

BISBING

Business Research

MARINE PLAZA
111 EAST WISCONSIN AVENUE
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN 53202
Phone 276-4342

November 24, 1965

Mr. Newell G. Meyer
Promotion Manager
The Milwaukee Journal
Journal Square
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Dear Mr. Meyer:

The Milwaukee Journal commissioned Bisbing Business Research to conduct an attitude study in depth among male and female heads of Negro households and the wives of male heads of Negro households in the City of Milwaukee. The sample was designed to be projected to all Negro families in the City of Milwaukee.

In order to secure comparable attitudes of White families who were the immediate neighbors of the Negro families included in the study, White heads of households and wives were interviewed in the ratio of one White interview to four Negro interviews. Therefore, the sample of White residents is not projective to the total White population living in mixed Negro and White neighborhoods, being, as it is, overstated in predominantly Negro neighborhoods and understated in predominantly White neighborhoods. It is rather, a sample of White families who are intimately associated with Negro families by the fact that they are immediate neighbors.

The study was conducted during October, 1965. The results of this study are presented in this report.

Sincerely,

BISBING BUSINESS RESEARCH

Leonard Bisbing
Leonard J. Bisbing

LJB:dh

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Design Of The Study

This study was designed to provide an insight into the attitudes of Negroes and of White people living in the same neighborhoods toward problems inherent to the Negro community in Milwaukee.

Subjects covered in the study include:

- Characteristics of the population of the area.
- Attitudes toward Milwaukee as a place to live.
- Attitudes toward the relative quality of education in Milwaukee with special emphasis on racial balance and the present bussing system.
- Attitudes toward the relative quality of the Milwaukee Police Department with special emphasis on the citizen's safety, the present crime rate and prejudice of policemen.
- Serious problems presently facing Negroes in Milwaukee including:
 - Treatment of Negroes in Milwaukee.
 - Housing problems; financing and health conditions.
 - Desired neighborhood racial composition.
 - Job opportunities.
 - Knowledge of Federal and Local Anti-Poverty programs.

- The Civil Rights Movement:
 - Sympathy toward, and effectiveness of Civil Rights organizations.
 - Attitudes toward present leaders and organizations.
 - Anticipation of racial unrest in Milwaukee in the near future.
- Reading habits and major sources of news.

Area Included In Study

All Milwaukee census tracts in which Negroes live, with the exception of neighborhoods having only isolated Negro families, were included in the survey. A total of 500 interviews were conducted in these areas, 400 among Negroes and 100 among White residents.

Sample Design

A population estimate for each census tract was projected from the 1960 Census of Population to September, 1965. The following formula was used:

1960 non-white population for census tract
(X times 15.3).

In this formula 15.3 represents the average percent of natural increase in non-white population between 1960 and October 1965 for all census tracts included in the study.

And, X represented the ratio of the natural increase in non-white population in the census tract to the average natural non-white population increase for all census tracts included in the study. Adjustments were made to account for dislocations resulting from public works (e.g. expressways, urban renewal). These estimated population projections for each census tract were totaled and the resulting total non-white population came to 88,000. This figure is comparable to total estimates of the non-white population made by other organizations, including The Milwaukee Journal.

The 400 Negro interviews and 100 White interviews were prorated on the basis of the non-white population in each census tract to the total non-white population. Within each census tract, square blocks were randomly selected and five interviews were completed (4 Negro and one white) in each square block, one interview with a Negro resident on each side of the square. Addresses selected from Wright's City Directory were prelisted and interviewers were instructed to interview the male or female head of household in equal proportions at these addresses. In order to hold the sample intact, 3 call backs were made. In case an interview could not be completed after 3 call backs, the family next door toward the middle of the block was substituted. In predominantly Negro neighborhoods, interviewers were instructed

to ask the persons interviewed for the location of the White households in the square block as a basis for setting up a comparable sample of White people.

Interviewing

Negro interviewers were hired to conduct the interviews with Negroes, and White interviewers from our regular interviewing staff interviewed the White people. One special White interviewer was hired to conduct interviews in the inner core with White people because she was a teacher trainee with special interest in this area.

In order to find Negroes qualified and interested, the schools serving the area being surveyed were contacted together with organizations working closely with Negroes. The type of work and qualifications required were carefully reviewed with these organizations and their cooperation was splendid in recommending well qualified people. Out of 31 interviewers hired, 13 completed only the training interviews because their work was not acceptable or because they did not like the work. The qualifications required were basically that the interviewer should be intelligent, experienced in public contact, personable and preferably have some college training. Ten of the 18 interviewers had college degrees, four had two or more years of college and four had high school diplomas.

All interviewers were instructed individually by our project director after finding that necessary personal communication was difficult to achieve in group sessions. Following this instruction, the interviewer completed one or two test interviews and brought them in for review with our project director and, if necessary did another test interview to make sure that instructions were being followed. Following this training period, interviewing assignments were given out - eight or ten at a time. At the completion of each assignment, the interviewer brought the completed questionnaires in for review before beginning another assignment.

The Questionnaire

The basic questions were supplied by The Milwaukee Journal Research Department. These questions were rewritten by our staff to provide a flow of thought and to remove as much as possible any feeling that Negroes were different, in the wrong, or inferior to other people, individually or as a group. The original questions were tested as a basis for preparing the preliminary questionnaire which in turn was tested and some small revisions made preparatory to putting it in its final form. The original questionnaire was reviewed with three Negro leaders and these leaders were then approached to review the questionnaire in its final form.

The questionnaire was designed for administration to either Negro or White people and the interviewers were told to emphasize this in making their contacts with respondents. They were also told to emphasize the fact that this was an objective effort to obtain the respondent's real feelings and that the interview was to be held in strict confidence, thereby eliminating any fears of possible future recriminations.

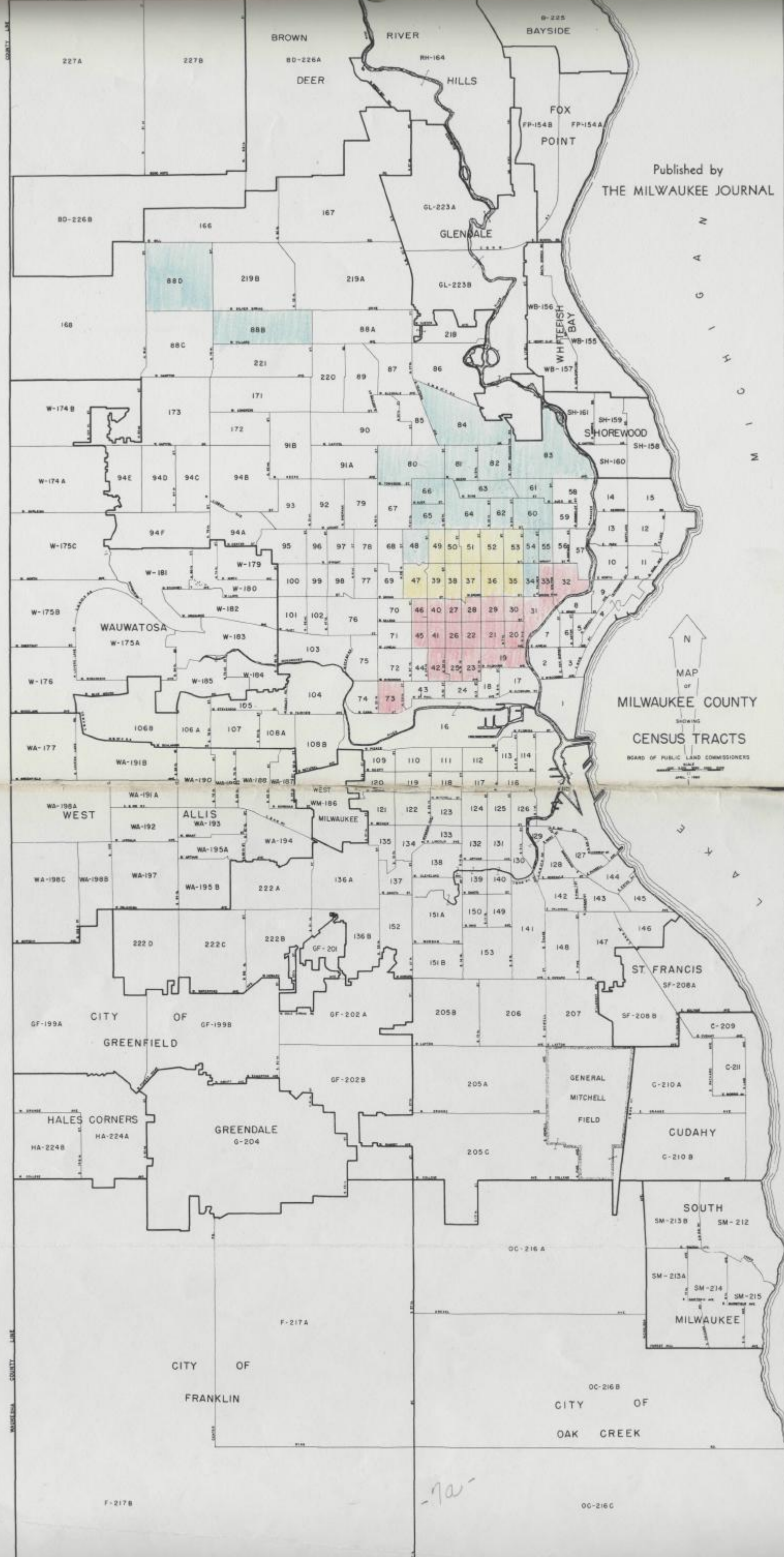
Basic Analysis Pattern

The Milwaukee Negro community was divided into three socio-economic areas as a result of the accumulated knowledge of the area gained during the interviewing period. As the field work progressed, variances in respondent availability and reception, and variances in housing conditions and living patterns became apparent. These variances were further verified through discussions with the interviewers working in the area.

These three areas are designated in the report as "Lower Core", "Middle Core" and "Upper Core". The census tracts included in the study are shown on the map on page 7a. Basic questions are also analyzed by:

- Sex
- Negro and White
- Age
- Annual Income
- Occupation
- Length of residency in Milwaukee

The following pages contain a summary and analysis of results. It should be kept in mind that some of the bases are small and therefore have low statistical reliability.



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MILWAUKEE COUNTY
CENSUS TRACTS

Upper Core
Middle Core
Lower Core

F-217B

OC-216C

Summary And Analysis

Characteristics Of The Negro Residential Areas

- Comparison Of Negro
And White**
- The Emergence Of Three
Diversified Neighborhoods**

Comparison Of Negro And White Residents In The Negro Areas

The two populations surveyed in the Negro areas, 400 Negro and 100 White residents are significantly different with respect to age, sex composition, and length of residency in the Milwaukee areas.

Demographic variances between the Negro and White populations can be seen in the age structure of the groups. The Negro population is a relatively young community as compared to the White community, with 76.2% of the total respondents under 50 years of age and 40.7% of the total between 35-49 years of age. Of the total White respondents, 38.0% were under 50 years of age with 34.0% of the total over 65 years.

<u>Age</u>	<u>Percent Of Sample</u>		
	<u>Negro</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Total</u>
18-24	9.0	3.0	7.8
25-34	26.5	13.0	23.8
35-49	40.7	22.0	37.0
50-64	16.5	28.0	18.8
65 & over	7.3	34.0	12.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Base	400	100	500

Taking into consideration the older White population of the area and the longer life expectancy of females, the White residents of the Negro areas tend to have a higher ratio of

females than males and is reflected in sex composition of the survey sample.

<u>Sex</u>	<u>Percent Of Sample</u>		
	<u>Negro</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Total</u>
Male	49.5	44.0	48.4
Female	50.5	56.0	51.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Base	400	100	500

Of the total White residents interviewed, 57.0% were born in Milwaukee, as compared to 7.5% of the total Negro respondents. In addition, 20.0% of the Whites interviewed have lived in Milwaukee 25 years or more as compared to 14.0% of the Negroes. While only 7.5% of the Negroes interviewed were born here, 46.2% have lived in Milwaukee 15 years or more, 24.2% from 10 to 14 years, and 20.6% less than 10 years, an indication of established ties in the area as well as a decreasing rate of migration into the Milwaukee area.

<u>Length Of Residence</u>	<u>Percent Of Sample</u>		
	<u>Negro</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Total</u>
Born here	7.5	57.0	17.4
Less than 10 years	20.6	6.0	17.6
10 - 14 years	24.2	9.0	21.2
15 or more years	46.2	28.0	42.6
Base	400	100	500

In the final analysis, the ageing White population of little growth and long residence in the Milwaukee area are, to a large degree, also older residents in their present neighborhood rather than migrants to the area. It would appear that as the

Milwaukee Negro population grew and expanded, many older White residents were not displaced but preferred to remain in their family home. Reasons for the preference of the White residents to remain in their neighborhood may include:

- Ownership of the home, some of which have been converted into rooming houses.
- Continued allegiance to and involvement with the previously strong ethnic quality of the neighborhood (i.e. German)
- Resistance to change due to age.

Emergence Of Diversified Areas

With the growth and geographic expansion of the Negro population in Milwaukee during the past 50 years, the Negroes of the "Inner Core", as the Negro residential area has been commonly referred to, have diversified economically and socially. Selective movement by Negroes within the core based on economic well being, housing opportunity and social preferences has resulted in the development of three distinct Negro neighborhoods of varying characteristics - the Lower Core, Middle Core and Upper Core (See page 7a).

The Negro population, in each of these areas, is directly related to the number of interviews completed for this study as shown on the following page.

Interviews Completed By Areas

<u>Area</u>	<u>Percent Of Sample</u>		
	<u>Negro</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Total</u>
Lower Core	34.0	34.0	34.0
Middle Core	36.3	37.0	36.4
Upper Core	29.7	29.0	29.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Base	400	100	500

Sex, Income, And Age Composition
Of The Lower, Middle And Upper Cores

As previously noted, the Negro population is balanced in age and sex structure and tends to be much younger than the White population which appears older and composed of more females than males. This predominance of White females is most apparent in the Lower and Middle Core areas. These areas are most predominantly Negro, the White population to a large extent being displaced to other areas. Consequently, these areas reflect the remaining older female Whites to a larger degree than the Upper Core area with 61.8% female in the Lower Core and 54.1% in the Middle Core.

<u>Sex</u>	<u>Percent Of Sample</u>							
	<u>Negro</u>				<u>White</u>			
	<u>Lower</u>	<u>Middle</u>	<u>Upper</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Lower</u>	<u>Middle</u>	<u>Upper</u>	<u>Total</u>
Male	51.5	49.0	47.9	49.5	38.2	45.9	48.3	44.0
Female	48.5	51.0	52.1	50.5	61.8	54.1	51.7	56.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Base	136	145	119	400	34	37	29	100

Socio-economic diversification of these three Core neighborhoods is apparent in the variance of family incomes of the Negro respondents. In general, family income tends to increase significantly from the Lower to the Upper Core. Of the families living in the Lower Core, 62.5% have an annual income of less than \$5,000 with 37.5% on relief, pensioned or earning less than \$3,000. This compares to 44.2% of the families in the Middle Core and 17.7% of the families in the Upper Core earning less than \$5,000 per year. Again, 26.0% of the Negro Upper Core families earn over \$8,000 per year as compared to 20.7% and 4.4% in the Middle and Lower Cores, respectively.

The direct relationship of increase in income to distance of the respondent North of the central city is largely due to the proportionate increase of old, depreciated housing and the industrial use of land nearer the downtown area. The further North of the central city, the newer the homes, the less the industrial use of land and a higher frequency of residents of higher income.

Income	Percent Of Sample							
	Negro				White			
	Lower	Middle	Upper	Total	Lower	Middle	Upper	Total
Under \$3,000 -								
Relief-								
Pensioned	37.5	21.4	17.7	24.0	29.4	32.5	31.0	31.0
\$3,000-								
\$4,999	25.0	22.8	12.6	20.5	23.5	29.7	24.2	26.0
\$5,000 -								
\$7,999	31.6	33.7	46.3	36.7	38.3	29.7	31.1	33.0
Over \$8,000	4.4	20.7	26.0	16.8	5.9	2.7	13.7	7.0
No Answer	1.5	1.4	3.4	2.0	2.9	5.4	---	3.0
Base	136	145	119	400	34	37	29	100

In total, Negro families tend to have higher annual incomes than do White families living in the Negro neighborhoods with 55.2% of the White families earning less than \$5,000 per year as compared to 40.0% of the Negro residents. This is particularly significant in the Upper Core with 72.3% of the Negroes earning \$5,000 or more compared to 44.8% of the White families.

One factor involved in this Negro-White income variance is the older age structure of the White population resulting in significantly decreased earning power. In the Upper Core, 10.9% of the total Negroes interviewed were 50 years or older as compared to 58.6% of the White respondents.

The age structure of the Negro population within the three Core areas tends to be younger in the Upper Core than in the Middle or South Core with the Upper Core reporting 43.7% of total between 18-34 years, the Middle Core 31.7%, and the South Core 32.4%.

In this connection, 29% of the total in the Lower and Middle Cores were 50 years of age or over as compared to only 10.9% of the total interviewed in the Upper Core.

With one exception, the age structure of the White population does not change substantially between Cores, each reflecting a generally older population. However, in the Upper Core,

27.6% of the total were 25-34 years of age as compared to 5.4% in the Middle Core and 8.8% in the Lower Core. While the Lower and Middle Cores are predominantly Negro populated, the Upper Core is more evenly integrated and, in some census tracts, predominantly White. This accounts in part for the larger percentage of younger White people in the Upper Core who have not yet been displaced by Negro migration.

Age	Percent Of Sample							
	Negro				White			
	Lower	Middle	Upper	Total	Lower	Middle	Upper	Total
18 - 24	8.1	11.0	7.6	9.0	5.9	2.7	---	3.0
25 - 34	24.3	20.7	36.1	26.5	8.8	5.4	27.6	13.0
35 - 49	38.2	39.3	54.4	40.8	26.5	24.3	13.8	22.0
50 - 64	19.1	20.0	9.2	16.5	23.5	27.0	34.5	28.0
65 & over	10.3	9.0	1.7	7.3	35.3	40.5	24.1	34.0
Base	136	145	119	400	34	37	29	100

Length Of Residence And Origin Of Birth
In Relation To Core Location

While the Negro residents living further North tend to be younger and have higher incomes than the Lower Core residents, length of residence in Milwaukee does not appear to be a statistically significant factor in the living patterns of the Negro or White residents of the area. However, 76.0% of the Negroes interviewed have lived in Milwaukee 10 or more years, allowing them time to adjust to the city and migrate throughout the Negro area.

Length Of Residence	Percent Of Sample							
	Negro				White			
	Lower	Middle	Upper	Total	Lower	Middle	Upper	Total
(Base)	136	145	119	400	34	37	29	100
Born here	9.6	8.3	4.2	7.5	58.8	51.4	62.1	57.0
Not born here:	90.4	91.7	95.8	92.5	41.2	48.6	37.9	43.0
Lived in Milwaukee:								
Less than 10 yrs.	22.8	20.2	23.7	22.3	21.5	16.7	---	14.0
10-14 years	21.1	30.1	27.2	26.2	21.5	16.7	27.3	20.9
15-39	43.9	45.1	42.1	43.7	21.3	33.3	46.4	32.5
40 or more	10.6	3.8	4.4	6.2	35.7	33.3	27.3	32.5
No answer	1.6	0.8	2.6	1.6	---	---	---	---
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Base - Not born here	123	133	114	370	14	18	11	43

Although the length of residency of Negroes in Milwaukee does not appear to be a factor in living patterns, their place of birth is significant. The "Deep South" states, including the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, Oklahoma and Texas were the birthplace of 50.8% of the total of one or both heads of Negro households reporting a place of birth other than Milwaukee. The "Border States" including Tennessee, Arkansas, Kentucky, Virginia, West Virginia, Missouri and Kansas were the birthplace of 33.7% of the Negroes.

In total 84.5% of the heads of households came to Milwaukee from the South. The Lower Core Negroes are more often from the Deep South (61.2%) than the other Cores (Middle 48.5% and Upper 42.1%) while the Upper Core has a higher instance of people from the Border States (41.5%) than does the Middle (34.9%) or Lower Core (25.1%).

Of the White population not born in Milwaukee, 53.3% have an origin in the Middle West and 35.9% are foreign born.

Birthplace Of Heads Of Households Not Born In Milwaukee

<u>Area</u>	<u>Percent Of Sample</u>							
	<u>Negro</u>				<u>White</u>			
	<u>Lower</u>	<u>Middle</u>	<u>Upper</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Lower</u>	<u>Middle</u>	<u>Upper</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deep South	61.2	48.5	42.1	50.8	---	6.7	---	2.6
Border	25.1	34.9	41.5	33.7	---	---	5.3	1.3
Middle West	6.4	5.5	10.4	7.3	61.5	36.7	68.4	53.3
Other U.S.	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.9	---	13.3	---	5.3
Foreign born	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	38.4	40.0	26.3	35.9
No answer	5.0	8.9	3.5	5.9	---	3.3	---	1.3
Base	219	235	202	656	26	30	19	75

Education

Of the total 400 Negroes interviewed, 29.3% have an eighth grade or less education, 30.0% have had some high school, 27.5% have a high school diploma, 11.1% have at least some college and one respondent stated he had never gone to school. More respondents had some high school or a diploma in the Upper Core (77.3%) than in the Middle (55.2%) or Lower Core (51.5%) as is true for those with college training. On the other hand, 17.6% of those in the Lower Core had less than an eighth education as compared to 2.5% of the Upper Core.

Level Of Education	Percent Of Sample							
	Negro				White			
	Lower	Middle	Upper	Total	Lower	Middle	Upper	Total
Less than 8	17.6	17.2	2.5	13.0	14.7	16.2	6.9	13.0
8	18.4	15.9	14.3	16.3	23.5	16.2	13.8	18.0
9 - 11	22.8	33.1	34.5	30.0	29.4	18.9	31.0	26.0
12	28.7	22.1	32.8	27.5	29.4	37.8	34.5	34.0
13 - 15	7.4	6.2	11.8	8.3	---	5.4	3.4	3.0
16 or more	0.7	4.1	2.5	2.5	2.9	---	---	1.0
Business	0.7	---	---	0.3	---	---	---	---
No school	0.7	---	---	0.3	---	---	---	---
No answer	2.9	1.4	1.7	2.0	---	5.4	10.3	5.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Base	136	145	119	400	34	37	29	100

The White residents living in the Negro neighborhoods generally appear to have had the same amount of education as the Negro population. It must be noted, however, that the White residents are a great deal older than the Negroes of the area and received their education long before the present trends in education had developed.

Of the total, 7.8% of the Negroes and 7.0% of the White respondents are presently attending evening or adult educational classes. Of the total 31 Negroes attending courses, 51.6% are studying professional, technical or college level courses and 29.0% are studying trade skills.

<u>Adult Education</u>	<u>Percent Of Sample</u>		
	<u>Negro</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Total</u>
Yes	7.8	7.0	7.7
No	92.2	93.0	92.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Base	400	100	500

Education Courses

College level/ professional, technical	51.6	28.6	47.4
Trade skills	29.0	42.8	23.7
Homemaking	19.3	14.3	15.8
High School level	16.1	14.3	26.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Base	31	7	38

Present Employment

The Negro population tends to have a higher employment rate in the Upper Core than in the Middle or Lower Cores. Of the total

400 Negroes interviewed, 61.3% are presently employed, 70.6% in the Upper Core, 62.1% in the Middle Core and 52.2% in the Lower Core. Seventy-five percent of the male Negro respondents were employed outside of the home compared to 48% of the female Negro respondents. Fewer of the White residents are employed, 43.0% of the total, with little variance between neighborhood areas.

	Percent Of Sample							
	Negro				White			
	Lower	Middle	Upper	Total	Lower	Middle	Upper	Total
Employed	52.2	62.1	70.6	61.3	41.2	45.9	41.4	43.0
Not employed	47.8	37.9	29.4	38.7	58.8	54.1	58.6	57.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Base	136	145	119	400	34	37	29	100

Of those Negroes employed, the Lower Core residents tend to be employed more often in unskilled labor, service and domestic jobs while the Middle and Upper Core residents tend to be employed more often in semi-skilled operative, skilled craftsmen, professional and office-clerical positions, in that order.

Occupations Most Frequently Mentioned	Percent Of Sample							
	Negro				White			
	Lower	Middle	Upper	Total	Lower	Middle	Upper	Total
Semi-skilled-- Operative	19.7	27.8	25.0	24.5	35.7	23.5	50.0	34.9
Unskilled -- Laborer	21.1	14.4	17.9	17.6	21.4	17.6	---	14.0
Service	19.7	16.7	14.3	16.7	7.1	11.8	16.7	11.6
Skilled -- Craftsman	12.7	16.7	13.1	14.3	21.4	5.9	16.7	14.0
Professional	4.2	6.7	11.9	7.8	---	---	---	---
Office -clerical	2.8	5.6	9.5	6.1	---	11.8	8.3	7.0
Domestic work	7.0	5.6	1.2	4.5	---	---	---	---
Base	71	90	84	245	14	17	12	43

Type Of Housing

Negroes less often own homes than do the White residents in the Negro neighborhoods. Of the total samples, 66.0% of the Whites own homes as compared to 32.3% of the Negroes. Whites tend to own homes more often in the Lower Cores as a result of the older females as previously mentioned, while the Negroes tend to own homes more often in the Middle and Upper Cores.

Home Ownership	Percent Of Sample							
	Negro				White			
	Lower	Middle	Upper	Total	Lower	Middle	Upper	Total
Own home	21.3	35.2	41.2	32.3	70.6	62.2	65.5	66.0
Rent	78.7	64.8	58.8	77.7	29.4	37.8	34.5	34.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Base	136	145	119	400	34	37	29	100

Of those owning their home, Negroes most often appraised their home at between \$10,000-\$14,999 (46.5%) while the White owners most often appraised the value of their home at between \$5,000-\$9,999 (37.9%).

Value Of Home Owned	Percent Of Sample Who Own Home		
	Negro	White	Total
Under \$5,000	3.9	10.6	6.2
\$5,000-\$9,999	22.5	37.9	27.7
\$10,000-\$14,999	46.5	16.7	36.4
\$15,000-\$19,999	15.5	3.0	11.3
\$20,000-\$24,999	0.8	---	0.5
No answer	10.8	31.8	17.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Base	129	66	195

Of those Negroes who rent apartments or housekeeping rooms, the residents of the Upper Core tend to pay higher rents than do the Negroes in the Middle or Lower Cores as would be expected in light of similar trends in income and housing conditions. For example, 24.3% of the Upper Core Negroes pay \$80 or more monthly rent as compared to 3.6% in the Lower Core. In total, White residents pay substantially lower rents than the Negroes with 41.2% of the Whites paying under \$60 per month as compared to 19.2% of the Negroes. This is due, in part, to the transient nature of rooming houses available in several areas.

Monthly Rent	Percent Of Sample Who Rent				
	Negro				White
	Lower	Middle	Upper	Total	Total
Under \$50	11.2	---	4.3	5.5	14.7
50 - 59	15.0	16.0	8.6	13.7	26.5
60 - 69	20.6	41.5	20.0	27.7	20.6
70 - 79	14.0	33.0	41.4	27.7	8.8
80 - 89	4.7	5.3	18.6	8.5	14.7
Over 90	0.9	1.1	5.7	2.3	2.9
No answer	33.6	3.2	1.3	14.8	11.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Base	107	94	70	271	34

Automobile Ownership

Car ownership tends to be directly proportionate to income. As a result, the Upper and Middle Core Negroes (53.8% and 54.5%) own cars more often than Lower Core Negroes (39.7%). This trend is also apparent but to a larger extent, among White residents with 75.9% owning cars in the Upper Core as compared to 41.2% in the Lower Core.

<u>Automobile Ownership</u>	<u>Percent Of Sample</u>							
	<u>Negro</u>				<u>White</u>			
	<u>Lower</u>	<u>Middle</u>	<u>Upper</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Lower</u>	<u>Middle</u>	<u>Upper</u>	<u>Total</u>
Yes	39.7	54.5	53.8	49.3	41.2	62.2	75.9	59.0
No	60.3	45.5	46.2	50.7	58.8	37.8	24.1	41.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Base	136	145	119	400	34	37	29	100

White residents most often report owning a Ford or Chevrolet (45.9%) of recent model years while Negroes most often own Buick, Pontiac or Oldsmobiles (47.2%) of older model years.

<u>Make And Model Of Car Owned</u>	<u>Percent Of Sample</u>		
	<u>Negro</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Ford-Chevrolet</u>	(27.4)	(45.9)	(31.7)
1965-1966	1.5	5.1	2.4
1960-1964	12.7	20.4	14.4
1955-1959	12.2	18.7	13.7
Before 1955	1.0	1.7	1.2
<u>Buick-Pontiac-Oldsmobile</u>	(47.2)	(27.2)	(42.6)
1965-1966	5.1	6.8	5.5
1960-1964	18.8	8.5	16.4
1955-1959	22.8	10.2	19.9
Before 1955	0.5	1.7	0.8
All Other Makes	(27.4)	(28.9)	(27.4)
1965-1966	1.0	3.4	1.2
1960-1964	13.2	13.6	13.3
Before 1960	13.2	11.9	12.9
No answer	0.5	3.4	1.2
Total *	102.5	105.5	102.9
Base	197	59	256

* Some respondents own more than one car.

Insurance Coverage

In both the Negro and White samples, 86.0% of the total carry life insurance while health and accident insurance is carried by 81.0% of the Whites and 78.5% of the Negroes. Insurance is more often carried by the residents of the Upper Core than the Middle or Lower Cores.

<u>Insurance Coverage</u>	<u>Percent Of Sample</u>							
	<u>Negro</u>				<u>White</u>			
	<u>Lower</u>	<u>Middle</u>	<u>Upper</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Lower</u>	<u>Middle</u>	<u>Upper</u>	<u>Total</u>
Life Insurance	80.1	86.2	92.4	86.0	88.2	89.2	79.3	86.0
Health and accident	65.4	82.1	89.1	78.5	79.4	83.8	79.3	81.0
Base	136	145	119	400	34	37	29	100

Size Of Family

Among Negroes, the rate of married persons increases from the Lower to the Upper Core while the rate of divorced and separated persons decreases. Of the total Whites, 69.0 are married and 22.0% widowed with little variance among areas.

<u>Marital Status</u>	<u>Percent Of Sample</u>							
	<u>Negro</u>				<u>White</u>			
	<u>Lower</u>	<u>Middle</u>	<u>Upper</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Lower</u>	<u>Middle</u>	<u>Upper</u>	<u>Total</u>
Single	8.8	9.0	7.6	8.5	8.8	2.7	6.9	6.0
Married	64.0	75.2	80.7	73.0	67.6	70.3	69.0	69.0
Divorced,								
Separated	16.9	7.5	7.6	10.8	2.9	2.7	3.4	3.0
Widowed	10.3	8.3	4.2	7.8	20.6	24.3	20.7	22.0
Base	136	145	119	400	34	37	29	100

The Negro households in the Upper Core (73.9% of the total) more often have children than in the Middle (64.1%) or Lower Core (55.9%). Families with 2-4 children are progressively more frequent from Lower to Upper Core while families having 5 or more children decrease slightly from the Lower to Upper Core.

Both Negroes and Whites most often report two adults living in the household.

Number Of Children	Percent Of Sample							
	Negro				White			
	Lower	Middle	Upper	Total	Lower	Middle	Upper	Total
None	44.1	35.9	26.1	35.8	61.8	81.1	58.6	68.0
One	10.3	11.7	11.8	11.3	5.9	13.5	10.3	10.0
2-4	20.6	29.0	41.2		20.6	5.4	31.0	18.0
5 or more	25.0	22.7	20.1	22.9	11.7	---	---	4.0
Base	136	145	119	400	34	37	29	100

Number Of Adults
In Household

1	24.3	20.7	13.4	19.8	20.6	29.7	13.8	22.0
2	62.5	64.1	73.1	66.3	64.7	54.1	58.6	59.0
3	8.8	9.0	11.8	9.8	8.8	13.5	24.1	15.0
More than 3	4.4	6.2	1.7	4.3	5.9	2.7	3.3	4.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Base	136	145	119	400	34	37	29	100

Milwaukee As A Place To L

It is interesting to note that while 83% of the Negro residents and 90% of the White residents said that they liked to live in Milwaukee, only 53% of the Negro residents and 56% of the White residents found anything that they particularly liked in Milwaukee. On the other hand, 50% of the Negro residents and 65% of the White residents said that there was something that they particularly disliked about living in Milwaukee. (See Tables 1, 2 and 3).

The 213 Negro residents and 56 White residents who said that there was something that they particularly liked about Milwaukee most frequently mentioned:

	<u>Negro</u>	<u>White</u>
-- Job opportunities	34%	21%
-- Better than the South, other cities	21%	20%
-- Like everything	15%	11%
-- Like school system	12%	7%
-- High living standards	8%	2%
-- Parks, lakes and scenery	8%	18%
-- Clean modern town	8%	4%
-- Weather good	7%	21%
-- Public facilities -i.e. hospitals, libraries	6%	5%
-- Good housing areas	5%	5%
-- Family home	3%	21%
-- Public recreation good	3%	9%
-- Local government good	2%	9%

White residents more often than Negro residents mentioned "Prejudice and Segregation" as being something that they particularly disliked about living in Milwaukee. But the connotation placed on "Prejudice and Segregation" by the White people is that the Negroes cause trouble and have a bad attitude and as White people, they, therefore, dislike living in Negro neighborhoods. The Negroes most often mentioned "Poor and restricted housing", "Cold weather", "Bad schools for Negroes" and "Unfair hiring and promotion practices".

The most frequently mentioned "dislikes" about living in Milwaukee by the 102 Negro residents and 65 White residents mentioning particular "dislikes" are:

	<u>Negro</u>	<u>White</u>
-- Poor and restricted housing	18%	2%
-- Bad living conditions	5%	23%
-- Cold weather	16%	11%
-- Unfair employment practices	16%	--
-- Bad schools for Negroes	16%	3%
-- Prejudice and segregation	12%	22%
-- Unfair taxes	10%	11%
-- Recreation for teenagers bad	10%	5%
-- Police unfair	7%	2%
-- Teenagers bad	5%	15%
-- Traffic and parking	3%	11%

Older Negro residents and those who have lived longer or were born in Milwaukee tend to more often name something that they particularly like about living in Milwaukee.

Table 1

Like To Live In Milwaukee

		Percent Of Sample				
Sample Group		Yes	No	Don't Know	Total	Base
<u>Race</u>						
Negro		82.7	11.5	5.8	100.0	400
White		90.0	8.0	2.0	100.0	100
<u>Geographic Area</u>						
Negro Lower Core		86.0	8.9	5.1	100.0	136
Negro Middle Core		80.7	12.4	6.9	100.0	145
Negro Upper Core		81.6	13.4	5.0	100.0	119
White Lower Core		97.1	2.9	---	100.0	34
White Middle Core		81.1	13.5	5.4	100.0	37
White Upper Core		93.1	6.9	---	100.0	29
<u>Age Groups -- Negro</u>						
18 - 24		80.6	13.9	5.5	100.0	36
25 - 34		78.3	14.2	7.5	100.0	106
35 - 49		84.0	11.0	5.0	100.0	163
50 - 64		84.8	7.6	7.6	100.0	66
65 & over		89.7	10.3	---	100.0	29
<u>Income Groups -- Negro</u>						
Under \$3,00 --						
Pensions-- Relief		83.3	11.5	5.2	100.0	96
\$3,000 - \$4,999		74.4	19.5	6.1	100.0	82
\$5,000 - \$7,999		86.4	8.2	5.4	100.0	147
\$8,000 - \$9,999		85.0	12.5	2.5	100.0	40
\$10,000 & over		85.2	3.7	11.1	100.0	27
Refused		75.0	12.5	12.5	100.0	8
<u>Length Of Residency -- Negro</u>						
Under 5 years		78.8	15.2	6.0	100.0	33
5 - 19 years		79.5	14.2	6.3	100.0	219
20 years & longer		89.0	7.6	3.4	100.0	118
Born here		86.7	3.3	10.0	100.0	30
<u>Sex - Negro</u>						
Male		85.0	10.0	5.0	100.0	198
Female		81.0	13.0	6.0	100.0	202

Table 2

Something Particularly Liked About
Living In Milwaukee

<u>Sample Group</u>	<u>Percent Of Sample</u>			<u>Total</u>	<u>Base</u>
	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>		
<u>Race</u>					
Negro	82.8	11.5	5.7	100.0	400
White	90.0	8.0	2.0	100.0	100
<u>Geographic Area</u>					
Negro Lower Core	86.0	8.8	5.2	100.0	136
Negro Middle Core	80.7	12.4	6.9	100.0	145
Negro Upper Core	81.5	13.4	5.1	100.0	119
White Lower Core	97.1	2.9	---	100.0	34
White Middle Core	81.1	13.5	5.4	100.0	37
White Upper Core	93.1	6.9	---	100.0	29
<u>Age Groups -- Negro</u>					
18 - 24	80.6	13.9	5.5	100.0	36
25 - 34	78.3	14.2	7.5	100.0	106
35 - 49	84.0	11.0	5.0	100.0	163
50 - 64	84.8	7.6	7.6	100.0	66
65 & over	89.7	10.3	---	100.0	29
<u>Income Groups -- Negro</u>					
<u>Under \$3,000 --</u>					
Pensions -- Relief	83.3	11.5	5.2	100.0	96
\$3,000 - \$4,999	74.4	19.5	6.1	100.0	82
\$5,000 - \$7,999	86.4	8.2	5.4	100.0	147
\$8,000 - \$9,999	85.0	12.5	2.5	100.0	40
\$10,000 & over	85.2	3.7	11.1	100.0	27
Refused	75.0	12.5	12.5	100.0	8
<u>Length Of Residency -- Negro</u>					
Under 5 years	78.8	15.2	6.0	100.0	33
5 - 19 years	79.5	14.2	6.3	100.0	219
20 years & longer	89.0	7.6	3.4	100.0	118
Born here	86.7	3.3	10.0	100.0	30
<u>Sex - Negro</u>					
Male	58.0	28.0	14.0	100.0	198
Female	49.0	37.0	14.0	100.0	202

Table 3

Something Particularly Disliked AboutLiving In Milwaukee

<u>Sample Group</u>	<u>Percent Of Sample</u>			<u>Total</u>	<u>Base</u>
	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>		
<u>Race</u>					
Negro	50.5	40.5	9.0	100.0	400
White	65.0	33.0	2.0	100.0	100
<u>Geographic Area</u>					
Negro Lower Core	49.3	41.9	8.8	100.0	136
Negro Middle Core	46.9	44.1	9.0	100.0	145
Negro Upper Core	56.3	34.5	9.2	100.0	119
White Lower Core	58.8	41.2	---	100.0	34
White Middle Core	73.0	24.3	2.7	100.0	37
White Upper Core	62.1	34.5	3.4	100.0	29
<u>Age Groups -- Negro</u>					
18 - 24	41.7	44.4	13.9	100.0	36
25 - 34	50.0	37.7	12.3	100.0	106
35 - 49	53.4	42.3	4.3	100.0	163
50 - 64	53.0	34.8	12.2	100.0	66
65 & over	41.4	48.3	10.3	100.0	29
<u>Income Groups -- Negro</u>					
Under \$3,000 --					
Pensions -- Relief	40.6	46.9	12.5	100.0	96
\$3,000 - \$4,999	51.2	41.5	7.3	100.0	82
\$5,000 - \$7,999	55.8	37.4	6.8	100.0	147
\$8,000 - \$9,999	55.0	30.0	15.0	100.0	40
\$10,000 & over	55.6	37.0	7.4	100.0	27
Refused	25.0	75.0	---	100.0	8
<u>Length Of Residency -- Negro</u>					
Under 5 years	45.5	45.5	9.0	100.0	33
5 - 19 years	53.0	38.8	8.2	100.0	219
20 years & longer	50.0	40.7	9.3	100.0	118
Born here	40.0	46.7	13.3	100.0	30
<u>Sex - Negro</u>					
Male	56.0	36.0	8.0	100.0	198
Female	45.0	45.0	10.0	100.0	202

Verbatim Comments

By Negroes Who Said That There Was Something That They

Particularly Liked About Living In Milwaukee

- It has a small town atmosphere for a large city.
- I think there isn't too much prestige.
- I have my personal and independent freedom. I haven't been refused on account of my color in any public or private place.
- We have many advantages that so many people don't have in a lot of Southern states.
- They appreciate you being here -- it seems to be a friendly city -- they try to help the kids, the ones who get in trouble. There is sympathy for dogs too.
- I think Milwaukee is a nice place to live. I think special attention is given to misfortunate people. No one is allowed to go hungry.
- People can get breaks here if they handle themselves well, not (walking) behind people but using what they have. A fellow on my job is going to quit to be a sales representative for Budweiser Beer. Our foreman says that he knew that the guy was smart but you know how it is.
- It is a clean industrial city. Milwaukee is only a mediocre city culturally. I think they have one of the best park systems in the country. They don't utilize it though. I like the industrial potential.
- I like Milwaukee's cultural programs and their universities and their potential for good schools.
- If I had to choose, I would say yes and no. I think conditions here are not as good as they were right after the war. (World War II). With the great influx of Negroes from the South, many social problems developed; but, there have been job openings that have been good.
- I like the freedom of speech and access to activities. I can especially say that I'm tied up as a property owner and in senior years, I'll have to make myself contented. I hope that the good Lord would open up a way as to how I can like it better.

- I like the laws and concern that they have for the children and mothers of this state and school.
- I never had no trouble with my neighbors. When my wife is sick, they come over and see about her. It was not always like this. When I first moved-- some of the Whites moved out, but the ones that stayed and still are here are very nice. They come over to visit and they ain't bad.
- It is a nice clean place and people are pretty friendly to be in the city. It's a nice place to raise your children. It is nice to make a living here.

Verbatim Comments

By White Residents Who Said That There Was Something That They Particularly Liked About Living In Milwaukee

- There is much in the city to show to strangers, like the zoo, museum and the discount stores.
- The children living here have a great choice of what they want to do; they can learn trades in school, get jobs and go to school. It isn't too large but large enough to be handy for shopping. It is nice that the children can go to night school.
- It isn't too big, not overgrown. It is easy to get across town. We have a beautiful zoo, library, art museum and symphony orchestra. Milwaukee is getting to be a metropolitan city.
- It is a friendly, clean town. It was a wonderful German town.
- Milwaukee is a very good industrial city; there is lots of work to be had, opportunities for jobs. The city has grown tremendously in the past 10 years.

Verbatim Comments

By Negroes Who Said That There Was Something
That They Particularly Disliked About Living In Milwaukee

- I came here for equality and freedom and I don't get it. I work at a place where they don't want me to read a paper.
- I think it's hard to change the opinions or attitudes of city officials. They have studies and surveys here. Yet it doesn't seem to accomplish much.
- One thing is our people. Negroes, how they keep their homes. The crimes that are going on here.
- There is a certain amount of segregation here and that I don't like anyplace.
- When I came to Milwaukee, people seemed so unfriendly and unconcerned.
- There's a lot of hidden prejudices here.
- I think most of the suddenly freed people from the rural South have ruined some of the privileges we native born Negroes have enjoyed. I found prejudice cropping up due to some of the things done -- loud talking and unkept etc.
- The kid's ain't brought up right. You can't have anything like fruit trees; they throw rocks and cuss you. Kids knock down old people, stealing from stores. They steal cars around here all the time.
- It's a very biased city. It is slow in progressing in comparison to other cities of this size.
- The streets are too inadequate to move from one section of the city to the other.
- We are living around too many bars. There is so much noise in this town.
- I think there is too much politics. Everything is downtown; there is not enough activity in this town socially. If you aren't in the power structure of things, you don't count.

- I don't think there is enough law enforcement in this neighborhood.
- The houses have rats and roaches. I don't like the slums.
- I dislike some of the laws, (i.e.) the marriage and divorce laws, the waiting period, necessary for getting a divorce. If they got together in the first place without help, they don't need to cool off to get a divorce.
- I dislike property taxes; they are almost as much as the property itself.
- State taxes are too high for the future planning of low income families.
- It's sort of dead; there isn't too much entertainment.
- I dislike the social life for the older people as well as the younger people. We do not have formal activities for our younger people.
- I think the educational system in the public schools is bad -- I had to take my child out of public schools and put him in a private school.
- The school system is segregated. Negro children do not have the facilities other schools get out of the inner core area.
- Jobs - I think some of the people are underpaid -- like the small places. I think some places charge too much for rent and it is not worth it. But the landlord is making his money.
- Employment -- I have gone to get a job and felt that I would have gotten it if it had not been for my color.
- For raising kids, especially in these parts, there aren't too many places to play. Playgrounds are not safe unless children are accompanied by parents.
- The weather -- we get too much snow for me. Housing -- we should be able to live where we desire if we are able. Now we must live in the left overs.
- I really don't like this place because there are too many salesmen. They act as though you don't know how to go out and buy for yourself. All of them are White. Let Negro salesmen be in Negro neighborhoods and White salesmen in their own neighborhoods.
- I dislike the social climate in the Negro sections.

- Housing is bad for families. You must rent what you can get, not what you want.

Verbatim Comments

By White Residents Who Said That There Was

Something They Particularly Disliked About Living In Milwaukee

- I think Milwaukee has a bunch of screwballs for aldermen. Instead of being intelligent men, or reasonable - we've got a bunch of stupid tavernkeepers. They never settle any issues of importance; they always pick something that is controversial and disagree with whatever is right so they can get their pictures into the paper.
- It's conservative and I'm liberal.
- I don't like the transportation system, especially at night because it doesn't run often enough and is always crowded.
- I don't like the high taxes you got to pay when you own a house. How can old people own a house when they can't afford to pay the taxes?
- It's a one horse town. There's nothing to do. There's gambling houses operating, six or seven on a row down here, and the D.A.'s office won't do a damn thing about them. They let them operate but won't let us play bingo.
- People don't seem to be as friendly as they used to be. Even when I go shopping I always say hello and try to be nice, but people are just in too big a hurry these days.
- It's really not Milwaukee's fault but the climate here is too damp and cold for me. I'd like to move to Arizona or New Mexico.
- I think the school board is falling down on its job. Freedom is for everyone and the Negro should be given a fair shake.
- The colored are getting an upper hand, they want to be above us, and I'm not for that. The kids are all riled up, staying out of school.. they should have an education. They aren't content with everything they have -- they want more.

- I dislike the colored, particularly the ignorant kids; they are brought up like animals, especially those just come up from the South. Having nothing against them but you should hear the noise here at night.
- I dislike the roughnecks, the children. This used to be a perfect neighborhood but now it's all delapidated. They throw stones, break garage doors.
- I was born and raised here but since they've let everybody and anybody come into this town from the South, even with criminal records, to live with respectable citizens, it's hard on law-abiding citizens. I don't mind the colored if they reach a certain level in their culture that I can stand, if they aren't so crude as to make the area unsafe and unclean.
- I dislike the Negro trash that have come up to the city recently. The county and other agencies give them everything they want. Their attitude is "You owe me a living"; then they go out and buy better things than we have.

Families With Children:

- School age children
- Getting good or poor education
- Children not yet in school
- Plans for future vocation of children
- Plans for education of children

Sixty-one percent of the Negro families have children compared to 35% of the White families. A higher percentage of both Negro and White families in the "Upper Core" have children than those families living in the "Lower Core" and "Middle Core". And, 55% of all of the Negro families and 33% of the White families have school age children. (See Table 4).

Nearly two-thirds of the Negro families with school age children said that their children were getting a good education compared to 91% of the White families with school age children. Negro families with children in the "Lower Core" are less likely to say that their children are getting a good education than are those living in the "Upper Cores". Conversely, Negro families with annual incomes of \$8,000 and over appear to be more critical of the quality of education being made available to their children than are those earning less than \$8,000 a year. Progressively, as the age of the Negro parents increases so does their tendency to say that their children are getting a good education. (See Table 5).

To provide some perspective on the attitude toward education and vocations for children, parents were asked to indicate their plans for their children's education and vocations.

Seventy-seven percent of the 246 Negro families with children and 66% of the 35 White families with children said they planned to have their children get a college education. Negroes in higher income brackets more often said that they planned a college education for their children. (See Table 6).

Parents, for the most part, had not conceptualized vocational goals for their children. The most frequently mentioned vocational plans by parents are:

<u>Vocation</u>	<u>Negro</u> (Base: 246)	<u>White</u> (Base: 35)
What child wants	36%	57%
What child is capable of	8%	---
Professional	27%	14%
To provide for family	8%	---
Good education	7%	6%
Honest work	5%	3%
Don't know	10%	23%

Negroes with higher incomes and those who lived in the "Upper Core" more often mentioned "Professional" as occupational plans for their children than the other categories.

Table 4

Families With Children

<u>Sample Group</u>	<u>Percent Of Sample Having Children Who Are:</u>			<u>Base</u>
	<u>School Age</u>	<u>Not Yet In School</u>	<u>No Children</u>	
<u>Race</u>				
Negro	54.8	29.8	38.5	400
White	33.0	7.0	65.0	100
<u>Geographic Area</u>				
Negro Lower Core	50.0	15.4	47.8	136
Negro Middle Core	51.7	32.4	40.7	145
Negro Upper Core	63.9	42.9	25.2	119
White Lower Core	38.2	---	61.8	34
White Middle Core	21.6	2.7	78.4	37
White Upper Core	41.4	20.7	51.7	29
<u>Age Groups -- Negro</u>				
18 - 24	30.6	44.4	41.7	36
25 - 34	73.6	52.8	17.9	106
35 - 49	68.1	27.6	27.6	163
50 - 64	24.2	3.0	74.2	66
65 & over	10.3	---	89.7	29
<u>Income Groups -- Negro</u>				
Under \$3,000 --				
Pensions -- Relief	40.6	25.0	53.1	96
\$3,000 - \$4,999	39.0	24.4	53.7	82
\$5,000 - \$7,999	64.6	34.0	27.9	147
\$8,000 - \$9,999	72.5	40.0	25.0	40
\$10,000 & over	70.4	22.2	22.2	27
Refused	62.5	37.5	25.0	8
<u>Length Of Residency -- Negro</u>				
Under 5 years	57.6	51.5	30.3	33
5 - 19 years	63.5	36.1	29.7	219
20 years & longer	38.1	11.9	57.6	118
Born here	53.3	30.0	36.7	30
<u>Sex - Negro</u>				
Male	47.0	24.0	47.0	198
Female	62.0	35.0	30.0	202

Table 5

Children Are Getting A Good Education

(Families With School Age Children)

		Percent Of Sample			
Sample Group	Yes	No	Don't Know	Total	Base
<u>Race</u>					
Negro	62.3	20.0	17.7	100.0	220
White	90.9	---	9.1	100.0	33
<u>Geographic Area</u>					
Negro Lower Core	54.4	17.7	27.9	100.0	68
Negro Middle Core	61.8	23.7	14.5	100.0	76
Negro Upper Core	69.7	18.4	11.9	100.0	76
White Lower Core	92.3	---	7.7	100.0	13
White Middle Core	75.0	---	25.0	100.0	8
White Upper Core	100.0	---	---	100.0	12
<u>Age Groups -- Negro</u>					
18 - 24	27.3	9.1	63.6	100.0	11
25 - 34	56.4	24.4	19.2	100.0	78
35 - 49	67.0	21.4	11.6	100.0	112
50 - 64	81.3	---	18.7	100.0	16
65 & over	66.7	---	33.3	100.0	3
<u>Income Groups -- Negro</u>					
Under \$3,000 --					
Pensions -- Relief	64.1	10.3	25.6	100.0	39
\$3,000 - \$4,999	65.6	18.8	15.6	100.0	32
\$5,000 - \$7,999	69.8	14.6	15.6	100.0	96
\$8,000 - \$9,999	44.8	37.9	17.3	100.0	29
\$10,000 & over	47.4	42.1	10.5	100.0	19
Refused	40.0	20.0	40.0	100.0	5
<u>Length Of Residency -- Negro</u>					
Under 5 years	63.2	5.2	31.6	100.0	19
5 - 19 years	61.2	22.3	16.5	100.0	139
20 years & longer	58.7	23.9	17.4	100.0	46
Born here	81.3	6.2	12.5	100.0	16
<u>Sex - Negro</u>					
Male	69.0	15.0	16.0	100.0	198
Female	57.0	24.0	19.0	100.0	202

Educational Plans For Children

Sample Group	Percent Of Sample Having Children				Base
	College	High* School	Trade	"Don't Know Or As Far As Capable"	
<u>Race</u>					
Negro	77.2	21.5	10.6	10.1	246
White	65.7	31.4	14.3	14.4	35
<u>Geographic Area</u>					
Negro Lower Core	78.9	15.5	1.4	9.9	71
Negro Middle Core	74.4	34.9	14.0	8.1	86
Negro Upper Core	78.7	13.4	14.6	12.3	89
White Lower Core	84.6	30.8	30.8	7.7	13
White Middle Core	37.5	37.5	---	37.5	8
White Upper Core	64.3	28.6	7.1	7.1	14
<u>Age Groups -- Negro</u>					
18 - 24	71.4	52.4	4.8	9.6	21
25 - 34	77.0	19.5	12.6	11.4	87
35 - 49	78.8	18.6	8.5	8.4	118
50 - 64	82.4	17.6	11.8	17.7	17
65 & over	33.3	---	66.7	---	3
<u>Income Groups -- Negro</u>					
Under \$3,000 --					
Pensions -- Relief	68.9	35.5	13.3	4.4	45
\$3,000 - \$4,999	68.4	31.6	15.8	10.5	38
\$5,000 - \$7,999	78.3	14.2	6.6	13.2	106
\$8,000 - \$9,999	90.0	20.0	13.3	6.7	30
\$10,000 & over	85.7	14.3	9.5	14.3	21
Refused	83.3	16.7	16.7	---	6
<u>Length Of Residency -- Negro</u>					
Under 5 years	73.9	34.8	4.3	13.0	23
5 - 19 years	78.6	18.8	12.3	9.7	154
20 years & longer	78.0	14.0	10.0	12.0	50
Born here	68.4	47.4	5.3	5.3	19
<u>Sex - Negro</u>					
Male	81.0	17.0	10.0	12.0	198
Female	74.0	25.0	11.0	9.0	202

*Includes 4 Negroes who said grade school.

Note: Some gave more than one answer.

Milwaukee Public Schools:

- Relative Quality
- Racial Balance
- Bussing

As previously mentioned, 62% of the Negro families and 90% of the White families with school age children thought that their children were getting a good education. But when asked to evaluate the Milwaukee public schools on the basis of preparing students for the future, only 30% of the 400 Negro respondents rated the Milwaukee public schools as doing a "very good" or "good" job (10% - "very good") and 40% said only a "fair" job or "poor" job (15% - "poor"). Among the 100 White respondents, 61% rated the preparation for the future job as "very good" or "good" (21% - "very good") and only 12% as "fair" or "poor" (2% - "poor"). Generally people living in the Lower Core and people with the lowest incomes were least able to give any rating at all. As incomes rose among the Negro families, they tended to become more critical of the Milwaukee public schools, as indicated by the combined rating for "fair" and "poor" by income groups.

<u>Income Group</u>	<u>Percent Of Total Rating "Fair" Or "Poor"</u>
Under \$3,000	28.0
\$3,000 - \$4,999	28.0
\$5,000 - \$7,999	43.0
\$8,000 - \$9,999	53.0
\$10,000 & over	63.0
Base	400

(see Table 7)

The most frequently mentioned reasons given by the 281 Negro respondents and by the 73 White respondents who were able to rate the job being done by the Milwaukee public schools in preparing students for the future are:

<u>Reasons For Rating</u>	<u>Percent Of Sample Who Gave Rating</u>	
	<u>Negro (Base: 281)</u>	<u>White (Base: 73)</u>
<u>"Very Good" And "Good"</u>		
Child does well in subjects -- very interested	11	12
Standards high in Milwaukee public schools -- but parents and children don't take advantage/ don't cooperate -- won't let teachers discipline children	3	18
Good teachers and administration -- friendly, helpful, dedicated -- salaries good	6	25
Have seen children become successful with their education after finishing -- got good education myself	4	14
Subjects are designed to qualify children for colleges/trades -- subjects good	4	6
Good high standards -- variety of services	3	10
<u>Fair</u>		
Teachers and administration don't care/understand situations -- not flexible to needs of area -- White teachers especially not interested in problems of Negroes	6	1
Do best they can with what they have to work with, but could do better -- no help from parents or pupils	7	6

Depends on area -- not all get same chance	6	-
Generally satisfactory -- good for me and children doing alright	5	1
Standards not up to par -- level of caring not like in past	4	-
Stricter discipline of students needed	-	6
<u>Poor</u>		
Standards below par in the inner city	6	1
Administration and teachers don't care-- move out first chance they get -- not best teachers -- not enough White teachers	6	1
Classes segregated -- bussing poor	3	-

Only 13% of the Negro respondents compared to 28% of the White respondents felt that all Milwaukee public schools are doing an equally good job in all neighborhoods in preparing students for the future. And, 42% of the Negro respondents and 9% of the White respondents felt that the schools were not doing an equally good job in all neighborhoods. But, 46% of the Negroes and 62% of the White people were not able to decide on the equality between neighborhood schools. Sample groups among the Negroes who most often felt that there was an inequality between Milwaukee public schools were:

-- Age groups between 25 and 49.

- Middle Core and Upper Core residents.
 - Residents in the higher income brackets (progressively from \$5,000)
 - Negroes who had lived in Milwaukee five years or longer, and who were born in Milwaukee.
- (See Table 8)

Among the 217 Negro respondents and 36 White respondents who said that the Milwaukee public schools were doing either an equally good job or an unequally good job in all neighborhoods, the most frequently mentioned reasons are:

<u>Reasons For Opinion</u>	<u>Percent Of Sample Who Gave Opinion</u>	
	<u>Negro</u> <u>(Base: 217)</u>	<u>White</u> <u>(Base: 36)</u>
<u>Doing An Equally Good Job</u>		
My children getting good education -- I got a good education	5	3
Haven't heard anything bad	4	11
All schools the same -- no discrimination	2	13
Good teachers -- trained for area	1	11
<u>Doing An Unequally Good Job</u>		
Don't offer same subjects in all areas/schools -- don't get basic foundation in Core to go further in life	19	3
Negroes get second rate education -- newest teachers	16	3
Teachers don't care about Negroes -- think Negroes are dumb -- don't help them	16	-

Inadequate facilities in Core area -- over-crowded	0	-
From what I hear and read, Whites have it better further out	7	5
Parents don't help students -- students don't apply themselves -- parents don't demand better schools	5	5
Don't supply books/materials to Inner Core children	4	3
Need integration of schools/ bussing	4	3

Bringing the comparison of equality down directly to one of comparing the public school in the respondents' own area to public schools in other areas decreases the percentage of those who couldn't answer. It also raises the percentage of those who said that the school in their neighborhoods was equal to schools in other areas, compared to the percentage who said all Milwaukee public schools did an equally good job in preparing children for the future.

In this connection, 35% of the Negro respondents and 38% of the White respondents said that the public schools in their neighborhood did an equally good job in preparing children for the future as public schools in any other Milwaukee areas. Thirty percent of the Negro residents and 13% of the White residents said that the public school in their neighborhood did not do as good a job as public schools in other Milwaukee areas. (See Table 9).

The most frequently mentioned reasons for feeling about the quality of their neighborhood public schools compared to other Milwaukee public schools are:

<u>Reasons For Opinion</u>	<u>Percent Of Sample Who Gave An Opinion</u>	
	<u>Negro</u>	<u>White</u>
	<u>(Base: 262)</u>	<u>(Base: 51)</u>
<u>Neighborhood School Equal To Others</u>		
Children like to go/doing well/ get along with teachers -- I got a good education	13	13
Haven't heard anything to the contrary -- central authority regulates all schools	0	12
Good teachers -- give time to children -- look after them	7	13
Parents, teachers and administration trying to work with out problems together	6	3
All depends on children and parents, not the neighborhood	5	3
<u>Neighborhood School Not Equal To Others</u>		
Teachers (White especially) not interested in Negro children	11	-
Inadequate equipment/facilities -- overcrowded	10	6
Low standards -- don't teach right subjects	6	-
School board is prejudiced -- intact bussing	4	2
Lack of discipline from teachers and administration	4	10
Parents/children don't care	3	10

When asked to recommend school board action to provide better preparation for the future of students living in the neighborhood, 53% of the Negro respondents and 71% of the White respondents could not make any recommendations. Based on the total sample of 400 Negroes, the following recommendations were most frequently made:

-- Build more/new schools in Negro areas -- relieve overcrowding	10%
-- Provide better teachers/principals, regardless of race -- get rid of poor ones and prejudiced ones	10%
-- Provide things needed to improve the schools -- better program -- raise standards	8%
-- Integrate students and teachers -- integrate bussing classes	7%
-- Talk to parents -- cooperate with Negro organizations -- investigate drop-outs	7%
-- Make all schools equal -- same subjects	7%

The attention of the respondents was now directed to the problem of racial balance versus improvement of neighborhood schools without regard to racial balance. Forty percent of the Negro respondents and 11% of the White respondents were in favor of racial balance, 28% of the Negro respondents and 56% of the White respondents favored new and/or improved schools, and 19% of the Negro respondents and 17% of the White respondents thought both courses of action would be necessary.

Only 13% of the Negro residents and 16% of the White residents were not able to give an opinion. The Negro families living in the Upper Core were most often in favor of racial balance. (See Table 10).

Based on the 347 Negro respondents and the 84 White respondents who voiced an opinion on the desirability of racial balance versus improved neighborhood schools, the most frequently expressed reasons for their opinions are:

<u>Reasons For Opinion</u>	<u>Percent Of Total Expressing An Opinion</u>	
	<u>Negro</u> <u>(Base: 347)</u>	<u>White</u> <u>(Base: 84)</u>
<u>Prefer Racial Balance</u>		
Social advantages -- better to get to know/understand each other -- Negroes will see that they are just as good as White people	14	5
Segregation is bad -- everyone should be together	9	-
Negro children will get an education the same as White children (better for White children now)	7	2
Children all the same -- one race no better than another	5	5
Will mean better kept-up schools/class materials	5	1
Children will learn about other cultures	-	1

Prefer Improved Neighborhood Schools

Just want equal opportunities -- give us what White people have	3	4
Problem is in adequate teachers, teacher load, facilities and equal curriculum	6	4
Racial balance won't solve anything -- improve what we have, not ruin	5	3
Children belong in own area -- can learn in one area, as well as in another irregardless of race	5	13
Racial balance causes mistreatment of children by others -- not wanted anyway	1	20

Both Racial Balance And Improved Schools

White people and Negroes will feel equal to each other -- will have better world/environment	6	4
All alike -- should have equal opportunities	3	2
All schools need improvement/better teachers	3	4

Referring back to the Milwaukee School Board, only 12% of the 233 Negro respondents, and 9% of the 44 White respondents who favored racial balance over improved neighborhood schools, said that the school board was doing as much as possible in handling racial balance in Milwaukee schools. Conversely, 47% of the Negro respondents and 25% of the White respondents said that the school board was not doing all that it could. The relative interest in this issue between Negro respondents and White respondents is indicated by the 41% of Negroes compared to the

66% of White people who had no opinion one way or the other. Middle and Upper Core Negro residents and higher income Negroes were most critical of the school board efforts on racial balance, (See Table 11). The most frequently mentioned suggestions, given by those who were critical of the school board, that could improve the school board's handling of the racial balance issue are:

<u>Suggestions</u>	<u>Percent Of Sample Who Were Critical Of School Board</u>	
	<u>Negro (Base: 136)</u>	<u>White (Base: 11)</u>
-- Build/improve schools -- better teachers	13	-
-- Free transfer system -- let children go where they want to go or parents want to send them	11	-
-- More understanding needed between Negro leaders and board	10	27
-- Integrate classes -- eliminate intact classes -- mix races while young	3	-
-- No suggestions	40	36

Finally, in relationship to the school situation, respondents were asked to express their opinions on the present bussing system. Among the Negro respondents, 29% approved, 45% disapproved and 26% had no opinion. Twenty percent of the White respondents approved, 40% disapproved and 40% had no opinion. Middle Core and Upper Core residents more often disapproved than did the Lower Core residents, as did higher income Negroes

compared to those in the lower income brackets. Negroes born in Milwaukee, also showed a greater tendency to disapprove, than those migrating into Milwaukee from other areas. (See Table 12).

The most frequently mentioned advantages of the present bussing system by those who approve it are:

<u>Advantages</u>	<u>Percent Of Sample Approving Present Bussing System</u>	
	<u>Negro</u>	<u>White</u>
	<u>(Base: 114)</u>	<u>(Base: 20)</u>
Relieves overcrowding	29	75
Like bussing, but not as it is now -- don't mix in classroom	14	-
Cultural/social advantages -- learn to mingle with others	13	10
Equal education -- same curriculum -- get more attention	11	5
Get better and different education	11	-
Necessary and the only way -- space problems	10	-

Those who disapproved of bussing in its present form most often gave as reasons:

<u>Disadvantages</u>	<u>Percent Of Sample Who Disapprove</u>	
	<u>Negro</u>	<u>White</u>
	<u>(Base: 181)</u>	<u>(Base: 41)</u>
Classes still segregated -- does no good -- detriment to child -- perpetuates feeling of inferiority	34	-

Separates from friends not bussed, the ones they will live with in future	18	42
Inconvenient -- have to leave too early -- too much time spent in travel	17	39
Just improve present facilities -- Government didn't provide for neighborhood	12	2
Detriment to child -- not wanted there, so don't send to be mistreated	9	7

Table 7

Quality Of Milwaukee Public Schools

<u>Sample Group</u>	<u>Percent Of Sample</u>					
	<u>Job Being Done To Prepare Students For Future</u>					
	<u>Very</u> <u>Good</u>	<u>Good</u>	<u>Fair</u>	<u>Poor</u>	<u>Don't</u> <u>Know</u>	<u>Base</u>
<u>Race</u>						
Negro	10.3	20.0	25.0	15.0	29.7	400
White	21.0	40.0	10.0	2.0	27.0	100
<u>Geographic Area</u>						
Negro Lower Core	7.4	15.4	26.5	22.5	38.2	136
Negro Middle Core	11.7	25.5	22.8	17.9	22.1	145
Negro Upper Core	11.8	15.5	26.1	14.3	29.3	119
White Lower Core	14.7	35.3	11.8	- -	38.2	34
White Middle Core	21.6	37.9	8.1	5.4	27.0	37
White Upper Core	27.6	48.3	10.3	- -	13.8	29
<u>Age Groups -- Negro</u>						
18 - 24	11.1	5.6	41.7	11.1	30.5	36
25 - 34	6.6	17.0	30.2	18.9	27.3	106
35 - 49	12.3	24.5	22.1	14.1	27.0	163
50 - 64	10.6	21.2	16.7	12.1	39.4	66
65 & over	10.3	20.7	20.7	17.2	31.1	29
<u>Income Groups -- Negro</u>						
Under \$3,000 --						
Pensions -- Relief	16.7	19.8	18.8	9.4	35.3	96
\$3,000 - \$4,999	11.0	14.6	24.4	13.4	36.6	82
\$5,000 - \$7,999	8.2	21.8	25.2	17.7	27.1	147
\$8,000 - \$9,999	2.5	20.0	35.0	17.5	25.0	40
\$10,000 & over	7.4	18.5	40.7	22.2	11.2	27
Refused	12.5	50.0	---	12.5	25.0	8
<u>Length Of Residency -- Negro</u>						
Under 5 years	9.1	21.2	15.2	12.1	42.4	33
5 - 19 years	11.9	19.2	27.9	15.0	26.0	219
20 years & longer	8.5	20.3	21.2	14.4	35.6	118
Born here	6.7	23.3	30.0	20.0	20.0	30
<u>Sex - Negro</u>						
Male	8.0	20.0	23.0	18.0	31.0	198
Female	13.0	20.0	27.0	12.0	28.0	202

Table 8

Equal Quality Of Milwaukee Public Schools In All Areas

	Percent Of Sample				
	All Areas Equal				
Sample Group	Yes	No	Don't Know	Total	Base
Race					
Negro	12.5	41.0	45.7	100.0	400
White	23.0	9.0	63.0	100.0	100
Geographic Area					
Negro Lower Core	19.1	32.4	48.5	100.0	136
Negro Middle Core	10.3	43.4	46.3	100.0	145
Negro Upper Core	7.6	50.4	42.0	100.0	119
White Lower Core	20.6	5.9	73.5	100.0	34
White Middle Core	24.3	13.5	62.2	100.0	37
White Upper Core	41.4	6.9	51.7	100.0	29
Age Groups -- Negro					
13 - 24	11.1	33.9	50.0	100.0	36
25 - 34	10.4	45.3	44.3	100.0	106
35 - 49	11.0	46.6	42.4	100.0	163
50 - 64	18.2	23.8	53.0	100.0	66
65 & over	17.2	34.5	48.3	100.0	29
Income Groups -- Negro					
Under \$3,000 --					
Pensions -- Relief	18.8	29.2	52.0	100.0	96
\$3,000 - \$4,999	18.3	31.7	50.0	100.0	82
\$5,000 - \$7,999	3.8	48.3	42.9	100.0	147
\$8,000 - \$9,999	2.5	57.5	40.0	100.0	40
\$10,000 & over	7.4	70.4	22.2	100.0	27
Refused	12.5	---	87.5	100.0	0
Length Of Residency -- Negro					
Under 5 years	6.1	21.2	72.7	100.0	33
5 - 19 years	10.0	44.7	45.3	100.0	219
20 years & over	17.3	39.0	43.2	100.0	113
Born here	16.7	53.3	30.0	100.0	30
Sex - Negro					
Male	13.0	40.0	47.0	100.0	198
Female	12.0	44.0	44.0	100.0	202

Table 9

Equality Of Job Being Done By Public School In Respondents'
 Neighborhood With Any Other Milwaukee Neighborhood Public School

Percent Of Sample					
Public School In Neighborhood Equal To Any Other					
Sample Group	Yes	No	Don't Know	Total	Base
Race					
Negro	35.3	30.0	34.7	100.0	400
White	38.0	13.0	49.0	100.0	100
Geographic Area					
Negro Lower Core	32.4	23.5	44.1	100.0	136
Negro Middle Core	35.9	33.1	31.0	100.0	145
Negro Upper Core	37.8	33.6	28.6	100.0	119
White Lower Core	38.2	14.7	47.1	100.0	34
White Middle Core	29.7	21.6	48.7	100.0	37
White Upper Core	48.3	---	51.7	100.0	29
Age Groups -- Negro					
13 - 24	27.8	19.4	52.8	100.0	36
25 - 34	30.2	37.7	32.1	100.0	106
35 - 49	41.1	32.5	26.4	100.0	163
50 - 64	34.8	21.2	44.0	100.0	66
65 & over	31.0	20.7	48.3	100.0	29
Income Groups -- Negro					
Under \$3,000 --					
Pensions -- Relief	36.5	16.7	46.8	100.0	96
\$3,000 - \$4,999	30.5	20.7	48.8	100.0	82
\$5,000 - \$7,999	37.4	38.1	24.5	100.0	147
\$8,000 - \$9,999	32.5	40.0	27.5	100.0	40
\$10,000 & over	29.6	51.9	18.5	100.0	27
Refused	62.5	12.5	25.0	100.0	0
Length Of Residency -- Negro					
Under 5 years	36.4	18.2	45.4	100.0	33
5 - 19 years	34.2	33.8	32.0	100.0	219
20 years & longer	37.3	25.4	37.3	100.0	110
Born here	33.3	33.3	33.4	100.0	30
Sex - Negro					
Male	34.0	30.0	36.0	100.0	198
Female	37.0	31.0	32.0	100.0	202

Table 10

Desirability Of Racial Balance Versus Improvement Of
Neighborhood Schools To Insure Proper Education To Students

Sample Group	Percent Of Sample					Base
	Proper Education Best Insured By					
	Racial Balance	Improved Neighborhood Schools	Both	Don't Know	Total	
Race						
Negro	39.8	27.8	19.3	13.1	100.0	400
White	11.0	56.0	17.0	16.0	100.0	100
Geographic Area						
Negro Lower Core	39.7	25.0	17.6	17.7	100.0	136
Negro Middle Core	33.1	28.3	25.5	13.1	100.0	145
Negro Upper Core	47.9	30.3	13.4	8.4	100.0	119
White Lower Core	11.8	38.2	32.4	17.6	100.0	34
White Middle Core	8.1	64.9	16.2	10.8	100.0	37
White Upper Core	13.8	65.5	---	20.7	100.0	29
Age Groups -- Negro						
18 - 24	27.8	22.2	27.8	22.2	100.0	38
25 - 34	41.5	26.4	19.8	12.3	100.0	106
35 - 49	39.9	29.4	20.2	10.5	100.0	163
50 - 64	39.4	31.8	13.6	15.2	100.0	66
65 & over	48.3	20.7	13.8	17.2	100.0	29
Income Groups -- Negro						
Under \$3,000 -						
Pensions -- Relief	29.2	22.9	21.9	26.0	100.0	96
\$3,000 - \$4,999	45.1	25.6	19.5	9.8	100.0	82
\$5,000 - \$7,999	44.9	30.6	14.3	10.2	100.0	147
\$8,000 - \$9,999	42.5	25.0	27.5	5.0	100.0	40
\$10,000 & over	37.0	29.6	29.6	3.8	100.0	27
Refused	12.5	62.5	---	25.0	100.0	8
Length Of Residency -- Negro						
Under 5 years	42.4	18.2	15.2	24.2	100.0	33
5 - 19 years	40.6	26.9	20.1	12.4	100.0	219
20 years & longer	38.1	33.9	15.3	12.7	100.0	118
Born here	36.7	20.0	33.3	10.0	100.0	30
Sex - Negro						
Male	47.0	25.0	18.0	10.0	100.0	198
Female	32.0	31.0	21.0	16.0	100.0	202

Table 11

**Job Being Done By School Board In Handling Racial Balance
In Milwaukee Public Schools**

	Percent Of Sample Considering Racial Balance				
	Desirable				
	Doing As Much As It Can				
	Don't				
<u>Sample Group</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Know</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Base</u>
<u>Race</u>					
Negro	11.5	47.2	41.3	100.0	288
White	9.1	25.0	65.9	100.0	44
<u>Geographic Area</u>					
Negro Lower Core	8.8	38.3	52.9	100.0	102
Negro Middle Core	13.5	48.1	38.4	100.0	104
Negro Upper Core	12.2	57.3	30.5	100.0	82
White Lower Core	4.8	23.8	71.4	100.0	21
White Middle Core	---	46.2	53.8	100.0	13
White Upper Core	30.0	---	70.0	100.0	10
<u>Age Groups -- Negro</u>					
10 - 24	17.9	42.9	39.2	100.0	28
25 - 34	11.5	52.6	35.9	100.0	70
35 - 49	8.8	51.8	39.4	100.0	114
50 - 64	11.1	33.3	55.6	100.0	45
65 & over	17.4	39.1	43.5	100.0	23
<u>Income Groups -- Negro</u>					
Under \$3,000 --					
Pensions -- Relief	15.1	32.9	52.0	100.0	73
\$3,000 - \$4,999	13.1	49.2	37.7	100.0	61
\$5,000 - \$7,999	10.8	54.9	34.3	100.0	102
\$8,000 - \$9,999	10.0	43.3	46.7	100.0	30
\$10,000 & over	---	68.4	31.6	100.0	19
Refused	---	---	100.0	100.0	3
<u>Length Of Residency -- Negro</u>					
Under 5 years	11.1	37.0	51.9	100.0	27
5 - 10 years	13.8	50.6	35.6	100.0	160
20 years & longer	9.1	41.6	49.3	100.0	77
Born here	4.2	54.2	41.6	100.0	24
<u>Sex-Negro</u>					
Male	10.0	50.0	40.0	100.0	198
Female	13.0	44.0	43.0	100.0	202

Table 12

Opinion On Present Bussing System

<u>Sample Group</u>	<u>Percent Of Sample</u>			<u>Total</u>	<u>Base</u>
	<u>Approve</u>	<u>Disapprove</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>		
<u>Race</u>					
Negro	23.5	45.3	26.2	100.0	400
White	20.0	40.0	40.0	100.0	100
<u>Geographic Area</u>					
Negro Lower Core	23.5	36.0	39.7	100.0	136
Negro Middle Core	32.4	40.3	19.3	100.0	145
Negro Upper Core	29.4	51.3	19.3	100.0	119
White Lower Core	17.6	32.4	50.0	100.0	34
White Middle Core	19.0	40.5	40.5	100.0	37
White Upper Core	24.1	40.3	27.6	100.0	29
<u>Age Groups -- Negro</u>					
18 - 24	22.2	44.4	33.4	100.0	36
25 - 34	20.3	47.2	24.5	100.0	106
35 - 49	31.9	46.6	21.5	100.0	163
50 - 64	25.0	42.4	31.8	100.0	66
65 & over	24.1	37.9	38.0	100.0	29
<u>Income Groups -- Negro</u>					
Under \$3,000 --					
Pensions -- Relief	25.0	39.6	35.4	100.0	96
\$3,000 - \$4,999	30.5	36.6	32.9	100.0	82
\$5,000 - \$7,999	27.9	50.3	21.8	100.0	147
\$8,000 - \$9,999	30.0	50.0	20.0	100.0	40
\$10,000 & over	22.2	70.4	7.4	100.0	27
Refused	75.0	---	25.0	100.0	8
<u>Length Of Residency -- Negro</u>					
Under 5 years	21.2	36.4	42.4	100.0	33
5 - 19 years	33.3	45.2	21.5	100.0	219
20 Years & over	26.3	42.4	31.3	100.0	110
Born here	10.0	66.7	23.3	100.0	30
<u>Sex - Negro</u>					
Male	26.0	46.0	28.0	100.0	198
Female	31.0	44.0	25.0	100.0	202

Verbatim Comments

Reasons Why Negro Respondents Think That Milwaukee Public
Schools Do A Very Good Or Good Job In Preparing Students

For The Future

- I think the choice of courses are good for students; they have good students.
- Because of my children that went here -- they got a good education. Both of my children went to college.
- If a child don't get an education, it is not the school's fault; it is the child's fault; the child must reach out and take it. It is not very good that classes are overcrowded.
- Because Milwaukee has a good school system - even the vocational school. No one has a reason to be dumb in Milwaukee, because the schools are open to the parents who can go to school and learn a trade or something. There's no reason why everybody in Milwaukee could not be working.
- I think the schools are trying to help the children, but they are beating up the teachers.
- Schools take an interest in absences, the completion of work. They keep students at school to make up work they have missed. The high schools send cards home if the children are absent so the parents can tell if they have skipped school.
- We have the material which is used to the advantage of the child. Actually if he doesn't get it all, it's his fault.
- I worked with the school system, and if parents did as well with the children as the school does, they would do much better.
- Because I visited the school where my girls went to school. The teachers and principal were very nice.
- My children come home and say things that surprise me.
- They seem to take interest in the children. My boys have been on trips. They bring home things they have made in school.

- There is interest among the parents and understanding between the parents and the teachers. The teachers have good salaries and most seem to be interested in the work that they are doing. If the teacher is good, she should get a good salary; of course, some are only in it for the money, but I feel they do a good job in spite of this.
- They are trying to keep children in school so they will be able to make a better living. The need for an education is great.
- They have enough dedicated teachers, good administration. Salaries are satisfactory and fringe benefits are good.
- My children are learning the things that I feel will help them to go to college: reading, writing, telling stories.

Reasons Why White Respondents Think That Milwaukee Public Schools Do A Very Good Or Good Job In Preparing Students

For The Future

- Well, I guess my children would be a good example. They sure are learning things I never learned. The program seems to be more advanced than when my husband and I went to school.
- They can give books, materials, then it's up to the students. The program and opportunities are given to the students; they must decide for themselves.
- In Core area, the teachers are doing far better jobs. They're more devoted. Only they will be caught in these buildings for fear of being attacked by others.
- Because they prepared me for my trade at the factory.
- I think they do as well as they can considering the obvious restrictions, such as operating capital, an effective school board and parents who are totally concerned about their children's education and well-being.
- They are short one month of school -- three months of vacation is too long. A few extra days in between would be better, rather than in the summer. I'm satisfied with the way they are teaching.
- They're improving their education. My children went to parochial schools. They're a year ahead of public school students.

- I've watched their procedure for 36 years -- they always have good men. There is a lot of competition; they have to keep up with the Catholic schools.
- The colored lady next door told me that she feels that her kids can learn in this neighborhood school as well as any other.
- Some of the best people regulate the schools; they try to see that Negroes are given the best opportunity to establish and develop a way of living that is very much better than what they are used to. Take the principals being beaten -- they have never asked for protection, but thought they could control it themselves.

Reasons Why Negro Respondents Think That Milwaukee Public Schools Do Only A Fair Job In Preparing Students For The Future

- Some of the schools like North Division have low standards. They do not care about the students.
- There is too much autonomy among the principals. The curriculum is not flexible enough. They have to do everything according to the book.
- Most of them are not up to date. North Division does not have the proper things to work with.
- Because many of the students are able to go to college, but many of the students in the Inner Core are not able to pass the college entrance test.
- Some of the teachers are concerned and some are just so long as they make a living.
- The children do not get enough reading centers, not enough speech clinics, not enough extra activities. There is not enough testing to find what a child's problem might be.
- The schools don't give all of the children the same learning or the same chance to learn.
- I think they are doing a mediocre job. The teachers are not sincere in teaching the children. Their interest in the children is not sincere. My grandchild does not have the respect for her teacher as I had when I was a child.

- Because I don't think that the counseling services are adequate. Because I think that teachers in the Inner Core should know about Negro culture and they don't know anything about the Negroes. And, I don't think they should allow the teachers to transfer out of the Inner Core. They should assign them to a school and make them stick.
- Many students talk as if they never went to a classroom.
- There are overcrowded classrooms and a lack of materials. Not enough subjects are taught, like French, Spanish, Music and Band.
- They don't have the right facilities in the Negro schools. Some teachers don't take the time to explain. Some kids don't learn.
- After my boy finished high school, he seemed to be prepared for a trade. He got a good job.
- For the conditions they have to confront, they do a fair job. The child won't let you do as much as you could. Children today are hard to deal with.
- Because they can't teach the kids too much, because the kids need so much discipline.
- Because there is lots of room for improvements. In the high schools, the teachers aren't trained for today's generation. When the kids are in elementary school you can scare them a little, but not when the boys get to be 6'3" and the teacher is 5'3". It's like telling a baby to attack a wild animal.
- I think if the schools were doing a good job, there wouldn't be a boycott coming up.
- Because they put the slow children in a special class and take more time with them.

Reasons Why White Respondents Think That Milwaukee Public
Schools Do Only A Fair Job In Preparing Students For The Future

- There seems to be an awful lot of kids dropping out of school. I think the teachers could do a lot more to inspire these kids. It's quite obvious their parents don't give a damn if they drop out.

- They should have more trade schools; when they get out of high school, they can't do anything; they are just prepared for college and all don't go.
- My kids complain about Siefert School. They don't make kids behave. My kids have been hurt a lot by other kids at school. They tell me I should catch these fighters -- I do believe the schools can do this better than parents. My kids can't learn because they're afraid of other students
- They aren't up to par, on the part of the teachers, not the schools. I went to a PTA meeting. Few of the teachers seem dedicated -- most aren't interested in the children, just want to push children through the grades. Lots of mothers are dissatisfied.

Reasons Why Negro Respondents Think That Milwaukee Public Schools Do A Poor Job In Preparing Students For The Future

- They don't give my son and daughter hardly any homework to do after school. The teachers don't care what they take in school cause they aren't interested at all.
- I think they are doing a poor job because they do not cooperate with trying to eliminate de facto discrimination. I don't think they (school board) give this area the best of teachers.
- I feel that Negro children being moved from one area to another is bad. It is unfair to go somewhere where you are not wanted. I also feel that they should have more schools built in Negro neighborhoods and all this trouble could be avoided.
- Some kids don't get the books that they need. They get the old books from the White schools. I think they should have just what the White schools should have.
- We have children who are trying to enter college with only a fourth grade reading ability. There is discrimination. There are not enough properly educated teachers in the various fields.
- Because if they were doing a good job, they would not have so much segregation, and they would allow the students to go out of their districts for school.

- They put everything a child does on his record. Other teachers judge him on his record. They don't take enough time with the individual children. The teacher should have the responsibility to see that the child behaves.
- They do not teach them anything. They do not allow them to have work books and bring work home.
- There is a big difference in the White and the Negro school. The teachers aren't bad, but they have to do what they can with what they've got. The White teachers teach different things from the Negro teachers. The Negro teachers can't teach in all-white schools. The Negro substitute teachers aren't qualified to teach.
- They don't have the facilities they have in other schools.
- The teachers don't care about the kids -- they just want to draw their checks. Children can't get transferred to better schools.
- If the schools board had 1,000 more schools, they couldn't get the children to be better. The children are running from school not to it. Parents have a lot to do with it. They should take a firm stand, tell their children what is right.

Reasons Why White Respondents Think That Milwaukee Public
Schools Do A Poor Job In Preparing Students For The Future

- I transferred my kids from the nearest neighborhood school, because the kids are just too tough and teachers can't control them. Teachers are soft on the colored, often expect more of White kids than of colored. Aren't stiff enough in their discipline.
- I know some kids who can't spell the simplest words and are high school graduates.
- They have poor teachers who are only there for the money. Kids don't have respect for teachers these days; they have too many advantages.

Verbatim Comments

Reasons Why Negro Residents Are Satisfied That The Public
School In Their Neighborhood Is Doing As Good A Job As Public
Schools In Other Milwaukee Neighborhoods

- I feel basically the program laid down by the school board is good. The parents fall down on the job.
- I feel the teachers are interested in what you do. The schools are offering the facilities. They are offering art classes, tutoring services, Home Economics and Spanish classes.
- I think we have the best kindergarten in the city.
- My children like this school; they make good marks, don't have as much trouble. The teachers mind their responsibilities; at the other school, I had to go to school every other day.
- Because my children seem to be getting along fine. The teachers seem interested. At West Division where there are a greater majority of Whites, I feel that the teachers are truly interested. I feel that they are much more interested than the teachers at, say, North Division. Lincoln is better than North.
- They are doing the best they can. They have buses that come for the handicapped. The parents are fooled by the children. Somebody has the people all riled up on segregation. The colored children don't always go to school when they should.
- I am satisfied because I have no other alternative.
- I think that children living in the areas of more wealthy people have better schools. In these areas more is accomplished and the schools are more culturally advanced.
- Teachers do well, because there are so many bad children, they can't do everything.
- Kids don't fight as much as they used to.

Reasons Why Negro Residents Are Not Satisfied That The Public
School In Their Neighborhood Is Doing As Good A Job As Public
Schools In Other Milwaukee Neighborhoods

- These schools should have been torn down long ago. I work on construction, help build schools -- in other areas they have everything. The lobbys are bigger than the auditoriums around here.
- The curriculum is not up to date. The textbooks are not what they should be, and the teachers are not in sympathy with the kids.
- Because my children are bussed to different schools, and children should go to school with people they have to live with.
- Because this is the Core and they have a different set-up in other areas and especially if the people are in higher income brackets.
- I know of several cases whereby the students have been put down and the White students are never mentioned. They write up the colored kids, as if they are bad and not the White students. It makes the colored students feel inferior.

Reasons Why White Residents Are Satisfied That The Public School
In Their Neighborhood Is Doing As Good A Job As Public Schools
In Other Milwaukee Neighborhoods

- From observation, I see what they do - there are good teachers wherever they are. Let the colored have their own schools if they don't think the schools are good.
- I don't see why not. The teacher is there to teach, and will do as good a job as she can. Sometimes she can't do a good job due to the distraction and not enough cooperation from students.
- The children that come home are well-mannered. Teachers all go to school for a degree and are all about the same.
- I think they're doing a good job, but what can they do with the parents. I think the trouble is with parents these days.

- My children went to the high school and their education was as good as anyone elses.
- My children got a good education in this neighborhood. They all graduated and all make good money.
- I watch the kids; they say the teachers and the kids are nice. They are getting a good education.

Reasons Why Negro Respondents Are Dissatisfied That The Public
School In Their Neighborhood Is Doing As Good A Job As Public
Schools In Other Milwaukee Neighborhoods

- There is so much difference between the Negro and White school children. Kids on the side don't know anything about their subjects; the way they conduct themselves and their environments are different. I was really suprised -- the the kids from this side have to play by themselves.
- Most of the White schools have first-class facilities whereas, we have to use the things that they don't want anymore.
- Because they could have lunch rooms and more playground space, more room on the sidewalk and more crossing guards.
- Some of the teachers are prejudiced.
- Well, I could say that the teachers are not rough enough on the kids.
- I think this is one of the weak areas due to the lack of parental interest.
- Because my child does not know the simple things like his ABC's.
- They just hold our children back. They need better teachers. Our Negro teachers aren't very good.
- I don't feel that I was well-prepared to go to college as some others. My counselor at MIT where I'm taking some college courses says that only 10% of the students from North Division pass the National College Test.
- Because the schools are not prepared. The colored teachers are not as good as the White teachers.

- Because I have a nephew who goes to North Division and he just runs wild, never picks up a book of any kind.

Reasons Why White Respondents Are Dissatisfied That The Public School In Their Neighborhood Is Doing As Good A Job As Public Schools In Other Neighborhoods

- It is overcrowded; talking to the principal I heard they have behavior problems because of overcrowding.
- The Negroes are segregated and don't ever meet other people.
- I'm not sure but I think the kids would be more willing to go to school if the building wasn't so rundown and dreary looking.
- I don't think this area would attract the better teachers, because the kids are tougher to handle.
- Neighbors say their children don't get a good education, because colored children don't attend and they hold up the other children.
- Because kids are hiding in alleys, playing hockey, when I go to work.
- They keep on mixing up the races, and that causes trouble.
- How can they with the element they have to deal with? If the children were of high or average intelligence they could teach them just as good.

Verbatim Comments

Suggestions By Negro Respondents On What The School Board
Should Do To Provide Better Preparation For The Future
Of Students Living In The Neighborhood

- How can they do it if they don't start with the parent? Parents go to work and to taverns and leave their children.
- Put better teachers in the neighborhood schools and teach them human relations.
- They could do what the people want who are boycotting now.
- They should demand that boys and girls take all the subjects that are offered in the schools. Do not let them drop subjects that are offered in the schools. Do not let them drop subjects like French or Spanish.
- They could lower the school age in this neighborhood.
- They should admit that such a thing as de facto segregation exists and is harmful to the kids.
- They should get all the parents together to make their kids mind. Put kids in separate classes if they need discipline. It seems as though the teenagers are bossing the parents.
- They should furnish extra materials for the underprivileged: books, work books, extra teacher, more special classes, more trips to see other areas.
- They should cooperate with all the colored organizations that would help Milwaukee be a perfect place.
- The board needs more psychological counsellors and guidance counsellors in high schools.
- They should have strict specifications for all teachers in Milwaukee. Teachers should teach the subjects they are trained for and they should retire earlier.

Suggestions By White Respondents On What The School Board
Should Do To Provide Better Preparation For The Future
Of Students Living In The Neighborhood

- It isn't up to the school board; it is up to the public. The children beat up the teachers; they have it too good.
- Teachers should be allowed to punish children like they used to - years ago. They should teach them manners and good behavior.
- They should provide equal opportunities, the best teachers. But what can you do about the home? The teacher can't change that; they must instill in parents themselves responsibility to their children.
- Give the teachers some training, for children who might attack them, in defending themselves.
- There should be a racial balance. White children are outnumbered so badly that it presents a problem for White parents; one minority is always picked on.
- We need more cooperation between parents and school board; parents have to encourage children in school.
- The school board could maybe start discussing the neighborhood problems with the people affected by them instead of avoiding the question.
- Maybe they could start discussing the neighborhood problems with the people affected by them instead avoiding one question.
- They should separate the colored from the White kids because the colored kids are a bad influence upon the White kids.

- Sure! I read where "Operation Headstart" children are going on field trips. I think this is a very good way to learn, by actual experience. I also think that children should start school earlier so they finish high school earlier before they start thinking about dropping out.
- They should get more experienced teachers. I've been thinking that they should spread the dumb kids out in other schools with kids from mainly rich families.
- Keep the races separate so they learn to live with their own people.

Verbatim Comments

Reasons Why Negro Respondents Think Racial Balance Is
Necessary In Milwaukee Public Schools

- Both races would have equal opportunities, they would know better how to live together in future jobs. It would create a challenge between the races.
- Because this is what the big fight is about now.
- If Negro children have White children around them, they will have the incentive to do better.
- Everyone should be equal, and not like we were in Mississippi.
- When I was in the service, we were together and it makes you understand one another better.
- In this world, the White and Black must eat, work, live and walk together. It is necessary that they start in school.
- So the Negroes do not think that they are lower than the White race.
- Because it prepares them for the future. If they do not mix, they will always feel that they are more than we are.
- White people ain't no better than we are; we should be together. As far as education is concerned, what they're going to learn, they're going to learn anyhow.
- Well, I think they would do better. The teachers will teach more; they will take more time with us.
- Because it will allow children to get a clearer picture of the different cultures, and different races of people, and how they live.
- Because I want my kids to be accepted by the White man.
- You get a better chance to learn more. I went to an all-Negro school down South, and when I came here I found out a lot.
- Because I think our children would do better. The old folks should stay out of it.

Reasons Why White Respondents Think Racial Balance Is Necessary
In Milwaukee Schools

- I think we're all God's children, no matter what color we are. They might as well balance things out, because the Bible says the world is coming to an end this year.
- The colored would learn more getting mixed with the White; they'd be more able to express themselves in language. They would know each other better and get along better in jobs.
- I feel racial balance is necessary because our Constitution guarantees everyone equal rights. Certain children shouldn't get less because they are poor Negroes.
- I think all children should get a fair chance.

Reasons Why Negro Respondents Think It Would Be Better To
Improve Neighborhood Schools Rather Than To Have Racial
Balance

- They are pushing the race issue and have forgotten about education.
- With a decent education you learn to face people and adjust to others.
- Give them more of a chance to get a better education. If your school looks as good as the other schools, well, they might want to come to our schools.
- I just want mine to get a good education. They don't have to mix. The White kids call mine names -- they say they stink.
- There are so many people who don't half-dress the kids to send them out to school. If they are going to learn, they will learn in this neighborhood just as well as out.
- If the kids get schooling they can get a job whether they are mixed or not.

- I think we should improve the neighborhood schools, then people would be content to stay here.
- I don't want the children to travel a long distance to school.
- If the Negro is there, and he wants it, he will get it. My boy isn't doing his best, and I know it. What makes me think he will do better if he has White schoolmates?

Reasons Why White Respondents Think It Would Be Better To
Improve Neighborhood Schools Than To Have Racial Balance

- The schools around here are being improved now, and they should just keep doing it this way, because everyone around here is satisfied.
- The colored think they are best, and the Whites think they are best. I don't think it's so good to have them together. The White children used to play with the colored; the colored kids would call them names, like "White trash."
- I don't see any sense in bussing them this way and that way; it costs too much money. I read that Negroes are protesting this bussing around with the boycott. I agree; I see no sense in this bussing.
- If you don't like the school in your area, move to the area where you like the school. Putting them in a different school for a better education is not fair.
- Fix up the schools and there would be no problem. These colored need education and then we would have no problem.
- Prejudice starts at home, with both White and colored. Children are getting a good education in all schools.
- I don't want my child to go to a colored school; I want him with White children.
- People live in a neighborhood, because they want to live there; any Negro mother wants her children in the neighborhood school. If the mother is nearby, the children know it; too much time is consumed in moving children; I want my children home right away.

- I'd like to see all children educated, but you've got to have something to educate. I'd rather train animals. They won't learn anymore any place else than here. If you want to learn you can do it anywhere. They haven't got anymore intelligence there than here. It would be dragging the morale of others down: "If they don't worry about grades, why should I?"
- They should fix up a couple of schools for the Negro kids.
- You can't stop colored from coming in; you have to learn to live with them and improve the schools that are here.

Reasons Why Negro Respondents Think That It Would Be Desirable
To Have Both Racial Balance In Milwaukee Schools And Also

Improve Neighborhood Schools

- I think if there is a racial balance, the students will get along better. The parents will get along and conflicts between the races will stop.
- They should improve, but not keep the Negroes in the Core. How can you grow up and become a decent citizen when you can't know other peoples.
- Students that come in contact with other types of people are given a chance for better competition and better insight.
- Because what good is in improving the schools if you have two races hating each other. All they are going to do is tear it up.
- If the schools are integrated, the lack of interest would disappear.

Reasons Why White Respondents Think That It Would Be Desirable
To Have Both Racial Balance In Milwaukee Schools And Also

Improve Neighborhood Schools

- I don't care if they go to school together, but I will send my boy to a school where they won't let the students get tough.

- I think kids would like a change of schools, something different, a change of scenery. It would help them to study harder.
- I think a way should be found to do both, because it makes a person better once he finds out how the other half is living.
- Well, a lot of schools around here were built during George Washington's days or else they sure look like it. I don't blame the kids for feeling discouraged. I also feel its wrong to keep the Negro kids in the ghetto.

Verbatim Comments

The Main Advantages Of Bussing Mentioned By Negro

Respondents

- It's a beautiful experiment. The children learn more about each other.
- The association is of great advantage to the children. The children will learn from each other.
- If that's the only way we can have racial balance, then it's fine with me.
- I think for one thing, it alleviates overcrowding in classrooms. Teachers have more time to spend with the students individually. The discipline is better in smaller classes.
- It's O.K. with me if they go to the same classroom with the rest of the kids.
- Children living in Inner Core areas learn how to mingle with children of other races.
- It can help our children. They should learn like the White children do.
- Because if the school is overcrowded they have to go to school. School is more important than worrying about bussing in or out.
- It's difficult to judge this because there is no real prejudice. The children are under the jurisdiction of the teacher from the home school. There would be a great deal of confusion in putting them with a different class, difficult to keep records.

The Main Advantage Of Bussing Mentioned By White

Respondents

- Sometimes it's necessary. A teacher I know preferred to have her class kept intact to avoid mix-ups and administration problems.

- I don't see where the present system has anything to do with racial balance, as it is merely a means to an end, i.e., fixing up the present neighborhood schools.
- If it is done just to antagonize, it is wrong, but if it is done to show them how others live, it is fine.
- The schools are overcrowded; it has to be done.
- Well, if the school board can't think of a better way to get these poor kids out of the neighborhood schools, then I guess it will have to do for the time being.
- It would help the colored and help the Whites to understand the colored.

The Disadvantages Of Bussing Mentioned By Negro

Respondents

- They could teach them the same things where they are.
- If they still can't mix and be together, what is the advantage to it.
- If they have room for the children there, let them transfer from the crowded school instead of bussing them.
- It is harmful to the ones being bussed and the ones in the school. It gives the former an inferiority complex, and the latter a superiority complex. It perpetuates both complexes.
- Children should go to school with the ones they are to live with in future years in their neighborhood.
- They have to get up earlier; my daughter was back at 2:30 p.m. How much could they be learning, getting home so early!
- Why do children have to go to school in buses when they can walk to school?
- I'd rather for them not to go on the bus. Wrecks can happen.
- When they get them to school, they make them eat and play by themselves.

The Disadvantages Of Bussing Mentioned By White
Respondents

- IF they would give them adequate programs here, they'd eventually save tax payer's money and kids' time.
- I don't care who my daughter goes to school with; the Negroes shouldn't care either.
- If they want kids in that certain school, the families should move there. It's an expense for the public, I'm not for any of it.
- They lose time each day going and coming and can't afford to lose time. I don't believe mixing of the races makes for better education. They bus them to another school and still keep them separated, so what good is it. It is only temporary, anyway.
- They should go to school in their own neighborhood; it's double expensive to go on busses.
- The kids are not near their own homes; it wouldn't be bad for high school, but not for grade school students.
- They don't bother children in other neighborhoods if they stay in their own.

Milwaukee Police Department :

- Relative Quality
- Prejudice
- Citizen Safety
- Crime Rate

For the most part, White residents living in the area surveyed, tend to have a better opinion of the Milwaukee Police Department than do the Negro residents. For example, 26% of the White residents rated the Milwaukee Police Department better and 47% about the same than police departments in other cities. This compares to 10% of the Negro residents rating it better and 39% rating it about the same as in other cities. And, 25% of the Negro residents had no opinion compared to 14% of the White residents. Negroes who were born in Milwaukee more often rate the Milwaukee Police Department, "better" (27%), than those living in Milwaukee five years and longer (20%), and those living in Milwaukee less than five years (6%). Lower Core Negro respondents less often give the rating of "poorer" than Middle Core and Upper Core Negro respondents, while the Lower Core and Middle Core White respondents more often than the Upper Core White respondents of "poorer" and less often the rating of "better." (See Table 13)

Reasons for the opinions of the Milwaukee Police Department based on those who were able to give an opinion are:

<u>Reasons For Opinions</u>	<u>Percent Of Sample Having An Opinion</u>	
	<u>Negro</u> <u>(Base: 299)</u>	<u>White</u> <u>(Base: 36)</u>
<u>Police Department Better</u>		
Keep crime in check very well --		
Police are very good -- enforce		
school attendance and curfew --		
don't have riots, crime like in		
other cities	8	9

Treated better in Milwaukee than in other cities -- good consid- ering present circumstances	7	12
--	---	----

Does best job capable of -- took care of us when in need -- treated us very good	6	6
--	---	---

Crime rate lower here -- best rate in nation	4	9
---	---	---

Police Department About The Same

Generally "O.K." -- not too much crime	16	14
---	----	----

Laws all same -- crime same all over -- police the same -- some policemen good, some bad like everywhere	10	5
---	----	---

Citizens protected well -- keep close watch on teens -- police everywhere, patrol area more than others	7	7
--	---	---

Can't find one when you need one -- slow in coming	4	13
---	---	----

Police Department Poorer

Too many things happened -- teenagers are no protection on streets -- afraid to do their job here	7	13
--	---	----

Can't get one when you need one -- slow in coming	7	6
--	---	---

Prejudiced against Negro, treat Whites better -- meddle in affairs not theirs -- don't treat you like a man -- bad personal experience	6	-
--	---	---

The respondents were next asked to indicate whether or not they felt that the Milwaukee Police Department was equally effective in all neighborhoods, and then whether or not it was effective

in their neighborhood as in other Milwaukee neighborhoods. A higher number of Negro residents, than White residents had an opinion, especially in the comparison of their own neighborhood with others. And, White residents more often said than Negro residents, that police effectiveness was the same in all neighborhoods in the ratio of 40% to 22%. People living in the Middle Core and Upper Core more often thought than those in the Lower Core that police effectiveness was not the same in all neighborhoods as was also true for higher income Negroes, and for Negroes born in Milwaukee. (See Table 14)

Among the 314 Negro residents and 52 White residents who thought the job being done by the Milwaukee Police Department was not the same in all neighborhoods, 41% of the Negro residents and 19% of the White residents said the job being done was poorer in their neighborhood. (See Table 15)

The most important reasons given by the 220 Negro residents and 31 White residents expressing an opinion on police effectiveness in their neighborhood compared to other neighborhoods are:

Police Effectiveness In Respondents' Neighborhood Compared To Others	Percent Of Sample Expressing An Opinion	
	Negro	White
	(Base: 220)	(Base: 31)

About The Same

Don't have much trouble here --
same things happen in all areas,
see from the news -- heard
nothing bad

16

10

Police always around to stop anything from starting -- come when called -- more police here than in other areas	7	13
Slow -- sometimes don't come when called	3	7
Mistrust kids -- unfair to Negroes	2	-
Too lenient on kids	2	-

Poorer

Seem disinterested -- don't come when called -- don't patrol area enough -- need more protection -- don't look after children -- not safe on streets	35	26
Police prejudiced -- stopped for being in another neighborhood -- nasty language -- don't give respect in this area -- brutal -- not so many patrols in White area -- always here for petty things, but not important	22	3
Because it's a Negro neighborhood -- police afraid -- not strict enough with Negroes	2	13

As indicated above, a major complaint about the Police Department is lack of protection in the Negro neighborhoods. When asked specifically about personal and family safety on the streets of the area, 42% of the Negro respondents and 67% of the White respondents said that they did not feel safe on the streets in their neighborhood. This feeling was more pronounced in the Lower and Middle Cores than in the other two Cores. No other marked differences appear in the other sample groupings. (See Table 16).

Based on the residents who expressed an opinion on personal and family safety on the streets, the most frequently expressed reasons given for these opinions are:

<u>Reasons For Opinions</u>	<u>Percent Of Sample</u>	
	<u>Expressing An Opinion</u>	
	<u>Negro</u>	<u>White</u>
	<u>(Base: 394)</u>	<u>(Base: 100)</u>
<u>Feel Safe On Streets</u>		
Have had no trouble -- depends entirely on individual	21	17
Same as other places, good neighborhood -- area brightly lighted -- good police	9	6
Safe in daytime, don't go out at night -- safe for men, not women or children -- am afraid sometimes -- some cases of beatings and attacks	6	8
<u>Do Not Feel Safe On Street</u>		
Too many bad kids/teens/gangs on the street -- (Most frequently mentioned in Lower Core)	22	21
Increasing crime and car stealing -- increased tension now	9	23
Not enough police -- nobody wants to get involved	7	5
Not well lit -- all right in day but not at night	6	8
Fear from what I read and hear -- had bad experience -- bad anywhere in area	4	19

Turning to the crime rate in the neighborhood compared to other neighborhoods, 85% of the Negro residents and 93% of the White residents had an opinion. But only 10% of the Negro residents compared to 41% of the White residents said that the crime rate in their neighborhood was higher than in other neighborhoods. White residents, however, may have been using a wider point of reference, which reached beyond the Negro neighborhoods. That the point of reference used by the Negroes might be narrower is indicated by the progressive increase in the percentage who felt that the crime rate was lower in their neighborhood from 12% in the Lower Core to 34% in the Upper Core and from 12% in the lowest income group to 37% in the highest. (See Table 17)

Based on the 341 Negro residents and 93 White residents who gave an opinion on the relative crime situation, the most frequently given reasons for their opinions are:

<u>Reasons</u>	<u>Percent Of Sample Giving Opinion</u>	
	<u>Negro</u> <u>(Base: 341)</u>	<u>White</u> <u>(Base: 93)</u>
<u>Crime Rate Higher</u>		
People in this area bad, crooked -- shootings, fights are frequent -- more thefts	3	20
Bad kids, teens in this area -- gangs -- quit school and drink all the time	4	12
News media -- more instances in this area	2	7

Crime Rate About Same

All areas the same -- bad, critical times -- people are people	20	4
Haven't heard, seen anything bad here	13	12
News media -- lots of things everywhere	13	4
Instances dramatized in this area more	2	5

Crime Rate Lower

Don't hear, see anything -- Don't see many police	13	3
This is a better neighborhood -- Others have drunks and noise -- kids good here	5	2

Respondents were asked to suggest ways in which citizens could help lower the crime rate and secondly what individual neighborhoods could do to lower crime rates. As might be expected, the answers to these two questions are very similar as shown here:

What Can Be Done	Percent Of Sample			
	Citizens		Neighborhood	
	Negro (Base: 400)	White (Base: 100)	Negro (Base: 400)	White (Base: 100)
Parents need to help our children -- it all starts in the home -- plan more activities -- be more strict -- closer family relationships	29	22	30	24

Block clubs -- citizens can get together and work together to solve problems -- cooperate in handling kids	14	6	13	12
More Church life -- more moral -- stop drinking -- act like adults	12	11	9	13
Citizens can help police -- can help police especially with teens -- accept responsibility	9	12	7	12
Clean up house and yards -- stop littering	4	3	9	12
More police -- better enforcement -- need a curfew -- lock up bad teens -- more punishment by courts	3	16	3.	14
Help teenagers to better ways, recreational, job -- more YMCA, Boys Club -- make them feel wanted	7	2	6	7

It is worth noting that in the matter of "Block Clubs" and citizens working together, that there are variances by neighborhood, by race, and by income. This is indicated by the percentage mentioning "Block Clubs and citizens cooperating together" by neighborhood in which they live. A similar pattern exists in "more Church life -- moral" suggestions.

<u>Neighborhood</u>	<u>Block Clubs And Cooperation</u>	<u>More Church Life -- Moral</u>
Negro Lower Core	4	3
Negro Middle Core	11	12
Negro Upper Core	25	13

White Lower Core	10	18
White Middle Core	14	14
White Upper Core	3	7

Specifically, the attention of the respondents was now directed to individual policemen with special emphasis on their treatment of Negroes. White residents more often than Negro residents thought that the nationality or race of the policemen made no difference in the job they did in dealing with people of other nationalities or races in the ratio of 27% for Negro residents to 43% for White residents. But, 44% of the Negro residents and 37% of the White residents had no opinion. This opinion of policemen doing an equally good job irregardless of differences in nationality or race progressively declined among Negroes living in the Lower Core to Negroes living in the Upper Core. But the progression among White people by the Core in which they lived declined in exactly the opposite direction from Upper Core to Lower Core. Negro residents of less than one year and Negroes born in Milwaukee more often thought that differences in nationality or race, made no difference than those who migrated to Milwaukee over five years ago. (See Table 10)

Based on the total having an opinion, the most frequently mentioned reasons given for the opinions held are:

<u>Reasons</u>	<u>Percent Of Sample</u>	
	<u>Negro</u>	<u>White</u>
	<u>(Base: 220)</u>	<u>(Base: 63)</u>
<u>Police Do Equally Good Job</u> <u>Irregardless Of Racial</u> <u>Differences</u>		
Police have a job to do -- race doesn't matter	20	30
Have contact with both races and all are the same to me	9	13
<u>Police Don't Do Equally Good</u> <u>Job With Different Races</u>		
White police have treated Negroes mean, dirty -- some White policemen don't treat Negro equally	17	3
All favor own color -- better job with own color	17	8
Negro respects Negro police more -- better communication	8	5

More specifically, 27% of the Negro residents and 59% of the White residents thought that the attitudes of White policemen toward Negroes tended to be fair. Negroes living in the Upper Core were least inclined to agree with this opinion, and White people living in the Upper Core were most inclined to agree with this opinion. Negroes in the age groups of 18 - 24 years of age, and 50 and over years of age, more often thought that the White policemen dealt fairly with Negroes. (See Table 19)

When asked to give reasons why they considered White police fair or unfair to Negroes, the 241 Negro residents and 64

White residents who had an opinion, most often gave the following reasons.

<u>Reasons</u>	<u>Percent Of Sample Having An Opinion</u>	
	<u>Negro</u> <u>(Base: 241)</u>	<u>White</u> <u>(Base: 64)</u>
<u>White Police Fair To Negro</u>		
All police fair -- It's their job -- if you are wrong you are wrong	15	38
From personal experience -- treated me fine	3	-
Depends on individual policeman or citizen	6	13
From what I have heard and read	5	3
More understanding of Negroes -- helping more	2	11
<u>White Police Unfair To Negro</u>		
White police treat Negro as an inferior -- Negro wrong regardless -- treat Negro with contempt	19	2
Through attitude and tone, White policemen show lack of respect for Negroes	13	2
White police tougher with Negroes -- physically more brutal -- use bad language	10	2

Turning now to the respect felt by Negroes toward Negro policemen versus White policemen, 31% of the Negro residents and 40% of the White residents thought that Negroes have more respect for Negro policemen than for White policemen. In

this respect, there was a progression from Lower Core residents through Middle Core residents to Upper Core residents among the Negro residents. And also, Upper Core White residents more often than other White residents felt that Negroes had more respect for Negro policemen than for White policemen. This was also true of Negro residents in the higher income brackets.

Throughout, there is a noticeable, although not universal feeling, that White policemen are prejudiced in their dealings with Negroes as compared to their dealings with White people.

Table 13

Comparison Of Milwaukee Police Department With Police
Departments In Other Cities

	Percent Of Sample				
	Milwaukee Police Department				
<u>Sample Groups</u>	<u>Better</u>	<u>Same</u>	<u>Poorer</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>	<u>Base</u>
<u>Race</u>					
Negro	19.0	36.6	17.0	25.2	400
White	26.0	47.0	13.0	14.0	100
<u>Geographic Area</u>					
Negro Lower Core	19.1	41.2	10.3	29.4	136
Negro Middle Core	15.2	42.8	20.7	21.3	145
Negro Upper Core	23.5	31.1	20.2	25.2	119
White Lower Core	20.6	41.2	14.7	23.5	34
White Middle Core	24.3	40.6	13.5	13.6	37
White Upper Core	34.5	51.7	10.3	3.5	29
<u>Age Groups -- Negro</u>					
18 - 24	16.7	36.1	19.4	27.8	36
25 - 34	21.7	40.6	15.1	22.6	106
35 - 49	17.2	30.0	18.4	26.4	163
50 - 64	19.7	37.9	19.7	22.7	66
65 & over	20.7	41.4	6.9	31.0	29
<u>Income Groups -- Negro</u>					
Under \$3,000 --					
Pensions -- Relief	11.5	35.4	19.8	33.3	96
\$3,000 - \$4,999	23.2	42.7	15.9	18.2	62
\$5,000 - \$7,999	23.1	30.1	15.6	23.2	147
\$8,000 - \$9,999	17.5	35.0	20.0	27.5	40
\$10,000 & over	18.5	44.4	14.8	22.3	27
Refused	---	50.0	12.5	37.5	0
<u>Length Of Residency -- Negro</u>					
Under 5 years	6.1	33.3	24.2	36.4	33
5 - 19 years	19.2	42.0	16.0	22.8	219
20 years & longer	20.3	37.3	16.1	26.3	110
Born here	26.7	26.7	20.0	26.6	30
<u>Sex -- Negro</u>					
Male	22.0	40.0	16.0	20.0	198
Female	16.0	37.0	16.0	31.0	202

Table 14

Equality Of Job Done By Milwaukee Police Department In
All Milwaukee Neighborhoods

	Percent Of Sample Equal In All Neighborhoods				
<u>Sample Groups</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Base</u>
<u>Race</u>					
Negro	21.5	44.5	34.0	100.0	400
White	40.0	10.0	42.0	100.0	100
<u>Geographic Area</u>					
Negro Lower Core	21.3	36.8	41.9	100.0	136
Negro Middle Core	20.7	50.3	29.0	100.0	145
Negro Upper Core	22.7	46.2	31.1	100.0	119
White Lower Core	44.1	5.9	50.0	100.0	34
White Middle Core	45.9	10.0	43.3	100.0	37
White Upper Core	55.2	13.0	31.0	100.0	29
<u>Age Groups -- Negro</u>					
10 - 24	22.2	27.3	50.0	100.0	36
25 - 34	18.9	51.9	29.2	100.0	106
35 - 49	20.9	47.2	31.9	100.0	163
50 - 64	24.2	45.5	30.3	100.0	66
65 & over	27.6	20.7	51.7	100.0	29
<u>Income Groups -- Negro</u>					
Under \$3,000 -- pensions -- relief	24.0	35.4	40.6	100.0	96
\$3,000 - \$4,999	23.2	45.1	31.7	100.0	32
\$5,000 - \$7,999	19.0	47.6	33.3	100.0	147
\$8,000 - \$9,999	27.5	50.0	22.5	100.0	40
\$10,000 & over	14.8	59.3	25.9	100.0	27
Refused	12.5	12.5	75.0	100.0	8
<u>Length Of Residency -- Negro</u>					
Under 5 years	12.1	30.3	57.6	100.0	33
5 - 19 years	21.9	42.9	35.2	100.0	219
20 years & longer	24.6	46.6	28.8	100.0	110
Born here	16.7	63.3	20.0	100.0	30
<u>Sex -- Negro</u>					
Male	22.0	46.0	32.0	100.0	190
Female	21.0	43.0	36.0	100.0	202

Table 15

Equality Of Job Done By Milwaukee Police Department In
Your Neighborhood Compared To Other Milwaukee Neighborhoods

Percent Not Saying Police Job Equally
Good In All Neighborhoods
Job In Our Neighborhood

<u>Sample Groups</u>	<u>Better</u>	<u>Same</u>	<u>Poorer</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Base</u>
<u>Race</u>						
Negro	3.0	24.0	61.4	30.0	100.0	314
White	1.9	30.5	19.2	40.4	100.0	52
<u>Geographic Area</u>						
Negro Lower Core	1.9	20.6	33.3	39.2	100.0	107
Negro Middle Core	3.5	22.6	49.6	24.3	100.0	115
Negro Upper Core	6.5	32.6	34.0	26.1	100.0	92
White Lower Core	---	15.3	21.1	63.1	100.0	19
White Middle Core	5.0	35.0	20.0	40.0	100.0	20
White Upper Core	---	76.9	15.4	7.7	100.0	16
<u>Age Groups -- Negro</u>						
13 - 24	---	17.9	28.6	53.5	100.0	20
25 - 34	5.8	26.7	40.7	26.0	100.0	66
35 - 49	3.1	31.0	43.4	22.5	100.0	129
50 - 64	6.0	16.0	50.0	28.0	100.0	50
65 & over	---	9.5	28.6	61.9	100.0	21
<u>Income Groups -- Negro</u>						
Under \$3,000 -- pensions -- relief	4.1	19.2	30.4	30.3	100.0	73
\$3,000 - \$4,999	4.8	23.8	46.0	25.4	100.0	63
\$5,000 - \$7,999	2.5	29.4	41.2	26.9	100.0	119
\$8,000 - \$9,999	---	24.1	55.2	20.7	100.0	29
\$10,000 & over	13.0	30.4	30.4	26.2	100.0	23
Refused	---	---	14.3	85.7	100.0	7
<u>Length Of Residency -- Negro</u>						
Under 5 years	---	31.0	31.0	38.0	100.0	29
5 - 19 years	3.5	26.9	41.5	28.1	100.0	171
20 years & longer	6.7	21.3	40.4	31.6	100.0	89
Born here	---	16.0	56.0	28.0	100.0	25
<u>Sex -- Negro</u>						
Male	6.0	25.0	44.0	25.0	100.0	190
Female	2.0	25.0	39.0	34.0	100.0	202

Table 16

Feeling Of Personal And Family Safety On Streets Of
Neighborhood

<u>Sample Groups</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Percent Of Sample</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Base</u>
			<u>Feel Safe</u>	<u>Don't</u>		
			<u>Know</u>			
<u>Race</u>						
Negro	56.3	42.3	1.4	100.0	400	
White	33.0	67.0	---	100.0	100	
<u>Geographic Area</u>						
Negro Lower Core	52.9	44.9	2.2	100.0	136	
Negro Middle Core	51.7	46.9	1.4	100.0	145	
Negro Upper Core	65.5	33.6	0.9	100.0	119	
White Lower Core	32.4	67.6	---	100.0	34	
White Middle Core	27.0	73.0	---	100.0	37	
White Upper Core	41.4	58.6	---	100.0	29	
<u>Age Groups -- Negro</u>						
18 - 24	75.0	19.4	5.6	100.0	36	
25 - 34	54.7	44.3	1.0	100.0	106	
35 - 49	58.3	41.1	0.6	100.0	163	
50 - 64	53.0	47.0	---	100.0	66	
65 & over	34.5	58.6	6.9	100.0	29	
<u>Income Groups -- Negro</u>						
Under \$3,000 --						
pensions -- relief	47.9	49.0	3.1	100.0	96	
\$3,000 - \$4,999	53.7	43.9	2.4	100.0	82	
\$5,000 - \$7,999	61.2	38.1	0.7	100.0	147	
\$8,000 - \$9,999	47.5	52.5	---	100.0	40	
\$10,000 & over	70.4	29.6	---	100.0	27	
Refused	87.5	12.5	---	100.0	6	
<u>Length Of Residency -- Negro</u>						
Under 5 years	63.6	33.3	3.1	100.0	33	
5 - 19 years	58.4	41.1	0.5	100.0	219	
20 years & longer	48.3	48.3	3.4	100.0	118	
Born here	63.3	36.7	---	100.0	30	
<u>Sex -- Negro</u>						
Male	57.0	41.0	2.0	100.0	198	
Female	55.0	43.0	2.0	100.0	202	

Table 17

Unlawful Activity In Your Neighborhood Compared To
Other Neighborhoods

<u>Sample Groups</u>	<u>Higher</u>	<u>Same</u>	<u>Lower</u>	<u>Percent Of Sample</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Base</u>
				<u>Unlawful Activity</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>		
<u>Race</u>							
Negro	9.3	54.0	21.5	14.7	100.0	400	
White	41.0	42.0	10.0	7.0	100.0	100	
<u>Geographic Area</u>							
Negro Lower Core	12.5	61.8	11.7	14.0	100.0	136	
Negro Middle Core	11.7	40.3	20.7	19.3	100.0	145	
Negro Upper Core	4.2	52.1	33.6	10.1	100.0	119	
White Lower Core	52.9	32.4	0.8	5.9	100.0	34	
White Middle Core	32.4	48.6	0.1	10.9	100.0	37	
White Upper Core	37.9	44.0	13.9	3.4	100.0	29	
<u>Age Groups -- Negro</u>							
18 - 24	5.6	52.8	16.6	25.0	100.0	36	
25 - 34	4.7	55.7	20.8	18.8	100.0	106	
35 - 49	13.5	55.2	22.1	9.2	100.0	163	
50 - 64	10.6	47.0	25.8	16.6	100.0	66	
65 & over	10.3	58.6	17.2	13.9	100.0	29	
<u>Income Groups -- Negro</u>							
Under \$3,000 -- pensions -- relief	11.5	60.4	11.5	16.6	100.0	96	
\$3,000 - \$4,999	11.0	59.8	18.2	11.0	100.0	32	
\$5,000 - \$7,999	7.5	53.7	24.5	14.3	100.0	147	
\$8,000 - \$9,999	15.0	42.5	25.0	17.5	100.0	40	
\$10,000 & over	7.4	48.1	37.0	7.5	100.0	27	
Refused	---	---	50.0	50.0	100.0	0	
<u>Length Of Residency -- Negro</u>							
Under 5 years	3.0	39.4	21.2	36.4	100.0	33	
5 - 19 years	8.7	53.0	24.7	13.6	100.0	219	
20 years & longer	11.9	59.3	16.9	11.9	100.0	118	
Born here	16.7	56.7	16.6	10.0	100.0	30	
<u>Sex -- Negro</u>							
Male	10.0	57.0	22.0	11.0	100.0	198	
Female	10.0	51.0	21.0	18.0	100.0	202	

Table 10

Equality Of Police Work By Policemen Of One Nationality
Or Race Dealing With People Of Another Nationality Or Race
Compared To Dealing With People Of Their Own Race

<u>Sample Groups</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Percent Of Sample</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Base</u>
			<u>Police Work</u>	<u>The Same</u>		
			<u>Don't</u>	<u>Know</u>		
<u>Race</u>						
Negro	27.3	29.0	43.7	100.0	400	
White	43.0	20.0	37.0	100.0	100	
<u>Geographic Area</u>						
Negro Lower Core	33.3	22.3	43.4	100.0	136	
Negro Middle Core	29.0	29.7	41.3	100.0	145	
Negro Upper Core	17.6	35.3	47.1	100.0	119	
White Lower Core	32.4	20.6	47.0	100.0	34	
White Middle Core	37.3	18.9	43.3	100.0	37	
White Upper Core	62.1	20.7	17.2	100.0	29	
<u>Age Groups -- Negro</u>						
18 - 24	33.3	27.3	33.9	100.0	36	
25 - 34	21.7	33.0	45.3	100.0	106	
35 - 49	25.2	27.6	47.2	100.0	163	
50 - 64	23.8	28.8	42.4	100.0	66	
65 & over	48.3	24.1	27.6	100.0	29	
<u>Income Groups -- Negro</u>						
Under \$3,000 -- pensions -- relief	34.4	24.0	41.6	100.0	96	
\$3,000 - \$4,999	35.4	23.2	41.4	100.0	82	
\$5,000 - \$7,999	22.4	36.1	41.5	100.0	147	
\$8,000 - \$9,999	12.5	30.0	57.5	100.0	40	
\$10,000 & over	25.9	33.3	40.8	100.0	27	
Refused	25.0	---	75.0	100.0	8	
<u>Length Of Residency -- Negro</u>						
Under 5 years	33.3	21.2	45.5	100.0	33	
5 - 19 years	23.7	31.1	45.2	100.0	219	
20 years & longer	28.8	26.3	44.9	100.0	118	
Born here	40.0	33.3	26.7	100.0	30	
<u>Sex -- Negro</u>						
Male	25.0	34.0	41.0	100.0	198	
Female	29.0	24.0	47.0	100.0	202	

Table 19

Fairness Of White Policemen's Attitude Toward Negro

<u>Sample Groups</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Percent Of Sample</u> <u>Fair Toward Negroes</u>		<u>Base</u>
			<u>Don't</u> <u>Know</u>	<u>Total</u>	
<u>Race</u>					
Negro	27.3	33.0	39.7	100.0	400
White	59.0	5.0	36.0	100.0	100
<u>Geographic Area</u>					
Negro Lower Core	27.9	26.5	45.6	100.0	136
Negro Middle Core	31.7	33.1	35.2	100.0	145
Negro Upper Core	21.0	40.3	38.7	100.0	110
White Lower Core	47.1	2.9	50.0	100.0	34
White Middle Core	51.4	3.1	40.5	100.0	37
White Upper Core	62.8	3.4	13.8	100.0	29
<u>Age Groups -- Negro</u>					
18 - 24	30.6	25.0	44.4	100.0	36
25 - 34	14.2	41.5	44.3	100.0	106
35 - 49	27.0	34.4	38.6	100.0	163
50 - 64	37.9	25.3	36.3	100.0	66
65 & over	48.3	20.7	31.0	100.0	29
<u>Income Groups -- Negro</u>					
Under \$3,000 -- pensions -- relief	41.7	20.3	37.5	100.0	96
\$3,000 - \$4,999	31.7	29.3	39.0	100.0	62
\$5,000 - \$7,999	21.1	39.5	39.4	100.0	147
\$8,000 - \$9,999	15.0	42.5	42.5	100.0	60
\$10,000 & over	22.2	48.1	29.7	100.0	27
Refused	---	---	100.0	100.0	8
<u>Length Of Residency -- Negro</u>					
Under 5 years	21.2	24.2	54.6	100.0	33
5 - 19 years	25.1	36.1	38.8	100.0	219
20 years & longer	33.1	26.3	40.6	100.0	113
Born here	26.7	46.7	26.6	100.0	30
<u>Sex -- Negro</u>					
Male	29.0	38.0	33.0	100.0	190
Female	26.0	23.0	46.0	100.0	202

Table 20

Equality Of Respect By Negroes For Negro Policemen Compared
To White Policemen

<u>Sample Groups</u>	<u>Percent Of Sample</u> <u>More Respect For Negro Policemen</u>			<u>Total</u>	<u>Base</u>
	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Don't</u>		
			<u>Know</u>		
<u>Race</u>					
Negro	30.8	36.8	32.4	100.0	400
White	40.0	20.0	40.0	100.0	100
<u>Geographic Area</u>					
Negro Lower Core	24.3	31.6	44.1	100.0	136
Negro Middle Core	29.7	33.6	31.7	100.0	145
Negro Upper Core	39.5	40.3	20.7	100.0	119
White Lower Core	38.2	17.6	44.2	100.0	34
White Middle Core	37.8	13.5	48.7	100.0	37
White Upper Core	44.8	31.0	24.2	100.0	29
<u>Age Groups -- Negro</u>					
18 - 24	30.6	30.9	30.5	100.0	36
25 - 34	39.6	31.1	29.3	100.0	106
35 - 49	29.4	39.9	30.7	100.0	163
50 - 64	22.7	40.9	36.4	100.0	66
65 & over	24.1	27.6	48.3	100.0	29
<u>Income Groups -- Negro</u>					
Under \$3,000 -- pensions -- relief	25.0	29.2	45.0	100.0	96
\$3,000 - \$4,999	28.0	45.1	26.9	100.0	62
\$5,000 - \$7,999	34.7	33.8	26.5	100.0	147
\$8,000 - \$9,999	32.5	25.0	42.5	100.0	40
\$10,000 & over	37.0	40.7	22.3	100.0	27
Refused	25.0	50.0	25.0	100.0	6
<u>Length Of Residency -- Negro</u>					
Under 5 years	30.3	45.5	24.2	100.0	33
5 - 19 years	29.7	30.3	32.0	100.0	219
20 years & over	31.4	31.4	37.2	100.0	113
Born here	36.7	36.7	26.6	100.0	30
<u>Sex -- Negro</u>					
Male	34.0	39.0	27.0	100.0	198
Female	28.0	35.0	37.0	100.0	202

Verbatim Comments

Comparison Of Milwaukee Police Department With Police

Departments In Other Cities

Better -- Negro

- Because even with the discrimination problem they are very alert and very little graft is present in the lower echelons.
- I think the police have been my best friends, as they have been very cooperative and helpful with me.
- Brutality is something that should be watched, but in the whole, the Milwaukee Police Department ranks about third in the whole United States.
- In a lot of places like where I am from, they treat you real bad, but I haven't heard of anything like that going on here.
- In certain cases and with certain offenses, arrests are readily made, but I don't think there are enough colored policemen on the streets to patrol the colored areas. They are always patrolled by Whites, which always causes conflict in these areas.

About The Same -- Negro

- Now you can get away with anything; they used to be good, they used to be strict. They are too lenient nowadays.
- They patrol the Inner Core area more than the suburban areas and more than they do the White areas.
- I think there is lots to be desired in giving protection. I think the people of this area are harrassed and made to fear and be suspicious of the police. The Los Angeles riot brought out attitudes of prejudice.
- There is good discipline here, and the citizens cooperate very well -- this helps the police. It is much better here than in many other cities.
- I've seen how the police treat people right here in front of my house and it's not too good.

Poorer -- Negro

- I feel the police department worries more about the drunk on the street, than about crime prevention and protection. A drunk don't bother anybody, but the police are always picking on these kind instead of stopping vandalism.
- The police don't know how to talk with people. The public knows that they have authority, but they tend to be overbearing. They don't always notify parents when their children are picked up -- only when they want you to come and get them from the station.
- If it's a colored neighborhood, the policeman has not too much concern if he is White. But if he's colored, he'll try to get order in a different way than the White policeman.
- The police department thinks it is god and goes a little too far, having no respect for the colored people. Instead of shooting to the moon, they should try to get along with people down here.

Better -- White

- They help a lot getting the children home to their parents at night.
- They are tough. They know how to control you if you do something wrong; they don't let you off. If you call, they come to help you. They patrol the streets.
- They try to do their best, and don't bully. I hesitate to call the police because they come to your door to question you and you or your family can be threatened if it's known that you called the police. I'm sorry it's that way.
- They've got a system here like the FBI; they know strangers right away; they have a wonderful dispatch system. They haven't got the best facilities -- I'm condemning the council that sets up the budget. Could have a few more "best" men, if they had the authority to do what they had to and not be beaten up.
- I read that some kids are being man-handled, but I don't believe it. They are doing things for the kid's own good, but they don't know that.

About The Same -- White

- They try, but they don't have the interest that they used to have in troubles of our neighborhood. If they touch them, Negroes say they are cruel. The Journal sticks up for the Negroes too much.

- People have lost respect for the Police Department; newspapers have played upon John Doe cases, dragged down the police and degraded them.
- I don't have much contact with them, but they keep our area quiet. West of Third Street they have more trouble, because of the saloons.
- Since the colored have come, the police have orders to leave the colored alone. They are a little afraid. They respond to calls pretty well, but they have so many calls to make, you can't blame them for being slow.
- Squad cars are good in other places but not here. There are laws (curfew and traffic laws) that just aren't enforced like they should be.

Poorer -- White

- I don't think they do enough around here; you call them and they are slow in coming.
- They are lousy; there are not enough cops on the beat, there wouldn't be so many teenage problems, if there were. Their hands are tied; they should have more rights to punish these kids. (We've had two cars stolen.) There would be a lot of parents who would disapprove but these kids deserve a good beating -- some of them.
- Since the introduction of squad cars replacing beat cops, the police force has gone down. They know what's going on so why don't they do something? The laws should be stricter.
- They used to be better, but now they are in danger themselves. The police in the Negro neighborhoods try but the rich manufacturers, "don't mind things." I'm against that.
- They're restricted too much by their superiors. I voted for George Wallace. I'd like to create a police state here to allow police to hit people on the heads without asking questions.
- I think there are a bunch of communists on the police force. They always help the Negroes whether they are right or not.

Verbatim Comments

Job Done By Police Department In Neighborhood Compared To All
Other Neighborhoods In Milwaukee

Better -- Negro

- The police in this neighborhood are friendly with all its citizens.
- They have tightened up a little since a kid down the street got killed.
- They stay on their jobs. You can't get away with much here where I live.

About The Same -- Negro

- I notice when the kids fight the police call them names. I have seen the police grab the kids and shake them and call them names. That makes the kids not like to listen to them, and that is why they are so bad. The police should not be allowed to call them names.
- They are always around here when there's a lot of noise; they are always here to stop trouble before it starts.
- They have a hard time around here at times -- it's pretty rough.
- It's better here than in the slums but poorer than it is in all White neighborhoods. The people should speak up for what their needs are. The poorer people are afraid to speak up and demand.
- I feel the crime rate in my neighborhood is kept to a minimum.

Poorer -- Negro

- They're always in the Negro neighborhood and you hardly see them in a White neighborhood.
- When you see a policeman around here you sure can't get one.
- The police just don't crack down on people like they should. These teenagers need discipline. It's pretty noisy here at night.

- They say they know it's poorer, but there isn't anything they can do. They take kids down to court and a half hour later the kids are turned loose and are laughing at them.
- A lot goes on here that could be prevented if the police did their duty. Teenagers run between houses, drinking whiskey from bottles. The police come and refuse to do anything.
- Because these people make them poorer -- they might be afraid of some of these people.
- I've seen with my own eyes policemen asleep on the job.
- They are nasty. I think they don't want to treat a man like he is a man -- they want to treat them like hoodlums.
- When I moved here there were a few Whites living in the area and often we saw police on the beat, but now since they have moved away, we seldom see a patrolman.
- I have lived in other neighborhoods, and I see the police hang around too much in this neighborhood. They are always on the kids' backs.
- Teenagers in this neighborhood are drinking and swearing in front of the smaller kids and the policemen don't even notice it.
- It is hard for them to do a good job where the parents do not care what the children are doing.
- Because you can't go out without being robbed and having your pocketbook grabbed.

Better -- White

- They're honest but afraid of something like the Los Angeles riots here. Judge Brown who handles juveniles, should be impeached.
- We have some new blood around here, they are going to demand respect. What we need here is guard dogs, to run down bandits, if the officer can't stop them. These kids run like they're all out for track.

About The Same -- White

- Half the time you call the police about the kids throwing stones and calling you names, they don't want to come.

- They could have more colored officers to make kids buckle down, but that's the parent's fault. They aren't taking care of their kids, but are out drinking.
- I've been watching them on the South side and they are just as tough here as there.
- They do all right, but I wish they could come faster than they do.

Poorer -- White

- They don't treat the colored strict enough.
- White police don't always understand Negroes talk or their way of life. I'd rather have a colored cop come down in this area.
- Because men in squad cars don't see anything. They aren't wise to what's going on, in a big hurry to get out of here.
- They are afraid of the Negroes and they don't police this neighborhood. They take too long to get here and ask too many questions when you call them.
- I think most cops are afraid of the Negroes around here, and think twice before they try to stop a fight or something.

Verbatim Comments

Feeling Of Safety On Streets In Neighborhood

Feel Safe -- Negro

- I feel safe any place, but not for the children. I think that if a child is on the street, he should be able to be out there without being accused of crime.
- Because my husband is six feet tall and a heavyweight fighter, no one bothers him. In general, if you carry yourself in a respectful way no one will harm you.
- It's only when they come from other neighborhoods, that they get into gangs and cause trouble -- around here they are pretty good.
- The police have escorted me home late at night.

- I feel safe because everytime I'm out, I always run into a patrolman.
- There is plenty of light on 17th Street, but I'd be afraid anywhere. I let the teenagers have the street and keep on walking.

Do Not Feel Safe -- Negro

- Because of the teenage gangs around here. If I see a bunch of them, boy, I cross to the other side of the street.
- Because of the lack of police protection. People are getting hit on the head everytime they turn a corner.
- I don't feel safe in any neighborhood at night after a certain hour.
- In the last year or two, I have felt less safe in this area, due to the vacant lots and the lack of police assistance.
- Because so many things are happening all over the city.
- There is too much going on in the streets, especially among the teenagers. They try to rob and attack older people and have no respect.
- This side of town is poorly lighted and not having many taverns around, there just isn't too much police patrol.

Feel Safe -- White

- All the children play together around here, and don't get in any trouble. Nobody is ever mean and there aren't any crimes in this neighborhood as long as we were here.
- We never had any trouble and don't believe everything people say about this section of town.
- I never had no trouble; I just get in my car and go where I damn please.
- I mind my business and it keeps me out of trouble. It's only when you start sticking your nose where it don't belong that you probably will get clipped.
- The streets are well lighted around here, and also very busy so I don't think any one would dare try to pull anything around here.

Do Not Feel Safe -- White

- The teenagers roam the streets around here all night; you'd think there wasn't anything else to do but walk around the streets and look for trouble.
- In daytime it's fine, but I'm a little afraid at night, because of all the taverns around here. There seem to be a lot of drunks around here.
- Not at night -- there's no patrol around. You can't count on their help for the gangs that are around.
- It's just been lately that we're afraid, I think we're having trouble because of the Negroes moving in just a few years ago.
- It's really true, there are too many Negro teenagers, and they are wild. They bother you, talk to you at bus stops. I would leave this area if I could.
- There have been a couple of mugging and purse snatchings nearby.

Verbatim Comments

Suggestions For Improving Community And Reducing Crime

Rate By Citizens

Negro

- Negroes should organize themselves and stick together, form neighborhood clubs, softball teams, take field trips.
- Clean-up the neighborhood. The landlords should be made to keep up their property, have petitions to get rid of the undesirables in the neighborhoods.
- They should stop worrying about Sally Jane's husband. All people should know each other and know what their children are capable of doing.
- I think that people can lower the crime rate by cooperating with the police and encouraging other people in the neighborhood to cooperate.
- Keep the houses up and try to keep them from turning into slums.

- The welfare department needs a change because the mothers get the money and don't take care of the kids.
- Get the people on welfare off and get them jobs. Saturdays the tavern across the street is loaded with welfare mothers.
- I think the people could act with some dignity and good sense. The teenagers could respect their parents and parents could teach their children to respect the property of others.
- We need more recreational facilities for adults and youths. Keep them busy and they won't have to commit crimes.
- There should be more planned activities for boys and girls; parents should keep an eye on the children. The parents could go along with the curfew and help the police. Do not take up the side of the child when he is wrong.
- Give more guidance in the home -- this is of the utmost importance. Have sufficient playgrounds for the children and compel them to go there for play activities. Cooperation between the parents is needed in correcting and rearing the children. The parents themselves should take the children out for fun.
- Have clubs formed for the teenagers and group meetings to discuss the problems that they are having.
- The citizens could come closer together; take more interest in self-improvement; concentrate on family life and take more pride in property ownership.
- I think that juvenila crime could be controlled by the homes. I try to control my own children. Parents should know where and what their children are doing at all times.
- Something needs to be done about these kids. It's the parents fault. They are the one's who should get disciplined for not making their children behave.
- Form organizations and get the grown-ups to check their drinking and swearing -- set a good example for kids.
- They can clean up the neighborhood -- the Health Department can make a family clean up their yard.
- Go to Church more. These people do not go to Church as they ought to go. Improve themselves and God will approve of them.

- If they would give the policemen more protection, they could break up these gangs. The adults could give better examples -- getting drunk and fighting in the streets.
- They have to get together and have meetings. Sit down and discuss problems and take them to people who can do something about them.
- Speaking as a Negro, I think the attitude of the police chief and other officers could be more understanding. To reduce the crime rate, I think judges should be tougher to the repeaters. I think probation is too freely abused. They get out and do something else; they are not punished enough.
- I think the law in Milwaukee is too light on people. People have it too easy and are not punished enough.
- We should all try to paint up and fix up. I don't know what people can do about the crime rate; they have gone too far, the teenagers. They should let the police do what he has to.
- Have more community projects beautifying property. Then everyone would have more pride and not have so much crime.
- Take away the many taverns and quit selling the young people wine.
- Work together and be more neighborly no matter what the color of your skin. Work honestly to improve the neighborhood and block.
- I think they should go to church more and they wouldn't have time to think a lot of evil.
- It would be good to get some of the families off of welfare, and it will make them feel a part of the community. Give them jobs or send them to school for jobs by teaching them a trade. Our social set-up encourages laziness in people. Families get in debt. The father leaves home and the wife goes on relief until the debts are paid off. Now, that's my money and your money; we all are in debt.

White

- Keep everybody employed. When you have this they'll have money for living expenses and they won't rob.
- Have more free social centers for young kids to go to.
- All parents should give teachers and policemen permission to punish children in vandalism or other misbehavior; get to the root of the problem.

- Make the city safe; the city people are so educated, why can't they make this city safe. We never hear of policemen catching criminals who have stolen our cars and robbed our tenants.
- First, find a way to get along with all kinds of people. Hold classes of something for prejudiced people -- some kind of campaign to end hate. This is the biggest problem; work among the colored to show them that Negroes aren't hated.
- Have more responsible parents teaching their kids at home what is right and wrong.
- Everytime something happens here, it should be written in the paper so as not to let it happen again.
- Keep kids in school -- clean up trash and mind your own business. I wonder sometimes who is doing all this shoving -- who is getting the colored all riled up, giving them chips on their shoulders. With or without help, those who want to work and improve themselves will do it.
- I don't believe it's the citizens' job. We're paying taxes and therefore the wages of people whose job it is to protect us and prevent crime.
- Get out and vote for people who will do what is right for the most people instead of for themselves.

Verbatim Comments

Quality Of Job By Policemen Of One Race Or Nationality

In Dealing With Citizens Of Another Race Or Nationality

Do Good Job -- Negro

- I think the White policeman can do better in a Negro community or at least in a mixed area. They understand the problems better.
- They will do just about the same. With your own race you might try to get by with something -- you do run up against friends.
- I've observed police actively throughout the city and I've found very little difference with the exception of some of the rookies who seem to have a nasty attitude toward the Negroes. The majority give equal treatment.

- I have seen the policemen stop colored kids on the streets, and I have seen them stop White kids for the same reason -- there's no difference.
- Because any time a policeman approaches you he means right, but right away we have chips on our shoulders.
- Some do and some don't. That's a silly question. They know darn well they have got some good people and some bad people.
- It depends upon the officer; if he's out to keep the law, he has no respect for one race or the other. But if he is out for a reputation, his ruthlessness is directed toward the Negro.
- I don't think color makes any difference; it depends upon what they are arrested for and how they behave when arrested.
- I see no difference; they arrest a White man as quick as a black man. If you're wrong, you're wrong.

Do Poor Job -- Negro

- Because of the lack of communication between black and White, has made a very poor relationship.
- Because a White policeman won't treat you like a man if you're colored. I know it from experience.
- A Polish officer will deal better with the Polish citizen, than with another. As a Negro I know I can get across to a Negro officer and he can understand me better than another.
- If you live in a Negro neighborhood, you should have a Negro policeman, because one thing a White policeman can't do is think like a Negro.
- The colored police are harder on colored people than are the White police. They like to show off.
- They (White) aren't going to be nice to colored people no matter, just like they are in Mississippi.
- Colored policemen are not as afraid of Negroes as White police.
- Because the White policeman just waits for the Negro to make the wrong move so that he can hit him.

- Because they do not have the training in the others cultural background. They must know how to handle people tactfully, and they do not. They do a lot on their own initiative.
- Speaking as a Negro, if a Negro officer is called upon to arrest another Negro, there seems to be some understanding and you can talk to them.
- Policemen of one nationality or ethnic group will give their own the benefit of the doubt.

Do Good Job -- White

- This is a crazy question to answer. We're all human and I'm sure no matter where you go you'll always find someone who will dislike most all races. I don't think being a cop makes any difference.
- The police are handicapped. White cops are afraid to handle a number of Negroes. They wouldn't listen to him and he'd have to get help. They don't censure groups of Negroes on the streets.
- White police would respect either race; Whites are easier to handle than the others.
- I've seen what happened; the colored police treat the colored people worse than the White police treat them.
- At the demonstration at the court house, police treated everyone fairly.
- Negro police are sometimes tougher on Negroes. They aren't talked out of their job -- they do it well. I've seen them.

Do Poor Job -- White

- Negro police shouldn't be sent here -- they are too friendly with Negroes.
- Each group should be with its own group. A colored policeman would have more respect among the colored.
- It shouldn't make any difference but it does. Older people resent the colored policeman; younger people don't so much.
- Colored police would overlook crimes of the colored; they shouldn't be put in the colored district, because they are all like one big family.

- You hear about claims of police brutality, but we don't think that White police watch carefully enough for stealing and other crime in this neighborhood.

Verbatim Comments

Fairness Of White Policemen In Dealing With Negroes

Unfair -- Negro

- They seem to have a personal fear of Negroes and they try to frighten and harass them.
- Some offenders need rough treatment. The police seem to rough up Negroes before allowing them to speak. They think that the only thing Negroes understand is a crack on the head.
- Most of the time when they come around, they will not respect your home, but just walk in and not ask for the head of the household.
- I think they have been ill-advised all down the line. They put us all in the same category -- if some of us are wrong, we are all the same; if some of us are right, it is forgotten.
- They always say "Hey, Boy." They want you to look up to them and they always have something to say. If they see a group of Negroes, they always want to break it up and will come over and meddle.
- Because the Whites in the suburbs get away with much more; in this neighborhood, the police would arrest a whole family if necessary.
- Many of the White officers are unfamiliar with the Negroes and I have heard them say: "He are out to get these niggers". I know in spite of what Chief Brier says, his officers do beat up Negroes.

Fair -- Negro

- The White police harass the Negro more often now than years ago, but on a whole they are better trained in human relations.
- In the first place they approach you right until you get out of order and then they get out of order too.

- Anyone will get rough treatment, if they are being arrested and they get to swinging. I don't think that they go out of their way to mistreat anyone because he is colored.
- When patrolling and walking about they address you in orderly fashion, to let you know if you are violating the law.

Fair -- White

- They take a week-long course to learn how to handle situations without brutality. Treat everyone alike if they break the law.
- Just as fair to Negro if they cooperate with police, if not, they have to be tough.
- They are afraid of Negroes -- that's why they don't treat them strict enough.

**Most Serious Problems Currently Facing Negroes
In Milwaukee:**

- The Problems Of Major Concern
- Job Opportunities
- Housing Problems And Desire
For Integrated Neighborhood
- Treatment Of Negroes
In Milwaukee
- Knowledge Of Anti-Poverty
Programs

In addition to discussing specific topics of special interest to Negroes such as the School System and Police Department as discussed in previous sections of this study, each respondent was asked what he felt to be the most serious problems now facing Negroes in Milwaukee. Of most concern to Negroes in Milwaukee is the problem of employment mentioned by 42.0% of the total Negroes interviewed. Other major areas of concern include housing problems mentioned by 34.0% of the total, the School System mentioned by 28.5% and equal rights in all areas of living, 12.9%. Additional problem areas mentioned include the needs of today's Negro teenagers, 5.3% and the Negro's need to improve himself and take advantage of present opportunities, 4.0%. Of the total Negroes interviewed, 4.0% felt the Negro currently had no serious problems and 12.0% did not answer (See Table 21).

Of the 100 White residents interviewed, 25.0% felt that Negroes did not have any problems that the White people of the community did not face themselves. In addition, 24.0% felt the Negro was his own problem and needed to improve himself. Housing difficulties, due to the expressway and urban renewal, and employment were mentioned by 19.0% and 16.0% of the Whites, respectively and 12.0% did not answer.

The Problem Of Employment

Concern about the present employment situation in Milwaukee was not expressed significantly more often by any age group, income level or neighborhood area but appears to be the most serious problem among all groups.

Factors of the Negro employment problem respondents felt most in need of correction are:

	<u>Percent Of Sample</u> (Base: 400)
"Employers should hire according to a persons qualifications, not his skin color - be fair employers as per the sign in their windows."	20
"Jobs hard to get - only unskilled being affected by automation - many firms won't train Negroes."	15
"Adult and younger Negroes need to gain training, schooling in order to get better and more skilled jobs. Parents should keep teenagers in school."	12

When specifically asked if Negroes were turned down on jobs for which they apply because they are Negroes rather than for lack of qualifications and experience, 55.5% of the Negroes felt this situation did exist. Of the total Whites interviewed, 20.0% expressed an awareness of this situation.

Unequal jobs opportunities was more often affirmed by Negroes living in the Lower Core (60.3%), age group 25-34 (67.0%) and those born in Milwaukee (66.7%).

(See Table 22)

Awareness of the inequality in hiring is supported by the following evidence given by those Negroes who feel an inequality does exist.

	<u>Percent Of Sample</u> (Base: 222)
"Personal experience - they look at you, see you're Negro and turn you down."	23
"Tests and qualifications graded lower and disregarded - hire a White who couldn't finish test or do a job before they hire a Negro."	20
"Whites always hire their own first."	18
"Told me they didn't hire Negroes -- told job filled-called later and still open. Hired on the phone, went in-said not enough experience."	15
"Know the excuses - intuition"	7
"Don't see Negroes in some jobs."	5

Knowledge of persons hired because they were Negro was expressed by 11.0% of the Negroes and 10.0% of the Whites interviewed (See Table 23).

Housing Problems

As previously mentioned, housing was most frequently noted, after employment, as a major problem to Negroes in Milwaukee being mentioned by 34.0% of the Negroes. Housing was mentioned progressively more often as a serious problem by the higher income groups (45.0% in the \$8,000-\$9,999 income group), the age groups having children (35-49, 41.1%) and the Upper Core residents (44.5%). (See Table 21).

Factors of most concern in the area of housing were:

	<u>Percent Of Sample</u> (Base: 400)
"Severe housing restrictions- should be able to live where I choose if I can afford it".	20
"Need better housing for Negroes - Landlords presently are unfair in the high rents charged for the low quality of the facilities and the little amount of upkeep".	14
"Can't get loans to improve".	1

When specifically asked if Negroes have real problems in getting a place to live, it was the opinion of 72.5% of the Negroes interviewed that such a problem did exist. Of the Negroes presently earning less than \$3,000 annually, on relief or pensioned, 65.6% felt this was a problem as compared to 77.6% of those earning \$5,000 to \$7,999 and 76.0% of those earning \$8,000 and over annually (See Table 24).

Of the 290 Negroes who felt there was a problem in getting a place to live, 52.0% personally knew of someone who has had trouble in this respect. (See Table 25).

The types of trouble most often known of were:

	<u>Percent Of Sample</u> (Base: 150)
'Whites and real estate people won't sell or rent when person can afford it - add strict qualifications to keep Negro out" (65% in Upper Core).	49
"Children are a problem, can't get place big enough that we can afford - many people won't rent if children in family".	18
"High prices for bad housing, landlords, can't afford it - Whites raise prices to keep you out."	14
"Had trouble when moving into integrated neighborhood-heard."	10
"Personal experience - was turned down".	9
"Read of instances of discrimination".	8
"Difficult to get financing".	4

Of those Negroes who felt a housing problem existed, 38% felt someone was trying to solve these problems as compared to 46.8% of the Whites who felt Negroes have a housing problem (See Table 26).

Those persons most often mentioned as attempting to solve the Negro housing problems were:

	<u>Percent Of Sample</u>	
	<u>Negro</u> (Base: 109)	<u>White</u> (Base: 22)
Civil Rights Leaders, in general	21	27
NAACP - M.L. King	17	18
Law makers, principally including Vel Phillips, Isaac Coggs	16	18
Housing Authority of Milwaukee	13	41
CORE -MUSIC-Triple O	8	-
Urban League - Wesley Scott	7	5
Board Of Realtors	7	5
Mayor Maier - President Johnson	7	-
News media	4	-

In connection with housing problems and finding a place to live, respondents were asked if they would rather live in neighborhoods of the same national and social background as their own or in neighborhoods of mixed backgrounds. Of the total Negroes interviewed, 29.8% preferred living in a neighborhood of racial unity, 33.7% preferred a racially mixed neighborhood, 19.3% felt this was a matter of individual choice and 17.2% did not express a preference. Age and income characteristics of the respondents were not statistically significant in determining a preference of neighborhood composition, although women more often preferred racial unity than did men, 34.2% and 25.3% respectively (See Table 27).

Of the total White respondents, 58.0% preferred racial unity with residents of the Upper Core more often mentioning racial unity (69.0%) than White residents of the Middle (54.1%) and Lower Cores (52.9%).

Reasons mentioned most often by Negro respondents for preferring a type of neighborhood were:

	<u>Percent Of Sample</u> (Base: 119)
<u>Racial Unity</u>	
"Understand each other better, more in common".	30
"Whites don't like Negroes, don't want them to live in neighborhood - would only cause trouble".	26
"Feel more at ease among my own people - don't have to watch what I say and do - don't feel inferior".	25
"Natural tendency for people to want to live among their own".	14
"Don't want to live near White people".	9
"Just want to live in a nice neighborhood".	9
<u>Racially Mixed</u>	(Base: 135)
"Better to learn to mix socially for all people to end segregation - better community relations".	50
"Nicer neighborhoods, people keep up property better".	22

"Better area for the children to grow up in - better schools".	19
"So Negro can learn that he is not inferior to others".	19
"Have always lived in a mixed neighborhood - get along fine".	11
"Can learn new ideas - cultures".	10
<u>Individual Choice</u>	(Base: 77)
"Just as long as I have a clean, neat place to live in a good decent neigh- borhood".	50
"Only want to live where I fit in, am accepted - happy".	29
"Want to be able to choose which area to live in without restrict- ions, depending on what I can afford".	12

A factor involved in problems of housing for Negroes is that of financing for home improvements and purchasing a home. While 72.5% of the total Negroes interviewed felt a housing problem did exist, 55.8% of the total interviewed felt financing was a problem in connection with housing. Financing was more often mentioned by the higher income groups most able to afford home improvements and home purchases (67.5% among the \$8,000-\$9,999 group) than among the lower income groups (47.9% of those earning under \$3,000 annually, those pensioned or on relief). In addition, problems in home financing were more often mentioned by men, 61%, than women, 51% (See Table 28).

The 223 Negroes who felt problems of financing are a factor in housing problems, most often mentioned the following types of trouble Negroes had in this respect.

	<u>Percent Of Sample</u> (Base: 223)
"Whites won't give a Negro a break to better themselves - won't give a Negro the money to move into a White neighborhood-evidence of prejudice".	28
"Charge extremely high interest and payments and demand more collateral than is normal for a White person of the same income, etc."	23
"Negroes cannot make enough income due to types of jobs available to get the security and collateral needed for a loan".	19
"Won't give Negroes a good credit rating - don't trust them to repay as they do a White in similar circumstances".	15
"Personal experience - was refused a loan - high prices on old houses in the Core are not financiaible".	14
"Negro makes own trouble - history of not paying debts".	6

Present Neighborhood Health Conditions

In addition to general housing problems and difficulties in home financing, the health conditions of any neighborhood as influenced by the city of Milwaukee and neighborhood residents is an important factor of concern of the community.

Of the total Negroes interviewed, 25.8% felt the City of Milwaukee was doing a "good" job in removing unhealthy conditions which cause sickness, fire dangers, etc., while 27.8% felt they did an "average" job, 27.3% felt they did a "poor" job and 19.1% did not know. In comparison, 47.0% of the Whites interviewed felt the City of Milwaukee did a "good" job, 33.0% an "average" job and 8.0% a "poor" job. White residents of the Upper Core more often felt the city did a "good" job than those of the Lower Cores (58.6% as compared to 48.6% and 35.3% respectively), while the Negroes of the Upper Core more often felt the city did a "poor" job than those of the Lower Cores (36.1% as compared to 26.9% and 19.9%, respectively) (See Table 29).

Suggestions to the City of Milwaukee for improvement of health conditions in the Negro neighborhoods include:

	<u>Percent Of Sample</u>	
	<u>Negro</u>	<u>White</u>
	(Base: 400)	(100)
"Continue to tear out the old buildings, slums and build more housing projects".	19	12
"Not good service on trash pickups-only pick up part of it - especially bad in the summer - improve".	13	14
"Force residents to clean up and keep up property".	13	15

Percent Of Sample

"Crack down on landlords who neglect duties - enforce present laws and stop playing favorites".	12	5
"Clean, fix streets".	7	4
"City does a good job - no improvements needed".	9	23

The feeling that individual Milwaukee residents could do more to help remove unhealthy conditions was expressed by 62.8% of the Negroes and 78.0% of the Whites interviewed. This feeling was more often expressed by Negroes and Whites in the Upper Cores and Negroes in the older age groups and of higher incomes (See Table 30).

Suggestions to the people of the Negro neighborhoods for improvement of health conditions in the community included:

	<u>Percent Of Sample</u>	
	<u>Negro</u> (Base: 400)	<u>White</u> 100)
"Clean trash and litter - take more pride in property".	50	39
"When unhealthy condition known, protest to city hall - to put pressure on landlords".	15	12
"Train children to be neat, clean - keep hazards away from them".	9	13
"Form more block clubs for community action".	8	5
"People should renovate property - paint, check wiring, rid rats, etc.". .	8	7

Equal Rights And Treatment

In discussing serious problems presently facing Negroes in Milwaukee, 12.0% of the total Negroes felt "Equal Rights" was a major area of concern as previously mentioned. The two groups most frequently mentioning "Equal Rights" were the Negroes in the 18-24 year old groups (25.0%) and those Negroes born here (19.8%)(See Table 21).

Comments concerning equal rights most frequently mentioned were:

	<u>Percent Of Sample</u> (Base: 400)
"Do not have equal opportunities in all areas of life - more inter-racial communication, understanding and resultant solutions are required in the community."	12
"Whites feel Negroes are inferior and, therefore, the Negro needs and desires are necessarily less. Whites need to learn to treat us as equal persons, not just 'black' men".	10

More specific discussion of equal rights and treatment was dealt with in a series of questions dealing with the treatment of various nationalities and races in Milwaukee.

Of the total respondents, 40.3% of the Negroes and 83.0% of the Whites felt that various nationalities and races were treated well in Milwaukee as compared to other cities. Negroes living in the Lower (39.7%) and Upper Core (38.7%) in the 25-34 age groups (44.3%) and in the \$5,000-\$7,999 income group (42.9%) more often felt various nationalities were not

treated well in Milwaukee significantly more often than the other groups. (See Table 31).

When specifically asked how Negroes were treated in Milwaukee, 8.8% of the Negro respondents stated "Very Good", 35.5% stated "Good" and 45.0% stated "Not Very Good". (See Table 32). Again those groups who most often felt Negroes were treated "Not Very Good" were:

- in the Middle and Upper Cores
- in the age groups 25-34
- of higher income
- born here (63.3%)

Significant reasons given by Negro respondents for the attitude toward treatment of Negroes in Milwaukee were:

<u>"Very Good-Good"</u>	<u>Percent Of Sample</u> (Base: 400)
"Personal experiences have all been good".	14
"Good opportunities for Negroes here, housing, jobs, police protection, old age care".	12
"Better than a few years ago but situations of mistreatment and inequality still exist".	9
Depends on the attitude of the individuals, both White and Negro "	7
"Better here than in South".	5

Percent Of Sample"Not Very Good"

"Only low paying jobs available, other refused, 'last hired-first fired' - discrimination in Civil Service jobs".	16
"No equal opportunities - no better than the South - Whites are hypocritical".	14
"Prejudice everywhere - dark color makes you bad - treated like a child".	8
"Schools for Negroes here are old, crowded, not enough recreation for youth-School Board unfit".	6

In all cases, Negroes of the Upper Core were more vehement in their criticism of treatment of Negroes than those of the Middle or Lower Cores.

Of the Negroes interviewed, 19.0% personally knew of an instance of bad treatment of a Negro. Those Negroes between the ages 18-24 and those who had lived in Milwaukee less than five years knew of a case of mistreatment significantly more often than other groups (30.6% and 84.8%, respectively).

Knowledge Of Government Anti-Poverty Programs

An attempt has recently been made by the Federal government to aid persons of low income and little opportunity in solving serious living problems through the Anti-Poverty programs. Of the total respondents, 26.0% of the Negroes and 31.0% of the Whites had heard of Anti-Poverty programs operative in their

neighborhood or in Milwaukee. It is significant to note that residents of the Lower Core, whose incomes are generally low and would be eligible to receive benefits of these programs in many cases, had no more awareness of any program than the other Core residents. However, Negroes of higher income and longer residency in Milwaukee tended to be more aware of the programs. (See Table 34).

When specifically asked, 32.5% of the Negroes and 32.0% of the Whites had heard of "Operative Headstart" (See Table 35).

Of the total Negroes, 88.0% could not name any other Anti-Poverty programs in existence.

Table 21

Most Serious Problems Facing Negroes In Milwaukee

<u>Sample Groups</u>	<u>Jobs</u>	<u>Housing</u>	<u>Schools</u>	<u>Equal Rights</u>	<u>Negro Himself</u>	<u>None</u>	<u>Base</u>
<u>Race</u>							
Negro	42.0	34.0	28.5	12.0	4.0	4.0	400
White	16.0	19.0	6.0	5.0	24.0	25.0	100
<u>Geographic Area</u>							
Negro Lower Core	47.1	28.7	22.1	14.7	2.2	2.2	136
Negro Middle Core	37.2	30.3	31.0	9.7	3.4	6.9	145
Negro Upper Core	42.0	44.5	32.8	11.7	6.7	2.5	119
White Lower Core	14.7	20.6	8.8	8.8	14.7	20.6	34
White Middle Core	13.5	16.2	5.4	2.7	35.1	35.1	37
White Upper Core	20.7	20.7	3.4	3.4	20.7	17.2	29
<u>Age Groups - Negro</u>							
18 - 24	38.9	27.8	30.5	25.0	---	---	36
25 - 34	39.6	31.1	28.3	10.4	4.7	3.8	106
35 - 49	46.7	41.1	30.7	11.6	3.7	4.3	163
50 - 64	37.9	28.8	24.2	12.1	6.1	6.1	66
65 & over	37.9	24.1	24.1	3.5	3.4	3.4	29
<u>Income Groups - Negro</u>							
Under \$3,000--							
Pensions- Relief	39.6	19.8	19.8	13.5	5.2	2.1	96
\$3,000 - \$4,999	47.6	31.7	28.0	13.4	2.4	7.3	82
\$5,000 - \$7,999	40.8	42.9	31.3	12.9	4.8	2.7	147
\$8,000 - \$9,999	45.0	45.0	30.0	7.5	---	5.0	40
\$10,000 & over	40.7	29.6	44.4	7.4	7.4	---	27
Refused	25.0	25.0	25.0	---	---	25.0	8
<u>Length Of Residency - Negro</u>							
Under 5 years	33.3	27.3	18.2	12.1	3.0	3.0	33
5 - 19 years	44.2	34.5	30.4	14.3	2.8	3.7	219
20 years & over	39.6	32.6	27.5	6.0	6.9	5.2	118
Born here	48.6	39.6	26.4	19.8	3.3	3.3	30
<u>Sex - Negro</u>							
Male	43.0	36.0	27.0	12.0	3.0	5.0	198
Female	41.0	32.0	30.0	12.0	5.0	3.0	202

Table 22

Existence Of Unequal Job Opportunities

<u>Sample Groups</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Base</u>
<u>Race</u>					
Negro	55.5	20.0	24.5	100.0	400
White	20.0	50.0	30.0	100.0	100
<u>Geographic Area</u>					
Negro Lower Core	60.3	15.4	24.3	100.0	136
Negro Middle Core	54.5	26.2	19.3	100.0	145
Negro Upper Core	51.3	17.6	31.1	100.0	119
White Lower Core	23.5	38.2	38.3	100.0	34
White Middle Core	16.2	51.4	32.4	100.0	37
White Upper Core	20.7	62.1	17.2	100.0	29
<u>Age Groups - Negro</u>					
18-24	55.6	25.0	19.4	100.0	36
25-34	67.0	16.0	17.0	100.0	106
35-49	52.8	19.0	28.2	100.0	163
50-64	48.5	24.2	27.3	100.0	66
65 & over	44.8	24.2	31.0	100.0	29
<u>Income Groups - Negro</u>					
Under \$3,000 --					
Pensions - Relief	49.0	27.0	24.0	100.0	96
\$3,000 - \$4,999	57.3	22.0	20.7	100.0	82
\$5,000 - \$7,999	59.9	12.9	27.2	100.0	147
\$8,000 - \$9,999	55.0	17.5	27.5	100.0	40
\$10,000 & over	63.0	29.6	7.4	100.0	27
Refused	12.5	25.0	62.5	100.0	8
<u>Length Of Residency -- Negro</u>					
Under 5 years	54.6	24.2	21.2	100.0	33
5 - 19 years	55.7	18.3	26.0	100.0	219
20 years & longer	52.5	22.0	25.5	100.0	118
Born here	66.7	20.0	13.3	100.0	30
<u>Sex - Negro</u>					
Male	56.0	18.0	26.0	100.0	198
Female	55.0	22.0	23.0	100.0	202

Table 23

Knowledge Of Persons Hired Because They Were Negro

<u>Sample Groups</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Base</u>
<u>Race</u>					
Negro	11.0	64.5	24.5	100.0	400
White	10.0	72.0	18.0	100.0	100
<u>Geographic Area</u>					
Negro Lower Core	5.9	73.5	20.6	100.0	136
Negro Middle Core	12.4	64.8	22.8	100.0	145
Negro Upper Core	15.1	53.8	31.1	100.0	119
White Lower Core	2.9	76.5	20.6	100.0	34
White Middle Core	10.8	70.3	18.9	100.0	37
White Upper Core	17.2	69.0	13.8	100.0	29
<u>Age Groups -- Negro</u>					
18-24	11.1	77.8	11.1	100.0	36
25-34	9.4	66.0	24.6	100.0	106
35-49	12.9	56.4	30.7	100.0	163
50-64	12.1	71.2	16.7	100.0	66
65 & over	3.4	72.4	24.2	100.0	29
<u>Income Groups -- Negro</u>					
Under \$3,000 --					
Pensions - Relief	6.3	79.2	14.5	100.0	96
\$3,000 - \$4,999	9.8	69.5	20.7	100.0	82
\$5,000 - \$7,999	12.9	55.8	31.3	100.0	147
\$8,000 - \$9,999	12.5	47.5	40.0	100.0	40
\$10,000 & over	22.2	66.7	11.1	100.0	27
Refused	---	75.0	25.0	100.0	8
<u>Length Of Residency -- Negro</u>					
Under 5 years	6.1	72.7	21.2	100.0	33
5 - 19 years	10.5	64.4	25.1	100.0	219
20 years & longer	12.7	61.9	25.4	100.0	118
Born here	13.3	66.7	20.0	100.0	30
<u>Sex -- Negro</u>					
Male	9.0	62.0	29.0	100.0	198
Female	13.0	67.0	20.0	100.0	202

Table 24

Attitudes Toward Negro Housing Problems

Sample Groups	Percent Of Sample			Total	Base
	Problem Exists	No Problem Exists	Don't Know		
<u>Race</u>					
Negro	72.5	17.5	10.0	100.0	400
White	47.0	48.0	5.0	100.0	100
<u>Geographic Area</u>					
Negro Lower Core	72.1	16.9	11.0	100.0	136
Negro Middle Core	70.3	21.4	8.3	100.0	145
Negro Upper Core	75.6	13.4	10.9	100.0	119
White Lower Core	61.8	35.3	2.9	100.0	34
White Middle Core	43.2	45.9	10.8	100.0	37
White Upper Core	34.5	65.5	---	100.0	29
<u>Age Groups -- Negro</u>					
18-24	77.8	11.1	11.1	100.0	36
25-34	74.5	17.9	7.5	100.0	106
35-49	72.4	17.2	10.4	100.0	163
50-64	68.2	19.7	12.1	100.0	66
65 & over	69.0	20.7	10.3	100.0	29
<u>Income Groups -- Negro</u>					
Under \$3,000 --					
Pensions - Relief	65.6	20.8	13.6	100.0	96
\$3,000 - \$4,999	67.0	23.2	9.8	100.0	82
\$5,000 - \$7,999	77.6	14.3	8.2	100.0	147
\$8,000 - \$9,999	75.0	15.0	10.0	100.0	40
\$10,000 & over	77.8	11.1	11.1	100.0	27
Refused	87.5	12.5	---	100.0	8
<u>Length Of Residency -- Negro</u>					
Under 5 years	72.8	12.1	15.1	100.0	8
5 - 19 years	74.9	16.9	8.2	100.0	219
20 years & longer	67.8	18.6	13.6	100.0	118
Born here	73.3	23.3	3.3	100.0	30
<u>Sex -- Negro</u>					
Male	74.0	17.0	9.0	100.0	198
Female	71.0	18.0	11.0	100.0	202

Table 25

Knowledge Of Negroes With Housing Problems

<u>Sample Groups</u>	<u>Percent Of Sample</u>			<u>Base</u>
	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Total</u>	
<u>Race</u>				
Negro	51.9	48.1	100.0	290
White	56.9	43.1	100.0	47
<u>Geographic Area</u>				
Negro Lower Core	40.8	59.2	100.0	98
Negro Middle Core	56.9	43.1	100.0	102
Negro Upper Core	58.4	41.6	100.0	90
White Lower Core	33.3	66.7	100.0	34
White Middle Core	25.0	75.0	100.0	37
White Upper Core	10.0	90.0	100.0	29
<u>Age Groups -- Negro</u>				
18-24	35.7	64.3	100.0	28
25-34	57.0	43.0	100.0	79
35-49	52.5	46.5	100.0	118
50-64	52.3	47.5	100.0	45
65 & over	50.0	50.0	100.0	20
<u>Income Groups -- Negro</u>				
Under \$3,000 --				
Pensions - Relief	42.9	57.1	100.0	63
\$3,000 - \$4,999	42.6	57.4	100.0	55
\$5,000 - \$7,999	52.6	47.4	100.0	114
\$8,000 - \$9,999	76.7	23.3	100.0	30
\$10,000 & over	71.4	28.6	100.0	21
Refused	28.6	71.4	100.0	7
<u>Length Of Residency -- Negro</u>				
Under 5 years	30.3	69.7	100.0	33
5 - 19 years	49.4	50.6	100.0	164
20 years & longer	60.8	39.2	100.0	80
Born here	50.0	50.0	100.0	22
<u>Sex -- Negro</u>				
Male	47.0	53.0	100.0	146
Female	57.0	43.0	100.0	144

Table 26

Persons Trying To Solve Housing Problems

Sample Groups	Percent Of Sample			Total	Base
	Yes	No	Don't Know		
<u>Race</u>					
Negro	37.9	23.8	38.3	100.0	290
White	46.8	14.9	38.3	100.0	47
<u>Geographic Area</u>					
Negro Lower Core	33.7	24.5	41.8	100.0	98
Negro Middle Core	45.1	19.6	35.3	100.0	102
Negro Upper Core	34.4	27.8	37.8	100.0	90
White Lower Core	57.1	4.8	38.1	100.0	21
White Middle Core	37.5	12.5	50.0	100.0	16
White Upper Core	40.0	40.0	20.0	100.0	10
<u>Age Groups -- Negro</u>					
18-24	46.4	25.0	28.6	100.0	28
25-34	31.6	27.8	40.6	100.0	79
35-49	36.4	24.6	39.0	100.0	118
50-64	37.8	15.6	46.6	100.0	45
65 & over	60.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	20
<u>Income Groups -- Negro</u>					
Under \$3,000 --					
Pensions	31.7	19.0	49.3	100.0	63
\$3,000-\$4,999	40.0	23.6	36.4	100.0	55
\$5,000-\$7,999	39.5	26.3	34.2	100.0	114
\$8,000-\$9,999	30.0	30.0	40.0	100.0	30
\$10,000 & over	57.1	23.8	19.1	100.0	21
Refused	28.6	---	71.4	100.0	7
<u>Length Of Residency -- Negro</u>					
Under 5 years	37.5	12.5	50.0	100.0	24
5 - 19 years	33.5	29.3	37.2	100.0	164
20 years & over	42.5	18.8	38.8	100.0	80
Born here	54.5	13.6	31.8	100.0	22
<u>Sex -- Negro</u>					
Male	40.0	27.0	33.0	100.0	146
Female	36.0	20.0	44.0	100.0	144

Table 27

Racial Composition Desired In Neighborhood

Sample Groups Race	Percent Of Sample				Total	Base
	Racial Unity	Racially Mixed	Individual Choice	Don't Know		
Negro	29.8	33.7	19.3	17.2	100.0	400
White	58.0	14.0	15.0	13.0	100.0	100
<u>Geographic Area</u>						
Negro Lower Core	33.1	31.6	19.1	16.2	100.0	136
Negro Middle Core	26.2	35.9	19.3	18.6	100.0	145
Negro Upper Core	30.3	33.6	19.3	16.8	100.0	119
White Lower Core	52.9	17.6	11.8	17.7	100.0	34
White Middle Core	54.1	13.5	21.6	10.8	100.0	37
White Upper Core	69.0	10.3	10.3	10.4	100.0	29
<u>Age Groups -- Negro</u>						
18-24	27.8	27.8	13.9	30.5	100.0	36
25-34	31.1	34.0	17.9	17.0	100.0	106
35-49	28.8	35.0	19.6	16.6	100.0	163
50-64	33.3	36.4	19.7	10.6	100.0	66
65 & Over	24.1	27.6	27.6	20.7	100.0	29
<u>Income Groups -- Negro</u>						
Under \$3,000 --						
Pensions - Relief	33.3	32.3	16.7	17.7	100.0	96
\$3,000 - \$4,999	23.2	34.1	26.8	15.9	100.0	82
\$5,000 - \$7,999	27.9	41.5	16.3	14.3	100.0	147
\$8,000 - \$9,999	37.5	20.0	20.0	22.5	100.0	40
\$10,000 & over	33.4	25.9	25.9	14.8	100.0	27
Refused	37.5	---	---	62.5	100.0	8
<u>Length Of Residency -- Negro</u>						
Under 5 years	24.2	42.4	27.3	6.1	100.0	33
5 - 19 years	31.5	33.3	25.5	18.7	100.0	219
20 years & over	30.5	31.4	20.3	17.8	100.0	118
Born here	20.0	36.7	26.7	16.6	100.0	30
<u>Sex -- Negro</u>						
Male	25.3	32.8	19.7	17.2	100.0	198
Female	34.2	29.7	18.8	17.3	100.0	202

Table 28

Attitude Toward Existence Of Problems For Negroes:
Financing For Purchase Of A New Home Or Home Improvements

Sample Groups Race	Percent Of Sample			Total	Base
	Financing Problems Exist	Financing Problems Do Not Exist	Don't Know		
Negro	55.8	12.0	32.2	100.0	400
White	39.0	30.0	31.0	100.0	100
<u>Geographic Area</u>					
Negro Lower Core	52.9	9.6	37.5	100.0	136
Negro Middle Core	60.7	13.1	26.2	100.0	145
Negro Upper Core	52.9	13.4	33.6	100.0	119
White Lower Core	41.2	20.6	38.2	100.0	34
White Middle Core	37.8	35.1	27.0	100.0	37
White Upper Core	37.9	34.5	27.6	100.0	29
<u>Age Groups -- Negro</u>					
18-24	47.2	16.7	36.1	100.0	36
25-34	56.6	11.3	32.1	100.0	106
35-49	55.8	12.3	31.9	100.0	163
50-64	60.6	10.6	28.8	100.0	66
65 & over	51.7	10.3	37.9	100.0	29
<u>Income Groups -- Negro</u>					
Under \$3,000 --					
Pensions - Relief	47.9	16.7	35.4	100.0	96
\$3,000 - \$4,999	45.1	13.4	41.5	100.0	82
\$5,000 - \$7,999	63.3	8.8	27.9	100.0	147
\$8,000 - \$9,999	67.5	7.5	25.0	100.0	40
\$10,000 & over	63.0	18.5	18.5	100.0	27
Refused	37.5	---	62.5	100.0	8
<u>Length Of Residency -- Negro</u>					
Under 5 years	45.4	15.2	39.4	100.0	33
5 - 19 years	58.4	11.0	30.6	100.0	219
20 years & over	53.4	11.0	35.6	100.0	118
Born here	56.7	20.0	23.3	100.0	30
<u>Sex-Negro</u>					
Male	61.0	12.0	27.0	100.0	198
Female	51.0	12.0	37.0	100.0	202

Table 29

Quality Of The Milwaukee Health Department

<u>Sample Groups</u>	<u>Percent Of Sample</u>				<u>Total</u>	<u>Base</u>
	<u>Good</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Poor</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>		
<u>Race</u>						
Negro	25.8	27.8	27.3	19.1	100.0	400
White	47.0	33.0	8.0	12.0	100.0	100
<u>Geographic Area</u>						
Negro Lower Core	25.7	30.1	19.9	24.3	100.0	136
Negro Middle Core	29.7	29.0	26.9	14.4	100.0	145
Negro Upper Core	21.0	23.5	36.1	19.4	100.0	119
White Lower Core	35.3	47.1	2.9	14.7	100.0	34
White Middle Core	48.6	32.4	8.1	10.9	100.0	37
White Upper Core	58.6	17.2	13.8	10.4	100.0	29
<u>Age Groups -- Negro</u>						
18-24	13.9	30.6	22.2	33.3	100.0	36
25-34	19.8	28.3	34.9	17.0	100.0	106
35-49	26.4	29.4	27.6	16.6	100.0	163
50-64	30.3	28.8	19.7	21.2	100.0	66
65 & over	48.3	10.3	20.7	20.7	100.0	29
<u>Income Groups -- Negro</u>						
Under \$3,000 --						
Pensions - Relief	30.2	19.8	24.0	26.0	100.0	96
\$3,000 - \$4,999	26.8	32.9	19.5	20.8	100.0	82
\$5,000 - \$7,999	22.4	30.6	34.0	13.0	100.0	147
\$8,000 - \$9,999	22.5	32.5	22.5	22.5	100.0	40
\$10,000 & over	25.9	25.9	33.3	14.9	100.0	27
Refused	37.5	---	25.0	37.5	100.0	8
<u>Length Of Residency -- Negro</u>						
Under 5 years	24.2	21.3	24.2	30.3	100.0	33
5 - 19 years	23.3	27.4	32.9	16.4	100.0	219
20 years & over	29.7	31.4	18.6	20.3	100.0	118
Born here	30.0	23.3	23.3	23.3	100.0	30
<u>Sex -- Negro</u>						
Male	28.0	28.0	27.0	17.0	100.0	198
Female	24.0	27.0	27.0	22.0	100.0	202

Table 30

Milwaukee Residents Can Do More For Health Conditions

<u>Sample Groups</u> <u>Race</u>	<u>Percent Of Sample</u>				<u>Base</u>
	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Negro	62.8	3.8	33.4	100.0	400
White	78.0	5.0	17.0	100.0	100
<u>Geographic Area</u>					
Negro Lower Core	44.9	8.1	47.0	100.0	136
Negro Middle Core	69.0	2.0	29.0	100.0	145
Negro Upper Core	75.6	0.8	23.6	100.0	119
White Lower Core	67.6	8.8	23.6	100.0	34
White Middle Core	75.7	5.4	18.9	100.0	37
White Upper Core	93.1	---	6.9	100.0	29
<u>Age Groups -- Negro</u>					
18-24	41.7	---	58.3	100.0	36
25-34	61.3	5.7	33.0	100.0	106
35-49	66.9	4.9	28.2	100.0	163
50-64	63.6	---	36.4	100.0	66
65 & over	69.0	3.4	27.6	100.0	29
<u>Income Groups -- Negro</u>					
Under \$3,000 --					
Pensions - Relief	55.2	5.2	39.6	100.0	96
\$3,000 - \$4,999	48.8	4.9	46.3	100.0	82
\$5,000 - \$7,999	71.4	2.7	25.9	100.0	147
\$8,000 - \$9,999	62.5	5.0	32.5	100.0	40
\$10,000 & over	85.2	---	14.8	100.0	27
Refused	62.5	---	37.5	100.0	8
<u>Length Of Residency -- Negro</u>					
Under 5 years	45.5	3.0	51.5	100.0	33
5 - 19 years	64.8	4.6	30.6	100.0	219
20 & longer	64.4	1.7	33.9	100.0	118
Born here	60.0	6.7	33.3	100.0	30
<u>Sex - Negro</u>					
Male	65.0	4.0	31.0	100.0	198
Female	60.0	3.0	37.0	100.0	202

Table 31

Treatment Of Various Races And Nationalities
In Milwaukee

<u>Sample Groups</u>	<u>Percent Of Sample</u>			<u>Total</u>	<u>Base</u>
	<u>Treated Well</u>	<u>Not Treated Well</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>		
<u>Race</u>					
Negro	40.3	35.5	24.3	100.0	400
White	83.0	11.0	6.0	100.0	100
<u>Geographic Area</u>					
Negro Lower Core	44.1	39.7	16.2	100.0	136
Negro Middle Core	41.4	29.0	29.7	100.0	145
Negro Upper Core	34.5	38.7	26.9	100.0	119
White Lower core	73.5	14.7	11.6	100.0	34
White Middle Core	36.5	10.8	2.7	100.0	37
White Upper Core	69.7	6.9	3.4	100.0	29
<u>Age Groups -- Negro</u>					
18 - 24	47.2	30.9	13.9	100.0	36
25 - 34	32.1	44.3	23.6	100.0	106
35 - 49	38.0	36.8	25.2	100.0	163
50 - 64	43.9	22.7	33.3	100.0	66
65 & over	65.5	20.7	13.8	100.0	29
<u>Income Groups -- Negro</u>					
Under \$3,000 --					
Pensions -- Relief	53.1	25.0	21.9	100.0	96
\$3,000 - \$4,999	35.4	37.3	26.8	100.0	32
\$5,000 - \$7,999	32.0	42.9	25.2	100.0	147
\$8,000 - \$9,999	42.5	37.5	20.0	100.0	40
\$10,000 & over	51.9	33.3	14.8	100.0	27
Refused	37.5	---	62.5	100.0	0
<u>Length Of Residency -- Negro</u>					
Under 5 years	42.4	27.3	30.3	100.0	33
5 - 19 years	35.6	42.0	22.4	100.0	219
20 years & longer	49.2	23.7	27.1	100.0	118
Born here	36.7	43.3	20.0	100.0	30
<u>Sex -- Negro</u>					
Male	40.0	39.0	21.0	100.0	198
Female	41.0	32.0	27.0	100.0	202

Table 32

Treatment Of Negroes In Milwaukee

<u>Sample Groups</u> <u>Race</u>	<u>Percent Of Sample</u>				<u>Total</u>	<u>Base</u>
	<u>Very</u> <u>Good</u>	<u>Good</u>	<u>Not</u> <u>Very</u> <u>Good</u>	<u>Don't</u> <u>Know</u>		
Negro	8.3	35.5	45.0	10.8	100.0	400
White	23.0	62.0	7.0	8.0	100.0	100
<u>Geographic Area</u>						
Negro Lower Core	11.3	40.4	36.8	11.0	100.0	136
Negro Middle Core	4.1	37.9	49.7	8.3	100.0	145
Negro Upper Core	10.9	26.9	40.7	13.4	100.0	119
White Lower Core	17.6	61.8	11.8	8.8	100.0	34
White Middle Core	21.6	62.2	8.1	8.1	100.0	37
White Upper Core	31.0	62.1	---	6.9	100.0	29
<u>Age Groups -- Negro</u>						
18 - 24	---	44.4	47.2	8.4	100.0	36
25 - 34	8.5	22.6	57.5	11.4	100.0	106
35 - 49	7.4	39.3	44.2	9.1	100.0	163
50 - 64	13.6	34.8	36.4	15.1	100.0	66
65 & over	17.2	51.7	20.7	10.3	100.0	29
<u>Income Groups -- Negro</u>						
Under \$3,000 --						
Pensions -- Relief	14.6	41.7	35.4	8.3	100.0	96
\$3,000 - \$4,999	9.8	36.6	40.2	13.4	100.0	82
\$5,000 - \$7,999	7.5	33.3	47.6	11.6	100.0	147
\$8,000 - \$9,999	5.0	25.0	57.5	12.5	100.0	40
\$10,000 & over	---	37.0	63.0	---	100.0	27
Refused	---	37.5	37.5	25.0	100.0	3
<u>Length Of Residency -- Negro</u>						
Under 5 years	3.0	39.4	42.4	15.2	100.0	33
5 - 19 years	8.2	32.0	49.3	10.5	100.0	219
20 years & longer	10.2	45.0	33.1	11.0	100.0	118
Born here	13.3	16.7	63.3	6.6	100.0	30
<u>Sex -- Negro</u>						
Male	7.0	36.0	45.0	12.0	100.0	198
Female	11.0	35.0	45.0	9.0	100.0	202

Table 33

Knowledge Of Negroes Badly Treated

<u>Sample Groups</u>	<u>Percent Of Sample</u>			<u>Total</u>	<u>Base</u>
	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>		
<u>Race</u>					
Negro	19.0	62.3	18.2	100.0	400
White	16.0	70.0	6.0	100.0	100
<u>Geographic Area</u>					
Negro Lower Core	19.1	72.1	8.8	100.0	136
Negro Middle Core	16.6	64.1	19.3	100.0	145
Negro Upper Core	21.3	50.4	27.0	100.0	119
White Lower Core	17.6	67.6	14.8	100.0	34
White Middle Core	21.6	73.4	---	100.0	37
White Upper Core	6.9	39.7	3.4	100.0	29
<u>Age Groups -- Negro</u>					
13 - 24	30.6	66.7	2.7	100.0	36
25 - 34	15.1	63.2	21.7	100.0	106
35 - 49	20.9	60.1	19.0	100.0	163
50 - 64	21.2	60.6	18.2	100.0	66
65 & over	3.4	75.9	20.7	100.0	29
<u>Income Groups -- Negro</u>					
Under \$3,000 --					
Bansions -- Relief	10.4	76.0	13.6	100.0	96
\$3,000 - \$4,999	13.4	70.7	15.9	100.0	82
\$5,000 - \$7,999	23.3	56.5	19.7	100.0	147
\$8,000 - \$9,999	30.0	47.5	22.5	100.0	60
\$10,000 & over	25.9	55.6	18.5	100.0	27
Refused	12.5	37.5	50.0	100.0	3
<u>Length Of Residency -- Negro</u>					
Under 5 years	34.3	15.2	---	100.0	33
5 - 19 years	21.0	61.6	17.4	100.0	219
20 years & longer	19.5	59.3	21.2	100.0	113
Born here	23.3	60.0	16.6	100.0	30
<u>Sex -- Negro</u>					
Male	13.0	63.0	19.0	100.0	198
Female	20.0	62.0	18.0	100.0	202

Table 34

Awareness Of Anti-Poverty Programs

<u>Sample Groups</u>	<u>Percent Of Sample</u>			<u>Total</u>	<u>Base</u>
	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>		
<u>Race</u>					
Negro	26.0	69.5	4.5	100.0	400
White	31.0	65.5	3.5	100.0	100
<u>Geographic Area</u>					
Negro Lower Core	25.7	72.8	1.5	100.0	136
Negro Middle Core	25.5	69.7	4.8	100.0	145
Negro Upper Core	26.9	65.5	7.6	100.0	119
White Lower Core	32.4	64.7	2.9	100.0	34
White Middle Core	24.3	75.7	---	100.0	37
White Upper Core	31.0	65.5	3.4	100.0	29
<u>Age Groups -- Negro</u>					
18 - 24	30.6	69.4	---	100.0	36
25 - 34	23.6	69.8	6.6	100.0	106
35 - 49	29.4	68.7	1.9	100.0	163
50 - 64	18.2	72.7	9.1	100.0	66
65 & over	27.6	65.5	6.9	100.0	29
<u>Income Groups -- Negro</u>					
Under \$3,000 --					
Pensions -- Relief	20.8	77.1	2.1	100.0	96
\$3,000 - \$4,999	17.1	78.0	4.9	100.0	82
\$5,000 - \$7,999	27.9	67.3	4.8	100.0	147
\$8,000 - \$9,999	37.5	57.5	5.0	100.0	40
\$10,000 & over	44.4	44.4	11.2	100.0	27
Refused	25.0	75.0	---	100.0	8
<u>Length Of Residency -- Negro</u>					
Under 5 years	9.1	87.2	3.7	100.0	33
5 - 19 years	25.1	71.2	3.7	100.0	219
20 years & longer	30.5	63.6	5.9	100.0	118
Born here	33.3	60.0	6.7	100.0	30
<u>Sex -- Negro</u>					
Male	29.0	66.0	5.0	100.0	198
Female	23.0	73.0	4.0	100.0	202

Table 35

Awareness Of "Operation Headstart"

<u>Sample Groups</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Percent Of Sample</u>		<u>Base</u>
			<u>Don't</u>	<u>Total</u>	
			<u>Know</u>		
<u>Race</u>					
Negro	32.5	66.0	1.5	100.0	400
White	32.0	66.0	2.0	100.0	100
<u>Geographic Area</u>					
Negro Lower Core	30.1	68.4	1.5	100.0	136
Negro Middle Core	34.5	64.1	1.4	100.0	145
Negro Upper Core	32.8	65.5	1.7	100.0	119
White Lower Core	38.2	58.8	3.0	100.0	34
White Middle Core	29.7	67.6	2.7	100.0	37
White Upper Core	27.6	72.4	---	100.0	29
<u>Age Groups -- Negro</u>					
18 - 24	33.3	66.7	---	100.0	36
25 - 34	34.9	61.3	3.8	100.0	106
35 - 49	34.4	65.0	0.6	100.0	163
50 - 64	24.2	74.2	1.6	100.0	66
65 & over	31.0	69.0	---	100.0	29
<u>Income Groups -- Negro</u>					
Under \$3,000 --					
Pensions -- Relief	25.0	75.0	---	100.0	96
\$3,000 - \$4,999	22.0	75.6	2.4	100.0	82
\$5,000 - \$7,999	34.0	63.9	2.1	100.0	147
\$8,000 - \$9,999	45.0	52.5	2.5	100.0	40
\$10,000 & over	63.0	37.0	---	100.0	27
Refused	37.5	62.5	---	100.0	8
<u>Length Of Residency -- Negro</u>					
Under 5 years	30.3	66.7	3.0	100.0	33
5 - 19 years	32.4	66.2	1.4	100.0	219
20 years & longer	31.4	66.9	1.7	100.0	118
Born here	40.0	60.0	---	100.0	30
<u>Sex -- Negro</u>					
Male	33.0	65.0	2.0	100.0	198
Female	32.0	67.0	1.0	100.0	202

Verbatim Comments

Most Serious Problems Facing Negroes In Milwaukee

General Comments -- Negro

- We are denied our rights. We can't get the jobs we want. We are not able to live where we want. We are not fully accepted by the White man and other races. The White man should treat us the way he treats his own; he should come around me and see that I am just more than black.
- I think the Negro himself is his own problem -- the Negro mother isn't trained. I think the Negro should try to improve himself.
- Poverty is the serious problem -- the improper attitude and education on the part of many people and a lack of skills and trades. More screening and aid needs to be given. Those who are capable of learning should be sent to school. We feel that we ourselves can help ourselves and others by seeing both sides of the racial issues and making peaceful settlements.
- This is a White man's world built by the Negro in slavery, so he has a share in it. He should be recognized just to be recognized. He shouldn't be excommunicated from housing that is his. The demonstrations may or may not help. I feel he has a right to be equal with the White man he helped to put where he is. Some Negroes don't know past A or B, but they want all the way to the end. Some Negroes need education, lots of it. Some just want something because somebody else wants it.
- I think an understanding of racial problems could solve many things such as housing, education, and jobs. If the Negro is understood for the good he does and the contributions he makes, then a broader view of the Negro would be had. I think people should live in their homes and communities respectably, having pride and taking care of their property. Aid their children in schooling and expose them to more cultural advantages.
- The children don't have respect for older people; they fight their parents. The new people's children are worse than ever. Parents should pay for the damage they cause. I think it's terrible that the girls are more grown-up than I am. This Civil Rights business ain't doing nothing but stirring up the young kids; they don't know what it is about and half don't care. Parents should be responsible; be put in homes and some should be trained. Schools should have more testing to see if they are bright and teach them respect and behavior.

- The Ku Klux Klan is the most serious problem.
- I don't know any other one but Martin Luther King says that we want freedom.
- Without financial stability, there tends to be tension among the races. People would rather stand on their own than have to depend upon someone else to help them. We need equal job opportunities.

Housing -- Negro

- People are having so much trouble in getting into these neighborhoods and they have money to live where they desire. The White neighbors should give us a chance; they should stop putting their houses up for sale when one of us moves in. They could help us when we need it.
- The lack of open housing promotes or insures de facto segregation in the schools. We should have open housing legislation.
- You can't find suitable places for a large family; when you do, the rent is too high. The landlords don't want to make improvements; if they do, it is with cheap materials. The landlord should work with willing tenants. He should make them move if they don't do what's right. I think the housing projects are like being in prison. They go into apartments when the family isn't home and leave a note on the table about what is to be done. The manager says the housing authority has the right -- I don't think so.

Employment -- Negro

- I think there is a serious problem with jobs. I find that apprenticeship is not open to Negroes. Many Negroes do not lack education, but need to be upgraded in their skills. I think there should be Negro foremen and supervisors so as to advise Negroes of better jobs and explain how they can prepare themselves for better jobs.
- They'll give all the Mexicans a job and everybody else before they'll give a Negro a job. They'll hire all the foreigners before they'll hire me at home.
- If I know how to do a job and a White man doesn't know how to do it, they'll hire him and teach him before me and I'm already trained.

Education -- Negro

- I think more people should get an education and get qualified for jobs, instead of yelling "the White folks don't like us." We need to keep the kids in school. Be independent. Don't blame the White man for everything-- we bring a lot on ourselves. We don't have to try and take everything from the White people, just what is ours by our birthright. We should have our share of this world and what's here for us.
- I think that we parents should be very concerned about our children's education. We could help ourselves by attending P.T.A. and by helping others who help us.
- Education is what the White people have on the Negroes. We do not get all that is taught in school. Get rougher teachers.
- Kids aren't taking advantage of our schools; too many are dropping out. Take the opportunity that is offered; I wish I had the chance they have now.
- Many crimes that are going on now would not exist, if these children would get a higher education. A person should get as high an education as he can.

Serious Problems -- White

- They are segregated in a lot of places. Like when they go to get a job, getting into school and going to eat somewhere.
- People are reluctant to sell or rent to colored people, because of property devaluation; it's time for a complete change. I think we have to remember that all Negroes can't be lemons.
- It's always the problems of jobs; they have to have them. For a job, pay them the same amount that a White man gets, then they won't have any grievances.
- I think their most serious problem is the fact that they refuse to take life's responsibilities seriously.
- People won't rent to them. Kids have no yards to play in. They don't have the chance to become skilled laborers, so both parents work at menial jobs. They can't expect housing change if word gets around about their destructiveness.
- White people are too uppity and won't talk to Negroes. The parents just let their kids run and don't teach them things. They send them to the saloons when they go to work.

- They have their grievances because of their past, this I understand. But we Whites left in this area have it just as tough if not tougher than they do. They beat up our kids and now we can't sell our homes for good prices.
- Some say they aren't being treated right, but those are the Southern Negroes that are here. Northern Negroes are satisfied. As soon as the neighborhood gets overcrowded from the South, that's when the trouble starts. They follow these radical leaders.

Racial Composition Desired In Neighborhood

Verbatim Comments

Mixed Background -- Negro

- Any of our people who are able to pay for a home would rather be in a nicer neighborhood where there are Negroes and Whites.
- I think they have less trouble with the kids. I think the colored kids are picking up the white kids' habits.
- White people want to live to themselves but we're moving in on them and I think it's a good thing whether they like it or not.
- I think that people would rather live in a mixed neighborhood. I think whites shouldn't feel any better than Negroes and we should all live together.
- Because we can get to know other's cultural background. We can teach our children the better things in life.
- Then no one would feel as if he was better. Our children would learn how to live well together from childhood.
- I think the more intelligent people would rather live in a mixed neighborhood. They are more educated and feel at ease in a mixed area whereas rural people would feel lost there.
- I would like to live in a mixed neighborhood because an entire neighborhood of Negroes just doesn't work. The most of them don't keep their places clean and neat. No one wants to live in filth.

Racial Unity -- Negro

- I would feel much safer and would rather be with my own people,
- I would feel more at ease with my own people. The whites always watch you and I would feel out of place. The two races should live around each other to get an understanding.
- I'd rather live amongst my own race -- I'm proud of my race.
- It is more normal for us to live together; our cultural background makes us understand our people better and we will help each other in time of need.

Verbatim Comments

Treatment Of Negroes In Milwaukee

"Very Good," "Good" -- Negro

- When I first came to Milwaukee, I found no ill treatment of Negroes. Very seldom do you find any conflict. I've seen places in which, I was rejected and two days later they accepted me when they found I was a man of peace. Transients seem to create most of the trouble.
- 'Cause I still feel that we made our mistake 10 or 15 years ago. I think not enough of the higher class or educated Negroes came. The Negroes here just let John do everything -- we have not done anything for ourselves.
- The average Negro brings a lot on himself. The poor Whites and Negroes are treated pretty badly. The average Negro screams too much. When he is arrested he starts to cry "wolf." He sees White people gottin' away with stuff, so he figures he can do the same, but opens his mouth at the wrong time. And all of these demonstrations don't help. Going on like in the South with the T.V. pictures showing the police beating people; as soon as a Negro is approached, he starts swinging.
- I think it could go either way; a person can prove himself. By this I mean, it depends upon the people; they can make it if they try.
- I think that sometimes they are treated good, depending upon the type of jobs they have. Teachers and professional people seem to do the best.
- We from the South feel a little more freedom and are thankful for Milwaukee.
- Some White people treat you pretty nice, but the others act like they do down South.
- There is work and they have everything the rest of the people have. It has improved a lot since I've been here.
- Because in many areas Negroes could be treated better. Personally, I don't think they are included in the operation of the city government. I think this is a big failing. There are not enough Negroes appointed to committees to run the city.

Treated "Not Very Good" -- Negro

- One thing, when you sit down on a bus, White people will get up and move, so they won't have to sit by you. Course, I don't care.
- The White men here treat us just about like they do down South. They will not give us better jobs only cheaper wages.
- The suburbs are nasty -- I stopped at a tavern, and the owner says I "don't have it." You have more segregation here than in Mississippi, Alabama. In these places you buy what you want, but here they don't want to sell to you. They say you "don't have it."
- Because it seems as though we'll never get equal. They (White people) want to keep us down.
- Well, you see the White people pretend that they like you, but they don't. I do days work and they are glad when I am gone.
- I think Negroes are treated like "Uncle Toms" -- a poor Negro is out -- nobody (White) thinks very much of them especially if he is uneducated and jobless.
- When Negroes do something bad, they get criticized more than when Whites do-when they do something wrong.
- If they were treated right, they wouldn't have demonstrated, the school boycott.
- Negroes have a hard time getting ahead. The other people don't realize that the Negro is changing -- these people want to keep the Negro down.
- The situation is sort of doing good on the outside and then they turn around and stab us. Especially in housing, education and unemployment. I'd like to go to the good places. Not just let in some of the Negro places. We don't fit into a category and neither do White people. We should be allow to go to the fabulous places; we know how to act. Not just the old broken down places like Surfside 16, but real nice places.

Treated "Very Good," "Good" -- White

- They are treated just like all of us. The only difference is that most of them feel they are treated badly because they believe everything they're told or read.

- Yes, the majority are well-dressed and have big cars, don't seem so poor. I think too many people are taken in by their shabby homes, but they forget that some people would rather have big cars and lots of clothes than big houses.
- The people on the South side do not like them, but they are treated O.K. in other areas.
- I think compared to other cities they have it pretty good. I feel they would have it even better, if they would try earning a little respect by keeping their jobs and leading more respectable lives.
- I think they are trying to weaken the government and eventually will try to take over everything. They should be porters like down South.
- These property owners around here behave. They are treated better in Milwaukee; have good wages, are mixed in the schools -- they like that better. The ones coming from the South not property owners, they are causing trouble. They drink liquor on the front lawns, start trouble; you can't say much to them. But our neighbors are just fine.
- They say themselves, they couldn't have it better -- my tenants tell me. There are a certain kind, they are never satisfied. Like Mr. Barbee, he is a troublemaker. They are here in power, in the majority. They are sometimes nasty to us, the younger ones.
- I think they are equal to me, and have the same rights. In Milwaukee they are treated better than other cities, especially the South. The only area I feel they've been cheated is housing, but I think this will change.
- When they go to case workers, they always get what they demand from the county. Though even I can't. The colored stick together, always to help each other when one is accused of crime.
- I used to feel sorry for them, but now I don't. They have the same opportunities as my children, schools, churches, shopping, jobs, the same as we do. And everyone feels sorry for them, says they should be improved. But why should colored have it better than I do? Those who are hard-working mind their own business, don't get any help. Those who don't deserve help get it.

Treated "Not Very Good" -- White

- When they do have a protest, public officials refuse to meet with them. Most of them are forced to live in a ghetto. If they did choose to live under a ghetto type situation -- like the Chinese -- I'm sure they wouldn't pick a slum-type one. They also seem to have the worst jobs.
- There has been too much emphasis on equality and not enough on the right of all human beings to be individuals, separate people free to be what they want and not what a guilty society wants them to be. Consequently, society seems to be trying to force many Negroes to living, taking the same jobs, and practicing the same culture as White men, forgetting that they have their own history and customs. It also seems that he will have to pay a price if he should refuse to accept the freedom White men have prescribed for him, i.e., continued discrimination.
- Negroes are being discriminated against by the school board. They are the future of America.

Evidence Of Mistreatment Of Negroes

Verbatim Comments

Negro Comments

- The police came in my brother-in-law's house, dragged him out, wouldn't let him put a shirt on, kicked him in the ribs, and just because he was married to a white girl who didn't want him to drink and called the police. He was drunk in his own house. What right did the police have to take him out like that?
- My friends and I went downtown for a night out and we ordered food and drinks. The waiter says that they don't have what we want but it was on the menu.
- Employment-wise: In 1927 at A.O. Smith I was told the custom of A.O. Smith wasn't to hire Negroes.
- My daughter went to school and trained to do typing and shorthand; she made good grades in school but some of those insurance companies would not hire her.
- I know of a young man who was shot in the back while running away. They tried to claim he had a knife but they were only protecting themselves.
- There are some people who work with you, sit and eat with you at work but when they see you on the sidewalk, they (whites) don't know you.
- A Spanish girl was suspended from school (May 1964) for aiding with the school boycott.
- We have just got through trying to buy a lot -- we were told to our faces that Negroes could not buy lots.
- I remember one girl who has been here over a year with two small children and they won't give her any money. She needs help, too.
- I think when they tear down the houses in this neighborhood, we are treated unfairly. I have a friend who had fixed up her home and it was torn down without paying her for the improvements. I know of many colored people whose homes are condemned and white homes aren't.
- I saw a policeman beat a Negro boy. The boy was handcuffed and the policeman was choking him.
- I just know if it is a Negro, he's been treated bad although I don't know of any in particular.

Civil Rights Activities --

Organizations And Leaders

- Effectiveness of Demonstrations
- Membership in Organizations
- Evaluation of Current Leaders

Effectiveness Of Demonstration

During recent years, Milwaukee has witnessed several demonstrations and school boycotts, including a demonstration in late summer of 1965, in which Dick Gregory and numerous national and local church leaders were central figures. The Los Angeles Watts area rioting also occurred shortly before the start of this study. During the progress of the field work a school boycott occurred, beginning October 18, 1965.

Taking these recent occurrences into consideration, 51.5% of the Negroes interviewed felt that protest and demonstrations were effective in aiding the Civil Rights movement, while 21.3% felt demonstrations were not effective and 26.7% "did not know." (See Table 36). As income rises Negroes more often feel demonstrations to be effective, as do men more often than women.

In order to measure any effects of the school boycott on the attitudes of the respondents, results were examined on the basis of those interviews completed before the start of the boycott on October 18, (225 interviews) and those completed October 18, or later (175 interviews). The occurrence of the boycott had no statistically significant affect on the attitudes of the respondents interviewed October 18 or later, as compared to those interviewed prior to October 18, shown in the following table.

<u>Demonstration Effective</u>	<u>Percent Of Sample</u>	
	<u>Interviewed Before October 10</u>	<u>Interviewed October 10 Or Later</u>
Yes	50.2	53.1
No	23.1	20.0
Do not know	26.7	26.9
TOTAL	100.0	100.0
BASE	225	175

Of the White residents, 16.0% felt demonstrations to be effective, and 63.0% felt they were not effective and 21.0% "did not know." White residents of the Upper Core more often stated an ineffectiveness (72.4%) than did those of the Middle (67.6%) or the Lower Core(50.0%).

Major reasons given by those respondents who feel that protests and demonstrations are "effective" and "not effective" are as follows:

	<u>Percent Of Sample</u>	
	<u>Negro (Base: 206)</u>	<u>White (Base: 16)</u>
"Effective"		
"Focuses attention of public on the problems -- calls attention to Negro dissatisfactions, wants and ambitions"	53	63
"Can see results in better jobs available -- more of them"	15	-
"Has forced others to give equal opportunities, equal treatment"	6	6

"Has, and will, produce general improvements"	6	6
"Have to fight for what you want -- for freedom -- to make people listen"	6	13
<u>"Not Effective"</u>	<u>(Base: 87)</u>	<u>(Base: 63)</u>
"Doesn't help anything -- haven't seen any results"	52	27
"Just adds tensions to the situation and creates bad feeling"	16	41
"Personal contact, under- standing, and knowledge more effective -- violence bad"	13	13
"Don't believe in them"	9	10
"Teaches kids to disobey laws -- hinders efforts of schools"	5	21
"Goals good but execution and leaders poor -- have lost unity"	4	3
"Negroes need to help them- selves -- take advantage of opportunities"	4	19

Negro residents of higher income more often mentioned "can see results, more jobs" as a reason for effectiveness of demonstrations, while Lower Core Negroes and Upper Core Whites more often mentioned "haven't seen any results" as a reason for their ineffectiveness.

Of the total Negroes interviewed, 12.0% anticipated racial unrest in Milwaukee in the near future, as compared to 23.0% of the Whites. Less anticipation of racial unrest was felt

by both groups in the more distant future. Negroes interviewed October 13 or later, tended to feel less anticipation of unrest, than those interviewed earlier (See Table 37).

	<u>Percent Of Sample</u>		
	<u>Anticipate Racial Unrest</u>		
	<u>Near Future</u>	<u>Next Few Months</u>	<u>Base</u>
Whites	28.0	18.0	100
Negroes	12.8	6.5	400
- Before October 13	15.1	8.0	225
- October 13 or Later	9.7	4.6	175

Those anticipating racial unrest in Milwaukee most often felt the unrest would take the form of:

	<u>Percent Of Sample</u>	
	<u>Negro</u>	<u>White</u>
	<u>(Base: 55)</u>	<u>(Base: 32)</u>
Riots - violence - police brutality	45.5	50.0
Demonstrations - school boycott	25.5	21.9
All kinds	10.4	3.1

Of the Negro respondents anticipating racial unrest, older persons and lower income groups more often felt the unrest would take the form of riots and violence, than did the younger or higher income groups.

More sympathy toward Civil Rights organizations attempting to better racial equality was shown among Negro respondents

(81.0%) than White respondents (45.0%) (See Table 38).

Although sympathy toward these organizations is relatively high among Negroes, it is not as apparent in terms of membership with 28.8% of the Negro respondents stating they belong to a Civil Rights organization, as compared to 2.0% of the White respondents. Higher income Negroes are members of these organizations significantly more often than lower income groups (See Table 39).

The effect of the school boycott on the Negro respondent's sympathy toward and membership in Civil Rights organizations is shown in the following table.

<u>Negroes Interviewed:</u>	<u>Percent Of Sample</u>		
	<u>Sympathy Toward</u>	<u>Membership</u>	<u>Base</u>
Before October 18	77.8	25.3	225
October 18 or later	85.1	33.1	175

Negroes who stated membership in Civil Rights organization most often belonged to NAACP 89.6%, Core 7.0%, the Urban League 4.3%, Triple O 3.5% and Music 1.7% (See Table 40).

Reasons most often given by Negroes for non-membership were:

<u>Percent Of Sample</u>	
<u>(Base: 286)</u>	
"Never thought much about it -- know little about them - haven't been invited"	35
"Do not have the time -- health bad"	28

"Do not like leaders -- too much conflict -- don't like methods"	7
"Can't afford it - no money, no education"	6
"Not necessary -- don't believe in them -- not interested"	6
"Do not participate -- against religion"	4
"Was a member -- didn't renew"	3
"Am thinking about it"	3

Local leaders and potential leaders were most often mentioned as doing the most for Civil Rights as well as those who could be doing more for Civil Rights, as shown in the following table.

Leader	Percent Of Sample			
	Leader Doing Most		Leader Who Could Do More	
	Negro	White	Negro	White
Lloyd Barbee	34.0	9.0	1.0	0.0
Vel Phillips - Coggs	5.5	7.0	4.0	2.0
Local church leaders	5.0	1.0	5.3	---
None	3.0	0.0	5.5	7.0
Martin Luther King	3.5	5.0	0.5	2.0
Others	5.3	0.0	7.2	4.0
No answer -- D.K.	44.3	55.0	75.3	31.0
TOTAL	103.0	101.0	100.9	104.0
BASE	400	100	400	100

NAACP, Core and Music were most often mentioned as the organizations doing most for Civil Rights. The churches were most often mentioned by Negroes as the organization, which could be doing more for Civil Rights, as shown below. It may be noted that a relatively large percentage of both Negro and White respondents did not, or could not, name any current leaders when asked.

<u>Organizations</u>	<u>Percent Of Sample</u>			
	<u>Organizations</u> <u>Doing Most</u>		<u>Organizations Which</u> <u>Could Do More</u>	
	<u>Negro</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>White</u>
NAACP	39.0	9.0	9.0	4.0
Core	9.0	2.0	3.5	1.0
Music	6.5	6.0	0.8	1.0
Urban League	3.5	3.0	2.0	---
Churches	2.5	5.0	11.5	2.0
Community organizations - parents	---	---	4.3	1.0
Law makers -- school board -- other	2.4	3.0	2.3	---
None	0.8	6.0	3.8	4.0
No answer -- D.K.	41.8	74.0	65.8	87.0
TOTAL	106.0	107.0	103.5	100.0
BASE	400	100	400	100

Table 36

Effectiveness Of Demonstrations In Aiding The
Civil Rights Movement

<u>Sample Groups</u>	<u>Percent Of Sample</u>			<u>Total</u>	<u>Base</u>
	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>		
<u>Race</u>					
Negro	51.5	21.3	26.7	100.0	400
White	16.0	63.0	21.0	100.0	100
<u>Geographic Area</u>					
Negro Lower Core	50.3	21.3	27.9	100.0	136
Negro Middle Core	51.0	22.1	26.9	100.0	145
Negro Upper Core	52.9	21.8	25.3	100.0	119
White Lower Core	23.5	50.0	26.5	100.0	34
White Middle Core	13.5	67.6	18.9	100.0	37
White Upper core	10.3	72.4	17.3	100.0	29
<u>Age Groups -- Negro</u>					
18 - 24	50.0	22.2	27.3	100.0	36
25 - 34	49.1	26.4	24.5	100.0	106
35 - 49	56.4	16.6	27.0	100.0	163
50 - 64	43.9	27.3	28.8	100.0	66
65 & over	51.7	20.7	27.6	100.0	29
<u>Income Groups -- Negro</u>					
Under \$3,000 --					
Pensions -- Relief	35.4	30.2	34.4	100.0	96
\$3,000 - \$4,999	51.2	13.3	30.5	100.0	82
\$5,000 - \$7,999	59.2	17.7	23.1	100.0	147
\$8,000 - \$9,999	60.0	22.5	17.5	100.0	40
\$10,000 & over	70.4	18.5	11.1	100.0	27
Refused	---	37.5	62.5	100.0	8
<u>Length Of Residency -- Negro</u>					
Under 5 years	43.5	30.3	21.2	100.0	33
5 - 19 years	49.8	21.5	28.7	100.0	211
20 years & over	54.2	20.3	25.5	100.0	138
Born here	60.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	30
<u>Sex -- Negro</u>					
Negro Male	56.0	20.0	24.0	100.0	193
Negro Female	48.0	24.0	28.0	100.0	202

Table 37

Anticipation Of Racial Unrest In The Near Future And Next Few Months

Sample Groups	Percent Of Sample						Base
	Near Future	Not In Near Future	D.K. Near Future	Next Few Months	Not In Next Few Months	D.K. Next Few Months	
<u>Race</u>							
Negro	12.8	52.3	34.9	6.5	51.8	41.7	400
White	28.0	39.0	33.0	18.0	40.0	42.0	100
<u>Geographic Area</u>							
Negro Lower Core	14.7	49.3	36.0	5.9	50.7	43.4	136
Negro Middle Core	9.0	60.0	31.0	4.8	55.9	39.3	145
Negro Upper Core	15.1	46.2	30.7	9.2	47.9	42.9	119
White Lower Core	20.6	35.3	44.1	11.8	29.4	58.8	34
White Middle Core	27.0	40.5	32.4	21.6	40.5	37.8	37
White Upper Core	37.9	41.4	20.7	20.7	51.7	27.6	29
<u>Age Groups -- Negro</u>							
16 - 24	19.4	55.6	25.0	8.3	50.3	33.3	36
25 - 34	16.0	50.9	33.0	7.5	51.9	40.6	106
35 - 49	12.3	47.9	39.9	6.1	47.9	46.0	163
50 - 64	7.6	54.5	37.9	4.5	50.0	45.5	66
65 & over	6.9	72.4	20.7	6.9	69.0	24.1	29
<u>Income Groups -- Negro</u>							
Under \$3,000 --							
Pensions -- Relief	14.6	52.1	33.3	6.3	51.0	42.7	96
\$3,000 - \$4,999	12.2	53.7	34.1	3.7	54.9	41.5	82
\$5,000 - \$7,999	11.6	53.7	34.7	8.2	51.0	40.8	147
\$8,000 - \$9,999	15.0	37.5	47.5	7.5	45.0	47.5	40
\$10,000 & over	14.3	63.0	22.2	7.4	63.0	29.6	27
Refused	---	50.0	50.0	---	37.5	62.5	8
<u>Length Of Residence -- Negro</u>							
Under 5 years	12.1	51.5	36.4	9.1	54.5	36.4	33
5 - 19 years	13.7	48.9	37.4	5.9	49.3	44.7	219
20 years & longer	10.2	57.6	32.2	6.8	55.1	38.1	118
Born here	10.7	56.7	26.7	6.7	53.3	40.0	30
<u>Sex -- Negro</u>							
Negro Male	14.0	56.0	30.0	9.0	53.0	37.0	193
Negro Female	12.0	48.0	40.0	4.0	50.0	46.0	202

Table 38

Sympathy Toward Civil Rights Organization

<u>Sample Groups</u>	<u>Percent Of Sample</u>				
	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Know</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Base</u>
<u>Race</u>					
Negro	31.0	3.0	11.0	100.0	400
White	45.0	32.0	23.0	100.0	100
<u>Geographic Area</u>					
Negro Lower Core	39.0	2.9	3.1	100.0	136
Negro Middle Core	73.8	13.1	13.1	100.0	145
Negro Upper Core	30.7	7.6	11.8	100.0	119
White Lower Core	55.9	14.7	29.4	100.0	34
White Middle Core	40.5	43.2	16.2	100.0	37
White Upper Core	37.9	37.9	24.1	100.0	29
<u>Age Groups -- Negro</u>					
18 - 24	63.9	13.9	22.2	100.0	36
25 - 34	62.1	5.7	12.3	100.0	106
35 - 49	35.9	7.4	6.7	100.0	163
50 - 64	78.8	7.6	13.6	100.0	66
65 & over	75.9	13.0	10.3	100.0	29
<u>Income Groups -- Negro</u>					
Under \$3,000 -- pensions -- relief	70.1	9.4	12.5	100.0	96
\$3,000 - \$4,999	78.0	3.5	13.4	100.0	32
\$5,000 - \$7,999	33.7	9.5	6.8	100.0	147
\$8,000 - \$9,999	30.0	2.5	17.5	100.0	40
\$10,000 & over	35.2	3.7	11.1	100.0	27
Refused	37.5	---	12.5	100.0	3
<u>Length Of Residency -- Negro</u>					
Under 5 years	31.0	3.0	15.2	100.0	33
5 - 10 years	79.0	10.0	11.0	100.0	219
20 years & longer	32.2	6.8	11.0	100.0	113
Born here	90.0	3.3	6.7	100.0	30
<u>Sex -- Negro</u>					
Negro Male	79.0	10.0	11.0	100.0	198
Negro Female	33.0	6.0	11.0	100.0	202

Table 39

Membership In Civil Rights Organizations

<u>Sample Groups</u>	<u>Percent Of Sample</u>			<u>Base</u>
	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Total</u>	
<u>Race</u>				
Negro	28.3	71.3	100.0	400
White	2.0	98.0	100.0	100
<u>Geographic Area</u>				
Negro Lower Core	22.8	77.2	100.0	136
Negro Middle Core	25.5	74.5	100.0	145
Negro Upper Core	39.5	60.5	100.0	119
White Lower Core	2.9	97.1	100.0	34
White Middle Core	---	100.0	100.0	37
White Upper Core	3.4	96.6	100.0	29
<u>Age Groups -- Negro</u>				
18 - 24	25.0	75.0	100.0	36
25 - 34	31.1	68.9	100.0	106
35 - 49	30.1	69.9	100.0	163
50 - 64	24.2	75.8	100.0	66
65 & over	27.6	72.4	100.0	29
<u>Income Groups -- Negro</u>				
Under \$3,000 --				
pensions -- relief	13.5	86.5	100.0	96
\$3,000 - \$4,999	14.6	85.4	100.0	82
\$5,000 - \$7,999	38.8	61.2	100.0	147
\$8,000 - \$9,999	45.0	55.0	100.0	40
\$10,000 & over	51.9	48.1	100.0	27
Refused	12.5	87.5	100.0	8
<u>Length Of Residency -- Negro</u>				
Under 5 years	15.2	84.8	100.0	33
5 - 19 years	29.2	70.8	100.0	219
20 years & longer	31.4	68.6	100.0	118
Born here	30.0	70.0	100.0	30
<u>Sex -- Negro</u>				
Negro Male	27.0	73.0	100.0	198
Negro Female	31.0	69.0	100.0	202

Table 40

Civil Rights Organizations To Which Respondents Belong

Sample Groups	Percent Of Sample				Total	Base
	NAACP	Core	Urban League	Others*		
<u>Race</u>						
Negro	39.6	7.0	4.3	3.6	110.5	115
White	---	---	---	100.0	100.0	2
<u>Geographic Area</u>						
Negro Lower Core	100.0	6.5	9.7	9.7	125.9	31
Negro Middle Core	36.5	5.4	2.7	13.5	100.1	37
Negro Upper Core	35.1	3.5	2.1	6.4	102.1	47
White Lower Core	---	---	---	100.0	100.0	1
White Middle Core	---	---	---	---	---	---
White Upper Core	---	---	---	100.0	---	1
<u>Age Groups -- Negro</u>						
18 - 24	33.9	---	---	22.2	111.1	36
25 - 34	93.9	3.0	3.0	2.0	100.9	33
35 - 49	37.8	10.2	---	2.0	102.0	49
50 - 64	37.5	12.5	6.3	6.3	112.6	16
65 & over	37.5	---	37.5	37.5	162.5	8
<u>Income Groups -- Negro</u>						
Under \$3,000 -- pensions -- relief	92.3	7.7	23.1	23.1	146.2	13
\$3,000 - \$4,999	100.0	---	---	---	100.0	12
\$5,000 - \$7,999	39.5	7.0	1.8	3.8	107.1	57
\$8,000 - \$9,999	77.3	16.7	5.6	11.2	111.3	18
\$10,000 & over	92.9	---	---	7.1	100.0	14
Refused	100.0	---	---	---	100.0	1
<u>Length Of Residency -- Negro</u>						
Under 5 years	100.0	---	---	---	100.0	5
5 - 19 years	35.9	7.8	1.6	6.3	101.6	64
20 years & longer	91.9	5.4	10.8	10.8	121.6	37
Born here	100.0	11.1	---	22.2	133.3	9
<u>Sex -- Negro</u>						
Negro Male	35.0	11.0	6.0	13.0	120.0	53
Negro Female	94.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	104.0	62

*Others include: Ministers Alliance, Music, O.O.F., and WEA.

Verbatim Comments

Attitude Toward Effectiveness Of Protests And Demonstrations

In Aiding Civil Rights Movements

Demonstrations Effective -- Negro

- Because our colored boys have to go to war and come back and get treated like dogs. It let's them know what we mean.
- Because so many places hired Negroes since the Civil Rights Movement started -- banks, department stores. When I first came here there were no Negroes in these places.
- It opens the minds of some people who never thought about the problems we are having with jobs, housing and education.
- For one thing, it lets them know that we want what is ours; they already know it but don't want to admit it.
- If you didn't demonstrate they would think you approved of the way things are. You have to show them you disapprove of it.
- They are helpful but there aren't enough people following as they should.
- If you don't show people what you want they don't think you want anything.
- I feel this because Milwaukee citizens don't care much for demonstrations and to prevent them I think they will do better
- It awakens us all to how important freedom is. On the other hand, they often have a lot of bad people in them.

Demonstrations Ineffective -- Negro

- The method is good but the execution is poor. Marching and protest are good methods if they are properly carried out.
- It has outlived its usefulness. Absence from school affects the child's chances for scholarships.
- Because it is causing those in authority to formulate a negative attitude and they may refuse to give help where help is needed. An intelligent and correct attitude can do much in getting ahead and get more consideration.

- I feel this way from reading different editorials. They think the Negro is just letting off steam. They say this is just something they are doing.
- I don't put no faith in protests. I just trust in God. I think the colored man should humble himself and put his faith in God.
- It doesn't accomplish anything. White people didn't get this country by demonstrating.
- I don't think things have changed much. Look at the School Board -- they are still doing the same things, not listening to the people.

Demonstrations Effective -- White

- The Negro should make demonstrations because there is so much segregation in this country.
- Because they help organize people and show them what they can do as a group working together.
- Because they give the Negro people a sense of security and the white race something to think about.
- I approve to a certain extent but when they get rowdy and break the law, this is an offense. Getting together they sometimes become hysterical. Let the adults fight it out -- keep the kids out.

Demonstrations Ineffective -- White

- They want equal rights and stir up all this trouble. If they want what the white man has, they should work and act like the white man does. They're fanatics in taking the kids out of school. They are entitled to all their rights but they can't have them if they are on county aid.
- They are doing damage and belittling their cause in damaging the rights of other people. It is a just cause but their actions don't have any dignity. Their claim should be regarded but not when they lose their dignity.
- I think it's a big pile of malarkey. If I had a bomb, I would have tossed it at those crazy marchers.
- I think the Commies started the Negroes going, telling them they are treated badly and all. But now the white people dislike them even more.
- Protests lower the respect of the children for the law.

Reading Habits And Source Of News

- Daily And Sunday Newspapers
- Negro Newspapers
- Magazines
- Source Of News By Media

Readership by Negroes of daily and Sunday newspapers rises progressively from low income brackets through higher income brackets and from residents of the Lower Core through the Middle Core to the Upper Core. A similar progression is found by length of residence in Milwaukee.

Within the past seven days from the time of the interview, seventy percent of the Negro respondents had read The Milwaukee Journal during the week and 70% on Sunday compared to 82% and 77% of the White respondents. But 85% of the Negroes with annual incomes between \$8,000 and \$10,000 and 96% with incomes of \$10,000 and over had read the daily Milwaukee Journal within the past seven days. This compares to 56% of Negroes with incomes under \$3,000 who had read the daily Milwaukee Journal within the past seven days. Also, Negroes who had lived in Milwaukee less than five years had read the daily Milwaukee Journal during the past seven days in only 58% of the Cores compared to 69% of those living in Milwaukee 5 to 19 years, 72% who had lived in Milwaukee 20 years and longer and 77% who were born in Milwaukee. (See Table 41). Readership of the Sunday Milwaukee Journal follows a similar pattern. (See Table 42).

Among Negro Newspapers, The Milwaukee Star is the only one with any appreciable readership with 40% of the Negroes and 8% of the White respondents having read it during the past

seven days. The readership pattern by residence area, income and length of residency follows a pattern similar to that of The Milwaukee Journal. (See Table 43).

Fifty-two percent of the Negro respondents and 53% of the White respondents said that they had read a magazine during the past month. Again, magazine readership progresses in a similar pattern to newspaper readership by residence area and by income, but does not show significant difference by length of residency. (See Table 44). Thirty percent of the Negroes read Weekly Negro Magazines (Ebony-Jet) and 28% read general magazines (Look-Life-Readers Digest). The only other substantial readership is of Women's Magazines with 15% (11% male and 19% women). Readership of News Magazines, Men's Magazines and Sport's Magazines is very low. (See Table 45).

The major sources of news by media are:

<u>Media</u>	<u>Percent Of Sample</u>	
	<u>Negro</u>	<u>White</u>
Television	80	67
Newspapers	66	71
Radio	50	45
Magazines	10	1
Talking to people	16	7

As income rises among Negro respondents, Newspapers become an increasingly important source of news, while both radio and television decline in importance. Among the income group of \$5,000 to \$8,000, newspapers and television are equally

important sources of news, while in the income brackets of \$8,000 and over, newspapers are a more important source of news than television. In contrast, among families earning less than \$5,000 a year, television as compared to newspapers, is substantially more important as a source of news. (See Table 46).

Table 41

Daily Newspapers Read During Past Week

<u>Sample Groups</u> <u>Race</u>	<u>Percent Of Sample</u>				
	<u>Milwaukee Journal</u>	<u>Milwaukee Sentinel</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>None</u>	<u>Base</u>
Negro	69.8	18.0	3.1	24.5	400
White	82.0	25.0	2.0	12.0	100
<u>Geographic Area</u>					
Negro Lower Core	56.6	15.4	2.9	34.6	136
Negro Middle Core	72.4	23.4	4.3	20.7	145
Negro Upper Core	78.2	14.3	1.6	17.6	119
White Lower Core	76.5	23.5	5.8	14.7	34
White Middle Core	81.1	27.0	---	10.8	37
White Upper Core	89.7	24.1	---	10.3	29
<u>Age Groups -- Negro</u>					
18-24	66.7	19.4	---	27.8	36
25-34	71.7	13.2	0.9	23.6	106
35-49	73.0	17.8	4.2	21.5	163
50-64	63.6	25.8	3.0	28.8	66
65 & over	62.1	17.2	6.8	31.0	29
<u>Income Groups -- Negro</u>					
Under \$3,000 --					
Pensions - Relief	56.3	17.7	5.2	36.5	96
\$3,000 - \$4,999	64.6	13.4	---	31.7	82
\$5,000 - \$7,999	73.5	17.0	5.1	19.7	147
\$8,000 - \$9,999	85.0	22.5	10.0	12.5	40
\$10,000 & over	96.3	37.0	---	---	27
Refused	50.0	---	12.5	37.5	8
<u>Length Of Residency -- Negro</u>					
Under 5 years	57.6	18.1	3.0	33.3	33
5 - 19 years	69.4	13.2	2.4	25.6	219
20 years & longer	72.0	25.4	5.0	22.0	118
Born here	76.7	23.3	---	16.7	30
<u>Sex -- Negro</u>					
Male	69.0	22.0	6.0	24.0	198
Female	70.0	14.0	1.0	25.0	202

Table 42

Sunday Newspapers Read During Past Week

<u>Sample Group</u> <u>Race</u>	<u>Percent Of Sample</u>				
	<u>Milwaukee</u> <u>Journal</u>	<u>Milwaukee</u> <u>Sentinel</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>None</u>	<u>Base</u>
Negro	70.0	3.5	1.3	28.5	400
White	77.0	6.0	3.0	18.0	100
<u>Geographic Area</u>					
Negro Lower Core	61.0	2.9	2.2	36.8	136
Negro Middle Core	73.1	6.2	0.7	24.8	145
Negro Upper Core	76.5	0.8	0.8	23.5	119
White Lower Core	82.4	5.9	5.8	11.8	34
White Middle Core	70.3	8.1	---	24.3	37
White Upper Core	79.3	3.4	3.4	17.2	29
<u>Age Groups -- Negro</u>					
18-24	66.7	2.8	---	33.3	36
25-34	68.9	1.9	0.9	30.2	106
35-49	73.0	4.9	0.6	23.9	163
50-64	68.2	3.0	3.0	31.8	66
65 & over	65.5	3.4	3.4	34.5	29
<u>Income Groups -- Negro</u>					
Under \$3,000 --					
Pensions - Relief	59.4	4.2	2.0	39.6	96
\$3,000 - \$4,999	65.9	2.4	---	34.1	82
\$5,000 - \$7,999	73.5	3.4	0.7	24.5	147
\$8,000 - \$9,999	80.0	2.5	2.5	17.5	40
\$10,000 & over	92.6	7.4	3.7	3.7	27
Refused	50.0	---	---	50.0	8
<u>Length Of Residency -- Negro</u>					
Under 5 years	54.5	---	---	45.5	33
5 - 19 years	68.9	2.7	0.5	29.2	219
20 years & longer	75.4	4.2	2.5	23.7	118
Born here	73.3	6.7	3.3	23.3	30
<u>Sex -- Negro</u>					
Male	73.0	3.0	2.0	26.0	198
Female	67.0	4.0	1.0	30.0	202

Table 43

Negro Newspapers Read During Past Week

Sample Groups	Percent Of Sample			
	Milwaukee Star	Others	None	Base
<u>Race</u>				
Negro	39.8	8.2	56.5	400
White	8.0	4.0	88.0	100
<u>Geographic Area</u>				
Negro Lower Core	30.1	3.7	68.4	136
Negro Middle Core	42.8	10.4	53.8	145
Negro Upper Core	47.1	10.2	46.2	119
White Lower Core	14.7	2.9	82.4	34
White Middle Core	5.4	8.1	86.5	37
White Upper Core	3.4	---	96.6	29
<u>Age Groups -- Negro</u>				
18-24	27.8	13.9	66.7	36
25-34	40.6	6.6	55.7	106
35-49	44.2	11.0	51.5	163
50-64	39.4	---	60.6	66
65 & over	27.6	6.9	65.5	29
<u>Income Groups -- Negro</u>				
Under \$3,000 --				
Pensions -- Relief	30.2	11.4	66.7	96
\$3,000 - \$4,999	24.4	3.6	73.2	82
\$5,000 - \$7,999	40.8	7.5	53.7	147
\$8,000 - \$9,999	62.5	5.0	37.5	40
\$10,000 & over	77.8	14.8	14.8	27
Refused	50.0	---	50.0	8
<u>Length Of Residency -- Negro</u>				
Under 5 years	21.2	6.1	75.8	33
5 - 19 years	40.6	7.7	54.3	219
20 years & longer	42.4	9.2	55.1	118
Born here	43.3	6.6	56.7	30
<u>Sex -- Negro</u>				
Male	39.0	9.0	56.0	198
Female	40.0	5.0	57.0	202

Table 44

Readership Of Magazines During The Past Month

<u>Sample Group</u> <u>Race</u>	<u>Percent Of Sample</u> <u>Read Magazine</u>			<u>Base</u>
	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Negro	52.3	47.7	100.0	400
White	53.0	47.0	100.0	100
<u>Geographic Area</u>				
Negro Lower Core	39.0	61.0	100.0	136
Negro Middle Core	51.7	48.3	100.0	145
Negro Upper Core	68.1	31.9	100.0	119
White Lower Core	44.1	55.9	100.0	34
White Middle Core	56.8	43.2	100.0	37
White Upper Core	58.6	41.4	100.0	29
<u>Age Groups -- Negro</u>				
18-24	66.7	33.3	100.0	36
25-34	50.0	50.0	100.0	106
35-49	53.4	46.6	100.0	163
50-64	56.1	43.9	100.0	66
65 & over	27.6	72.4	100.0	29
<u>Income Groups -- Negro</u>				
Under \$3,000 --				
Pensions - Relief	36.5	63.5	100.0	96
\$3,000 - \$4,999	42.7	57.3	100.0	82
\$5,000 - \$7,999	59.2	40.8	100.0	147
\$8,000 - \$9,999	70.0	30.0	100.0	40
\$10,000 & over	81.5	18.5	100.0	27
Refused	25.0	75.0	100.0	8
<u>Length Of Residency -- Negro</u>				
Under 5 years	57.6	42.4	100.0	33
5 - 19 years	47.5	52.5	100.0	219
20 years & longer	56.8	43.2	100.0	118
Born here	63.3	36.7	100.0	30
<u>Sex -- Negro</u>				
Male	52.0	48.0	100.0	198
Female	53.0	47.0	100.0	202

Table 45

Magazines Read During Past Month

Sample Group Race	Percent Of Sample						
	Negro: Ebony Jet	Life- Look - Readers Digest	Womens	News: Time Newsweek	Mens- Sports	Others	Base
Negro	30.5	28.3	15.0	6.0	1.8	5.3	400
White	3.0	33.0	20.0	14.0	10.0	9.0	100
<u>Geographic Area</u>							
Negro Lower Core	24.3	16.9	10.3	5.1	---	2.9	136
Negro Middle Core	29.7	28.3	13.8	6.2	2.1	5.8	145
Negro Upper Core	38.7	41.2	21.8	6.7	3.4	6.7	119
White Lower Core	8.8	32.4	11.8	12.8	5.9	8.8	34
White Middle Core	---	40.5	21.6	8.1	13.5	5.4	37
White Upper Core	---	24.1	27.6	24.1	10.3	13.8	29
<u>Age Groups -- Negro</u>							
18-24	33.3	41.7	13.9	8.3	2.8	8.4	36
25-34	32.1	23.6	15.1	3.8	1.9	5.6	106
35-49	28.8	29.4	19.0	4.9	1.8	6.1	163
50-64	36.4	28.8	9.1	13.6	1.5	3.0	66
65 & Over	17.2	20.7	6.9	---	---	---	29
<u>Income Groups - Negro</u>							
Under \$3,000 --							
Pensions - Relief	28.1	11.5	6.3	1.0	---	5.2	96
\$3,000 - \$4,999	18.3	25.6	12.2	4.9	2.4	3.6	82
\$5,000 - \$7,999	32.7	34.0	17.7	5.4	2.0	6.2	147
\$8,000 - \$9,999	32.5	45.0	20.0	17.5	2.5	5.0	40
\$10,000 & over	70.4	44.4	33.3	14.8	3.7	7.4	27
Refused	---	12.5	12.5	---	---	---	8
<u>Length Of Residency -- Negro</u>							
Under 5 years	30.3	24.2	21.2	9.1	---	6.1	33
5 - 19 years	27.4	27.4	15.1	3.7	1.4	3.6	219
20 years & longer	34.7	29.7	15.3	9.3	0.8	4.2	118
Born here	36.7	33.3	6.7	6.7	10.0	16.6	30
<u>Sex -- Negro</u>							
Male	28.0	34.0	11.0	8.0	3.0	7.0	198
Female	33.0	22.0	19.0	4.0	---	7.0	202

Table 46

Major Sources Of News

Sample Group	Percent Of Sample						Base
	Radio	Newspaper	TV	Magazines	Talk To People	Other	
<u>Race</u>							
Negro	49.5	66.3	80.0	10.0	15.8	1.2	400
White	45.0	71.0	67.0	1.0	7.0	1.0	100
<u>Geographic Area</u>							
Negro Lower Core	56.6	64.7	84.6	3.7	16.9	0.7	136
Negro Middle Core	43.4	64.8	78.6	9.7	9.7	---	145
Negro Upper Core	48.7	69.7	76.5	17.6	21.8	2.4	119
White Lower Core	52.9	67.6	70.6	---	2.9	---	34
White Middle Core	48.6	70.3	62.2	2.7	5.4	2.7	37
White Upper Core	31.0	75.9	69.0	---	13.8	---	29
<u>Age Groups -- Negro</u>							
18-24	44.4	44.4	80.6	13.9	8.3	---	36
25-34	44.3	73.6	79.2	10.4	19.8	1.8	106
35-49	49.7	68.7	82.8	8.6	15.3	1.2	163
50-64	48.5	65.2	69.7	13.6	13.6	---	66
65 & over	75.9	55.2	89.7	3.4	17.2	---	29
<u>Income Groups -- Negro</u>							
Under \$3,000 --							
Pensions - Relief	56.3	54.2	84.4	2.1	16.7	---	96
\$3,000 - \$4,999	46.3	58.5	89.0	8.5	12.2	1.2	82
\$5,000 - \$7,999	54.4	72.1	73.5	13.6	17.0	1.4	147
\$8,000 - \$9,999	40.0	77.5	72.5	17.5	15.0	2.5	40
\$10,000 & over	29.6	85.2	77.8	14.8	22.2	---	27
Refused	25.0	62.5	100.0	---	---	---	8
<u>Length Of Residency -- Negro</u>							
Under 5 years	45.5	42.4	87.9	6.1	12.1	---	33
5 - 19 years	49.3	67.6	80.4	9.1	15.5	1.5	219
20 years & longer	53.4	68.6	78.0	11.9	17.8	---	118
Born here	40.0	73.3	76.7	13.3	13.3	3.3	30
<u>Sex -- Negro</u>							
Male	55.0	67.0	78.0	10.0	19.0	1.2	198
Female	45.0	65.0	82.0	10.0	12.0	1.2	202

Questionnaire

Bisbing Business Research
915 Marine Plaza
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Interview # _____
Job #65-878
Area _____
A _____ B _____

Hello. I am _____ of Bisbing Research. We are doing a survey for a national publication concerning current trends of thought about the Milwaukee area as a place in which to live and work. I would like to ask you a few questions so as to include your opinion.

1. Have you always lived in Milwaukee?

Yes _____ (Skip to Q. 2)
No _____ (Continue with Q. 1a)

1a. How long have you lived here? _____ years

1b. Where were you born? Wife? _____ Husband? _____
(State or Country) (State or Country)

2. Do you like living in Milwaukee? Yes _____ No _____ D. K. _____

3. Is there anything about living in Milwaukee that you particularly like?

Yes _____ No _____ D. K. _____

If yes: What?

4. Is there anything in particular you do NOT like about living in Milwaukee?

Yes _____ No _____ D. K. _____

If yes: What?

5. In a community composed of many nationalities, races, and religious groups, sometimes conflicts tend to develop. Compared to other cities do you think that various nationalities, religions, and races are treated well in Milwaukee, for example: Jewish, Catholic, Negroes, Polish?

Yes _____ No _____ D. K. _____

5a. How do you think Negroes are treated in Milwaukee?

Very good_____ Good_____ Not very good_____ D. K._____

Why do you say this?

5b. Do you know of anyone who has been treated badly?

Yes_____(Continue with Q. 5c) No_____(Skip to Q. 5d) D. K._____(Skip to Q. 5d)

5c. In what way?

5d. If you could live anywhere else than where you live now in the Milwaukee area, would you prefer to live in another neighborhood in Milwaukee?

Yes_____ (Continue with Q. 5e) No_____ (Skip to Q. 5g)

5e. Where?

5f. Why?

5g. Would you prefer to live someplace else besides Milwaukee?

Yes_____ (Continue with Q. 5h) No_____ (Skip to Q. 6)

5h. Where?

5i. Why?

6. Do you have any school-age children or children not yet in school?

School age_____ (Ask Q. 6a) Not yet in school_____ (Skip to Q. 7)

No children_____ (Skip to Q. 9)

6a. If school-age children: Are they getting a good education?

Yes_____ No_____ D. K._____

7. What would you like your children to do for a living when they grow up?
8. What plans do you have for the education of your children? (DO NOT READ LIST)

_____ To complete grade school _____ To learn a trade
_____ To complete high school _____ Other: (Specify)
_____ To get a college education

9. How many years of school have you completed? (DO NOT READ LIST)

_____ Less than 8 years _____ 13 - 15 years
_____ 8 years _____ 16 years or over
_____ 9 - 11 years Degree(s) awarded
_____ 12 years

10. Are you or any adult in this household attending any evening classes?

Yes _____ No _____ D. K. _____

What are you (they) studying?

11. Have you heard of any anti-poverty programs operating in this neighborhood or in Milwaukee? Yes _____ No _____ D. K. _____

- 11a. Have you heard about, or do you know about "Operation Headstart" in Milwaukee?

Yes _____ No _____ D. K. _____

12. Can you name any other programs you might have heard of?

13. Do you think that Milwaukee public schools do a very good job, a good job, a fair job or a poor job in helping to prepare students for the future?

Very good _____ Good _____ Fair _____ Poor _____ D. K. _____ (Skip to Q. 13b)

- 13a. Why do you think Milwaukee public schools do a _____ job?
(From Q. 13)

- 13b. Would you say that all Milwaukee public schools do an equally good job in all neighborhoods in preparing students for the future?

Yes _____ (Continue with Q. 13c) No _____ (Continue with Q. 13c)

D. K. _____ (Skip to Q. 13d)

13c. Why do you say this?

13d. How about the neighborhood in which you live? Are you satisfied that the public school in your neighborhood is doing as good a job as the public school in any other neighborhood in the Milwaukee area?

Yes_____ (Continue with Q. 13e & 13f) No_____ (Continue with Q. 13e & 13f)

D. K._____ (Skip to Q. 14)

13e. Why do you feel this way?

13f. What do you think the school board should do to provide better preparation for the future of students living in this neighborhood?

14. Do you think racial balance is necessary in public school systems to insure a proper education to students or do you think it would be better to improve the neighborhood schools, without regard to racial balance?

Racial balance necessary_____ (Ask Q. 14a & 14b)

Improve neighborhood schools_____ (Ask Q. 14a, then skip to Q. 14d)

Both_____ (Ask Q. 14a and 14b)

14a. Why do you feel this way?

14b. In your opinion, is the School Board doing as much as it can in handling racial balance in the Milwaukee schools?

Yes_____(Skip to Q. 14d) No_____(Continue with Q. 14c) D. K._____(Skip to Q. 14d)

14c. Do you have any suggestions that you feel would help?

14d. Do you approve or disapprove the bussing of children from your neighborhood to schools in other neighborhoods as it is now being done in Milwaukee?

Approve_____ (Continue with Q. 14e) Disapprove_____ (Skip to Q. 14f)

D. K._____ (Skip to Q. 15)

14e. What do you think are the main advantages?

14f. Why don't you approve?

15. Compared with other cities, do you think that the Milwaukee Police Department is better, about the same or poorer in keeping law and order and in protecting the lives and property of its citizens?

Better_____ About the same_____ Poorer_____ D. K._____

15a. Why do you feel this way?

15b. Do you think that the Milwaukee Police Department does an equal job in all neighborhoods in Milwaukee?

Yes_____(Skip to Q. 16) No_____(Continue with Q. 15c) D. K._____(Continue with Q. 15c)

15c. In this neighborhood, would you say that the Police Department is better, about the same, or poorer than in other Milwaukee neighborhoods?

Better_____ About the same_____ Poorer_____ D. K._____

15d. Why do you say this?

16. Do you and other members of your family feel safe on the streets of this neighborhood? Yes_____ No_____

16a. Why? (Why not?)

16b. Do you think unlawful activity in this neighborhood is higher, about the same, or lower than in other sections of Milwaukee?

Higher _____ About the same _____ Lower _____

16c. Why do you say this?

16d. What, if anything, do you think that people, as citizens living in Milwaukee can do to improve the community and lower the crime rate?

16e. What, if anything, can people living in this neighborhood do to improve this neighborhood and lower the crime rate and thus improve the entire city?

16f. Do you think that policemen of one nationality or racial group do as good a job in dealing with people of a different nationality or racial group as they do in dealing with people of their own nationality or racial group?

Yes _____ No _____ D. K. _____

Why do you say this?

16g. More specifically, do you think the attitudes of white policemen toward Negroes tend to be fair or unfair as compared to their attitudes toward white people?

Fair _____ (Continue with Q. 16h) Unfair _____ (Continue with Q. 16h)

D. K. _____ (Skip to Q. 16i)

16h. In what ways would you say white policemen are fair (unfair) in their attitude toward Negroes?

16i. In this connection, do you think that Negroes have more respect for Negro policemen than for white policemen?

Yes _____ No _____ D. K. _____

17. In your own personal opinion, are protests and demonstrations effective in aiding the Civil Rights Movement in Milwaukee?

Yes _____ (Continue with Q. 17a) No _____ (Continue with Q. 17a)

D. K. _____ (Skip to Q. 17b)

17a. Why do you feel this way?

17b. As a citizen of Milwaukee, do you anticipate any racial unrest here in Milwaukee in the very near future? Within the next few months?

Near Future

Next Few Months

Yes _____

Yes _____ (Continue with Q. 17c)

No _____

No _____ (Skip to Q. 18)

D.K. _____

D.K. _____ (Skip to Q. 18)

17c. What form do you think this unrest might take here in Milwaukee?

18. What in your own personal opinion, are the most serious problems now facing Negroes in Milwaukee? What is it about _____ that makes this a serious problem? PROBE
(ask for each mention)

18a. Do you have any suggestions that you feel would help solve these problems? (Ask for each mention in Q. 18)

18b. In this connection, would you tell me from what you know from your own experience, or have heard or read, what Negro leader you personally think:

I. is doing the most in furthering Civil Rights in this area?_____

II. could do more than they are presently doing in furthering Civil Rights in this area?_____

III. what organization is doing the most in furthering Civil Rights?

and IV. what organization could do more than they are presently doing in furthering Civil Rights?_____

18c. Are you in sympathy with organizations that have as their objective the furthering of Civil Rights and bettering racial equality?

Yes_____ No_____ D. K._____

18d. Do you belong to any of these types of organizations?

Yes_____ (Ask Q. 18e, then skip to Q. 19) No_____ (Skip to Q. 18f)

18e. Which ones?

18f. Why don't you belong to any of this type of organization?

19. In your opinion do you think Negroes have real problems in getting a place to live?

Yes_____(Continue with Q. 19a) No_____(Skip to Q. 19a) D.K._____(Skip to Q. 19e)

19a. Do you know of anyone who has had trouble in this respect?

Yes_____(Continue with Q. 19b) No_____(Skip to Q. 19c)

19b. What kind of trouble?

19c. Do you think anyone is trying to help solve these housing problems?

Yes_____(Continue with Q. 19d) No_____(Skip to Q. 19e) D.K._____(Skip to Q. 19e)

19d. Who?

19e. Do you think that for the most part people would rather live in neighborhoods composed mostly of people of their own national or racial background or in neighborhoods of mixed national and racial backgrounds?

Own background ☐ Mixed backgrounds ☐ Don't Know ☐

Why do you say this? (Probe)

20. Along this same line, do you think that Negroes have more trouble than White people in getting a loan or financing for purchasing a new home or improving the home in which they live?

Yes ☐ (Continue with Q.20a) No ☐ (Skip to Q.21) D.K. ☐ (Skip to Q.21)

20a. What kind of trouble?

21. Speaking of housing, do you think that the City of Milwaukee does a good, average or poor job in all neighborhoods in removing unhealthy conditions which cause sickness, fire dangers, etc.?

Good ☐ Average ☐ Poor ☐ D.K. ☐

21a. What, if anything, do you think the City could do that would be an improvement?

21b. Could individual Milwaukee residents do more in removing unhealthy conditions, fire hazards, etc.?

Yes ☐ No ☐ D.K. ☐

21c. Why do you say this?

21d. What do you think people in this neighborhood might do in this connection?

22. In connection with job opportunities, do you think that Negroes are turned down on jobs for which they apply because they are Negroes and not because they lack qualifications and experience for the jobs?

Yes ____ (Continue with Q. 22a) No ____ (Skip to Q. 22b) D.K. ____ (Skip to Q. 22b)

22a. How do you know it was because he or she was a Negro?

22b. On the other hand, do you know of anyone who was hired because he or she was a Negro? Yes ____ No ____ D. K. ____

22c. If yes:

Was this a man ____, woman ____, or both ____?

What kind of jobs?

23. Are you working now? Yes ____ No ____

If yes: What do you do? _____

a. Do you like your job? Yes ____ No ____

b. Would you rather be doing something else? Yes ____ No ____

c. If yes: What else? _____

d. Do you belong to a labor union? Yes ____ No ____

e. If yes: _____
Which one?

24. Did you read or look into any daily morning or evening newspapers in the past 7 days? Yes _____ No _____

If yes: What papers? _____

25. Did you read or look into any Sunday newspapers in the past week?

Yes _____ No _____

If yes: What papers? _____

26. Did you read or look into any Negro newspapers in the past week?

Yes _____ No _____

If yes: What papers? _____

27. Did you read or look into any magazines in the past month?

Yes _____ No _____

If yes: What magazines? _____

28. Where do you get MOST of your news? (DO NOT READ LIST)

Radio _____ Newspaper _____ Television _____ Magazines _____

From talking to people _____ Other _____
(Specify)

29. Did you read any books within the past 6 months? Yes _____ No _____

If yes: What books? _____

30. Is your family covered by:

Life Insurance? Yes _____ No _____ D. K. _____

Health and Accident Insurance? Yes _____ No _____ D. K. _____

31. Do you, yourself, own an automobile? Yes _____ No _____

If yes: What make is it? _____

What model is it? _____

32. Do you own or rent this place in which you live? (check own if buying.)
a. Own _____ Estimate of sales value of home _____
b. Rent _____ Monthly rent paid _____
33. How many rooms do you have here? _____
Number of rooms
34. Are you: Single _____ Married _____ Divorced _____ Widow(er) _____
35. What is your approximate YEARLY family income BEFORE TAXES? (This figure should include the TOTAL income of ALL MEMBERS in your family living in your household.)
Under \$3,000 _____ \$5,000 - \$7,999 _____ \$10,000 - \$14,999 _____
\$3,000 - \$4,999 _____ \$8,000 - \$9,999 _____ \$15,000 and over _____
36. How many children under 18 years of age live in your household?
How many adults 18 years or older?
a. Children _____ b. Adults 18 or older _____ c. Total _____

COMPLETE THE NEXT PAGE BEFORE FILLING OUT THE INFORMATION BELOW

Respondent's Name _____
Respondent's Address _____
Interviewer's Name _____
Date _____

