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2	CITY OF LAWRENCE, KANSAS
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4	LAWRENCE FAIR HOUSING ORDINANCE
5	50th ANNIVERSARY ORAL HISTORY PROJECT
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l 1	Interview of Richard Raney
L2	October 19, 2016
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1 (16:30:45)2 MR. ARNOLD: Today is October 19th, 2016. am local historian Tom Arnold interviewing Dick 3 Raney at the Lawrence Public Library for the City of Lawrence Fair Housing Ordinance 50th 5 Anniversary Oral History Project. 6 7 At the time the ordinance passed in July, 1967, Mayor Raney was serving as a city 8 commissioner and as the mayor of Lawrence and as 9 10 mayor he signed the ordinance. Mayor Raney, I would like to start off by 11 having you tell me a little bit about your early 12 13 background, including what brought you to Lawrence 14 and what you were doing here in the mid 1960s. 15 MR. RANEY: I was a middle 30s pharmacist, 16 owner of three drug stores in Lawrence. Beyond 17 that, decided to run for the City Commission and 18 served four years, did not choose to run for 19 reelection. I got sort of busy. 20 (10:23:33) 21 MR. ARNOLD: Okay. And you had told me 22 before that you came to Lawrence to attend K.U. 2.3 and then stayed, or had you moved here before 24 that?

MR. RANEY: I really stayed, came here from

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1 Osborne, Kansas, my hometown, and skipped my 2 senior year in high school, thinking that World War II might be demanding of my presence and that 3 maybe a year at K.U. before getting drafted would be helpful. As it is the war was over a month 5 before I matriculated. 6 7 (10:24:06)MR. ARNOLD: Okay. And was your degree in 8 9 pharmacy? 10 MR. RANEY: In business. (10:24:09)11 MR. ARNOLD: In business, okay. And so you 12 13 opened the pharmacy after you graduated? MR. RANEY: Yes, three, actually in the first 14 decade of my being here. 15 (10:24:19) 16 MR. ARNOLD: Okay, great. Where did you live 17 at the time or -- I know you had mentioned that 18 19 you, after you were married you and your wife 20 moved into a neighborhood up near Iowa. 21 MR. RANEY: We lived across from the 4-H 22 grounds for the first year and a half of our marriage. Then we had two children, Michelle in 2.3 '54, Rich in '55, and moved to our current 24 address, my current address, 5 Westwood Road in 25

1 Lawrence. (10:24:53)3 MR. ARNOLD: Okay. And was that in an all-white neighborhood at that time? MR. RANEY: Oh, certainly. 5 (10:24:58)6 MR. ARNOLD: Okay. And would you, how would you kind of characterize Lawrence at that time in 8 terms of the degrees of segregation and some of 9 the observable discrimination? 10 MR. RANEY: Well, certainly economically and 11 residentially very segregated. 12 13 (10:25:15)14 MR. ARNOLD: You had mentioned that as a 15 pharmacist many African-Americans were customers 16 of yours because of your willingness to work with them and provide them credit as needed and that 17 18 that gave you some insights into the 19 African-American community and their struggles. 20 Can you describe that a little bit? 21 MR. RANEY: Provided me with quite an 22 education. There were four other drug stores in downtown Lawrence at that point in time, and, 2.3 24 having a very tiny little drug store to begin with, I was finding it very difficult to establish 25

1 clientele, and some blacks came in and needed some credit, I offered them, and they were uniformly punctual and reliable and friendships formed as a 3 result of that relationship. 5 (10:26:11)MR. ARNOLD: So how would you describe some 6 of the struggles that they faced in the 1950s and the levels and types of discrimination? 8 MR. RANEY: Just what we think as a classic 9 10 lack of opportunity. The top jobs, there was not a black serving the public in downtown retail 11 Lawrence at that point in time and for a number of 12 13 years following that even. It was a low wage 14 country. 15 (10:26:43).16 MR. ARNOLD: And so for many African-Americans were they in that era, in the 17 18 '50s, denied even access to certain businesses and 19 20 MR. RANEY: There were no haircuts, no food 21 service. There were no downtown restaurants, 22 maybe out of city limits restaurants, that would serve a black. 2.3 24 (10:27:04)MR. ARNOLD: And I assume it was observable 25

by the housing segregation that that kind of 1 2 discrimination carried over into housing as well 3 at the time? MR. RANEY: Well, and just a principle that blacks will not be served food in a restaurant in 5 Lawrence. When Wilt Chamberlain came here, I 6 7 think in 1957, that was still true. (10:27:27)8 9 MR. ARNOLD: You mentioned that you served 10 from '65 to '69 on the City Commission. inspired you to run in 1965? 11 MR. RANEY: I thought there were certain 12 13 delinquencies Lawrence as a community was not 14 offering the broader community base, certainly a 15 swimming pool among them. I thought less of the 16 fair housing aspect and yet that became a very important item on my agenda before long at all, so 17 18 if I had a single incentive to run for the City 19 Commission it was to tend to level the playing 20 field. 21 (10:28:10) 22 MR. ARNOLD: Great. You had, we had talked also earlier about at your pharmacy kind of a 2.3

cross section of community leaders and others in

the town would gather there for breakfast and

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you'd talk about the issues of the day. Did these 1 2 kind of issues come up in your discussions then? MR. RANEY: You know, not so very much. 3 these things were formalized in terms of votable issues, whether it be just the commission or the 5 larger community in the case of the swimming pool, 6 7 then those were issues almost exclusively talked of, but prior to that time, memory fails me, I 8 don't -- we had a lot of fun but I don't know what 9 10 we talked about. 11 (10:28:54)MR. ARNOLD: Okay, fair enough. You only 12 13 served from '65 to '69. Why did you decide not to run again? You had mentioned just --14 15 MR. RANEY: I was busy. I had the drug 16 stores here and interests in Emporia, Coffeyville, 17 Fort Scott, Ottawa. (10:29:10)18 19 MR. ARNOLD: Right. Were you pleased with 20 what you accomplished during your four years? 21 MR. RANEY: Oh, I would love to have been 22 able to serve longer, but I think my primary 2.3 mission had been at least partially served. 24 (10:29:28) 25 MR. ARNOLD: Okay. I'm going to get, before

we get into a more detailed discussion of the fair housing and your time on the City Commission I just want to ask you again some general questions about what Lawrence was like in that era. How would you describe, you know -- you've talked a little bit about the kind of discrimination that was apparent but how would you describe kind of the tenor of race relations between the white and the black community at that time?

MR. RANEY: Well, I think it was best described by a industrialist that occurred, a meeting occurred even after I was off the commission and the industrialist said that when a patrol car cruised East Lawrence all the black children waved at the policeman and some black in the back of the room said, well, if you didn't wave you got hit over the head.

MR. ARNOLD: Huh.

MR. RANEY: And that probably well described a fundamental problem.

(10:30:33)

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MR. ARNOLD: Right. Now obviously by the late '60s, early '70s, racial tension kind of broke out into some unfortunate violence in Lawrence but --

MR. RANEY: Well, --1 2 MR. ARNOLD: -- earlier in the decade, in the 3 '60s, did you sense that kind of building frustration and tension within the black community? 5 MR. RANEY: Not prior to '65. By '67 6 7 anti-Vietnam sentiments were running very, very high, particularly at the university level, 8 because those were the students most affected. 9 10 They were going to Vietnam and too many of them were getting killed. 11 12 (10:31:10) 13 MR. ARNOLD: And did you see, did you have a sense that there was kind of an intersection 14 between the two issues, that of the race issues 15 16 and the Vietnam protest issues? 17 MR. RANEY: As a tertiary thing but not a 18 primary. 19 (10:31:24)20 MR. ARNOLD: Okay. And how about the 21 protests at the university? Obviously, you know, 22 reflected issues related to Vietnam and probably kind of a reflection of national racial issues, 2.3 24 but as a local issue and the concerns of local 25 African-American residents what would you say were some of their key frustrations in that time frame?
You've mentioned the swimming pool as one.

MR. RANEY: Basic services. They were remiss. I think the large, larger, older black population were not particularly expecting that kind of thing. The younger people were beginning to understand better segregation, what was happening to them that their parents might have accepted but they wondered whether they should accept those things.

(10:32:20)

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MR. ARNOLD: Right. And it's interesting you bring that up but one of the previous interviewers, or interviews that I conducted the interviewee mentioned that the high school was kind of a hot bed of racial frustration among some of the African-American students. Did you have a sense of that or observe any of that?

MR. RANEY: It permeated the entire community and it focused around the high school. There were some very articulate black voices being heard and stimulating, well, the need for one black cheerleader seemed to be outrageous in certain areas of the white community. It seemed very reasonable when most of the starting football

players, or at least half of them, were black and they couldn't have one black cheerleader.

MR. ARNOLD: Right.

MR. RANEY: It was purely offensive.

(10:33:11)

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MR. ARNOLD: Yes. We mentioned a little, talked a little bit about the pool, but in 1960 there was an initial protest by a number of African-Americans over denial of access to the Jayhawk Plunge, which was a private pool, but frustration that there was no public pool available to them and that they couldn't have access to the private pool. Did those protests — what was the reaction of kind of people generally in Lawrence over those protests and was there concern that this was the beginning of a larger movement that would continue?

MR. RANEY: I don't know that the thought was it was going to be a larger issue in the future. It was a very painful issue focused on that very thing. A lady owned the Jayhawk, or the Plunge, whatever it was called, and denied blacks the option of paying their 25 cents and swimming and the community had some articulate voices supporting the lady's being able to discriminate

1 on that basis. Others rose up against that 2 thesis. 3 (10:34:28)MR. ARNOLD: What would you say in general terms was the, were the primary impediments to 5 6 bringing about change or any, or groups within the community that were most resistant to change and what their motives were? 8 MR. RANEY: I don't know that they were 9 10 groups as such. I think the Klan existed in 11 Lawrence at that point in time. I would like to minimize the Klan's influence on community affairs 12 13 and yet maybe the Klan had some influence, but 14 there were articulate voices that were as 15 segregationist as Alabama ever dreamed of being. 16 MR. ARNOLD: Huh. 17 MR. RANEY: Georgia or Mississippi. 18 (10:35:09)19 MR. ARNOLD: Right. And would you say that 20 was just kind of a cross section of the community 21 among some people who had particularly --22 MR. RANEY: Well, I would think --2.3 MR. ARNOLD: -- racist points of view? 24 MR. RANEY: -- numerically those 25 segregationist voices were few, but they happened

to be loud. 1 2 MR. ARNOLD: Okay. MR. RANEY: And in some cases quite 3 influential in the affairs, in the affairs of the community. 5 (10:35:29)6 7 MR. ARNOLD: And others may have been reluctant to stand up to them or speak out against 8 them because of fearing of being singled out or 9 10 ostracized or targeted? MR. RANEY: Well, it didn't seem like there 11 were enough integrationists being heard at that 12 13 point in time. 14 (10:35:45)MR. ARNOLD: Right. One group that that 15 16 seems to have gotten involved, as we look at some of the community organizations that were fighting 17 18 discriminatory practices, were often associated 19 with the university faculty members, students. 20 what extent would you say that the presence of the 21 university in Lawrence helped to spur change by 22 making people more aware of some of these issues 2.3 and why they needed to be reversed or changed? 24 MR. RANEY: I think the best example of that

would be Franklin Murphy, then the chancellor of

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Kansas University, later the president of UCLA and 1 2 then president of the Los Angeles Times, but at 3 the time he was here he had gathered the restaurant owners of Lawrence together and made a pronouncement that if they didn't start serving 5 blacks as they served whites, that the K.U. Union 6 was going to start serving T-bone steaks at a price that they couldn't compete with and suddenly 8 almost all the restaurants in Lawrence opened up 10 their doors to the black community. (10:36:56) 11 MR. ARNOLD: Right. And the impetus for that 12 13 meeting between him and the restaurant owners has 14 actually been related to us. It was Wilt Chamberlain, Homer Floyd, Charlie Tidwell, and, 15 16 oh, the other name is escaping me, a fourth 17 athlete. They actually went and met with the 18 chancellor and threatened to leave school --19 MR. RANEY: Yeah. 20 MR. ARNOLD: -- if he didn't address that 21 issue, but it sounds like --22 MR. RANEY: Gale Sayers was a member of that

MR. ARNOLD: But it sounds as if that had a
real meaningful impact.

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group.

1 Economics became an issue with MR. RANEY: 2 regard to the restaurant owners. 3 (10:37:34)MR. ARNOLD: Right. Do you remember any specific incidents or problems that might have 5 motivated some people to start taking action and 6 addressing issues, such as, I mean, obviously that meeting of the athletes with Chancellor Murphy was 8 one example, but does anything else come to mind 10 in those early years of things that really stirred some people to action, particular events? 11 MR. RANEY: I think just getting the 12 13 attention of the white community, the vast 14 majority of whom were not objecting to the 15 integrated nature of this community, that the 16 community should be more integrated just came to mind. It was not a preconceived thing. 17 18 MR. ARNOLD: Right. 19 MR. RANEY: But it seemed so reasonable to 20 the vast majority, not to everyone, and to those 21 that didn't seem to accept that, they seemed to 22 have the loudest voices. 2.3 (10:38:40)24 MR. ARNOLD: That's interesting you mention 25 that because I don't know whether you recall but

1 at the time the Human Relations Commission was 2 working on the Fair Housing Ordinance, before they 3 actually presented it to the City Commission a signature drive was conducted to try and get people to sign a statement that they supported 5 integrated housing in Lawrence and over a thousand 6 people signed it, so a pretty substantial portion of the population of a relatively small town. 8 9 Would that then not have surprised you that that 10 number of people were willing to speak out? MR. RANEY: You remind me of that. I'd long 11 12 13 at that.

since forgotten it. I don't think I was surprised

MR. ARNOLD: Yes.

MR. RANEY: That someone had the energy and the integrity to make that petition a petition was maybe the surprising thing.

(10:39:30)

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MR. ARNOLD: Right. And it's interesting, if you look at, and the city has actually plotted out, because the signatures or the names of supporters that was published in the Journal-World included their addresses and the city plotted out where all those addresses were and it was actually quite widely dispersed throughout Lawrence.

1 makes it appear that there was pretty widespread support for those kinds of changes, which must 3 have been encouraging to those of you who thought such changes were needed. MR. RANEY: I'd almost forgotten about that. 5 (10:40:00)6 MR. ARNOLD: Yes. Did you ever feel any pressure as a member of the City Commission from 8 some people, or even as a business owner who 10 worked with the, you know, who welcomed the black community as customers, did you feel pressure from 11 certain segments to not be as willing to make 12 13 changes that would be beneficial to 14 African-Americans or to do business with African-Americans? 15 16 MR. RANEY: Not so much doing business but incorporating African-Americans into your service 17 18 core, whether it be a waiter, a waitress, someone 19 behind a cosmetic counter or somebody mixing a chocolate ice cream soda. That's where the black 20 21 community was noticeably missing and they wanted 22 jobs but they knew better than to apply. 2.3 (10:40:54)24 MR. ARNOLD: Interesting. You had mentioned,

and I found it fascinating because it's maybe not

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         a recognized element of the story of Tiger
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         Dowdell, who obviously was tragically shot in some
         of the violence, but that he had worked for you at
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         one point?
              MR. RANEY: He was our evening deliveryman.
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              MR. ARNOLD: Okay.
              MR. RANEY: Very popular with the girls that
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         he hauled across the campus with our delivery
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         vehicle.
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               (10:41:17)
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              MR. ARNOLD: Because he gave them rides, you
         said?
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              MR. RANEY: Yes, free rides.
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               (10:41:21)
              MR. ARNOLD: Great. Did you have other
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         African-American employees?
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              MR. RANEY:
                           Yes.
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               (10:41:25)
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              MR. ARNOLD: And did you feel any pressure or
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         take any criticism over hiring, having, you know,
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         racially mutual hiring practices?
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              MR. RANEY: Certainly no criticism directed
                 I probably was a little too big and too
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         at me.
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         frightening to be affected that way.
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               (10:41:46)
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1 Okay. In addition to your MR. ARNOLD: 2 position on the City Commission, as well as your role as obviously a fairly prominent businessman, 3 were you involved in any other community organizations that tried to promote ends to 5 discrimination or address discriminatory 6 7 practices? MR. RANEY: Not prior to my service on the 8 commission. Post-commission I was on the Ballard 9 10 board, Headquarters [Counseling Center], Cottonwood, KANU, the university radio station, a 11 number of university committees. 12 13 (10:42:24)14 MR. ARNOLD: Right. Now, when we talked earlier, and again, you don't need to mention any 15 16 names whatsoever, but you had mentioned one incident when you were having lunch at the 17 18 Eldridge Hotel of hearing something that kind of 19 helped to motivate you to want to serve --20 MR. RANEY: Tremendously. 21 MR. ARNOLD: -- on the City Commission and make a change in the community. Can you relate 22 2.3 that story to us? 24 MR. RANEY: This is fully a year before I declared my candidacy, and I ran away from the 25

drug store once or twice a month and was able to have lunch at the Red Slipper Room in the Eldridge Hotel.

The place was very busy and the maitre d'
said there was one table of four with two guys
sitting there and he would check with them and if
it was okay with them if I sat with them, and I
sort of knew them and I sort of didn't but they
were two leading Lawrence industrialists, and
speaking of the swimming pool in this regard, not
the Fair Housing Ordinance, "the darkies could
swim in the river; they didn't drown very often
anyway, did they?" And that was defensive of the
lady who wanted to eliminate or deny blacks access
to her swimming pool. It gave me a sense of
despair. I had two young children at that time.
I didn't want them to grow up that way.

(10:43:46)

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MR. ARNOLD: So definitely that was, when you decided to run for the commission incidents like that were in your mind and were symptomatic of the sort of changes you wanted to bring about?

MR. RANEY: Some two years later perhaps, and
I was then newly elected to the commission,
Chancellor Wescoe brought me a letter that one of

those two men had addressed to the chancellor and saying exactly the same thing: Well, why don't we just have them buy their own swimming pool if they want to go swimming? And he said, "Dick, can you do anything about that?" And I said, "Well, that's about 80 to 90 percent of the reason I ran for the commission."

(10:44:30)

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MR. ARNOLD: Interesting. You had also related to me an incident where someone came to your pharmacy one day and made kind of a veiled threat about the Klan possibly not being happy with some of the things you were doing. Can you just relate that again? Again, no names need to be mentioned.

MR. RANEY: Well, that was about it. He was a dedicated customer and patient and I was surprised that he addressed me on that score because he knew me well enough to know where I stood but he told me candidly that some of the Klan members were terribly disappointed in me, they were my patients and customers in many cases, and he said, "Dick, would you like to see a list of them?" He pulled a list out of his pocket and I said, "No, I think I'll be very happy to sleep

very tight tonight and not know their names." 1 2 I'm sorry I didn't. 3 (10:45:32)MR. ARNOLD: And was that --MR. RANEY: I didn't look at that list. 5 MR. ARNOLD: Was that while you were a member 6 of the City Commission or --7 MR. RANEY: Yes. 8 9 MR. ARNOLD: -- was that before? 10 MR. RANEY: Yes, that was, yes. That was when we were dealing with those issues, --11 MR. ARNOLD: Right. 12 13 MR. RANEY: -- fair housing, swimming pool. 14 (10:45:44)MR. ARNOLD: So clearly there were some 15 16 people in town who weren't necessarily happy with the direction things were --17 18 MR. RANEY: Terribly unhappy. 19 (10:45:49)20 MR. ARNOLD: That's disappointing to hear but 21 not surprising, I guess. 22 When you became a member of the commission, 2.3 you've already mentioned the swimming pool, but 24 what particular issues were you most concerned about and most hopeful that you could bring about 25

positive change?

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MR. RANEY: You know, I don't think I had a long-range view beyond those issues we've already visited concerning. We were interested in better streets, but these were mechanical things. We had a gifted city manager, Ray Wells.

Ray, incidentally, was a spiritual guide in our efforts to create the Fair Housing Ordinance and the swimming pool. He offered us lovely guidance. Ray was a far-seeking, far-looking manager, knowing what he thought we should be thinking about in terms of improving this community.

Ray was a mechanical guy, too. He knew the pressure behind all the fire hydrants in town, so he wasn't just a dreamer, he was a technician, and excellent in both regards.

(10:47:15)

MR. ARNOLD: Great. How would you characterize the receptivity of the commission at the time in April, 1967, when the Fair Housing Ordinance was brought up to you? Was it greeted with a fairly open mind or were there set positions already do you think?

MR. RANEY: You know, with the passage of

that ordinance I was amazed, I think all of our commissioners, amazed at how little organized or even how little outspokenness there was denying the validity of that as a thing the community should be about. I think there were those that probably quietly didn't like for it to happen but they didn't articulate a case, nor did they try.

(10:48:15)

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MR. ARNOLD: Was fair housing would you say an issue that was at all on your radar or something that you felt like was a concern of the public or were you, did you anticipate that that was an issue that was going to come up to the commission?

MR. RANEY: I don't know what my anticipation might have been or any of our commissioners. With near unanimity, when addressed to this as a problem, with near unanimous consent the commission agreed that that was a problem that we had. I don't know how far-sighted we were in anticipating that. I wouldn't want to exaggerate our capacities, but once it was presented to us people that objected were, almost all the people that objected were just a few realtors, and only a few of them.

1 (10:49:17)2 MR. ARNOLD: There was actually a group called the Lawrence Fair Housing Coordinating 3 Commission, I don't know whether you remember them at all, but they were kind of --5 MR. RANEY: Very little. 6 MR. ARNOLD: -- an umbrella organization of the NAACP, the League of Women Voters, the United 8 9 Church Women of Lawrence. I know probably as a city commissioner you may have met periodically 10 with some of those kinds of community groups. 11 you remember any of the particular issues or 12 13 concerns that they would bring up to you or was 14 fair housing one of them or it so long ago that it's difficult to remember? 15 16 MR. RANEY: Fair housing was one and there were other issues but I would be remiss in 17 18 thinking that I remembered much. 19 (10:49:54)20 21 22

MR. ARNOLD: Okay. Obviously the Human
Relations Commission played a pretty important
role in both constructing the ordinance and then
in making the case for it to the commission and
they had just had it presented to them as a
proposal by this Fair Housing Coordinating

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Commission in January and then presented it to the commission in April. How would you characterize the relationship between the City Commission and the Human Relations Commission in that time frame? Was it a group you all trusted their judgment? I know it was a number of fairly prominent citizens in town who were --

MR. RANEY: Well, Fred Six articulated the Human Relations Commission's goals eloquently. Fred was a bright young attorney then, later became, as we know, a Kansas Supreme Court justice. Fred presented his commission's views in such an articulate, understandable, reasoned way that you would have to be pretty stubborn not to listen carefully.

(10:51:02)

MR. ARNOLD: Very good. And he was really the primary author, and I asked him how that fell into his lap. It was either because he was the secretary of the Human Relations Commission or the fact that he was an attorney, but he ended up being really the primary author of the ordinance.

MR. RANEY: I don't think we changed one word in the ordinance as he presented it to us.

(10:51:24)

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1 MR. ARNOLD: Okay. And it was interesting 2 that he modeled it after, and I don't know whether you recall this, but a great deal of it was 3 modeled after Iowa City, --MR. RANEY: Iowa City. 5 6 MR. ARNOLD: -- Iowa, because --7 MR. RANEY: We thought we were the No. 2 city in the country. I don't know that we were, but we 8 felt that we were. 9 10 (10:51:38) MR. ARNOLD: Yes. Well, so you don't recall 11 that there was any effort to wordsmith or fight 12 13 over any of the wording, it was pretty well 14 accepted as it was written? 15 MR. RANEY: I think exactly as it was 16 written. 17 MR. ARNOLD: Okay. 18 MR. RANEY: That's my memory. 19 (10:51:53)20 MR. ARNOLD: There were a couple of things in 21 the ordinance that I just wanted to ask you a 22 question about. One was, and I don't think this 2.3 was unusual compared to other similar ordinances, 24 but one of the penalties for a violation was 30 25 days in jail.

1 I don't remember that. MR. RANEY: 2 MR. ARNOLD: I was just going to ask you, 3 that sounded like something that maybe the real estate agents would have found a little controversial. 5 MR. RANEY: Some of my protagonists might 6 7 have enjoyed my being in jail at least 30 days. (10:52:20)8 9 MR. ARNOLD: Another thing that was in the 10 ordinance, and this was kind of interesting, it was sort of a, kind of a positive appeal to the 11 good will of the people of Lawrence but it said, 12 13 "The City of Lawrence is a center of culture whose 14 democratic principles are being constantly 15 observed by foreign students and visitors from all 16 over the world," and then it went on to kind of 17 justify, use that as a justification for why we 18 should have fair housing in the city. Was that 19 kind of larger consideration something that the 20 commission viewed persuasively? 21 MR. RANEY: I think so. 22 (10:52:57)2.3 MR. ARNOLD: So really the city's reputation 24 was, besides just doing the right thing the city's reputation was certainly something of concern? 25

MR. RANEY: We represented the flagship
university in the state of Kansas and for honestly
several states around and that we should as a
community be so far behind an enlightened
university attitude was offensive to many of us
wanting to call Lawrence our home.

(10:53:25)

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MR. ARNOLD: And I don't know whether you recall but both, I think it was Vice Chancellor Surface wrote a letter --

MR. RANEY: Jim Surface.

MR. ARNOLD: Jim Surface wrote a letter to the commission at the time supporting the ordinance and saying it conformed with the university's housing policies at that time, which had gone through their own process of evolution till they had finally embraced nondiscrimination in university housing, but also Ted Owens, who was then the basketball coach, wrote you all a letter and said how important this was to him because when he went out to recruit athletes he would promote Lawrence as a city which would be desirable for them, and particularly selling it to their parents, desirable to having their student athlete attend the university there, so was the

university's support important to you all in the process?

MR. RANEY: Oh, very much so. As a sidebar to that, I later appointed Ted, with support of the commission, to the Human Relations Commission, and I imagine 35 to 50 faculty members, many of whom I didn't know, came to me with their support, and maybe of those 50 only two of the 50 would not support the ordinance.

(10:54:43)

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MR. ARNOLD: Interesting. You made a comment that was quoted in the Journal-World, I think at the time that the ordinance was presented to you, in which you praised it as, quote, a magnificent piece of work, so obviously you personally were quite pleased with the product that the Human Relations Commission had brought up to you. Do you think that was a reflection, again, kind of the open-mindedness of the commission or a recognition of the quality of work that the Human Relations Commission had done in putting it together?

MR. RANEY: The commission was a gifted commission, in my judgment, and I think with perhaps only one minor exception on the City

Commission that that was felt.

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MR. ARNOLD: Okay. When the commission held hearings or -- and I know none of your meetings were devoted strictly to this issue, but in going back and reading the newspaper accounts, at one meeting you all heard the proponents and then at a separate meeting the mostly real estate business representatives came in to speak in opposition. Were you simply persuaded by one case over the other or --

MR. RANEY: I think even in the case of the real estate community, and I don't think the majority of that community was represented by those opposed to the ordinance, I think the basis for their objections were so shallow, in our judgment, simplistic and out of date that they were easily overlooked. I think our votes were unanimous, always supportive of the ordinance, and in a way trying to assure realtor X that this wouldn't ruin him.

(10:56:49)

MR. ARNOLD: Right. I'm going to mention some names to you of people who may have played an important role, just to help stimulate your

1 memory, and tell me, you know, what your 2 impressions of them were and the role they played. We've already talked about Fred Six, but another 3 person who's been mentioned as helping to sell the case was Glenn Kappelman, who was a realtor 5 himself and a member of the Human Relations 6 7 Commission and was very supportive of fair housing. Do you recall how he may have influenced 8 you? MR. RANEY: An elegant, lovely human with all 10 of the right instincts. 11 12 (10:57:26)13 MR. ARNOLD: Another person that was brought 14 up by Fred Six who he thought played an important role just because he was such a prominent local 15 16 businessman was Mike Getto, who I guess owned the 17 Eldridge at the time? 18 MR. RANEY: His, Mike Getto, Sr.'s, 19 father-in-law owned the Eldridge. 20 MR. ARNOLD: Okay. 21 MR. RANEY: Billy Hutson. 22 MR. ARNOLD: Okay. 2.3 MR. RANEY: And then his, Mike Getto's son 24 served two years on the City Commission with me, and I still maintain a friendship with him. 25

lives in California. I think the balance of my 1 fellow commissioners are all now gone. 3 (10:58:05)MR. ARNOLD: That's too bad. Another name that comes up frequently is a leader in the 5 6 African-American community who also I think helped to make the case for the need of the ordinance, because he was a victim himself of housing issues, 8 was Jesse Milan. 9 10 MR. RANEY: Jesse was a well qualified educator, articulate, deserving of a place on the 11 commission. He ran and did not get elected. 12 think Lawrence suffered as a result of that. 13 14 (10:58:36) MR. ARNOLD: Okay. Another individual who 15 16 came forward was Homer Floyd, former K.U. athlete who at that time was serving as the director of 17 18 the Civil Rights Commission for the State of 19 Kansas. 20 MR. RANEY: A gifted young man, not only on 21 the football field but intellectually. 22 (10:58:53)2.3 MR. ARNOLD: Very good. So it sounds as if 24 there was very much of a cross-section of support, which must have given you confidence as you moved 25

forward, and fairly narrow opposition that clearly 1 2 was not convincing to the commission at the time. MR. RANEY: Well, we made a lot of friends 3 from that effort that we probably would never have made otherwise. 5 (10:59:16)6 7 MR. ARNOLD: Okay. I'm going to ask you one fairly specific question and if you simply don't 8 recall this that's fair, but there was actually a 9 10 newspaper article that mentioned a meeting at John Emick's' home with the city attorney and some 11 other city commissioners in late June in which 12 13 there was some discussion of possible changes to the ordinance, and do you recall that at all? 14 MR. RANEY: I don't recall that. 15 16 MR. ARNOLD: Okay. MR. RANEY: I don't think I must have been a 17 18 part of that meeting. 19 MR. ARNOLD: Yes, I'm just --20 MR. RANEY: Now, Commissioner Emick served 21 the commission beyond my term. 22 MR. ARNOLD: Okay. 2.3 MR. RANEY: So it might be that that was 24 after my tenure, I'm not sure. 25 (10:59:59)

1 MR. ARNOLD: Okay. Would that have been 2 unusual, that business meetings were being held informally like that? 3 Yes. I'm surprised that it MR. RANEY: happened, because that would be unheard of in my 5 6 7 (11:00:07)MR. ARNOLD: Okay. There was also some 8 mention that a couple of people suggested that the 9 ordinance should have been put to a public 10 referendum. Was there ever any consideration of 11 that or did you ever feel any pressure to do that? 12 MR. RANEY: Not, not by this commission. 13 14 MR. ARNOLD: Okay. 15 MR. RANEY: There might have been voices 16 outside, but not in this commission. 17 (11:00:31) MR. ARNOLD: So no discussion among 18 19 yourselves that you would ever have considered 20 doing that? 21 MR. RANEY: We were so unanimous in our 22 thinking, both appointed commissions and elected commissions. 2.3 24 (11:00:42) 25 MR. ARNOLD: Very good. Did you have any

concerns about what the public reaction would be, 1 whether there would be any negative reaction towards that, or did you feel --3 MR. RANEY: From the drug store/soda fountain point of view there was very little mention made, 5 very little. 6 (11:01:00) MR. ARNOLD: Good. So given the passage of 8 the Fair Housing Ordinance and the fact that there 9 10 didn't seem to be much overt opposition to it would you say, and I think we've already kind of 11 touched on this, but if you could just elaborate 12 13 on your thoughts, that the community in general, 14 other than some small group of voices, was fairly 15 receptive to change? 16 MR. RANEY: I think they were almost inattentive, nonplussed. You see, this ordinance 17 18 only affected those people in the commercial area, 19 residential, commercial area. It didn't affect 20 private homeowners, it didn't affect a person that 21 had a spare bedroom that they would rent to a 22 student. 2.3 MR. ARNOLD: Right. 24 MR. RANEY: So unlike the swimming pool,

which affected taxpayers, affected your sense of

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race being in the swimming pool with a black body, 1 2 that affected a much larger segment of the 3 community. (11:02:10) MR. ARNOLD: Right. And since you bring up 5 the swimming pool, it was later in 1967 that the 6 7 bond finally passed to build the public swimming pool but that was, I think, on the third attempt. 8 9 MR. RANEY: Yes. 10 MR. ARNOLD: What would you say was the 11 nature of the opposition that caused it to fail the first two times? Was it race concerns or was 12 13 it simply the public not wanting to put forward 14 the money, or a little of both? MR. RANEY: I think it was 80 percent race 15 16 and maybe 20 percent economics. 17 MR. ARNOLD: Okay. I enjoyed my interaction with 18 MR. RANEY: 19 merchants. The radio station gave me a 20 microphone. I went up and down the street 21 addressing individual merchants and putting the 22 mic. in their face and saying, "Aren't you 2.3 supportive of the swimming pool?" And they didn't 24 dare say no. 25 (11:03:03)

1 MR. ARNOLD: And I was going to ask you, the 2 next question is what do you think finally turned the corner in late '67 when that bond initiative 3 passed? And you said it passed fairly narrowly, but, what finally got it over the top? 5 MR. RANEY: Well, I think the community 6 7 conscience prevailed. I think it was a slow coming thing, evidenced by the previous 8 rejections. This, as I recall, got a tremendous 10 turnout from the Lawrence public. Everyone felt they had a little stake in this election. 11 12 (11:03:42) 13 MR. ARNOLD: Good. And you mentioned you 14 going around with a microphone to put some business owners on the spot. Do you remember any 15 16 other efforts of proponents to try and get out the vote and to convince people to vote in favor? 17 18 MR. RANEY: Well, I don't remember anything 19 specifically. 20 (11:04:01)21 MR. ARNOLD: Okay. A few months before the 22 bond passed, I think in the late summer of '67, the city rented a swimming pool in West Lawrence 2.3 24 and made it available to the public as an

integrated pool. Do you remember any of the

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specifics behind what motivated that?

MR. RANEY: Well, no. I think it was a suggestion that was easily accepted as a good idea. It was a very hot summer, I recall that, and it was such a partial solution as to not be thought of as any kind of a solution really.

(11:04:43)

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MR. ARNOLD: Okay. There's actually a story that's related, and I think it's in Rusty

Monhollon's book, about the '60s in Lawrence in which sometime late in that summer there were threats by some African-American youth towards violence based on a number of their complaints but one of which was not having access to a swimming pool and so there was some suggestion in his book that the commission might have acted because of concerns that they wanted to head off violence.

Is that your recollection at all?

MR. RANEY: No.

(11:05:11)

MR. ARNOLD: Okay. Do you have a sense that after both the passage of the Fair Housing Ordinance, the passage of the swimming pool bond, that that had kind of created momentum towards addressing other aspects of discrimination and

segregation in Lawrence? Did you sense that there
was a growing amount of community support?

MR. RANEY: I don't think I had much of a sense of anything. I was just willing to accept what had happened.

MR. ARNOLD: Right.

MR. RANEY: And that was to me the representation of progress. I didn't know where to go from there.

(11:05:53)

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MR. ARNOLD: Right. We already talked a little bit about some individuals who kind of played an important role in both promoting the Fair Housing Ordinance. Do you recall any other individuals that come to mind, either in that respect or in the civil rights movement in general who were promoting change, or in the swimming pool issue? Anybody else who -- I just want to make sure you have an opportunity to recognize any other individuals who you thought played a positive role.

MR. RANEY: You've certainly touched on some important ones. Oh, I remember Cliff Calvin, a lovely human, a colleague of Glenn Kappelman's. Cliff was very supportive and in the insurance and

real estate business and there were a number of -
Bob -- oh my. You're stretching my ancient

memory. Bob Charlton was another supportive

person. Up and down the street. I think Julius

Marks, owned Mark's jewelry store. I think Art

Weaver quietly supported. Yes, there were a

number. I'm sorry to only name a few, and there

were many.

(11:07:10)

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MR. ARNOLD: Great. Let me just see if -we've kind of covered a number of things. I just
wanted to talk to you a little bit about national
events, such as, you know, things like in 1968 the
assassination of Martin Luther King. Did you see
that, particularly as we got into the late '60s
and there was turmoil in the country, and some of
that may have spilled over into some of the unrest
in Lawrence? How did you see the community's
perceptions of larger national issues and how they
influenced what happened in the community?

MR. RANEY: Interesting as a sidebar, our commission was meeting with some aggrieved black citizens in the building on Massachusetts, the senior center, and someone came in the room and whispered in this lovely black lady's ear that

Martin Luther King had just been killed. She was there to protest her father, who had been on the garbage truck for 20 some years, never allowed to drive the truck. Even though he'd never had an accident he was always on the back end of the truck, now he was too old to be jumping up and down off that truck and back on, and wondering why her father was where he was.

(11:08:34)

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MR. ARNOLD: Huh.

MR. RANEY: Yes.

MR. ARNOLD: And you had mentioned I think
when you were interviewed by Rusty Monhollon, that
-- and you actually brought up that meeting in
which the word came to the community that Martin
Luther King had been assassinated and you said in
the book, or he quoted you as saying that when you
saw the reaction of the members of the
African-American community that was there that
night, that you came to the realization that
things were about to change in Lawrence. Can you
just elaborate on that a little bit and kind of
characterize their reaction and what you saw in
their eyes that led you to know that this was a
groundbreaking event that was going to lead to

1 changes? 2 MR. RANEY: Well, it was to me visceral. couldn't point to a single thing except what kind 3 of a commission would not address that girl's father? And we did. 5 6 (11:09:32) 7 MR. ARNOLD: Good. And I think often it's the little things like that that end up adding up 8 and making a difference over time. 9 10 Were you surprised, and this would have been mostly after your tenure on the City Commission, 11 but were you surprised at the kind of unrest and 12 13 violence that broke out in the late '60s and early '70s in the city and on campus? 14 MR. RANEY: Well, really not surprised 15 16 because the nation was rising up against the Vietnam War and we had a concentration of people 17 that age group who were going to be vitally and 18 19 perhaps terminally fatally affected and so emotions ran very high, not at all surprising. 20 21 MR. ARNOLD: Yes. 22 MR. RANEY: Keeping a lid on somehow was the 2.3 challenge. 24 (11:10:25) 25 MR. ARNOLD: Right. And I've talked to a

couple of members of the, I don't know whether you 1 2 remember Ron and Don Dalquest, --3 MR. RANEY: I do. MR. ARNOLD: -- members of the Police Department, and they --5 MR. RANEY: Twins. 6 7 MR. ARNOLD: Yes, they are. And they described the challenges they faced in a very 8 small Police Department --9 10 MR. RANEY: Very small. MR. ARNOLD: -- that was trying to handle 11 this unrest and some of the descriptions that I've 12 read of the violence, you know, gunfire in 13 14 Lawrence. Did the city seem like a very dangerous 15 place and did order seem to be highly tenuous for 16 the average citizen, that you kind of lived in a bit of fear? 17 MR. RANEY: It didn't affect me that way. 18 19 bet it did some. I was young enough to be 20 bulletproof, and maybe if I had been my age now I 21 would have been more concerned. 22 In terms of affecting the larger community, I 2.3 can't hardly believe that we felt that way. We 24 knew the affected population and almost had to stand aside, didn't know how to remedy --25

1 MR. ARNOLD: Right. Just kind of had --2 MR. RANEY: -- that war. 3 (11:11:41)MR. ARNOLD: Yes. Kind of had to let it burn itself out and let the, --5 6 MR. RANEY: Yes. 7 MR. ARNOLD: -- let the frustrations be unleashed and then hopefully order would 8 eventually be restored. 9 Do you feel like as a long-time member of the 10 11 community that after that very difficult period was over did it play in an unfortunate way any 12 13 positive role in continuing to promote change in 14 Lawrence? MR. RANEY: I'd have to study that as a 15 16 question. 17 MR. ARNOLD: Okay. 18 MR. RANEY: I don't have a ready answer. 19 (11:12:12) 20 MR. ARNOLD: Yes. I think often change is 21 incremental and sometimes difficult to measure 22 other than, you know, things like the swimming pool obviously was one that was very visible and 2.3 affected people immediately, but many other 24 changes, like probably to the Fair Housing 25

1 Ordinance, --2 MR. RANEY: There might have been a few dozen 3 other incremental changes so slight as to --MR. ARNOLD: Right, yes. MR. RANEY: -- be hard to remember. 5 (11:12:34) 6 7 MR. ARNOLD: Right, right. In reflecting back on the role you played as a member of the 8 Lawrence City Commission for four years what 9 accomplishments are you most proud of? 10 MR. RANEY: Oh, I think those two. I think 11 my public service career is wrapped up with those 12 13 two. 14 (11:12:59)MR. ARNOLD: Very good. Thinking back on 15 that fairly tumultuous period and the struggles of 16 people to bring about change, what do you think 17 18 young people today can learn from that and take 19 away as lessons in terms of promoting social 20 change and community activism today to try and 21 make Lawrence, or any community, a better place? 22 MR. RANEY: Well, I'm pleased that we're so 2.3 far advanced from where we were in the era that 24 we're talking about here today. Certainly there

are mountains yet to be climbed, but, oh, we're in

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better shape now and progress is yet to be made.

2 (11:13:49)

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MR. ARNOLD: Right, yes. One thing that's fairly evident in going back and looking at how the fair housing issue worked its way up to finally getting to the Human Relations Commission and then to the City Commission is that it was very much or in very many respects kind of a bottom-up community-based movement that involved organizations, as I mentioned before, the NAACP, the League of Women Voters, there was a group called the League for the Promotion of Democracy, other groups like that. Do you believe that that kind of community-based social activism is a way to bring about positive change even though it can sometimes take a long time?

MR. RANEY: Well, I certainly thought that in that era past. I was an enthusiastic member of the Elizabeth Ballard Center, North Lawrence, Penn House, Cottonwood, Headquarters. Those were properly motivated and represented advances in our community as an attitude, so yes, I'm enthusiastic in that sort of effort.

(11:15)

MR. ARNOLD: Are you still involved in any of

1 those --2 MR. RANEY: No. 3 MR. ARNOLD: -- types of efforts? MR. RANEY: I became too long of tooth. 5 (11:15:07) 6 MR. ARNOLD: But I'm sure you probably are 7 still associated with people who are, and I know you represent a member of the community who's had 8 a long history of trying to bring about positive 9 10 change. MR. RANEY: Well, with the help of my 11 grandsons we still enjoy contributing to all those 12 13 things we can manage. MR. ARNOLD: Great. Well, I have come to the 14 15 end of my questions. I just wanted to give you 16 the opportunity if there's anything we didn't cover or any other stories you remember that you 17 18 want to have the opportunity to relate while 19 you're here I open the floor up to you for 20 anything you'd like to add. 21 MR. RANEY: Tom, it's been a good visit. Ι 22 have enjoyed it. Thank you. 2.3 MR. ARNOLD: Well, great. Well, thank you very much, and again, thank you for participating 24 in our project and thank you for the important 25

1	role you played in bringing about the Fair Housing
2	Ordinance in Lawrence.
3	MR. RANEY: Minimal. Minimal.
4	MR. ARNOLD: All right, sir.
5	MR. RANEY: Good luck.
6	MR. ARNOLD: Thank you very much.
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