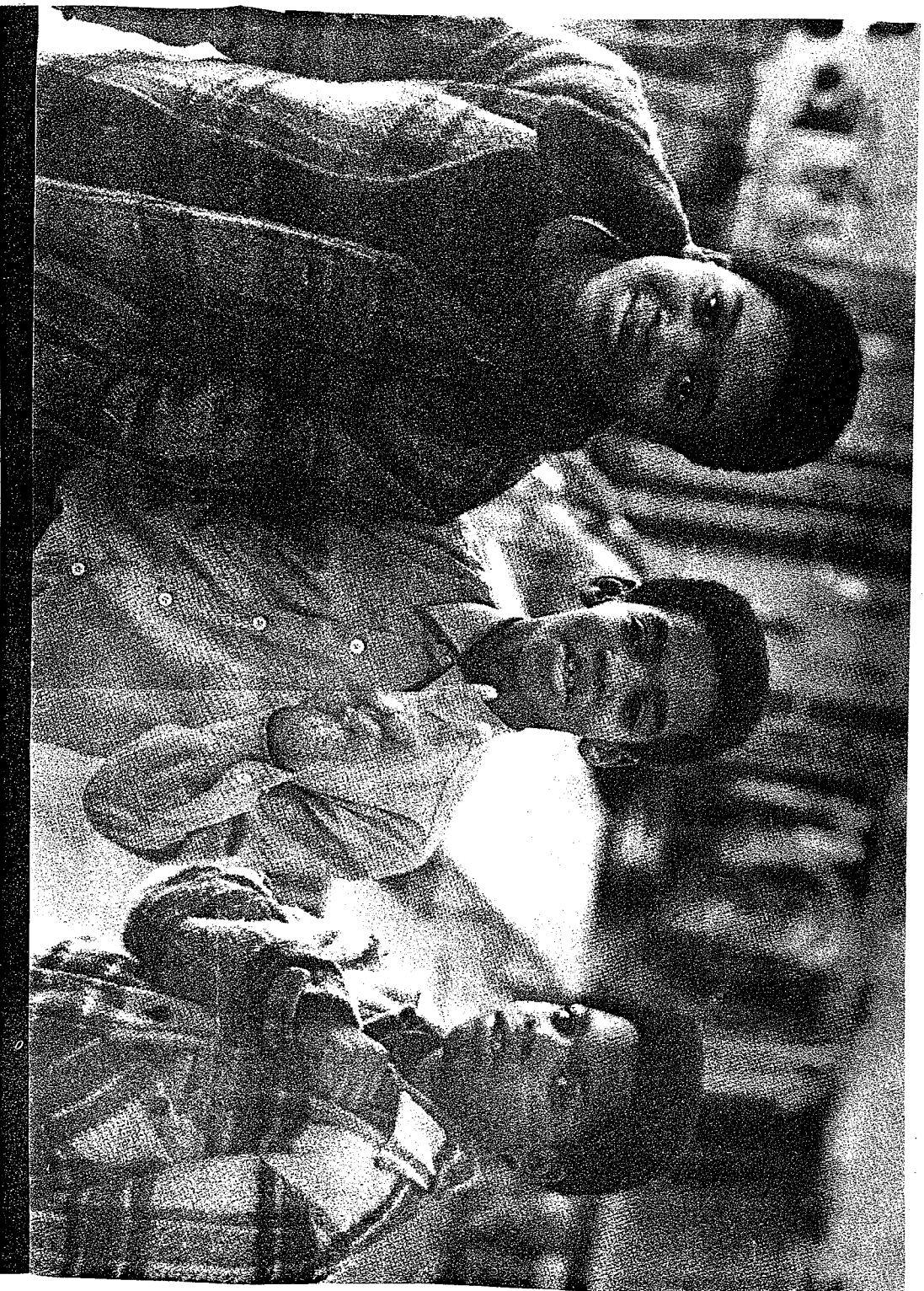


N.Y.D.D. BLACK COMMUNITY NEWS CHAMPAIGN - URBANA, ILL.

VOL. 1 NO. 1 FEB. 1970



INDEX:

United State.....	Page 3	Black Youth Organize N.Y.D.D..	Page 12
Dr. Ellis Residents Complain..	Page 3	Multi-purpose Center.....	Page 9
The Black Woman.....	Page 6	Alternative Education.....	Page 10

UNITED SLATE IN PRIMARY

Let the people speak, is the theme of the United Slate's campaign. This slate is a broad-based coalition which consists of a working man, a Black man, a female student, and a university professor.

The Slate is headed by Mel Mitchell, who bids for the position of mayor. Mel is a Champaign native and a graduate of Champaign Senior High School. Upon graduation, he served in the army until his honorable discharge in 1962. From 1963 - 67, he was a Champaign police officer. He worked for the Urban League and for Xerox. Presently, he is a community organizer for the Department of Mental Health.

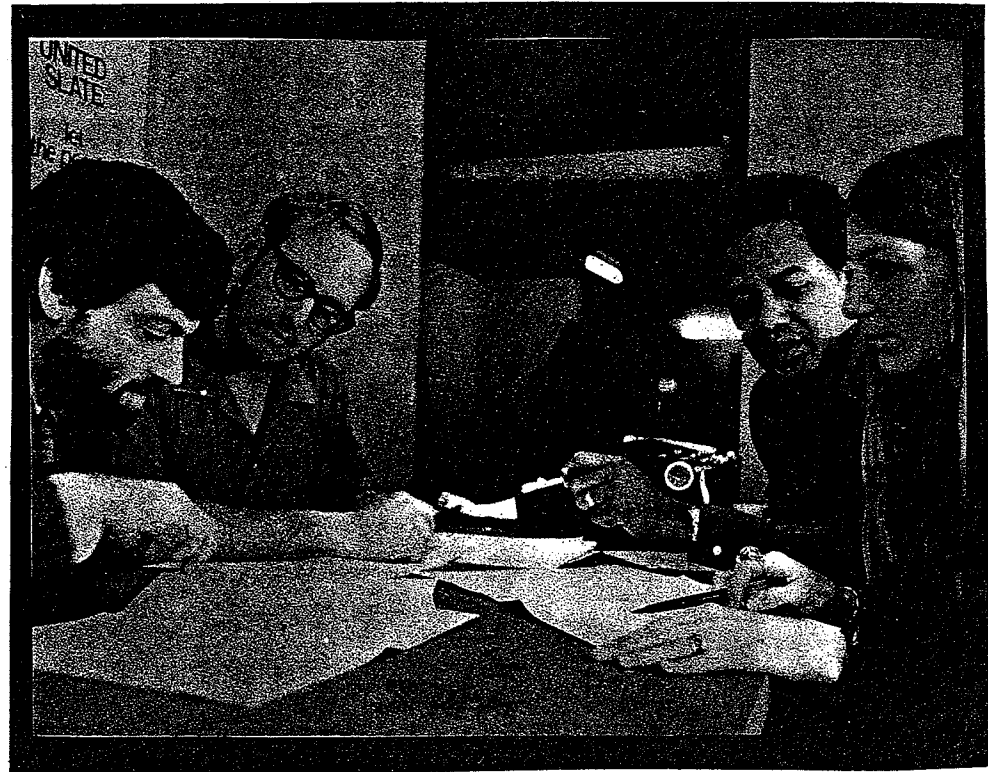
Next on the slate is Mrs. Penny Gold. Mrs. Gold is running for council and is currently going to graduate school in addition to working on a rehabilitation project for female adolescents who are wards of the state. She is also involved in the establishment of a daycare center.

Also running for council is Errell Weber, who was born in the neighboring community of Humbolt. He has had experience in farming, trucking management and truck driving, which is his present occupation. He has been a member of the Amsters Union for 10 years.

Edward Renner is the last member of the slate and is also running for a position on the city council. Renner is a psychology professor at the University of Illinois. He has worked in local employment projects and is currently involved in the design and implementation of a program for improved police community relations.

The platform of the United Slate is a result of questionnaires sent out by the group to gain further insight into the total needs of the Champaign community. Their platform states; "We of the United Slate firmly believe that three basic principles of grass - roots democracy must be brought back to Champaign city government. First, majority rule must be guaranteed providing an adequate system for presenting all people and interests. Second, public decision-making must be based on widespread citizen involvement in all phases of the process of identifying problems and their solutions. Third, government agencies which implement these decisions must be responsive to the needs of the people they serve."

The United Slate opposes min-



ing to the Slate city government is run by a small group of privileged men, who govern our city in the interest of a few. The present Mayor and five of the six Councilmen are businessmen; all six live in southwest Champaign, and all belong to the country club. The Slate hopes to prove that diverse elements can come together to give the majority a voice and to work for the benefit of all the citizens of Champaign.

The platform also includes proposals which would ensure the principle of grass-roots democracy, these proposals are; majority rule direct representation, governmental responsiveness to the needs of citizens, elimination of discrimination, the rights of public employees, the voting rights of students, minority rights and, women citizen participation in public programs.

The United Slate begins the complex task of confronting many of the difficult problems which face our city. Their approach to these problems owes much to the hundreds of Champaign residents who have answered questionnaires and many who have participated directly in identifying problems and suggesting possible solutions.

The United Slate advocates that the present system of at large council representation be converted to a ward system. The Slate feels that a ward system of election would allow

city council member.

The United Slate recognizes that discrimination may take many forms and is not limited to the acts of individual bigotry or prejudice. The Slate pledges to fight discrimination against all unrepresented groups including workers, students, women, and blacks.

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DR. ELLIS STRUCTURALLY DEFICIENT

A new organization was formulated in the last months in response to the sub-structural conditions of many homes in the Dr. Ellis subdivision, (Dr. Ellis subdivision is located between Goodwin and Romine on the east and west and by Bradley and Eads on the north and south.)

The organization entitled, "Dr. Ellis Neighborhood Council", headed by Mrs. Maxine McMath and Miss Charlene Mile, has voiced numerous complaints of structural deficiencies in many of the homes. The homes were purchased under 25 to 30 year loans under the Federal Housing Administration Act. The developer, Scott Weller, has a one year warranty on the homes concerning structural problems. However, the homeowner is responsible for maintenance and repair after that.

Bill Smith, Director of the Neighborhood Service Center, advised the group to have the inspectors probe only those homes where the one year warranty is still in effect. It was also decided that letters would be sent to Scott Weller outlining their individual complaints concerning their homes. The Neighborhood Council said Weller has refused to meet them as a group, but has indicated that he will meet individual complainants on an individual basis.

The Neighborhood Council approached the Urbana City Council on Jan. 19, and requested the council to send out inspectors to see if their homes meet minimum building code standards.

The Urbana City Council responded by sending assistant Urbana City Inspector Lawrence Reed. Building Inspector Reed inspected the homes of Mr. John Carter, and Miss Rosa Mae Dockery, his findings however have not been announced.

Also present at the Jan. 19, meeting of the Urbana City Council was T. Garrett from the Department of Housing and Urban Development, however he attended the meeting in no official capacity beyond observer. Prior to the meeting, he praised the Neighborhood Council for their efforts to work through the governmental system and the proper agencies to seek relief for their complaints. He said his experience at HUD has proven those people who take the time to evaluate government programs available to solve their problems have found this means the most effective.

On Jan. 27, members of the Neighborhood Council met with ad-

partment of Housing and Urban Development and the Federal Housing Administration who had agreed to tour some of the homes in the Dr. Ellis subdivision and listen to complaints of the homeowners. Scott Weller and Gordon Herbert representing National Homes were also present on the tour.

The tour was conducted by Mrs. McMath, Miss Miles, and Bill Smith, director of the Neighborhood Services Program for the Urban League. The first house inspected was that owned by Frank Thomas at 1508 Romine Street in Urbana. Like most houses in the subdivision, it was a three bedroom, single family home purchased under the FHA's 235 Homeowner Assistance Program on a 30 year loan contract. Many of the residents claim their homes will not be standing in 30 years because of structural deficiencies, such as loose tile, cracks in the wall, broken hinges on various doors, smoking furnaces, with the vents situated off one of the living room walls. There were also complaints of nails popping out of the wall and chips in the floor. The group later split up with Mrs. McMath taking several of the officials through Holiday Park.

That evening, four government officials received complaints from residents of the Dr. Ellis subdivision as well as non-residents interested in resolving the problem. The four officials present at the meeting were George Gray, Chief Architect of the FHA, C.M. Zalecki, Springfield Office FHA Director, Boyd Barton and Earl Mann of Chicago, acting assistant regional administrator for Housing Production and Mortgage Credit of the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Early in the meeting it was stated by Father Ken Siefert of the Orthodox Catholic faith that although letters which criticized the workmanship had been sent to HUD as well as numerous telephone calls but the result was still unsatisfactory.

The majority of complaints were centered around the prior federal approval of the plans and inspections. The question was raised that since there are two inspections, one when the footings and foundation go in and the second, when the inspector goes through the dwelling after it is completely finished why are the buildings allowed to pass federal inspection?



Mrs. Maxine McMath

that the plans and specifications for any pre-fabricated home are sent to the FHA technical staff in Washington to determine whether the houses are structurally sound and will carry wind, snow and floor loads.

Richard Davis of the Concerned Citizens Committee asked what the FHA's responsibilities were. Barton replied, "We don't want houses that have structural and other defects." He said, "Whether FHA is willing to insure a mortgage is contingent on two things, one is the house and the other is the buyer." It was noted that not all the houses in the Dr. Ellis subdivision were insured by FHA. Barton said, "When it came down to it, the FHA had no legal authority to make the developer do anything," he said, "They can say to a developer you are building these houses, if you want any more insurance you'd better take care of the complaints."

Champaign Community Relations Director Howard Mitchell insisted that one year warranties were not enough, and that they should be five years.

It was finally decided that a supply of construction complaint forms would be sent to Mrs. Maxine McMath of the Neighborhood Council and she could distribute them to anybody who has a complaint.



CHRISTMAS DRIVE

The Concerned Citizens Committee for the past four years has sponsored a Christmas Drive with the help of students and their organizations at the University of Illinois. The drive has been called "The University of Illinois Annual Christmas Drive". Last Christmas the drive was co-sponsored with the CCC, by the Neighborhood Youth Design Depot and the Black Coalition.

The Drive which has traditionally started within the final weeks of the Christmas break. Last year, the drive produced 350 boxes of food for needy people in the Champaign-Urbana area.

The picture shows brother Steve Dorsey, chairman of the NYDD and brother Terry Jones, executive board member packing last years boxes at the national guard armory, a site donated for this purpose.

programs as the SEOP and the Parkland program is that the quality of learning by the Black student after twelve years does not leave him prepared to meet the minimum requirements of either Parkland or the University of Illinois.

This situation in our schools is something which we must leave for the next generation to solve or begin to correct it ourselves. We can not prevent integration despite our agreements or disagreements nor can we establish a complete private school system run entirely by the Black community. Yet, we do know that the achievement of black children must become competitive with other students. We also know that our children must learn that education is not an individual luxury and that the achievement of each child is required if we are to build a complete nation. How?

I We must begin rapidly to introduce programs similar to the Alternative Education Program to supplement and initiate.
II Community Involvement
Many debates have been centered

IV We must prepare and establish procedures for the teaching staff of both school districts to become completely familiar with the problems endured by both students and their parents.

We must rectify pupil services and guarantee a relationship between indigenous workers and Black students. This means the hiring of community people to assist Black students within the school building itself. The issue of academic freedom is not relevant for we are a class seeking to achieve not a class which has achieved. Because of that, we can not allow a freedom of choice where our students have been free to reject the proper and beneficial courses.

We demand a curriculum designed for all Black students at the Secondary level and constant revision of the elementary school curriculum. Our children must be allowed only a choice of electives. That is to say, the student's math choice must be Algebra, Geometry etc.; Science must be Biology, Chemistry, Physics. In this model, the student

students from neglecting their responsibilities. This can be done through the establishment of a model of respect so that our children will be proud to work and assist in their own achievement.

TO THE TENANTS OF PUBLIC HOUSING

Public Housing can no longer be seen as a "care-taker" service provided by the public and as such obligating the public to only the responsibility of maintenance and administration.

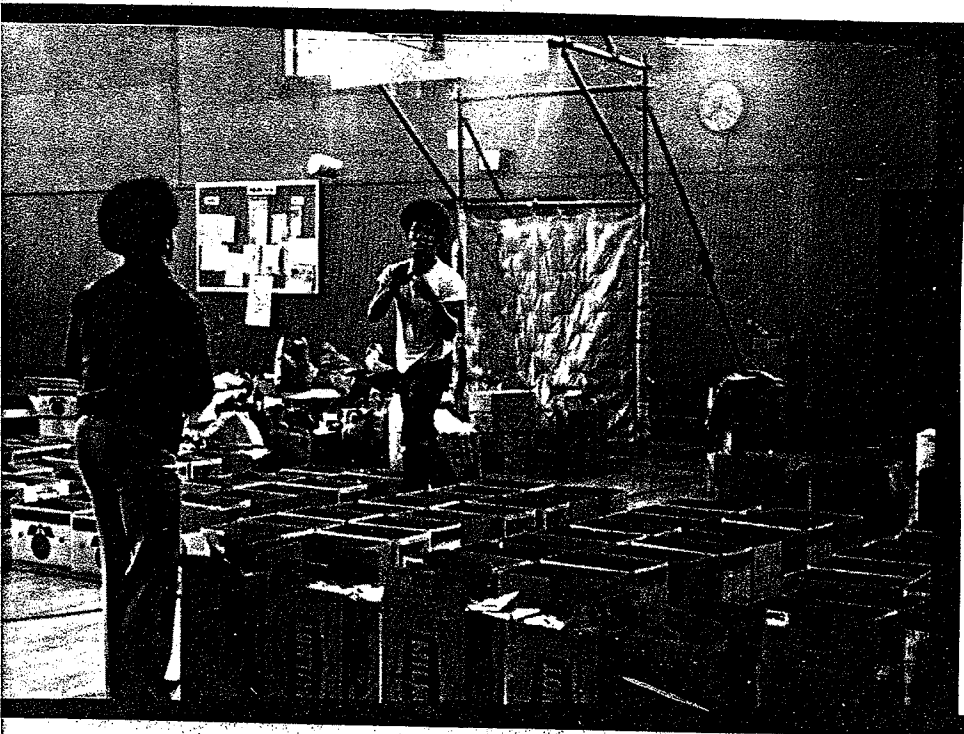
Public Housing has ceased to be a public nuisance and is now a public necessity. As a necessity, it represents a failure within our domestic programming and reflects the ills of environmental problems; it is not the creator of these ills but is the product. And yet, we have persisted nationally and locally to demonstrate the failures of ethnic groups and classes who have been forced to seek lodging in public rentals.

The public as a whole has represented any suggestion of responsibility for the inflammatory social atmosphere within public housing. The advantage of viewing Public Housing in the context of injustice upon those who are forced to reside there provides the public the first step toward the resolving of social crises of public housing.

The warning to this Nation and our community materializing from the inherent conditions of public housing can not go unnoticed or treated with a band-aid approach. The public must seek to react to the products of social conditions but must reform the whole condition conducive to Public Housing. This article on public housing will be continued next issue, where we will explore some recommendations made by the tenants themselves on what should be done about their housing problems.

Letters

NYDD BLACK COMMUNITY NEWS is starting a letters to the editor column. Letters should be sent to:



CRISIS IN TWIN CITY SCHOOLS

When was the last time you visited our schools, or spoke at length with Black students, compared curriculums, asked about the educational level of Black students, or been briefed on attendance and hallway problems. If you have visited the public schools of Champaign-Urbana, then you are probably unaware of the multitude of problems existing in public education.

Black children have become behavior problems, not for the reasons described by school officials or irate white parents, even because of a failure of parent-student relationships. They have become problems in our public schools due to the most restrictive conditions producing only a hyper-tensive child but a child who is a contradiction to the middle class school system.

The conflict is natural, compounded by a multi-factorial society and enhanced by the only visible product: hatred. We exploded at irate whites only because of their racism. However, we have overlooked many realities of our community and those of the school system.

The Black child is left alone to confront this complex situation

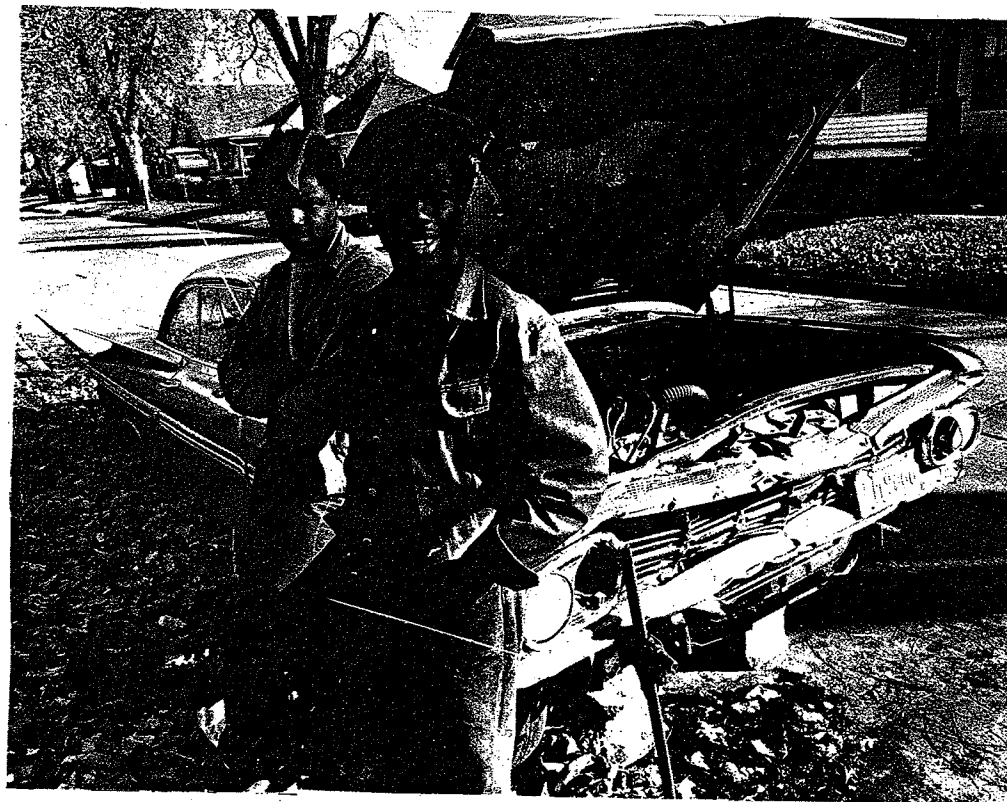
is described as the virtues of young adulthood. The anxieties to cope with are all too often suppressed by his socio-environmental conditions leaving comprehension beyond his grasp.

The fears of his inabilities and the resentment of his conditions creates a volatile syndrome in an establishment not equipped to handle or even aware of these factors. The twin-cities' high schools have become an abyss of societal corruption.

These facilities have taken the only probable stand, retention rooms, special programs (occupational training) half day schools, harassment and drop-out counselling. Is it that collectively, the school systems and the Black community are ignoring the hand writing on the wall, or have we kept too many old personnel retained in school programs and have not kept pace with the natural progressions of change. Has the Black community granted too much faith allowing itself to depend solely upon the wisdom and abilities of other people. Or, were we seeking the emancipation of ourselves so easily that the integration of our public schools was worth any cost?

Our children are fighting in

basic fundamentals. Eighty per cent of the children from North East Champaign have been channeled not only into shop courses, but given material unfit to even stand in line for Public Aid. The schools are allowed to practice this method on the assumption that academic freedom was granted each student and thereby the obligation of the schools are met. The curriculum as well as the achievement abilities of Black students automatically are deprived from all academic and extra curricular activities, leaving only football and track. But to judge a school system, we are not only concerned with teaching methods but its products, its graduates and university enrollees. If not for the Special Educational Opportunities Program, Project 500, the twin cities would be enrolling less than one half per cent of its Black graduates into higher level institutions. Parkland College has only become a different level of baby sitting service for a means to find employment for unemployable and unskilled youth in that 80% of the Black students attending this new community college are enrolled in non-transferable courses meaning that they will not be able to continue their educations at any major Uni-



around the issue of community involvement and control. We must at all costs retain vocal Black representation such as Mrs. Evelyn Burnett of Unit 116 who works toward the collective interests of Black people.
III We must maintain involvement of Blacks on all levels beyond the Board of Education

would be taught at his own level as opposed to a class room norm.

The community must at each hour orient and educate the student that the responsibility for achievement is that of a total community and has nothing to do with individual wants or desires. We are the only group of people in this country which has failed to organize our own re-

Angela Davis:

must be carried forth wherever we find ourselves.

ster Angela Davis, ex-phil-teacher at U.C. L. A., was d on October 13 by the on the following charges: kidnapping, and interstate to avoid prosecution. ident occurred around the trail held in Salinas, nia. The following is an tion of the history up to the trail and arrest er Davis.

Angela had written a man in Prison named George , a black revolutionary and al prisoner, and one of the oledad brothers.

January 13, 1969 eight white en Black prisoners were earched when a fight ut between the prisoners. warning four shots were killing three brothers and te prisoner. The guards liberated twenty minutes he murdered brothers bled h before taking them to pital.

ree days later, the grand stified the homicidal actions guards who did the shooting, later some unknown prisoners ted and beat a prison o death. Later, three ere charged with the murder o substantial evidence, except gue notions or other as to the reputation of the t men. The three men ere isolation up to the trial Monterey. They were not to contact their families of their outgoing mail cked for information of the John Clutchette managed to a note to his mother, tacted Huey P. Newton,

turn contacted a state se- The Soledad brothers had of receiving a fair trial. Nathan Jackson, the youn-ther of George Jackson, du-previous trial tried to kid-udge and hold him until the brothers were released.

an, a few other black priso-nd the judge were shot and during the exchange of fire he guards. The charge pre-y the courts is that the guns y Jonathan Jackson were sup-ly bought by Angela Davis.

ons arise as to whether the ere really Angela's and or, they have been stolen with- knowledge of it. What is is that it is impossible for to get a fair trial and he major reason for her im-ment is her political be- Black people have many

years allowed our leaders to be ripped off or put in jail. Hopefully Angela will not face the same fate.

The question might be asked what has the trial of Angela Davis to do with Northeast Champaign. Immediately we would be reminded of Earl Robinson, Edgar Hoults, Tillman, Cushingberry, Ernest Davis, Charles Davidson, and Larry Simpson, who are people who were caught between the sacrifices for freedom and a Black nation without the time or will to care. Each day as Angela's trial grows closer, each of us in the Champaign-Urbana area must ask ourselves, "where do we stand? We, as citizens of a nation of Afro-Americans, must not be diluted, for Brother Bobby Seale still stands trial for his life, and attempts are now being made to push Brother Seale's trial into the background and Brother Seale into the electric chair.

A sister on trial in California, a brother in Connecticut, and it seems as if we are far removed from these proceedings. Yet, we can not believe that distance alone will rid us of guilt for failing to defend these two courageous Afro-American freedom fighters, or shield us from the wrath of our slave masters. Storming to the streets of Northeast Champaign will not save either Sister Davis or Brother Seale, or any other Black political prisoners because the streets are empty areas of pavement and truly, the system we must challenge is not there. Yet, we can not allow the events of our times to pass by as Dr. King stated, "sleeping as Rip Van Winkle". The challenges of these trials must be faced, and we must develop a pride greater than any pride man has ever seen. We must become mature, meeting our needs cooperatively, and sacrificing for the total community. Reality will not allow Champaign tranquility amidst a nation and world of turmoil. Angela Davis and Bobby Seale are our people, and a sophisticated society is our master. Every time we rob,

beat, or shoot each other, we help our enemies put us on trial. By killing each other, we will never be free.

THE BLACK WOMAN

The argument that Black women have been in control of the institutions of the Black community or that Black women have been the major instruments of control of the Black community is totally ludicrous. However, this argument is constantly implied or stated outright and has been accepted by much of the leadership (primarily male) within the movement.

Thus, the cliché that Black women have allowed themselves to be the agents of the "emasulation" of the Black man is commonly resorted to in order to put a sister down or to manipulate her. The ironical thing is that sisters do not know enough about themselves as Black women in order to counteract an argument which is potentially reactionary. It thus becomes important to dispel this myth once and for all.

The connection between the title of this article and the above might not be as obvious to some as to others, however I will attempt to state some of the major reasons why Black women should form their own political groups within the movement; and why political organization can begin to dispel old and false arguments and build attitudes and actions among Black people which are conducive to better relationships between Black men and women and their children.

Political control is found on every level of existence within the Black community. There are two ways in which the idea of political control can be explained in terms of the Black community: internally and externally, two very simple terms. External control, most would agree, is a euphemism for the

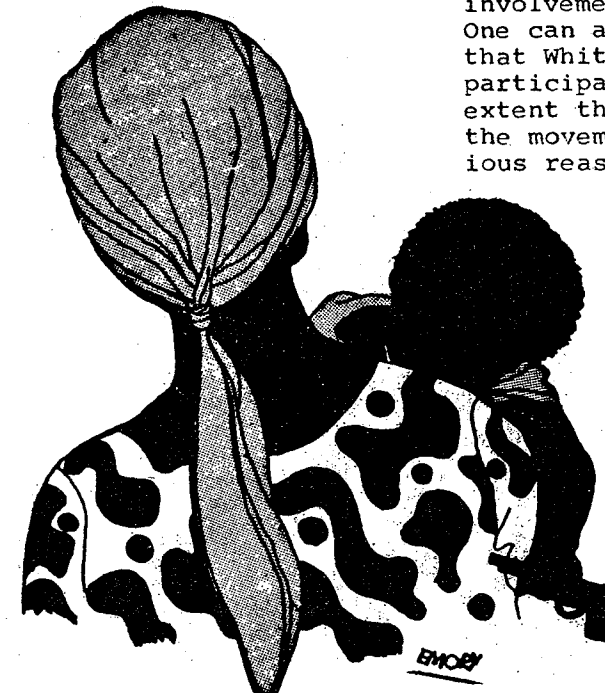
and women, social service agencies, city government, economics, education, housing, etc. Internal control is another question entirely, for few have begun to explore ways which we, as a group of people in a historical and contemporary context have developed and maintained forms of control over individuals within our community. Control is exercised and implemented through institutions, formal and informal. What form of institutions are there in the Black community? Below are listed examples:

- The Family
- The School
- The Church
- Private Businesses
- Government

The informal institutions are:

- Private Clubs
- Children's Organizations
- Political Organizations

Ask yourself, which of these institutions do Black women control unequivocally. NONE! Black men occupy positions of authority and leadership in every one of the institutions listed above with the exclusion of organizations established by women themselves. So, where did the origins of the "matriarchal" argument come from. Matriarchal means the control of institutions and implementation of that control by women. Below, I will list the origins of the matriarchal argument and state the reasons for the existence of each. Please observe that most of the reasons underlying all arguments about the matri-



history and contemporary events by both Black men and women, and by a well known plague on the Black movement: "white liberals". Since Black people are just beginning to attempt to assertively define themselves, one can expect that Black political leadership has had to rely on its own interpretations of reality in somewhat of a vacuum of local political leadership. Moreover, if Black women were and are as assertive and are as dominating as pretended, then it stands to follow that Black women would be participants, if not leaders, in the contemporary political and cultural Black movement. It is quite obvious that Black women do not occupy any substantial and active role in the contemporary movement and those who do have only developed their consciousness on a nationalist level. The Brothers are more politicized than the sisters and the middle class is more politicized than the lower class, but brothers are in the lead in both the middle and lower class. Is this due to lack of support, stubbornness, and ignorance on the part of sisters? I contend that the answer is no. I also contend that if sisters do not begin to organize themselves and their interests as well as the interests of that abstract "Black People", we will be left far behind our men or the movement will dissipate of its own accord for the lack of involvement by Black women. One can also venture to say that White women have been participants to a greater extent than is necessary in the movement; some have dubious reasons and others are



"sincere", however we shall explore this anomaly in another article.

This should not be construed to be an "attack" on the brothers or even on the sisters. However, we, as Black women must begin to understand ourselves as Black women, and as Blacks, develop a consciousness of ourselves as Black, Female, and Politically aware.

The initial source of the matriarchal argument has its historical roots in the experience of slavery and the relationships which were established between Black men and women at that time. These relationships are still prevalent and can be observed. The basic conflict between the black man and woman is one of sex and power. The fact that no internal control could be established and maintained when it came to regulating the sexual activity of Black people, particularly Black women has caused certain attitudes to be formed about Black women unjustly. Black women were the first to "integrate" (see Andrew Billingsley), that is, the first to be co-opted. How can anyone allow their minds to become so messed over that they can not even see this reality for what it is? If being physically taken against your will without being able to solicit protec-

WOMEN CONT...

from your man, is interesting or being co-opted, we truly have a long way to go. Black women are most accused of willingly participating in their downfall as women. Apparently, ever, men felt that the to preferential treatment also a form of de-humanization, of being raped of's own identity as man, protector and provider. When one is oppressed, one never sells his ass or soul, or both. Now, can tell me which of the asses can sell ass and which can sell soul? Oppressions, regardless of race, and sex of the woman and relinquishing of power from the man. This is the natural order of things, so speak. (E. Franklin Frazier) in his classic, The Negro American Family, virtually implies that, historically, Black women willingly participated in the scheme of de-humanization, without mentioning that Black women were participants also. Needless to say, neither Black man or woman enjoyed this type of submission. However, in a white world, one learns quickly the enjoyment of luxury.

The fact that Black men not have control over self-regulation internally, that Black women did not receive the benefits of protection of the "weaker" sex, much to do with historical current attitudes and conflicts between Black men and women. After slavery, there was a shift for yourself; man, woman, or child. Who had much time to think about all those other benefits of being human: protection, warmth, love, shelter, food, control, etc.

The second source of the patriarchal argument has more recent origins. The integrationist movement of the early 1950s and the cultural/political movement of today brought an increasing awareness of the "scholarly" studies done on Black people. Most of these studies, by the way, deal with the criminal and pathological elements within the Black community. Each fragmented study can not lead to anything but ill-informed conclusions about



the nature of the Black community as a whole. The Moynihan Report of 1965 has had more of an effect on the thinking of Black people than many realize. It was designed to be that way, and was the main source of President Johnson's "historic" speech at the commencement exercises at Howard University in 1965. At any rate, I will not comment on the conclusions of his report, but rather its effects on the Black political leadership at that time. Remember, this was in 1965 and all those people like James Foreman, King, etc., still had influence and control. Considerable controversy was raised among those who were considered authorities on Black people, both from within the movement and outside the movement. The response from the Black side of the fence largely accepted Moynihan's contention of the Matriarchal society. However, strong opposition was raised as to the effects of the report on the progress of the civil rights movement. King agreed with the most fallacious part of the report: that of the emasculation of the Black male within the family structure. After the advent of Black Power and the shift towards cultural and political nationalism, a noticeable shift occurred also in the rhetoric of the movement regardless of the label which was attached to it: integrationist, cul-

tural nationalist, etc. The shift in rhetoric focused on the history of Black people in this country and particularly on the emasculation of the Black man by whites, physically and psychologically. Black people were referred to as the "Black man" and rarely as Black men and women. The idea of the assertion of one's manhood became prevalent along with that of the assertion of power. Few, I believe, realized that these little borrowings from so-called learned specialists on the Negro question actually made it appear that Black men themselves agreed with all of these definitions, such as: powerlessness, helplessness, self-hatred, etc. While these characteristics do exist among Black men, one must realize that with respect to some aspects of Black life, the Black man is far from being powerless, etc. He gets a chance to escape more often than does the woman and that escape does not necessarily lead to crime and bad feelings; it can be quite pleasant. At any rate, in an attempt to explain ourselves, we failed to question basic premises of sociological writings concerning the private relationships between Black men and women.

In line with our tradition of assuming responsibility beyond that defined as appropriate for white women in America, we must begin to explore our destinies as Black women. There are specific needs in our community which are not being met, and which are primarily considered the responsibility of women. For too long, Black women have not thought of themselves as women, but have assumed a vague identity of being "equal" to Black men. The only thing in which we have been equal in, is that of sharing responsibility of child-rearing within the family. It is obvious that in our community, young sisters need help in resolving the many problems with which they are beset, that child care and emergency relief are crucial, and that political support and participation of existing organizations is needed.

PUBLIC MEETING

On January 31, the Neighborhood Services Center, a social action program sponsored by the Champaign County Urban League held a public meeting at Washington School in Northeast Champaign. With Black teachers and administrators of the Urbana and Champaign schools. About twenty Black residents were on hand to express their concerns for the education of their children.

Representing the Urbana School District 116 was Brother Henry Mearnes, assistant principal of Urbana Junior High School, Brother Jewel Butler, assistant to the administration of Urbana High School, Elga Kyse, assistant to the administration at Urbana High School, representing Unit 4 school district. The Champaign Public Schools were represented by sister Katherine Humphery, the only Black member of the Champaign Board of Education. Brother Cleveland Hammom, assistant superintendent teacher, personnel services, Sister Odea Westley principal of Washington Elementary School. The meeting was attended by several other teachers from both school districts. Brother Ernest Westfield, Brother Roy Williams of the Black Coalition for Action and Progress, Brother Vern Barkstall, Director of the Champaign County Urban League and Sister Joan Dorsey, representing the Neighborhood Services Center, was on hand. Brother Vern Barkstall chaired the meeting and fielded questions for the residents. The concerns centered around various cooperative Vocational Educational Programs being offered to Black students in the twin city schools.

These are programs where students can work half a day and attend school half a day. Brother Ernest

Westfield expressed concern over the quality of the education Black kids were getting who were allowed to take those types of program.

Brother Kenneth Stratton stated that "no child is allowed to register for CUE programs unless a parent approves by a written signature." Brother Stratton went on to say, "that these programs do have draw-back, but for the Black student who could not remain in school a full day for whatever reasons, the programs do serve a purpose."

Brother Mearnes of the Urbana Schools stated that there has been cases where students sign their parent name themselves, and because of this and the nature of the program he requires a counselling session with all parent who has a child who registers for these types of programs.

Brother Mearnes stated, "that the only way of insuring parent's understanding is to advise the parent every step of the way." He also stated that the parent should be contacted on all matters concerning their children.

Brother Roy Williams raised the issue of Black teachers and administrators becoming accountable to the Black community. He also stated, "Black children are still not learning regardless of their parents relation with the school. The Black teachers and administrators are not accountable to Black students, parents, or community."

A general response followed that Black teachers and administrators were accountable to the needs of the Black community. One Black teacher responded by saying that the concerns were being



From left to right; Vern Barkstall, Henry Mearnes, Jewel Butler.

expressed to the wrong people. Answering, "The power in the local schools is in the hands of white administrators, not the Black ones."

MULTI-PURPOSE CENTER

It seems that the long awaited issue of a Multi-Purpose center for the Douglass Park area will be presented in its final presentation form to the Champaign City Council. The argument for the construction of a Multi-Purpose facilities started in 1968 with Brother Paul Hursey. It seems that since 1968 the Black community has yet to present the Champaign Park District and the City Council the necessary plans for the development of facilities. This seems ironical, being the Federal government only requires those seeking the facilities (Black Community) to have public meetings and to determine their needs. The chatter has been going on since 1968 with little head-way for the Black community. Until last year when the effects of poor antiquated facilities (Douglas Center) became too much for the Black Community to bear, dispute years of gang battles, night and nights of gun fighting the issue of a Multi-Purpose center was re-opened before the Champaign City Council floor.

This time the Black Community demanded action of the part of the Council, and backed it up each time the City Council convene. The Council appeared to be confused, asking again for a comprehensive plan by the Black Community. The council was not sure what governmental body should contact the Federal government for the project. The city or the Champaign Park District.

Blacks shouted from the Council floor that they would not stand a renewal of the past. The matter was referred to the newly appointed Community Coordinating Council for Recreation. The Blacks went to this council with a greater fear that this was only a trick after several months of debating again the issue of a Multi-Purpose facilities for the Black Community. The Neighborhood Youth Design Depot presented a full schematic drawing, prepared by The C.C.R. promptly appointed a special committee, headed by Mr. Toulson, who is director of the Champaign Park District, to review the plans submitted by the Neighborhood Youth Design Depot and to bring back its recommendation within 90 days.

COMMUNITY PROVIDES NECESSARY SUPPLEMENT TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The Neighborhood Youth Design is the Black youth arm of the Community Advocacy Depot initiative's Alternative Education Program. It was inaugurated on December 5, 1970 at Switzer and Marquette schools. Due to the failure of continuing financial support for transportation, the Alternative Education Program was discontinued temporarily after three successful months of operation. We would like to extend our appreciation to Mr. Willie Broome and the Public Service Program of the Afro-American Business Commission at the University for support of the program. The NYDD is currently exploring every possible way to obtain transportation so that the program can start again. During the first months of operation, students were served milk on Tuesdays and days and donuts and milk on days.

Little brothers and sisters have been very anxious for the program to start again and have maintained constant contact with the program to find out whether any progress has been made in finding adequate transportation. It is remarkable that when the brothers and sisters, who in the past, have been subjected to many haphazard after school study programs, have not been able to continue in a program that they enjoy and in which they

actively participate.

The goals of the program are geared towards meeting the educational needs of students who have not been successful in the Public School Systems of Champaign-Urbana. The curriculum was designed with this need in mind as well as the need of our youth to develop self-discipline through their own blackness.

The three hundred and fifty students were grouped according to their ages. Those students had achieved beyond their peers level assist those students in groups who are still behind. The idea of co-operation and respect of others is then attained. These students did not feel superior nor did they act superior.

The curriculum is both academic and recreational. Academic subjects are taught during the evening program and cultural recreational programs occur on Saturdays. Language Arts, Mathematics and Experimental Science are presented as projects so that each student learns one concept during the session. Every aspect of the Academic curriculum emphasizes the verbal participation of students as opposed to memorization and standardized English expression. The teachers who are community residents as well as Black University students find that self-expression in both written and verbal forms aid students to sense a feeling of belonging. Maintenance of strict classroom order which is essential to the Public School classroom is not one of the priorities of the Alternative Educational Program.

The Saturday morning program is devoted to cultural and recreational activities. Black History is taught to every group at each of the four levels. Students between the ages of nine and fifteen are participating in a Music appreciation program, and a Neighborhood Planning course. Both programs still need guidance from people who are knowledgeable in these fields.

Field trips are being planned in the event that transportation is obtained. The students visited the International Fair this year which was held at the Illini Union.

Once reconvened, the Alternative Education Program will begin to implement a plan designed to compare the performance of the participants in the Public School as opposed to their performance in



the program itself. The NYDD is currently designing a summer program which will start at the end of the current session sometime in June. The summer program will be more inclusive in that it will have more students and Washington, Marquette, Hayes and Switzer schools will be used. It is anticipated that every child in North East Champaign will attend.

The NYDD asks that parents and others who would like to offer assistance contact the following people:

K. Craig Rice 359-4900
333-7382



Community Action for the Respiration of Black Youth is seeking men and women to be brothers and sisters to the many young children in our community who need guidance. The qualifications are that you be mature and deeply concerned about the future of our community and our children. Community Action for the Respiration of Black Youth is a program sponsored by the Neighborhood Youth Design Depot, located at 114 North First Street. Please contact Brother Charles Gerron, director or call 356-3984.

A LONG VIEW

In thinking of our past as slaves in this nation we sometimes oversimplify and many times confuse the significance of what we have become.

To paraphrase W.E.B. DuBois, "The Afro-American must in all cases and circumstances meet the needs of their people and communities". We have seen in our history the struggle of the Afro-American in the "new world" as a constant fight to establish a needed socio-political platform to direct Black people towards needed change. Since the times of Crispus Attucks, to Nat Turner and to Frederick Douglass, the greatest issues fought for were based on the principles of self-government.

It is important to understand the struggles for Afro-American freedom in America yet in understanding these struggles, the proper comparison must be given to the establishment of principles and political institutions for the achievement of the goal of freedom for the Afro-American.

One of the most significant things in the struggle for freedom in this nation by Black people has been the lack of a consistent policy to achieve class freedom. We have all reviewed the frightening past and present of a racist society's methods of the prevention of Afro-American unity. It is without a doubt that the history displayed to us clearly indicate a cruel and disheartening struggle of the Afro-American to unite. The unrecorded numbers of atrocities which only the dead can speak and the mutilation and shame of the individual yet clearly rings out the dark times faced by all striving for class unity. Still we can wonder why these struggles did not perpetuate a policy of survival.

Du Bois and his call for Pan-African states saw a need for the generating of a political program to achieve our redemption. In thinking of our past as slaves in this nation we sometime oversimplify and many times confuse the significance of what we were and what we have become. Many young Afro-Americans have confused our history and have adopted a dogma which prevents a clear interpretation of our future. We have almost paralyzed ourselves by the great events of the past and have fallen prey to the very cruelties

from which we sought to escape.

The last decade has seen a great transition in the life of the Afro-American. History can tell us that these last twenty years have compelled the Afro-American to enlist himself in the struggles against a cruel system and to join the ranks of those seeking to be free. But the significance of this decade is that we again are responding to the forces of a capitalistic system and we are not making the system respond to us. There are, as we all know a multitude of reasons for this political posture but the most significant reason, I believe, is the fact that we have not developed a long view of revolution and socio-political development. I am reminded of the economic and social plans set up by nations to plot the future of their people. Joseph Stalin made plans to make Russia a dominant world power in the community of world affairs. Plans for the establishment of a Cuban nation under a revolutionary government started long before the invasion of Cuba by Castro. These plans extended to the cane fields, the factories, the educational system and the Cuban family. It is these things and our history which demand planning and the establishment of a long view for Afro-American survival. The long view is more than simply a reactionary feeling or policy but is an all encompassing plan to achieve the complete freedom of one's people and oneself politically, economically and culturally. Such a plan does not suggest a greater hardship in the tolerance of a cruel system but should represent a sophisticated development of procedures by an individual and his people.

The Afro-American can not think of himself as an individual forced only to respond to the lower stratas of this system, thereby necessitating plans of primitive force. He must enlighten himself to the broad spectrum of reality faced by him as well as the total nation of his people. Revolution in America is undefined and he can

not rely upon historical texts or isolated incidents to achieve a policy or a platform. Flexibility must be allowed if he is to respond properly to the interests of his people.

No longer can we view as a first step policy, the ridding of our communities of local police. The present rate of crime has vastly polarized Black people of all communities throughout America. This is not to justify a community of marshall law but hopefully to shed light on the cruelest form of a capitalistic domestic policy, that of crime as a means to continue the subjugation and polarization of Black people. The high rate of crime in North East Champaign is a direct result of denials of opportunity to the people of our community and yet it is this denial which produces crime. The unwillingness of local and national government to grant us self-determination manifests itself in the new equipment of the Champaign County Sheriff's department and the other tri-city police agencies. It is clear that the policy is one of self-destruction by crimes that are induced upon us in which we pay the highest cost. This is not new or unique. Hitler accused the Jews of it, Rome accused its slaves of it, as America has accused its slaves. Not only is the policy effective in saturation of a people but it also achieves a fear and a punitive reaction by those who are not forced to endure this life by the belief that we are inherently criminals. Crime then becomes the greatest enemy of North East Champaign and of Afro-Americans throughout this nation. Because we are unstable for the lack of political control of our institutions, crime then becomes a carnivorous animal feeding upon us as it is intended. The Black man who robs, cheats whoever it may be has found himself knowingly and unknowingly abating the enemy's of North East Champaign and the Afro-American. It is essential that we adopt a long view towards social reform and revolution that we begin immediately to plan for the training of our young to become technicians and social servants so that we can care for ourselves. For, the last step of a revolution is a gun and the first step is the identification of resources to sustain a nation of people for generations to come. We must develop a sense of community integrity, a concept of the deepest respect in ourselves as individuals and in our community. There is no greater task facing the Black resident of North East Champaign than the achievement of these goals.



AN EDITORIAL: THE CAMPUS AND THE COMMUNITY

The Black community of Champaign-Urbana should have a significant voice in the rebuilding and redesigning of their environment.

However, many of the problems we face require technical knowledge in the fields of architecture, urban planning, engineering, and even law and commerce. Such expertise was not freely available to us and without it we would be unable to propose solutions for the problems of our environment or even to criticize solutions that are offered by outside agents.

Fulfilling this need for professional and technical expertise is the purpose of the Community Advocacy Depot. In our community the greatest source of technical knowledge is quite obviously the University of Illinois, and it is this resource which the C.A.D. intends to use in solving our problems. The control of the agency must come from the Black community since we are the ones most affected by the problems. Thus, the office is located at 118 N. First St. in Champaign in order to allow community people to work in close collaboration with the technical experts. The C.A.D. is deliberately unbureaucratic and flexible in that it intends to respond to whatever needs the we may have. In the course of its work to perceive our problems and needs, it will present solutions to us in order to stimulate comment, discussion and possibly action. Already the C.A.D. has carried out projects such as assisting in the drawing of plans for Bradley Park Apartments which should be completed March. This is just an example of the kind of services which the C.A.D. will furnish for our community in the future.

NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH DESIGN DEPOT

The Neighborhood Youth Design Depot is an attempt to establish an agency to deal specifically with the problems confronting the young people of Northeast Champaign. The context of the Depot is to familiarize the young of the community with the issues of planning and related disciplines. To achieve this, staff from the Community Advocacy Depot has established design courses in Blue Print reading, Drafting, Interior Design, and Community Planning.

The Executive Committee of the CAD has charged the Depot to be organized in the same fashion as itself. Being that there no longer exist any identifiable youth organizations, young people throughout the community are asked to serve upon the Executive Board of the Depot.

Since the Depot conception, youth organizations have been created in Bradley and Burch Village. Youth organizations have also been formed in Mt. Olive Manor.

The Neighborhood Youth Design Depot was also responsible for the established for the Alternative Education Program and this Black community newspaper. Through continuous participation and development of new programs, it is believed by the Depot Executive Committee that the agency will have an ever increasing positive influence upon the lives and directions of the young of our community.

Black students at the University of Illinois are engaged in a number of activities. However, few of these activities seem centered on meeting the needs of Black people in Champaign-Urbana or anywhere else. Perhaps, this is because partying and getting high are the only functions of the "Greek" oriented mind. Whatever the case Black students are not working to help our community. They seem to have forgotten that it was largely through the efforts of this community that S.E.O.P. was started. It can probably be assumed that they would express more gratitude if we had started a social club.

Not only do the students fail to respond to themselves. This is why some five-hundred are in danger of flunking out. Black student unity exists only in a rhetorical sense. Political action as well as political organization seem nonexistent. Cultural nationalism along with its inaction and emphasis on dressing revolutionary seems to be very strong. (We will talk about nationalism at length in a future editorial.) Knowing this and also the tendency Black college students have to down community people, it is little wonder that a brother recently stated that there aren't but two or three "Black" people on the entire campus.

Black students must realize that their role is not to prepare themselves for individual wealth but to gain the knowledge and skills necessary for the liberation of class. They must become active in attempts to make their skills and services available for use by the community. Afro-Human Consolidated, Inc. is a good example of the kind of activity which students should engage. This agency is the one through which students were used as tutors in the Alternative Education Program and its definite need of student support. Black students must come out of their jive, pseudo-intellectual, cultural nationalist, petty bourgeois bags and start dealing with reality, and reality is that astrology, dances, Black Greeks, sports heroes, and dashikis will not make us free.

GO Newsletter

community advocacy depot
118 north first, champaign, ill. 61820
march 1971 the first issue

1. CAD EVOLVING
2. COMMENTARY: JOHN LEE JOHNSON
3. ALTERNATIVE EDUCATION RIDES AGAIN
4. INFORMATION MAP
5. URBANA WORKABLE PROGRAM
6. A CHICAGO BUMMER
7. MULTIPURPOSE CENTER BLUES
8. KIT VISITS THE CITY

potemkins
cheap!





There has been much criticism of national Urban Renewal and Public Housing projects on the part of the residents involved. It seems as though Urban Renewal has not turned out to be the cure-all for America's slums that its "founding fathers" intended it to be.

Whenever a resident is not given a significant voice in the rebuilding of his home and environment, and whenever his needs and desires are subordinated by the bulldozer effect of some housing projects, post-construction criticism is a sure thing.

It is the goal of the Community Advocacy Depot to provide the residents of Champaign County, especially the poor communities of Northeast Champaign, with the necessary information and expertise to create and voice their own decisions about the rebuilding of their environment.

CAD is a body of University of Illinois students in design architecture, landscape architecture, engineering, urban planning, social work and interior design.

The first CAD was opened in March 1970 at 118 N. First St., Champaign. Its operations are controlled by an executive board representing various community organizations such as the Concerned Citizens Committee (CCC), the local NAACP, SOUL, the Park St. Block Club and Progress Association for Economic Development (PAED).

The beginnings of CAD were chaotic and often frustrating. The Depot found itself hassled by University regulations, city regulations and human unwillingness.

In March 1969, Richard Davis and John Lee Johnson, co-chairmen of the CCC, asked the University to take some direct action in solving housing problems. The result was the Technical Assistance Committee, initiated by Chancellor J.W. Peltason and headed by Paul Doebel, chief security officer.

The Technical Assistance Committee (TAC) was asked to provide assistance to CCC who were in the process of sponsoring the Bradley Park apartments, a Federal Housing Authority (FHA) 236 Housing project.

In October 1969, CCC requested assistance in participating in a new Public Housing program to be built in the black community. At this point, the bounds of official University assistance were overstepped. As Peltason saw it, the University was placed in a position of being openly critical of the Champaign County Housing Authority.

The Technical Assistance Committee as set up by the Chancellor's office was of limited practical use. The day to day operation of providing technical assistance to CCC and other community groups took on the role of; direct advocacy.

At this point the need for an advocacy depot was clearly seen by both the University and the community.

Early in 1970 several community groups felt that the advocacy work should be put on a more permanent basis. Students in urban planning and architecture received class credit for addressing themselves to the housing and environmental problems facing the poor in Champaign County.

The CAD venture would have been doomed to the kind of failure which besets all one-sided white liberal ventures, had it not been for the commitment of the black community to achieve their own goals for their environment. Overall directions must come from the community otherwise CAD's proposals are as empty as most "paper plans."

*to be continued
next issue...*

commentary: **John Lee Johnson**
an expression of his personal concept of advocacy

Fundamental differences have arisen over the issue of advocacy by whites in a Black neighborhood. These differences have basically rested in two areas: housekeeping services and community relationships of the white advocate. Many students and white professionals have fostered the concept of services that are exclusively controlled by the professional or by a bureaucracy which serves as a controller of the professional behaviors of that agency's personnel.

These attitudes have been slightly altered as a result of the past decade in an attempted socialization and politicization of professionals and students. This can be attested to an expanded and new usage of the para-professional and the characterization of that para-professional as an integral servant in a subjugated role.

As a result of black awareness and various social conflicts between the professional and the black community a new approach was conceived, that of a supposed willingness of the professional to follow the dictates of those he seeks to serve as impartially as he can. There are, in fact, many contradictions to these basic principles and to understand them we must address ourselves to the functions of the professional as perceived by his institution historically and as perceived by the mythological concepts of his heritage and the functions of his group within society.

Education is the right to make decisions. That hypothesis can be found to be true in all levels of America's social and political



The advocate has basically one role to play: that he surrender his abilities completely to those he serves without bias...

JOHN LEE contd.



stratas. This statement is made so that it can be kept in mind as we continue the discussion of the white advocate.

Advocacy is not a new social tool and it can in fact be traced back to the very origins of man. It is in fact simply an individual group or nation seeking political and social change for others.

It can be traced in America from the days of the Pilgrims to the era of the founding of this nation to the old days of the wild west. America did not get into the business of social advocacy as a farm of bureaucracy until the early 1900's during the mass exodus from the rural to the urban centers.

In this nation's attempt to assist the poor in that transition it established state control of social agencies. The basic approach was to assist the migrants, the professionals planned and determined the needs and services of the migrant. There have in fact been many rebellions of the client against the professional. For the sake of historical reference one can see that the poor have been torn between their needs and their inability to organize and sophisticate themselves.

This brings us to our present situation. It was not until the Black man assumed a very strong attitude in the performance and ability of the professional that

new concepts and methods were considered. For until that time the advocate found himself torn between the profession which he represented, the institution in which he was a part of and his own ethnic group which he must oppose. To compensate for these conflicts, the advocate chose the simplest way out--the band-aid approach to social advocacy or individual social litigation.

Both concepts served a dual role for the advocate. He was able to appease his conscience in that he brought about change for individuals without altering the societal structures which subjugated and maintained those conditions. This concept can also be seen in the quasi-professional, the student and among the citizenry (volunteers). It has been described politically as a concept of liberalism.

The student is an astute perpetrator of the liberal concept of advocacy for the services that he performs to a community can never equal the education that he receives by using that community as a practicum. The student also reflects the concepts of his institution which has invariably practiced imminent domain over the lives of otherpeople. So, the student consciously and/or subconsciously robs the community of any initiative and deprives them of the true essence of social change "group mobility based upon the principles of self-control." The issue facing the Black community is the disentanglement of social reform of their lives from the bureaucracies of institutional control. To achieve this, the Black community must manipulate the student and the professional class to achieve continuity of group mobility and self-control.

The advocate has basically one role to play: that he surrender his abilities completely to those he serves without bias, that he provide the necessary information and interpretations that those he serves can make the proper decisions in the determination of their lives and that he educate those he

contd. page 11

Alternative Education Rides Again

The Alternative Education Program (AEP) started again last week under the direction of the Neighborhood Youth Design Depot (NYDD).

The program was discontinued for the last month due to insufficient funds for transportation.

Classes for Saturday, March 20, will be held at Marquette School, 405 E. Clark, C. Students will engage in a special program for one hour, informal discussion, outdoor recreation, and refreshments will be served.

According to Craig Rice, co-ordinator for AEP, the program attempts to supplement the constrained, unlearning situation in the Champaign-Urbana public school system.

About 200 students between the ages of 8 and 17 are participating in the program. Students are encouraged to express themselves verbally and spon-

taneously as opposed to memorized expression as characterized by the rigid structure of the public school system.

Before the program was discontinued, classes were held three times a week. On Tuesday and Thursday evenings, students were taught mathematics, language arts and experimental science in the form of projects. On Saturday mornings, students were taught black history, music appreciation and neighborhood planning.

The 15 teachers in AEP are trying to show the students that education can be exciting, that it doesn't have to be something that puts a fourth grader to sleep.

The teachers are anticipating a summer program that will include almost every child in North East Champaign. Washington, Marquette, Hayes and Switzer schools will be used.

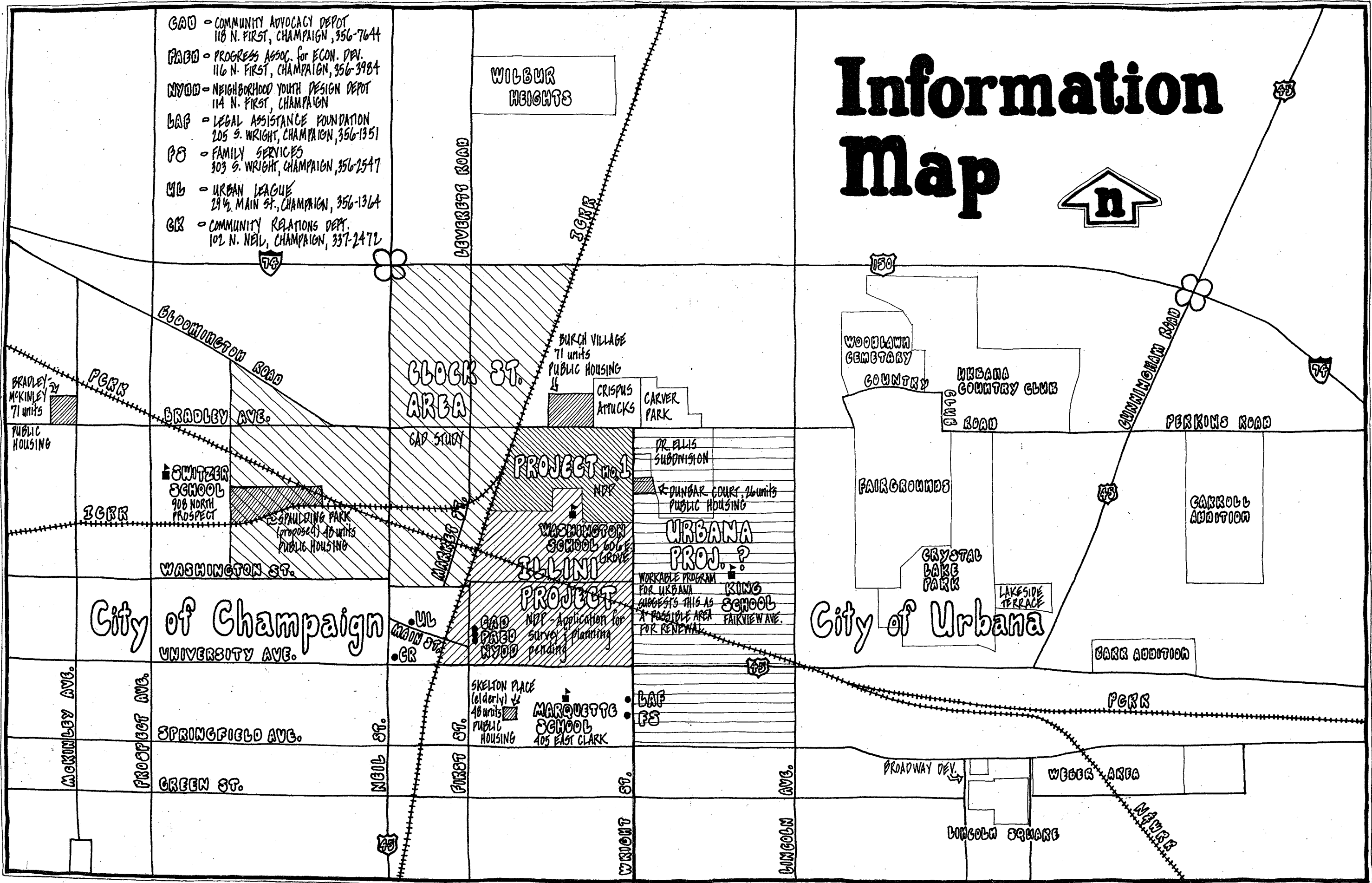


Craig Rice (standing) leads a Saturday morning discussion on drugs with students at Marquette School.

Information Map



- CAO - COMMUNITY ADVOCACY DEPOT
118 N. FIRST, CHAMPAIGN, 356-7644
- PABO - PROGRESS ASSOC. for ECON. DEV.
116 N. FIRST, CHAMPAIGN, 356-3984
- NYOD - NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH DESIGN DEPOT
114 N. FIRST, CHAMPAIGN
- BAF - LEGAL ASSISTANCE FOUNDATION
205 S. WRIGHT, CHAMPAIGN, 356-1351
- FS - FAMILY SERVICES
303 S. WRIGHT, CHAMPAIGN, 356-2547
- UL - URBAN LEAGUE
29 1/2 MAIN ST., CHAMPAIGN, 356-1364
- CR - COMMUNITY RELATIONS DEPT.
102 N. NEIL, CHAMPAIGN, 337-2472



City of Champaign

City of Urbana

WILBUR HEIGHTS

GLOCK AREA

PROJECT No. 1

URBANA PROJ. ?

PROJECT

BARR ADDITION

CARROLL ADDITION

WEBER AREA

LINCOLN SQUARE

SKELTON PLACE (elderly) 48 units PUBLIC HOUSING

MARQUETTE SCHOOL 405 EAST CLARK

BAF FS

WORKABLE PROGRAM FOR URBANA SUGGESTS THIS AS A POSSIBLE AREA FOR RENEWAL

KING SCHOOL FAIRVIEW AVE.

DUNBAR COURT 26 units PUBLIC HOUSING

DR. ELLIS SUBDIVISION

CRISPUS ATTUCKS

BURCH VILLAGE 71 units PUBLIC HOUSING

WOOLAWN CEMETARY

URBANA COUNTRY CLUB

FAIRGROUNDS

CRYSTAL LAKE PARK

LAKESIDE TERRACE

BLOOMINGTON ROAD

BRADLEY AVE.

WASHINGTON ST.

SPRINGFIELD AVE.

GREEN ST.

GLOCK ST.

CAP STUDY

WASHINGTON SCHOOL WOLF GROVE

UL GR

FIRST ST.

NEIL ST.

LEVERETT ROAD

3 GR

MARKET ST.

UL GR

NEIL ST.

WRIGHT ST.

LINCOLN AVE.

BROADWAY DEV.

PERKS

CUMMINGS ROAD

PERKINS ROAD

45

55

74

73



BRADLEY MCKINLEY 71 units PUBLIC HOUSING

PERKS

3 GR

PROSPECT AVE.

MCKINLEY AVE.



URBANA WORKABLE PROGRAM

by Clark Jurgemeyer

money be made available? How is the city going to encourage rehabilitation beyond bringing houses up to standard? There is no mention of protection of owner, and tenant vulnerability. What about owners unable to afford rehabilitation? What about the landlords who will jack the rents? What about other programs to upgrade and improve the health, safety, and welfare of the residents of deteriorating areas? Are there no considerations about urban renewal, which attempts to tackle these type of problems?

Within a year of the Workable Program's approval, the city proposes to apply for HUD funds to survey and plan for urban renewal. The city attitude toward renewal seems mixed or conflicting. The Workable Program the proposed renewal as "primarily of rehabilitation". However, it also says that "low and moderate income housing supply could be greatly increased" through renewal. The Workable Program stresses physical programs to correct physical blight; little mention is made of associated needs. The city does not seem to comprehend or have in mind how it can use renewal to improve the health, safety, and welfare of the residents of deteriorating areas.

The City of Urbana may never undertake urban renewal. Renewal provides coordinated funding programs for a planned improvement of neighborhoods that cannot regenerate themselves. If renewal is used for rehabilitation, moneys are provided only to bring homes and city services up to standard. As now planned, however, all houses in the renewal area will be standard as required by the code enforcement program. Only streets, sewers, and lighting would be substandard. The city is trying to correct physical blight without affecting the social needs associated with the blight. Through code enforcement, the city will force landlords and tenants to improve housing without access to renewal funds or associated programs. Indeed, the city may well stop the code enforcement program after two years, for 44% of all deteriorated houses in the city will have been affected and the initiative and motivation for any urban renewal will likely be lost.

Urbana has a vacancy rate less than 3%, and is, therefore, required to replace, on a one to one basis, every house that is eliminated through code enforcement, urban renewal, or any government action. The City of Urbana suggests that the anticipated public

workable program

housing and lower income ownership and rental (FHA 235, 236) construction will be adequate. This attitude shows no concern for the need to quantitatively increase the supply of low and moderate income housing. Also the FHA 235, 236 construction, they note, is by Scott Weller's Community Homes Inc.. His homes are the subject of many complaints and the cause for the organizing of the Dr. Ellis Neighborhood Council. The City of Urbana does not know how to encourage decent, new, low income housing.

In the Workable Program, the City of Urbana vows "to encourage citizen awareness of the problems of the community and enlist their participation in the governmental processes to solve these problems". The development of the Workable Program itself does not reflect this attitude. The Citizen Advisory Committee, the official citizen input, met to approve the Workable Program but three days before the City Council of Urbana approved it. There have been no newspaper articles describing the importance or content of the Workable Program. There have been no public hearings. The few groups of citizens listed by the city as being in the development, were not aware their attempts were recognized, much less encouraged, by the city.

The CAD has attempted to assist citizens in participating in the development of a Workable Program; this Workable Program does not reflect CAD's attempt. The CAD does not recommend citizen endorsement of it. Though the City Council has approved the Workable Program, HUD must also approve it. CAD offers its services to any citizen desiring further evaluation of the Workable Program and to any citizen desiring to express disapproval to HUD.



CAD wanted to see how the big cities deal with urban renewal. What better way than to visit that shining model city in northeast Illinois?

So CAD planned a Chicago field trip on Saturday, Feb. 20, and about ten CAD members assembled at the Depot early Saturday morning:

"Why are we going to Chicago? You can't see anything there anyway."

"Does anyone know where we are going?"

"Hey, is it really 6:30 a.m.?"

"Did anyone bring a car?"

"I said does anyone know where we're going?!"

Somehow we arrived in Chicago, one by one, and visited the People's Planning Coalition of Uptown.

Uptown's Design Center is directed by Rodney Wright & Associates. For the past two years, Rodney and his friends have been trying to secure some federal funds to build some decent housing.

"What have you built, Rodney?" asked CAD.

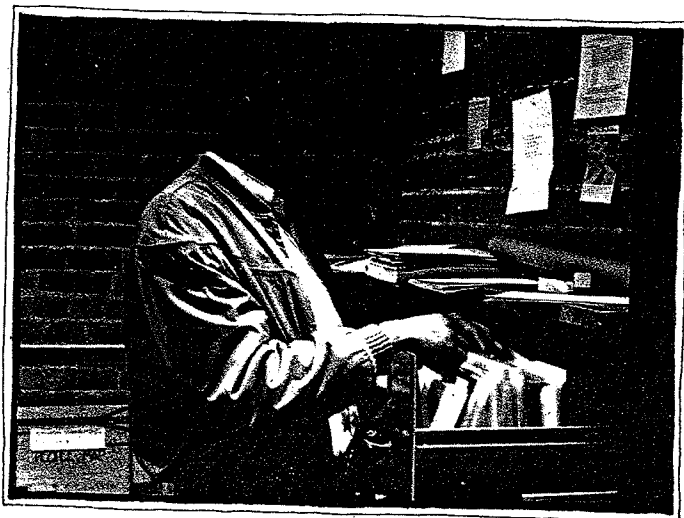
"Nothing. But I want to tell you something. Too often you students take on the attitude that you want to do your thing for the poor."

Nobody was too sure what Rodney meant. We all came to hear what Rodney has done, but instead received a lecture on what we shouldn't do.

We left the big city, wondering how it got to be such a big city.



Multi-Purpose Center Blues!



Lee Turner at the CAD office.

An April 30th deadline has been set for Robert Toalson, director of Champaign Park District, to submit his recommendations to the City Council for a Multi-Purpose Center in the North End of Champaign. Design plans for the center were submitted to Toalson by the Neighborhood Youth Design Depot (NYDD) and community leaders.

Lee Turner of CAD said that the building, if approved, would be funded by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and a city bond referendum.

The center, which would be located at Douglas Park, would include a social services wing. The Urban League and various health facilities such as the Francis Nelson Health Clinic would rent space in this wing. Other agencies such as the Illinois Department of Corrections and legal and public aid services would rent space in an alternating program.

Plans also include a day care center, a senior citizens area and

a recreational area which would include a larger basketball court with room for spectators and a swimming pool. The existing Douglas Center has a small basketball area with no bleachers.

Toalson said that the center would have a better chance of being approved and funded if the social services wing was left off and only the recreational area was submitted. He criticized the design, saying that the general floor plan takes up too much park land.

According to Turner, "There is a conflict between two different plans for the park right now." One is the community's design for the Multi-Purpose Center and the other is a park beautification plan that Toalson is pushing through now because the funds are available.

However the latter plan, Turner said, "may not be much of a conflict" because it consists merely of improved landscaping of trees, blacktop and lighting, and "would not interfere with possible future construction of the center."

A community push for the Multi-Purpose Center has been going on for about the past four years. The City of Champaign insisted that the North End come up with some workable designs and records of community participation and interest. The designs have been submitted, and the next step is the city's.

In the last three years, the Champaign Park District has obtained almost \$300,000 from HUD. Nearly half of a \$1 million general obligation bond issue, passed in 1966, was spent on Spalding Pool, which opened last October, and still needs landscaping, according to Toalson.

JOHN LEE contd.

serves to understand the ideologies and procedures used by agencies, institutions, government as a means of developing a parallel between the directions of those being served and the circumstances which he seeks to reform.

The community has to develop a means of determining the quality of the advocates effort, and the ability to manipulate the advocate to achieve the maximum of his abilities. It must also prepare itself and stand ready to react on issues and circumstances as well as the advocate for true social reform cannot be achieved without the politicization of the community and some theory of group confrontation for social reform. The white advocate not only carries the historical burden of his people and profession; the resentment and mistrust of Black people subjugates him into a new level of class advocacy.

No longer can the white be an advocate at his own discretion at any level of a Black community. I believe that this has resulted in a more positive role of the white advocate and has placed keener responsibilities upon the Black community, for we cannot overlook the realities of white America as well as the needs of the Black community.

The white student and professional must address themselves to these problems and until they have a specific service to render to the community, there is no need for him. The differences over advocacy at the CAD have demonstrated not only professional debates by what many professors and white students see to be their role: that is, to make decisions irrespective of that of the community's needs--and to demand a relationship between themselves and the community that is not needed nor is productive but only a form of liberal glorification.


The student has called for the community to come forward and direct him, the presumption being that the impoverished are knowledgeable to the intricacies and

technicalities of their situation and thereby can address themselves to its resolution.

This approach has been denied task forces at the CAD until they had a specific question or resolution to address before the people for not all levels of class reform rest with wholesale intermingling with the people, for in most cases, the white advocate will play a supportive role to the community.

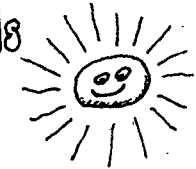
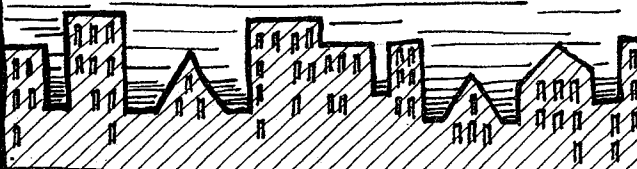
I have found it not unusual and disappointing that the attitudes of departments, colleges and students persist in holding onto an antiquated concept of advocacy and class reform. For the CAD is an invested attempt of the Black community to develop parallels to the ecological question facing the Black and total communities of the twin cities. And the efforts of that agency are based solely upon the needs of the community whether they be services that are direct or whether they be services that are long-ranged and I believe that it is only here that a community may honestly pay a price of education for these services and their possession.

And it cannot by any means allow its integrity or its advocates to be manipulated by forces without or within that contradict or alter the attempts of the community to achieve reform and self-construction.



CAD Newsletter
-reads like poetry,
tastes like chocolate...

Please send letters & contributions to:
Peggy Jordan & Bill Edwards
113 N. First Street
Champaign, Illinois

KIT VISITS THE CITY

BY BRAD ROOS

ONE DAY A RAT FROM THE COUNTRY NAMED KIT PACKED HIS BAG AND STEPPED OFF TO SEE HIS UNCLE IN THE BIG CITY, WISE OLE AL.



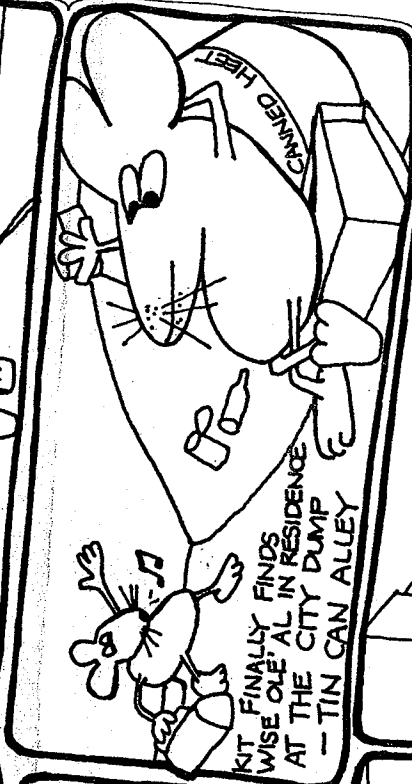
FOR HOURS KIT WANDERED THE LOOK-A-LIKE STREETS SEARCHING FOR WISE OLE AL.



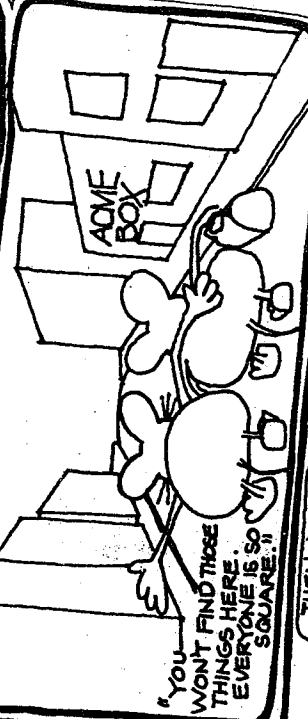
HI THERE, WISE OLE UNCLE AL I CAME TO THE CITY TO FIND ADVENTURE, EXCITEMENT, AND ROMANCE.



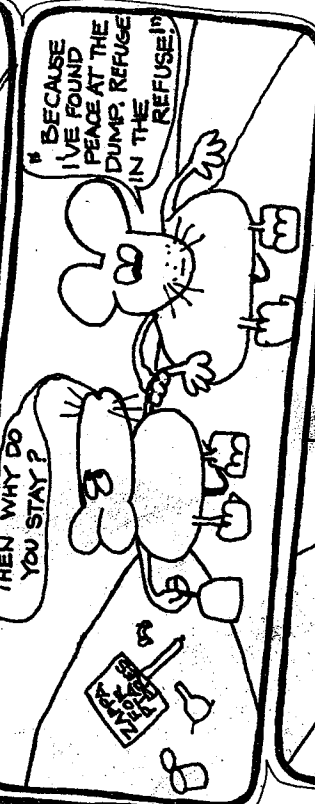
KIT FINALLY FINDS WISE OLE AL IN RESIDENCE AT THE CITY DUMP - TIN CAN ALLEY



"YOU WON'T FIND THOSE THINGS HERE. EVERYONE IS SO SQUARE."

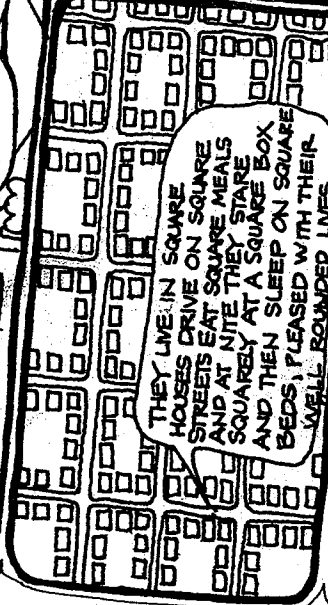


THEN WHY DO YOU STAY?

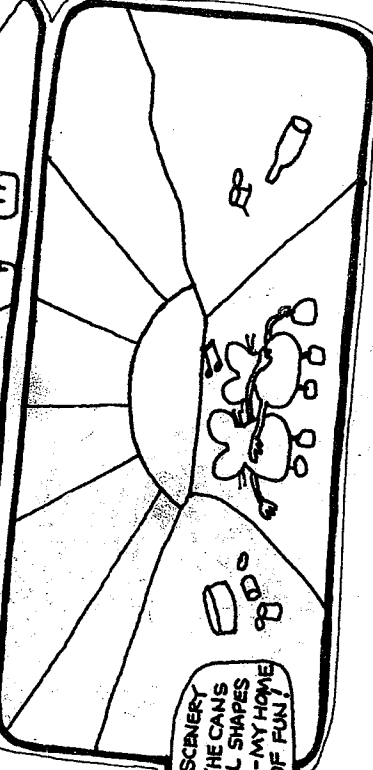
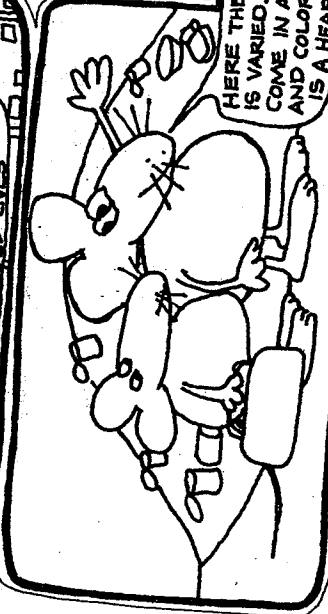


"BECAUSE I'VE FOUND PEACE AT THE DUMP. REFUSE TO LIVE IN THE REFUSE!"

THEY LIVE IN SQUARE HOUSES DRIVE ON SQUARE STREETS EAT SQUARE MEALS AND AT NITE THEY STARE SQUARELY AT A SQUARE BOX AND THEN SLEEP ON SQUARE BEDS, PLEASED WITH THEIR WELL ROUNDED LIVES.



HERE THE SCENERY IS VARIED. THE CANS COME IN ALL SHAPES AND COLORS-MY HOME IS A HEAP OF FUN!



BLACK RAP

BLACK COMMUNITY NEWS



MESSAGE TO THE BLACK PEOPLE

This message concerns all the Black people of Champaign-Urbana. The message I am about to write is to explain the shooting at the "pigs" on the North End. You older Blacks say you don't understand why things like this happen. The reason you don't understand is because you take no interest at all in the young people of your community. You listen to the White man's side of the story in the newspaper, but you won't listen to the young Blacks at all.

We, the young Black men of the North End, have tried our best to keep down the gang fights. And, so far, I say it is pretty good compared to last year. When we have baseball games, the "pigs" ride around with their guns out the window harassing us.

August the 23rd one of the young Black men of the community got married. Just because his reception party got a little loud, the Champaign, Urbana, University and the State "pigs" came to quiet the party down. Now I call that harassment because it doesn't take that many "pigs" to tell the hostess to quiet the party down.

There are a thousand incidents I could write about, but I don't have the space. I do want to tell all the older Blacks that we young Blacks know that what we do is wrong, but we can't do any more without your support. We would rather live and die by the gun than to be brainwashed like our mothers and fathers were by the supposedly "Great White Fathers."

Unknown Militant

VOLUME I, NUMBER 2 SEPTEMBER, 1970

BLACK HISTORY
by Ray McNutt

Why do we have so much Separatism in Champaign-Urbana and Pantouli, or even throughout these United States?

We will have to credit Mr. Booker T. Washington with that. It was in the Atlanta Compromise at the "Cotton States and International Exposition" held September 18, 1895 in Atlanta, Ga. that he said, "No race can prosper till it learns that there is as much dignity in tilling a field as in writing a poem. It is at the bottom of life we must begin and not at the top. In all things that are purely social we can be as separate as the fingers, yet one as the hand in all things essential to mutual progress."

This was what Whites wanted to hear. Mr. Washington died in 1915 without knowing what he had done to his race. But his words remain--at every job that you may apply for--or whatever, Separatism is here. Some time after Mr. Washington's compromising speech that made Whites ears glad, a man by the name of John Hays (Black) said, "If we are not equal, in Heaven's name for what are we living? I regard it as cowardly and dishonest for any of our Black men to tell White people or Black people that we are not struggling for equality. Let us not fool ourselves or be fooled by others. If we cannot do what other free men do, then we are not free. Yes, my friends, I want equality. Nothing less. Now cotton your breath, for I am going to say we demand social equality. Rise, Brothers! Never say, 'let well enough alone.' Be discontented. Be dissatisfied. Let your discontent break mountain-high against the wall of prejudice and swamp it. Then we shall not have to plead for justice nor on bended knee crave mercy, for we shall be men."

The Honorable Mr. W.E.B. DuBois was critical of Mr. Washington's speech also, and he said, "Mr. Washington asked Black people to give up three things:

- First--Political power;
- Second--Assistance on civil

rights;
Third--Higher education of Negro youth."

He then turned around and said, "We must have the right to vote, civic equality and the education of youth according to ability. By every civilized and peaceful method, we must strive for the rights which the world accords to men, clinging unwaveringly to those great words from the Declaration of Independence, 'We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are created

equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.'"

The above quotes come from the book, The Unfinished March, by Carol F. Drisko and Edgar A. Toppin.

* * * * *

LETTER TO FCC: "MORE FAIR BROADCASTING NEEDED," SAYS BLACK COALITION

On August 26, 1970, the Black Coalition wrote to the Federal Communications Commission to try to explain the situation in this community. Letters that had been written to all the local radio and television stations earlier in the summer had received no response.

The programming of the stations, it is felt, does not reflect the contributions of Black people to history and to contemporary life. Black people have not been consulted on this programming, and there is no opportunity for local self-expression.

In addition, programming would be more relevant to the Black community if more Blacks were employed by the radio and television stations, in all aspects of the media employment.

The letter stated that the Black Coalition, as well as other organizations, had complained previously about the critical situation in this community. Violence, frustration, and fear in the community spread--and there is still no objective news coverage.

To grant power to the powerless, the FCC was requested to hold up the license renewal indefinitely for the following stations until a suitable community program could be worked out:

- WDMS AM and FM Radio
- WIRW FM Radio
- WTWC FM Radio
- WCIA TV
- WICD TV
- WAND TV
- WRPL AM Radio
- WILL TV
- WILL AM Radio
- WCCR AM Radio

* * * * *

FOR WOMEN ONLY--
By Joanne Zolomi j

Would you like to be able to get better food buys and serve healthier meals to your family? If so, then these skills can be yours if you join the Expanded Nutrition Program at the Francis Nelson Health Center.

Mrs. Lorene White and her program assistants are always on hand to give you help and advise. Good foods and nutrition have a direct effect on good health, learning ability, and just living, and the program assistants can help you achieve the best of these. They have a wide variety of recipes to share with you ranging from pot roast to soul food. They can give you many tips on what brands of food to buy, when to buy certain foods--just basically, how to get the most for your food dollars.

Help is also available in meal planning and preparing. The preparation of food can make a meal a mess or a masterpiece. The handling of special diets, household cleanliness, and rodent control are additional areas in which the program assistants can give advise.

The program assistants, who are often your friend, neighbor, or even relative, travel around giving information in the home, and in group sessions held in meeting centers in neighborhood areas. The center for NE Champion is the Francis Nelson Health Center. Group sessions are held here every Tuesday from 1-3 pm. Classes are held in the Wilbur Heights Center every Friday from 9-11 am. There is no center yet at the Carroll Addition, but there are plans to have one soon. Homemakers in this area now attend the Wilbur Heights sessions or use homes in the neighborhood. Program assistants are also at work in Dunbar Court and Burch Village.

The Nutrition program, which started in Champaign County in January, 1969, is sponsored by the UI Cooperative Extension Services. There are over 300 families in the C*U area enrolled in the program, and all families are eligible. Enrolled families receive regular home visits from the program assistants, and participate in the group sessions. Although the program in the County is limited to C-U, expansion to Rantoul is expected in the near future.

This Spring, a Youth Activity group was started for children

ages 6-19. Boys and girls learn the value of nutrition and also the fun of cooking. One of the most popular events was the cake decorating lesson. The Youth Group meets Thursday from 4-6 pm at the Nelson Health Center, 1306 Carver Drive, Champaign.

Anyone interested in joining the Expanded Nutrition Program or learning more about it should contact or visit the Francis Nelson Health Center by calling 356-1558.

Be sure to listen to "NUMBER ONE SOUL PROGRAM" in Champaign-Urbana D.J. led by Ernie Westfield on:

WCCR Dial 1580 AM
Saturdays 10:00 am-Noon
WLRW Dial 94.5 FM
Saturdays 6 pm-8 pm

BLACKS OF RANTOUL
by Vernel Williams

Rantoul, Illinois:

There is a wagon that is loading in the village and all Blacks are going someplace and I don't mean the back doors. The Blacks of Rantoul that are on this wagon only want to get the things that they should have had years ago. We are going to get what really belongs to us--and that is equal opportunity.

There is a thing in the Village that is called True Blacks, and there are people that don't want to be Black. The True Blacks are people that are concerned and want to get the equal opportunity thing going. The Black founders of Rantoul have not, and probably never will, get on the wagon because of the fact that they like the way the Village is and don't want it changed.

The Village once was, as the lady said, the "Lily White Village", and the only Blacks you saw were in a hurry. It is not that way anymore, and there are quite a number of people who would like to see it that way again.

Brothers, if you can buy property here, why can't you have some authority here like the White Man. Get up, Brothers, and let the Man know that you do have some know-how, and show him that all Blacks are people that can and are thinking for themselves.

The people here do not take interest in what they want until they can see where there is progress being made. The people have what they call the upper class and in the Village these are the people who get what they

Right on

can for themselves and cry that they do not have a problem. Really, they are the people that have a problem because they are being brought to the light by True Blacks of the Village.

We would like all concerned Blacks to do your job as a person of the community and stay out of the white man's face telling him what the Blacks of the community are doing. Because he is surely not going to tell you what is going on in his circle. Stop, Brothers, being what you know you are usually called (Uncle Toms.) Be men that the Blacks need and do what you know is right by your Brothers.

Rantoul couldn and will, be a good place to live in, and people of the community will not be afraid of what the others think of the place if you do something to improve it. Brothers, think of this after the paper has been thrown away and see what thoughts come into your minds. Fighting for what you believe in is worth dying for, and if these few thoughts do not make you think, you are not a Soul Brother and do not qualify for the wagon that is loading now.

One last thought--Brother, remember once there were times when you wished that you could do something about the matters. Now, what are you doing about it?

To the Editor:

This is not an easy letter to write. Mainly because I have become so concerned, so disturbed, by what I believe to be the major problems facing Black people today that I often become angry and unable to express my feelings logically. I could start by writing about housing, employment, and education, to begin with. But, I don't think that we can achieve very much progress in those areas until Black people solve the problems we have among ourselves.

We have been told over a great number of years to unite and to work together to solve our problems. Instead, we have divided and gone our separate ways.

The Black students have removed themselves from the community.
The Black Ph.D's have tangled

themselves into a system where they can no longer help their people.

The "super niggers" have even found a secure place in society, while the poor continue to suffer.

The "super niggers," the Ph.D's, and the Black students have separate discussions about the problems of Black people; yet, they say that Black people must get themselves together because we are Black. It is my opinion that we can unite because of Blackness, but we will divide when it comes to ideas. The time has come for us to try to get harmony between these various groups. We must realize that we all do not think alike, but that our goals are the same.

To achieve this type of harmony, we must respect each other for what we have to offer one another. Once we achieve this, there shouldn't be any question as to where the battleground is. If there is any hope for Black people, the movement must take on a new tone. It must represent laboring people, poor people, and particularly, the masses of Black people. In order to do this, it is going to take involvement--involvement of people, involvement of energy, and most of all, involvement of the Black students, Black Ph.D's, and the "super niggers."

After all this, there is one question that I keep asking myself, "What has education done to the Black people?" My answer is that it has taught us how to talk about the problem, how to write about the problem, and eventually to forget about the problem.

This letter is not addressed to those who have already committed themselves to solving the problems of Black people. But, it is for those who have sold out to the system; it is for those who have not committed themselves but are going along for fear of being called "Uncle Toms".

If this letter does not make sense, please reread the first paragraph.

Ernest Westfield

REGISTER TO VOTE REGISTER TO VOTE

EDITORIALS
By Ray McNutt

Many questions in the Black Community go unanswered, such as the John E. Cushingberry death, the Willie Woods death, and Edgar Houltz who was murdered by the great city protectors. Black Rapp will be looking into all of these cases again with watchful eyes. If you have any questions, send them to the Black Rapp editor at the addresses in this issue.

SOMETHING IS HAPPENING

P.A.E.D. (Progress Association for Economic Development) and C.A.D. (Community Advocacy Depot) these are vital assets to the Campaign-Urbana and Rantoul Black communities. At CAD, if you make less than \$6000.00 a year, you are eligible for a F.H.A. loan subsidized by the Federal Government, that is, you pay a small portion of what you earn. It makes no difference if you are on Illinois Public Aid or Aid to Dependent Children, as long as you have a source of income, and state aid is considered a source of income. So get on up there and see Mr. John Lee Johnson or any CAD member.

WHY ROB US

Why are there all the robberies in C-U? We realize there is a job problem here, but when you rob a Brother, that only sets us back further. Prove wrong the point that is always floating around that "They are always fighting among themselves, and robbing each other." But, let us change this to something easier to swallow, and not so likely to leave a lump in your throat when you hear that another Black Brother has been arrested.

WHAT ARE THEY DOING

Why do Black people such as Jim Ransom, Howard Mitchell, Hal Bradley, C. J. Ridgeway, and Ernie Clark, when put into positions, whether it is in city government, television, University or others, seem to become, after a period of time, brainwashed with the "do right White society thinking" which never allows them to be Black again? With that thinking, their mind is corrupt with imperialistic and capitalistic ways of thinking. Whether this country was founded by people who thought they were what they really weren't, the words are still superiority, bigots, and exploiters. These people, since being in position, have to use their voices to fit the White Society. We say, if you

are holding a position for the money, you can forget it Brother! We don't need you as a Brother because you will cut a Black man's throat as soon as his back is turned for your own personal gain.

THE FIST

The Black hand with five fingers and nails open is a tradition of the white people. They want to see what that "nigger" got, and when the same fist is raised and rolled into a ball, white people become frightened. They will quickly call you a Black militant and that you belong to some violent organization, or ties with Communism.

Since the words "Black Power" were said by Stokely Carmichael, white people have feared the Black fist. To Black people, the fist represents social struggle, power and endurance. So those of you who don't want us to get power, we are going to get it some day, and maybe sooner than you expect.

STAY WITH THE GROUP PART II
by Carl Brown

The only way that you can blend into a White society, is to be White, and, by being Black, you can never do it! So you must stay as you are--Black.!

One of the things that our people must realize is that they can never be accepted into a white society, no matter how they go about doing it. All of the things the older Black people have come up with to get along with white people have failed. Black people went out of their way to be accepted by white folks. They began to change their hair style from the knots to the rope type; they began to change their voice from the low to the high pitch; they began to change their thought pattern which is today non-functional. But, one of the worst things about it is a lot of the parents that grew up under that kind of pressure tried to instill it in their children, and this also makes a great deal of Black youth non-functional to an extent.

I will give you an example. They shoot the bull, and they talk about how good it would be to be able to live like people, but they know that the only way that they can is to get the Man's boot off their necks. And the only way they can do it is to use force. But, Mama and Daddy always said that you can do it the other way. If you face a wild animal and he is ready to attack, would you say I'm non-violent and try to tell him

this is not the way to do it? NO! You would use force against force until one of you is dead or re-treats. Now when the Man kills one of our Brothers, what do you do--talk! You are non-functional.

The only way that you will be functional is to have action to back that talk. But a lot of parents put mess into their children at a young age which makes them unaware of things that affect them in life.

When we ask why do the Black youth fight each other so, it is the way that we grew up. Under these conditions, we have different goals that we would like to see filled. What we did not go along with that Mama and Daddy taught us, we made up our own ways of getting things.

If you were to check all of the Brothers that were killed by other so called Black Brothers, you would be shocked to see how many were killed by Brothers for White-made money, over bull-----a--- reasons, and by not knowing the truth behind a lie that the White man told them. What made them do it? The conditions under which they lived and the pressure which they were under, and the influence that the White man had over them. All of this was done by one race--the White people!

Brothers and Sisters, I know that what I'm saying sounds like a Black racist, but if I was to believe in that old bet of being one in reverse, then I wouldn't be able to tell you the truth about how we were turned against each other and who did it to us.

If our ancestors hadn't been too weak to fight the White man, then we would not be as we are today. For them not fighting, we have to go through a whole new change in life. We have to find out our history so that we will understand how we were long ago; we have to find out who are the rest of our Brothers; we must have complete understanding of what respect is so we can communicate elsewhere in the world.

A lot of us say how dan the other dark-skinned people be our Brothers? They don't know how life is here and we don't know who we really are. Will they know you? NO! But the same man that oppresses you oppresses him. So by knowing this, he is intelligent enough to stay with the group in which he belongs. The same group you are supposed to be in, he is in. The Black races of the world will fight together. Can I prove it? Yes. If you look back in history books, you

will see that every dark-skinned person on the Earth came to fight the great wars, the Holy Wars for one of the greatest causes in the history of the Earth, I don't know what it was about and even the White man will not tell his own people what it was all about because if he did, he could not rule the Earth anymore.

One more thing that you should know about your Brothers across the waters is that they have information on our history, and they are waiting for the long lost Brother who was kidnapped and taken to the West. Whether you know it or not, they still love us. It is not just like this country has, but true Black love.

So whatever you do, try to identify yourself with all of your Brothers, and bring about an understanding of who you are so that both of you will have the right idea. My Brothers and Sisters, once you find out the truth about yourself, you will bring back the remaining life to us.

WHICH ONE ARE YOU?
by Ray McNutt

We are a very unique kind of people. We don't even know what color or creed we originated from. Nevertheless, we could go on forever about that.

Most of us refer to ourselves as members of the Black Race, while others say that they are "COLORED." These people don't know the meaning of the word. "COLORED" is a hand-me-down through generations of "Blacks Brainwashed" by White Masters of Pre- and Post-Salvetry. It was used to degrade any and every Black that thought of himself as an independent individual and had a little self-respect.

To those of you who want to continue to call yourself "COLORED," "BROWN," "YELLOW," AND "TAN," know what you say. If you are a descendant of a Black man or woman, you are Black! When a chicken hatches, we all call the offspring chickens; when rabbits are born, they are called rabbits; but when a Black baby is born, we will go to speculating as to what his color will finally be. Some will say he's going to be light-skinned, while others ponder and say he is almost White. Yes, but that's not enough, "Almost" has never made a hundred.

Let those who prefer to call themselves "COLORED" go right ahead on, as long as you know what color you are.

SEPTEMBER 1970

7

WHITE SUPREMACY: AN
AUSTRALIAN VIEW
by John Coll

"As we say in Australian, 'Ow are yer, mates, orrite?'" I come from a country in which contact with coloured people, let alone Black people, was minimal. This arose for a variety of reasons, mostly stimulated by labour groups who felt that a high standard of living could not be maintained in the face of competition from coloured people (for who could imagine coloured people being paid the same as White people?). At present, there is limited migration of coloured people from Asia, Africa and North America, if the individuals are skilled. However, this is a fairly recent occurrence, and I had only limited contact with Chinese, Malay, Japanese and Indian people in Australia (mainly through the universities), no contact with African or North American Black people, and only marginal contact with the Australian Aboriginal (who make up about the same percentage of population as do the American Indians here). From this background of very limited contact with the coloured races, one felt very broadminded and free from any racial prejudice, openly proclaiming that all men are created equal.

Our first contact with Americans was with the Black longshoremen at Fort Lauderdale, Fla., and we were amazed at how black they really were. In restaurants, stores, etc., through the South and on buses we were a minority, and were really wide-eyed and fascinated by the number and appearance of the Black people (especially the Black babies and children who stole our hearts.) The constant mixing with Black people ended when we reached Boston where we stayed in an all White area, and in Cham-bana, we have no Black neighbours. We gradually got the idea that the Black people had their little world down at one end of town, and if you left them alone, they left you alone. Occasional social contact was possible at the University. I found myself thinking, "If they want to shoot themselves up, that's ok, so long as they stay down there." This kind of sentiment was often heard by us, spoken by our "non-prejudiced" friends. We were in town about eight months before I

started to think about the "Black problem."

At this time, I read Eldridge Cleaver's Soul on Ice, and found myself saying that Black man can really write beautiful prose. I found it difficult to believe that Black people were capable of writing good literature.

The Autobiography of Malcolm X was my next adventure into Black literature, and it has enabled me to analyze more fully my feelings towards Black people. I realized that although I was not aware of it previous to coming to this country, I believed in White Supremacy. In Australia, we sometimes say that someone has a touch of the tar brush, i.e., not a White Anglo-Saxon, i.e., inferior. The Asians had a "Diferent" culture, and so their presence in any large numbers would obviously be detrimental to our culture modified by the thousands of Italians, Greeks and lately Turks who migrated to our shores; they were, after all, Europeans. The Aborigines were obviously too inferior to be considered as equals; except for the fact that one of their number recently gained a Degree from the University of Sydney; this was a little confusing in the light of ones views.

After you realize that you do have this unconscious prejudice, how do you get over it? My experience is that understanding makes prejudice impossible, so it is important to be able to work with, socialize with, talk with and live with or near the people who are different. One then sees that any Black inferiority is due to educational or economic deprivation, or is due to an unreal sense of what is important (from the White man's viewpoint.)

We must strive, Black and White together, for educational equality (vocational and professional), for housing equality, for job equality, and finally for social equality, so that we can meet, Black and White, discuss, understand, and then have the Freedom to choose to remain in an integrated environment, or to return to our own ethnic or cultural communities.

My experiences are not those of White America, but perhaps they might add to a mutual understanding of the problems the White man must overcome as a result of his upbringing, before he even feels the need to understand his Black brothers.

WHAT DOES CAD MEAN?
by John Lee Johnson

The question of university involvement in housing and environmental control in Northeast Champaign and Urbana left much to be desired by the Black community. The Technical Assistance Committee as officially set up and controlled through the Chancellor's office was thus of limited practical use. The day-to-day operation of providing technical assistance to CCC and other community groups therefore took on the role of direct advocacy. A number of students in the departments of Urban Planning and Architecture continued to work in this role, with the assent, if not the encouragement of the University. Questions of receiving class credit for this work were not fully resolved, which put some of the work on to a voluntary basis. Much of the work late in 1969 related to the Public Housing projects.

Early in 1970, several community groups felt that the advocacy work should be put on a more permanent basis. A Community Advocacy Depot (CAD) was set up with the express purpose of addressing itself to the housing and environmental problems faced by the poor in Champaign County. The Depot was to render assistance to all groups and individuals throughout the poor communities of the County. The first CAD was opened in March, 1970 at 118 N. First St., Champaign. Its operations are controlled by an executive board representing community groups--the CCC, NAACP, SOUL, The Park St. Block Club, and the local office of the Progress Association for Economic Development (PAED), an offshoot of a national Black entrepreneurial operation. The Depot is staffed by students from the University of Illinois, mainly from the Departments of Architecture and Urban Planning, and the College of Engineering. The emphasis on projects had been housing, but some commercial proposals have been made for PAED and members of the community.

REGISTER TO VOTE

Registration ends Oct. 6
If you will be 21 by Nov. 3
you are eligible to register

SAY IT LOUD
by Ernest Westfield

Webster's definition of the word "ghetto" is: a quarter of a city in which members of a racial group are segregated.
Webster's definition of the word "reservation" is: "a tract of public land reserved for some special use, as for forests, for Indians, etc."

In reading these definitions, one finds that the only difference between the two are the people.

Black people and Indians have been confined to these areas because of their color and their social positions.

What country club member would dare associate himself with a welfare recipient?

What local mayor would publicly state that hunger is a local problem as well as a national problem and commit himself and the local government in solving this problem? The government has isolated the poor and the rich have segregated the poor.

A soldier who was wounded in war wrote his wife a letter stating how badly his body ached from the wounds that he had received. He mentioned that it was becoming difficult to fall asleep at night because the pain was so great. He also wrote of the mental frustration that he was experiencing and how he constantly thought about taking his own life.

When I heard this story, I could only imagine how bad the pain was, but only he knew how bad it really was.

Often, those who do not have to deal with the pain of hunger, try to imagine how Black people, Indians, and poor people feel when they are hungry.

Just like the soldier, the pains are there, the frustration is there--everything is there--except a cure for the wound that society has inflicted.

KEEP YOUR ARTICLES COMING!

Write or call these numbers:

P.A.E.D.
116 N. First Street
Champaign, Illinois 61820
Phone: 356-3984

C.A.D.
118 N. First Street
Champaign, Illinois 61820
Phone: 359-9070

Description of CAD Activities

Curriculum for Potential Project Area

Committee (PAC) Members

- * bill edwards
- * educational caucusses will begin to acquaint residents of a proposed urban renewal areas with the definitions, requirements, and potentials of the program

Illini Project

- * bob goble
- * information is gathered and discussed concerning the state of the urban renewal program (the survey and planning application is in Washington awaiting funding), the local public agency (LPA) and city and area-resident postures, and area characteristics; information is filtered to the area-residents as is most expediant for the political climate of the area

Urbana Project

- * stu reller
- * information is gathered and discussed concerning the state of the urban renewal program (the survey and planning application will be prepared after the city meets workable program requirements and hires a consulting firm), the city and area-resident postures, and area characteristics
- * until urbana is funded under the survey and planning application, it may not declare on LPA. until that time CAD may actively fill this void as a source of information for the state of the program

Clock Street Study

- * allen
- * information is gathered and discussed concerning a deteriorating neighborhood, city and area-resident postures and area characteristics

Description of CAD Activities

Clock Street Study (cont.)

- * due to the city of champaign's involvement in two urban renewal programs, there will be little city or federal money for Clock Street area improvement. CAD intends to help determine other feasible avenues of improvement for the deteriorating area

Rantoul Study

- * dave probst
- * information is gathered and discussed concerning the village life. problem--areas and potential CAD aid is being defined.

University of Illinois

- * bob becket
- * information is gathered and discussed concerning the development of the university of illinois as it affects poor people in champaign (the university is the major factor in the county, the air force base at rantoul is the second major factor). information concerning the university housing policy and decision-making procedure
- * bob obenland
- * aid is shared with student-housing-interest groups. the development of and student input into university housing is stressed. university housing at competitive design and rates would relieve the market situation for poor people

Neighborhood Facilities

- * lee turner
- * information is gathered and discussed concerning the development of recreational, educational, and service facilities for the poor areas of champaign county

Description of CAD Activities

Public Housing

- * thomas
- * information is gathered and discussed concerning physical improvement of and tenant participation in public housing
- * information is gathered and discussed concerning the development of future public housing

Home Ownership

- * clark jurgemeyer
- * information is gathered and discussed concerning the FHA Section 235 interest-subsidy program for home ownership. poor people are encouraged to purchase homes under the plan by the proliferation of information, and the development of improved home design and site development

Credit-Counseling

- * chris kessen
- * information is gathered and application has been sent for FHA approval as an FHA SECTION 237 credit-counseling agency. this is a counselling program for the purchase of homes through the FHA SECTION 235

Home Improvement

- * eric johnson
- * information is gathered and discussed concerning the lack of funds for home improvement. home improvement is nevertheless encouraged through advice or spending and improving with what skills and money a poor family has

Home Management

- * sue thomas
- * information is gathered and discussed concerning the maintaining of a domicile, and the purchase of furniture

Description of CAD Activities

Afro-American Consolidated Contractors Assn (AACCA)

- * tom roscetti
- * advice and technical information is provided to newly formed minority business, an industrialized housing study is underway to suggest future directions of growth

Afro-Human Inc.

- * craig rice
- * involvement of minority peoples in helping their people is stressed. minority students are encouraged to bring their skills on learning back to the poor people

Community Law and Social Services

- *
- * social-psych. education and law students are developing a social arm to the physically slanted CAD

some of the existing relation-groups with which i will interact are:

people of champain county

ccc, paed, naacp, soul, urban league, park avenue block club

city of champaign

northeast champaign urban renewal project one, proposed two (illini)

fha 235, 235j, 236

thompson lumber company

champaign-urbana boy's club

cad

university of illinois, department of architecture, urban planning, engineering

cad is a form prescribed to effect a change in the balance of relations in champaign county. it weds the two extremes of the problem-solving process: the problem and the solver, the actual and the hypothetical, those with tools and those that need tools. cad is an access to awareness and motivation.

in the northeast champaign urban renewal project one, thompson lumber company has acquired three of the twenty-five lots designated for fha 235 single-family housing. scott weller homes and creative buildings, incorporated (roy murphey, architect) have acquired the others. thompson lumber has agreed to allow the cad to attempt to adapt or redesign their housing proposals. through the ccc, three potential buyers are being contacted. most generally, this project (or problem) will be to determine and design for the needs and desires of the three families within the framework of fha 235 and the agreement with thompson lumber company.

the boy's club of america has agreed to pay for a swimming pool adjacent to the existing building. local aia architects have offered their services for free. cad has offered to required preliminary work and continue to aid the champaign-urbana boy's club in the determination and description of their needs and desires.

special attempt will be made to evaluate the relevancy, appropriateness, and effectiveness of awareness and motivation con-

Radio Station WDWS At 8:10 P.M.

Dilemma In North End: You Can Ask Questions Monday

Citizens with questions about law enforcement in Champaign's North End will have an opportunity Monday night to telephone their inquiries to public officials.

A 50-minute public affairs presentation has been arranged by Radio Station WDWS in an effort to stimulate informed discussion of problems that are causing increased concern.

The special broadcast will bring before WDWS microphones Champaign Mayor Virgil Wikoff, State's Attorney Lawrence E. Johnson, City Councillman James Fansom, Assistant City Attorney James W. Evans and William Smith, director of neighborhood services for the Urban League.

Beginning at 8:10 p.m. Monday, they will answer questions telephoned in by listeners.

Frank Graham, WDWS news director, will be the



FRANK GRAHAM
... arranges program

moderator.

Explaining why he arranged the special program, titled "North End Dilemma," Graham said:

"Last year major crime reported in Champaign increased 66 per cent. Much of this increase occurred in Champaign's North End.

"Many citizens complain police are not providing adequate protection for residents of the area."

Police, on the other hand, complain residents of the area will not provide police with the information needed to make arrests.

"Other persons complain that even if arrests are made, the judicial system and prosecutors are too lenient on criminal offenders and they soon are back on the street."

"WDWS is providing an opportunity for spokesmen for several aspects of the problem to express their opinions on the situation. At the same time, the program will provide the general public an opportunity to directly ask those spokesmen questions relating to the problem."

The North End: Despair And Hope

New Center Tries To Treat Black Health Problems

By RONALD HAYKIN/PHOTO
News-Gazette Staff Writer

When poor health has been a way of life, sometimes you just think about being sick. But that doesn't mean the illness goes away.

"It's not really sick and poor you better learn how to seek medical help and that means pay the bill."

Having a way to get an alternative method to some starting competencies in Chicago's black community.

When you've got a doctor and the doctor's not there, you're better off than you are. It's not the doctor's fault, it's the system's fault. You're better off than you are. It's not the doctor's fault, it's the system's fault.

When you've got a doctor and the doctor's not there, you're better off than you are. It's not the doctor's fault, it's the system's fault.

death is at least twice as high for blacks as it is for whites.

The total death rate for whites in Chicago-Urban is 50 per 1,000.

For blacks, it is 95 per 1,000.

Over two years ago, representatives of the Urban League, S.A.U. (black men's organization) and the Adlai Stevenson Center, in cooperation with the Economic Opportunity Council, began work to establish a health clinic in the north end community.

"No one in need of health care should be without it just because they couldn't pay the doctor's fee, they felt."

A vacant building in the Urban League area was taken over. The workers called about 400 doctors who agreed to volunteer a couple of hours a month. They signed up volunteer nurses and begged donations of equipment and supplies from doctors, dressers and hospitals.

"I don't see the clinic's doctors doing."

The patients were there that day.

The word spread quickly about the new center.

Since that first day the clinic has treated four,000 families in over 2,000 visits. And that's just the beginning.

On Tuesday and Thursday evenings and Wednesday afternoons the clinic moved from its Urban League house to Service Center, and was renamed the Francis Nelson Health Center.

There, a qualified physician treats cases of the flu, sore throats and colds. Volunteers administer injections for birth control and conduct nursing classes. Doctors give immunizations, check-ups and examinations required by the public schools.

Persons who need more extensive treatment are referred to other divisions in town.

The scope of services provided and the number of persons treated since the clinic's opening is impressive. But the fall, most impressive addition was made to the clinic. A qualified black physician, Dr. Yolande Mason, M.D., Mason's salary is paid by the Chicago Urban Public Health District. She will work only part-time at the clinic but it is expected that the hours of the clinic will be expanded to include morning and early afternoon hours after Dr. Mason's arrival.

The appointment of the resident physician was approved by the Health Board, board of experts for the community. The board is "best representative of the people according

to Richard Grabber, acting health officer of the district. The board decided if there was a bona fide need, it would provide help out," he remarked.

Dr. Mason's husband is a graduate student at the University of Illinois.

Another health district physician, Dr. Esther Steiner, works several hours a week at the Francis Nelson Health Center last year.

One of the biggest needs of the center is a good referral program, according to Mrs. Carol Barkstall, coordinator of the clinic. Lack of sufficient personnel has kept the staff from growing much, she said.

The only two paid staff members are Mrs. Barkstall, a registered nurse, and Mrs. Sissy Casley, who visits the homes of patients. Their salaries are underwritten partly by the Urban League and the Adlai Stevenson Center at the Francis Nelson Center.

Negotiations are now underway to establish a health clinic at the health center. Dental care is available at the Health District office, but only for children.

Principles College, which programs the training of health aides, wants to open a health clinic at the center.

equipment at the Francis Nelson Center. The center is in the basement of the center. Mrs. Barkstall is a registered nurse, who is willing to volunteer some of her own equipment to the center.

The Health Center, she said, would have to pay a considerable amount of money if the dental equipment were installed. However, she said, the center is still operating primarily on funds received from the Chicago Public Health and the Adlai Stevenson Center and the Medical Community Coordinating Council.

Doctors are donated by physicians who are willing to donate their services. Some of the doctors are donating their services on a part-time basis. Some are donating their services on a full-time basis. Some are donating their services on a part-time basis. Some are donating their services on a full-time basis.



FREE HEALTH CARE AT NORTH END CENTER
Carol Barkstall gets family information for files at the Francis Nelson

North End: Despair And Hope

New Center Tries To Treat Black Health Problems

of death is at least twice as great for nonwhites as it is for whites, according to a report by the National Center for Health Statistics.

The fetal death rate for whites in Chicago's Urban Center is 10.0 per 1,000 live births, compared with 20.0 for blacks, the report says.

Over two years ago, representatives of the Urban League, S.O.U.L., a black men's organization, and the "Adolescent Zone" Center, in cooperation with the Economic Opportunity Council, began work to establish a health clinic in the northeast community.

Any one in need of health care should be without it, just because they can't pay the doctor's fee, they felt.

A vacant building in the Urban League area was taken over by the workers called "Adolescent Zone" who agreed to volunteer several hours a month.

They lined up volunteer nurses, bought donations of equipment and supplies from doctors' offices and hospitals.

Patients were there that day, and the clinic was up and running quickly about the same time.

That first day the clinic had 1,000 people, 800 families in all.

Over the years, when the clinic has been open only

on Tuesday and Thursday evenings and Wednesday afternoons.

The clinic moved into the Urban League home in Garfield Center, and was renamed the Frances Nelson Health Center.

There, qualified physicians treat cases of the flu, sore throats and colds. Volunteers disseminate information on birth control and conduct nutrition classes. Doctors give immunizations, check-ups and examinations required by the public schools.

Patients who need more extensive treatment are referred to other physicians in town.

The clinic of fewer people and the number of referrals created since the clinic's opening is impressive. But the fall, most impressive addition was made to the clinic: A qualified black physician, Dr. Yolande Mason.

Mrs. Mason's salary is paid by the Chicago Urban League Public Health District. She will work only part-time at the clinic, but it is expected that the level of the clinic will be expanded to include morning and early afternoon hours after Dr. Mason's arrival.

The appointment of the new patient physician was approved by the health district board in response to the continued requests of the people's Association.

Richard Grabber, acting health officer of the district, said he decided if there was a black life line, it would prove itself.

Dr. Mason's husband is a graduate student at the University of Illinois.

Another health district physician, Dr. Esther Sietz, works several hours a week at the Frances Nelson Health Center.

One of the biggest needs of the center is a good referral program, according to Mrs. Carol Bakstall, co-director of the clinic. Lack of sufficient personnel has kept the staff from devoting much time to that area of the business.

The only two paid staff members are Mrs. Bakstall, a registered nurse, and Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, who runs the books of patients. Their salaries are underwritten partly by the urban center of the Addison-Meyersdale Center.

Negotiations are now under way to establish a dental clinic at the health center. Dental care is available at the Public Health District office only for children.

Stanford College has a program for training dental hygienists and it is hoped that the center will be able



FREE HEALTH CARE AT NORTH-END CENTER
Carol Bakstall gets family information for files at the Frances Nelson

The North End: Despair And Hope

Relevance Is Key To New Type Of Black Ministry

By BONNIE BLANKENSHIP

News-Gazette Staff Writer

"Jesus had something to bargain with."

"If a man was crippled, he headed him."

"If the people were hungry, he fed them."

"Give me a list of jobs, something that affects a life here and now, and I'll be able to better relate to my people," the north end minister said.

Relevance is the criteria for the new kind of ministry being advocated by black ministers in Champaign-Urbana.

Relevance not only to individual congregations, but to the community as a whole.

The North End Ministerial Alliance (NEMA) has been reactivated, and through that organization, the pastors hope to use their influence and resources to attack the social, economic and political problems of the black community.

It was partly through their efforts that the city of Champaign established a community office in the north end, and appointed Howard Mitchell as community relations director.

Meet With Officials

The ministers have been holding monthly breakfasts with monthly breakfasts with Cham-

Seventh In A Series

ampaign city officials, and both groups feel the meetings have fostered the kind of communication which can lead to greater understanding and positive action.

Of immediate concern to the ministers is "the fear" which pervades the black community due to gang activity.

"We don't know all the causes of the problem, but we know there are things we can and must do to limit the influence of the gangs and put an end to this killing and shooting," one minister said.

Church-going parents of gang members can be reached by individual letters and made to see that they are indirectly responsible for part of the trouble by making it convenient for their children to participate in gang activities, he said.

Some say this idea that parents can't control their children, if they let their sons do what they can come in any hour of the night, sleep as late as they want in the morning, keep weapons at home and have no responsibilities, then they are

making it convenient for the kids to lead that kind of life.

"If the same young men know they aren't going to have a place to sleep after a certain hour, then it becomes less convenient for them to run with the gang."

One way or another, the entire community is going to have to make a concerted effort to leave the innocent and if necessary, expose the guilty, the pastor continued.

A mass meeting of all community residents is being planned to offer — under the Christian banner — some alternatives to current situations.

The meeting will be an attempt to organize the community — and especially to encourage the men to take an active part in seeking out the causes underlying dissensions and conflicts in the north end.

"If we can expect the officials to be concerned with our safety, we're not concerned," a pastor remarked.

"If this generation has to pay the price for succeeding genera-



ONE OF 12 BLACK CHURCHES IN C-UTS NORTH END
... worshippers leave Morning Star Freewill Baptist Church

Less, then it just has to be."

Referring to his work with youth in the church, one minister remarked, "We must reach young leaders who are for this of positive action, for their influence could eventually have a tremendous impact."

The Ministerial Alliance is seeking black men to take tests to qualify for the Champaign Police Department, for they feel having blacks on the force would have a positive effect on the community.

One pastor states, "Most of us want increased police protection, but wonder if that would mean more incidents like the Edgar-Holts shooting."

"That one thing did more to damage police-community relations than anything in the last few years. Policemen have to learn that they can't let their personal prejudices affect their actions while on duty."

A Champaign policeman faces charges from murder to involuntary manslaughter as the result of the north end shooting of Holts in April.

The minister added, "Even when some of these real trouble-makers are caught by the police, they're out walking the streets again in a couple of days. Pretty soon, the people

figure it doesn't do any good to report them, because nothing is done anyway, they just pile up charges and let them go again."

Need More Jobs

More jobs for young persons would have an effect of reducing the influence of the gangs, the ministers feel.

The Alliance hopes to be used as a job referral agency, through which employers can obtain names of responsible young persons who need and desire employment.

The federally-financed Neighborhood Youth Corp. provided employment for over 500 youngsters this summer, and the work experience, the responsibility, and NYC activities and the financial gains provided benefits both tangible and intangible, the pastors agree.

"Some of our youth have lost all concept of what respect means," one minister stated.

"They don't respect others and they don't respect themselves."

"A job which provides satisfaction can create self-respect."

And self-respect can lead to respect for others."

(next: the employment picture for blacks)

Gaussian L. Mares
b. 1978

Is Key To New Type Of Black Ministry

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One way or another, the entire community is going to have to make a concerted effort to "save the innocent and, if necessary, expose the guilty," the pastor continued.

A mass meeting of all community residents is being planned "to offer — under the Christian banner — some alternatives to current situations."

The meeting will be an attempt to organize the community — and especially to encourage the men to take an active part in seeking out the causes underlying dissatisfactions and conflicts in the north end.

"How can we expect the city officials to be concerned with our safety if we're not concerned?" a pastor remarked.

"Somebody's got to take a stand."

"There's going to have to be a price paid."

"If this generation has to pay the price for succeeding genera-



ONE OF 12 BLACK CHURCHES IN C-U'S NORTH END
 . . . worshipers leave Morning Star Freewill Baptist Church

News-Gazette Staff Photo

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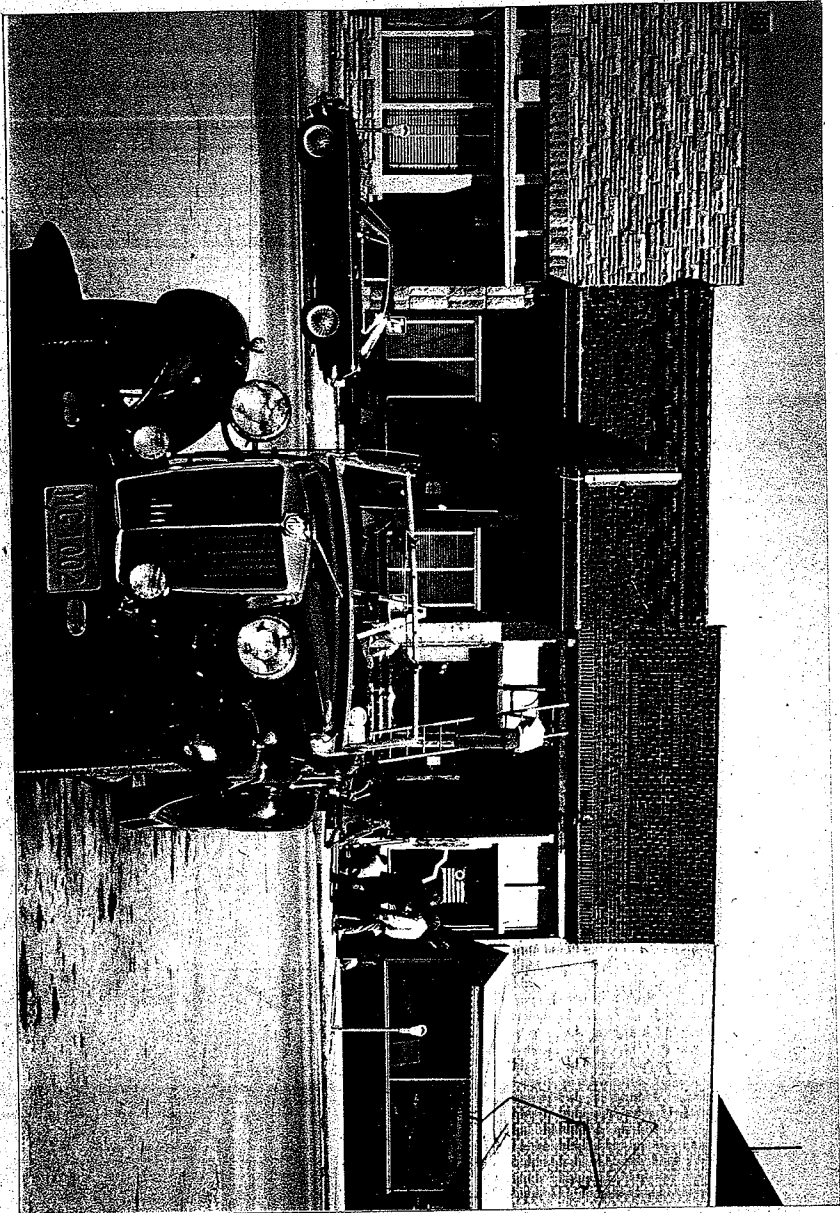
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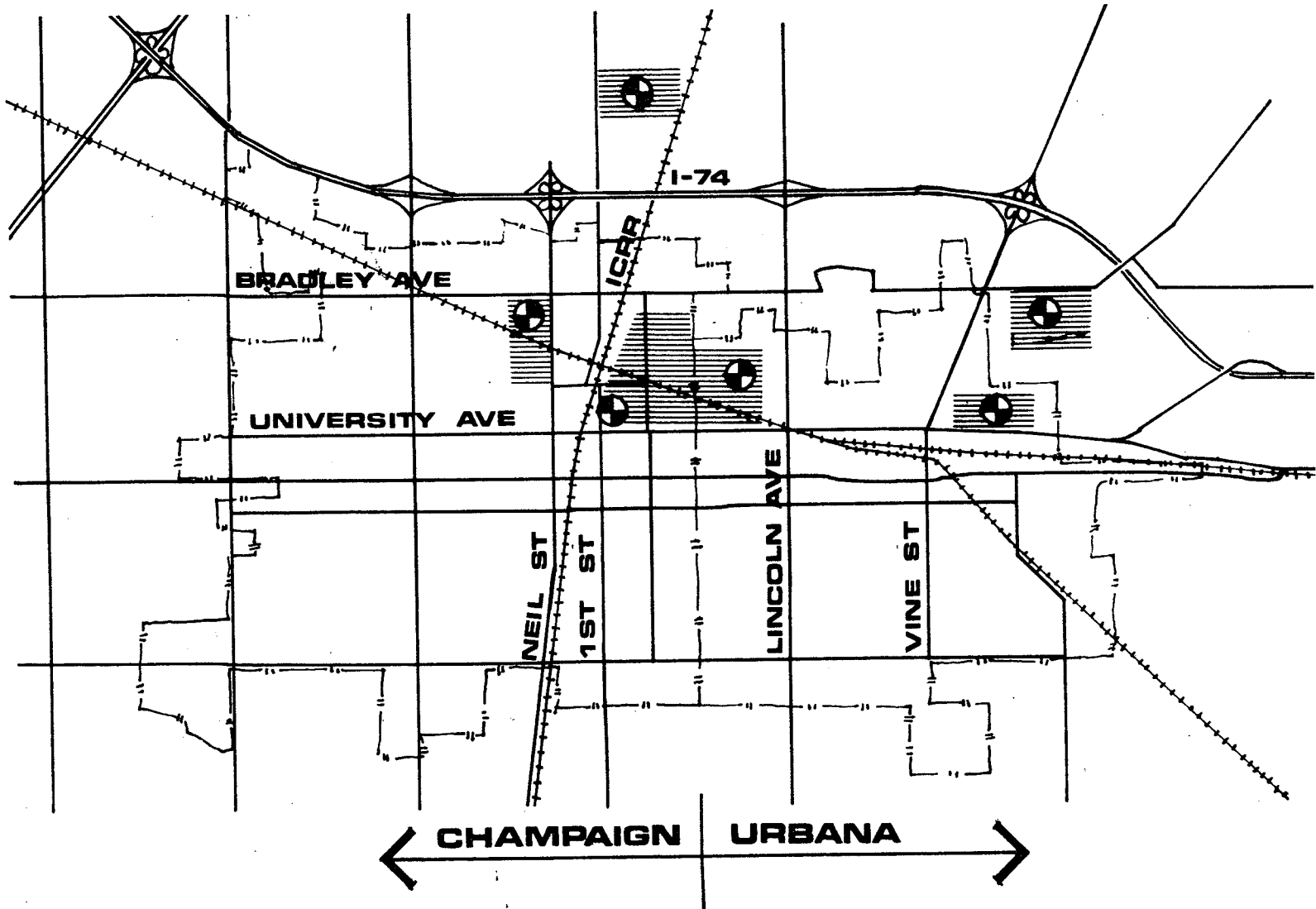
(next: the employment picture for blacks)



100-101-111

MI 5454

ADVOCACY DEPOT LOCATIONS



THE ⊕ DENOTES ADVOCACY DEPOTS AND THE ≡ DENOTES NEIGHBORHOODS WITH DEFICIENT STRUCTURES. THE PRIORITY FOR DEPOT LOCATIONS IS FOSTERED BY THE URGENT NEED OF THE AREAS. IN THE SIX NEIGHBORHOODS (THREE BLACK AND THREE WHITE) APPROXIMATELY 85% OF THE HOUSING STRUCTURES ARE DEFICIENT. WITH COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP AND PROFESSIONAL STAFFS THE DEPOTS CAN EFFECTIVELY AID IN REDEVELOPMENT, REHABILITATION, AND CONSERVATION OF THE NEIGHBORHOODS.

COMMUNITY ADVOCACY DEPOT
118 N FIRST ST **CHAMPAIGN ILL**

(Nov. 5, 1970)

TO: President David D. Henry

(FROM CHANCELLOR PELTASON)

I write to transmit with my recommendations the report of the ad hoc Policy Committee on Community Housing Development which was appointed by me to study University and community housing needs.

Pursuant to presentations made by John Lee Johnson and others at the March 1969 meeting of the Board of Trustees, a decision was made to analyze the community housing market, the impact of the University's growth and housing policies on that market, determine implications for University action, and recommend appropriate actions.

The analysis of the Champaign-Urbana housing market was made for the University by the Real Estate Research Corporation under contract approved by the Board of Trustees in June, 1969. Copies of that Corporation's report and supplemental report are transmitted for distribution to the Board of Trustees. A brief summary of the conclusions found in the Real Estate Research Corporation's report and the recommendations of the ad hoc Policy Committee on Community Housing Development are attached. The ad hoc Policy Committee has considered the report of the Real Estate Research Corporation, consulted with representatives of the Concerned Citizens Committee, city officials and state and federal housing officials and has established task forces to give technical assistance to community groups interested in providing low and moderate cost housing in the community. I commend the Committee for its work and its report.

I am not in a position at this time to recommend the adoption of all of the measures proposed by the Committee. The complexity of the housing problems and some of the proposals for dealing with them dictates further careful study. Because solutions to these complex problems are urgently needed not only for this community but for many other communities throughout the state and the country, some measures which hopefully will provide long-range solutions to some of these housing problems have already been initiated.

REPORT TO THE CHANCELLOR
University of Illinois
Urbana-Champaign
Campus

from

AD HOC POLICY COMMITTEE ON COMMUNITY HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

This Committee was formed on July 9, 1969. It has been the purpose of the Committee to investigate the nature and extent of the housing supply problem in Urbana-Champaign area; how the University was affecting the supply and demand for housing; and, to investigate ways and means for the University to respond to the needs, if at all.

A reading of the report will indicate the Committee's deep concern that positive action be taken immediately to solve the housing and community development problems which are readily apparent and demanding attention.

This report should not be viewed as a policy statement or a program for University growth. It is not nor can it be a definitive statement; providing a program, budget, and in other ways fixing the specific goals of the University in regard to housing and community development in its home community. Though the Committee personnel are eager to see the University involved in working with the local citizenry toward solving such problems it recommends consideration of a preliminary budget provided in Appendix i as a way of implementing the report's recommendations.

A BRIEF REVIEW

Early in 1969 the Concerned Citizens Committee (CCC), and other interested parties, prevailed upon the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois to involve the University in community housing and development in Urbana-Champaign and its environs. The CCC took the firm position that University expansion and changes in housing regulations had caused a very serious housing shortage and critical social problems in the twin city community. In response to the issues raised by the CCC, the Chancellor of the Urbana-Champaign campus directed the formation of the ad hoc Policy Committee on Community Housing Development. Early meetings with the CCC resulted in the formation of a temporary subcommittee - the Technical Task Force - the purpose of which is to provide in the area of housing and community development technical advice to various would-be sponsors of projects designed to meet the community's needs. This enabled the University of Illinois to act as the official technical advisor for a non-profit sponsor (CCC is a co-developer) of a housing project in the Champaign-Urbana Renewal Area. Personnel on the Task Force encouraged certain graduate personnel to provide the actual assistance. Out of the spirit of cooperation generated between the CCC and the University arose the formation of an independent on-site service center known as the Community Advocacy Depot at which students and staff from Urban Planning, Architecture

and Law provided valuable aid to various people and organizations. No credit is claimed here for their work.

Continuing conferences of the ad hoc Policy Committee brought forth the following general observations relative to the community's housing and development problems:

- (1) Urbana-Champaign as a community has a very high cost of living, ranking in the top echelons of the country. Median family income exceeds \$12,500 per annum, which places Urbana-Champaign in the top ten of the nation. This has resulted in shelter costs being a disproportionately high component of the working family's budget, particularly for the low to low-moderate income families. Further, the University dominates the economic base of Urbana-Champaign and it has pursued an expansionist policy without complete consideration of all the effects on the private sector of the local economy; leaving it to private enterprise and the community to solve the problems arising from this vigorous growth.
- (2) Families and individuals in the low to low-moderate income ranges now face a serious housing shortage.
- (3) This housing shortage is particularly critical for blacks, other minorities, and married students.
- (4) The University's recent changes in housing regulations and plans for expansion will continue to compound and exacerbate the already existing low levels of vacancy in housing.

As a result of these tentative conclusions the Committee sought more accurate data which could be the basis for recommendation of action to the Chancellor. Fortunately, the Board of Trustees had already authorized a contract with the Real Estate Research Corporation of Chicago, Illinois, at an earlier date. The Committee worked with RERC and the Survey Research Laboratory in enlarging the traditional housing market analyses. After considerable delay the RERC completed a HOUSING MARKET ANALYSES - Champaign-Urbana Area of Illinois (date March 1970). It is recommended that anyone reading this report must carefully review the RERC report to understand the underlying basis of our suggested courses of action. With the usual apologies for briefly summarizing someone else's report, it seems fair to say that RERC produced the following reliable conclusions.

SUMMARY OF REAL ESTATE RESEARCH CORPORATION HOUSING MARKET ANALYSES - CHAMPAIGN-URBANA

- (1) The growth of the University since 1957 has resulted in a demand for housekeeping dwelling units (apartments) which has created a shortage of apartments in Champaign-Urbana area.

Committee Note: The RERC report does not deal with a possible shortage of single-family dwellings which we know to exist.