Town of Tatum Council Meetings 2nd & 4th Tuesday Monthly at Town Hall 5:00 pm

Town of Tatum Promotes & Supports Federal Fair Housing (See Below)
We Do Business in Accordance With the Federal Fair Housing Law
(The Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988)

It is Illegal to Discriminate Against Any Person Because of Race, Color, Religion, Sex, Handicap, Familial Status, or National Origin

- In the sale or rental of housing or residential lots
- In advertising the sale or rental of housing
- In the financing of housing
- In the provision of real estate brokerage services
- In the appraisal of housing
- Blockbusting is also illegal

Anyone who feels he or she has been discriminated against may file a complaint of housing discrimination:
1-800-669-9777 (Toll Free)
1-800-927-9275 (TDD)

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Assistant Secretary for Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity
Washington, D.C. 20410

Previous editions are obsolete
DIVERSE NEIGHBORHOODS PROMOTE UNDERSTANDING AND RESPECT...

AND BEST OF ALL, FRIENDSHIP.

Neighborhood diversity promotes a greater sense of engagement, teaches that stereotypes are wrong and better prepares our children for the global community. When you welcome diversity, you encourage fair housing for all and help to stop housing discrimination.

Learn more about how fair housing promotes diversity at:

www.HUD.gov/fairhousing

A public service message from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development in partnership with the National Fair Housing Alliance. The federal Fair Housing Act prohibits discrimination because of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, family status or disability. For more information, visit www.hud.gov/fairhousing.
WHEN WE EMBRACE DIVERSITY, WE BUILD STRONGER COMMUNITIES.

Studies show that diversity helps broaden children's social networks by creating opportunities for interaction across racial and ethnic lines. And that in turn contributes to greater tolerance, fair-mindedness and openness. Housing discrimination deters the creation of diverse communities. The federal Fair Housing Act prohibits discrimination because of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, familial status or disability. To file a discrimination complaint or to learn more about fair housing and diverse communities, contact HUD or your local fair housing center.

Visit hud.gov/fairhousing or call the HUD Hotline 1-800-669-9777 (English/Español)

FAIR HOUSING IS YOUR RIGHT. USE IT!
Martin Luther King, Jr.
1929–1968

"I have a dream today...
that one day... little black boys and black girls will be able to join hands with little white boys and white girls as sisters and brothers.
I have a dream today."

"I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character."

When we let freedom ring, when we let it ring from every village and every hamlet, from every state and every city, we will be able to speed up that day when all of God's children, black men and white men, Jews and Gentiles, Protestants and Catholics, will be able to join hands and sing the words of the old Negro spiritual, "Free at last! Free at last! Thank God Almighty, we are free at last!" Martin Luther King Jr.

Aug. 28, 1963

Directions: Create your own "I Have a Dream Too!" speech by filling in the blanks.

"I Have a Dream, Too!"

I have a dream that one day this nation will ________
I have a dream that one day ________
I have a dream that ________
I have a dream today.
I have a dream that one day ________
I have a dream today.
I have a dream that one day ________
This is my hope and faith. With this faith we will be able to ________
This will be the day when ________
Signed: ________

Prepared by: Housing Rights, Inc. P.O. Box 12895, Berkeley, CA 94712. 510-548-4776.

The Fair Housing Act was signed on April 11, 1968, just one week after the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. This landmark bill, Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968, resulted from the hard work and leadership of Dr. King and others in the civil rights movement and was an important step toward confronting discrimination against minorities in housing. Throughout the early 1960's civil rights activists around the country petitioned Congress for a comprehensive fair housing law. However, it wasn't until 1966, when Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. led marches throughout the City of Chicago, that fair and open housing became a national topic.

The enactment of the Federal Fair Housing Act came only after a long and difficult journey. From 1966-1967, Congress regularly considered the fair housing bill, but failed to garner a strong enough majority for its passage. However, when the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was assassinated on April 4, President Lyndon Johnson responded, in part, to this national tragedy by urging the bill's speedy Congressional approval. Since the 1966 open housing marches in Chicago, Dr. King's name had been closely associated with the fair housing legislation.

While Dr. King was a leader in the struggle for open housing, his acts alone would not have changed America. It was thousands of people across the US who participated in marches, sit-ins and other numerous protests that swayed opinions and ultimately changed this country.

Housing Rights, Inc. is one of many agencies in the Bay Area (and one of the oldest) processing thousands of complaints each year and striving to educate the public about their housing rights and responsibilities.

Fair Housing for Everyone - Activity Book

Federal and State of California law makes it unlawful to discriminate in housing based on race, color, ancestry, national origin, religion, gender, sexual orientation, source of income, age, marital status, disability or family status (families with children under the age of 18, or who are expecting a child).

The more that members of the community are aware of these issues and aware that discrimination can and does occur the less it (discrimination) will in fact keep people from accessing homes of their
Martin Luther King, Jr., was a great man who worked for racial equality and __________ in the USA. He was __________ on January 15, 1929, in __________, Georgia. Both his __________ and grandfather were __________. His mother was a schoolteacher who taught him how to __________ before he went to school. Young Martin was an excellent __________ in school.

After graduating from __________ and getting married, Dr. King became a minister and moved to __________. During the 1950's, Dr. King became active in the movement for civil rights. He participated in the Montgomery, Alabama, bus __________ and many other peaceful demonstrations that protested the unfair treatment of __________. He won the __________ Peace Prize in 1964.

Dr. King was __________ on April 4, 1968, in Memphis, __________. Commemorating the life of a tremendously important leader, we celebrate Martin Luther King Jr. Day each year in __________, the month of his birth.

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**Timeline of Martin Luther King Jr.'s Life:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>Born on January 15, in Atlanta, Georgia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Graduates from Morehouse College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td>Marries Coretta Scott</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>Earns a doctoral degree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>Dr. King's house is bombed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958</td>
<td>Dr. King publishes his first book, <em>Stride Toward Freedom</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>Dr. King gives his &quot;I Have a Dream&quot; speech at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>Dr. King is awarded the Nobel Peace Prize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958</td>
<td>Dr. King is assassinated in Memphis, Tennessee and the Civil Rights Act is passed making it illegal to keep people out of housing because of the color of their skin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>Martin Luther King Jr. Day is declared a national holiday in the U.S.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Word Bank:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Atlanta</th>
<th>father</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>read</td>
<td>boycott</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>college</td>
<td>civil rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nobel</td>
<td>student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>civil rights</td>
<td>Alabama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>assassinated</td>
<td>Tennessee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>born</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ministers</td>
<td>African-Americans</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Secret Message:**

Martin Luther King Jr., was a great man who worked for racial equality and **civil rights** in the USA. He was **born** on January 15, 1929, in **Atlanta**, Georgia. Both his **father** and grandfather were **assassinated**. His mother was a schoolteacher who taught him how to __________ before he went to school. Young Martin was an excellent __________ in school.

After graduating from __________ and getting married, Dr. King became a minister and moved to __________. During the 1950's, Dr. King became active in the movement for civil rights. He participated in the Montgomery, Alabama, bus __________ and many other peaceful demonstrations that protested the unfair treatment of __________. He won the __________ Peace Prize in 1964.

Dr. King was __________ on April 4, 1968, in Memphis, __________. Commemorating the life of a tremendously important leader, we celebrate Martin Luther King Jr. Day each year in __________, the month of his birth.

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**Find the words in the matrix. Then read the leftover letters to find a secret message about Martin Luther King Jr.**

**Secret Message:**

I have a dream!