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CITY OF LAWRENCE, KANSAS

LAWRENCE FAIR HOUSING ORDINANCE
50th ANNIVERSARY ORAL HISTORY PROJECT

Interview of Dorothy Harvey

November 11, 2016

1 (10:42:53)

2 **MR. ARNOLD:** Today is November 11th, 2016. I
3 am local historian Tom Arnold interviewing
4 Mrs. Dorothy Harvey via telephone in Lawrence,
5 Kansas, for the City of Lawrence Fair Housing
6 Ordinance 50th Anniversary Oral History Project.

7 At the time the ordinance passed in July,
8 1967, Mrs. Harvey was serving as the president of
9 the Church Women United of Lawrence, and,
10 Mrs. Harvey, I just want to tell you that I am
11 recording our conversation and confirm I have your
12 permission to do that.

13 **MRS. HARVEY:** You do.

14 **MR. ARNOLD:** Thank you. To start off, tell
15 me a little bit about your background. Did you
16 grow up in Lawrence and were you a lifelong
17 resident?

18 **MRS. HARVEY:** No. I grew up in Kansas City,
19 Kansas. I came to Lawrence to go to K.U.

20 **MR. ARNOLD:** Okay. What year was that, do
21 you recall?

22 **MRS. HARVEY:** 1943.

23 **MR. ARNOLD:** All right. And then did you
24 stay in Lawrence after that?

25 **MRS. HARVEY:** I married and I moved to

1 Lawrence in 1945.

2 **MR. ARNOLD:** All right. And then you have
3 lived here continuously since then?

4 **MRS. HARVEY:** Right.

5 **MR. ARNOLD:** To start off how about
6 describing for me what Lawrence was like for an
7 African-American in the 1950s and 1960s.

8 **MRS. HARVEY:** For me Lawrence was something I
9 had to adjust to, a city I had to adjust to,
10 because I had grown up in Kansas City, Kansas,
11 where we had swimming pools and recreational
12 centers where we could go. When I came to
13 Lawrence there was nothing like that here and in
14 the '50s and '60s it had not progressed to any
15 degree.

16 I joined the AME Church, St. Luke AME Church,
17 when I moved here because I had grown up in the
18 AME Church in Kansas City, Kansas. Lawrence
19 didn't offer African-Americans very much at that
20 point. K.U. didn't offer much. We didn't live in
21 the housing when I came to K.U., we lived at the
22 base of the hill in private housing.

23 I don't know what else I can tell you except
24 that people wanted to move into other areas of
25 Lawrence now. When I married I moved into the

1 rural area of Lawrence and I've lived out here
2 ever since, but people could not buy anywhere in
3 Lawrence. They were locked in to Old West
4 Lawrence and East Lawrence.

5 (10:45:57)

6 **MR. ARNOLD:** So for African-Americans there
7 was definite very strict housing discrimination --

8 **MRS. HARVEY:** Right.

9 **MR. ARNOLD:** -- in terms of your
10 opportunities?

11 **MRS. HARVEY:** That's right.

12 **MR. ARNOLD:** And you also mentioned the
13 swimming pool. I know that was an issue of
14 frustration. Did that affect you personally, your
15 children, or --

16 **MRS. HARVEY:** Yes. I took my children either
17 back to Kansas City or to Topeka and there were a
18 number of us young mothers in St. Luke who wanted
19 our children to learn to swim so we would get
20 together after church on Sunday and take them to
21 Topeka and they were taught there how to swim.
22 All this happened, even this continued for quite
23 awhile in Lawrence. I don't really remember when
24 the pools opened up.

25 (10:46:51)

1 **MR. ARNOLD:** Right. I think the new pool was
2 built, they approved it in 1967, the municipal
3 pool, and I think it was opened in 1968 or '69, so
4 before that definitely there was limited
5 opportunity for African-Americans, maybe none at
6 all.

7 **MRS. HARVEY:** Yes.

8 (10:47:09)

9 **MR. ARNOLD:** Now, what would you say were the
10 primary impediments to bringing about change in
11 some of those discriminatory practices?

12 **MRS. HARVEY:** Well, it amounted to the
13 churches organizing and the people in their
14 frustrations began to demand some things. They
15 did walks. I don't really remember sit-ins
16 particularly, but they did a lot of marching here
17 in Lawrence.

18 (10:47:44)

19 **MR. ARNOLD:** Right. And who would you say
20 was trying to prevent change? Do you remember any
21 groups that --

22 **MRS. HARVEY:** Not by name, no.

23 **MR. ARNOLD:** Okay. Now, there were many
24 groups that included both white and
25 African-American people fighting for change and

1 Church Women United was one of those groups. How
2 would you describe the composition of that group,
3 the types of people, what churches were involved?

4 **MRS. HARVEY:** Church Women United was
5 organized in 1941, I believe it was, in December,
6 in Atlantic City, New Jersey. It was under the
7 the auspices of the ministerial alliances and
8 there were 70 denominations, as I remember.
9 Sometimes you just had two or three churches of
10 the same denomination, but at that juncture we
11 were United Church Women and we met monthly
12 locally and then there was a state organization
13 which met once a year, but we were organized with
14 the various groups of the various churches coming
15 together. Ministers' wives were included and then
16 one representative from the women's group of that
17 particular church.

18 I'm not sure I can name all of the churches,
19 but as I remember there were, course at that point
20 there was just Methodist Church, they were not
21 United Methodists at that point, but there were at
22 least three of them in Lawrence. There was the
23 Baptist Church, Presbyterian Church, Plymouth
24 Congregational, and all of these churches were
25 downtown at that point and we met from church to

1 church. There were two African Methodist
2 Episcopal churches, there were two [indationary]
3 Baptist churches, which were black churches.

4 **MR. ARNOLD:** Okay.

5 **MRS. HARVEY:** First Church. Let me see.
6 Well, we call it the Christian Church. Is it the
7 First Church? It's where they serve LINK
8 [Lawrence Interdenominational Nutrition Kitchen],
9 First Christian Church, but most of the larger
10 white churches were involved, and there weren't a
11 whole lot of the black churches. The four
12 churches that I mentioned.

13 (10:50:58)

14 **MR. ARNOLD:** Okay, so all the
15 African-American churches were involved but it was
16 a small number --

17 **MRS. HARVEY:** Not all, no.

18 **MR. ARNOLD:** Oh, not all? Okay.

19 **MRS. HARVEY:** There were smaller African
20 Methodist churches.

21 **MR. ARNOLD:** Okay.

22 **MRS. HARVEY:** I mean, smaller, yes, black
23 churches, but they were not all involved.

24 (10:51:13)

25 **MR. ARNOLD:** Okay. I understand. Now, what

1 got the United Church Women interested in the
2 housing issue, do you recall?

3 **MRS. HARVEY:** It came from the national.
4 Most of our directives came through the national
5 program, then we would work on the local level,
6 but we could also choose a local project if we so
7 desired, but at that point, of course, we went
8 with the national program to work on fair housing.

9 (10:51:45)

10 **MR. ARNOLD:** Okay. And in 1964, according to
11 some records I've seen, the United Church Women
12 conducted a housing study or a housing survey and
13 they also gathered signatures from members of
14 various churches and I think got 845 signatures in
15 favor of fair housing. Do you recall that study?

16 **MRS. HARVEY:** Yes, I recall, now that you
17 mention it, yes.

18 **MR. ARNOLD:** Were you involved in that?

19 **MRS. HARVEY:** If it was in the '60s, yes.

20 (10:52:17)

21 **MR. ARNOLD:** And do you recall what the group
22 was hoping to accomplish by that study and by
23 gathering those signatures?

24 **MRS. HARVEY:** Basically what we wanted to do
25 was just open the housing up to anybody who wanted

1 to look at housing. You weren't even shown
2 housing in that day. And most of us were not
3 looking for homes, we were just trying to look
4 toward the future as to what our own families
5 would want. It amounted to a lot of meetings, I
6 can remember that. A lot of time was involved.
7 Go ahead.

8 (10:53:04)

9 **MR. ARNOLD:** Were you surprised that you got
10 845 signatures? I mean, that's a fairly large
11 number of signatures in favor of fair housing.
12 Was that an encouraging sign for you?

13 **MRS. HARVEY:** Yes, it was an encouraging
14 sign. I'm not sure that we were surprised because
15 there were a lot of people who were behind the
16 movement, but they just didn't come forward when
17 we would have public meetings and so, if I
18 remember right, we sent these petitions to all the
19 churches and people signed, and then we probably
20 took them in to count it.

21 (10:53:49)

22 **MR. ARNOLD:** And why do you think some people
23 were supportive but would not come forward?

24 **MRS. HARVEY:** A lot of them were afraid of
25 their jobs. A lot of them were just people who

1 did not come forward, they just, they stayed at
2 home. They talked in the background but they
3 didn't come forward.

4 (10:54:10)

5 **MR. ARNOLD:** Right. And who were the people
6 who were mostly opposed to changing fair housing?
7 Was it mostly the real estate industry or --

8 **MRS. HARVEY:** I don't know. I think the real
9 estate people had a little to do with it but also
10 it depended on the person who owned the home, and
11 a lot of those homes were owned by, we found, by
12 professors on the hill, and people with money who
13 had, and then didn't want to open their
14 neighborhoods.

15 (10:54:50)

16 **MR. ARNOLD:** Right. It --

17 **MRS. HARVEY:** (indiscernible) such families
18 had a fear of opening the neighborhood to other
19 minority groups.

20 (10:54:59)

21 **MR. ARNOLD:** And was that because they were
22 afraid that property values might decline or --

23 **MRS. HARVEY:** Yes, that was one of the things
24 they would say, and then of course they would say
25 that they weren't educated, as well educated as

1 they thought they should be, and they were afraid
2 that their girls would be violated.

3 (10:55:22)

4 **MR. ARNOLD:** Right. And it's interesting you
5 mention the people up on the hill, because some of
6 the things that we have seen indicate that many of
7 the members of the white community that fought in
8 favor of fair housing were university people, but
9 obviously that wasn't all of them.

10 **MRS. HARVEY:** Yes, they were out there, but
11 we found in checking that a lot of the housing
12 which was substandard was owned by, like I said,
13 people on the hill and people of wealth. They
14 didn't keep them up.

15 (10:55:58)

16 **MR. ARNOLD:** Yes, that's interesting.

17 So did you personally ever experience
18 discrimination in housing or did your family just
19 remain living --

20 **MRS. HARVEY:** No. I married a local farmer,
21 Harvey. I married into the Harvey family, which
22 is a well-documented family here, Rebecca Harvey.

23 **MR. ARNOLD:** Okay.

24 **MRS. HARVEY:** And they've always lived out
25 here since 1863, so --

1 **MR. ARNOLD:** Wow. That's an old Lawrence
2 family.

3 **MRS. HARVEY:** Yes, the farm was always here
4 and we never, as I said, we were not looking for
5 housing, but we did have children and we didn't
6 know what they would want.

7 (10:56:41)

8 **MR. ARNOLD:** Right, exactly. So after your
9 study was completed, and I know I remember reading
10 in the newspaper that some of the information
11 about your study was published in the
12 Journal-World and the mention that 845 people had
13 supported it, but did you see any immediate change
14 in attitudes as a result of the United Church
15 Women's effort?

16 **MRS. HARVEY:** Not immediate. It was probably
17 two or three years before we began to see people
18 moving into other areas.

19 (10:57:18)

20 **MR. ARNOLD:** Right. And then in 1967 the
21 Lawrence Fair Housing Coordinating Committee -- do
22 you recall that organization?

23 **MRS. HARVEY:** No, I don't. I'm sure it was
24 there but I don't remember who.

25 **MR. ARNOLD:** Right. It was a group that came

1 together, kind of an umbrella group with, I think
2 United Church Women were a part of it, the NAACP,
3 a number of other organizations kind of came
4 together and formed this umbrella and in January,
5 1967, they took the proposal to the Lawrence Human
6 Relations Commission to draft a fair housing
7 ordinance and then that went to the Lawrence City
8 Commission, who approved it, passed it in July of
9 1967, and at one of the meetings we actually have
10 the minutes that you spoke on behalf of
11 representing the United Church Women in support of
12 fair housing. Were you surprised that the City
13 Commission was willing to pass that ordinance in
14 1967 or do you feel like by then there was enough
15 support across the community that the issue's time
16 had finally come?

17 **MRS. HARVEY:** I think it was just time, and
18 there were enough people behind the issue that
19 they were willing to pass that ordinance, and some
20 of them probably had been on the committee, you
21 know, with us.

22 **MR. ARNOLD:** Right.

23 **MRS. HARVEY:** I just can't go back 50 years
24 and think of -- I can --

25 (10:58:54)

1 **MR. ARNOLD:** Right, yes.

2 **MRS. HARVEY:** -- remember some of the women,
3 but -- and some of the ministers, but otherwise I
4 can't really call their names.

5 (10:59:06)

6 **MR. ARNOLD:** Sure. I understand it's been 50
7 years and it's difficult to remember specifics.

8 Do you feel like the role of the churches,
9 both individually and then through groups like the
10 United Church Women, played an important role in
11 bringing about the passage of the Fair Housing
12 Ordinance that --

13 **MRS. HARVEY:** Oh yes, we played a big role in
14 that.

15 (10:59:29)

16 **MR. ARNOLD:** Yes, it's interesting, as I've
17 talked to people many people got involved because
18 of, you know, through their churches. I don't
19 know whether you remember a Reverend Richard Dulin
20 but he was the chairman of the Fair Housing
21 Coordinating Committee. He was from Plymouth
22 Congregational Church, but it definitely seems
23 that the churches played a very important role.

24 **MRS. HARVEY:** Yes, the churches played an
25 important role. Like I said, there were 70

1 denominations and of course you doesn't have all
2 of those in one city, but those churches were, the
3 ministers were involved and the Ecumenical
4 Ministerial Alliance, they pushed it very hard and
5 they pushed, well, they'd tell their women when
6 you go you take this message from our church, and
7 then that was the way we would get the message
8 out.

9 When we met our goal was to be united and
10 that's what I was going to say. It was somewhere
11 in the late '50s or the early '60s that we changed
12 the name to Church Women United to put the
13 emphasis on united.

14 (11:00:53)

15 **MR. ARNOLD:** Very good. Were you involved in
16 any other organizations, any other groups that
17 were fighting for social change or was your
18 primary efforts through Church Women United?

19 **MRS. HARVEY:** At that point it was probably
20 primarily through Church Women United. Later I
21 became active by being appointed to various
22 organizations by the county commission.

23 (11:01:23)

24 **MR. ARNOLD:** Okay. And do you recall Church
25 Women United being involved in other issues

1 besides fair housing? Were they trying to improve
2 educational opportunities in the schools and did
3 they fight for the swimming pool, do you remember?

4 **MRS. HARVEY:** Oh yes, yes, they fought for
5 the swimming pool and anything that was of
6 interest. We had Mrs. Martin Luther King come and
7 give us a concert at one point when Dr. King was
8 so active. I can't remember what year that was
9 but it also had to been in the '60s, I think.

10 (11:02:07)

11 **MR. ARNOLD:** Okay. That's interesting. I'll
12 have to see if I can do a little research and find
13 out from the newspapers maybe mentions that.

14 So it sounds like the Church Women United was
15 a very active group and --

16 **MRS. HARVEY:** It was a very active group and
17 it remained active until the churches began to --
18 the women began to go out to work, let me put it
19 that way, and then the churches did not maintain
20 women's groups per se, so that was when we
21 disband.

22 (11:02:43)

23 **MR. ARNOLD:** Okay. Do you remember what time
24 frame? Was that the 1970s, 1980s, do you
25 remember?

1 **MRS. HARVEY:** Probably in the '80s, I think.

2 **MR. ARNOLD:** Okay. Do you remember from that
3 time frame any particular individuals who stand
4 out in your mind who played an important
5 leadership role in trying to push for civil rights
6 and changes in Lawrence? One name that comes to
7 my mind was Jesse Milan. Did you know Jesse?

8 **MRS. HARVEY:** Yes, I knew Jesse Milan. John
9 Spearman. At that point he was Reverend Benton
10 Anderson that was a pastor here in Lawrence.

11 I'm trying to think of the pastors in the
12 larger white churches. The names aren't coming to
13 me.

14 (11:03:51)

15 **MR. ARNOLD:** Okay. Well, as we said, it's
16 been 50 years so that's quite a long time ago.

17 **MRS. HARVEY:** Yes, but if we can get any
18 information from those churches of who their
19 pastors were, if they were in the larger churches,
20 like I said, the Presbyterian churches, the
21 Baptist Church and all of the Methodist churches,
22 you will be able to get some information there,
23 because they were very active and through their
24 women's organizations they pressed us to do a lot
25 of things. We sponsored a World Day of Prayer

1 every year, I remember it was on a Friday and I
2 can't remember whether it was the first Friday or
3 the last Friday in March, but that was something
4 that we did as Church Women United.

5 (11:04:49)

6 **MR. ARNOLD:** Great. Would you say -- you
7 know, you had mentioned earlier that one of the
8 goals of yourself and others who were involved in
9 this group wasn't necessarily to bring about
10 change for yourselves but to bring about changes
11 that would benefit and provide opportunities for
12 your children. I don't know whether any of your
13 children stayed in Lawrence, but by the time they
14 were out in the working world and out going out
15 looking for housing would you say things had
16 improved for the better based on your efforts?

17 **MRS. HARVEY:** Yes, it had improved to some
18 degree. My youngest daughter, Deborah Green,
19 taught at Lawrence High School for over 30 years.
20 My older daughter worked here in Lawrence. We
21 reared three grandsons through the school system
22 here.

23 (11:05:44)

24 **MR. ARNOLD:** Okay, and would you say that
25 they enjoyed much better opportunities in finding

1 housing than the generation before them?

2 **MRS. HARVEY:** Let me explain it this way as I
3 see it. They could go look at the housing but the
4 money was not there. Now, I've always felt that
5 you have to have a job so that they can afford the
6 housing. It doesn't do any good to have the
7 housing open and they have no jobs to pay for the
8 housing.

9 (11:06:20)

10 **MR. ARNOLD:** Right. It's really a much more
11 complicated issue sometimes than just saying, --

12 **MRS. HARVEY:** Yes, it is, --

13 **MR. ARNOLD:** -- just saying you can --

14 **MRS. HARVEY:** -- and I see it today is still
15 the same thing, we don't have the jobs that pay
16 the kind of money that they need, and we always
17 told our children if you get an education, then
18 you can do whatever you want, but it turns out
19 that even though we get them educated there are
20 not always jobs available for them.

21 (11:06:54)

22 **MR. ARNOLD:** Right.

23 **MRS. HARVEY:** Such as the school situation.
24 You never had enough minority teachers in the
25 school system here. When I came there were only,

1 as far as I know, the two teachers who were in
2 North Lawrence in the little black school that
3 they had.

4 **MR. ARNOLD:** Right.

5 **MRS. HARVEY:** And it's not much better today.
6 In the 70 years that I have been here I don't see
7 a whole lot of progress.

8 (11:07:33)

9 **MR. ARNOLD:** So there may be some progress on
10 paper in that the rules have changed but the
11 actual opportunities are not necessarily there?

12 **MRS. HARVEY:** Right. That's true.

13 (11:07:47)

14 **MR. ARNOLD:** What would you say, if you were
15 going to give some advice to young people today
16 who might be interested in fighting for social
17 change as you did in the 1960s what advice would
18 you give them as far as encouraging them how to
19 approach trying to bring about change?

20 **MRS. HARVEY:** Well, first I would tell them
21 to be sure that you have all the information that
22 you can gather so when you go you can present it
23 and know what you're talking about.

24 Secondly, I would encourage our young people
25 to continue to work toward getting educated and

1 preparing themselves for a life.

2 And then I would tell them to unite with
3 people of like mind, those who are also willing to
4 get out and band together, work for improvement in
5 the community.

6 (11:08:52)

7 **MR. ARNOLD:** Yes, that's a very good point,
8 and one of the things that I have found most
9 impressive as I have done my research for this
10 project is that what really brought about the Fair
11 Housing Ordinance in Lawrence was the fact that a
12 very diverse group of members of the community
13 banded together in local organizations, grassroots
14 organizations, like Church Women United and the
15 NAACP and others, and they brought about social
16 change. It took awhile but they brought about
17 change. Now they didn't necessarily solve every
18 problem but they at least made progress.

19 **MRS. HARVEY:** Yes. It took a lot of doing
20 and I imagine -- back in that day, which most of
21 us belonged to the NAACP and worked through that
22 project, which also worked through the churches.
23 In that day our ministers were very vocal and a
24 lot of help.

25 (11:09:52)

1 **MR. ARNOLD:** Do you think that has changed,
2 that the churches are not as active as they used
3 to be in trying to bring about change?

4 **MRS. HARVEY:** Yes, very much so. I don't see
5 them out in the forefront like they were back in
6 the '60s, '50s and '60s.

7 **MR. ARNOLD:** Right.

8 **MRS. HARVEY:** I don't know what has brought
9 about the change but they seem to be, well, people
10 are not going to church, just let me put it that
11 way, people are not going to church like they did
12 back in that day.

13 (11:10:29)

14 **MR. ARNOLD:** Right, and, you know, I've heard
15 some people say that younger people today are not
16 joiners like they were back in your generation.
17 They don't necessarily join organizations, whether
18 it's churches or groups like the NAACP, they just
19 don't tend to get as involved and maybe that's
20 taken away some opportunities for people to come
21 together and fight for issues.

22 **MRS. HARVEY:** Well, some of the people that I
23 talk to in that younger age group, they don't see
24 any progress and they see no reason to get out
25 there and walk and talk and try to improve the

1 situation. They just seem to feel like they're
2 not going anywhere and so why should they bother.

3 **MR. ARNOLD:** Right. Yes, --

4 **MRS. HARVEY:** And I don't know how to help
5 them in that sense. Except listen to them and try
6 to tell them what we did, and of course they think
7 a lot of that was just old fogeyism, is a term
8 that they use, so I don't know how to help them
9 with that, but they are going to have to wake up
10 one day and see that the progress that has been
11 made is slowly being eroded and if they don't get
12 out and do something about it they're going to
13 find themselves back in the same situation that we
14 did back in the '50s and '60s.

15 (11:12:13)

16 **MR. ARNOLD:** Right. I think you make a very
17 good point in that and we are hoping that projects
18 like this which help capture kind of the memories
19 of those of you who were involved in that movement
20 back in those days will help encourage younger
21 people today to realize they can bring about
22 change if they work together and try to make the
23 system work even though sometimes the system seems
24 like it's hard to change.

25 **MRS. HARVEY:** Yes, it's hard to change, and

1 sometimes you don't really see the change that you
2 thought you would see. It's there but our young
3 people have not gone through some of the things
4 that my generation went through so therefore they
5 don't understand what we're talking about how
6 times have changed and how things were and you
7 couldn't do things openly in Lawrence; well, just
8 openly period. You had a back seat and that's
9 where they expected minorities to remain, but
10 there was always a group that was discouraged by
11 the failures that were going on. They wanted to
12 do better, they wanted to have homes that
13 represented them. They wanted to move into areas
14 that were beautiful. But I think there's been
15 progress to some degree but not to the degree that
16 I thought it would be by now.

17 (11:13:49)

18 **MR. ARNOLD:** Right. Well, Mrs. Harvey, I
19 just have one last question and that is as you
20 reflect back on what you were involved in in the
21 1960s what do you feel like you are most proud of
22 in the things that you worked on and what you
23 accomplished?

24 **MRS. HARVEY:** Well, I guess I'd have to be
25 proud of the fact that we did stand up for what we

1 thought were our rights, that we did not falter
2 when things did not go our way, we continued to
3 push to get our people on the boards, like the
4 school board and the hospital board and so many
5 things that were not open to minorities in the
6 '50s and '60s.

7 And I was proud of the fact that my daughter,
8 who went to Lawrence High School, came back and
9 was able to teach there for that many years, that
10 we were able to get our children educated and help
11 them to see that there was a future but that you
12 have to be a part of that future, you can't sit
13 back and rest on your laurels. Just because we
14 got one thing open doesn't mean that there wasn't
15 another door that needed to be opened.

16 (11:15:32)

17 **MR. ARNOLD:** Right. Well, I think those are
18 very good thoughts and I appreciate you giving me
19 the time to interview you and capture some of your
20 memories and your reflections on that time period.

21 Before we end the interview is there anything
22 else, any other subjects I haven't touched on that
23 you would like to share?

24 **MRS. HARVEY:** No. I think we've touched on
25 all of them, and I appreciate you calling me and

1 allowing me to do this interview by phone. I'm
2 sorry I didn't meet you in person, but I certainly
3 wish you the best in this project.

4 **MR. ARNOLD:** Well, thank you very much, and
5 thank you for your time and thank you for what you
6 contributed to fair housing. As you can tell, the
7 city still believes it is a very important topic
8 and they wanted to take advantage of the 50th
9 anniversary to try and capture some memories of
10 the people who helped to put it in place and then
11 also use this information to promote fair housing,
12 because I think, as you have noted earlier, even
13 though you bring about change, things can start
14 slipping back the other way if you don't
15 reemphasize it and keep it fresh in people's minds
16 and keep fighting for it.

17 **MRS. HARVEY:** Well, thank you for
18 interviewing me and allowing me to share. My
19 thoughts are not as clear as I had hoped they
20 would be but I certainly hope I have helped you in
21 some way.

22 **MR. ARNOLD:** Well, you certainly have, and
23 thank you again, Mrs. Harvey, and I really
24 appreciate you giving me the time. It was very
25 nice to talk to you.

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MRS. HARVEY: Thank you.
