

F. Crime and Delinquency

Crime and delinquency are major problems in the Negro community. They have a corrosive effect on the whole community, and in Los Angeles, as elsewhere, the toll for the Negro slum is particularly high. The statistics on Negro crime show dramatically that Negroes themselves suffer severely from crimes committed by other Negroes. They suffer as the victims of crime, they suffer from fear of crime, and their children suffer in a wide variety of ways from the insidious effects of growing up in an atmosphere where crime is prevelant.

There are many reasons for the high crime rate among Negroes. Clearly the strong feeling of alienation from society held by many of the minority poor, and the feeling that society's rules, laws, and customs are designed to oppress them do little to encourage respect for law or for property. Certainly joblessness and idleness among adult and juvenile males are significant contributing factors. Need, hopelessness and the failure to feel a sense of human dignity are also contributing factors.

But understanding the causes of Negro crime does not explain it away or lessen the urgency of attacking it. Implementing the suggestions contained in other sections of this report will go a long way toward alleviating this problem -- for crime has as many sources as there are sociological and psychological ills in the slum.

An exhaustive study of this subject is being made by the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. At this time, we only note some of the more apparent needs observed by the Task Force in south central Los Angeles.

A. Among suggestions to be considered are:

1. Vigorous, but humane and understanding, enforcement of the law in low income areas with a substantial deployment of uniformed Negro officers to this task.
2. The creation of more neighborhood centers and settlement houses in Negro areas, and vigorous total community financial and volunteer support for such enterprises.
3. Extension and intensification of youth activities--boys clubs, scouting, police athletic league programs in core city areas.

4. Additional constructive Neighborhood Youth Corps projects for deprived minority youth.
5. Community action programs within the slums by indigenous leaders, by churches and by other groups within the area to develop work projects, recreational programs, and other activities which can challenge and engage the youth.
6. Improved correction systems with better supervision on probation.
7. Tighter control of traffic in guns.

G. Riot Prevention

We cannot tolerate riots. While eliminating their causes, we must protect society from their occurrence. But riots will occur when conditions conducive to rioting exist.

The arrests of August 11 were only the spark that ignited a highly combustible environment. In one part of a city, a murderer can stab a woman to death while 30 people observe and no one calls the police. In another, a riot starts over what may be a quite commonplace arrest. Had the same incident occurred in Beverly Hills, a riot would not have been possible.

Among the matters to be considered in riot control are:

1. Thorough riot control training throughout the police force and auxiliaries.
2. Planning and coordination between all local law enforcement officials and state police.
3. Planning and coordination with National Guard units.
4. Liaison with the United States Department of Defense.
5. Development of better techniques of gathering information in riot-potential areas and groups.

6. Development of the best riot control equipment and trained personnel.
7. Intensive human relations counselling and discipline in all police personnel.
8. Cultivation of programs designed to provide broad and frequent social contact between citizens and individual policemen, such as speaking assignments, school activity participation, and civic and social organization activity by the police.

H. Public Administration

One of the major impediments to the effectiveness of public programs to assist the poor is the excessive fragmentation of responsibility for their administration. City government administers urban renewal plans, county government welfare programs, state government employment services, and the Federal Government social security. A city-wide governing body separate from the city government operates the schools. Medical services are divided between several governmental units. Programs for the disadvantaged cut across all of these and involve scores of agencies at all levels of government.

The ordinary channels of political action do not provide sufficient sustained impetus for serving the impoverished. They are a minority whose voice is relatively small. The lack of organization and effective leadership keeps the small voice which might be raised from being heard.

The stratified structure of civil service offers another impediment to effective programs. There are many advantages in a strong civil service structure, but responsiveness to the needs of the poor is not necessarily one of them. The remoteness of the decision-makers from the daily operation of programs can lead to an insensitive and often uninformed decision-making process. Control by regulation with narrow areas of discretion is a normal bureaucratic method of operation. In addition, promotion policy of a service can tend to accentuate rigidity in the system. Where entry at the lowest level of a particular service is the rule and lateral entry into the hierarchy is very unusual, diligent attention to regulations handed down through the system becomes the guarantee to advancement.

The net result of high strata decision-making and rigid promotions from within is an administrative structure remote from the day-to-day needs of the people. Administrative housekeeping rules will then displace substantive goals as the primary motivation for agency action.

The absence of government service facilities within the ghetto area of Los Angeles is a matter of concern. The employment service, which is almost completely funded by federal monies, did not, prior to the riots, have any counselors in the poverty-stricken areas. Public welfare had no offices or workers in the affected area. There is no federal Social Security office in the area.

The tasks to be performed to improve the administration of programs for the impoverished areas are neither elusive nor impossible. Among the matters to be considered are:

1. Establishment of a central clearing house, including all branches of government, for services to the poor. This group should review on a regular basis the goals of various programs and the degree to which they are being achieved.
2. Establishment of offices within easy reach of the people to be served, including experimentation with local "supermarkets" of government service.
3. Emphasis at all levels of administration of the attitude that programs are to serve the people and not to provide employment for government workers.

4. Wherever possible, recruiting of administrative personnel from among the poor neighborhoods served.
5. Creation and nurture of devices to insure a constant flow of information from the people to the decision makers on a first-hand basis.
6. Institution of experiments in satisfying the basic needs of the people which shortcut the government hierarchy and provide direct aid through local administration. Though fiscal safeguards must be maintained, they should be designed with sufficient flexibility to permit an imaginative approach to the needs of the people.
7. Training of administrative officials and all others who deal with the public in the fundamentals of human relations, and emphasis in performance evaluation on the manner of dealing with the public.

I. Human Relations

In Los Angeles, as in most other major urban areas, the improvement of human relations is a matter of considerable urgency.

The general American understanding of and involvement in the problems of poor people--particularly poor Negroes--is very limited. The problems of the slums and of the minority groups are not yet considered, generally, as real issues for all the people. The task of thinking of the minority poor as a vital and important part of the national scene and treating them with the dignity and decency they deserve as people--American people--must be mastered if we are to succeed in dealing with the problems. This effort must be undertaken by all segments of American society--by individuals; by private business and by the whole range of private organizations, churches, labor unions, fraternal organization; and by all levels of government. And it is critical that those governmental organizations which touch the poor most often and most significantly--the school system, the welfare administrations, the anti-poverty agencies and particularly the police departments--make great efforts in this regard.

One need not be in Los Angeles very long to detect widespread criticism of the Police Department by Negroes at every economic and social level. Without trying to judge whether this criticism is justified or unjustified, the criticism exists. For all who are interested in the long-run stability of human relations in the City of Los Angeles, it is vital that the nature and sources of this criticism be understood. The Police Department is the dominant representative of government in the slum areas. The police station is the most visible office of government there. It is imperative that there be a mutual respect between the police and the people of the slums. Now there seems to be reciprocal distrust and fear.

In the Negro community the police are widely accused of looking upon Negro areas as hostile territory to be kept in check by a continuous show of force. It is reported that contacts with the police are frequent and are believed by many to be unnecessarily brusque. The charge of police "brutality" is a dominant theme of conversation and editorial comment in the Negro community. Still other observers say that even if physical

mistreatment is not involved, the police are unnecessarily impolite and even insulting in their dealings with Negro citizens.

Again, while it is difficult to characterize the attitude of police, it appears that a great many policemen, at all levels of leadership in the department, feel that they are being unjustly criticized because of their persistent effort to suppress the high crime rates in the Negro community. Apparently, many of them also feel that such criticism serves mainly to increase disrespect for law and order and thus makes the job of the police even more difficult.

Whatever the merit of these conflicting points of view, it is obvious that the police and the Negro community for some time have been on a collision course.

The problem faced by the Los Angeles Police Department is not unique. In fact, police departments in most major cities face the same set of dilemmas, and intensive training in human relations is a necessary part of every police program. Skills in this difficult field need refining.

The need for comprehensive human relations training is by no means limited to the police. As with the police, there are

many dedicated government workers, employment counselors, welfare workers, teachers and school administrators, and others who understand and treat the poor and members of minority groups with compassion. But the overall impression is to the contrary. The long-term and persistent image of a typical government employee is that of a narrow and secure civil servant who has no empathy with the poor, no understanding of their search for a place in society, and no desire to aid them in their quest. There is resentment and hostility toward government representatives in slums. It seems to stem in large measure from the inaccessability and the negative attitude of too many public servants.

The development of understanding and compassion which will make public employees in the ghetto a part of the life of the people rather than intruders is a long-term task. The time which it will take makes more urgent the commencement of the effort.

The following tasks should be considered:

1. Greater efforts by civic organizations, churches, social groups, police departments and individual policemen should be considered to provide police:
 - a. Frequent contact with minority groups and young people in situations other than that of investigation or arrest.

- b. Knowledge and history of ethnic groups and their present problem in urban communities.
- c. Knowledge of how a department establishes contact and communications systematically and harmoniously with minority groups.

While such training cannot guarantee a reduction in the conflict between police and all segments of the Negro community, experience shows that it can make a contribution to the lessening of tensions and increased respect and support for police.

- 2. Elimination of demeaning treatment, whether by language or action, toward the poor and the minorities by representatives of authority--whether police or administrators.
- 3. Extension of human relations awareness to business, labor, private groups, education, all levels of government and the public, and particularly those who come into daily contact with the poor and citizens of minority groups.
- 4. Encouraging recognition of the poor for their human worth, their actual and potential contribution to the good of the overall community, even though they may be temporarily unemployed or the recipients of public assistance.
- 5. Simple courtesy by all our people, with a good starting point being recognition that every man feels that to remain always nameless is to lose human identity.

CONCLUSION

Riots such as the one experienced in Los Angeles are manifestations of defects in our development as a democratic society. The very real, immediate, and immense problems of urbanization, discrimination and poverty must be faced and resolved by the nation. The complexities of urban growth and poverty are a compound of critical national problems. There is no easy solution. The problems will not go away.

Your task force, reflecting a broad variety of background, training and experience, talked with virtually every element of public and private interest and responsibility in the Los Angeles area. We do not purport to have all the answers. Necessarily, our study has been exploratory and our conclusions are tentative.

We would say first America faces a challenge it will not be able to meet unless it has the understanding, concern, initiative and action of all our governments, of all our public and private organizations, and of all our people.

~~We urge a careful survey and coordination of police capabilities in the major metropolitan areas of the nation to assure riot prevention and riot control competence.~~

~~We urge an intensification of the war on poverty and a careful tailoring of its proven capabilities to meet urgent urban needs.~~

~~We urge a redoubling of the efforts presently under way to prepare a major program to attack the problems of urban America. New and bold and expeditious remedies are needed.~~

~~We urge ^(EXPEDITIOUS) study by all federal agencies involved of the suggestions in Section IV of this report, ^{WE COMBINE THESE} for adoption if feasible and stimulation ^{SUGGESTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION BY GOVERNOR BROWN'S} by these agencies of all interests with whom they ^{COMMISSION} deal to full participation in and support for their efforts.~~

~~We urge the refinement of governmental and private techniques of improving the economic vitality of the nation, of providing incentive and motivation to the poor to help themselves, of developing and utilizing all of the human and natural resources of America.~~

~~We urge full cooperation and support by all agencies for the work of Governor Brown's Commission to assure its success.~~

~~There are presently under active development and consideration some thirty-five projects and project grants in addition to the forty-nine approved by the President on September 2, 1965. These cover the entire spectrum of needs outlined. They are designed to assist all sections of~~

Los Angeles in need of help. They are in line with projects and grants available to other cities under existing federal programs and will not exceed an equitable share of all projects and funds available for the nation. We recommend that development of the projects continue on an expedited basis and that they be acted upon by the agencies involved as they become ready.

The recommendations set forth in the introduction to this report - the appointment of a principal federal officer with a supporting inter-agency task force, the development of riot prevention programs, and the detailed analysis of the riot area - are steps designed to facilitate comprehensive long-range attack on the problems revealed by the Los Angeles riots.

In closing, we express our deep gratitude to the many public officials of State and local government in California, to the hundreds of citizens who gave of their time, and to the representatives of the federal government who worked tirelessly to make this report possible.

Ramsey Clark

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Task Force Agencies:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service
Marketing and Consumer Services

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Corps of Engineers

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Census
Community Relations Service
Economic Development Administration

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

United States Children's Bureau
Welfare Administration
Public Health Service
Office of Education
Social Security Administration
Vocational Rehabilitation Administration

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Attorney, Los Angeles

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Manpower Administration
Office of Manpower, Automation and Training
Neighborhood Youth Corps

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

APPENDIX

PROJECTS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

Attached are descriptions of 49 projects recommended by the Task Force and approved by the President on September 2.

Illustrative of the projects included are:

1. To increase employment opportunities and training, the Manpower Development Training Program will be expanded, on-the-job-training programs will be increased, and the opening of a number of Youth Opportunity Centers will be accelerated.
2. To give economically distressed adults the chance to help themselves, the Los Angeles School System will open 6 vocational centers for nearly four thousand people.
3. To improve the job capabilities of unemployed adults, a variety of adult education projects involving the extension of higher adult education programs into poverty areas for both evening and day classes will be initiated.
4. To provide general services to the area, two Small Business Development Centers will be established and a legal aid program will be expanded to serve 15,000 people.
5. To improve the quality and content of education in poverty-stricken areas, the Los Angeles School System will hire more teachers, establish more remedial reading classes and construct new kindergarten and secondary classrooms.
6. To assist needy children and their mothers, the Los Angeles School System will expand its child care center operations.
7. To provide greater health services for deprived children, additional nurses, medical technicians and doctors will be hired to conduct regular and special examinations.
8. To support the basic educational efforts and to give dimension to the lives of slum children, the Los Angeles school system will offer a wide range of intensive remedial, cultural, vocational and health projects to benefit more than 20,000 students, from preschool through high school age.

1. Expanded Manpower Development Training Program

\$2,630,000

There are 78 manpower development training classes now operating in Los Angeles with a total of 1,568 trainees at a cost of approximately \$2,054,000 for training allowances and instructional cost. An additional nine projects for 1,337 trainees will be approved by mid-September at an estimated cost of \$2,630,000.

2. Youth Opportunity Centers

\$1,105,935

On August 26, 1965, the Department of Labor made an advance grant of \$2,475,000 to the California Department of Employment for the purpose of accelerating the opening of Youth Opportunity Centers in Los Angeles. These Centers are designed to provide intensive job counseling and placement assistance and will include screening and referral to Job Corps, Neighborhood Youth Corps, and manpower training for unemployed youth. Three Centers are planned for South Central Los Angeles, with a total staff of 97 counselors, placement interviewers and youth advisors at a cost of approximately \$1,105,935 for the balance of the fiscal year. Target date for opening is October 2, 1965.

3. Employment Service Office in Watts District

\$ 150,000

On August 27, 1965, the California Department of Employment opened a special employment office at 10223 South Central Avenue to provide a more convenient point of service for job development and placement to unemployed residents of South Central Los Angeles. A staff of 12 placement interviewers were transferred from other offices in Los Angeles. It is anticipated that the staffing of this office will be doubled within the next several weeks and that the cost of the additional staff will be paid through a grant from the United States Department of Labor of \$150,000 to cover the balance of the fiscal year.

4. On-The-Job Training

\$ 365,826

Youth and adults, lacking skills being sought by employers, suffer high levels of unemployment. There exists the need to match available manpower resources with available jobs and to utilize training to bring about the match. To achieve this objective for the disadvantaged youth and adults of the Los Angeles area, the Manpower Administration of the United States Department of Labor has contracted with the Los Angeles Urban League to carry on a job development and placement activity designed to uncover unfilled jobs, recruit trainees, and work out on-the-job training arrangements with employers so that needed skills can be developed in new employees. The Los Angeles Urban League, working with additional staff from the California Division of Apprenticeship Standards, will place a total of 600 trainees at an estimated contract cost of \$365,826. The monies for the additional staff to be reimbursed to the State will be made available by a grant from the United States Department of Labor.

5. Assistance to Needy Mobile Migrants

\$ 202,976

This will be operated by Travelers Aid Society and will provide 24-hour service through use of a mobile unit on the major entry highways of the city.

6. Multi-Service Centers - Northeast Valley

\$ 133,783

This involves two multi-service centers for San Fernando and Pacoima. They will provide standard multi-service center services. The participating agency is the Joint Venture of Northeast Valley.

7. Pacoima Kindergarten Enrichment Program

\$ 32,054

A supplemental kindergarten program of two classes involving a high adult-child ratio, run in proximity to the Pacoima Elementary School. Participating agency is the Valley Child Observation Group.

8. Three Centers Pre-School Project

\$ 101,685

A pre-school program to provide enrichment in educational experiences for children ages three to five and their families in two centers and one ongoing center in Pasadena's deprived area. Participating agency is the Pacific Oaks College.

9. Extra-Curricular Program in Reading and Language Skills \$ 104,591

A reading program to provide remedial and enrichment activities in reading and language arts in six centrally located Catholic high schools in deprived areas of Greater Los Angeles outside regular school hours open for all in the areas whether in public or parochial schools. Participating agency is Los Angeles Catholic Archdiocese.

10. Day-Care Project for Youth on Probation \$ 176,399

A day-care demonstration project for boys and girls on probation to be conducted in four separate centers combining teachers of remedial education with intensive counseling and control environment. Participating agency is the Los Angeles County Probation Department.

11. Consumer Education \$ 57,465

This program will train a corps of low income consumers who will instruct other citizens in the areas of consumer counseling cooperative and credit unions and to establish an information counseling service center in the East Los Angeles area to help residents better utilize their income and increase purchasing power. Participating agency is the Los Angeles Consumer Education Project.

12. Small Business Development Center Complex \$ 257,163

Two SBDC's will be established, one in South Central and another in East Los Angeles, each staffed with five business advisers, a supervisor and three secretaries. The advisers will solicit, help prepare and process loan applications, advising on developing business proposals, make background survey on applicants, make referrals to available management training programs, and provide any necessary follow-up management counseling to successful applicants. The participating agency is the Los Angeles Area Economic Development Agency.

13. Medical Examinations for Neighborhood Youth Corps Participants \$ 77,520

This will provide medical examinations for 5,168 out-of-school trainees for the neighborhood youth corps.

14. Community Action Program Office \$ 197,136

A component to provide staff for coordination and administration of the community action program at the elementary, secondary, and adult-education level in the Los Angeles City schools.

15. Pre-School Program \$ 730,220

Thirty pre-school classes in poverty areas in the city for children ages three to four. Each class will be staffed by one specially trained teacher, one parent-education helper from a neighborhood adult participation project, and five volunteer adult aides.

16. Extended Day Program \$ 550,803

After school classes held in 70 city elementary schools in poverty areas to provide remedial and enrichment experiences in reading, arithmetic, language arts and library use.

17. Saturday School Project \$ 368,596

The Los Angeles City Schools will maintain 45 Saturday schools to supply instruction through 84 teachers. Teaching aid stresses individual assistance in remedial reading, arithmetic improvement, language arts, and use of library. Playgrounds at the Saturday school are also maintained.

18. Reception Room Program \$ 470,754

Classes designed to provide an orientation vehicle for enrolling children in the Los Angeles City schools in low income areas when information about students is missing or inadequate.

19. Counseling Program to Prevent Drop-Outs in the Los Angeles City Schools \$ 387,657

A group counseling project in the Los Angeles City schools located in five junior high and five senior high schools in poverty areas designed to assist potential drop-outs in achieving success in academic areas and making social adjustments.

20. Student Achievement Center

\$ 651,638

Program emphasizes "reading centered" approach to help students in four junior high and three senior high schools in poverty areas in the city of Los Angeles get help needed to achieve school success.

21. School Opportunity Centers

\$ 330,345

Classes in four junior and three senior high schools in poverty areas to provide enrichment in educational, vocational and cultural areas conducted outside regular school hours in the Los Angeles City schools. Interest areas will include classes in reading and study skills, library use, and business and industry.

22. Gerontology Program

\$ 88,132

Twenty-five classes designed to assist senior citizens requiring greater personal understanding, economic improvement and social adjustments. Twenty-five community aides will be employed and teachers experienced in group work and working with senior adults will conduct the classes.

23. Home Management Program

\$ 157,357

Twenty-five home-management classes in apartment settings for homemakers in low socio-economic areas, to develop skills and techniques in housekeeping activities, improving buying power and advancing standards of health and appearance; twenty-five child-care helpers and 25 indigenous aides will be employed.

24. Pre-School Child and Parent Education

\$ 174,890

A program to provide adult education classes with both the pre-school child and mother to develop attitudes and behavioral patterns with the mother, so the child will undergo positive experiences in home and school. Ten parent-education helpers will be employed from residents of the communities to be served.

25. Adult Counseling and Guidance

\$ 213,957

Ten adult counseling centers in the adult school program located in poverty neighborhoods to increase the productive ability of individuals through specific counseling techniques which emphasize vocational awareness and choices.

26. Parent School Coordination Program \$ 65,553
Twenty-five classes for parents of students enrolled in schools in poverty areas in Los Angeles to acquaint them with efforts expended for their children and ways they can help their children.
27. English Classes for Foreign-Speaking Adults \$ 59,827
Four classes for non-English speaking adults who because of their lack of English must seek employment in low income jobs although trained for professional or semi-professional jobs. Special emphasis will be placed on the vocabulary needed by the skilled professional.
28. Office of County Superintendent of Schools \$ 95,202
A coordinating body for economic opportunity programs in Los Angeles County. The primary role will be to provide leadership, consultive and supportive services for the approximately 35 individual school districts with economic opportunity programs.
29. School Enrichment Program \$ 123,161
Two pre-school classes, four continuation of "head start" classes and special enrichment classes will be offered in poverty pockets in East Los Angeles (Los Nietos).
30. Reading Program for Juvenile Court Wards \$ 134,469
Small corrective reading classes for 13 different juvenile camps in Los Angeles area with a low teacher-pupil ratio. The program is designed to help improve social behavior gained through improvement and success in academic achievement. Individual educational counseling with students, follow-up of students returned to community schools and development of instructional materials is included in the program.
31. Community Program for Education \$ 428,086
Three projects in poverty areas of the Compton School District - a project to improve reading skills; a social adjustment project; and a tutoring study center will be located in five junior high schools and senior high schools with high indices of poverty. The tutorial program will utilize 125 students as tutor aides in the study halls.

2. Strengthening Communication Skills Project \$ 926,523

A three-phase program to strengthen communication skills of children from kindergarten through sixth grade, to correct and enrich reading skills of children grades three to six and to develop better communication techniques between school, home, community and related agencies in nine school districts with widespread poverty.

33. Developing Community Relations Through Outdoor Science and Conservation \$ 43,397

A program designed to improve relations in low income areas where conflict between children of different racial groups and within racial groups exists through an outdoor education program. Outdoor experiences will focus on field trips, a resident outdoor school for 20 classes of 35 children each, and a summer enrichment program. In-service courses for teachers to learn to use the out of doors as a training resource is included. Trainees in the neighborhood youth corps will be utilized as library helpers and as student assistants.

4. The Los Angeles Neighborhood Legal Services, Inc. \$ 333,129

This will provide legal offices in East Los Angeles-Montebello, Watts-Willowbrook-Compton, and Venice-Ocean Park. In each of the first two areas, the staff will include four attorneys and supporting staff. In the last area there will be one full-time attorney and three part-time attorneys including retired attorneys and female attorneys who are presently inactive. In addition to keeping the offices open during evenings and weekends, emergency 24-hour service will be offered. Close liaison will be maintained with the Public Defender lawyers stationed in the areas. Civil and criminal cases not handled by the Public Defenders will be handled, as well as administrative proceedings. Area law schools will be involved in providing educational programs to local lawyers, as well as to neighborhood groups. Law students will also assist in the offices.

35. Training Program of State Department of Youth Authority \$ 286,179

This is a program to train 182 young people selected from economically and culturally handicapped areas of

the State. The program will be known as Youth Participation in Community Action. The applicant will contract with the Government and private agencies, such as Avalon-Carver Community Center, Watts-Los Angeles; Center for Community Development of Fresno; North Richmond Neighborhood House; junior colleges, etc., throughout California who will train the assigned trainees on the job in specific fields related to working with people.

36. University of California Social Welfare Extension \$ 98,316

This program will run six 2-day regional conferences and six monthly follow-up seminars for about 600 leaders of community action agencies in California and to produce a manual to assist community leaders in development of community action programs tailored to their needs. The proposal was developed in communion with the California State Office of Economic Opportunity and in cooperation with the Regional Office of HEW and the Regional Federal Executive Board.

37. The Los Angeles City school system will hire 305 additional teachers and provide some 2,440 substitute teacher days to eliminate elementary double sessions, establish 135 remedial reading classes, and open 80 new kindergarten classes. This will substantially improve the academic achievement of pupils in all sections of the poverty area of Los Angeles County. \$2,400,000

38. The Los Angeles City school system will hire 15 elementary school counselors and 15 indigenous aides to service the pupils in disadvantaged areas and thereby double the present counseling services. Improved attendance and performance will result. \$ 200,000

39. The Los Angeles City school system will recall to duty secondary school counselors in disadvantaged areas to initiate contacts of potential student dropouts and encourage their return to school on opening day. \$ 60,000

40. The Los Angeles City school system will hire 1,100 teacher aides to relieve teachers of non-professional duties. Persons selected will be non-certificated personnel recruited from project areas, thus providing local employment to adults who have children in the schools. This will permit teachers to concentrate on learning problems and increase student achievement. \$3,300,000

41. The Los Angeles City school system will hire 32 additional community coordinators and 32 new neighborhood aides to initiate a joint project of school-community cooperation to determine both school and home-related problems of poor pupil attendance and performance. Coordinators will be certificated personnel; neighborhood aides will be adults from local neighborhoods. \$ 660,000
42. The Los Angeles City school system will expand one existing child-care center and open four new centers now and eight new centers later in the year to accommodate a total of 1,500 additional children of pre-school and primary age and will hire some 150 new aides to man the centers. This will enable some 1,000 parents to hold full or part-time jobs and will provide pre-school learning experience to deprived children whose early formal education will thus be substantially advanced and improved. \$2,000,000
43. The Los Angeles City school system will hire 38 child welfare and attendance supervisors and 38 indigenous aides to work with volunteer and other community agencies in "changing neighborhoods" to alert schools and agencies to pending and emergent problems and produce solutions in terms of school-community co-operation. \$ 519,000
44. The Los Angeles City school system will establish an in-service training program in cooperation with local universities to orient teachers in problems of racial understanding and to enrich their knowledge and preparation for teaching about minority cultures and history. This will facilitate the incorporation of new textual materials in the school curriculum of poverty areas. \$ 100,000
45. The Los Angeles City school system will hire 55 nurses, 55 nurse's aides, and 23 doctors to conduct regular and special health examinations of children in deprived areas, thus detecting medical and health needs and providing a basis for early correction of defects, and for improved school performance of children. \$ 870,000
46. The Los Angeles City school system will sponsor a one-day (September 8th) orientation seminar for 7,000 school teachers in deprived areas to acquaint them with facts and scientific information about racial problems and tensions. This project will facilitate the normal resumption of school programs \$ 150,000

on September 13th. Program will be conducted by ETV channel to selected school auditoriums and teachers will be encouraged to attend at stipend rates of \$15.

47. The Los Angeles City school system will construct some 80 new kindergarten classrooms and some 80 new secondary classrooms to initiate new programs of instruction in poverty areas, thereby adding to educational opportunity of educationally deprived children. \$4,800,000
48. The Los Angeles City school system will initiate a variety of adult education projects involving the extension of higher education programs into poverty areas for both evening and day classes and to initiate or expand some 10 skills training and counseling centers to improve job capabilities of unemployed adults and to conduct employment surveys to create feedback for educational preparation of secondary and adult students. \$1.3 million
49. The Los Angeles City school system will augment existing arrangements for college work study programs and expand opportunity for off-campus employment to permit college attendance by some 200 or more students from poverty areas who need such employment to permit college attendance. Seven junior colleges will participate. \$ 200,000

Size and Population of the Curfew Area Compared with Total City of Los Angeles, 1965

Table 1

Area	Total	Population Caucasion (Non-Latin)	Negro	Other (Including Latin)	Square Miles	Population Density
Total City	2,713,200	1,882,153	434,114	396,933	458.8	5,914
Curfew Area	575,873	236,811	316,535	22,527	46.0	12,519
City	449,644	164,115	264,736	20,793	34.4	13,071
Watts	34,600	4,287	30,101	212	2.1	16,476
County	126,229	72,696	51,799	1,734	11.6	10,882
Remainder of City Outside Curfew Area	2,263,556	1,718,038	169,378	376,140	424.4	5,333

Source: Los Angeles City Planning Commission
Population projected from 1960 Census

Characteristics of the Population of the Watts Area of Los Angeles by
Census Tracts, 1960

Table 2

Census Tracts, 1960									
Census Tract	Total Pop.	Negro Pop.	Population per HH	Population Total	Under 18 yrs. Liv with par.	25 yrs. over, Med. yrs. of school comp.	Median Income Families & up-rel. indiv.	Male:percent of civ. labor for. unemp.	
2421	3,720	3,651	5.44	2,511	1,213	9.9	2,597	2,577	18.3
2422	4,388	3,508	3.83	1,693	1,203	8.9	4,146	3,514	17.2
2423	3,277	2,793	3.59	1,260	873	9.7	4,526	3,637	13.4
2424	1,549	1,543	4.35	717	428	10.7	5,400	5,235	12.1
2425	2,087	2,009	3.60	931	521	9.3	3,254	2,438	16.4
2426	5,863	5,775	4.63	3,767	1,736	10.1	2,404	2,327	29.0
2427	4,049	3,352	3.82	1,499	991	8.9	4,071	3,337	13.1
2428	2,097	1,416	4.10	611	350	8.8	4,600	3,741	13.5
2429	2,565	1,571	4.50	866	510	9.3	4,433	4,247	16.6
2431	4,406	3,962	4.44	2,404	1,182	9.8	3,133	2,968	9.8

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census