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OFFICE OF ECONOMIC
OPPORTUNITY

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

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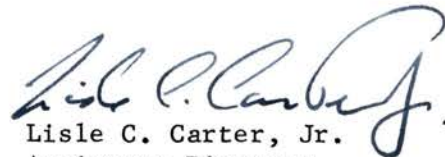
EXECUTIVE

HU 2/ST5
LG/Los Angeles
7G 11-15

August 23, 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR HONORABLE JOSEPH A. CALIFANO, JR.
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

The attached memorandum on the Los Angeles situation is unsigned because your 9:00 a.m. deadline made it necessary to transmit it before Mr. Shriver got back into town. Its contents, however, have been discussed with Mr. Shriver, with Mr. Conway, and with people in CAP and can be considered to represent the OEO position.


Lisle C. Carter, Jr.
Assistant Director

Attachment

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

August 23, 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR HONORABLE JOSEPH A. CALIFANO, JR.
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

This is in response to your request for suggestions as to what OEO might do to aid the areas that were the center of the disturbances in Los Angeles.

COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS

Of the direct OEO programs, the Community Action Program appears most relevant. The Los Angeles Community has now resolved its problem of establishing a Community Action Agency that would include representatives of public and private agencies and of the areas to be served. With this resolution; OEO can move promptly to do the following:

1. Approve immediately, grants totaling \$2,579,000. These grants would include remedial education in Los Angeles County schools, a Small Business Development Center, medical examinations for Neighborhood Youth Corps enrollees, and a legal aid program.
2. Review and act upon--(a) Within one week, miscellaneous proposals in Washington totaling \$3 Million which would probably be reduced by \$800,000 in review to a total grant of \$2,200,000;
(b) Within two weeks, proposals in the San Francisco Regional Office totaling \$8,200,000 for the re-funding of ongoing Community Agency projects.

Thus, based on pending proposals, grants amounting to \$12,979,000 could be made in two weeks. Only part of these funded projects would concentrate on the riot affected areas. An additional \$7,200,000 of mostly educational projects would remain pending in the regional office.

The outside figure assigned to Los Angeles for Community Action projects under 1966 budget estimates is \$25 Million. As noted above, \$8.2 Million is earmarked for the re-funding of ongoing activities. Accordingly, if the decision were made to put aside other pending projects, as much as \$17 Million could be available for priority allocation to Watts and related tension areas in Los Angeles.

PRIORITY NEEDS

Now that a Community Action Agency has been agreed to, we believe that we should allow that organization to describe the priority needs of the affected areas in Los Angeles and to make proposals to meet those needs. We would certainly press them to accomplish this as soon as possible.

The principal need that has been identified to us to date is for work programs for youths and adults. These could be supported by a reprogramming, and possible addition, of Neighborhood Youth Corps and Work-Experience funds. Where necessary or desirable, Community Action monies could be used to supplement the fund of these other programs. Such work programs could include an omnibus cleanup and reconstruction effort involving a construction and labor task force. Neighborhood Youth Corps and Work-Experience projects have been limited to public and non-profit organizations. Accordingly, if it is decided to undertake rehabilitation of the business area using area residents, Community Action money would be particularly necessary. We assume that on-the-job training funds under MDTA would also be available for this purpose.

\$800,000 to \$1 Million is needed by Los Angeles to contract for the razing of burned-out hazardous structures. A combination of Urban Renewal and CAP funds could be used to accomplish this purpose with the involvement of the residents of the area.

Another need that has been identified in the area is provision for the care of children who may be suffering from serious neglect as a result of family disruption in the wake of the riots. CAP funds could be combined with funds available under the Work-Experience program to provide emergency child-care services for both the children of those who will be working on projects and for those who for other reasons might be absent from the home.

IMPLEMENTATION

Mounting emergency efforts in Los Angeles will require the presence on the spot of a Federal interagency Task Force capable of working closely with local agencies and groups and cutting red tape and delay to an absolute minimum. The members of such Task Force should be delegated the authority to commit agency funds even where all the final details of agreed upon proposals have not been worked out.

We would like to suggest Jack Conway for such a Task Force. He has been working over the last several days with Los Angeles leadership and necessarily has developed rapport with them. He is very familiar with the programs of three of the principal agencies that would be involved; Labor, HHFA, and OEO. Finally, he would have at his disposal the program with the most flexibly available funds that could be used where necessary to fill in the gap between what other Federal agencies can provide and what the people at the local level see as their needs. Other persons who could participate for OEO in such a Federal Task Force are:

Richard W. Boone, Former Assoc. Director for Program, Policy of the Community Action Program, who could be brought in as a consultant.

William Downs, Acting Deputy Regional Director of OEO Chicago Regional Office.

Maurice Dawkins, Special Assistant to the Director of the VISTA Program who has also been a minister of a congregation in Los Angeles.

Ralph Guzman, who is on the Faculty at UCLA and is familiar both with OEO programs and the Los Angeles area also could be used as a consultant.

Sargent Shriver
Director

goh/

10/23
He has seen
taken care of
per Harry
August 23, 1965 (4)

TO: Honorable LeRoy Collins
Under Secretary of Commerce
Sheraton West Hotel
Los Angeles, California

EXECUTIVE
HUA 2/ST 5
R & / Los Angeles
7 G 11-15
7 G 155-18
W 8 9

The agreement on a new community action agency for Los Angeles and Los Angeles County outlined in your telegram to me meets the requirements of the Office of Economic Opportunity. Implicit in this approval is the obligation imposed on OEO by Congress to review from time to time the adequacy of representation from the neighborhoods to be served. The provision for expansion of the new agency is considered of recognition of this principle by the Joint Powers. OEO is prepared to process pending applications as soon as we receive the necessary notifications of the transfer from YOB to the new agency (EYOA) as outlined in your telegram to me.

(signed)

Sargent Shriver
Director, OEO

Harry - call Newman about this + his lawsuit -

8:20 - Mon

Aug 23, 1965

Mr. Califano:

Original plus one copy has been delivered
at 8:20 a.m., Monday, Aug 23 to Jack Conway and
was read to Jack Conway by John Perry last night.

Ev

TO: Honorable Sargent Shriver
Director, Office of Economic Opportunity

EXECUTIVE

11/2/55

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After consultation with appropriate public and private parties concerned with implementing the Anti-Poverty program in the City and County of Los Angeles, the following statement of agreement is submitted for OEO approval:

1. To assure maximum feasible participation by the poor comprising the groups and areas to be served by the Anti-Poverty program, and to resolve past conflicts and assure harmonious future progress, a new local agency to administer OEO funds, to be known as the Economic and Youth Opportunities Agency (EYOA), will be established, succeeding and incorporating the existing Youth Opportunities Board (YOB), which has heretofore administered such funds. Formal instruments establishing the new agency will be submitted to the Joint Powers (the City of Los Angeles; the County of Los Angeles; the Los Angeles Unified School District of Los Angeles County and the Los Angeles City Junior College District of Los Angeles County; and the County Superintendent of Schools of Los Angeles County) at the earliest possible time, and full and prompt approval is expected.
2. As agreed, the new EYOA will consist of 25 members (2 of whom will be non-voting) as follows:

- 12 public agency members (3 from each of the 4 Joint Powers, to be selected by the respective Joint Powers agencies);

- 7 community representatives, who shall be residents of the areas to be served by the agency and who have shown an interest in the problems of poverty and economic opportunity and who have been selected by a democratic process to be developed by the American Arbitration Association. The 7 community representatives shall include 4 persons who are residents of the City of Los Angeles and 3 persons who are residents of the County of Los Angeles but not of the City of Los Angeles.
- 6 members, one each from the United Way, Inc.; the Los Angeles Federation of Labor (AFL-CIO); the Welfare Planning Council, Los Angeles Region, and the Los Angeles County Federation of Coordinating Councils, each to be voting members, and the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and the League of Cities, Los Angeles County Division, each to be non-voting members.

3. One year after the seating of the 7 community representative members who have been selected in accordance with the procedures developed by the American Arbitration Association, the Board, based upon a year of operating experience, may with the approval of the Joint Powers increase its membership by adding 8 voting members from the following categories:

- One additional member from each of the 4 Joint Powers;
- 3 additional community representative members, 2 of whom shall be residents of the City of Los Angeles one of whom shall be a resident of the County of Los Angeles but not of the City of Los Angeles, and
- one additional member representing a private agency.

The selection process and the terms of service of each of the 3 categories of additional members of the Board if found to be practicable shall be the same as those for the corresponding category of members who have sat for the immediately preceding year.

4. It is recognized that the procedure prescribed for the selection of community representative members of the Board may require several months to be made fully effective and that an arrangement should be made for the earliest practicable qualification of interim members to act only until permanent members are duly selected.

It has been agreed, therefore, that to fulfill such interim period only, 4 members of said Board, residents of the City of Los Angeles, shall be appointed by the Mayor of Los Angeles subject to confirmation of the City Council from a group of 8 to be nominated as hereafter provided and 3 members of said Board, residents of the County of Los Angeles outside

the City of Los Angeles, shall be appointed by the County Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles County from a group of 6 to be nominated as hereafter provided.

Nominations of 8 and 6 persons, respectively, shall be made to the Mayor and Board of Supervisors by an agreed upon committee of outstanding citizens composed of 5 Negroes, 5 Mexican Americans, 1 Anglo American and a non-voting convener of the committee.

All such nominees for interim appointment shall meet the same qualifications (except selection process) required for permanent community representatives and shall have incomes not exceeding \$4,000 a year. They shall serve with all the powers and duties of permanent members but shall not be eligible for selection or election to succeed themselves.

5. It is understood by OEO that YOB will take prompt action to transfer all of its pending applications for program funds now before OEO to the new EYOA and that all subsequent grants will be made to EYOA.

6. OEO will treat pending program proposals as having been submitted by EYOA. Particular attention is called to school programs which urgently require prompt action because of the imminence of the fall school term.

Should ratification of EYOA not yet be completed by the Joint Powers in time for funding of the school programs prior to the beginning of the school term, OEO will make such grants to EYOA but will certify the present YOB as fiscal agent and channel those funds through it until such time as the new Joint Powers agreement is ratified. It is understood, however, that such ratification will take place without undue delay.

Please advise promptly by telegraph if this agreement also meets with your approval and if OEO is prepared to implement its responsibilities thereunder.

(signed)

LeRoy Collins

August 23, 1965



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

August 23, 1965

EXECUTIVE

HU 2/5T5
LG/Los Angeles
76 155-18

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Joseph Califano
Special Assistant to the President

FROM: Calvin Kytle
Acting Director

SUBJECT: Los Angeles

In response to your request, I am attaching a statement in several parts: 1) a definition of this agency's role in the federal program to assist Los Angeles in its rehabilitation efforts; 2) a projection of specific CRS activities in the Los Angeles community, developed from requests for assistance received from individuals and organizations in the crisis area; 3) a list of "imaginative" CRS staff members recommended for assignment in Los Angeles; and 4) a partial list of public-spirited private organizations whose support might be effectively mobilized.

I have tried to keep this short and to the point but I fear that in the interest of brevity I may have erred in the direction of over-simplification. In particular, I would welcome the chance to flesh out the background and working approach to the six tasks which we identify as appropriately ours. I would also be happy to give you a report on our involvement in the crisis to date.

We're ready to proceed.

Attachment

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AFTER THE RIOTS: What the Community Relations Service
Should and Could Do in Los Angeles

CRS's role in post-riot activities in Los Angeles is based on the following assumptions:

1. The first priority in Los Angeles is for action programs, addressed to rehabilitation and reform, which will have immediate and tangible impact. These programs are readily identifiable, focusing as they must on food, employment, education, housing, the restoration of commercial property, the preservation of law and order, and all the activities we usually lump together under "social welfare".
2. The implications of the riots touch on virtually every institution through which Americans organize to get things done -- this is, (1) agencies both public and private; (2) agencies that span the spectrum in their social, economic, religious, and political functions; (3) agencies which operate differently at local, state, and federal levels. In the job ahead, each has a legitimate role to play and a meaningful contribution to make.
3. The most serious deterrent to the launching and effective administration of needed action programs is the prevalent atmosphere of scapegoating, factionalism, and recrimination among local authorities and agencies. The Negro community -- from the most inarticulate, alienated member of the ghetto to the most sophisticated spokesman of the most respected civil-rights organization -- continues to be frustrated in its appeal for intelligent understanding of grievances. The elected leadership is defensive; the white majority is frightened, psychologically hurt, indifferent, or of a mind to punish the Negroes and be done with it. From all reports, Los Angeles -- rightly regarded for years as America's most fragmented city -- appears to have been polarized by the tragic events of the past two weeks.

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4. As the "higher authority," as the traditional unifier of all the people -- particularly if it can make its presence felt as a welcome, non-threatening symbol of objectivity, neutrality, and compassion -- the federal government must assume a larger-than-usual role in the community's efforts to rehabilitate and reshape itself. Of necessity, most of the substantive programs mounted to deal with the aftermath will be stimulated or financed by agencies of the federal government. Indeed, there is increasing demand for federal assistance from local Los Angeles organizations -- private, public, and quasi-public. The federal government is obliged to respond dramatically and concertedly. For it to do otherwise might seriously impair the future of Los Angeles as a viable community and raise disturbing questions of public policy with respect to federal involvement in urban affairs generally.

5. The proper role of the federal government in post-riot activities in Los Angeles is that of (1) conciliation and (2) coordination, within the context of cooperation with all the constructive forces at work in the local community.

6. As one of several federal agencies concerned with resolving the problems of Los Angeles, the Community Relations Service is uniquely suited to aid

- 1) In establishing or re-establishing communications between and among the disputing groups; and
- 2) In bringing to the total effort a consciousness of the human factors as they affect and inter-connect with the administration of specific programs at all levels of administration.

Within the limits of our present competence, we therefore submit the following ideas and recommendations:

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PRIORITIES FOR CRS ACTION

From an assessment of request and complaints received by the agency during the past ten days, CRS has identified six priority tasks:

1. Seek out indigenous leaders in the Watts area and in similar socio-economic areas in LA. Determine their views of the area in general, the recent disturbances, their roles in the structure of the community, and steps to be taken. Get them into a direct communications relationship with metropolitan officials and leaders, civil rights organizations, assistance groups, and so on.
2. Meet and confer with representatives of national civil rights groups, their LA area affiliates, the LA United Civil Rights Committee, and local independent civil rights groups. Learn their immediate and long-range plans, discuss and advise on their role and ours, and attempt to improve their relationships with the LA official power structure.
3. Urge the LA City Council to support and strengthen the LA County Human Relations Commission. Seek financial support and strength from the city and encourage the County officials to give the Commission broader powers of investigation, subpoena, conciliation, research and assistance. Enlist immediate support from leading white and Negro citizens.
4. Establish a means for research coordination. Encourage one of the California universities (UCLA's Urban Observatory would be a logical facility) to act as a clearing house for the great number of researchers who are in or will be coming into the area.
5. Encourage police-human relations training programs and the strengthening of existing police-community relations programs. Aid in the analysis of police-minority relations in metropolitan LA. Help evaluate the validity of claims made by local residents that police attitudes, police conduct, and police use of excessive force were underlying causes of the Watts area riots.

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- 4 -

6. Work with local representatives of the press and broadcast media in developing clearer guidelines for responsible reporting of race and minority-group relations. Help evaluate charges that reportorial and editorial techniques used during the riots tended to enlarge and intensify the disorder, as well as to increase prejudice and hostility between the races.

Through these and related activities, CRS would hope to address itself to at least three immediate general needs in Los Angeles: (1) conciliation of the current crisis in the Watts community to secure the peace and order which has been established; (2) prevention of the spread of rioting and conflict to other potential trouble spots; and (3) prevention of retaliation by individuals, mobs and/or organized hate groups.

PERSONNEL

CRS activities in Los Angeles will be conducted by an integrated three-man team of senior staff members, each of whom qualifies as both "imaginative" and experienced.

A. M. Secrest -- Field Coordinator (GS-16). In man hours, Secrest is our oldest conciliator; a veteran of Selma. He has the additonal virtue of being a newspaper editor whose professional competence won him a Nieman fellowship to Harvard. He will direct the CRS team.

George Roberts -- Field Conciliator (GS-16). Roberts came to us after seven years as deputy director of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations. He is among the handful in this country who have earned professional stature in inter-group relations.

Ben Holman -- Director of Media Relations (GS-17). Holman is a former reporter for the Chicago Daily News and a former editor and reporter for CBS-TV.

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PRIVATE ORGANIZATION RESOURCES

CRS maintains working liaison with all civil-rights organizations of any consequence. Its staff has also developed techniques for reaching the leaders of indigenous organizations in the ghettos.

In addition, CRS works with a host of private organizations not exclusively concerned with civil rights but which have programs and facilities that could be useful in resolving problems in Los Angeles. Among the more important of these are:

- American Federation of Labor - Congress of Industrial Organizations and Affiliates
- American Federation of Teachers
- American Friends Service Committee
- The American Jewish Committee
- Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
- Boy Scouts of America
- U.S. Chamber of Commerce and affiliates
- Cooperative League of the U.S.A.
- Commission on Religion and Race of the National Council of Churches
- Jewish Community Relations Council
- League of Women Voters
- National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials
- National Association of Manufacturers
- National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice
- National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing
- National Conference of Christians and Jews
- National Council of Catholic Men
- National Council of Catholic Women
- National Council of Jewish Women
- National Federation of Settlements and Neighborhood Centers
- United Church Women
- Service and Fraternal Organizations, General and Negro
- Young Mens Christian Association
- Young Womens Christian Association
- Council of Social Agencies
- Protestant Denominational Groups

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THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

August 23, 1965

EXECUTIVE

HU 2/ST5
LH/Los Angeles
76155

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Joseph Califano
Special Assistant to the President

FROM: Lawrence McQuade
Assistant to the Secretary

SUBJECT: Rehabilitation of Watts Area, Los Angeles

The following list of activities are those which various elements of the Department of Commerce might undertake should there be a decision to apply federal resources to the rehabilitation of the Watts District of Los Angeles. Where appropriate, I have also identified (1) private groups in Los Angeles with which we have been working and (2) some imaginative, qualified people upon whom the federal government might wish to draw in order to get things going.

Area Redevelopment Administration

Activities permissible under current authority and which could be carried forward after the New Public Works and Economic Development Act is enacted are confined chiefly to technical assistance. There is no authorization to expend funds for "brick and mortar" rebuilding. Examples:

1. Job Training Programs:

ARA staff personnel or consultants could be sent to the Watts area to organize job training programs. ARA can pay the cost for such technical assistance in the formative stages, and, if a program were developed, then ARA might be able to pay the administrative costs of staffing the program as well as the rental of appropriate facilities to house the program. The costs of equipment, faculty and the like could be financed by the Department of Labor under the MDTA.

2. Small Business Development Centers (SBDC's):

ARA alone, or in conjunction with SBA, could begin to develop immediately SBDC's to give technical assistance to businesses in the Watts area. SBA could make available loans up to \$25,000 under Title IV of the Economic Opportunity Act. There must be a great need for such specialized assistance to small businesses in the wake of the rioting, and it might be possible to mount such a program without waiting for the local Youth Opportunity Board question to be settled. The job of rebuilding the ghetto could be undertaken by Negro artisans who are resident in the Watts ghetto--through small Negro construction firms--if these firms had the technical know-how to expand their operations and the working capital to operate.

3. Public Facilities Grants:

If the President decided that a major effort should be made to assist the Watts area, one of the most dramatic ways for him to announce such a program, and to implement it, would be to sign the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 and request of Congress that Title I, Public Facility Grants, be amended to include urban areas such as Watts. Rep. Farbstein (Dem. -N.Y.) had originally inserted such an amendment but it was removed in the early stages of the bill. At the present time, the bill has passed both houses and is at the White House for signature. Should such an amendment be incorporated at this time--and an appropriate amount of funds added--a large number of projects could be undertaken which would materially affect ghetto life. Examples include: child day care centers, health facilities and medical clinics, cultural centers, recreational facilities, etc. Some of these public facilities would contribute importantly to the development of community organization within the area.

Local connections. ARA has an area office in the Watts district which has been operating up to now in the field of technical assistance. The building in which it is located was not among those razed during the course of the riots although almost the

entire block around the ARA office was demolished. ARA has been working with the Los Angeles Area Redevelopment Agency for the Watts District. Its Executive Director and some, but not all, of its other directors are from the local area itself.

People. Of possible use in on-the-scene activities are: (1) Ann Gould of the ARA Washington staff - particularly knowledgeable at starting training programs; (2) Leon Sullivan, a Negro from Philadelphia who is a highly effective community organizer among alienated Negroes and a specialist in job training; (3) James Jordan, a Negro of ability in these problems who currently heads the ARA office in Pittsburgh.

Census

In Washington, the Census Bureau could make the following contributions, if it were desirable:

(1) Write a statistical profile of the area on the basis of data collected in the 1960 census. It would give detailed figures on the degree of crowding, racial constitution, age of housing, etc.

(2) Assemble a special report on the retail, wholesale and service businesses in the District by drawing together information from the 1963 business census. This could be done in about a week or 10 days from request.

In Los Angeles, the Census Bureau could do the following:

(1) Organize and conduct a special up-to-date census of the District, covering such things as education, employment, etc. By using existing forms and emergency maps, this could be organized and functioning in about one month. Its cost would vary from as low as 25¢ per head to 75¢ per head depending upon the comprehensiveness of the census, which could range from a sample survey to a full coverage. The more complete survey would

employ about one person per 1,000 population for a period of a few weeks, at most 300 to 400 jobs. The proportion of people qualified to conduct a census has historically been low in districts like Watts, but this pattern would not preclude hiring the bulk of the personnel from Watts.

(2) Conduct a special census in the area to identify the measure and location of facilities damaged beyond utilization. This sort of thing is frequently done after bombing raids or tornadoes. Experts would be sent to instruct local people in the conduct of this survey. However, its primary merit would be informational, not employment.

Local connections. Census has a regional office in Los Angeles. Its director, Leonard Isley, is an experienced hand and would be quite useful in any planning activities in the area.

Business and Defense Services Administration

This part of the Department of Commerce includes a pool of people knowledgeable about particular business and industry problems. It could play an attendant role in counseling local businesses, both in support of ARA and, if appropriate, in support of SBA or other activities. This could be done within its regular program.

State Technical Services

The State Technical Services bill is currently awaiting a rule before it moves forward in the legislative mill. We expect it to be enacted. It will create an "extension service" for use of science and technology to develop industry, similar to that which Agriculture supplies to farmers. With this authority in hand, we believe it would take us about six weeks to get underway an intelligent program for promoting industry in the area through technological assistance. Specifically, we would plan to draw on experts from Cal Tech and UCLA. The latter has a first-rate

set of experts who know how to involve local people in building small scale business and industry using a labor force of relatively low skills. The cost of such a program might be about \$3 million or \$4 million. The statute will require permission from the State authorities before these funds can be allocated to such a project.

Local connections. Establishment of a local council is contemplated under the proposed set-up.

People. Of possible use in on-the-scene activities are: (1) Professor Azimow of UCLA - an extraordinarily knowledgeable person on the means of stimulating small industry; (2) John Rubel of Litton Industries - a former Assistant Secretary of Defense who has know-how in this area.

Community Relations Service

A separate memorandum will be supplied by CRS.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

EXECUTIVE

HU 2/5T5

L & / Los Angeles

76 150

August 23, 1965

MEMORANDUM TO: Honorable Joe Califano
Special Assistant to the President

FROM: John A. Schnittker
Under Secretary of Agriculture

I am attaching the "shopping list" of programs administered by the Department of Agriculture which might be useful in helping stabilize the Los Angeles situation.

They are:

1. USDA food programs available to Los Angeles.
2. Extension education programs -- particularly home economics.
3. Forest Service programs, including regular forest work, special projects and Job Corps camps.

Attachments

John A. Schnittker



A USDA Food Programs Available to Los Angeles

1. National School Lunch Program, which can provide cash and food assistance for child-feeding programs in schools.
2. Special Milk Program, which provides cash subsidy to furnish milk at reduced cost in schools, summer camps, and child-care centers, and free to children in needy schools.
3. Commodity Distribution Program, which provides a variety of surplus foods free for distribution to schools, institutions, and needy families.
4. Food Stamp Program, designed to increase food-purchasing power of needy persons and to improve their nutrition.

B Uses Made of USDA Food Programs in Los Angeles

School Lunch -

1. While an extensive school food service program is in operation in the area, the city does not participate in the National School Lunch Program and thus does not share in Federal financial and food assistance.
2. Surplus foods made available by the Department are being used and constitute about 6.0 cents per meal in value.
3. Reported current meal prices, per child, run from 30 to 35 cents. Only limited free meals are being provided.
4. National School Lunch funds are allocated to States by a formula in the law. Any participation by Los Angeles would be financed within funds now apportioned to the State. State has latitude to distribute funds within the State.

Special Milk Program -

1. All schools in Los Angeles reportedly participate.
2. Federal subsidy rate to schools averages about three cents per one-half pint of milk.
3. State has latitude to approve milk programs for needy schools providing up to full cost of milk for needy children. This has not been done.
4. Program also is in operation for children in child-care centers, summer camps, and institutions at a subsidy rate of two cents per half pint.

Commodity Distribution Program -

1. Los Angeles County and the State have excellent storage facilities for handling surplus foods and are presently making them available to schools, and to county, city, and private charitable institutions.
2. Surplus foods not currently being made available to needy families.
3. County made USDA food available to the Red Cross and to the Salvation Army for emergency use following recent riot.
4. Department has strongly encouraged State and local government to inaugurate family food distribution programs since 1961 but no local interest reflected.
5. Variety of 12 different foods now available, having a retail value of \$5.70 per person, per month.

Food Stamp Program -

1. Available to Los Angeles but city has not requested State Welfare Agency for program.

C Suggested Actions Possible Under Present Food Programs

National School Lunch Program

1. Funds apportioned to the State could be made available for reimbursement at an average of about 3.5 cents per meal, and thus schools would be able to serve more meals free or at reduced cost.
2. Foods bought specifically for schools in the National School Lunch Program would lower the cost and help schools serve more free meals.
3. Especially needy schools would be eligible for reimbursement of up to 15 cents per meal, thus enabling schools to serve lunches at a possible price of 20 cents to children able to pay something and free to children unable to pay.

Special Milk Program -

1. Make milk available more often during day.
2. Make milk available at no cost to needy children in designated needy schools.
3. Extend program to additional, organized child-care centers not now participating.

Establish Breakfast Program

1. Milk under the Special Milk Program and surplus commodities could be made available to provide major portion of the food required in a breakfast program for children.

Commodity Distribution to Needy Families

1. Inaugurate direct distribution of foods to needy households. Foods currently available include canned beef; peanut butter; butter; lard; nonfat dried milk; dry beans; rice; corn meal and grits; wheat flour; bulgur, and rolled wheat.
2. Local costs of program operation can partially be met through OEO programs such as Neighborhood Youth Corps, work experience training, or community action projects.

Food Stamp Program

1. With an expression of local interest and a request by Los Angeles city officials to the State Department of Social Welfare, arrangements for participation by Los Angeles could be readily developed. This program would be in lieu of commodity distribution to needy families.

D Additional Food Assistance, Disregarding Existing Operating Procedures, Regulations, and Agreements

1. Develop additional programs in cooperation with State and local agencies, OEO, HEW, and any other interested Federal agencies to provide group-feeding programs for after school, weekend and other non-school periods for needy children, for pre-school children, and for adult education activities.
2. If State, county, or city authorities are unable or refuse to cooperate in implementing these programs, USDA could enter into direct agreement with local private agencies (Council of Social Agencies, or individual agencies such as private family agency, Salvation Army, Red Cross, etc.) with all or part of local costs borne by the Federal government -- USDA funds supplemented, as necessary, with OEO and HEW funds.
3. USDA could, with possible assistance of OEO, HEW, and other Federal agencies, carry out all of the above programs directly to the recipients using Federal employees, facilities, and funds.
4. Make surplus foods available to other Federal agencies requiring foods in the conduct of their programs.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FEDERAL EXTENSION SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

*Cooperating with Land Grant
Colleges and Universities*

August 22, 1965

To: John A. Schnittker, Under Secretary

From: Luke M. Schruben, Assistant Administrator, FES

Subject: Extension Programs for the Watts Section of Los Angeles and Other Similar Areas

The Cooperative Extension Service is a joint undertaking by Federal, State and county government. The Federal Government provided in 1965 for payments to States \$70, 113, 600; the States and counties provide \$117, 187, 820. In addition to the above funds, the Federal Government appropriated approximately \$2, 689, 000 for the Federal Extension Service, plus other National operating costs.

The total California Cooperative Extension budget for 1965 was \$9, 517, 762, of which the Federal allocation was \$1, 894, 025 or 19.9 % of the total. Cooperative Extension work in California is organized and administered by the University of California at Berkeley with a Director of Cooperative Extension who is designated by the University and satisfactory to the Secretary responsible for day to day operation.

With respect to an intensified Extension program to help overcome some of the major problems of areas such as the Watts section of Los Angeles, for the short run, several facts should be kept in mind:

1. Extension home economists can make a contribution by conducting demonstrations and working with individual families on how to use donated foods to prepare healthful, appetizing meals.
2. The program to be most effective should be operated by the State Extension Service.
3. California has fewer home economists than most States. The total number of home economics agents in California as of December 31, 1964 was 77.

4. The Federal Extension Service does not have the resources to undertake work of the magnitude of the Watts area.
5. Financial arrangements to absorb the county share of costs would need to be made.
6. California has had experience working with low income, poorly motivated Mexican, Negro and other transient type families who had made their home in the areas where they work.
7. Securing State Land-Grant College Extension Service cooperation to the fullest extent of resources available in emergencies has never been a problem in the past.

For the short run we propose that if it is determined that the Cooperative Extension Service can contribute to the solution of some of the Watts section of Los Angeles problems, we recommend that:

1. The State Director of Extension be contacted and the problems shared with him.
2. The Director be urged to develop a plan to use home economics agents to assist families in using donated or other available foods to prepare appetizing and nutritious meals.
3. The Director be asked to suggest ways to assist the area to resolve sanitation problems by printing of understandable literature and by direct assistance to groups and individuals.
4. The Director be asked to indicate what can be done in the above areas within the framework of his present budget and staff and what he could do with additional resources.
5. Ways and means be explored to make home economists working in other States available to California to work on the Watts section problem.

For the longer run an intensive educational program can contribute greatly to the stability of the area. This program would need a separate budget and be of sufficient size to permit effective work, primarily with mothers and children. This educational work should be directed to family relationships, proper nutrition for the family, parents of pre-school children, and better use of family financial resources. The work should be designed to obtain confidence of people--stimulate their desire to want to do better themselves, and for their children in order that homemaking skills, and other essential skills can be taught. This program should be developed to run no less than 7-10 years.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

August 22, 1965

Forest Service Programs for the Los Angeles Area

1. If additional funds can be allocated to current budgets, Forest Service can employ on already planned, but unfunded projects, 1000 men in the first week; 2000 men in the second week; 3000 men in the third week; and 5000 men in the fourth and succeeding weeks. 600 of these could be accommodated as commuters by bus; the remainder would be quartered in national forest fire camps.

a. The cost is estimated as about \$700 per man month, including materials, supplies, equipment, board and room, and wages. Overhead costs would be absorbed by current appropriations.

b. Work would consist of roadside beautification, construction of fuel breaks for fire prevention, other fire prevention and protection measures, work on campgrounds and other outdoor recreation facilities.

c. The men employed would work on the Angeles, San Bernadino, Cleveland, and Los Padres National Forests.

d. The current established rate of pay is \$2.20 per hour. However, in this situation it would appear best to establish a rate of pay with room and board so that the workers would not have to be charged for their board and room, as a separate transaction.

e. The currently established employment rules require a police record check; under the circumstances, this requirement should probably be waived.

f. Arrangements will have to be made with local law enforcement officials in employment and camp areas to provide for law enforcement and discipline.

2. In addition, Forest Service runs the Job Corps Conservation Centers for OEO in the National Forests. On a proportional basis there are already "too many" of these camps in California. But if OEO wants to put some more there, Forest Service could find useful work and facilities for them.

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EXECUTIVE

HU 2/STS
LG/Los Angeles
76120-5

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20315

IN REPLY REFER TO
ENG CW

23 August 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR: Honorable Joseph A. Califano, Jr.
Special Assistant to the President
The White House

SUBJECT: White House Meeting on Los Angeles Situation

1. Reference the subject meeting held 21 August, the emergency roles authorized the Corps of Engineers in connection with natural disasters fall under one of two laws. P.L. 99, a "flood-fighting" statute which authorizes the Corps to protect life and property and restore flood structures, is clearly not applicable in this case. P.L. 875, the statute under which the Corps has frequently supported the Office of Emergency Planning in restoration of facilities following disasters, cannot be invoked in the absence of a Federal disaster area declaration.
2. Even if authority existed, it would be difficult at this stage, several days after the disturbances, to pin-point an appropriate role for the Corps of Engineers in restoration of facilities, because of progress already made by state and local authorities. Our representatives last checked the Watts area on Saturday 21 August, and report all utilities functioning and streets and sidewalks clear. Pedestrian traffic is normal, vehicular traffic heavy due to sight-seers. Police and National Guard activity is unobtrusive. While scattered over a considerable area, the burned out stores, filling stations, and other buildings add to the equivalent of about 4 blocks of complete destruction.
3. For about 30 years, the Corps of Engineers has been engaged in a Congressionally-authorized \$400 million flood control program on the Los Angeles River and tributaries. It consists of reservoirs, debris basins, and hundreds of miles of lined channel. The program is now about 90 percent complete and will be completed in FY 1968. The FY 1966 requirement is about \$15 million. Two contracts totaling \$7,215,300 are now under way, on the San Gabriel River and Coyote Creek, about 10 to 15 miles east southeast of the Watts area. They are behind schedule due to a recent strike and are already being

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ENGW

23 August 1965

SUBJECT: White House Meeting on Los Angeles Situation

expedited to insure that the work is completed this working season. Their relationship to the recent disturbances is minimal and no further action is indicated.

FOR THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS:



JACKSON GRAHAM
Major General, USA
Director of Civil Works

gab/ew

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PLANNING
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

August 23, 1965

③
EXECUTIVE

MEMORANDUM TO JOE CALIFANO

HU 2/515
LA/Los Angeles
DI
7611-6

SUBJECT: Federal Aid Through OEP for
Los Angeles.

As the Governor has explained to the President, OEP is without authority to expend any funds in Los Angeles without a disaster declaration being issued. Last week we held our Regional Director, George Grace, in Los Angeles in the event a declaration was made and during this time he was in communication with the various Federal and State agencies in purely an advisory and unofficial capacity.

Attached is a brief resume of the Federal Disaster Assistance possible under PL81-875 when declared and a list of the types of assistance which can be furnished by other Federal agencies without a National Disaster Declaration by the President, which I hope will be helpful to you.

Frank B. Dryden
Franklin B. Dryden
Deputy Director

AUG 16 1965

Mr. Franklin B. Dryden
Deputy Director

Robert Y. Phillips, Director
Government Readiness Office

Los Angeles, California, Riot of August 11, 1965

Federal Disaster Assistance Possible under PL 81-875 "Major Disaster"
Declaration

If it is determined that the situation in Los Angeles qualifies as a "major disaster" under the provisions of PL 81-875, the following types of Federal assistance could be made available to State and local governments:

Protective work when necessary to preserve life and property. This would enable the Federal Government to reimburse local agencies for the cost of shoring up buildings whose collapse would jeopardize life or property.

The cost of clearing debris and wreckage from streets and other essential public property. Debris may also be removed from private property upon the certification by competent local, State and Federal health and safety agencies that the presence of such debris constitutes a threat to public health or safety.

If essential public facilities such as streets and bridges, water and sewer systems, and public buildings have been damaged, emergency repair or temporary replacement would be eligible under PL 81-875.

Temporary housing or emergency shelter could be provided for a limited period if a housing shortage develops as a result of the riot.

If a "major disaster" is declared, the Small Business Administration could make economic injury loans available to small businesses suffering as a result of the disaster.

Procedures established by the Office of Emergency Planning provide for the reimbursement of the cost of having additional civilian personnel or overtime paid to regular employees. These procedures do not provide for reimbursement of salaries or overtime of the National Guard or fire and police personnel as such forces are expected to be available at all times for any type of emergency assignment. However, the Director of OEP has the authority to make an exception in favor of reimbursement for expenses of the National Guard and public safety forces.

Types of Assistance Which Can Be Furnished Without a Major Disaster Declaration by the President:

Surplus foods can be furnished by the Department of Agriculture.

The Small Business Administration can declare a disaster area under its own statutory authority. This will permit disaster loan service because of physical damage to homes and businesses.

The Housing and Home Finance Agency can provide temporary housing for needy victims in such defaulted FHA - insured housing now owned by the Commissioner and may be available in the area.

The Public Housing Administration may give permission to local authorities operating low-rent public housing to waive income and other eligibility requirements and permit temporary occupancy by persons needing housing.

The Public Health Service can assist States and local health authorities with regard to health or sanitation problems.

The military can and has provided assistance under Army Regulation 500, the details of which we are not familiar with.

Robert Y. Phillips



Federal Disaster Assistance
Handbook
for
Local Government Officials

Executive Office of the President
Office of Emergency Planning
Washington, D.C. 20504



President Lyndon B. Johnson has delegated to the Office of Emergency Planning the responsibility for administering a program of Federal disaster assistance.

Foreword

For many years the Federal Government has recognized a responsibility for assisting communities in times of disaster. The Congress has authorized, and the executive branch administers, a coordinated program of assistance to States and local governments in combating the effects of disasters which are beyond the capabilities of the individual State.

Federal disaster assistance may be provided by departments and agencies under their own statutory authorities, or under the provisions of the Federal Disaster Act (Public Law 81-875) following a Presidential declaration of a "major disaster."

This Handbook describes both types of assistance, with primary emphasis on that which may be provided in a "major disaster."

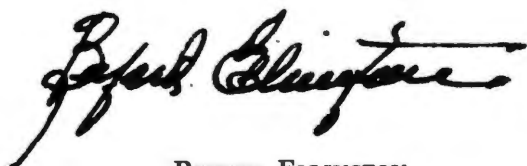
The Federal Disaster Act empowers the President to supplement the efforts of States and local governments in carrying out their responsibilities to alleviate suffering and damage resulting from large-scale destruction.

The President has delegated to the Director of the Office of Emergency Planning (OEP) the responsibility for coordinating Federal disaster assistance under the Act. Upon the declaration of a "major disaster," the Office of Emergency Planning administers funds allocated for the State from the President's Disaster Fund, and directs and coordinates disaster assistance by other Federal agencies.

The Director of each OEP Regional Office, in turn, is delegated the responsibility for directing and coordinating Federal disaster relief activities within his region. He works closely with the State Disaster Coordinator in providing Federal assistance to the State and *through the State* to its political subdivisions.

The Office of Emergency Planning has prepared this booklet to acquaint local government officials with the general requirements and procedures for obtaining Federal disaster relief, and to describe the kinds of aid that may be made available to them when the situation warrants Federal assistance.

Additional information on the Disaster Assistance Program may be obtained from your State Disaster Office.



BUFORD ELLINGTON
Director
Office of Emergency Planning



Buford Ellington was appointed Director of The Office of Emergency Planning by President Lyndon B. Johnson in February, 1965.

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I. Assistance Available Without a Major Disaster Declaration

Federal disaster assistance is *supplementary* to, and not in substitution for, relief afforded by the States and their political subdivisions. Primary responsibility for disaster relief rests with State and local agencies. Federal assistance is provided only when State and local resources are clearly insufficient to cope with the effects of the disaster.

A. *Disaster Services Under Federal Agencies' Own Statutory Authorities*

Many Federal agencies have statutory authority to provide disaster assistance to States and local governments, communities and individuals prior to or in the absence of a "major disaster" declaration by the President.

A few examples are:

- THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE can provide military assistance to prevent starvation, extreme suffering, or loss of life when local resources are clearly inadequate to cope with the situation.
- THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS has authority to assist in flood fighting and rescue operations and to repair and restore flood control works threatened or destroyed by flood.
- THE BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS can provide assistance to restore roads and bridges on the Federal Aid System.
- THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE can provide many services to meet the emergency needs of agriculture. These include the provision of available surplus food to relief organizations, the sale of feed grains at or below the support price, and loans to disaster-affected farmers.

- THE SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION can provide both direct and bank participation disaster loans to individuals and business concerns to restore or rehabilitate damaged or destroyed property.
- THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE can provide assistance to States and local communities for emergency health and sanitation measures.

Details of the types of disaster services which may be provided by Federal agencies *prior to or in the absence of a "major disaster" declaration* are available from the Directors of the OEP Regional Offices.

B. Disaster Services of the American National Red Cross

The American National Red Cross, operating under a charter from Congress, is the official volunteer disaster relief agency of the American people. While Federal agencies deal primarily with States and local governments, the Red Cross plays a vital role in assisting individuals and families to recover from disasters by grants and other types of assistance to cover their emergency needs.

The kind of help available from the Red Cross includes:

1. Food, clothing, and maintenance.
2. The repair or rebuilding of owner-occupied homes.
3. Furniture and other household necessities.
4. Medical and nursing care, hospitalization.
5. Occupational supplies, fixtures, inventories, and equipment.

Red Cross aid is not dependent upon the declaration of a "major disaster," nor does it duplicate the relief provided by Federal agencies. The activities of the Red Cross are, however, closely coordinated with those of Federal, State, and local government agencies.

II. Assistance Available Following a Major Disaster Declaration

A. Federal Agency Assistance

When a "major disaster" declaration has been made by the President, the available resources of all Federal agencies may be used, as necessary, in combating the effects of the disaster. The Office of Emergency Planning will, when conditions warrant and the State requests, direct the appropriate agency to perform any or all of the following services:

- Make available to States and local governments Federal equipment, supplies, facilities, personnel, and other resources;
- Distribute through the American National Red Cross or otherwise, medicine, food, and other consumable items;
- Donate or lend surplus Federal equipment and supplies;
- Perform protective and other work essential for the preservation of life and property;
- Clear debris and wreckage, and make emergency repairs to and provide temporary replacement of essential public facilities of States and local governments;
- Provide temporary housing or other emergency shelter.

Specific examples of the services some of the Federal agencies can provide at the direction of the Office of Emergency Planning are:

- THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE can donate Commodity Credit Corporation-owned feed grains (1) for a limited period for livestock commingled and unidentified as an immediate result of the disaster, or (2) for an extended period for livestock owned by individual farmers who have suffered severe property losses as a result of disaster and cannot afford to buy feed.

Assistance Available To...

INDIVIDUALS AND GROUPS

Grants and other assistance from the American Red Cross.

Aid from other emergency relief organizations.

Assistance by Federal Agencies

- *Small Business Administration*
- *Farmers Home Administration*
- *Federal Housing Administration*
- *Veterans Administration and Others*

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Financial Assistance under Federal Disaster Act

Assistance by Federal Agencies

• *Bureau of Public Roads* • *Department of Agriculture* • *Department of Health, Education and Welfare* • *Corps of Engineers* • *General Services Administration and Others*

- THE BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS can survey damage and make emergency repairs and temporary replacement of roads, streets, and bridges of States and local governments.
- THE FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION can provide temporary housing for disaster victims in such defaulted FHA-insured housing owned by the Commissioner as may be available in the disaster area.
- THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION can authorize the temporary suspension of payments on loans made or insured by the VA to assist borrowers in the retention of their property. It can also permit lenders to make advances on existing VA-guaranteed loans to repair disaster damage.
- THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS can survey damages; perform debris clearance, protective measures or other emergency assignments; and inspect completed disaster projects.
- THE GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION can make surplus Federal property available to States.

B. *Financial Assistance*

When a Presidential declaration of a "major disaster" is accompanied or followed by an allocation of funds from the President's Disaster Fund, the Office of Emergency Planning may provide financial assistance to States and local governments for the performance of protective and other work essential for the preservation of life and property, clearance of debris and wreckage, making emergency repairs and temporary replacement of essential public facilities of States and local governments, and provision of temporary housing or emergency shelter.

III. Requests for Federal Disaster Assistance

A. *Local and State Actions*

When a disaster occurs local authorities take immediate steps to alleviate suffering and protect life and property. Most States assign, by law, the responsibility for disaster relief coordination to the State Disaster Office or the State Civil Defense Agency. Police, fire, civil defense, highway, sanitation, and health departments are called into action. The Red Cross and other relief organizations provide emergency care for victims of the disaster. Local forces are augmented by personnel from county departments and neighboring communities.

If further help is needed, State police and National Guardsmen may be sent into the area. Other State resources are committed as the situation demands. Federal establishments—particularly military installations—located in or near the disaster area provide immediate lifesaving assistance. When the combined efforts of local and State forces are insufficient to cope with the effects of the disaster, the State may ask for assistance from other Federal agencies having statutory responsibilities for disaster relief.

B. *Requesting a Major Disaster Declaration*

If the magnitude and severity of the disaster clearly warrant assistance beyond that available under the statutory authorities of individual Federal agencies, the Governor may request the declaration of a "major disaster" by the President. While the Governor may rely on State and local officials for information needed to support his request, *only* he can originate the request, certify the need for assistance, and assure reasonable expenditure of State and local funds.

DECLARATION of a MAJOR DISASTER

A "major disaster" is any flood, drought, fire, hurricane, earthquake, storm or other catastrophe which in the determination of the President, is or threatens to be of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant disaster assistance by the Federal Government to supplement efforts and resources of State and local governments.

WHEN DISASTER STRIKES

Local authorities request help from

State government which gives all assistance possible. If beyond State's capability

Governor requests Presidential declaration of a major disaster through

OEP Regional Office which surveys the damage and makes recommendation to

OEP Director. He evaluates request and recommends ACTION to and by

The President—who makes determination. If warranted, the President then declares a "major disaster" and may allocate funds.

The President informs the Governor and directs

Office of Emergency Planning to reallocate funds and direct and coordinate Federal disaster relief.

C. Essentials in Request

The Federal Disaster Assistance Regulations specify certain essentials which must be included in the Governor's request to the President for a "major disaster" declaration. These are:

1. A certification by the Governor that the total of State and local expenditures and obligations for disaster relief purposes for that disaster and for all disasters *during the 12-month period immediately preceding the request* exceeds the amount published in the Federal Register by the Director of the Office of Emergency Planning as the minimum for that State.
2. An estimate of the severity and extent of the damage resulting from the disaster, and the overall total of funds and resources required to alleviate the damage. The estimate should include the type and duration of the disaster, the extent of damage, and a list of affected counties. Public property damage should be listed separately from private property damage, with dollar amounts assigned to each category.
3. A statement of action taken or recommended to be taken by State and local executive and legislative authorities with regard to the disaster. Examples of such actions are emergency legislative sessions convened in connection with the disaster, and special appropriations made or pending before State or local legislative bodies.
4. An estimate of State and local funds, personnel, equipment, and material, or other resources utilized or to be made available to alleviate the damage.
5. A statement of the extent and nature of Federal assistance needed for each of the affected counties, including an estimate of the minimum Federal funds, personnel, equipment, material, or other resources necessary to supplement the efforts and available resources of the State and local governments.

It is recognized that estimates made immediately following a disaster usually will be based on fragmentary and incomplete information. The full extent of damages probably will not be determined for days, and the cost of recovery may not be available for weeks.

In most instances, however, sufficiently accurate estimates of damages and needs can be made to support the Governor's request for a declaration and, where appropriate, an initial allocation of funds. Firm estimates are not required initially, but are needed to support an allocation of funds at a later date.

Local government officials can assist the State in preparing the request for a "major disaster" declaration by providing the following information as soon as possible to the State Disaster Coordinator:

1. An estimate of the nature and extent of public and private property damage with dollar amounts assigned to each category.
2. A statement of local resources and funds committed to the disaster operation.
3. An estimate of the type and extent of State and Federal disaster assistance required.

D. Processing the Request for a Declaration

The Governor's request is addressed to the President and presented to the Director of the Office of Emergency Planning through the appropriate OEP Regional Director.

Upon receipt of the request, the Regional Director will insure that it contains the required information, and forward it to the Director of OEP with his report and recommendation. The Director of OEP, in turn, will forward the request to the President, together with his recommendation.

The President then determines whether the conditions constitute a "major disaster" within the meaning of the Federal Disaster Act, and notifies the Governor accordingly. The State Disaster Office advises local government officials in the affected area of the President's action.

IV. Procedures for Providing Federal Assistance

A. The Declaration

When the President makes a declaration of a "major disaster," the Office of Emergency Planning immediately acts to provide Federal assistance in accordance with the terms of the declaration. Federal agencies having disaster responsibilities are notified of the Presidential action so that their disaster assistance programs may be initiated as necessary.

B. Allocation of Funds

An allocation of funds may be made by the President at the same time as the declaration. However, if the nature of the disaster precludes rapid damage assessment, only an initial allocation may be made, or the allocation may be delayed until cost estimates can be sufficiently refined to provide a reasonable basis for action.

The allocation is made to the OEP Director for reimbursement of States and local governments for eligible costs, and for reimbursement of Federal agencies performing disaster relief operations.

C. The Federal-State Disaster Assistance Agreement

Upon the declaration of a "major disaster," the State and the Federal Government execute a Federal-State Disaster Assistance Agreement which provides for the manner in which Federal aid is to be made available and used.

The Agreement contains a statement that the Governor has certified that the requirement of minimum expenditures and obligations for disaster purposes has been met. It also includes an assurance by the State that a reasonable amount of State or local funds will be expended to alleviate damage caused by the disaster. In addition, it lists the areas within the State eligible for assistance under the Federal Disaster Act and specifies the period during which such assistance may be provided.

D. Project Applications

Funds for reimbursement of the costs of specific projects are provided on the basis of project applications submitted by States or local governments and approved by the OEP Regional Director. Applications may be made by States or counties, cities, townships, school districts, or other units which qualify as separate governmental entities within the geographical confines and under the laws of the particular State concerned.

The project application describes the work for which Federal assistance is requested, and lists the basic categories of work required and the estimated cost of each item of work to be performed.

State officials furnish local applicants with information on eligibility requirements and the preparation of project applications. Standard application forms are also supplied by the State office.

Project applications must be submitted to OEP through the State office within 90 days following the date of the "major disaster" declaration.

Each project application must be reviewed by the State. In approving the application, the Governor or his authorized representative must certify that Federal financial assistance applied for has been, or will be, spent in accordance with the Federal-State Disaster Assistance Agreement.

The OEP Regional Director's approval of the project application is based on engineering inspections and reports by State and Federal agency personnel, and a review of the State's recommendation.

E. Field Offices

After the declaration of a "major disaster," the Office of Emergency Planning in collaboration with the State may establish temporary field offices within the affected area. Such offices are staffed with representatives of appropriate State and Federal agencies having disaster relief functions within the area. Staff is available to advise State and local applicants on eligibility of projects and to assist in the preparation of project applications.

By this procedure, correspondence relating to the approval of project applications can be kept to a minimum. Also, the OEP representative assigned to the field office can usually inform the applicant's representative of the amount of Federal assistance which he will recommend. Thus the applicant has an indication of the amount of Federal assistance likely to be granted to cover the cost of eligible work, and can proceed with some certainty pending notification of approval by the OEP Regional Director.

F. Advances of Funds

When a project application has been approved, funds may be advanced to the State for that project upon written request of the Governor or his authorized representative where the financial condition of the State necessitates such an advance, or State statutes do not permit the advance of State funds to local governments to meet emergency requirements.

The request for an advance must stipulate the percentage of the approved project application amount to be covered by the advance. Advances are normally limited to 75 percent of the approved project applications.

The State makes the advance available to the local applicant immediately upon receipt.

G. Audit and Final Payment

Final payment on approved project applications is made after the work has been completed and the necessary audit has been made.

The applicant must notify the State promptly when all work described in the project application is completed, and must make available for State inspection records of expenditures and evidence of payment.

State staff will instruct local officials in the preparation of claims for payment.

The State will perform such site audits and other review as are necessary to a certification by the State of each claim for reim-

bursement. The Office of Emergency Planning will make such additional audits as it deems necessary.

All funds advanced to the State for individual project applications which audit shows to be in excess of approved, actual expenditures must be refunded to the Office of Emergency Planning.

H. Termination of Assistance

Federal assistance under the Federal Disaster Act is terminated upon notice to the Governor by the Director of OEP or at the end of one year from the date of notification to the Governor of the President's declaration of a "major disaster," whichever is first. In unusual circumstances the Director of OEP, with the consent of the President, may extend this period. Such circumstances arise only when unavoidable delays result from recurrence of disaster, prolonged severe weather, or other conditions beyond the control of the State and its political subdivisions.

Termination of the Federal-State Disaster Assistance Agreement takes place after the State has refunded any excess funds advanced to it, and has notified the OEP Regional Director that there are no unpaid claims under the Agreement.

V. Requests for Information and Assistance

In a disaster situation the State Disaster Office is the primary point of contact between the local government and the State. Local officials should communicate with the State Office at the first indication of impending or actual disaster. The State Disaster Coordinator will furnish information on the types of disaster assistance available from State and Federal sources.

NOTES

OEP Circular 4000.3B

gab/aw

EXECUTIVE ②

HU 2 / ST 5

L.A. / Los Angeles

76-11-15

Lisle C. Carter

August 23, 1965

Bob Walter

Los Angeles

This is a list of Components directed wholly or partially at the Watts area of Los Angeles, and where noted towards other riot areas.

- a) Resident Participation and Program Development, \$47,000, general benefit to all riot areas.
- b) Operation Escape String, \$132,000, Watts area is a specific target area.
- c) Operation Beacon Light, \$65,000, this is for the Avalon area.
- d) Neighborhood Participation in Service to Girls, \$198,000, for ten target areas some of which are riot areas.
- e) Willowbrook Community Center, \$59,000.
- f) Reading Programs for Juvenile Court Wards, \$134,000, general impact only.
- g) Strengthening Communication Skills, \$927,000, general impact only.
- h) City Schools Program, 50% approximately is directed at the "Curfew Area." (The request was for \$11,000,000 and we are recommending at this time ~~\$6,000,000~~ \$3,500,000 in total. This means \$5,500,000 requested and \$1,750,000 recommended for this area.)

XERO
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gah

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20530

② R
EXECUTIVE

HU 2/ST5

LH/ Los Angeles

76135

August 23, 1965

MEMORANDUM TO: Joseph A. Califano, Jr.
Special Assistant to the President

FROM: Barefoot Sanders
Assistant Deputy Attorney General

RE: Possible Post-Riot Assistance Programs
by Department of Justice for Los Angeles

SUMMARY

This Department has no financial programs available for post-riot assistance to the Watts area, and similar areas, in Los Angeles. The Attorney General's representative to the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency advises that the Office of Juvenile Delinquency, the operating arm of the Committee, functioning under the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, has projects in operation in Watts area and may have programs available for post-riot assistance.

Property and personal crimes committed during the riot are subject to state jurisdiction. Los Angeles has a public defender system to assure legal representation of the defendants. Los Angeles has a Legal Aid Society to furnish civil (non-criminal) legal assistance to those who need it and are unable to pay for it.

We recommend against any Federal efforts at this time to assist in prosecution or representation of defendants, or emergency legal aid in non-criminal matters. We defer to HEW with respect to possible assistance from the Office of Juvenile Delinquency.

CRIMINAL CHARGES

Approximately 3000 people are charged with offenses connected with the riot. About 300 are juveniles. About 2000 are in jail. Most are charged with felonies, but about 80 per cent of these will likely be reduced to misdemeanors. Bail was set high initially and is being reduced at preliminary hearings which are being held at the rate of 200 per day. Even after reduction few defendants make bail--10 out of 200 on August 19.

Los Angeles County has the largest public defender office in the United States consisting of Public Defender Hovden and about 100 assistants. Affidavits of indigency are not required before appointment of a public defender. The public defender is assigned by the court to all who say they cannot afford a lawyer. The public defender's office appears in the Superior Court (felonies) and in the Municipal Court (preliminary hearings and misdemeanors).

In addition, the Court has a panel of attorneys who can be appointed where the public defender's office is not available. Persons appointed from this panel are paid by the county according to the bar schedule. About 200 names are on this panel.

Further, lawyers from the American Civil Liberties Union, the Langston Club (an organization of Negro attorneys), and many individual attorneys have been offering their services at preliminary hearings in the riot cases.

There are approximately 185 prosecutors available to handle these cases.

California law provides that all defendants must be tried within 60 days after they are charged or the charges dismissed. The regular criminal court judges in Los Angeles

are sitting in the morning on their regular cases, and working from noon to 9:00 p.m. each day on preliminary hearings for the persons accused as a result of the riots. Twenty additional judges, including some retired judges, have been called to help. An experienced presiding judge of the Criminal Division is in charge of this special work.

It is believed that the Court will move expeditiously and within the bounds of due process to an early hearing in the cases. There is no indication of a shortage of counsel either on the prosecution or defendants' side of the docket.

Recommendation: There is no jurisdictional basis for Federal assistance to the prosecution or to aid in the defense of those charged, and there appears to be no necessity for any indirect or subtle action by the Federal Government to assure that the cases are handled expeditiously, and that each defendant has counsel and a fair trial.

PROPERTY DAMAGE AND CIVIL CLAIMS

The Los Angeles County Safety and Disaster Section estimates property loss from the riot at approximately \$46,600,000, including \$42,500,000 in private property. The Los Angeles County Tax Assessor estimates property loss at \$45,000,000, including \$25,000,000 in buildings destroyed and the balance in trade fixtures, personal property and inventories.

We have no indication that free non-criminal legal assistance is urgently needed. The likelihood is that business owners will be able to afford their own attorneys. Doubtless some private individuals who suffered damage to automobiles, fire damage to residences and personal property, and personal injuries will be seeking free legal assistance. Others, because of unemployment resulting from the destruction of business by the riot, will be applying for unemployment benefits and will have difficulties with overdue bills.

Los Angeles has a Legal Aid Society with a paid staff available to furnish free legal assistance on civil matters to persons in need of such advice and unable to pay for it. The Society determines whether the person requesting aid is in fact unable to pay. The members of the Langston Club (mentioned above) are also making an effort to be available for civil legal assistance. No "crash" program is under way and it is not possible to say at this time if one is needed. Our information is that there are presently no complaints of lack of necessary legal services.

Recommendation: Of course, the Federal Government has no jurisdiction to provide free legal assistance to those having civil legal problems resulting from the riot. Any Federal efforts would have to be very indirect and would be of dubious wisdom and propriety. We do not believe that such efforts are warranted. We understand that OEO has programs under way for legal aid on a pilot basis in several localities throughout the country. We feel that it would be unwise to push these ahead of schedule in order to subsidize the opening of a legal aid office in the Watts area because such a move would be subject to the interpretation that the Federal Government is assisting rioters and rewarding such activity, and there appears to be no necessity for such effort at this point.

**THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON JUVENILE
DELINQUENCY AND YOUTH CRIME**

The program of this Committee is funded by the Office of Juvenile Delinquency at HEW, the Acting Director of which is Mr. Jack Otis. The President's Committee is composed of the Attorney General, the Secretary of Labor, and the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. The Attorney General's representative to the Committee is Mr. James W. Symington.

The Federal Juvenile Delinquency Program in the Los Angeles area is under the auspices of the Youth Opportunities Board, the operational authority of which has been phased from the Office of Juvenile Delinquency into OEO. The Office of Juvenile Delinquency has a research project under way at the Youth Study Center at the University of Southern California, and the personnel connected with that project might be of assistance in any Federal efforts directed at the Watts area and similar areas. The Center has demonstration projects in operation in the Watts area.

Detailed information on the programs in effect and the potential available, both in terms of personnel and finances, can be provided by HEW and OEO.

Recommendation: This Department has neither funds nor personnel available for action in the riot areas through the Juvenile Delinquency program. However, the Attorney General's representative, Mr. Symington, is ready and anxious to help in any way.

August 23, 1965

EXECUTIVE

502/8/17/65 (7)+

HLL2/ST5

ND19/C0312

PUL

PRG-1/C *

AUTOGRAPH FILE/C *

BE4/Cigar

Dear Mr. Cullman:

You were gracious to write me such a thoughtful and searching letter.

One of the really serious questions of our time is the problem of the unplanned riot that occurred in Los Angeles. Some of the best brains in this Administration are at this moment exploring this gray area to try to construct some answers. I share with you your concern about the encouragement of continuing capital expansion. It's vital to keep alive and healthy this unprecedented business expansion that has been on an ascending curve for 52 months. I am asking the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Treasury to look at your letter and see what can be done to implement it.

I'm sending you an autographed copy of a booklet just published which outlines the roots of our commitment in Viet-Nam and why we are there.

Thank you again for being with me at the White House.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON



Mr. Edgar M. Cullman

President

X General Cigar Co., Inc.

605 Third Avenue

New York, New York 10016

Enclosure: Booklet Why Vietnam inscribed: To Edgar M. Cullman -

Lyndon B Johnson

LBJ:JV:nlf

3

RECEIVED
AUG 25 1965
CENTRAL FILES

PRESERVATION COPY

August 23, 1965

EXECUTIVE

502/8/7/65 (8)
ND19/C0312
FO4-1
HLL2/ST5

TL3
PR6-1/m*
AUTOGRAPH FILE/m*
PULL

Dear Mr. Morgens:

I hope that those present at the White House dinner received as much satisfaction from the gathering as I did.

I am grateful to you for your declaration of support for your country's action in Viet-Nam and in our efforts to bring order and common sense to our Balance of Payments problem.

Like you, I am troubled by the senseless riot in Los Angeles. I have spoken my views publicly for I am irrevocably convinced that the laws that protect the rights of our citizens are not more valuable than the laws that protect the safety of our citizens. I am determined to preserve the sanctity of both.

I'm sending you an autographed copy of a booklet just published which outlines the roots of our commitment in Viet-Nam and why we are there.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

Mr. Howard Morgens
President
The Procter & Gamble Company
P. O. Box 599
Cincinnati 1, Ohio

Enclosure: Booklet Why Vietnam inscribed: To Howard Morgens - Lyndon B Johnson

LBJ:JV:mw

RECEIVED
AUG 25 1965
CENTRAL FILES

PRESERVATION COPY

EXECUTIVE

HU 2/ST5

PR 14

CO 303

706-3

LA/Los Angeles

Moyers

FBIS 10

OPEN LETTER TO JOHNSON

MOSCOW TASS INTERNATIONAL SERVICE IN ENGLISH 2329Z 20 AUG 65 L

X (TEXT) MOSCOW, 21 AUGUST--UNDER THE HEADING "WE ACCUSE," PRAVDA TODAY PUBLISHES AN OPEN LETTER FROM DISTINGUISHED SOVIET SCIENTISTS AND PUBLIC FIGURES TO U.S. PRESIDENT LYNDON B. JOHNSON. THE LETTER READS:

MR. PRESIDENT: THERE ARE MOMENTS WHEN ONE CANNOT KEEP SILENT. SHOCKED TO THE DEPTHS OF THE SOUL BY THE MONSTROUS MASSACRE OF THE POPULATION OF THE NEGRO GHETTO IN LOS ANGELES, WE ARE ADDRESSING THESE WORDS TO EXPRESS SENTIMENTS OF INDIGNATION, SORROW, AND PAIN.

HOW COULD THIS HAPPEN? WHAT YARDSTICK CAN ONE USE TO MEASURE THE DEPTH OF THE MORAL DEGRADATION OF A SOCIETY WHERE SUCH ACTS OF SAVAGE BRUTALITY BY THE POLICE, THE ARMY, AND THE AUTHORITIES HAVE BECOME POSSIBLE?

ALL, OR ALMOST ALL OF US, HAVE VISITED YOUR COUNTRY AT VARIOUS TIMES AND HAVE MET WITH AMERICANS BOTH IN THE UNITED STATES AND HERE IN THE SOVIET UNION. HOW CAN ONE UNDERSTAND? HOW CAN ONE SQUARE THE GLORIOUS DEMOCRATIC TRADITIONS OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, WHO GAVE JEFFERSON, LINCOLN, EDISON, AND LONGFELLOW TO THE WORLD, WITH THE ABOMINABLE REALITY, WITH THE COLD-BLOODED SHOOTING OF CIVILIANS WHO WERE BROUGHT TO DESPAIR BY POVERTY AND LACK OF RIGHTS? OR HAVE THE FIST, THE TRUNCHEON, AND THE BURST OF MACHINEGUN FIRE BECOME THE MOST POPULAR RESPONSE IN THE UNITED STATES TO A CALL FOR HELP, TO THE JUST DEMANDS OF THE DOWN-AND-OUT AND INSULTED?

WE SAY THIS BECAUSE WE FEEL AND SEE THAT THE CARNAGE IN LOS ANGELES IS NO ISOLATED EVENT. THE DISGRACEFUL TRAIL OF VIOLENCE AGAINST THE NEGRO POPULATION IS BECOMING LONGER EVERY YEAR. AND THE MAIN THING IS THAT THERE IS NO END IN SIGHT. HOW LONG WILL THIS GO ON? WHAT "GREAT SOCIETY" IS THIS WHERE PEOPLE ARE BROUGHT TO DESPAIR AND THEN, IN FULL DAYLIGHT, BEFORE THE EYES OF THE WHOLE WORLD, SHOT WITH AUTOMATIC RIFLES AND MACHINEGUNS?

WE READ AND HEAR THAT INFLUENTIAL FORCES IN THE UNITED STATES ARE INCLINED TO INTERPRET THE LOS ANGELES EVENTS IN THEIR USUAL MANNER, ACCUSING THE NEGROES OF ENCROACHING ON ESTABLISHED CUSTOMS, HABITS, AND AUTHORITY, IN ONE WORD: ON "LAW AND ORDER." IS THIS NOT HYPOCRICY (SEVERAL WORDS INDISTINCT) AT LAW AND ORDER CAN ONE SPEAK IF THEY COVER UP (WORDS INDISTINCT) OF VIOLENCE, OPPRESSION, AND HUMILIATION. NO, HERE--AS THE SAYING HAS IT--ONE REAPS WHAT ONE SOWS. AND ONE CANNOT DISCLAIM RESPONSIBILITY AND WASH AWAY THE DISGRACE BY DECLARING, LIKE AN AMERICAN INFLUENTIAL NEWSPAPER DID, THAT THEY CANNOT BEAR FROM CENTURY TO CENTURY THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE EVIL THEIR ANCESTORS HAD INFLICTED UPON THE NEGROES. THIS EVIL IS BEING DAILY AND HOURLY INFLICTED NOW AS WELL. AND IN ORDER NOT TO BEAR RESPONSIBILITY FOR IT, ONE MUST ERADICATE IT.

THE EVENTS IN LOS ANGELES CAN ONLY BE ASSOCIATED IN THE MIND OF THE PEOPLE WITH THE BARBAROUS ACTIONS OF THE AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN VIETNAM AND THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. IN THE RUMBLE OF THE BLOCKS TUMBLING DOWN IN LOS ANGELES WE HEAR THE ECHO OF THE WALLS OF THE ANCIENT TOWN OF SANTO DOMINGO BREAKING DOWN UNDER THE PRESSURE OF TANKS. THE FLAME FLARING UP OVER THE NEGRO GHETTO RECALLS THE BURNING TOWNS AND VILLAGES OF VIETNAM. IN THE FACES OF THE MANHANDLED AND MUTILATED NEGROES, WE SEE THE SAME PAIN AND SUFFERING AS IN THE EYES OF THE VIETNAMESE CHILDREN BURNED BY NAPALM.

(MORE)

CCC: GRAPH ONE LINE 2 MAKE READ X X X FROM DISTINGUISHED SOVIET X X X

21 AUG 0207Z COZ/HH

RECEIVED
JUN 23 1965
CENTRAL FILE

FBIS 11

FIRST ADD 10 LETTER TO JOHNSON

X X X BURNED BY NAPALM.

(TEXT) MANKIND HAS THE RIGHT TO SAY AT THE TOP OF ITS VOICE TO YOU, MR. PRESIDENT: LOOK AT LOS ANGELES. HERE YOU HAVE THE "FREEDOM" WHICH THE UNITED STATES WANTS TO IMPOSE UPON OTHER PEOPLES THROUGH BAYONETS AND BOMBS. HERE YOU HAVE THE "RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS" AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES ARE TALKING SO ELOQUENTLY AND MUCH ABOUT FROM THE ROSTRUM OF THE UNITED NATIONS. HERE YOU HAVE AN ENDLESS FIELD OF WORK FOR STATESMEN AND LEGISLATORS WHO ARE HYPOCRITICALLY CARING FOR THE GOOD OF "CAPTIVATED NATIONS."

THE LOS ANGELES TRAGEDY HAS BECOME IN THE EYES OF THE PEOPLE A SYMBOL OF THE OBSCURANTISM AND FOULNESS MANKIND IS STRIVING TO GET RID OF. THE THOUGHTS AND HANDS OF 20 CENTURY MAN CREATE WONDERFUL MACHINES AND REMARKABLE WORKS OF ART. WE ARE PROUD THAT IN THE LIFETIME OF OUR GENERATION MAN FOR THE FIRST TIME HAS STEPPED OUT INTO THE BOUNDLESS DEPTHS OF THE UNIVERSE. WITH EMOTION UNDERSTANDABLE TO EACH INHABITANT OF OUR PLANET, WE LOOKED AT THE PHOTOS OF NEIGHBORING HEAVENLY BODIES SENT OVER INCREDIBLE DISTANCES BY SPACE STATIONS LUNA-THREE, ZOND-THREE, AND MARINER-FOUR. AND THE WIDER THE HORIZONS CONTEMPORARY SCIENCE IS OPENING UP TO THE PEOPLE, THE MORE ACUTELY WE FEEL THE INCOMPATIBILITY OF THE FLOUTING OF ELEMENTARY HUMAN RIGHTS.

MOCKERY OF THE PRINCIPLES OF HUMANITY, JUSTICE, AND MORALS (MUST) BE STOPPED, NO MATTER WHERE IT HAPPENS--IN VIETNAM, THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, OR LOS ANGELES.

WE, AT ONE WITH ALL SOVIET PEOPLE, RESOLUTELY DEMAND AN END TO THE OUTRAGES. THIS IS THE WHOLEHEARTED DEMAND OF ALL PEOPLES. MANKIND'S MIND, HONOR, AND CONSCIENCE CANNOT RECONCILE ITSELF TO THE DISGRACEFUL ACTIONS OF THE RACISTS AND AGGRESSORS.

(MORE)

21 AUG 0218Z COZ /HH

SECOND AND LAST ADD 10 (OPEN LETTER TO JOHNSON)

X X X RACISTS AND AGGRESSORS.

(TEXT) THE LETTER WAS SIGNED BY: M.V. KELDYSH, ACADEMICIAN AND PRESIDENT OF THE USSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES; N.N. BLOKHIN, PRESIDENT OF THE USSR ACADEMY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES; M.D. MILLIONSHCHIKOV, ACADEMICIAN AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE USSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES; N.N. SEMENOV, ACADEMICIAN, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE USSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, AND NOBEL PRIZE WINNER; P.N. FEDOSEYEV, ACADEMICIAN AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE USSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES; D.V. SKOBELTSYN, ACADEMICIAN AND CHAIRMAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LENIN PRIZE COMMITTEE FOR THE PROMOTION OF PEACE BETWEEN NATIONS; V.I. VEKSLER, ACADEMICIAN AND ACADEMIC SECRETARY OF THE NUCLEAR PHYSICS DEPARTMENT OF THE USSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES; YE. M. ZHUKOV, ACADEMICIAN AND ACADEMIC SECRETARY OF THE HISTORY DEPARTMENT OF THE USSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES; V.A. AMBARTSUMYAN, ACADEMICIAN AND PRESIDENT OF THE ACADEMY FOR SCIENCES OF THE ARMENIAN REPUBLIC; N.I. MUSKHELISHVILI, ACADEMICIAN AND PRESIDENT OF THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE GEORGIAN REPUBLIC; P.L. KAPITSA, ACADEMICIAN; L. I. SEDOV, ACADEMICIAN; I. TAMM, ACADEMICIAN AND NOBEL PRIZE LAUREATE; V.A. NGELGARDT, ACADEMICIAN; V.F. KUPREVICH, CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE USSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AND PRESIDENT OF THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE BELORUSSIAN REPUBLIC; B.V. PETROVSKIY FULL MEMBER OF THE USSR ACADEMY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES; A.L. MYASNIKOV, FULL MEMBER OF THE USSR ACADEMY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES; N.G. BASOV, CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE USSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AND NOBEL PRIZE LAUREATE; A.M. PROKHOROV, CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE USSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AND NOBEL PRIZE LAUREATE; P. BROVKA, WRITER; A. KORNEYCHUK, WRITER; L. LEONOV, WRITER; A. TVARDOVSKIY, WRITER; N. TIKHONOV, WRITER AND CHAIRMAN OF THE SOVIET PEACE COMMITTEE; K. FEDIN, WRITER; S. KOMENKOV, PEOPLE'S ARTIST OF THE USSR; D. SHOSTAKOVICH, COMPOSER AND PEOPLE'S ARTIST OF THE USSR; T. KHRENNIKOV, COMPOSER AND PEOPLE'S ARTIST OF THE USSR; Y. ZAVADSKIY, PEOPLE'S ARTIST OF THE USSR.

(ENDALL)

21 AUG 0229Z COZ/HH

gah/ew

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20416

EXECUTIVE

*1442/ST 5-
L 4/ Los Angeles
76 283
BE 4-4
7I 5-7*

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

August 22, 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR: Honorable Joseph Califano
Special Assistant to the President

FROM: Eugene P. Foley
Administrator

Eugene P. Foley

SUBJECT: Possible Steps To Be Taken In
The Los Angeles Riot Area

Among other approaches you may wish to consider regarding the Los Angeles riot area are the new programs we have developed at the Small Business Administration. Among these possibilities are the following:

1. Creation of a Small Business Development Center (SBDC).

As you know, these centers are designed to recruit, screen and train prospective small businessmen in poverty areas as well as people already in business. Liberal loans up to \$25,000 in 15 years can be made. The proposal for a Los Angeles SBDC has been before OEO for some time and could be approved immediately if it were thought time were of the essence. Among other advantages to this is the fact that it would involve immediate action with fairly immediate results. In other words, we could start making loans at once to businessmen who either don't need management training or whom we feel could get it following the loan. We have done this before. This, of course, could apply to whites and Negroes as well as to those whose businesses were damaged and to those whose businesses were not.

Perhaps an even more valuable outcome of the creation of an SBDC would be the organization of a high level inter-racial committee that could take upon itself not only the creation of the SBDC but the responsibilities of a citizens' advisory committee for the fuller development of the riot-torn areas. In other words, when we organize an SBDC, we also institute a business advisory council to the SBDC. Members of this council are made up of highly successful businessmen, white and Negro, from the Los Angeles area. It seems to me awfully important that inter-racial contacts be established immediately and since it was a business section destroyed, this could be as good an opportunity and reason as any other.

2. Service Corps of Retired Executives (SCORE).

This is the program we have begun under which we utilize the talents of retired businessmen to advise small businesses on their management problems. The businessmen whose business places have been burned down or badly damaged will be in great need of some type management guidance. We presently have 106 enrolled SCORE volunteers in the Los Angeles area. They could be assigned to this project immediately.

3. Inter-Racial Committee for Business Opportunity (ICBO).

This is a non-governmental group organized by the Urban League and the American Jewish Congress and financed by the Ford Foundation to provide management counseling to Negro businessmen already in business. Rodman Rockefeller is very prominent in this group. They have been operating in New York and have been considering instituting a program in Los Angeles. Consequently, they have recruited a large number of very prominent businessmen, mostly white, some Negro, who could easily fit into the activities of either our SBDC and/or our SCORE program, or operate independently if for some reason that were considered a better approach. They prefer to operate independently but nevertheless should be kept very much in mind if any effort is made in these directions.

Looking at this type of problem longer range, I would like to offer some additional considerations. I have just completed a fairly exhaustive study of the history of the Negro businessman. It will be published later this year in Daedalus Magazine as part of an issue on the American Negro. Among other things I recommend for the longer range economic development of the Negro gehttoes the items I have listed below. Not all of these are original with me, but I have had enough experience in the ghettos and have done enough study on their economic problems to propound them with confidence to a group of experts.

To quote from my paper these recommendations are as follows:

1. Lease guarantees provided by the Federal Government to attract private institutional investment into the ghettos, thus enabling Negro merchants to obtain modern, well located, and attractive stores. Recent legislation has authorized this and procedures and policies are now being developed by the Small Business Administration. In effect these guarantees would assure the developer that a long term lease would be fully paid irrespective of economical social conditions.

2. Development of high risk casualty and theft insurance policies or institutions by the major insurance companies similar to high risk automobile collision insurance policies. (Most casualty companies have not insured in Negro areas; I suspect those few who now are insuring to a limited extent will cancel altogether.)

3. The rehabilitation of Negro-owned homes through liberal Federal financing with the requirement that Negro contractors and Negro long term unemployed be given preference in performing the work.

4. Crash rehabilitation of public buildings in the ghettos; e.g., schools, libraries, fire houses, etc. again giving the ghetto dwelling contractors and long term unemployed preference.

5. Creation of new retail installment credit institutions either by private financial organizations or by the Federal Government. The problem presently lies in the fact that stores, Negro and white, in ghetto areas have difficulty getting credit from banks and other credit institutions using Negro consumer's installment purchases as security. They are thus forced into the hands of disreputable high interest installment operators.

6. Adoption of a determined and aggressive program by banks to make loans to Negro businessmen since most of them will qualify under Title IV of the Economic Opportunity Act and therefore be eligible for 100% guarantees by the Federal Government.

7. Proliferation of Negro-owned and operated franchise stores and units operating under the franchise system and special encouragement by franchisors of the more successful Negro franchisees to enter non-Negro business neighborhoods. The Federal Government through the Commerce Department and the Small Business Administration has already started such a program but it is barely off the ground.

8. Creation of local and effective Negro business associations to give the Negro businessman a sense of identity, a channel of communication for success stories, an organization to represent the individual Negro merchants on rent-gouging, licensing, traffic-routing, zoning, and the many day to day problems any merchant has; and a vehicle for expressing the Negro merchant's interests in the anti-poverty program, City-Hall and Civil Rights.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 20, 1965
5:30 p.m.

Mr. President:

I thought you would find the attached
article on Buford Ellington's speech
of interest.

Marvin

Clipping from Nashville Banner

been made on "exactly what our
responsibilities are," pending
further investigation.

Ellington said the riots could
set back the civil rights move-
ment in the United States.

"Law and order must be main-
tained," he continued, "and all
people must have their rights
protected. But it is also a time
to look at responsibility."

Ellington declared, "My re-
sponsibility and the responsi-
bility of every citizen is to sup-
port and protect the nation."

In his address, Ellington dis-
cussed the role of the Office of
Emergency Planning and the
various state governments plan-
ning programs to carry on the
economy in the event of a na-
tional emergency.

But he also made it clear co-
operation between the federal
and state governments is neces-
sary in many other areas of
operation.

It was necessary that

EXECUTIVE (4)

SP/FG11-6

HU2

HU2/ST5

FGH-6

Aug. 17, 1965

Rights Called

(From Page One)

we have dropped the petty dis-
putes, suspended even the im-
portant debates which must take
place in a free society and
turned ourselves to the task of
defeating the enemy."

Declaring "it is good to be
back in the region where I was
born," Ellington noted that his
boyhood was spent in Missis-
sippi and "I came before the vot-
ers of the Southland as a Ten-
nessee farmer" during his suc-
cessful race for governor in 1958.

Ellington described the past
six months as a key federal of-
ficial in Washington as "an edu-
cation and an eye-opening expe-
rience for me" and said, "I sore-
ly miss Tennessee."

Ellington said he wanted to
clear up a "misconception" about
Washington, declaring that the
nation's capital is a "busy, pro-
ductive and constructive city
where civil servants of the high-
est caliber grapple with the great
domestic and critical interna-
tional problems that can't be
solved with slogans or simple an-
swers or miracle cures."

Referring to the civil rights
struggle in Alabama, Ellington
continued:

"There are some standard mis-
conceptions about Alabama, too."



BUFORD ELLINGTON

The headlines seem to be domi-
nated by one story.

"I wouldn't diminish the im-
portance of that story and it is
not the subject of my remarks
to you today, but it has tended
to overshadow and obscure the
achievements of the good and
responsible citizens of Alabama
who are in the overwhelming
majority."

The former governor paid spe-
cial tribute to Alabama Sens.
John Sparkman and Lister Hill,
along with Reps. George An-
drews, Bob Jones and Armistead
Selden.

Ellington, who also serves as
President Johnson's liaison with
the nation's governors, was
greeted here by Mobile Mayor
Charles Trimmier who presented
him with an honorary citizen-
ship certificate and the official
key to the "City of Flowers."

Also welcoming him were R.

PRESERVATION COPY

President wants a copy of Kuchel's letter plus
a copy of his reply to go to every agency affected
with a note reading

please contact Senator Kuchel directly
and tell him what you are doing.

LBJ:JV:mjdr

Aug 19

6:50 p.m.

[1 of 14]

Mr. Hopkins,

The President would like this hand delivered
to Sen. Kuchel.

3d Please note the instruction --- I assume ~~XXX~~
~~Lee White~~ should have it for that purpose.
Will you pass along to him?

mjdr

Aug 19

[2 of 14]

Thursday, August 19, 1965
5:15 p.m.

FOR THE PRESIDENT'S SIGNATURE

From: Joseph A. Califano, Jr.



[3 of 14]

CONGRESSIONAL

Mr. Manatos for your information.

Jean Lewis

OK
mm

[4 of 14]

gab
EXECUTIVE

HU 2/575

CONGRESSIONAL

August 20, 1965

Dear Gene:

I am enclosing an exchange of correspondence between the President and Senator Thomas Kuchel on the situation in Los Angeles.

The President has asked me to pass along to you personally his desire that you please contact Senator Kuchel directly and tell him what you are doing with respect to the excellent suggestions in his letter.

Sincerely,

Joseph A. Califano, Jr.
Special Assistant to the President

Honorable Eugene Foley
Administrator, Small Business Administration
811 Vermont Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20416

Enclosures

green copies used for 76 #5

RECEIVED
AUG 23 1965
CENTRAL FILES

August 20, 1965

Dear Bob:

I am enclosing an exchange of correspondence between the President and Senator Thomas Kuchel on the situation in Los Angeles.

The President has asked me to pass along to you personally his desire that you please contact Senator Kuchel directly and tell him what you are doing with respect to the excellent suggestions in his letter.

Sincerely,

Joseph A. Califano
Special Assistant to the President

Honorable Robert Weaver
Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency
1626 K Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Enclosures

August 20, 1965

Dear Bill:

I am enclosing an exchange of correspondence between the President and Senator Thomas Kuchel on the situation in Los Angeles.

The President has asked me to pass along to you personally his desire that you please contact Senator Kuchel directly and tell him what you are doing with respect to the excellent suggestions in his letter.

Sincerely,

Joseph A. Califano, Jr.
Special Assistant to the President

The Honorable
The Secretary of Labor
Washington, D. C.

Enclosures

August 20, 1965

Dear Sarge:

I am enclosing an exchange of correspondence between the President and Senator Thomas Kuchel on the situation in Los Angeles.

The President has asked me to pass along to you personally his desire that you please contact Senator Kuchel directly and tell him what you are doing with respect to the excellent suggestions in his letter.

Sincerely,

Joseph A. Califano, Jr.
Special Assistant to the President

Honorable R. Sargent Shriver
Director, Office of Economic Opportunity
1200 19th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Enclosures

EXECUTIVE

HU 2/ST3

76 153

August 19, 1965

Honorable LeRoy Collins
Sheraton-West Hotel
Los Angeles, California

The folliwing is an exchange of correspondence
between the President and Senator Kuchel.

Joseph A. Califano, Jr.
Special Assistant to the President

*Checked by Harding
Congressional
gab*

EXECUTIVE
HU 2/ST 5
LA/ Los Angeles

August 19, 1965

Dear Tom:

I appreciate your letter of August eighteenth recommending that programs of Federal agencies, as well as those of state, city and private organizations, be coordinated to make the reconstruction of the Watts area in Los Angeles a demonstration of self-help and cooperation between private and public groups.

I have been deeply concerned about the Los Angeles situation. As you know, I have followed the events there closely.

In response to the request of Governor Brown and Mayor Yorty, Governor LeRoy Collins, Under Secretary of Commerce and former head of the Community Relations Service, was sent to Los Angeles to advise and consult with both the Governor and the Mayor. Governor Collins is working on all the approaches you have so thoughtfully suggested. He has reported that he is meeting with the state, local, private and federal representatives in Los Angeles immediately to assist in bringing together the efforts of all of these agencies to ease tensions and begin the task of rebuilding.

I agree that we must eliminate both the immediate and deep seated causes of riots such as those we witnessed in Los Angeles. Together with the Congress, and with much help from Senators like you, we have been able to obtain many programs designed to give residents of poverty stricken areas the sense of hope and responsibility essential for human growth in a free society. But, there are complex problems and the solutions are neither quick nor easy. The White House Conference in November should help us to find solutions, as should the work of the Special Commission announced by Governor Brown to examine in depth the causes of the Los Angeles riots.

With deep gratitude for your excellent suggestions and assurances that I will see that each of them is thoroughly considered immediately for appropriate action, I am your friend

Sincerely,



X
Honorable Thomas H. Kuchel
The United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

LBJ:JAC:tmb

*original
Delivered to home of addresser
about 2/24/65. J. O'Brien
has them file. WDW*

7
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

JK
Friday
August 20, 1965
11:35 a.m.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM Joe Califano 

Senator Kuchel's letter was delivered last night and he received it upon awakening this morning. I talked to him this morning and he thought your letter was "magnificent". He very much appreciated your prompt and warm response and my telephone call. He suggested that I have Leroy Collins get in touch with George Murphy and Gus Hawkins and I am taking care of that this morning. He asked me to thank you very much for your letter. He said he thought your posture throughout the situation in Los Angeles was excellent.

RECEIVED
W. MARVIN WATSON

1965 AUG 20 AM 10 47

RECEIVED
AUG 20 1965
CENTRAL FILES

Rec'd
8-19-65
10:00a

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 19, 1965

To: Mrs. Juanita Roberts

From: Jean Lewis

Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel

For the President.

August 18, 1965

Dear Senator:

May I acknowledge your letter of August 17 to the President proposing a closely coordinated program of federal assistance for the Watts area of Los Angeles.

Your letter will have the attention of the President at his earliest opportunity.

Sincerely yours,

**Lawrence F. O'Brien
Special Assistant
to the President**

**Honorable Thomas H. Kuchel
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.**

CARL HAYDEN, ARIZ., CHAIRMAN

RICHARD B. RUSSELL, GA.
ALLEN J. ELLENDER, LA.
LISTER HILL, ALA.
JOHN L. MC CLELLAN, ARK.
A. WILLIS ROBERTSON, VA.
WARREN G. MAGNUSON, WASH.
SPESSARD L. HOLLAND, FLA.
JOHN STENNIS, MISS.
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A. S. MIKE MONRONEY, OKLA.
ALAN BIBLE, NEV.
ROBERT C. BYRD, W. VA.
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MIKE MANSFIELD, MONT.
E. L. BARTLETT, ALASKA
WILLIAM PROXMIRE, WIS.
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LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, MASS.
MILTON R. YOUNG, N. DAK.
KARL E. MUNDT, S. DAK.
MARGARET CHASE SMITH, MAINE
THOMAS H. KUCHEL, CALIF.
ROMAN L. HRUSKA, NEBR.
GORDON ALLOTT, COLO.
NORRIS COTTON, N.H.
CLIFFORD P. CASE, N.J.

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

August 17, 1965

CARDED

AUG 18 1965

EVERARD H. SMITH, CLERK
THOMAS J. SCOTT, ASST. CLERK

The Honorable Lyndon B. Johnson
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

Recently in the Watts district of the City of Los Angeles in my state, the nation and the world witnessed a tragic outbreak of violence and destruction. Apparently, law and order have now been re-established. Sociologists will long study what caused this explosion but the time for constructive measures by both the Legislative and Executive Branches of the national government, and by the state government, and the communities affected is now.

I have long supported the establishment and continuation of the programs carried out under the Economic Opportunity Act which is now before the Senate. I believe it is essential that all federal agencies, as well as those dealing with the Antipoverty Program be immediately mobilized on a coordinated basis to make the reconstruction of the Watts area a true demonstration of self-help and cooperation between private and public groups. I would hope that the resources not only of the Office of Economic Opportunity, but also of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, the Small Business Administration, the Department of Labor through the Manpower Development, Retraining, and Employment programs would be imaginatively extended to those who have suffered so much in this area. Certainly programs such as Volunteers In Service To America (VISTA) would be immensely helpful in working with community organizations to further adult participation on a neighborhood basis in community life. I understand such a program has already been successfully conducted on a demonstration basis in Philadelphia.

Surely, all arrangements should be immediately made to eliminate the causes of this holocaust. I respectfully believe the federal government can be of great assistance in this critically important field.

With sincere respect,

THOMAS H. KUCHEL

K:Hj

gib
August 19, 1965

Mr. Hayes Redmon - The White House

This is the suggestion Wayne Phillips asked me
to send you.

nh
Neal Hardy

EXECUTIVE

August 19, 1965

3
HU 2 / ST 5

L & R / Los Angeles
HU 2-1

MEMORANDUM TO: Bill Moyers

FROM: Neal Hardy
New York City Rent and Rehabilitation Administration

SUBJECT: Reconstruction in the Watts Area

Reconstruction of damaged and destroyed buildings in the Watts Area of Los Angeles could well become a demonstration of how the Federal Government can assist Negro businessmen and Negro construction workers to participate on a fair basis in the building business.

The device for accomplishing this is very simple--make it possible for local Negro construction firms to bid on competitive terms with their white competitors.

We have learned in our experimental rehabilitation projects in New York that there are a number of Negro electrical, plumbing, carpentry, plastering, etc. firms which are experienced and competent. They are, however, typically small businesses whose limited working capital and limited bonding capacity make it difficult - if not impossible - for them to bid on jobs of any reasonable size.

If non-interest bearing working capital loans could be made to similar firms in the Los Angeles area, and business owners could be influenced to select Negro firms, the visible and immediate results in terms of business profits and increased Negro employment would be an obvious and meaningful answer to at least some of the charges as to why the Watts area exploded.

This proposal would not cost anything except loss of interest, since the loans would be repayable upon completion of construction.

I have written this note since our experience in New York has already proved that a similar approach is necessary if we are to involve the Harlem business community in direct participation in the physical upgrading of that area.

Finally, all American cities have an experienced reservoir of skilled artisans within the Negro community. They are resentful that large white firms are "squeezing them out". Why not make it possible to utilize a real resource such as this - not just in Los Angeles or New York but throughout the country?

NH
Neal Hardy

X

EXECUTIVE (3)

August 19, 1965

HU 45TS

LA Office
H-2-1

MEMORANDUM TO: Bill Moyers

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New York City Rent and Rehabilitation Administration

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Neal Hardy

EXECUTIVE

LG/Los Angeles ②
FG135-12 SAMUEL WM. YORTY
PU2-2/V* MAYOR
HU2/ST5

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
CITY HALL
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90012



August 18, 1965

PERSONAL

The Honorable Lyndon B. Johnson
President of the United States
Washington, D.C.

Samuel Wm ^{*}Yorty ^{*}

Dear Mr. President:

I hope you will investigate and disclose
the "unidentified" member of your Administration who
made this malicious charge against me during the height
of our troubles.

Sincerely,


MAYOR

To Buford for draft reply -
N

SWY:N

enc.

Air Mail

Nothing else sent to
Central Files as of 8/2/66

Orig & Mrs. Servito

Filed by Robert's Office

Rec'd
Jul 6, 1966
C. Files

Poverty program —

Confederate ment

For Poverty { — Cong. Hahn & Roosevelt

{ — Mayor + local organizations
→ City, County organizations

Some compromise —

— Rep. on Gen. Bando
new poverty program

gab/ew
Gov Culler

- Not here to interview old
archer

- Talked to Y aty on phone -

- Meeting between her
youth & poverty people -

[2 Negro city councilmen]

Saw Gov. Brown -

NO disaster area -

Atty gen. -

State ground -

SBA programs -

After Brown —

4:30 p.m. — history lecture —

now press w/ Brown —

Talked on live TV —

Brown's psychology —

calmest ever seen —

{ 383 - 8/02 x 383 } 8902

880

Am
Am 502

EXECUTIVE

HU 2/ST 5

LG/Los Angeles

8/18/65

Message sent to the Regional Representative in San Francisco

In response to Mr. Maguire's telephone inquiry of August 16 of Mr. Gordon as to how the Los Angeles Title V Project might be used in emergency clean up work and repair of property damaged in the recent Los Angeles riots. Dr. Winston has authorized the California State Agency to take the following action in the area affected by the riots:

1. Suitable participants under the approved Title V Project for Los Angeles County may be assigned to emergency clean up work through September 30, 1965, provided there is no expenditure project funds other than those already approved. Such work may be performed --

- a. on Public property

- b. on Private property if necessary for public health purposes.

Participants also may be assigned to the packaging in family size quantities and the distribution of surplus commodities through September 30, 1965. Priority in assigning participants to this work would be given to residents of the area affected.

2. When suitable participants may also be assigned to repair homes owned by public assistance and general assistance recipients within the scope of the approved project budget which allows \$25,000 for material on amendment for additional or amendment for additional funds will be considered. The limit of cost of material is \$500 per home. Priority in assigning participants to repair work should be given to residents of the Watts area.

Page Two

3. If the Agency wishes to assign participants to the repair other than clean up of public building an amendment to the Project will be necessary but cost of material, supplies and equipment except necessary small amounts for hand tools cannot be approved.
4. If the Agency wishes to go beyond the approved Project for other types of work than those mentioned above, an application for a project amendment should be submitted.
5. Weekly reports on Monday will be necessary as to the number of participants assigned to clean up work. The participants are also assigned to the repair of recipient's own home. It will be necessary to keep a record of the number of persons assigned to such work, the number of damaged homes that are repaired and the dates when this work is completed.
6. The final report of experience in utilizing Title V participants will be appreciated.

This wire was sent by

Fred Steininger, Director
Bureau of Family Services

Teleconversation between Joe Califano and Dr. Ellen Winston of HEW

8/18/65

EXECUTIVE
HD 2/ST 5

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

1A - allocated over
\$17 million

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→ 3000 copies supplied
with copy file

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✓ unspect \$ under
Comm action program

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

tt

- Dr. Ellen Winston

Comms of welfare -

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Released on his agent -

Nov 7 1964 -
Bill has 700,000
of that money

UPI-178

(MFDP)

WASHINGTON.--HOUSE DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN LEADERS REFUSED TODAY TO PROMISE THEY WOULD PUSH THE MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY'S ATTEMPT TO UNSEAT THE STATE'S FIVE CONGRESSMEN, A PARTY SPOKESMAN SAID.

REV. ROBERT SPIKE, HEAD OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES RACIAL RELATIONS DIVISION, MET SEPARATELY WITH SPEAKER JOHN MCCORMACK, D-MAS., AND HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER GERALD R. FORD, MICH., TO DISCUSS THE CHALLENGE, NOW BEFORE THE HOUSE ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE.

SPIKE SAID FORD WAS "EXCEEDING RECEPTIVE AND SYMPATHETIC" TO THE CHALLENGE, BUT HE "MADE NO PROMISES." HOWEVER, SPIKE SAID THE GOP LEADER SAID NO REPUBLICAN HOUSE MEMBER WOULD PUT ANY OBSTACLES IN THE WAY OF THE CONTEST.

MCCORMACK ALSO REFUSED TO GIVE ANY PROMISES ABOUT WHEN THE COMMITTEE MIGHT CONSIDER THE QUESTION, SPIKE SAID.

JAMES FARMER, HEAD OF THE CONGRESS ON RACIAL EQUALITY JOINED SPIKE AT A NEWS CONFERENCE TO DISCUSS THE TALKS. FARMER SAID THE CHALLENGE WAS MORE IMPORTANT NOW THAT CONGRESS HAD APPROVED THE VOTING RIGHTS BILL BECAUSE MANY NEGROES WERE BEING REGISTERED IN THE STATE.

8/18--JD6PED

UPI-179

(HEAD START)

WASHINGTON.--NEW EVIDENCE OF PARTICIPATION I CIVIL RIGHTS ACTIVITIES AND MISUSE OF FUNDS BY PERSONNEL OF THE BIGGEST "HEAD START" PROJECT IN MISSISSIPPI HAS BEEN FOUND, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

AS LATE AS FOUR DAYS AGO, IT WAS LEARNED, PERSONNEL OF THE "HEAD START" PROGRAM AT MARY HOLMES JUNIOR COLLEGE IN WEST POINT, MISS. PARTICIPATED WITH CIVIL RIGHTS GROUPS AND IN THE POLITICAL AFFAIRS OF THE MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

THE ORIGINAL CHARGES OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACTIVITY AND MISUSE OF FUNDS WAS FILED BY SEN. JOHN C. STENNIS, D-MISS. AT THAT TIME, STENNIS DEMANDED A REPLY TO HIS CHARGES FROM SARGENT SHRIVER, HEAD OF THE OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY.

STENNIS HAS RECEIVED A REPLY FROM SHRIVER WHICH GLOSSES OVER THE CHARGES OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACTIVITIES, ACCORDING TO INFORMED SOURCES. STENNIS HAS DECLINED TO DISCLOSE THE CONTENTS OF THE LETTER.

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT STENNIS, WHO INSTIGATED THE INVESTIGATION BY THE SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE, IS WAITING TO SPRING THE NEW EVIDENCE WHEN SHRIVER COMES BEFORE THE COMMITTEE FOR THIS FISCAL YEAR'S FUNDS.

SHRIVER ALSO REPORTEDLY WROTE STENNIS THAT "THE PROGRAM IS BEING CONDUCTED WITHIN THE LAW AND THE OPERATING PROCEDURES OF THE OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY."

HE SAID "CERTAIN QUESTIONABLE FISCAL PRACTICES WERE DISCLOSED BY OUR AUDIT AND THESE HAVE BEEN CORRECTED." SHRIVER SAID "WHERE OUR AUDIT DISCLOSED THAT THE AMOUNT, AS DISTINCT FROM THE PROPRIETY, OF AN EXPENDITURE WAS QUESTIONABLE, APPROPRIATE ACTION IS BEING TAKEN TO RECOVER THE AMOUNT SO EXPENDED."

8/18--JD704PED

PRESERVATION COPY

UPI-180

ADD RIOT, LOS ANGELES

GOV. EDMUND G. BROWN ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT \$1.77 MILLION IN FEDERAL FUNDS WAS BEING MADE AVAILABLE TO START A CLEANUP AND REPAIR PROGRAM

WASHINGTON.--NEW EVIDENCE OF PARTICIPATION I CIVIL RIGHTS ACTIVITIES AND MISUSE OF FUNDS BY PERSONNEL OF THE BIGGEST "HEAD START" PROJECT IN MISSISSIPPI HAS BEEN FOUND, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

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8/18--JD704PED

UPI-180

ADD RIOT, LOS ANGELES

GOV. EDMUND G. BROWN ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT \$1.77 MILLION IN FEDERAL FUNDS WAS BEING MADE AVAILABLE TO START A CLEANUP AND REPAIR PROGRAM IN WATTS AND VICINITY.

THE GOVERNOR SAID THE MONEY WAS BEING RELEASED ON HIS REQUEST UNDER "TITLE 5" OF THE COMMUNITY WORKS EXPERIENCE TRAINING PROGRAM WHICH WAS APPROVED EARLIER THIS YEAR FOR LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

UNDER THIS PROGRAM, ABOUT 16,000 ABLE-BODIED MEN AND WOMEN CAN BE MADE IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE FOR THE REPAIR AND CLEANUP TASK.

THE GOVERNOR INDICATED SOME PERSONS LEFT WITHOUT JOBS BECAUSE OF THE FIRE DAMAGE MAY BE ASSIGNED TO REPAIR WORK. PRIORITY IN SUCH CASES WILL BE GIVEN WELFARE RECIPIENTS AND LOW INCOME PERSONS FROM THE AFFECTED AREA.

THE CLEANUP PROGRAM WILL INCLUDE PUBLIC AREAS GENERALLY AND PRIVATE PROPERTIES "WHERE CONDITIONS ARE SUCH THAT THEY CONSTITUTE A MENACE TO PUBLIC HEALTH." UP TO \$500 ALSO WILL BE GRANTED OWNERS OF DAMAGED HOMES OR THE COST OF MATERIALS.

THE GOVERNOR SAID WORKERS IN THE PROGRAM CAN BE ASSIGNED AS NEEDED TO THE PACKAGING OF FOOD FOR DISTRIBUTION.

THE GOVERNOR ALSO ANNOUNCED THAT THE FEDERAL SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION HAD AGREED TO OPEN TWO SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CENTER OFFICES FOR LOANS TO DAMAGED BUSINESSES UNDER THE POVERTY PROGRAM.

THE CENTERS WILL BE CREATED UNDER THE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT AND CAN PROVIDE LOANS UP TO \$25,000 FOR AS LONG AS 15 YEARS AT 5 1/2 PER CENT INTEREST. COLLATERAL AND INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS WILL BE LESS STRINGENT THAN NORMAL SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION DISASTER LOANS.

THE REHABILITATION PROGRAM IS TENTATIVELY SET UP TO BE CONCLUDED BY SEPT. 30, BUT CAN BE EXTENDED IF NECESSARY IF THE CLEANUP IS NOT COMPLETED.

8/18--JD709PED

PRESERVATION COPY

7 (42)
EXECUTIVE
HU 2/STS
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

2
8/18
August 18, 1965
7:42 p.m.

L & / Los Angeles

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76283

IS 5

IS 4

Mr. President:

For your information.

Should you decide that you want to have
Los Angeles designated as a disaster
area, according to Eugene Foley's memo
it can be done.

Marvin


RECEIVED
AUG 19 1965
CENTRAL FILES

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20416

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

August 18, 1965

MEMORANDUM TO: Honorable Marvin Watson
Special Assistant to the President

FROM: Eugene P. Foley
Administrator 

SUBJECT: Los Angeles Riot Area

I have not made a declaration of disaster with respect to the Los Angeles riot area for two reasons:

1. There is some question regarding our legal authority.

Ordinarily we declare only an area suffering from natural disaster. We have made a disaster declaration in circumstances where fires or explosions resulted from negligence; for instance, the Texas City disaster. We have never made a declaration where the disaster resulted from man-made origins but, under a liberal interpretation of the term "catastrophe," we could extend the disaster declaration to the Los Angeles area. By so doing we would make the owners of business places and homes eligible for 20-year loans at 3% interest.

2. The insurance companies have not made a commitment to date as to whether they intend to pay on casualty and fire policies within the riot area.

I am afraid if we make an early declaration that the insurance companies might seize this as an opportunity not to pay off on their policies. Therefore, I recommend, in any event, that we hold off until the insurance companies make a commitment.

cc: Mr. Bill Moyers
Mr. Lawrence O'Brien
Mr. Lee White

1005 AUG 18 PM 6 57

RECEIVED:
W. MARVIN WATSON



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

August 17, 1965

RACIAL RIOT
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

This composite summary is based on information received from a variety of sources and is not the result of an FBI investigation.

Development of the Riot, August 11, 1965

On Wednesday, August 11, 1965, at 7:10 p.m., a white California Highway Patrolman, who was attempting to arrest a Negro for drunken driving in the predominantly Negro Watts area of Los Angeles, California, called for assistance when the Negro resisted. He was joined within a few minutes by a fellow officer, also white, and the 21-year-old Negro driver, Marquette D. Frye, who failed an on-the-scene sobriety test, was placed under arrest along with his brother, Ronald, aged 22, a passenger in Marquette's automobile. As the officers were executing the arrests, the mother of the two Negroes, who lived in the immediate vicinity, attacked one of the officers. A call for further assistance made by the officers was answered by the Los Angeles Police Department and additional units of the California Highway Patrol. Within minutes, a crowd of nearly 150 Negro spectators had gathered at the scene.

Shortly after the two brothers and their mother, who was also arrested for interfering with an officer, were removed from the scene, the crowd of spectators, which had increased to between three and four thousand Negroes, became unruly. Violence which began with the throwing of bricks and bottles at the departing police cars, grew in intensity as the night progressed. The crowd stoned, looted and set fire to various buildings and beat and harassed white motorists. There were no fatalities at the end of this first night of rioting but property damage was estimated at six to seven million dollars.



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C.

August 17, 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

I am attaching a memorandum prepared by the Bureau summarizing the Los Angeles situation.

While the memorandum does not indicate much in the way of evidence as to subversive involvement, I am going to ask the Bureau to investigate this aspect directly themselves. I don't, however, believe that the Federal Government should conduct the general investigation through the FBI of other aspects of the riot.

1. Do you approve this limited investigation?

Yes ☒ No ☐

2. Do you wish a more extensive investigation?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Respectfully,

Attorney General

attachment

38
A.G.
EXECUTIVE

HU 2/ST 5

7G 135

7G 135-6

LA/Los Angeles

The White House

RECEIVED

AUG 23 1965 56

CENTRAL FILES

RACIAL RIOT
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Escalation of Riot Upon Withdrawal of Police

During the night Negro leaders of the community were in contact with Los Angeles Chief of Police William H. Parker and upon their request Chief Parker agreed to pull his men from the scene of the rioting on the basis of the recommendation and assurance of the Negro leaders that this action would result in the abating of the riot. This plan backfired for instead of the rioting subsiding, it became much worse and by the end of the second day, it had escalated into an uncontrollable riot. It became completely out of hand, according to public statements made by the police.

On Friday morning, August 13, 1965, after two nights of rioting, Acting Governor Glenn Anderson, in the absence of Governor Edmund G. Brown who was vacationing in Europe, was requested by Chief Parker to call out the National Guard. At approximately 5 p.m., August 13, 1965, Anderson ordered the mobilization of the National Guard and the first units arrived on the scene shortly before midnight. It was speculated in the public press that Acting Governor Anderson would not or could not call out the Guard until he had cleared the matter with Governor Brown. When the National Guard arrived at the scene, they did not have the authority to load their weapons with live ammunition and were not authorized to do so until after they had been attacked by members of the mob.

The rioting throughout Friday night and early Saturday morning brought even greater destruction and a number of deaths. Acts of pilfering of buildings ran into the thousands and hundreds of buildings were set afire. National Guardsmen surrounded the area of approximately twenty-one square miles but were unable to enter the immediate rioting area because of the violence of the mob of roughly seven thousand people. During the looting of the buildings, the mob obtained quantities of guns and ammunition from pawnshops and other stores. The rioters were in complete control and made false reports by telephone to the police and fire departments with the view of enticing white firemen and policemen into the area where they could shoot at them and beat them or destroy their vehicles.

The lawlessness and violence overflowed into other areas of greater metropolitan Los Angeles with roving bands of looters and arsonists appearing in such outlying communities as Long Beach, Pacoima, Santa Monica, Venice and Pasadena and rumors were received that such gangs were moving toward other

RACIAL RIOT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

near-by towns for the purpose of invading stores and gunshops to obtain guns. Police were attacked in several of the above-mentioned communities and there was evidence of looting, shootings and the throwing of Molotov cocktails. Although these disturbances were quickly brought under control, the local authorities anticipated further outbreaks of violence.

Riot Subsides, August 15, 1965

On Saturday, August 14, 1965, Acting Governor Anderson issued a proclamation setting an eight o'clock curfew for an area of forty square miles including, of course, the riot area. This had a salutary effect since it enabled law enforcement officers and National Guardsmen to arrest on sight anyone on the street after the curfew hour. According to National Guard officials, there are now 14,500 National Guardsmen on the scene assisting the local police. On August 15, 1965, Chief Parker stated that local law enforcement officers and the National Guardsmen were then on top of the situation and the violence had subsided, although some shooting by snipers and miscellaneous looting by small bands of roving hoodlums were continuing.

The riotous activity of the Negroes since the beginning of the violence August 11, 1965, has resulted in more than thirty deaths, including that of a Deputy Sheriff and one Los Angeles fireman. Injuries to approximately 800 persons, including a large number of police officers and city firemen and several National Guardsmen, have been reported. Property damage has been estimated as high as 175 million dollars, and the number of arrests has reached almost 3,000, including over 300 juveniles.

Causes of the Riot and Its Continuation

Community leaders are in disagreement as to the cause of the riot. Certain Negro leaders seek to explain it on the grounds of "police brutality" and "police preferential treatment" of different inhabitants of the Watts area. Others refer to evidence of a growing hatred of white people and a steadily mounting disrespect for law and order and duly constituted authority necessary to a stable community; that the riot was a means of demonstrating this fact. Still others point out the cause as being a combination of apathy relative to progress, wanton acts of criminals and a breakdown of family life. Lastly, some refer to general unsatisfactory social and economic conditions as the cause of the riot. Chief of Police Parker insists that it is

**RACIAL RIOT
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA**

not a race riot but is civil disobedience caused by general disrespect for the law, and he attributes much of the problem to roving thugs and hoodlums. He has blamed much of the unrest on politicians who have told the Negro element that they are being abused and the Negro element, therefore, responded accordingly. Chief Parker has publicly criticized the Negro leaders of the community for failure to control the Negroes in the Watts area. Mayor Samuel W. Yorty described the situation as anarchy.

The Watts area of Los Angeles is 99 per cent Negro and holds approximately one sixth of the Los Angeles area Negro population of approximately 600,000 people with Negro representation participating in municipal affairs. The shops and businesses are predominantly Negro owned and operated. It is an area of the city with a 30 per cent unemployment rate. There are large numbers of school dropouts, a high percentage of broken homes, a high illegitimacy rate, and a high incidence of crime in this area.

At its inception the rioters consisted of Negro males and females of all age groups. Subsequently, it is reported that a hard-core group of approximately 300 to 400 Negro males seemed to take over as instigators of additional rioting. This group was joined by onlookers and residents of the area. According to the Los Angeles Police Department, the looting, burning and sniping activities, into which the riot developed, was the action of roving neighborhood gangs who are described as the criminal element of the community. During the height of the riot, Negroes were attacking white passers-by and motorists. Great animosity was shown for law enforcement regardless of the race of the police officers. The scene of the most intense rioting occurred in a 21-square mile area.

Delay in Police Action

Some sources have charged the escalation of the riot to the withdrawal of the police from the riot area during the first night. During that night, Wednesday, August 11, 1965, the Negro leaders of the community were in contact with Chief of Police William H. Parker and other officials of the Los Angeles Police Department. They prevailed upon him to abstain from using a "get tough" policy and requested that he pull his men from the immediate scene of the rioting on the belief that the Negroes would quit rioting. Chief Parker, on the other hand, has publicly and severely criticized the Negro leaders of the community for failure to control the situation in the Watts area and blamed those leaders for misleading him resulting in his withdrawal of the police from the riot scene.

RACIAL RIOT
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

In contrast, when a potential riotous situation developed in San Diego, California, on August 15, 1965, police officials refused a request from civil rights leaders to ease the policing in the troubled area. The civil rights leaders were advised by the San Diego Chief of Police and his Deputy that police would maintain patrols necessary to preserve law and order. No riot developed in San Diego.

Delay in Calling the National Guard

Another factor alleged to have contributed to the development of the riot to its extremes was a delay in the use of the National Guard to assist the law enforcement agencies in Los Angeles. The Los Angeles Police Department at 10:00 p.m., on the night of August 12, 1965, estimated the situation in the riot area was deteriorating and a police official speculated that the National Guard might have to be called. As previously indicated, a request for the assistance of the National Guard was not made until the morning after the second night of rioting and it was not actually called out until 5:00 p.m. that day, August 13, 1965, with the first contingent arriving on the scene shortly before midnight.

Chief Parker and Mayor Yorty of Los Angeles have severely criticized Governor Brown and Acting Governor Anderson for the delay in calling out the National Guard.

Activities of Negro Leadership

Efforts of Negro leadership, including officials of civil rights and neighborhood groups, clergymen and others proved ineffective in bringing the riot to a halt and in restoring peace to the community, according to accounts of their activities which have been made public.

Reverend Joe D. Hardwicke and Reverend H. Hartford Brookins, ministers of two leading Negro churches in Los Angeles, were reported to have spearheaded a community movement effort to restore peace to the embattled area and other Negro ministers, including Reverend Bobby Newman of the 103rd Street Baptist Church and Reverend Henry W. Murph, pastor of the Grant African Methodist Episcopal Church pleaded from their pulpits for church members to make every effort to restore law and order. One of the proposals offered by Reverend Brookins to ease the situation in the riot area was for the police to remain inconspicuous and that only Negro officers remain in the area. Robert Hall, Co-Chairman of the Non-Violent Action Committee, a civil rights group, and

RACIAL RIOT
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

California State Assemblyman Mervyn Dymally, Los Angeles County, were also reported as having suggested that the police withdraw from the riot area. Reverend Hardwicke, who is also Director of the Westminster Neighborhood Association, Incorporated, a community action agency, was reported to have stated that his organization was trying to set up a mass meeting with the police department to build some sort of understanding and better communication between the police and the people of the community.

Another Los Angeles Negro leader, Don Smith, Chairman of the Congress of Racial Equality, accompanied Negro comedian Dick Gregory into the riot area where Gregory made an unsuccessful attempt to quiet the mob, being rewarded for his efforts only by a bullet wound from a gun of a Negro sniper.

Reports of Subversive Involvement

Communist Party, U. S. A.

No information has been received to date showing that the riot was instigated, controlled or dominated by the Communist Party, U. S. A. However, the Communist Party can be expected to take all measures possible to divide, confuse, inflame and capitalize upon the aftermath of the riot.

For example, a source advised that a leading member of the Communist Party in Los Angeles has been instructed to prepare articles for immediate publication in "The Worker," east coast communist newspaper, with the articles to be slanted in an effort to place the blame for the riot on Los Angeles Mayor Samuel W. Yorty, Chief of Police William H. Parker, and County Supervisor Kenneth Hahn, and to emphasize the "police brutality" angle. Instructions were likewise issued to Party members assembled at a meeting held on August 15, 1965, to contact as many other Communist Party and "left-wing" groups as possible in efforts to pack meetings of the Los Angeles City Council and the County Board of Supervisors scheduled to be held on August 16, 1965. Attendees were to be instructed to attempt to take the floor at both meetings to raise the issue of police brutality. Their plans were called to the attention of local authorities by this Bureau. The City Council met briefly with one communist known to have been in attendance. The meeting of the County Board of Supervisors was cancelled.

RACIAL RIOT
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America

Members of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs, a communist youth organization, and the Socialist Workers Party, cited as subversive under Executive Order 10450, participated in a minor demonstration on Saturday, August 14, 1965, at the Police Administration Building, primarily alleging police brutality. Also, on Monday, August 16, 1965, the members of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs started circulation of leaflets calling for expulsion of Chief of Police Parker and the establishment of a police review board. An emergency meeting of the Los Angeles W.E.B. DuBois Club was held on August 15, 1965, and about 50 persons were present. The area coordinator of the Club advised that the Congress of Unrepresented People is planning a demonstration concerning the riots to take place August 21, 1965, at the Police Administration Building, and DuBois Club members are to take part. The DuBois Club also made plans to canvass for food and solicit funds for the riot's victims in Southern Los Angeles. A leaflet committee was formed to prepare a leaflet for distribution concerning the situation in the Watts area.

At the meeting on August 15, 1965, the DuBois Club members also made plans to be at the City Council meeting August 17, 1965, as they were unable to get into the City Council meeting on August 16, 1965. They planned to get into the City Council meeting as representatives of the Congress of Unrepresented People. All of the above information concerning the plans and activities of the Los Angeles DuBois Club has been called to the attention of the local authorities by this Bureau.

Provisional Organizing Committee for a
Marxist-Leninist Communist Party

This Committee is steadily attacking the Government's policy in Vietnam and has cooperated with various communist groups and pro-Chinese communist splinter groups in this activity. A source reported that on August 15, 1965, a member of the Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party in Los Angeles, who has acted in leadership capacity, stated he was contemplating violating national Provisional Organizing Committee orders not to attempt to exploit the Los Angeles riot. This individual stated he believed members of the Los Angeles Provisional Organizing Committee, as Marxists, should give physical leadership to rioters, specifically

RACIAL RIOT
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

stating that members of the Los Angeles Provisional Organizing Committee should provide inspired scientific leadership in sniping, looting and setting of fires. This individual called a conference of other Provisional Organizing Committee members to discuss his proposal. This information was furnished to local authorities by this Bureau.

Nation of Islam
(Black Muslims)

A source of this Bureau advised that at a meeting of the Nation of Islam on August 13, 1965, those present were instructed not to become involved in the riot.

It has been rumored that at a meeting of the Nation of Islam on August 15, 1965, members were claiming credit for the riot in Los Angeles and stated, in effect, that this was the best planned war effort they have had. However, this Bureau's source, who furnished the information concerning the meeting on August 13, 1965, advised that at the meeting of the Nation of Islam on August 15, 1965, Marquette Frye, whose arrest set off the riot, was the guest speaker. The minister of the temple, John Shabazz, attempted to give the impression that the members of the Nation of Islam were involved in the riot, but did not mention any specific participation in the riot. Source advised that Frye claimed not to be a member of the Nation of Islam but planned to attend its meetings in the future. The source further advised that he was in the riot area on the night of August 12, 1965, and did not see any Nation of Islam members. Shabazz has publicly denied any Nation of Islam involvement in the riot.

This Bureau is continuing to check through its sources and informants concerning the possible relationship of the Nation of Islam to the riot.

Absence of Organized Planning

No information has been received indicating that the riot was organized by any particular group nor has evidence been submitted tending to establish advanced planning by any group for the riot. However, as noted above, certain groups were quick in seeking to take advantage of the riot situation.

RACIAL RIOT
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

In this connection, it is noted that a number of citizens reported to the Emergency Control Center in Los Angeles of seeing automobile riders with red arm bands in the riot area; however, neither National Guardsmen nor law enforcement officers reported any such information.

No Investigation by FBI

Since the outbreak of the riot the FBI has maintained close liaison with all civilian and military agencies involved in the handling of the riot situation to keep abreast of developments. Information developed by this Bureau's sources and informants has been immediately disseminated to pertinent civilian and military authorities.

The material reported herein represents a composite picture of the riot received from local, state, military, public sources and related individuals and agencies, as well as sources and confidential informants of this Bureau, but is not the result of investigation conducted by the FBI.

EXECUTIVE

HU 2/ST 5
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LG/Los Angeles
HU 2
Handlin, Oscar

revised
mbs

Colum 8/16/65

WLP

~~Post~~

Only in America

THE LOS ANGELES RIOTS

Harry Golden

All of us concerned with the struggle for Negro civil rights will feel a compulsion to discuss the riots in Los Angeles.

Many authorities have already expressed the theory that the rioting and the pillaging are in a direct way influenced by the Civil Rights and Voting Bills passed by the Johnson administration.

These laws have filled Negroes with more hope, - and because they have more hope they see their daily lives as that much more futile.

And in truth history tells us that insurrections start only where the dispossessed and the marginal people find their lives made a little easier, - when they have a little more comfort and therefore that much more desire. We have at least twenty brands of toothpaste in this affluent society; a man living in a slum ghetto comprehends this and one day that affluence which he does not share, arouses his wrath and he explodes.

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AUG 27 1965
CENTRAL FILES

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This is offered not as an excuse but as an explanation for the riots.

Oscar Handlin, in an interview with the Times, said the summer outbreaks in the Los Angeles ghetto should not legitimately be called race riots since whites are not seeking retaliation. This is true in the main, but the whites in Los Angeles are buying guns today. Why the police or the governor did not close down the gun stores is beyond me. California is a tinderbox of prejudice. Depriving the community of its constitutional right to bear arms for a few days is well worth the price. Down here in Monroe, North Carolina, they showed greater wisdom. When Robert Williams was expelled from the NAACP because he said, "...the time has come to use guns," the Monroe authorities shut down the gun stores.

In effect the Los Angeles riots constitute a blow against property. For the marginal of the world property has a symbolic value: it is property, they believe, which holds them in bondage. While the form of the riots is new, its purpose is not.

The hoodlums roamed the Los Angeles Watts area, burning, sniping, and looting and out of the same compulsion that led poor Southern whites to form lynch parties. (There were over 5,000 lynchings from 1891 to 1939).

Lynching was always more than taking some poor wretch's life. Lynching was also a blow against property for after the

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murder the lynchers roamed the countryside, burning and pillaging. That is why the bankers, the plantation owners, and the professional men always fought against lynching. They knew any community which tolerated a lynching suffered an immediate epidemic of crime and not crime by Negroes but crime by the white lynch mob. After each lynching many Negroes fled the community.

W. J. Cash, in his monumental book, The Mind of the South, describes how the big farmers formed a ring around the town to chase back the Negroes, because a lynching deprived them of cheap labor.

Lynching came to an end not when the poor white and the marginal white acquired humane response, but when they acquired property and lynching became a threat to them.

Fortunately for America and for Los Angeles the police and the National Guard have contained the riots. There isn't much debate that these marauding bands of Negroes were, in essence, a lynch party. Sadly, these riots will affect the Civil Rights struggle, if no place else, these riots will certainly produce intransigence in Los Angeles.

If I have any advice to urge upon those not as deeply committed to the cause of civil rights as some of us, it is that they understand these riots in some sort of perspective.

The Negro hoodlums did not undertake a course of action that we whites didn't prepare them for, across the past seventy years.

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RECEIVED
11:52 P.M. SATURDAY 14 AUG 65

FROM MR CALIFANO
TO MR VALENTI
CITE WH50235

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EXECUTIVE

HU 2/ST5

7E 6

7E 13

NB13

LA/Los Angeles

UNCLAS E F T O FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY TO MR VALENTI

THERE FOLLOWS THE DRAFT EXECUTIVE ORDER AND PROCLAMATION PREPARED BY RAMSEY CLARKE, CLEARED BY DEFENSE, AND APPROVED BY WHITE.
BEGIN EXECUTIVE ORDER:

EXECUTIVE ORDER

PROVIDING FEDERAL ASSISTANCE IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

WHEREAS, ON AUGUST 1965, I ISSUED A PROCLAMATION ENTITLED "PROVIDING FEDERAL ASSISTANCE IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA" PURSUANT IN PART TO THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 334 OF TITLE 10 OF THE UNITED STATE CODE; AND

WHEREAS THE INSURRECTION, AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE REFERRED TO IN THAT PROCLAMATION CONTINUE:

NOW, THEREFORE, BY VIRTUE OF THE AUTHORITY VESTED IN ME BY THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, INCLUDING CHAPTER 15 OF TITLE 10 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE, PARTICULARLY SECTIONS 331 AND 334 THEREOF, AND SECTION 301 OF TITLE 3 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE IS AUTHORIZED AND DIRECTED TO TAKE ALL APPROPRIATE STEPS TO SUPPRESS THE INSURRECTION, AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE NOW IN PROGRESS IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

SECTION 2. IN FURTHERANCE OF THE AUTHORIZATION AND DIRECTION CONTAINED IN SECTION 1 HEREOF, THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE IS AUTHORIZED TO USE SUCH OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES AS HE MAY DEEM NECESSARY.

SECTION 3. I HEREBY AUTHORIZE AND DIRECT THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE TO CALL INTO THE ACTIVE MILITARY SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES, AS HE MAY DEEM APPROPRIATE TO CARRY OUT THE PURPOSES OF THIS ORDER, ANY OR ALL THE UNITS OF THE ARMY NATIONAL GUARD AND OF THE AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA TO SERVE IN THE ACTIVE MILITARY SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES FOR AN INDEFINITE PERIOD AND UNTIL RELIEVED BY APPROPRIATE ORDERS. IN CARRYING OUT THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 1, THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE IS AUTHORIZED TO USE THE UNITS, AND MEMBERS OF THE ARMY NATIONAL GUARD AND OF THE AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA CALLED INTO THE ACTIVE MILITARY SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES PURSUANT TO THIS SECTION OR OTHERWISE.

SECTION 4. THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE IS AUTHORIZED TO DELEGATE THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY OR THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE, OR BOTH ANY OF THE AUTHORITY CONFERRED UPON HIM BY THIS ORDER.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

AUGUST , 1965

END EXECUTIVE ORDER

BEGIN PROCLAMATION

PROVIDING FEDERAL ASSISTANCE IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS DIVERSE PERSONS IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, INDIVIDUALLY AND IN UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLAGE, HAVE BEEN AND ARE NOW ENGAGING IN WIDESPREAD ACTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN AN OPEN INSURRECTION AGAINST THE AUTHORITY OF THE DULY ESTABLISHED GOVERNMENT OF THAT STATE; AND

WHEREAS THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA HAS REQUESTED ME TO MAKE SUCH USE OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES OR OF THE MILITIA OF THE SEVERAL STATES AS MAY BE NECESSARY TO SUPPRESS THE INSURRECTION:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF THE AUTHORITY VESTED IN ME BY THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, INCLUDING CHAPTER 15 OF TITLE 10 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE, PARTICULARLY SECTIONS 331 AND 334 THEREOF, DO COMMAND ALL PERSONS ENGAGED IN SUCH INSURRECTION, AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE TO CEASE AND DESIST THEREFROM AND TO DISPERSE AND RETIRE PEACEABLY FORTHWITH.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I HAVE HEREUNTO SET MY HAND AND CAUSED THE SEAL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO BE AFFIXED.

DONE AT THIS DAY OF
IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD NINETEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE,
AND OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA THE
ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-NINTH.

BY THE PRESIDENT:

SECRETARY OF STATE.

EFTO

END PROCLAMATION

DTG 150504Z AUGUST 1965

RECEIVED
WHCA

THE WHITE HOUSE

OUTGOING MESSAGE



WHASA

IMMEDIATE
PRECEDENCE

EFTO

UNCLAS E F T O
CLASSIFICATION

15 AUG 1965
DATE

FROM: CALIFANO

TO: VALENTI

INFO:

CITE: WH 50235

~~REDACTED~~

~~REDACTED~~

There follows the draft executive order and proclamation prepared by ~~Ramsey~~ Ramsey Clarke, cleared by defense, and approved by White.

Begin Executive Order:

/ 4 page text attached /

EFTO

*Sent 1⁵⁶ AM
Sunday
Aug 15*

PAGE 1 OF 1

For Valenti From CALIF AND

THE FOLLOWING
PROCLAMATION

THE DRAFT EXECUTIVE ORDER AND
PREPARED BY Ramsey Clark, DELETED BY
EXECUTIVE ORDER

DEFENSE
and approved
BY WHITE
BEGIN
EXECUTIVE
ORDER.

PROVIDING FEDERAL ASSISTANCE IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

WHEREAS, on August 1965, I issued a proclamation entitled "Providing Federal Assistance in the State of California" pursuant in part to the provisions of Section 334 of Title 10 of the United States Code; and

WHEREAS the insurrection^{AND} domestic violence, ~~and unlawful combinations and conspiracies~~ referred to in that proclamation continue:

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including Chapter 15 of Title 10 of the United States Code, particularly Sections 331 and 334 thereof, and Section 301 of Title 3 of the United States Code, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. The Secretary of Defense is authorized and directed to take all appropriate steps to suppress the insurrection^{AND} domestic violence ~~and unlawful combinations and conspiracies~~ now in progress in the State of California.

Section 2. In furtherance of the authorization and direction contained in Section 1 hereof, the Secretary of Defense is authorized to use such of the Armed Forces of the United States as he may deem necessary.

Section 3. I hereby authorize and direct the Secretary of Defense to call into the active military service of the United States, as he may

deem appropriate to carry out the purposes of this order, any or all of the units of the Army National Guard and of the Air National Guard of the State of California to serve in the active military service of the United States for an indefinite period and until relieved by appropriate orders. In carrying out the provisions of Section 1, the Secretary of Defense is authorized to use the units, and members ^{Army National Guard and of the Air National Guard of the} of the State of California called into the active military service of the United States pursuant to this section or otherwise.

Section 4. The Secretary of Defense is authorized to delegate to the Secretary of the Army or the Secretary of the Air Force, or both, any of the authority conferred upon him by this order.

Lyndon B. Johnson

August ~~1~~, 1965

END EXECUTIVE ORDER.

BEGIN PROCLAMATION

PROVIDING FEDERAL ASSISTANCE IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS diverse persons in the State of California, individually and in unlawful assemblage, ~~combinations, and conspiracies,~~ have been and are now engaging in widespread acts of domestic violence in an open insurrection against the authority of the duly established government of that State; and

~~WHEREAS such insurrection, domestic violence, unlawful combinations and conspiracies so hinder the execution of the laws of that State, and of the United States within that State, that a part or class of its people is deprived of a right, privilege, immunity, or protection named in the Constitution and secured by law, and the constituted authorities of that State are unable to protect that right, privilege or immunity or to give that protection; and~~

WHEREAS the Governor of the State of California has requested me to make such use of the armed forces of the United States or of the militia of the several States as may be necessary to suppress the insurrection:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States, under and by virtue of the authority vested in

me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including Chapter 15 of Title 10 of the United States Code, particularly sections 331, ~~333~~, and 334 thereof, do command all persons engaged in such insurrection, ^{AND} domestic violence, ~~and unlawful combinations and conspiracies~~ to cease and desist therefrom and to disperse and retire peaceably forthwith.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at _____ this _____ day of _____, in the year _____ of our Lord _____ nineteen hundred _____ and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighty-ninth.

By the President:

Secretary of State.

2

END PROCLAMATION

MEMORANDUM

7
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 14, 1965
6:25 pm

④
2
EXECUTIVE

HV2/ST5
LG/Los Angeles
FG-115
ST5
ND13

FOR THE PRESIDENT

From: Jack Valenti

Subject: Los Angeles riots

At 6:20 pm Texas time, Secretary McNamara talked to Joe Califano and strongly recommended that the President send C-13-'s or comparable aircraft to transport California National Guardsmen from northern California to LA. This, in response to a request made by General Hill, commander of the California National Guard. This request was also concurred in by General Abrams, Vice Chief of the Army. Request, on receipt of recommendation of McNamara, was given approval.

Secretary McNamara also recommends that someone from Justice and Defense should be on the spot to assess, first-hand, the situation -- to stay close to Brown and give advice. Most of all to be the President's eyes and ears on the ground. McNamara thinks Ramsey Clark plus someone from Defense should be sent there.

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AUG 17 1965
CENTRAL FILES

gah

EXECUTIVE
H42/ST5

Latest situation report:

Time: 5:00 p.m. August 14, 1965

1. No additional casualty figures, however, information is fragmentary and there may be additional casualties.

2. Army has added by way of support:

12 one-quarter ^{TON} trucks
2 radio ~~Van~~ and a generator on it
10,000 C rations
15,000 A rations
~~XX~~

3. Riots are picking up in tempo. No information on specific incidents such as seige of the police station and Napalm factory

gah

EXECUTIVE
HU2/STS

8/14/65 3:05 pm

To: Mr. Califano
From Deke DeLoach

Pentagon has approximately same figures :

	Killed	Injured
LA police	1	38
Firemen	1	9
Military	0	2
Civilians	14	308

Law enforcement strength:	914
Deputies	250
Highway Patrol	65
Reserves	300

gah/

EXECUTIVE

HU 2/ST5

7:45 Aug 14

Mr. Leinbaugh said it has been reported but not verified that there is looting at the Bank of America located at the corner of Washington and Vermont.

Also report by police that they ^{are} unable to guarantee anyone's safety in area of 45 sq mi surrounding Watts area.

FILE MEMORANDUM
August 11, 1965
rpo/vsm

EXECUTIVE
HU 2/ST 5
LG/Los Angeles
ST 5
HU 2
JL 3

Correspondence concerning riot in the Watts section (colored) of Los Angeles, California
which started 8/11/65.