

gah/ew

filed 3/20/66

EXECUTIVE ①  
HU 2/ST5  
LA/Los Angeles

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL FEDERAL OFFICER

The principal Federal officer will have the following responsibilities in the Los Angeles area:

1. To work with state and local government officials, who have the primary Government responsibilities, to assure them full Federal support in performance of their responsibilities.
2. To coordinate and expedite Federal services and programs, beginning with the 49 self help projects authorized by the President on September 2, 1965, and additional projects approved by the President or under development as a result of the Task Force report of September 17, 1965.
3. To make certain that the Federal services are conveniently available to all the individuals and state and city organizations that need them.
4. To simplify and streamline Federal operations in the area.
5. To work and consult with the Governor, the Mayor and other state and local officials.

March 17, 1966

TO: MARVIN WATSON

FROM: Bill Moyers

I have asked Joe Califano to follow through  
on this.

CALIFANO SAID  
MOYERS FORGET  
THIS.  
S.A.S.

SRJ OUT TIME  
WORK JOE  
WITH CALIFANO.  
②

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Wednesday, March 16, 1966  
4:15 p.m.

EXECUTIVE

H42/ST5  
LG/Los Angeles  
PR8-1/W\*  
LAG 4-30  
Rec 2 4-1

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Bill Moyers

Mr. President:

I am told that Roger Wilkins prevented another and more serious riot in Watts yesterday by intervening in a case in which a Negro was fired on the picket line and the company had refused to bargain. It was getting close to exploding when Wilkins stepped in and got people to talking with each other.

Maybe you should have Wilkins over, give him a little mandate to keep his eye on Watts and to report back to Califano. The picture would be good, the interest in Watts desirable, and it might even help renew the effort to move Community Relations to Justice.

Would you like Wilkins to come see you?

YES

NO

Nothing else sent to  
Central Files as of

3/26/66  
ur

RECEIVED  
MAR 23 1966  
CENTRAL FILES

RECEIVED  
W. MARVIN WATSON

1966 MAR 17 PM 1 14



MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Wednesday, March 16, 1966  
4:15 p.m.

EXECUTIVE  
H42/ST5 (4)  
LG/Los Angeles  
PR8-1/W\*  
LAG 30  
4-1  
Rec'd

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Bill Moyers

Mr. President:

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Would you like Wilkins to come see you?

YES ☒

NO ☐

March 17, 1966

TO: MARVIN WATSON

FROM: Bill Moyers

I have asked Joe Califano to follow through on this.

CALIFANO SAID  
MOYERS FORGET  
THIS S.A.S.

5:45 CAT TIME  
WORK 3:00  
WITH CALIFANO

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MAR 23 1966  
CENTRAL FILES

Nothing else sent to  
Central Files as of 3/26/66

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

EXECUTIVE

(4)

HU 2/ST5

ST5

11:10 pm. Tuesday  
March 15, 1966

MR. PRESIDENT:

Watts

Hale<sup>X</sup> Champion, Pat<sup>X</sup> Brown's man in Sacramento confirmed Ramsey  
X Clark's report that the situation in Watts now looks "fairly encouraging."

The troublemakers are confined to a 3-6 block area and are quieting down.

Alvin, Texas

Attached is a UPI ticker item summing up the situation. This is substantially in accord with the information that I have gathered throughout the evening.

Larry Levinson

Attach.

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309A

BLAST 3/15 DA

ALVIN, TEX. (UPI)--AN EXPLOSION TOUCHED OFF BY GASOLINE LEADKING OUT OF A PIPE ROCKED THE MONSANTO CHEMICAL PLANT IN THIS SMALL SOUTHEASTERN TEXAS TOWN TUESDAY NIGHT, BUT OFFICIALS SAID THE BLAST WAS OF "MINOR" PROPORTIONS.

W.F. ZIMMERMAN, MANAGER OF ALVIN'S CHOCOLATE BAYOU PLANT, SAID EIGHT CONSTRUCTION WORKERS WERE SLIGHTLY BURNED IN THE EXPLOSION AND RESULTING SMALL FIRE. THE INJURED WERE TAKEN TO HOSPITALS IN ALVIN AND NEARBY LAMARQUE, TEX.

ZIMMERMAN SAID THE GAS LINES IN ONE SECTION OF THE PLANT WERE UNDERGOING MAINTENANCE, WHEN THE GAS BEGAN TO LEAK OUT.

THE EXPLOSION TOUCHED OFF A SMALL FIRE, WHICH WAS EXTINGUISHED WITHIN MINUTES BY PLANT FIREMEN.

DAMAGE WAS CONFINED TO A SMALL AREA AROUND THE LEAKING PIPES.

INITIAL REPORTS OF THE BLAST INDICATED IT WAS MORE THAN ROUTINE. EMERGENCY RESCUE CREWS WERE CALLED TO THE SCENE, AND ALL AVAILABLE FIRE FIGHTING CREWS WERE CALLED IN.

BUT SOON AFTERWARDS, ANOTHER CALL WENT OUT SAYING THE FIRE WAS UNDER CONTROL.

DOCTORS AT GALVESTON COUNTY HOSPITAL IN LAMARQUE SAID ONE PERSON HAD BEEN ADMITTED WITH ONLY MINOR BURNS, AND THAT THREE MORE WERE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE.

A HOSPITAL SPOKESMAN INDICATED NO EMERGENCY PRECAUTIONS WERE BEING TAKEN AND THAT NONE OF THE BURN VICTIMS WAS THOUGHT TO BE IN SERIOUS CONDITION.

BH945PCS3/15..



MEMORANDUM

29

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

9:25 pm. Tuesday  
March 15, 1966

L 7  
MR. PRESIDENT:

Ramsey Clark has been in close touch with the FBI on the Watts situation.

His report is that 250-350 Junior High School students in the Watts area gathered this afternoon, shouted, and threw stones at some passing automobiles.

The crowd grew to about 500.

In the process a truck driver was pulled from his vehicle and stabbed.

Control has not been established over the crowd.

Ramsey has set up a "command post" at Justice and is watching the situation.

Frank Dryden is also getting reports from his Regional Director. One report from Los Angeles police inspector is that a white man has been shot through the head and another one injured.

Joe Califano talked to Hale Champion who is the Director of Finance and Brown's number one man. Champion said that he would get in touch with us immediately if the situation began to worsen.

Joe Califano is at Cy Vance's house for dinner. There is a White House phone there. He can be back here in about ten minutes.

  
Larry Levinson

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EF/R  
**EXECUTIVE**

HU 2/ST5

ST5

LG/Los Angeles

FG105

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

10:45 pm. Tuesday  
March 15, 1966 JL3

MR. PRESIDENT:

Here is the latest report on the Watts situation,  
as of 10:10 pm. our time.

Ramsey Clark reports that the disturbance is  
confined to a relatively small area near the  
Jordan Junior High School where the trouble  
began this afternoon. The police have closed  
in the area. The situation appears to be  
under control for the moment -- so much so  
that the police did not sweep the streets.

<sup>Edmund G.</sup>  
Governor Brown is due in Los Angeles at  
8:00 their time tonight.

Larry Levinson

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"IT IS NOT A RIOT, BUT IT IS A MAJOR DISTURBANCE," SGT. TOM BAUMANN OF 77TH STREET DIVISION REPORTED.  
MORE GS557PPS

286A

WATTS 3/15 HC

URGENT

1ST ADD 1ST LD WATTS LOS ANGELES XXX REPORTED.

POLICE, PATROLING THE STREET WITH AUTOMATIC RIFLES, DISPERSED THE LARGEST CROWD BUT AT LEAST TWO OTHER LARGE GROUPS--ONE OF 50 AND ANOTHER OF 150-200 CONGREGATED.

SOME LOOTING WAS REPORTED. OTHER WITNESSES SAID DRIVERS WERE DRAGGED FROM CARS AND A FEW BEATEN.

POLICE SAID THE INCIDENTS DECREASED IN NUMBER BY 5:30 P.M. PST (8:30 P.M. EST). BUT THEY WOULD NOT SPECULATE WHETHER THE WORST WAS OVER YET.

× THE NEIGHBORHOOD WAS THE ONE WHERE HUNDREDS OF BUILDINGS WERE GUTTED BY FIRE IN THE RIOTS WHICH STARTED AUG. 11, 1965.

NATIONAL GUARD UNITS HAD TO BE CALLED OUT TO QUELL THOSE RIOTS. THIRTY-FOUR PERSONS WERE KILLED AND MORE THAN 1,000 INJURED, WITH PROPERTY DAMAGE FROM FIRE AND LOOTING ESTIMATED AT \$45 MILLION.

GOV. EDMUND G. BROWN, BY COINCIDENCE, WAS OUT OF THE CITY AGAIN TUESDAY AS HE HAD BEEN IN AUGUST. LT. GOV. GLENN M. ANDERSON, CRITICIZED FOR SLOW CALLUP OF THE NATIONAL GUARD, WAS AGAIN ACTING GOVERNOR.

MORE GS602PPS..

RECEIVED  
MAR 16 1966  
CENTRAL FILES

gay

③

EXECUTIVE

HU 2/ST 5

PR 8-2/M\*

December 18, 1965

Honorable John A. <sup>x \*</sup>McCone  
612 South Flower Street  
Los Angeles 17, California

Dear John:

The President asked me to thank you for your letter of December 7 and the report of the Governor's Commission on the Los Angeles Riots. As you know, his schedule is very pressing at this time in preparations for the forthcoming session of Congress and with the stream of international visitors. He regrets, therefore, that he will be unable to sit down with you and discuss it but he does very much appreciate your sending it to him.

The President asked me to send you his warm personal regards.

Sincerely,

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

Report filed <sup>x</sup> Oversize Attachment

186

yellow copy not sent to file  
as of 3/20/66

gah/ ms  
MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

EXECUTIVE

HU 2/ST 5

①

December 17, 1965

JAC:

X  
John McCone called from California while you were in the Budget meetings. He left the following message and asked that someone phone him back if you had any suggestions:

On December 23rd I have a scheduled meeting with Warren Christopher and one or two members of the Commission with Governor Brown for the purpose of making a report on the situation out here. Probably on the same day there will be a meeting with Mayor Yorty also -- but the Governor and the Mayor will not be meeting with each other -- they met several weeks ago.

I think somebody from the Federal Government ought to sit in to listen to our problems and to know what is being considered and the extent to which Federal programs are involved. The Federal Government programs are centered in several departments and I would propose that someone sit in on these meetings independent of the operating Departments -- maybe Ramsey Clark who was out here before or someone else.

As an example, the city and county and state are willing to do a lot of things but they need to be worked into existing measures --

The morning papers carry a statement that the City of Beverley Hills turned down an offer from the Poverty organization for \$78,000 which was to go to educate the disadvantaged children in Beverley Hills. The School Board of Beverley Hills by a vote of 5 to nothing voted it down. They said there were only about a half dozen children in Beverley Hills in this category and they could easily take care of them and turned it down. There is a very serious question, community-wise, on how this money is to be directed and secondly, it is the feeling in the disadvantaged areas that the money is not being used where it is really needed and if someone from the Federal Government could be here, possibly we could work something out in a co-ordinated fashion.

Having served in Washington Mr. McCone knows what a busy time it is here and he doesn't want to impinge on your time but asks if you could have someone call him as to your reaction to the above as well as with any suggestions you may have. TOI



MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

12:45 p.m., Friday  
December 17, 1965

FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM Joe Califano 

Attached is a letter from John McCone with a copy of the report of his Commission on the Los Angeles riots. The report recommends a host of programs, some of which are very expensive, involving Federal, state and local money. We are reviewing those now.

McCone would like to see you about the Watts report and report to you directly. In line with your general policy of staying out of this situation, I would recommend that you not see him. McCone will understand because I had lunch with him Saturday about Watts and he realizes how busy and pressed you are. If you agree, I will acknowledge receipt of his letter on your behalf, tell him we are having the Director of the Budget look into the proposals in the Watts report and that your schedule between now and the opening of Congress is such that it will not be possible for you to get together with him.

He has also asked that we send someone like Ramsey Clark to meet with him and Governor Brown and him and Mayor Yorty (two meetings -- Brown and Yorty will not meet together). I propose to tell him that we think they should handle their state and local problems and that I do not think the Federal government should get involved. McCone will understand.

Agree  \_\_\_\_\_

Disagree \_\_\_\_\_

Attachment

RECEIVED  
JOE CALIFANO, JR.

1965 DEC 18 AM 10 45

J/V

6  
X  
JOHN ALEX McCONE  
612 SOUTH FLOWER STREET  
LOS ANGELES 17

EXECUTIVE

HU 2/ST 5

75600/Task Force  
to Investigate  
L.A. Riots

December 7, 1965

Dear Mr. President:

X  
Attached is a copy of the report of the Governor's Commission on the Los Angeles Riots, which I chaired for only one reason and that is because you persuaded me that it was the thing to do. I did not realize when we discussed the matter last August that you were committing me to 100 days and nights of work -- but it turned out that way.

The report makes specific and important recommendations in fields of employment, education and police-community relations. We also make recommendations which we consider of lesser importance in areas of health, housing, transportation and welfare.

I am convinced that the implementation of these recommendations, costly as they will be, will go a long way to solving the crisis in our city and this same crisis exists in every city in the United States. The accomplishment of these programs demands sacrifice and unselfish work on the part of all segments of society -- state, county and local governments, business, labor, social and philanthropic organizations, educators, and most indispensably, the Negroes themselves. With respect to the latter, it was the Commission's view that all we recommend will be for naught unless the Negro is resolved to do his share.

I should like to discuss with you several observations which I developed during our study and investigation, and I hope that your busy schedule will permit me to call on you in the not too distant future.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
RECEIVED

1965 DEC 9 AM 10 33

December 7, 1965

Turning now to another subject, I have followed your recent illness, first with deep concern and now with both relief and happiness. I am delighted it all turned out so successfully. From my own experience, I know it takes a longer time to recuperate than one is inclined to admit. I only hope that you are pacing yourself with this in mind and are passing on to others some of the burdens that will retard the full restoration of your strength if you attempt to do them all yourself.

With warm personal regards and best wishes to you and Lady Bird, in which Theiline joins me.

Your friend,



John A. McCone

President Lyndon B. Johnson  
White House  
Washington, D. C.

bb



Dear John:

The President has asked me to thank you for your letter of December 7, 1965 and the copy of the Brown Commission report on the Los Angeles riots which you enclosed.

I know that developing the report has consumed most of your time for the past several months; but once again you have responded to a public calling ~~h~~ and have served your State and Country.

The report is a constructive and provocative document whose recommendations and implications deserve careful study by Federal, State and local officials and others concerned with the causes of ~~last~~ last summer's tragic violence and the remedies to prevent such outbursts.

The President fully appreciates your efforts and your sentiments for his speedy return to full strength.

If you plan~~k~~ to be in Washington in the near future, please let me know so that we can arrange to get together to discuss the report and other matters~~s~~ of mutual interest.



10/6/65

12<sup>30</sup> Friday  
10/8/65

JAC:

Mr. Valenti sent this in to you  
saying "perhaps you will want to regret this" --

Toi

Oct. 4

Mr. Valenti:

John McCone would like  
to see the Pres. when in  
town Oct. 8 to 10.

He says he has also written  
you and Joe Califano so  
perhaps it is already set up.

H. C.

*Hold*

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

October 4, 1965  
Monday - 3:00 p.m.

EXECUTIVE

HU 2/ST 3

ST 3

MR. PRESIDENT:

<sup>Edmond</sup>  
Governor Brown has suggested to John McCone that  
McCone report to you at an early date on the progress  
of his Commission for the Investigation of the Los Angeles  
Riots.

Mr. McCone will be in Washington Friday, Saturday, and  
Sunday, October 8, 9 and 10.

Do you want to see him?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Shall I ask Joe Califano to see him?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Jack Valenti

EXECUTIVE

HU2/ST5

PR8-2/m\*

(2)

JOHN ALEX McCONE  
612 SOUTH FLOWER STREET  
LOS ANGELES 17

October 1, 1965

Dear Joe

Just a note to tell you I will be in Washington the latter part of next week. I will arrive either Thursday night or Friday about noon and will be remaining until Sunday. The purpose of the trip is Bob McNamara's Supersonic Transport Committee Meeting scheduled for Saturday morning. However, there are other matters I have on my mind, some of which I am sure will be of interest to you, and therefore hope to see you.

Governor Brown feels I should talk to the President concerning our Los Angeles riot study and I have written Joe Valenti as per the attached letter. The Governor told me he talked with you on the telephone. I would like to see the President about this and other matters if his time permits. However, I know he is very busy and I am loathe to impose upon him and, furthermore, he may be down at his home in Johnson City. However, if he is around and does have a little time, I would like to talk with him and hope you will pass the word on to him.

This, however, should be "off-the-record" as a call at this time might create some speculation....however far fetched....that the President might in some way be influencing our investigation and our report. Also, it is easy for me to see the President "off-the-record" as I have done it now for a number of years. Let me know by telephone: residence #MU 1-7220; office #629-3631....or drop me a line.

With warm personal regards.

Sincerely

John A. McCone

Mr. Joseph A. Califano  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.

enclosure  
bh

RECEIVED  
OCT 13 1965  
CENTRAL FILES



JOHN ALEX McCONE  
612 SOUTH FLOWER STREET  
LOS ANGELES 17

October 1, 1965

My dear Mr. President

A few days ago I received from your office some excellent photographs and a very warm and friendly letter addressed to Theiline and me. The photographs were taken on the occasion of the very generous and hospitable reception that you gave to Theiline and me the evening before our departures from Washington. I cannot tell you how much we both appreciated the letter, your expression of friendship, and the photographs which we place among our most highly prized possessions.

All of this brought back in vivid perspective Washington with its pleasures and its problems, but most particularly the feeling of closeness and friendship which both Ty and I hold for you and your lovely Lady Bird. We have always been deeply appreciative of your friendship, your consideration and your warm hospitality extended so frequently both at the White House and at your home in Johnson City.

I have been spending my time... day and night... on a penetrating investigation of the Los Angeles Riots and I feel that our Commission may come up with some conclusions and recommendations which quite possibly will be helpful to the local situation here and perhaps to other cities in the United States. Governor Brown has suggested that you might be interested in a review of what we have found out so far.

With this in mind, I have written to both Jack Valenti and Joe Califano, advising them of my plan to be in Washington this coming week end, October 8 to 10, for the purpose of attending Bob McNamara's Supersonic Transport Committee Meeting the morning of Saturday, October 9. It would be a great pleasure to see you, as it always is, and to tell you of

THE WHITE HOUSE  
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1965 OCT 4 AM 10 10



our findings (although we are far from a concensus or conclusions or recommendations) and also to discuss other matters of mutual interest.

With warm and affectionate regards to you and Lady Bird, in which Theiline joins me.

Sincerely



John A. McCone

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

bh

JOHN ALEX McCONE  
612 SOUTH FLOWER STREET  
LOS ANGELES 17

September 30, 1965

Dear Jack

Yesterday morning I reported to Governor Brown of the progress we have made to date with the Commission for the Investigation of the Los Angeles Riots. He suggested that I give the President a report at an early date. This I agreed to do, although I hesitate to impose upon the President's time, knowing how extremely busy he is. It happens, however, that I will be in Washington on October 8, 9 and 10. I am coming back to attend some meetings of Bob McNamara's Commission on the Supersonic Transport, and these meetings are scheduled for Saturday, October 9.

You might mention the Governor's suggestion to the President and if he would like to spend a few minutes discussing our progress and any other subjects, I, of course, would be delighted to call on him at his convenience. Would you be good enough to let me know by letter or a telephone call at Area Code 213, MADison 9-3631.

Warm personal regards.

Sincerely,



John A. McCone

The Honorable Jack Valenti  
Assistant to the President  
White House  
Washington 25, D. C.

bb

Name	Date
MR. HOPKINS	6-15-67

gah

BROUGHT FORWARD

EXECUTIVE

HU 2/STS

12-7-65

Previously filed

Date

NAME

Mr Cone, John Alex

ORGANIZATION

same

12-18-65

New File Symbol

Date

FINAL ACTION

ltr to above from  
Mr Califano

EXECUTIVE

(3)

HU 2/ST 5

ST 5

LA 2

November 2, 1965

Sprague, Irvine H.

JAC has seen

gab/mv

JOE:

re: The California Proposal to reduce hard core unemployment

This is a quick summary of the attached proposal developed by Governor Brown's Resource Agency Administrator to cope with the unemployment problem in California.

1. The problem in California -- and in the rest of the Nation -- despite all the welfare and poverty programs is the relatively large number of unskilled adult males who still can't find jobs.

2. The solution is not more welfare programs but augmenting these programs by directly providing jobs to these people. This would be done by singling out the 12 most poverty stricken areas of California and putting 50,000 people to work in jobs financed by the Federal Government. The cost would be \$250 million for California. (If applied nationally, the cost would be \$2.5 billion)

3. As part of the package, the state would (a) develop a public job inventory through special task forces, (b) establish one stop centers in the 12 areas to fill the jobs and provide other social services and (c) create the post of coordinator for the program who would report directly to the Governor.

4. The jobs would not be make-work, but productive and meaningful and with built-in opportunities for training. The jobs would be in the land management and conservation fields, and at the subprofessional level in mental hospitals, schools, child care aides, recreation, social work, and probation.

5. The funds would come in part from existing Federal programs like OEO but substantial new funds would be needed. Note that 50,000 jobs at \$4,000 each amounts to \$200 million plus an additional \$50 million for supervision and administration, giving you the \$250 million annual figure.

6. Copies of the proposal have been sent to Shriver and Wirtz for comment by Irv Sprague.

Larry

## DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

1725 K ST., N.W.  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

October 26, 1965

Mr. Joseph Califano  
Special Assistant to the President  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Joe:

Following the Watts riots the Governor set up a task force to create a new approach to job development in the State. The results are now in and I have asked Willard Wirtz and Sargent Shriver to analyze the proposal and evaluate its merits.

Enclosed is a copy of the memorandum.

Sincerely,

Irvine H. Sprague  
Deputy Director

Enclosure

The Governor no doubt will be calling you to ask what you think. He will be in town about Nov 16 and will want to talk to you Wirtz and Shriver

11/2  
has  
the gov  
me a copy  
summary  
this  
7



# ROUTE SLIP

To

Joe Califano

FROM

Irv Sprague

DATE

10-22-65



② Δ SPO

FORM 118

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

October 22, 1965

The Honorable Robert Sargent Shriver, Jr.  
Director, Office of Economic Opportunity  
1200 Nineteenth Street, N. W.  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Shriver:

Enclosed is a copy of the Poverty and Job Development proposal that Governor Brown discussed with you. He asked me to deliver the copy to you.

May I suggest the best procedure would be for your people to analyze the proposal and then we could meet to discuss it in a week or ten days. We have also given a copy to Labor Secretary Wirtz.

Hugo Fisher, Administrator, Resources Agency, State of California, is prepared to come to Washington to discuss the proposal in detail at your convenience.

Best Wishes.

Sincerely,

Irvine H. Sprague  
Deputy Director

cc: Hugo Fisher  
Winslow Christian  
Joe Califano



# ROUTE SLIP

To

Joe Califano

FROM

Irv Sprague

DATE

10-22-65



⑤ Δ SPD

FORM 118

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

October 22, 1965

Mr. John Leslie  
Special Assistant to the Secretary  
Department of Labor  
14th & Connecticut Avenue, N. W.  
Washington, D. C.

Dear John:

Enclosed is a copy of the Poverty and Job Development memorandum that we discussed yesterday. Governor Brown has already talked to Secretary Wirtz About it.

Suggest the most useful procedure would be for your people to analyze the proposal then we can set up a meeting to discuss it in detail in about a week or ten days. Hugo Fisher, Administrator, Resources Agency, for the State of California, who headed the task force that prepared the proposal, will come to Washington to discuss it with Secretary Wirtz and whoever you feel is appropriate.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Irvine H. Sprague

cc: Hugo Fisher  
Winslow Christian  
Joe Califano

Enclosure

# Memorandum

To : Honorable Edmund G. Brown  
Governor of California  
State Capitol  
Sacramento, California

Date ,October 18, 1965

File No.:

Subject: Poverty and Job  
Development

From : Office of the Administrator

In keeping with your charge, I have completed a general review of poverty programs in California and their relationship to the rapidly developing social crisis facing our State.<sup>1/</sup>

C  
O  
P  
Y  
Existing support, service, and training programs have maintained minimal living standards and qualified thousands for skilled work. Existing nationwide economic measures have resulted in the longest peacetime expansion in history and have created millions of jobs. Yet, these programs, although beneficial, have had little effect on the heart of the problem -- the concentrations of large numbers of unskilled adult males who still cannot find jobs.

For the unemployed in Watts and similarly depressed areas, five years of prosperity and "wars on poverty" have only meant the frustration and despair of seeing the gap between themselves and their more prosperous countrymen widen.

I find that these people want work -- full time productive work which pays enough to live decently and assure self-respect for the head of the household. I am convinced that the only solution lies in augmenting existing programs by directly providing jobs.

Specifically, I recommend that the Federal government finance 50,000 socially useful jobs for the unskilled in the 12 most poverty-stricken areas of California<sup>2/</sup> as part of a nationwide program to provide work for the chronically unemployed. A program to provide these jobs would cost \$250,000,000 in California. The State should develop a public job inventory and should establish

<sup>1/</sup> A resume of poverty programs is attached in Appendix A.

<sup>2/</sup> An inter-agency committee has designated the 12 areas in the State with the highest indicators of unemployment and poverty. They estimated that 50,000 unskilled unemployed in these areas could participate in the program. See Appendix B.

multi-purpose centers in each of these areas to fill these jobs and provide other social services.

I believe that offering a job to all those who want to work would substantially break the cycle of poverty in these locations. These jobs would not only offer income now but also elements of training leading to work in the regular job market; they would open up new career opportunities for the unskilled.

I wish to emphasize that these jobs must not consist of make-work. Ironically, while substantial number of unskilled persons seek employment, unskilled workers could perform many long-term socially useful tasks that remain undone due to lack of funds. For example, in the field of land management and conservation, federal-state-local cooperation has identified projects that would employ 30,000 unskilled persons now (Appendix C). These projects would be undertaken in future years anyway if funds become available. The jobs would last for a period of five years and for the most part, would be within commuting distance of the most critical poverty areas. In other fields, estimates show that state, local, and nonprofit agencies in California could productively use scores of thousands of unskilled aides in the fields of mental hygiene, education, probation, recreation, public health, and social welfare. This labor would enable existing agencies to markedly improve their service.

No state, on its own, possesses the resources to finance a significant amount of work for the unskilled unemployed. California

has already strained her resources to the breaking point in providing schools and services to a rapidly growing population and taking care of other social problems of the poor.

Moreover, this failure of an expanding national economy to substantially reduce large pockets of unemployment in California emanates from such nationwide causes as the revolution in automation and technology, the vagaries of defense spending, and the huge migration of the unskilled and uneducated to California.

For example, the unemployment rate in California hovers around 6 percent, which is 33 percent higher than the national average. Furthermore, a very high proportion of the unemployed in our state were born elsewhere. In one area of Los Angeles about 80 percent of the unemployed Negro and Mexican American men were born outside the state.<sup>1/</sup>

Over 39 percent of the residents in East Los Angeles and over 26 percent of the residents of South Central Los Angeles who are 25 years old or over have not completed the eighth grade. California is paying the price of the paucity of education facilities in other areas.

Since we have inherited national problems, we must seek national remedies.

Eight arguments support our efforts to convince the federal government of the merit of this proposal.

1. The problem of providing jobs for the unskilled is one of the gravest facing the nation and rates top priority in the Administration's program.

<sup>1/</sup> Hard-Core Unemployment and Poverty in Los Angeles. U. S. Department of Commerce, August 1965. Pg. 162

I do not think we need document the harm to the individual, his family, and society which stems from an inability to find work. The employment of the adult male is the key to maintaining the basic family unit in these areas. Nor need we document the dangerously high level of frustration of these unable to participate in our growing prosperity. These conditions place this problem at the head of any list of outstanding problems facing our country. Thus, we should address our main arguments to the fiscal and monetary issues involved and to the most efficient method of providing these jobs.

2. Although this program will cost \$2.5 billion a year nationwide, Federal revenues will be available.

We need not shrink from figures of this magnitude. The Council of Economic Advisors estimates that federal government revenue at current taxation rates will increase about \$7 billion each year. By 1970, the federal revenues will be \$35 billion higher.

The President must make some disposition of that revenue merely to maintain the balance between how much is taken out of the economy and how much is returned. Reducing the national debt will not be economically feasible because of the deflationary effect of placing money in the hands of those with a low propensity to spend. Thus, the President must either increase expenditures, return the funds to the



states, or cut taxes.

To cut taxes and give the employed more income at a time when a significant number of persons are not receiving any income would be manifestly unfair. If the money must be spent, it should be expended on alleviating this critical unemployment while also securing the beneficial effects of their labor for society.

The President could adopt a small variation of the "Heller Plan" of returning some of these increased revenues to the states by tying the money to jobs for the unskilled and then allowing the state to use this subsidized labor to solve their other most pressing state and local problems. Alternatively, each state could present to a federal agency for approval a state plan listing the most useful unskilled jobs and the most critical locations.

Of course, the ultimate cost would be less than the initial expenditure. Some reduction in welfare and unemployment costs will occur. These reductions, however, will not be as large as one might expect. In California, only about one-half the unemployed receive unemployment insurance. However, this percentage drops drastically among the unskilled in the pockets of poverty. Discrimination and low skills cause a less stable employment pattern in these areas. Many youths have never had a job. A higher number of persons can find only sporadic work. A higher

percentage of low skilled jobs are not covered by employment insurance. The policy of last hired and first fired has resulted in much more long term unemployment.

Few able bodied males receive welfare payments. About 13,000 able bodied males receive an average payment of \$210 a month under the AFDC-U Program. Providing jobs for half these recipients would cost \$32.5 million but would save \$16 million in welfare expenditures, which comes to an offset of about half the cost of providing the job.

Finally, there would be savings from the reduction in crime and other individual and social destruction. Although most experts refuse to reduce the relationship of crime and unemployment to a simple one with predictive value, they do concede a positive correlation whereby giving a man a regular job certainly makes him less crime prone.

For California, keeping individuals from a life of crime is indeed an expense to consider for we know that the crime career of each adult felon arrested will cost the public agencies an average of \$4,000. There is an average cost to the State of \$2200 a year for each one sent to prison. Juveniles are even more expensive and represent an annual incarceration cost of about \$4,000 a year.

3. If funds are not available for a full scale national program, a small number of areas in California with dangerously high unemployment should immediately participate in an initial demonstration project.

Strong arguments support California as the site for this demonstration:

- a. We will have done the preliminary work of compiling an inventory of socially useful jobs and solving personnel and administrative problems.
- b. The very fact that California offers such widespread governmental services means that we possess the medium to use the labor more productively than any other state. Any program in California would be less likely to end up as a "make work" project.
- c. California suffers more than any other state from unemployment. As evidence of California's special problems during the past record peacetime economic boom, the national unemployment rate dropped from over 6 percent to 4.4 percent. California's rate has remained about 6 percent. In the twelve most poverty-stricken areas the rate has remained above 10 percent. In the past five years, we have created 180,000 jobs a year, but have 195,000 new people each year looking for work. As of September there were 353,000 identified unemployed. Of the unemployed who were insured, 44 percent were unskilled or semi-skilled workers.
- d. The tremendous migration to California adds to the

problem of unskilled labor. We receive 350,000 migrants a year. Admittedly, most of the migrants possess enough skills to qualify for the existing job market. But, a substantial number are unskilled workers from the poorer parts of our country where education and government service are limited. These people move into a reception center area like Watts; because the existing job market does not require any more unskilled labor, unemployment rates reach figures as high as 30 percent.

4. Deficiencies of existing measures:

Existing measures to combat poverty fall into two broad classifications.

The first consists of those monetary and fiscal measures, such as the income and excise tax cuts taken to stimulate the economy by increasing aggregate demand, thereby increasing production and providing more jobs in the private sector. These measures have been an unqualified success.

We are now entering our 56th month of expansion, the longest peacetime expansion in our history. Since the beginning of this period, the gross national product has grown approximately 25 percent over 5 percent a year, which is well above our long term rate. From an average utilization of capacity in our factories of approximately 80 percent, we are now utilizing over 90 percent. Since 1961, this

expanding economy has created over 6,000,000 jobs. From July 1964 to July 1965 alone, we added 2,400,000 jobs. The nation has reversed, at least temporarily, a decline in manufacturing employment, and as a result, large numbers of unskilled jobs have been created. But, after this unbelievable record of growth, we are still left with a 4.4 percent unemployment rate nationally, and according to the Council of Economic Advisors, there is little hope of lowering the rate below 4 percent in the near future.

More importantly, unemployment falls unevenly. Among certain groups such as youths and minorities, and in certain Communities, the unemployment rate is two to four times the national rate. In August 1965, for example, national unemployment rates for non-whites were 7.9 percent, more than double the 3.7 percent rate for whites. Regrettably, California's overall unemployment rate has remained about 6 percent, and rates for youth and minorities are undoubtedly higher than national rates. A disproportionate share of this unemployment occurs in the designated twelve areas.

Thus, although the measures to stimulate the economy worked as well as anyone dared expect, it seems our economy can operate at near-full capacity without utilizing large numbers of unskilled persons. To bring them into productive use in the near future, we must search for a more direct approach.

The second set of governmental measures to combat poverty include all the traditional and recent specific poverty programs. These programs either provide limited amounts of income, public services, or work at upgrading the skills of the individuals.

There is no question that these programs contribute to a better economy and society; they are simply not designed, however, to directly create additional jobs for the unskilled.

- a. Training Programs. No matter how efficiently operated or beneficial in individual cases, these programs standing alone affect but a small percentage of the unskilled in these areas. Many of the unskilled in these pocket areas cannot profit by classroom training.
- b. Unemployment insurance and welfare, when applicable, merely sustain income at fairly low levels, but do not provide the higher income and feelings of self-sufficiency associated with work. Additionally, coverage is limited.
- c. Engineering and Public Works Projects. In comparison with 30 years ago, these projects have become a fairly inefficient means of creating jobs, especially for the unskilled. A substantial percentage of the expenditures for heavy construction and building do not go for labor. Furthermore, only a small percentage of that



labor is unskilled. On the Oroville Dam project, only one job was created for every \$26,000 of expenditure. Of the average 646 persons working on this project last year, 172 were classified as unskilled. At Oroville, it cost \$100,000 to create one unskilled job; our proposal costs only \$5,000 per unskilled job.

5. Government can profitably use unskilled labor.

Pilot projects in our state and in other parts of the country demonstrate that unskilled persons can appreciably raise the quality of service offered by government.<sup>1/</sup>

In the land management and conservation field, this proposition is readily demonstrable. Unskilled labor offers the opportunity to clear and maintain more areas of public lands -- work which would not otherwise be funded. Our state and county resources agencies and an informal President's Committee on Emergency Work Programs, organized by Dr. George Mehren, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, which included Charles Connaughton and William Dresser of the United States Forestry Service, and myself, have developed over 30,000 unskilled job possibilities in California in land management and conservation alone (Appendix C). Most of these jobs could be ready to go within 60-90 days after approval, and are within commuting distance of the worker.

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<sup>1/</sup> See Pearl and Reisman, New Careers for the Poor, Freedom House (1965).

In addition, opportunities to use hundreds of thousands of unskilled men and women in permanent long term jobs exist in state and local social services:

- a. As subprofessionals to relieve professional and semi-professionals of routine duties and free their time for higher quality services; and
- b. assisting professionals in communicating with their clientele and vice versa.

Actually, the scarcity of professionals caused by the State's provision of human services to a growing population forces a more rational use of existing professional time. Professionals should not perform tasks that persons with lesser skills could accomplish just as easily. The sub-professional worker performs these easier tasks and allows each professional to spend his time more productively. Moreover, the on-the-job training received by the sub-professional will allow him to qualify for the next skill level in the particular field. Thus, the use of sub-professionals opens up new careers for the poor.

In a demonstration project for our State Office of Economic Opportunity, the New Careers Development Project has documented the productive use of the unskilled in:

- a. Mental hospitals -- at Stockton 40 psychiatric technicians trainee aides have had remarkable success in

improving care at the hospital;

- b. Schools -- teachers' aides allow the teacher more time to concentrate on teaching; large scale use was successful in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. Also, many school districts in our own state have used aides.
- c. Child care and pre-school aides -- successfully used in Project Head Start.
- d. Rehabilitation work -- assisted the vocational rehabilitation professionals.
- e. Homemaker services -- this worker provides information about maintaining a home and available community services; assists the social worker.

Other areas in which unskilled persons were beneficial include: corrections and probation, recreation, and social work.

Unskilled persons from the community can also assist the professional in communicating with those persons he serves who sometimes distrust government or have difficulty communicating across class lines. In one project, a public health aide who spoke Spanish explained the purposes of TB examinations to the community, and convinced over 90% of the people to undergo X-rays. Previously, the unit had not been able to check 10 percent of the community. Similar positions have helped in employment, policy-community relations work, and in social work.

The Office of Economic Opportunity project has also compiled a dictionary of over 400 job categories in state and local government. They have attempted to pinpoint and solve some of the administrative and supervisory problems associated with creating classes for these types of jobs. Members of the Personnel Board are currently working on this problem. I feel within a short time, using the techniques developed by this project, we could compile a substantial number of specific requests from state, local and non-profit agencies.

The following list illustrates the potential magnitude of the use of unskilled labor. This list is based on estimates in only certain categories; there are many others which could be developed:

A. Initial Response from State Agencies on the Use of Unskilled Labor

Conservation -- Federal-State-Local (State Conservation)	30,695 (9,768)
Agriculture -- County fair maintenance; noxious weed control.	6,800
Mental Hygiene -- Aides in state mental hospitals.	500
Youth Authority -- Aides for ward rehabilitation.	1,000+
Corrections -- Parole and probation aides and aides for rehabilitative work in prison.	1,000+
Employment -- Youth employment adviser aides.	100
Rehabilitation -- Two aides per counsellor.	<u>400</u>
Sub-total:	<u>40,495</u>

B. Local Estimates Based on Demonstration Project

Teacher Aides -- One aide in 20% of the classrooms.	25,000
Social Welfare -- Homemaker - One homemaker serves five families; one-third of recipients estimated to need this help.	25,000
Welfare -- Caseworker Aides - for social welfare workers. There are 6,300 workers each with a minimum caseload of 60. A team of one social worker and two non-professional aides has improved service.	12,600
Public Health -- Aides in county health departments.	<u>1,000</u> (9,768)
Child Care and Pre-School Aides -- An estimated 80,000 poor children could benefit from pre- school. One aide for each four children to work with the pre-school teacher.	6,800 20,000
Law Enforcement Aides -- Police - community relations.	1,000 1,000
Recreation -- City and county playgrounds, leagues and camps.	<u>1,000+</u>
Sub-total:	85,600
GRAND TOTAL:	<u>126,095</u>

6. If further expansionary methods are necessary, directly hiring the unemployed provides the most efficient method of bringing both unused men and facilities into productive use.

Expansionary fiscal measures such as the tax cut are designed to bring unused men and plant capacity into productive use by the indirect method of placing more money in consumers' hands. The consumers will then spend a part of that money for goods and services. The effort to meet this increased demand will use additional plant capacity and labor.

If the objective is to reduce unemployment, why use this inefficient roundabout method? Why not concentrate any expenditure on directly hiring the unemployed? This method results in a triple benefit. In contrast to a tax cut of which none of the initial expenditure is used to hire the unemployed, under this proposal 80 percent of the original expenditure supplies wages for the unskilled. Secondly, our proposal is a more efficient way of stimulating the private sector to hire the unemployed. The unemployed have a much higher propensity to consume than the beneficiaries of a tax cut. Thus, placing money in the hands of the unemployed will result in a much higher percentage of the initial expenditure actually being translated into increased demands for goods and services. Finally, unlike a tax cut which is given for nothing, this proposal results in society receiving socially useful labor in return.



7. Similarly, directly hiring the unskilled is a more efficient method of creating unskilled jobs than increasing expenditures for specific government programs, such as education, housing, and Medicare. Only a small percentage of these latter expenditures end up as wages for the unemployed, unskilled who are congregated in the poverty pockets.

As demonstrated earlier, little of the expenditures for construction projects ends up in the hands of the unskilled. Likewise, most of the over \$1 billion in the Elementary and Secondary Education Act will be used to provide jobs for professionals (although some of the money will go for hiring teachers' aides).

We are dealing, of course, with two competing considerations: To the extent that the highest priority problem is unemployment among the unskilled in certain poverty areas, directly hiring these people is obviously the most meritorious program; to the extent that increasing specific services such as education, health, and housing, rates top priority, obviously directly providing money for those services is the best approach. Our contention is that the inability of the unemployed to participate in society presents the top priority problem.

Furthermore, in attaining the goal of raising the quality of social services, the difference between directly providing the services and hiring the unskilled to help provide the services is slight; whereas, in attaining the goal of employing the unskilled, the difference between directly hiring them and providing money for governmental services is considerable.

8. The on-the-job experience of this program offers the best method of qualifying the hard core unskilled in the skills and attitudes necessary for the existing job market.

This point has been discussed earlier. Individualized classroom training can only benefit a small percentage of the unskilled in the poverty areas. The work habits, motivational changes, and skills learned from actually working at a productive job offer the best method for training these individuals. To capture the full benefits from this type of training -- to ensure that these jobs are a conduit rather than a cul-de-sac -- we intend to build into the program an intensive system of follow-up whereby individual workers are placed in the regular job market as soon as possible.

It must be stressed that these jobs will be treated like all other public jobs. The employee will be expected to be punctual, to show up for work regularly, and perform up to standards. Those who do not will be replaced by others more willing to work.

The following are my recommendations as to the action you should take to put this proposal into effect:

I. Designate the 12 most critical pockets of poverty in which this program will be applied.

I recommend that, as a first step, you designate the following areas:

South Central Los Angeles; East Los Angeles;  
West Oakland; San Francisco Western Addition;  
Central Long Beach; Downtown and South San  
Diego; Central and South Bakersfield; San  
Bernardino - Riverside; Venice - La Playa;  
Central Pasadena; East Oakland; South and  
East Stockton.

These areas were identified by an interagency committee representing the Departments of Employment, Social Welfare, FEPC, and the Office of Economic Opportunity. Their attached memo (Appendix B) contains statistical data and criteria for monitoring changing conditions in these areas.

II. Seek federal funds to finance 50,000 socially useful jobs in these locations which can be performed by unskilled labor.

This program will be tremendously expensive and depend primarily on federal financing. It will be necessary to influence disposition of the limited existing appropriations as well as make a strong case for new federal funds. To provide 50,000 jobs in California annually will cost \$250,000,000, or \$5,000 a job. Wage costs at \$4,000 a year would amount to \$200,000,000 based on the Federal Wage Board Laborer rate of \$2.00 an hour. Supervision and administration would amount to at least another 25 percent or \$50,000,000. This would amount to a \$2.5 billion program nationwide for 500,000 jobs.

Several sources of federal funds could be used to finance a number of these jobs immediately.

- a. A recent amendment to the Economic Opportunity Act authorizes conservation jobs for unemployed adults. The State of California could act as a community for the 12 areas and the 10 percent matching would be in kind supervision by the employing agency. As yet, regulations have not been drawn, nor have wages been established. We should request that \$15,000,000 from Title II

be allocated to provide jobs for 3,000 men.

- b. The Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 offers \$500,000,000 nationally for making grants for public construction and development facilities in depressed areas. A state or local entity must match to the extent of 20 percent to 50 percent of the cost. In some instances they can obtain loans for their shares.

We should attempt to finance some public service jobs with these funds although there are several large obstacles to overcome. In the first place, the act would not even apply to Los Angeles and San Francisco under traditional application. Since the Secretary of Labor has some discretion we must move fast to get the poverty pockets of Los Angeles and San Francisco included. Secondly, the act mainly envisions the heavy construction and engineering type of public works projects such as ports, industrial parks, sewers, and other public facilities. Construction of that sort does not require large numbers of unskilled workers, nor does it insure that they come from the poverty areas.

Existing sources of revenues, however, cannot finance a program of this magnitude. New federal funds must be budgeted.

III. Appoint a coordinator of poverty programs reporting directly to the Governor.

This position would be responsible for statewide coordination of all programs to reduce unemployment and poverty. He would supervise the directors of the state service centers, and insure cooperation, assistance, and coordination among all state agencies administering programs relative to poverty. He would also be in a high enough position to work closely and effectively with key federal and local representatives in a joint effort to pull together the myriad of programs which are now going their separate ways throughout the state. The two main purposes of this effort would be to simplify the system so that its intended recipients can reasonably make use of it, and, to eliminate unnecessary overlap and duplication of programs through provision of such services as joint communication systems, common housing, and so forth.

The coordinator of poverty programs would also be responsible for the job development program of creating



public jobs as outlined in this proposal. In addition, he would coordinate existing retraining and job development programs aimed at private employment.

IV. Establish a job development task force to inventory and rate potential new job categories and to recommend allocation of funds among the designated areas.

This should be an ex-officio group headed by the coordinator of poverty programs, and including the State Planning Office, Director of Finance, Executive Officer of the State Personnel Board, Employment Relations Administrator, and the Health and Welfare Administrator. Staff work could be provided as needed by existing employees of the state agencies concerned.

Starting immediately, the task force would develop a public job inventory by working with federal, state, local, and non-profit agencies to determine unskilled jobs which need to be performed but have been put off for lack of funds. The task force would also provide technical assistance to agencies and organizations in this effort to develop jobs.

Undoubtedly, job requests will add up to more than the total number of positions that can be funded. The task force would determine priorities by weighing each type of job requested, using the following criteria:

Which jobs are the most socially useful;  
Which jobs have the highest proportion of money going into wages vs. administration, supervision, and capital outlay;  
Which jobs best provide skills leading to employment in the regular labor force.

This group would also be responsible for continuous monitoring of employment conditions throughout the State in order to keep current the list of areas designated for special attention.

The product of this work would be the establishment of priority recommendations to the federal government as to how and where federal job development funds should be spent within the state.

- V. Establish service centers which are in easy access to people living in each of the designated areas of poverty. These centers will facilitate the

channeling of newly created jobs, assist in the development of jobs appropriate to community needs and resources, and provide a wide range of social services.

Full range services should be provided in the 12 designated areas by a service center containing units from federal, state, and local service departments (Small Business Administration, Employment, Social Welfare, Public Health, Housing and Community Development, Community Action Programs, etc.) with assistance from members of the communities in which the centers are located.

Personnel working in the centers should include experts in techniques of interviewing, counseling, assisting, and referring job applicants, and people who have a thorough working knowledge of governmental processes.

The staff of the centers should be able to aggressively stimulate and encourage community acceptance and use of the centers, develop cooperation and coordination with local industry, labor unions, and unemployed members of the community.

Precise components to be included in each center should be established on the bases of the particular needs of each community. Some of the basic considerations and guidelines to be used are outlined in Appendix D.

In conclusion, I would like to state that it seems absurd to me to allow the social deterioration caused by hard core unemployment while we have work that needs to be done and resources to pay for it.

The most cherished beliefs of our democratic system express concern for the freedom, dignity, and well-being of the individual. The test of these beliefs is whether our failure of will or lack of interest shall consign a significant portion of our society to poverty, degradation, and dependency, while the rest of us reach new peaks of prosperity.

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EXISTING SERVICE AND TRAINING PROGRAMS  
AS THEY RELATE TO PROBLEMS OF  
HARD-CORE UNEMPLOYMENT  
(FISCAL YEAR 1965)

Unemployment insurance is designed to sustain income for a limited period of time. It does not help those who have never been employed or employed only sporadically. It is of limited duration and provides limited income.

2. Welfare -- This program is available to only a few of the unemployed. Only a tiny percentage of those on welfare are able-bodied and can work. The level of monthly income is low.
3. Economic Development Act -- These measures aim at encouraging private industry to enter specific depressed areas. As our recent experience demonstrates, increases in production do not necessarily result in significantly draining the unskilled labor pool among specific groups.
4. Employment -- Job-finding activity and placement services help fill jobs that are available but cannot fill jobs that do not exist.
5. Training Programs --
  - A. Apprenticeship programs need complete overhaul to have an appreciable effect on the group that needs help the most.
  - B. Manpower Development and Training Act
    - (1) Institutional -- \$26,800,000 for classroom "training stations". In terms of the hard-core unemployed, entrance requirements for this program skim the cream from the unemployed, leaving a residue of those most poorly equipped to find jobs for themselves.

(2) On-the-Job Training -- \$3,400,000 for 6,400 positions.

This program provides one of the best sources of help for the unskilled; even though many cannot learn in a classroom setting, they can learn by paid, on-the-job experience.

(a) for a limited state expenditure, we might add two development consultants in the Division of Appren. Standards

(b) some lessening of the Federal Administration is desirable; we should recommend this to the Federal government

SB 20 -- Training for the Unemployed -- \$11,900,000 for 3,600 individuals. Same comments as for MDTA - Institutional.

Welfare Training -- two training programs in Welfare -- AB 59, which spends \$15,000,000 and enrolls 8,600 trainees, and Title V of the Economic Opportunity Act, which spends \$7,500,000 and enrolls 3,000 -- are short-term programs which offer training but not income.

Economic Opportunity Act --

A. Title I.A. -- Job Corps -- Short term basic education and training for youths. Not applicable to heads of households.

B. Neighborhood Youth Corps -- Title I.B. -- Spends \$19,100,000 to provide short-term work experience for about 10,000 in-school youths and 5,000 out-of-school youths in socially useful jobs. While this program comes closest to actually paying for work, it is youth and training oriented; in-school programs are limited to 15 hours a week; out-of-school to 32 (Los Angeles County limits these to 20 hours a week).



## MEMORANDUM

TO: Hugo Fisher

September 25, 1965

FROM: Roche, Howden, Keffer, Locher, Parker, Watts

SUBJECT: Critical Pockets of Poverty

We have reviewed the available statistics which bear on the identification and definition of the principal pockets of urban poverty in California, and measure their criticalness. We recommend the following list, in the order listed, as in most urgent need of attention:

<u>Identification</u>	<u>Approx. Pop. (1960)</u>	<u>Proportion of families with under \$3,000 income</u>	<u>Present tension level</u>
1. South Central Los Angeles	545,000	25%	2
2. East Los Angeles	228,000	23	1
3. West Oakland	77,000	34	1
4. San Francisco Western Addition	61,000	27	1
5. Central Long Beach	79,000	30	1
6. Downtown and South San Diego	98,000	28	2
7. Central and South Bakersfield	51,000	31	1
8. San Bernardino - Riverside	107,000	26	1
9. Venice - La Playa	37,000	24	1
10. Central Pasadena	31,000	23	1
11. East Oakland	38,000	25	2
12. South and East Stockton	74,000	31	2

We considered a number of different statistics, but believe that those given above are most appropriate for the present purpose. The rankings and the entries under Tension Level are necessarily a composite of judgments which reflect the best information available to, and the opinions of the agencies represented on the Task Force. A notation of "1" indicates a serious level of tension; "2" indicates the presence of tensions.

A description, and a profile of the salient characteristics of the population in each area will be supplied in the next few days.

These are not the only pockets of poverty in the State, but the others do not appear to warrant inclusion in the list you requested. It is our belief, however, that East Palo Alto (6,000 pop.), Richmond (21,000 pop.), and Hunter's Point (22,000 pop.) have a nearly equal need for services.

*George S. Roche*

# MEMORANDUM

TO: Hugo Fisher

September 24, 1965

FROM: Roche, Howden, Keffer, Locher, Parker, Watts

SUBJECT: Critical Pockets of Poverty: Supplemental Memorandum on Routine Monitoring of Conditions.

We have reviewed the available information with respect to the most critical pockets of poverty identified in our memorandum of this same date, and the flow of routinely gathered information which could be made available to measure changing conditions in these areas over time.

- I. It would be possible, at relatively little expense, to derive some pertinent information about conditions in these areas from routine administrative reports about the activities of state and local government agencies serving people in them. At the present time, however, no agency gathers information specifically related to any one of these areas.

We recommend that arrangements be made to gather the following information on the critical areas:

1. Unemployment Insurance Claims. It is possible for the Department of Employment to use the zip codes of claimants to identify claims filed by, and payments made to residents of areas which approximate the critical areas. This information can be made available on a monthly basis.
2. Aid to Families with Dependent Children Case Load. These data can be gathered by the Department of Social Welfare, although special arrangements will have to be made with each County Welfare agency serving a critical area. Again, the zip codes of the beneficiaries could be assigned and used for this purpose. Alameda County has its beneficiaries identified by Census Tract of Residence, and this would be a more exact identification.
3. Selected Law Enforcement Statistics. The Department of Justice has a routine crime statistics reporting program from which it would be possible to derive a few statistics reflecting the temper and morale of the community. Again, special arrangements would be required to get these statistics on the basis of areas smaller than a county or city jurisdiction. Local authorities appear to have data identified for such areas at present.
4. Disciplinary Action Involving Public School Students. Each school keeps daily records about disciplinary action of the principal during school hours. These can be useful to measure the level of community tension. It would be necessary to identify the schools which serve critical areas, and to make

arrangements to gather and interpret these statistics in a central place.

The above administrative statistics, while relatively easy and cheap to gather routinely, are all indirect measures of poverty or tension. They can be affected by administrative factors, so that it is essential that someone familiar with these factors evaluate the data prior to use. The principal advantage of collecting them is that they are routinely available and, consequently, can provide a measure of changes in the situation over time.

II. It is our opinion that formal statistics are inadequate to measure tensions.

We recommend that channels of communications be opened up within all agencies providing service to and in contact with these areas, to make sure that information about tensions, apparently available to everybody in close contact with tension-prone areas, is forwarded at intervals to a central place for evaluation and action. Agencies frequently in contact with these areas (such as Office of Economic Opportunity, Department of Employment, etc.) should systematically review and evaluate what is known about them at least once a month, but every agency should understand that it has a responsibility to forward any intimation that tensions are changing in severity to a central place which has been assigned continuing responsibility for securing and evaluating this informal information relating to tensions.

Appropriate personnel in the Departments which are in a position to detect and provide such information should be adequately instructed and sensitized to this end.

III. It would be possible, but quite expensive, to conduct sample household surveys directly measuring the conditions of poverty. No such data are available for most areas since 1960, although we believe that the 1960 data (except for East Oakland, and for Logan Heights in San Diego) give reasonably sound enough measures of present conditions to make program decisions. It would also be possible, by repeated surveys, to measure changes in conditions as the poverty program is carried out. The sampling variability attached to any survey would make it necessary to use quite large samples to get information firm enough to measure with certainty any changes which might occur, or any failure of the poverty programs to accomplish expected changes in the conditions of poverty.

We recommend that adequate sample household surveys be undertaken to measure the conditions of poverty in at least several of the largest areas identified.

- IV. A number of State agencies, from time to time, make sample surveys for transportation, public health, and other purposes, and it might be possible to take advantage of these occasional surveys to secure a limited amount of information pertinent to the poverty program. The Department of Public Health is willing to make available the data from its recent statewide public immunization survey if these can be brought to bear on the problem of measuring poverty. The Bay Area Rapid Transit Study now under way is another possible current source of basic information. Lack of coordination of the State's statistical operations may make it difficult to find out about future surveys in time to derive any benefits from them for measuring poverty, but steps could be taken to minimize the risk. Under any circumstances, the results of these surveys will be inadequate for poverty program purposes, even though informative.

SOUTH CENTRAL LOS ANGELES

Description of Area: In general, the area lying between Olympic on the North, and Artesia on the South, Alameda on the East, and on the West, Van Ness, Manchester, Vermont, 121st, and Figueroa (see map).

<u>Item</u>	<u>South Central Los Angeles</u>		<u>Los Angeles</u>	<u>State of</u>
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>California</u>
<u>Population and Labor Force</u>				
Total Population .....	542,200		6,042,400	15,720,900
Negro .....	333,600	61.5%	7.6%	5.6%
Spanish Surname .....	62,300	11.5	9.5	9.1
Inmigrants since 1955 .....	100,700	21.2	21.3	16.5
Inmigrants from South .....	33,200	7.0	3.2	3.6
Less than 8th Grade Education and over Age 25..	80,400	26.4	13.2	14.7
Population Aged 15-24 Years.	71,800	13.2	12.4	13.3
Population Aged 14 and Over, Total .....	383,300		4,375,600	11,185,100
In Labor Force .....	223,900	58.4	58.3	57.5
Unemployed (percent of in labor force) .....	22,600	10.1	5.7	5.8
Population Aged 14 and Over, Male .....	181,200		2,099,300	5,526,000
In Labor Force .....	138,500	76.4	80.3	79.5
Unemployed (percent of in labor force) .....	14,500	10.5	5.7	5.5
Population Aged 14 and Over, Female .....	202,200		2,276,300	5,659,100
In Labor Force .....	85,500	42.3	38.1	36.1
Unemployed (percent of in labor force) .....	8,000	9.4	5.9	6.6
<u>Poverty Level</u>				
Families with Under \$4,000 Income .....	47,600	36.0	19.1	21.4
<u>Housing</u>				
Number of Dwelling Units ...	198,900		2,142,100	
Number not "Sound" .....	30,500	15.7	7.8	
Number Occupied .....	187,000	93.6	93.9	
Number with Over One Occupant Per Room .....	25,700	13.8	8.3	

EAST LOS ANGELES

Description of Area: In general the area lying between San Bernardino Freeway, Mission Valley Road, and Pomona Blvd. on the North, Olympic Blvd. on the South, Alameda Street on the West and Garfield Avenue on the East (See map).

Item	East Los Angeles		Los Angeles	State of
	Number	Percent	County	California
<u>Population and Labor Force</u>				
Total Population .....	227,900		6,042,400	15,720,900
Negro .....	9,200	4.0%	7.6%	5.6%
Spanish Surname .....	144,800	63.5	9.5	9.1
Immigrants since 1955 .....	35,300	18.0	21.3	16.5
Immigrants from South .....	5,500	2.8	3.2	3.6
Less than 8th Grade				
Education and over Age 25.	46,400	39.4	13.2	14.7
Population Aged 15-24 Years.	31,800	13.9	12.4	13.3
Population Aged 14 and Over,				
Total .....	153,400		4,375,600	11,185,100
In Labor Force .....	80,800	52.7	58.3	57.5
Unemployed (percent of in				
labor force) .....	6,500	8.1	5.7	5.8
Population Aged 14 and Over,				
Male .....	74,200		2,099,300	5,526,000
In Labor Force .....	53,300	71.9	80.3	79.5
Unemployed (percent of in				
labor force) .....	4,500	8.5	5.7	5.5
Population Aged 14 and Over,				
Female .....	79,200		2,276,300	5,659,100
In Labor Force .....	27,400	34.6	38.1	36.1
Unemployed (percent of in				
labor force) .....	2,000	7.3	5.9	6.6
<u>Poverty Level</u>				
Families with Under \$4,000				
Income .....	17,400	34.0	19.1	21.4
<u>Housing</u>				
Number of Dwelling Units ...	60,500		2,142,100	
Number not "Sound" .....	16,600	27.4	7.8	
Number Occupied .....	57,300	94.6	93.9	
Number with Over One Occupant				
Per Room .....	14,000	24.5	8.3	



WEST OAKLAND

Description of Area: In general the area lying between Berkeley City Limit, 52nd Street, 59th Street, and 40th Street on the North, Oakland Estuary on the South, San Francisco Bay on the West and Alice Street and Broadway on the East.

<u>Item</u>	<u>West Oakland</u>		<u>Alameda County</u>	<u>State of California</u>
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>		
<u>Population and Labor Force</u>				
Total Population .....	77,100		908,200	15,720,900
Negro .....	48,300	62.6	12.3%	5.6%
Spanish Surname .....	4,000	5.2	7.5	9.1
Immigrants since 1955 .....	11,500	16.9	16.0	16.5
Immigrants from South .....	3,300	4.8	3.1	3.6
Less than 8th Grade Education and over Age 25 ....	15,300	33.3	15.0	14.7
Population Aged 15-24 Years ...	8,800	11.4	13.6	13.3
Population Aged 14 and Over, Total .....	55,500		657,200	11,185,100
In Labor Force .....	30,100	54.2	57.6	57.5
Unemployed (percent of in labor force) .....	4,500	15.0	6.1	5.8
Population Aged 14 and Over, Male .....	27,600		318,000	5,526,000
In Labor Force .....	19,600	70.9	79.2	79.5
Unemployed (percent of in labor force) .....	3,100	15.7	5.6	5.5
Population Aged 14 and Over, Female .....	27,800		339,200	5,659,100
In Labor Force .....	10,500	37.6	37.3	36.1
Unemployed (percent of in labor force) .....	1,400	13.8	7.0	6.6
<u>Poverty Level</u>				
Families with Under \$3,000 Income .....	6,100	34.4	13.6	14.1
<u>Housing</u>				
Number of Dwelling Units .....	31,500		310,300	
Number not "Sound" .....	8,800	28.0	9.9	
Number Occupied .....	28,700	91.0	95.2	
Number with Over One Occupant Per Room .....	4,300	14.8	8.3	

WESTERN ADDITION - SAN FRANCISCO

Description of Area: In general, the area lying between Oak Street, California Street, and O'Farrell Street on the North, Weller Street, Buena Vista Terrace, Duboce Avenue and Market Street on the South, Baker and Stanyan Streets on the West and Van Ness Avenue on the East.

<u>Item</u>	<u>San Francisco-West Addition</u> <u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>San Francisco</u> <u>County</u>	<u>State of</u> <u>California</u>
<u>Population and Labor Force</u>				
Total Population .....	61,300		740,300	15,720,900
Negro .....	26,500	43.3	10.0%	5.6%
Spanish Surname .....	2,400	3.9	7.0	9.1
Inmigrants since 1955 .....	13,300	24.4	12.7	16.5
Inmigrants from South .....	2,600	4.9	2.4	3.6
Less than 8th Grade Education and over Age 25 ....	8,400	20.7	16.7	14.7
Population Aged 15-24 Years ...	7,300	11.9	12.3	13.3
Population Aged 14 and Over, Total .....	48,400		591,200	11,185,100
In Labor Force .....	31,600	65.4	62.2	57.5
Unemployed (percent of in labor force) .....	3,600	11.5	5.9	5.8
Population Aged 14 and Over, Male .....	23,800		287,700	5,526,000
In Labor Force .....	18,800	78.9	78.6	79.5
Unemployed (percent of in labor force) .....	2,300	12.1	6.2	5.5
Population Aged 14 and Over, Female .....	24,600		303,500	5,659,100
In Labor Force .....	12,900	52.3	46.7	36.1
Unemployed (percent of in labor force) .....	1,400	10.7	5.3	6.6
<u>Poverty Level</u>				
Families with Under \$3,000 Income .....	3,800	26.8	13.5	14.1
<u>Housing</u>				
Number of Dwelling Units .....	28,600		310,600	
Number not "Sound" .....	6,200	21.8	9.9	
Number Occupied .....	26,800	93.4	94.0	
Number with Over One Occupant Per Room .....	2,600	9.6	6.1	

SOUTH CENTRAL LONG BEACH

Description of Area: In general, the area lying between Arlington and Willow on the North, Long Beach shore line on South and Los Angeles River and Cherry Street on East and Santa Fe St. and Los Angeles River on West.

<u>Item</u>	<u>South Central Long Beach</u>		<u>Los Angeles</u>	<u>State of</u>
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>California</u>
<u>Population and Labor Force</u>				
Total Population .....	78,800		6,042,400	15,720,900
Negro .....	8,500	10.7	7.6%	5.6%
Spanish Surname .....	3,000	3.8	9.5	9.1
Immigrants since 1955 .....	22,400	32.0	21.3	16.5
Immigrants from South .....	5,000	7.2	3.2	3.6
Less than 8th Grade Education and over Age 25....	8,400	17.1	13.2	14.7
Population Aged 15-24 Years..	10,600	13.4	12.4	13.3
Population Aged 14 and Over, Total .....	60,600		4,375,600	11,185,100
In Labor Force .....	28,400	46.9	58.3	57.5
Unemployed (percent of in labor force) .....	2,300	8.2	5.7	5.8
Population Aged 14 and Over, Male .....	27,500		2,099,300	5,526,000
In Labor Force .....	17,300	62.9	80.3	79.5
Unemployed (percent of in labor force).....	1,400	8.3	5.7	5.5
Population Aged 14 and Over, Female .....	33,100		2,276,300	5,659,100
In Labor Force .....	11,100	33.6	38.1	36.1
Unemployed (percent of in labor force).....	900	8.0	5.9	6.6
<u>Poverty Level</u>				
Families with Under \$4,000 Income .....	8,800	43.0	19.1	21.4
<u>Housing</u>				
Number of Dwelling Units..	38,100		2,142,100	
Number not "Sound" .....	5,300	13.9	7.8	
Number Occupied .....	34,100	89.5	93.9	
Number with Over One Occu- pant Per Room .....	3,100	9.2	8.3	

DOWNTOWN AND SOUTH SAN DIEGO

Description of Area: In general the area lying between Upos, Juniper, Market, and Euclid on the North, San Diego Bay on the South, Laurel on the West, and Sweetwater River, and National Avenue on the East.

Note: San Diego data heavily affected by naval personnel stationed in area. Most data probably no longer valid for Downtown and South Area.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Downtown &amp; South San Diego</u>		<u>San Diego</u>	<u>State of</u>
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>California</u>
<u>Population and Labor Force</u>				
Total Population .....	98,200		1,033,000	15,720,900
Negro .....	24,400	24.9	3.8%	5.6%
Spanish Surname .....	16,300	16.6	6.3	9.1
Inmigrants since 1955 .....	29,300	34.9	33.4	16.5
Inmigrants from South .....	7,500	9.0	8.0	3.6
Less than 8th Grade				
Education and over Age 25 .....	12,700	24.2	11.0	14.7
Population Aged 15-24 Years .....	15,300	15.6	18.0	13.3
Population Aged 14 and Over,				
Total .....	69,000		735,700	11,185,100
In Labor Force .....	37,500	54.4	60.0	57.5
Unemployed (percent of in				
labor force) .....	4,200	11.2	6.5	5.8
Population Aged 14 and Over,				
Male .....	34,400		390,900	5,526,000
In Labor Force .....	25,800	75.0	83.9	79.5
Unemployed (percent of in				
labor force) .....	2,700	10.3	6.2	5.5
Population Aged 14 and Over,				
Female .....	34,600		344,800	5,659,100
In Labor Force .....	11,700	33.8	32.5	36.1
Unemployed (percent of in				
labor force) .....	1,500	13.0	7.0	6.6
<u>Poverty Level</u>				
Families with Under \$3,000				
Income .....	6,700	28.0	15.1	14.1
<u>Housing</u>				
Number of Dwelling Units .....	39,700		339,400	
Number not "Sound" .....	8,600	21.6	9.2	
Number Occupied .....	35,600	89.7	89.9	
Number with Over One Occupant				
Per Room .....	5,300	14.8	10.6	

CENTRAL AND SOUTH BAKERSFIELD

Description of Area: In general, the area lying between Golden State Highway, Alta Vista Drive and Columbus on the North, and Brundage Lane, Planz Road, Buena Vista Blvd and Mountain View on the South, and Union Avenue, Chester Avenue, A, C, E and F Streets on the West and Fairfax Road, State Highway 143, Sunset Road and Mount Vernon on the East.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Central &amp; South Bakersfield</u>		<u>Kern</u>	<u>State of</u>
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>California</u>
<u>Population and Labor Force</u>				
Total Population .....	51,100		292,000	15,720,900
Negro .....	11,600	22.8%	5.7%	5.6%
Spanish Surname .....	11,800	23.1	10.0	9.1
Inmigrants since 1955 .....	8,000	17.9	21.6	16.5
Inmigrants from South .....	1,400	3.1	4.8	3.6
Less than 8th Grade Education and over Age 25 .....	8,300	32.3	21.1	14.7
Population Aged 15-24 Years .....	7,300	14.3	13.8	13.3
Population Aged 14 and Over, Total .....	34,000		195,900	11,185,100
In Labor Force .....	17,600	51.6	56.1	57.5
Unemployed (percent of in labor force) .....	1,800	10.4	7.2	5.8
Population Aged 14 and Over, Male .....	16,600		98,800	5,526,000
In Labor Force .....	11,900	71.3	78.9	79.5
Unemployed (percent of in labor force) .....	1,200	10.4	6.6	5.5
Population Aged 14 and Over, Female .....	17,400		97,100	5,659,100
In Labor Force .....	5,700	32.8	32.8	36.1
Unemployed (percent of in labor force) .....	600	10.4	8.8	6.6

Poverty Level

Families with Under \$3,000 Income .....	3,700	31.0	18.6	14.1
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Housing

Number of Dwelling Units .....	16,800		97,600	
Number not "Sound" .....	4,900	29.4	22.0	
Number Occupied .....	15,300	91.4	87.7	
Number with Over One Occupant Per Room .....	2,900	18.9	15.2	

SAN BERNARDINO-RIVERSIDE

Description of Area: Parts of Riverside City, San Bernardino City, and areas around Norco and Fontana.

<u>Item</u>	<u>San Bernardino-Riverside</u>		<u>San Bernardino</u>	<u>State of</u>
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Riverside</u> <u>SMSA</u>	<u>California</u>
<u>Population and Labor Force</u>				
Total Population .....	107,200		809,800	15,720,900
Negro .....	8,500	7.9		5.6%
Spanish Surname .....	26,200	24.4	1	9.1
Inmigrants since 1955 .....	23,300	24.9	26.6	16.5
Inmigrants from South .....	4,000	4.2	4.5	3.6
Less than 8th Grade				
Education and over Age 25 .....	14,600	25.2	15.5	14.7
Population Aged 15-24 Years .....	15,800	14.7	13.6	13.3
Population Aged 14 and Over,				
Total .....	75,200		563,400	11,185,100
In Labor Force .....	38,700	51.5	54.8	57.5
Unemployed (percent of in labor force) .....	4,000	10.2	6.6	5.8
Population Aged 14 and Over,				
Male .....	36,500		281,500	5,526,000
In Labor Force .....	26,600	72.9	76.6	79.5
Unemployed (percent of in labor force) .....	2,700	10.3	6.1	5.5
Population Aged 14 and Over,				
Female .....	38,700		281,800	5,659,100
In Labor Force .....	12,100	31.3	33.0	36.1
Unemployed (percent of in labor force) .....	1,200	10.2	7.5	6.6
<u>Poverty Level</u>				
Families with Under \$3,000				
Income .....	7,000	26.1	18.5	14.1
<u>Housing</u>				
Number of Dwelling Units .....	39,700		309,100	
Number not "Sound" .....	7,900	19.8	12.8	
Number Occupied .....	35,500	89.4	79.3	
Number with Over One Occupant				
Per Room .....	4,777	12.0	11.9	

VENICE-LA PLAYA

Description of Area: In general the area lying between Lincoln on the North and East, and the Pacific Ocean on the South and West.

Item	Venice-La Playa		Los Angeles County	State of California
	Number	Percent		
<u>Population and Labor Force</u>				
Total Population .....	36,600		6,042,400	15,720,900
Negro .....	3,700	10.1	7.6%	5.6%
Spanish Surname .....	4,400	12.0	9.5	9.1
Immigrants since 1955 .....	9,600	29.8	21.3	16.5
Immigrants from South .....	1,800	5.4	3.2	3.6
Less than 8th Grade Education and over Age 25 ....	5,400	24.3	13.2	14.7
Population Aged 15-24 Years ...	4,600	12.6	12.4	13.3
Population Aged 14 and Over, Total .....	27,200		4,375,600	11,185,100
In Labor Force .....	15,700	57.8	58.3	57.5
Unemployed (percent of in labor force) .....	1,700	10.8	5.7	5.8
Population Aged 14 and Over, Male .....	13,300		2,099,300	5,526,000
In Labor Force .....	10,000	75.0	80.3	79.5
Unemployed (percent of in labor force) .....	1,100	11.0	5.7	5.5
Population Aged 14 and Over, Female .....	13,900		2,276,300	5,659,100
In Labor Force .....	5,700	41.2	38.1	36.1
Unemployed (percent of in labor force) .....	600	10.5	5.9	6.6
<u>Family Level</u>				
Families with Under \$4,000 Income .....	3,100	33.0	19.1	21.4
<u>Housing</u>				
Total of Dwelling Units .....	16,000		2,142,100	
Not "Seasonal" .....	5,500	34.4	7.8	
Occupied .....	14,600	90.9	93.9	
Units with Over One Occupant Per Room .....	1,800	11.4	8.3	



CENTRAL PASADENA

Description of Area: In general, the area lying between Angeles National Forest on the North, California Street on the South, Flood Control Channel on the West, and Fair Oaks and Los Robles on the East.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Central Pasadena</u>		<u>Los Angeles</u>	<u>State of</u>
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>California</u>
<u>Population and Labor Force</u>				
Total Population .....	31,400		6,042,400	15,720,900
Negro .....	14,500	46.1	7.6%	5.6%
Spanish Surname .....	2,600	8.3	9.5	9.1
Immigrants since 1955 .....	6,900	21.9	21.3	16.5
Immigrants from South .....	200	5.4	3.2	3.6
Less than 8th Grade				
Education and over Age 25 .	3,200	17.9	13.2	14.7
Population Aged 15-24 Years.	4,100	13.0	12.4	13.3
Population Aged 14 and Over,				
Total .....	22,600		4,375,600	11,185,100
In Labor Force .....	13,400	59.5	58.3	57.5
Unemployed (percent of in				
labor force) .....	800	5.9	5.7	5.8
Population Aged 14 and Over,				
Male .....	10,500		2,099,300	5,526,000
In Labor Force .....	8,100	77.1	80.3	79.5
Unemployed (percent of in				
labor force) .....	500	6.4	5.7	5.5
Population Aged 14 and Over,				
Female .....	12,100		2,276,300	5,659,100
In Labor Force .....	5,400	44.3	38.1	36.1
Unemployed (percent of in				
labor force) .....	300	5.1	5.9	6.6
<u>Family Level</u>				
Families with Under \$4,000				
Income .....	2,500	33.0	19.1	21.4
<u>Housing</u>				
Number of Dwelling Units ...	10,700		2,142,100	
Number not "Sound" .....	1,800	17.0	7.8	
Number Occupied .....	10,000	93.6	93.9	
Number with Over One Occupant				
Per Room .....	1,000	10.1	8.3	

EAST OAKLAND

Description of Area: In general, the area lying between Alice Street and Fifth Avenue on the North, 94th Avenue on the South, Alameda City limits on the West and East 14th Street on the East.

<u>Item</u>	<u>East Oakland</u>	<u>Alameda County</u>	<u>State of California</u>
<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>		
<u>Population and Labor Force</u>			
Total Population .....	37,600	908,200	15,720,900
Negro .....	9,000	23.9%	5.6%
Spanish Surname .....	6,300	16.9	9.1
Immigrants since 1955 .....	6,800	20.7	16.5
Immigrants from South .....	1,200	3.8	3.6
Less than 8th Grade			
Education and over Age 25 .....	6,100	29.5	14.7
Population Aged 15-24 Years .....	4,800	12.8	13.3
Population Aged 14 and Over,			
Total .....	26,100	657,200	11,185,100
In Labor Force .....	14,700	56.3	57.5
Unemployed (percent of in labor force) .....	1,700	6.4	5.8
Population Aged 14 and Over,			
Male .....	12,700	318,000	5,526,000
In Labor Force .....	9,600	75.8	79.5
Unemployed (percent of in labor force) .....	1,100	8.5	5.5
Population Aged 14 and Over,			
Female .....	13,400	339,200	5,659,100
In Labor Force .....	5,100	37.7	36.1
Unemployed (percent of in labor force) .....	600	4.4	6.6

Poverty Level

Families with Under \$3,000 Income..	2,300	24.6	13.6	14.1
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Housing

Number of Dwelling Units .....	13,100		310,300
Number not "Sound" .....	2,800	21.3	9.9
Number Occupied .....	12,300	93.9	95.2
Number with Over One Occupant			
Per Room .....	2,000	16.1	8.3

SOUTH AND EAST STOCKTON

Description of Area: In general the area lying between the Stockton Channels, Park Street and Cherokee Lane on the North, Bowman Road, French Camp Road and Weber Road on the South, the Stockton River on the West and Jack Tone Road on the East.

<u>Item</u>	<u>South and East Stockton</u>		<u>San Joaquin</u>	<u>State of</u>
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>California</u>
<u>Population and Labor Force</u>				
Total Population .....	73,700		250,000	15,720,900
Negro .....	10,500	14.2	4.7%	5.6%
Spanish Surname .....	14,000	18.9	12.2	9.1
Immigrants since 1955 .....	12,300	19.0	22.8	16.5
Immigrants from South .....	1,300	2.0	1.7	3.6
Less than 8th Grade Education and over Age 25 ...	15,300	38.3	26.1	14.7
Population Aged 15-24 Years ..	9,500	12.9	13.5	13.3
Population Aged 14 and Over, Total .....	50,600		96,700	11,185,100
In Labor Force .....	26,600	52.5	54.4	57.5
Unemployed (percent of in labor force) .....	3,400	12.7	8.0	5.8
Population Aged 14 and Over, Male .....	26,900		69,000	5,526,000
In Labor Force .....	19,000	70.7	74.6	79.5
Unemployed (percent of in labor force) .....	2,400	12.6	7.4	5.5
Population Aged 14 and Over, Female .....	23,700		27,700	5,659,100
In Labor Force .....	7,600	31.8	32.5	36.1
Unemployed (percent of in labor force) .....	1,000	13.0	9.7	6.6
<u>Poverty Level</u>				
Families with Under \$3,000 Income .....	5,200	31.0	18.8	14.1
<u>Housing</u>				
Number of Dwelling Units .....	25,800		80,697	
Number not "Sound" .....	8,400	32.5	19.4	
Number Occupied .....	23,400	90.5	92.5	
Number with Over One Occu- pant Per Room .....	4,200	18.1	11.8	

**Memorandum**

APPENDIX C

To : Mr. Hugo Fisher  
Administrator, The Resources Agency  
1416 Ninth Street  
Sacramento, California

Date : October 11, 1965

File No.: AA-10-11

From : Department of Conservation—Division of Forestry

Subject: STATE OFFICES  
Governor's Office  
Anti-Poverty Program  
Employment for Conservation of  
Natural Resources

In response to your request the Departments in the Resources Agency have developed a proposed work program for the employment of disadvantaged citizens and for the conservation and development of natural resources. The total proposal by the Resources Agency for all of California would employ a peak of 9,768 men at a cost of \$317,935,000 for five years. The Regional Forester of the U. S. Forest Service is assembling the statewide program for all agencies. The State of California has worked in close cooperation with the federal government in this employment proposal.

At the present time the figures have not been received from the Bureau of Land Management. Also in Northern California the Counties have not been contacted. With these exceptions the total proposal for California is a peak employment of 30,695 men at a five-year cost of \$1,973,822,042.

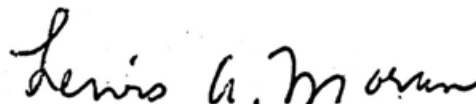
The cost proposed by the U. S. Forest Service was considerably higher per man employed than that of other agencies. I believe this is due to the fact that they considered more outlying camps with the accompanying cost increases for construction and operation. Also the Forest Service included the construction of many Ranger stations and other structures. In the Resources Agency about two-thirds of the proposed total cost goes toward the hiring of disadvantaged citizens. The attached table gives a breakdown by agency of peak employment and total five-year cost.

The work proposed falls into a variety of categories. Typical work is listed as follows:

1. Fish and game habitat improvement.
2. Labor for the operation and maintenance of fish hatcheries.
3. Debris clearance to allow fish to proceed upstream to spawn.

4. Park campground construction and maintenance.
5. Construction and maintenance of park trails.
6. Restoration of historic buildings.
7. Tree planting around reservoirs.
8. Maintenance of grounds at field stations.
9. Construction and maintenance of firebreaks.
10. Construction and maintenance of fire access roads.
11. Reforestation of burned areas.
12. Timber stand improvement.
13. Blister rust control work.
14. Control of forest insect epidemics.
15. Reserve crews for forest fire suppression.

Most of the work proposed is possible under a commuting system; i.e., the workers can live at home and commute to the job and back each day. However, in some of the remote forested areas it will be necessary to construct camps since commuting would be out of the question. A limited number of such camps have been proposed.

  
Lewis A. Moran  
Chief Deputy State Forester

	<u>Peak Employment</u>	<u>2-Year Costs</u>
State of California	9,768	\$ 317,935,000
Los Angeles County	7,375	476,914,000
San Bernardino County	320	12,647,000
Riverside County	660	34,905,000
Bureau of Reclamation	—	—
National Park Service	518	36,872,000
Bureau of Indian Affairs	218	21,039
Bureau of Reclamation	1,000	16,003
Bureau of Commercial Fisheries	30	702,000
U. S. Forest Service	10,776	1,090,810,000
Soil Conservation Service	30	3,000,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	30,695	\$ 1,973,822,042





S E R V I C E C E N T E R SMISSION:

Service Centers, established in each of the 12 designated areas of poverty, will be responsible for:

1. Establishing a working cooperative liaison with the local community to foster acceptance and use of the center.
2. Maintaining a "service-oriented" attitude.
3. Promoting, developing, and assisting, where possible, comprehensive programs aimed at reducing poverty which include, but are not limited to, services in the following areas:
  - a. Employment
  - b. Social Welfare
  - c. Vocational Rehabilitation
  - d. Housing - location, financing, and improvement
  - e. Public Health
4. Providing counselling in:
  - a. Small Business Administration regulations and procedures
  - b. Business and personal licensing
  - c. Consumer education
  - d. Money handling
  - e. Personal credit
  - f. Legal matters
5. Stimulating private industry's participation in creating jobs.
6. Matching manpower resources to industry's needs.
7. Managing the Job Development Program.
8. Establishing an on-going review and evaluation of the community's needs and the center's ability to meet and solve these needs.
9. Conducting an effective follow-up of the center's efforts through interviewing applicants counselled, surveying training needs of the community labor force, and determining the impact the center has had on the community in terms of reduced poverty, better skills, reduced unemployment, reduced welfare rolls, and a markedly lower incidence in crime and arrest rates.

STRUCTURE:

To carry out these responsibilities, each center should be organized as follows:

Director

Responsible for the overall administration of the center's activities.



He reports to the Coordinator of Poverty Programs, and has sufficient delegated authority from each participating parent department to ensure effective teamwork and coordination among the service units manning the center. He should be an independent agent, responsible only to the Coordinator of Poverty Programs.

#### Service Units

Service agencies of federal, state, and local origin should assign units to the service centers which are fully capable of providing the range of service available in a regular office of the parent department. These units would be administratively responsible to the parent department, but functionally responsible to the director of the center. Service units from such departments as Employment, Social Welfare, Public Health, Consumer Counsel, Housing and Community Development, Community Action Groups, etc., should man the centers.

Personnel of these units should be expert in techniques of interviewing, counselling, assisting, and referring applicants.

#### Aides

Community residents should be utilized wherever possible as paid aides by participating units of the centers. These residents can be used to perform clerical tasks, arrange meetings, act as sources of information and feed back, and promote community acceptance and usage of the centers. They would also be instrumental in breaking the barrier of "authority" that mitigates against effective rapport between the people and the government.

Name	Date
MR HOPKINS	6-15-67



LOS ANGELES

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

October 26, 1965

MEMORANDUM TO: Lawrence E. Levinson  
The White House  
FROM: Ernest C. Friesen, Jr.  
Assistant Deputy Attorney General  
RE: Los Angeles, 49 Projects Released  
September 2, 1965.

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PROJECTS  
DUE 6/20/66  
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The \$29,000,000 announced as expedited for the Los Angeles area by the President on September 2, 1965, was made up of 49 specific projects to be funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity (\$8,118,963), Health, Education and Welfare (\$16,559,000) and Labor (\$4,251,761).

At this date the status of these monies is as follows:

H.E.W. -- Letters of Credit to the California Department of Education	\$11,559,000	\$5 million
O.E.O. -- Vouchers for Payment to Various Agencies in the Los Angeles Area	7,401,339	\$700,000
LABOR -- Grants to the California Department of Labor and to the Urban League	2,481,935	\$2 million
TOTAL	\$21,442,274	\$7.7 million

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IN CAPITAL

Of the ~~remaining~~ projects approved on September 2, seven were not in operation on October 23, 1965.

1. #418 school construction - CURRENTLY IN NEGOTIATION - STATE/LOCAL/GOVT - HEW
2. DAY CARE FOR YOUTH ON PROBATION - DEO (176,000) - NOW IN CALIF.
3. CONSUMER EDUCATION (57,000) - DEO
4. EFTED CURRICULUM PROGRAM LAUNCHING & CLOSING - DEO - 164,000 - SENT OUT
5. UNIV. CAL. SOCIAL WELFARE RESEARCH (DEO) - NOT SENT OUT - 807,000
6. NEIGHBORHOOD LEGAL SERVICES - DEO (330,000) - 100% SENT
7. LA CITY SCHOOL SYSTEM OFF CAMPUS EMPLOYMENT (200,000) - HEW -

MOST ARE  
FUNDED BY  
NOT ON-Going



THE UNDER SECRETARY OF COMMERCE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

October 8, 1965

EXECUTIVE

W 89

HUA 1575

PU 2-2

Honorable Joseph A. Califano, Jr.  
Special Assistant to the President  
The White House  
Washington, D. C. 20501

Dear Joe:

The attached editorial was published in the Los Angeles Times yesterday (October 7) and is self-explanatory. Mr. John McCone, who is heading up the Governor's investigation, gave this to me today and said that as he understood the facts the criticism against our OEO people is valid.

This seriously undermines much of the effort we made in Los Angeles. We left the people hopeful that the new board arrangements that we worked out would bring an end to the bickering over the sponsorship of local programs.

Is there anything specific we should do from this end to show good faith support of our handiwork?

Sincerely,

LeRoy Collins

Enclosure

*gab/mw*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

October 4, 1965

*LA*  
*f.1e ①*  
**EXECUTIVE**  
*HU 2/5TS*  
*LA/Los Angeles*

Joe:

Ernie Freizen who works for Ramsey Clark sent in the attached status report for the 49 Los Angeles projects.

My understanding was that Ramsey was obligated to report to Hawkins on these projects and that we have already fulfilled our part of the arrangements by your talking to Hawkins on other related matters.

Should Ramsey report directly to Hawkins?

Yes ✓ No       

*Called Lancy*  
*He will report*  
*10/4/65*





OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

MEMORANDUM TO: Lawrence E. Levinson  
The White House

FROM: *Ernest C. Friesen, Jr.*  
Ernest C. Friesen, Jr.  
Assistant Deputy Attorney General

Per your request with regard to the projects approved by the President to be released September 2 are the following:

1. The Employment Service has established a functioning office as a part of the joint State agency operation. Because of space limitations, it is currently staffed with 13 employment service personnel providing intake, counseling, testing, selection, and referral activity for jobs, MDTA training, NYC work experience, etc. A new 40-man office is now planned to service the South Central area. *Originally number 3*
2. A grant of \$1,105,935.00 was made to the California Department of Employment to establish 3 youth opportunity centers in South-Central Los Angeles. The first center opened October 1 with 52 staff members at 1011 West Pico Boulevard. The Avalon district branch will open at 3916 South Broadway on November 1. The Florance-Graham branch has been delayed pending location of suitable facilities. *Originally number 2*
3. Thirteen Manpower Development Training Act institutional projects providing for the training of 887 individuals have been approved at a cost of \$1,226,039.00. Starting dates for these classes range between September 6 and November 8. Recruitment of trainees for these classes, serving the entire Los Angeles area, is centered in the Watts area. *Originally number 1*

MANPOWER  
DEVELOPMENT  
TRAINING ACT

4. The contract with the Los Angeles Urban League for job development and working out arrangements for on-the-job training has been initiated. Seven job developers are now working in the Watts area matching available men to available jobs and on-the-job training. The expended program will provide 600 job slots with training. The basic contract and the training sub-contracts are funded to \$365,826.00. The contract proposal for 720 on-the-job trainees with the Los Angeles Joint Custodial Maintenance Council is now in final processing in the BAT regional office in San Francisco. *originally number 4*

5. EYOA/YOB Action has been taken to extend the OMAT contract for the South-Central Los Angeles project to October 31, 1965. The contract extension is funded at \$97,915.00. Negotiations continue with OEO for their take-over on November 1. *not mentioned before*

6. Westminister Neighborhood Association -- The proposal for a demonstration project to serve 1,000 youth in the Watts area is under development jointly by the Manpower Administration of the Department of Labor and Community Action Programs of the Office of Economic Opportunity. The Labor Department is ready to fund; OEO has indicated its interest but has not reached funding agreement at this point in time. We are exerting full pressure for completion. When completed, it should be funded at a level of \$1,100,000.00. *not mentioned before*

7. Recruitment for Neighborhood Youth Corps projects, subcontracts of the EYOA/YOB prime NYC contract, has resulted in an increased intake from the Watts area, from a level of 140 per week to 250 per week. *not mentioned before*

8. The Assistance to Needy Mobile Migrants has selected staff and facilities.



9. Joint Venture of Northeast Valley do not have funds and therefore are not operational.
10. Pacoima Kindergarten Enrichment Project has selected staff and facilities.
11. Day Care Project for Youth on Probation will be operational on November 1.
12. Extra Curriculum Program in Reading and Language Skills is not in operation for they are in planning stages for implementation into the school system.
13. The consumer Education Project has selected personnel and facilities.
14. The Medical Exams are being given.
15. Three Centers Project has one center in operation and two centers being formulated.
16. The Small Business Development Center has been hiring staff and will begin operation shortly.
17. The training proposals to the California Youth Authority and to UCLA (Berkeley) are in the process of hiring staff and will be operational shortly.
18. The remainder of the programs are school programs and are in operation.

The funds on all projects except numbers 1 through 18 have not been released at this time because the grantee, The Economic and Youth Opportunities Agency, have not met all the requirements of the Office of Economic Opportunity. Examples of these requirements are the assurance that previous effort will be maintained, that all participating agencies have filed civil rights assurance forms, and that personnel standards set forth by OEO will be followed.

BROUGHT FORWARD

**EXECUTIVE**

HU 2/ST 5 10-4-65  
Previously filed Date

NAME John A. McCone

ORGANIZATION \_\_\_\_\_

**EXECUTIVE**

HU 2/ST 5 12-7-65  
New File Symbol Date

FINAL ACTION Ltr. to Pres. fr McCone



THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

October 1, 1965

Memorandum for The Honorable Joseph Califano  
Special Assistant to the President  
The White House

Attached for your information are copies of the press release on  
the special census of southern Los Angeles which the Department  
of Commerce will conduct.

*Andrew F. Brimmer*  
Andrew F. Brimmer

Attachment

LA  
file

*He has seen*  
*(2)*  
**EXECUTIVE**  
*PU 1/76155*  
*of LA/Los Angeles*  
*HU 2/575*  
*76155*

*OK*

BROUGHT FORWARD

EXECUTIVE

HU2/ST5 10-1-65  
Previously filed Date

NAME John Mc Cone

ORGANIZATION \_\_\_\_\_

EXECUTIVE

HU2/ST5 10-4-65  
New File Symbol Date

FINAL ACTION memo to Pres. fr. Valenti  
re appt. for Mc Cone

September 29, 1965

EXECUTIVE ①

ND 9-4

11/2/575

Dear Pat:

I'll direct your letter to the proper channels. Maybe you ought to get back into government.

Regards.

Sincerely,

*Jol*

Joseph Laitin  
Assistant Press Secretary  
to the President

Mr. Patrick H. McLaughlin  
Suite C109  
1400 S. Joyce Street  
Arlington, Virginia 22202

JL/cg

4

cc with incoming ltr. sent to Mr. Califano

Rec'd  
Oct 1 1965  
Central file

EXECUTIVE

HU2/ST5 (4)

FG600/T\*

FG135

LG/Los Angeles

HU2

9:00 p.m., Monday  
September 27, 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM Joe Califano

\*  
Task Force to Investigate the  
Los Angeles Riots

One of the things mentioned by civil rights leaders when we called them on the civil rights reorganization, in addition to the White House conference, was the issuance of Ramsey Clark's report on Los Angeles. In your statement of September 2, 1965, you said that a "comprehensive report is expected from the Task Force shortly."

I believe the Ramsey Clark report is now in shape to be issued and I have a technique to insulate you from any problem that might arise while still getting the full benefit of the report. It is bound to be a very popular document with the civil rights leaders. Abe Fortas considers it an outstanding and penetrating story. I recommend the following procedure:

1. That Ramsey Clark issue the report from his place at Justice.
2. That you issue the attached statement at the same time that Ramsey issues his report. In the statement, you approve the recommendations:
  - a. A Bureau of Census analytical study be made on Los Angeles in coordination with Governor Brown's Commission (Governor Brown, John McCone, et al want this very badly);
  - b. That the Justice Department prepare a first-rate riot control training course for metropolitan police; and
  - c. That the ideas and suggestions discussed under various topics in the report be referred to the Brown Commission and the appropriate Federal agencies (this is a compromise I worked out with McCone). Your statement refers to Charlie Schultze for study by his Task Force on Inter-Governmental Relations (an outside group of experts that Charlie has convened that has been meeting for several weeks) the recommendation that a principal Federal officer be appointed in the Los Angeles area. This gives you further consideration by experts of your proposal and the option to decide later --

Report attached

Nothing else sent to  
Central Files as of 8/19/66

after we have had some reaction from people like Brown and Yorty -- whether to send a principal Federal officer into the Los Angeles area. It also gives us time to find the right person to send into the area. Thus, if within a couple of weeks, Brown and Yorty urge you to adopt this proposal (McCone believes you should adopt the proposal), we will be able to find the right guy who can act on it. On the other hand, there is no need for you to make any decision until and unless we present this to you as part of next year's program.

Bill Moyers concurs in this method of handling the report. If you approve Ramsey will go with the report tomorrow afternoon and we will release your statement at the 4:00 p.m. briefing. I recommend approval.

Approve \_\_\_\_\_

Disapprove \_\_\_\_\_



**DRAFT PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT FOR RELEASE WITH THE FINAL  
REPORT OF THE TASK FORCE ON THE LOS ANGELES RIOTS**

The final report of the Presidential Task Force on the Los Angeles riots is both constructive and comprehensive. Filled with grim facts and human insights, it is the story of today's despair but of tomorrow's hope.

As I said before, and want to stress again, the riots in the Watts area flowed from a shattering breach of deep-seated American principles. There is no greater wrong in our democracy than violent, willful disregard of law.

But to decry disorder is not enough. We must strike at the unjust conditions from which the disorder largely flows, lest our body politic be poisoned and our democracy endangered.

And let us also remember that the actions of the three thousand rioters must not stay our compassion for the tens of thousands of needy citizens in the riot area -- of every race and color -- who neither participated in nor condoned the riots.

The Task Force I sent to Los Angeles -- led by Ramsey Clark, with Andrew Brimmer, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, and Jack Conway, Deputy Director of the War on Poverty -- was instructed to develop with the help of Governor Brown, Mayor Yorty and other state and local officials the best programs known to wipe out the causes of such violent outbursts.

4

The Task Force has now admirably discharged these responsibilities. Many of the programs it has recommended are already underway.

We must await the work of Governor Brown's Commission for the full account of the riots and their causes. But the Task Force report is an important first step forward. It points the way for Federal, state and local governments to proceed jointly to launch their attack now not only on the immediate tensions which triggered the riots, but also on the deeper underlying problems. It also will be a valuable document for the leaders and citizens of our other major cities.

As a result of the Task Force's recommendations, I am taking the following actions:

First, I am approving a number of additional self-help programs -- more than 30 at a cost of over \$20 million -- to complement the 49 projects totalling \$29 million and approved on September 2, 1965. These projects, tailored to local needs, will increase job opportunities, provide better health care for the young and improve the quality of education. But they will do more. They will give to those of our underprivileged citizens an equal chance to share in the benefits of our society. As before, the projects fall within already authorized programs and funding levels.

Second, I have asked the Census Bureau immediately to undertake a detailed analysis of southern Los Angeles to collect economic and sociological data, in coordination with Governor Brown's Commission.

Such a study will provide decision makers with an intelligent and rational basis for shaping the most effective, long-range community action programs.

Third, I have directed the Justice Department to prepare a series of first-rate riot control training programs for metropolitan police.

Fourth, I am sending to Governor Brown's Commission and all interested Federal agencies for consideration the wide range of suggestions for further programs and progress in the Task Force report.

Fifth, I am asking the Director of the Budget to refer to the Task Force on Inter-Governmental Relations the matter of appointing on an experimental basis, a principal Federal officer for Los Angeles who would coordinate and expedite all Federal programs in the area.

Finally, we are going to intensify our efforts to find new and imaginative ways to come to grips with the problems of our cities so that the tragic events in Los Angeles will never be repeated.

The task ahead is difficult. I believe we will meet and overcome these challenges. But the task is not one for the Federal government alone or the state and local governments alone. It is a task to which each citizen must devote his efforts.

For "justice in life and the conduct of the state is possible only as it resides in the hearts and souls of the citizens". So, I ask each of you to look into your heart and soul to see for yourselves whether you treat your fellow man justly and as you would have him treat you.

We all owe a debt of gratitude to Ramsey Clark, to Jack Conway and Andrew Brimmer, and to Governor Brown and Mayor Yorty, to Senator Kuchel, Congressmen Hawkins and Roosevelt, as well as to the many Federal, state and local officials, community groups and clergymen who gave their unstinting support to the work of the Presidential Task Force.