SEGREGATED SCHOOLS AND URBAN RENEWAL ... 
A PROGRAM OF NEGRO CONTAINMENT

THIS...
LUXURY APARTMENTS FOR SUBURBANITES

CITIES OF THE ‘60s

High & Low Life. In the ‘50s & ‘60s a pop-
ulation decline in many central cities, 
the mayors and city planners are working
hard to lure back suburban defectors —
and head off any further exodus. There
is a great disenchantment with the sub-
urb,” says New York’s Mayor Wagner.

“Many people are moving back to town.”

To attract them, Chicago is planning the
construction of 70,000 new...selling units
in the heart of the city by 1960. has al-
ready cast at least one spectacular lure: 
the 45-story twin-towered Marina City,
with pinched apartments and balconies
with a fine view of the lake. Los Angeles
has reversed its historic trend to single
homes, is now building more apartments
than houses.

Crime for Christmas. Despite such
progress, the slums persist. As soon as a
slum-dweller bed is vacated, it is im-
mediately filled by one of the hordes of
migrants who are once more moving north
and west at the rate of thousands a day.

In Charleston, Atlanta and other South-
ern cities, anonymous Panther is seen
Negroes to go north and live all the day
provision; their steady flow north-
ward is creating an enormous and po-
tentially explosive problem for the big
cities. “This is a real problem,” says
a Chicago politician. “This is a Point Four
program in Mississippi.” The Negro pop-
ulation of Chicago has jumped from 9% in
1940 to 22.5% —and experts believe that
at the present rate it will reach 50% in
1970. New York, with a steadily growing
Negro population that now stands at
1,028,900 has also taken in three-fourths
of its 600,000 Puerto Rican citizens since
World War II. Often unskilled and un-
employed, the newcomers are forced to
live in dark and dingy tenements at ex-
orbitant rents, often five to six to a room.
They cause a drain on city welfare pro-
grams, often breed racial conflict.

TIME, MARCH 23, 1962

NOT THIS...
NO LOW INCOME HOUSING FOR NEGROES