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FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
Memo w/ Attachments	Mmeo from Watson to the President	5/31/66	C
Memo w/ Attachments	Memo from Califano to the President	6/18/66	C
Buck Slip	Buck slip from the President re the memo dated 3/1/66	3/3/67	C

*all open
5-5-81*

FILE LOCATION

EX HU 2/ST 1 3/21/66---

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EXECUTIVE

29

FILE MEMO
ELM
1/10/69

FG 11-8-1/Califano, Joseph
PL 2
BE 5-7
PR 18
LA 8
BE 3
ND 19/CO 312
~~HU 2/ST 5~~
HU 2/ST 22
LG/Detroit
PU 2-2
LE
FG 1

Box No. #1758 sent to Central Files by Mr. Joseph Califano's Office on the above date contains the following folders.

1. Political Process
2. Post Vietnam Planning
3. Press Contacts
4. Wage-Price Guideposts
5. Vietnam
6. Watts
7. Detroit - Chronology - Aug. 1.
8. Detroit - Chronology - July 23 - 31
9. Notebook - Favorable Editorials for President Johnson's Legislative Program
10. Notebook - Programs of the Administration

FILE MEMO

EF/elm

January 10, 1969

EXECUTIVE

FG 11-8-1/Califano, Joseph
LA 6/Copper
FG 400/MC
LG/Chicago
FG
FG 11-1
FG 816
HU 2/ST 5
LG

Box No. #1750 sent to Central Files from Mr. Joseph Califano's Office on the above date containing folders and miscellaneous material;

1. Copper
2. Congressional Leadership
3. Congress, The Great 89th
4. Chicago
5. Cabinet and Agency Head
6. Budget Bureau (Reorganization)
7. Personnel
8. Official - 1966 (Califano)
9. National Alliance of Businessmen
10. Los Angeles Riots - Ramsey Clark Report
11. Model Cities

rec'd
2/12/68
Central Files

JOHN A. MCCONE

EXECUTIVE

SP/HU2

HU2/ST5

HU2

FD307

MA2-21

LA2

PE2

Governor's Commission on the
Los Angeles Riots

Dear Joe - I think
my remarks at the
advertising Council
dinner a year ago
will interest you
and Henry Ford -

Also Henry may
wish to look over
the employment section
of our report John -

Report & speech filed in Cruise Attachments

August 1, 1967
4:45 p.m.

③
EXECUTIVE

442/5T5
FD 11-8-1/Panzer, Fred
FD 11-15

ew
gn
MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Fred Panzer

SUBJECT: Los Angeles Riot Study

Attached is a copy of a study on the Watts riot of 1965. It was prepared by UCLA at the request of OEO.
X

One finding supports your request that more than "conventional wisdom" be applied to the search for the truth about civil disorders. That is:

"Our data contradict the common notion that those persons who are the most deprived will sense the greatest frustrations and express the highest levels of discontent. Instead, they support the other common contention that those most aggrieved are those who have begun to overcome traditional barriers but who are impatient with the yet-existing constraints placed upon them. This point of view is well expressed by Pettee:

'The consciousness of repression leads to discontent only when it is felt unnecessary. This is the reason why a rising class, which is actually becoming constantly better off objectively, generally rebels most readily, and why the most severe repression has so often failed to cause a revolution.'"

This finding suggests that economic and social remedies will not stop riots in and of themselves. Indeed they will have the opposite short-range effect. Thus the first priority must go to anti-riot prevention and control efforts of local police and state guard units.

Nothing else sent to
Central Files as of 1/16/68

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JAN 15 1968
CENTRAL FILES

Of course, announcement of police and economic remedies should be made simultaneously.

The conclusions of the study begin on page 112 marked with red tag.

gah/ET.

JOHN ALEX ^XMECONE
612 SOUTH FLOWER STREET
LOS ANGELES 90017

EXECUTIVE

HU 2/ST 5'
LG / Los Angeles

2

July 25, 1967

Dear Joe,

I am now getting to the point where I will draft my final interim report to the Governor on the situation in South Central Los Angeles. Obviously the recent events in Newark and Detroit will have an important bearing on what I say.

Some weeks ago you promised to send me an interdepartmental report on South Central Los Angeles prepared by representatives of Labor, HEW and OEO. Perhaps you overlooked this. If such a report is available I would greatly appreciate your sending it to me -- and if it is "confidential", I will respect it as such.

Also, you had a personal representative out here for a few days. He was to prepare a memorandum on his observations. I arranged for him to talk with Chad McClellan, to sit in on a meeting with one hundred employers and to visit skill centers and adult training centers. His views would interest me greatly and would bear on my final judgments of the progress being made in our negro districts.

The violence of Detroit seems to indicate a new phase of the negro problem and one which is infinitely more serious than the riots of 1965 and 1966. I am hopeful that Los Angeles can keep things under control, however, the situation remains explosive.

With warm personal regards,

Sincerely,

John

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

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL ✓

*I need your help
and advice*

Nothing else sent to
Central Files as of *9/2/67* RI.

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AUG 28 1967
CENTRAL FILES

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

EXECUTIVE

FG 600/5*

FG 600/1*

H02/575

L. A. Jones, President

TO : Joseph A. Califano, Special Assistant to
The President, The White House

DATE: June 30, 1967

FROM : Daniel M. Luevano
Chairman, San Francisco Task ForceSUBJECT: *XX*
San Francisco Task Force - Brief Outline of events

Following the Hunters Point riots in San Francisco of September 28 and 29, 1966, Mayor John Shelley appealed to all agencies, federal, state and local, for aid to prevent further mob violence in the city. Responding to the request President Johnson appointed Daniel M. Luevano to head a San Francisco Task Force. In order to carry out the assignment, Luevano requested the regional heads of the Federal Agencies most directly concerned with urban problems (The Office of Economic Opportunity; Department of Labor; Department of Health, Education and Welfare; and the Department of Housing and Urban Development) to assist in working closely with the Mayor and other local and state agencies. At the outset, it was recognized that there was an immediate need for a full-scale hunt for jobs as the strongest course of action to prevent further disruptive rioting. Direct contact with young men from the riot area indicated chronic unemployment and the existence of barriers to economic opportunities for minority youths and adults as continuing sources of irritation and resentment.

In convening the Task Force, three immediate underlying assumptions dictating the nature of its operations were followed. These assumptions were: (1) the widely accepted interpretation of the causes of the riots, and the direction taken thereafter by the Mayor, indicated that a specific Federal response would be both functionally worthwhile and politically acceptable; (2) the Federal response should not involve crash commitments of new money; and (3) the federal response must show concrete result directly related to alleviation of deprivation of minority ghettos. It was apparent that any responsive Federal Action should be undertaken through a centralized agency rather than an agency by agency approach. Implicit in this approach was the idea that any response to this crisis situation should illuminate a carefully planned reaction motivated by Presidential concern.

In approaching the employment and poverty problems in San Francisco, the Task Force asked two fundamental questions. First, what can the Federal establishment do to achieve an immediate impact to alleviate the problems of San Francisco's disadvantaged minorities? And, second, what long range contribution can it make to the poverty problems in the city? While these questions posed an approach oriented to area problems, the Task Force was also involved in the equally important role of setting a precedent for the response by the Federal Government to any similar emergencies and problems in other communities.

XX
Interagency Task Force on San Francisco and Oakland

Tell the Vice President that we have heard
all this year in and year out.

LBJ/mf

3-3-67

3:15p

gah
sw

+ *D* *(u)*

File *(6)*
EXECUTIVE
HU2/ST5
HU2/MC
76 440

THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

March 1, 1967
11:00 a.m.

MEMORANDUM

TO: The President

FROM: The Vice President *THW*

During my visit to San Francisco last week, I had occasion to meet with several Mexican-American leaders, including Albert X Corona, the California Chairman of MAPA (Mexican-American X Political Association), and Herman Gallegos, representing the X National Catholic Council for the Spanish-Speaking.

We discussed the severe educational and economic problems of the large Mexican-American community in California. As you may recall, California has a large share of the some 6 million Mexican-Americans in the Southwest. There are now about 2.5 million in California alone, with a million in Los Angeles County. Their rate of population increase is some 8.9 per cent - about three times the total rate for California. Their rate of illiteracy is very high, their economic levels are very low, unemployment is high. And, I am told, to illustrate their underprivileged status, on the typical California college campus there will be found no more than 70 or 80 Mexican-American students.

3/2/67
350P

There were apparently some important defections in the Mexican-American vote in the Brown election which may have been a kind of protest against Negro advances and which reflect themselves in a general support of Mayor Yorty. Yet these folks can be expected to support the national Administration, given the kind of encouragement that you can give them.

They were much impressed with the visits of Gene Foley as Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Administrator of EDA, and were rather wistful about the failure of Ross Davis to follow up on the conversations and preliminary planning undertaken with Foley. They are also concerned about the delay in the calling of a White House Conference on Mexican-American affairs. Apparently, following your dinner last May with several of their leaders along with a number of planning sessions in Joe Califano's office last fall, they have looked forward to a White House conference. I merely listened to their comments and, upon returning to Washington, have given considerable thought as to what might be done.

Permit me to make two suggestions for early action and a third of a long-range nature.

First, I would suggest that Ross Davis and others be instructed to put in some personal time and attention in following up the

initiatives of last year for programs of broader opportunity for Mexican-Americans, particularly in California. If Foley is going to be going out to California, as I understand he plans, he might be asked to give some of his time and energy to assisting this effort on a private or non-governmental basis. The leadership in California was extremely enthusiastic about his interest in and understanding of their problem.

Secondly, I would suggest that we send out some top-level people from EDA, OEO, and the Office of Education for regional meetings with the Mexican-Americans. Such meetings could precede a proposed White House conference if one is to be called. Or these regional meetings could prepare a series of reports which could be presented to the President. I am convinced if the Mexican-Americans feel they are making some progress, there will be less pressure for a Washington or White House conference early this year.

Third, there ought to be some special effort made to fully capitalize on your personal relationship with the Mexican-Americans. They have a sincere affection and admiration for you. Possibly this could be done by getting some friendly columns out into the Southwest where there are large concentrations of Mexican-Americans, or perhaps some special brochures about your history

with the Mexican-Americans in Texas could be prepared by the Democratic National Committee and sent to special mailing lists of the several Mexican-American organizations. As I recall, there are 9 or 10 of these organizations in California alone.

Finally, there are a number of very bright young Mexican-Americans who should be given some prominence in the government. I have been told that there is scarcely one who occupies a post higher than a GS-11 in the government. A special effort on the part of John Macy might result, in a few months, in some better visibility and greater recognition for this important community.

RECEIVED
MAR 7 1967
CENTRAL FILES

ms
gah

EXECUTIVE

(4)

HV2/ST5

FG 11-15

PQ2

October 4, 1966

FOR

~~X~~
Alex Greene, BOB

FROM

Joe Califano

Please send a set of this material to
Dan Luevano in San Francisco.

~~X~~
Attachment

RECEIVED
NOV 25 1966
CENTRAL FILES

FEDERAL PROGRAMS IN SAN FRANCISCO
(Dollars in thousands)

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Cumulative obligations</u>	<u>1966 obligations or commitments</u>	<u>Grantee or agency</u>	<u>Beneficiaries or type of programs</u>
EDA	Technical assistance	\$150	\$150	Plan of Action Committee (PACT)	Pre-vocational training for "hard core" unemployables
OEO	C.A.P.	6,022 (since 1965)	3,964	Economic Opportunity Council	1966 Program --5 neighborhood centers --Job development program, 2500 beneficiaries --Health component, upward bound, compensatory education, foster grandparents legal aid -- <u>Summer</u> headstart only, 1530 kids -- <u>Summer</u> employment crash program: 1200 14-16 year olds 150 16-24 year olds --CAP employment 255 (219 poor)
	N.Y.C. (Labor)	2,200	1,698	--	1966 program --in school 400 youths -- out of school 565 " --summer 1400 " total 2365 " cumulative total since 1965 3296 youth
	Adult Basic Education (HEW)	--	493	State	4,594 participants
	Work Experience (HEW)	--	378	State	Not applicable
	VISTA	--	46	--	14 volunteers
	Total OEO	--	6,579		

SELECTED FEDERAL PROGRAMS IN SAN FRANCISCO
(Dollars in thousands)

<u>Agency Summary</u>	<u>1966 Obligations</u>
OEO.....	\$ 6,579
Labor.....	2,339
HUD.....	24,302
VA.....	89,700
SBA.....	902
EDA ^{1/}	150
DOD ^{2/}	1,135,700
HEW ^{2/}	<u>223,189</u>
Total.....	\$1,482,858

^{1/} San Francisco Metropolitan Area.

^{2/} Excludes \$266,000 grants to State agencies not identified by locality.

RECEIVED
 NOV 25 1966
 GENERAL FILES

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Cumulative obligations</u>	<u>1966 obligations or commitments</u>	<u>Grantee or agency</u>	<u>Beneficiaries or type of programs</u>
VA	Compensation and pensions	--	(\$60,600)	Veterans, Survivors, Dependents	45,000 living veterans 18,000 widows, orphans, other dependents
	Readjustment, vocational rehab.	--	(900)	Veterans	
	Insurance	--	(11,500)	Survivors	
	Administration	--	(3,900)	--	
	Medical programs	--	(12,800)	Veterans	Average daily patient load 400
	Total VA		89,700		
DOD ^{1/}	Civilian payroll	--	395,700	Federal installations	51,516 employees--large expansion (5,000) in 1966
	Summer employment	--	--		908 summer employees could be carried year round--No training programs for youth.--Commuting average 1½ hrs.
	Military payroll	--	186,000	Military	40,618 personnel.
	Defense contracts	--	554,000	Various private firms and institutions	\$167,000 increase over 1965 oriented toward large employment industries, e.g., transportation, ship repair, etc.
	Total DOD		1,135,700		

^{1/} Data for metropolitan area only.

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Cumulative obligations</u>	<u>1966 obligations or commitments</u>	<u>Grantee or agency</u>	<u>Beneficiaries or type of programs</u>
HUD	College housing	\$18,289	\$4,000		1966 program 880 student accommodations. Cumulative 3817 student accommodations.
	Mass transit	22,555	20,302		4 projects.
	Housing for elderly	446	--		32 units.
	Urban renewal	105,362	(13,000 reserved)		8 projects.
	Public housing	63,646	--		26 projects. 5,974 units.
	Open spaces	114	--		2 acres.
	Low income housing	245	--		1 project.
	Total HUD	210,657	24,302		
<u>LABOR--Employment Service</u>					
	Youth Opportunity Centers	916	818		5 YOC's.
	Calif. Employment Service Offices	N.A.	N.A.		--
<u>M.D.T.A.</u>					
	Institutional	6,159	977		410 job slots in 1966; 3554 cumulative.
	On-the-job	N.A.	463		1047 job slots in 1966, to expand to 1800 in 1967.
	Exper. and Demonstration	2,591	81		610 job slots in 1966; 4318 cumulative.
	Total M.D.T.A.	--	1,521		
	Total LABOR	--	2,339		

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Cumulative obligations</u>	<u>1966 obligations or commitments</u>	<u>Grantee or agency</u>	<u>Beneficiaries or type of programs</u>
SBA	Business loans	--	\$902 ^{1/}		--71 loans made--since 3/65 72 loans totalling \$392 have been made to applicants referred by PACT. These are made on loosened credit standards. --2 management counselling courses in Negro areas are now scheduled for Fall 1966.
HEW	Social security payments	--	103,112	Individuals	
	Public assistance payments	--	97,000	State welfare agency	
	Education assistance for Federally affected areas	--	1,272	Schoolboards	
	Health professions education assistance	--	605		Construction of facilities at 3 professional schools (U. Calif., U. of the Pacific, Calif. Podiatry Coll.)
	Hospital and medical facilities construction	--	581		Grants for construction to 2 hospitals (St. Francis Memorial and Franklyn) and 1 Public Health Clinic (Sunset district) To U. of Calif.
	Higher education facilities construction grants	--	760		
	Cooperative research in education	--	410		Various project grants
	Community service and continuing education	--	547		To coordinating council on higher education for training of adults to assist in solving community problems

^{1/} 1965 Calendar Year

2.

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Cumulative obligations</u>	<u>1966 obligations or commitments</u>	<u>Grantee or agency</u>	<u>Beneficiaries or type of programs</u>
HEW	Water Pollution control	--	408		Three grants
	Training teachers of the handicapped	--	392	San Francisco	
	Chronic disease and health of the Aged	--	315	State college	
	Community health research grants	--	255		Various projects for research and training
	Nurse training and traineeship	--	347		
	Educational TV	--	189	Bay Area educational TV Association	Construction of facilities
	Undergraduate Instructional equipment	--	125		To colleges and universities for purchase of equipment
	Juvenile delinquency control	--	107	San Francisco State College	For training of youth
	NIH--Medical research	--	16,106		Various projects
	Subtotal HEW		223,186		

Note: \$226,000 of additional HEW grants are made to State agencies. The portion of these funds allocated to San Francisco cannot be identified without further extensive research.

San Francisco

(4)

ms/gah

EXECUTIVE

HU2/ST5

FG

FG600/T*

FG 11-15

October 3, 1966

To All Heads of Federal Agencies
Operating in the San Francisco Bay Area:

Dear Sir:

* TASK FORCE

Pursuant to a Presidential instruction which I received September 29, 1966, I have convened a San Francisco Bay Area Task Force. To immediately implement this instruction, I have asked the Federal Executive Board's Critical Urban Problems Steering Committee, comprised of the heads of several Federal agencies in this region, to function as the Task Force.

The unfortunate disturbances which occurred in this city last week have indicated once again that greater efforts are required by the several levels of government, as well as by business and labor, to develop meaningful employment opportunities for all.

On behalf of the Federal Government, the Task Force is undertaking the following functions:

1. A survey of present employment opportunities in the various Federal agencies which immediately could be made available to economically disadvantaged people. A mechanism will be established, in cooperation with state and local officials, to match employees to available jobs.
2. Assessment of the nature and scope of all Federally funded programs which are directed explicitly toward the elimination of various forms of depri-

vation in our society.

3. Centralized coordination of all Federal efforts with activities which are being undertaken by local officials and by business and labor.

In connection with the immediate effort to provide employment in Federal agencies, you may be contacted in the next several days -- if you have not been already -- to provide comprehensive information regarding jobs which your agency might be able to provide. All inquiries, suggestions, or information should be directed to Jane Taylor, General Services Administration Institute, 49 4th Street, M. S. 54, San Francisco, California. Her telephone number is 556-6525.

Regarding item 3 above, if maximum effectiveness is to be achieved, it is essential that the activities of all Federal agencies be fully coordinated through the Task Force. This is particularly true of immediate efforts to provide jobs now. If any contacts have already been made -- either with private agencies or with state or local government officials -- those contacts should be reported immediately to this office. Any future contacts should be undertaken through the Task Force. All inquiries, suggestions, or information regarding inter-organizational activities should be directed to Richard J. Smart, Regional General Counsel, Office of Economic Opportunity, 100 McAllister Street, San Francisco, California. His telephone number is 556-8307. I have designated Mr. Smart staff coordinator for the Task Force.

Mr. Tor Torland of the Department of Labor, 450 Golden Gate Avenue, Room 10007, San Francisco, California, has been designated Public Affairs Officer for the Task Force. Agencies desiring to make public statements regarding activities discussed herein may contact Mr. Torland.

Your full and immediate cooperation is essential.

Sincerely yours,

Daniel M. Luévano
Task Force Chairman
Regional Director
Office of Economic Opportunity

cc: Honorable John F. Shelley
Mr. Joseph A. Califano, Jr. ✓

RECEIVED
NOV 25 1966
FBI



OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

September 30, 1966

TO: Joseph Califano
Special Assistant to the President

FROM: Bill Welsh *BR*
Assistant to the Vice President

SUBJECT: San Francisco Riot

As a follow-up to Watts the Vice President met this year with a select group of defense contractors in the Los Angeles area. He urged them to find ways of directly employing hard-core unemployed from Watts.

Marion Parsons of the Department of Labor has been assigned in Los Angeles to follow up on these efforts.

To date three defense contractors: Aerojet General, Northrop and North American have come forward with proposals that are potentially very useful. They are currently being evaluated and reworked by Labor, DOD and the contractors.

Aerojet proposes construction of a plant in Watts and establishing a subsidiary operation under a Negro management firm.

Northrop proposes to bring some 50 hard-core unemployed out by bus to their plant.

North American has a proposal for refurbishing air force owned electronic test equipment in or near Watts.

Each proposal would be backed up with OEO and MDTA funds for training programs. DOD has been cool, but we are pressing there.

EXECUTIVE

1442/ST5

FG 440

PQ 2

FG 11-15

FG

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JOE CALIFANO, JR.

1966 SEP 2 AM 9 53

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NOV 25 1966

CENTRAL FILES

I call this to your attention since I have been following each proposal closely since joining the Vice President's staff, and John Stewart (who has gone for a year's leave) was on this before.

It is quite possible that these formats will have some usefulness in San Francisco, and there may be enough defense based industry there to try and stimulate the same interest. If I can help, please let me know.

TELEGRAM

FULL RATE OR
STRAIGHT TELEGRAM ☒
DAY LETTER ☐
NIGHT LETTER ☐

nd gah
The White House
Washington

September 29, 1966

EXECUTIVE

HU 2/STS

LG / San Francisco

FG 135

FG 160

FG 165

FA

FG 11-15

Honorable John F. ^XShelley
Mayor of San Francisco
San Francisco, California

The President has received and read your telegram of September 29.

At his direction, I have met with top officials of the Department of Justice, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the Office of Economic Opportunity, the Department of Labor, the Economic Development Administration and the Department of Housing and Urban Development to review the situation in San Francisco and the federal programs that are available there.

We are deeply gratified with the reports that law and order have been restored. This is the only environment in which planning and constructive action can go forward.

We are anxious to be of whatever help we can and to cooperate with you. In line with this, these officials have asked Mr. Daniel ^XLuevano, Director of the Western Region of the Office of Economic Opportunity, to meet ^{immediately} with you to discuss federal programs, which are presently available and authorized by Congress, as well as state, local and private programs in the San Francisco area.


APPROVED FOR DISPATCH

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

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 29, 1966
12:30 p.m., Thursday

FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM Joe Califano 

Attached is a telegram Ramsey and I have drafted in accord with your instructions.

If you approve it, I will read it to Mayor Shelley, and Dan Luevano and then dispatch it.

Whether we release it from here or not, I think we should assume that Shelley will release it from San Francisco.

Do you want to release it from here?

Yes _____

No _____



*To
Joe California*

The White House
Washington

1966 SEP 29 AM 1 44

WA001 RX PD

FAX SAN FRANCISCO CALIF 28 9P PDT

THE PRESIDENT

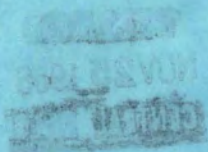
DELIVER AT ONCE THE WHITE HOUSE

SAN FRANCISCO IN DIRE NEED OF EMERGENCY FEDERAL FUNDS TO ALLEVIATE
CRITICAL UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION AMONG NEGRO YOUTH IN THIS COMMUNITY,
WHICH HAS RESULTED IN AN OUTBREAK OF VIOLENCE AND RIOTING ENDANGERING
THE PERSONAL SAFETY AND PROPERTY OF OUR CITIZENRY. POLICE
CHIEF AND I IN CONFERENCE TODAY WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF NEGRO
YOUTH RECEIVED THEIR COMPLAINTS AND THEIR EXPRESSED INDIGNATION

OVERWITHDRAWAL OF MDTA FUNDS FROM SAN FRANCISCO AND THE LACK
OF A PROGRAM THAT IS IN ANY WAY ATTUNED TOWARD GIVING THEM
HOPE OF FUTURE ASSISTANCE. ALL POLICE HAVE BEEN CALLED TO DUTY
AS WELL AS 350 STATE HIGHWAY PATROLMEN AND SEVERAL HUNDRED
NATIONAL GUARDSMEN. RIOTING IS SPREADING THROUGHOUT THE
CITY. AS MAYOR I HAVE DECLARED THE EXISTENCE OF A STATE
OF EMERGENCY AND HAVE INVOKED A CURFEW. GOVERNOR BROWN
IS ON HIS WAY TO SAN FRANCISCO FOR PERSONAL COOPERATION
WITH ME IN THE EVENT WE MUST DECLARE A STATE OF MARTIAL LAW
TO PREVENT ANOTHER WATTS. AS ONE WHO HAS BEEN A LOYAL SUPPORTER

OF THE JOHNSON ADMINISTRATION AND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY, I PLEAD
IN THE NAME OF GOD AND ALL HUMAN DECENCY FOR IMMEDIATE EMERGENCY
FUNDS TO ASSUAGE THIS SITUATION. RESPECTFULLY

JOHN F SHELLEY MAYOR OF SAN FRANCISCO.



OF THE JOHNSON ADMINISTRATION AND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY, I PLEAD
IN THE NAME OF GOD AND ALL HUMAN DECENTY FOR IMMEDIATE EMERGENCY
FUNDS TO ASSUAGE THIS SITUATION. RESPECTFULLY
JOHN F. SHELLEY MAYOR OF SAN FRANCISCO.

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NOV 25 1966
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EXECUTIVE

HU 2/STS

FG 11-15

FG 135

Mr. Califano:

X
Jack Howard, Director of the Neighborhood Youth Corps, dictated the following paragraph for the telegram, as requested by Ramsey Clark:

"I am sure you realize there has been no withholding of funds for Manpower Development and Training Act programs. At the moment, there are approximately 1900 persons in training in San Francisco, and an additional 2600 training opportunities are being made available for the coming year. We share your interest in this program, and we are grateful for your recognition that training for jobs is a major need in America's cities today."

Lora -- 9/29/66

Jack Howard
110/5324

RECEIVED
NOV 25 1966
FBI

ms/ri

JOHN ALEX McCONE
612 SOUTH FLOWER STREET
LOS ANGELES 90017

August 17, 1966

EXECUTIVE

Hu2/ST5

ST5

40/Los Angeles

JL

Hu2

(8)

Dear Joe:

Attached is a letter that Warren Christopher^x and I have just delivered to Governor Brown, together with a copy of a Staff Study on actions^x taken on the recommendations of our Commission Report. I am sure this will interest you. When you have finished with it, you might pass it on to others who have a particular interest in progress in this area. You will note that some things are good, some not so good, but I am inclined to "call a glass of water half full and not half empty."

I will look forward to receipt of the information you are gathering up to send to me. I deeply appreciate your help. For your information, I have agreed to make a major speech at the Advertising Council Dinner in New York on December 14th and intend to deal with certain aspects of the problems in our city. I'll need your help!

Best regards.

Sincerely,

John
John A. McCone^x

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

RECEIVED

JAN 13 1967

CENTRAL FILES

*Governor's Commission on
Los Angeles Rate*
^x

RECEIVED
JOE CALIFANO, JR.

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GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION ON THE LOS ANGELES RIOTS

P.O. BOX 54708, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90054



CHAIRMAN

Mr. John A. McCone

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The Very Rev. Charles S. Casassa

The Rev. James Edward Jones

Dr. Sherman M. Mellinkoff

Mrs. Robert G. Neumann

August 17, 1966

Governor Edmund G. Brown
State Capitol
Sacramento, California

Dear Governor Brown:

We transmit herewith an inventory prepared by the staff of the Commission of the action taken on the principal recommendations contained in the Report entitled, "Violence in the City, an End or a Beginning," which was transmitted to you on December 2, 1965.

I.

In our December 1965 Report, we observed that at the core of almost every major city in our nation, conditions of life are marginal, and law and order have only a tenuous hold. Sadly, the accuracy of this observation has been confirmed by news of riots by Negroes in a list of places that reads almost like a glossary of American cities -- Bakersfield, Baltimore, Chicago, Cleveland, Lansing, New York, Oakland, Omaha, San Bernardino, San Francisco, Washington, D. C., and far too many more. Against this background of riots and disorders which fill the headlines almost daily, are there any who can now doubt that this sickness in the center of our cities is our nation's number one domestic problem?

II.

There has been no major disturbance this summer in the South Central area of Los Angeles. Nevertheless, tension has continued to be high. An outburst of

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violence on May 15, 1966, took two lives but was brought promptly under control by a combination of efficient police work and the efforts of many people in the area to support the law rather than the lawless. The Leonard Deadwyler incident on May 7, 1966, produced a very intense reaction from the community but responsible action by public officials and many citizens of the community prevented escalation. And, throughout the year, there have been a succession of violent incidents between law enforcement officers and gangs or groups of youths, which serve as a reminder that there is no room for complacency about this problem.

III.

We are encouraged, but far from satisfied, by the progress made since last December in dealing with the problems identified in our Report. The staff inventory which we are transmitting shows that significant progress has been made on all but a few of the recommendations contained in the Commission's Report.

IV.

Improvement in the educational achievement of the Negro is of fundamental importance to the solution of the whole spectrum of problems of race relations. That judgment was the foundation of our Commission's recommendations in the field of education. The items summarized below indicate that much effort has been expended and a commendable start made, but nevertheless, that a larger commitment of resources is essential.

The \$189 million Los Angeles school bond issue, which was passed last June by an overwhelming margin, will provide funds to end double sessions, although it will take some time for the construction of the necessary facilities to achieve this goal.

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(Regrettably there has not been a comparable improvement in these facilities in schools in the Mexican-American areas, and we sound a sharp note of concern on this point.)

There has been a sharp increase in the number of Headstart and other pre-school programs in the disadvantaged area, but the programs have been hampered by the inadequacy and uncertainty of support, with the result that only a minor fraction of the three and four year olds in the affected area are participating in the programs (and a diminished federal contribution will apparently require a reduction in the number of classes in the fall of 1966).

The "Emergency Schools" program which we believed last December, as we do now, to be absolutely essential for areas of substandard educational achievement has not been adopted, although the 1966 California State Legislature provided assistance for reduction of class size and for supplemental reading programs.

The problem of attracting teachers to the South Central area, which has been aggravated in the last eight months, adds to the urgency of adopting an "Emergency Schools" program which will provide a more satisfying classroom situation for teachers in the disadvantaged areas and thus aid in recruitment of teachers as it has in the More Effective Schools Program in New York.

The absence of greater achievement on the Commission's education recommendations does not stem from any lack of agreement regarding their merit; indeed, there seems

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to have been no serious dissent from the Commission's analysis of the problem or from the validity of the recommendations. Rather, budgetary considerations have kept the Federal, State and local governments from further implementation of the recommendations. We recognized in our Report that the recommended programs would be costly, but we believed then, as we do now, that it may be much more expensive in the long run for our society if the programs are not promptly adopted. It is our conviction now, as it was then, that we are taking an unnecessary and dangerous risk with our national destiny if we do not make a massive effort to raise the educational levels in disadvantaged areas.

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In the field of law enforcement, it is encouraging to find that there have been new and promising initiatives by the law enforcement agencies in their relations with members of the minority communities and in their efforts to recruit officers from those communities.

At a time when there is much divisive controversy over civilian review boards for law enforcement agencies, Los Angeles has the advantage that civilian control of the police department was long ago established by our City Charter. We believe that the civilian Board of Police Commissioners can play a vital and constructive role in police-community relations if it will fully exercise its authority under the Charter. Although there are some signs of greater activity by the Commissioners, we continue to doubt whether the Board, which meets but once a week, with compensation fixed at \$10 per meeting, is fully responding to the opportunity and the responsibility contained in the Charter.

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VI.

Impressive results have been achieved in the field of employment and training. Because of the mobility of our population and the inexactness of community boundaries, precise figures are difficult to obtain. It appears, however, that jobs have been found in the last year for more than 10,000 residents of the curfew area by the State Employment Service working in conjunction with the Management Council for Merit Employment, Training and Research, and aided by the commendable cooperation of hundreds of employers in the Los Angeles area.

In the field of training, there are perhaps as many as a dozen separate training programs under way, supported by Federal, State and local resources as well as by private contributions. We are advised that these programs, when in full operation, will train several thousand men and women each year. Negroes are playing important roles in both the motivational and training aspects of these efforts. The pursuit of the training efforts, carefully coordinated with industry needs, offers promise that employment problems in the South Central area will be solved as training progresses.

In our Report, we emphasized that the ultimate success of the employment and training programs is dependent upon the motivation of the Negro to enter into training programs and upon his ability to compete for employment and advancement. As we said, unless he can shoulder his responsibilities in these respects, no amount of money, no amount of effort, no amount of training will be successful. We continue to believe that this is a basic fact of our competitive economy, and cannot be ignored by any segment of our society.

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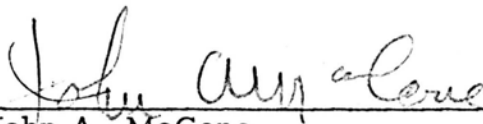
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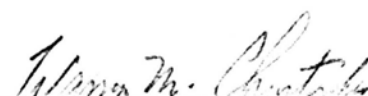
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In this letter we have made general observations on programs in the fields of education, employment and training, and in law enforcement, the three areas of greatest concern to our Commission. The attached report treats these three subjects in greater detail and also reports on the welfare programs, consumer problems, transportation, health problems, housing and urban development, the city human relations commission, news media and certain recent state legislation.

With the constructive assistance of the community itself and with a new resolve to carry out programs recommended and planned for that area, we hope for an enhanced prospect that there will be an end to violence and a beginning of a new era of harmonious relationships between the races in Los Angeles.

Respectfully,



John A. McCone
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GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION
ON THE LOS ANGELES RIOTS

STAFF REPORT OF ACTIONS TAKEN TO IMPLEMENT THE
RECOMMENDATIONS IN THE COMMISSION'S REPORT

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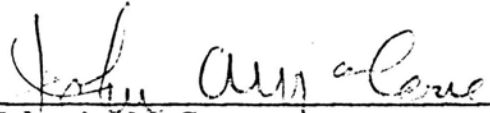
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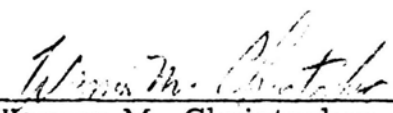
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EDUCATION

The Commission considered education as "holding the greatest promise for breaking the cycle of failure;" however, based on its in-depth study of the quality and results of public education offered in minority communities, the Commission concluded that "the reading and writing level of students in the disadvantaged areas is far too low for them either to advance in school or to function effectively in society." The Commission further concluded that the "schools in the disadvantaged areas do not provide a program that meets the unique educational needs of culturally disadvantaged children."

The Commission strongly advocated "a new, massive, expensive, and frankly experimental onslaught on the problem of illiteracy," and propounded a series of recommendations "to strike at the heart of low achievement and break the cycle of failure."

Commission's Recommendation

Elementary and junior high schools in the disadvantaged areas which have achievement levels substantially below the city average should be designated as "emergency schools." In each of these schools, an "emergency literacy program" should be established, consisting of a drastic reduction in class size to a maximum of 22 students and additional supportive personnel to provide special services.

Status

Important steps have been taken to provide more aid to the schools in disadvantaged areas, but the Commission's specific recommendation for an emergency literacy program has not been fulfilled. A sharp reduction in class size and concentration of experienced personnel in schools in poverty areas has not been

accomplished, even on a pilot basis. Despite substantial aid from federal and state agencies, piecemeal efforts to implement new programs have not been effective in meeting the unique educational needs of the culturally disadvantaged, described in the Commission's report.

The 1966 California Legislature has appropriated millions of dollars for various school aid bills. The \$40 million Unruh School Aid Bill gives financial assistance to low-wealth school districts, and provides for the eventual reduction of class size down to 30 or 31 students.

The Miller-Unruh Basic Reading Act provides for reading specialists in the primary grades, and the McAteer Act (Senate Bill 28), for compensatory education, provides for a reduction in class size to 25 students in elementary schools in poverty areas. Under the provisions of this bill, school districts, to be eligible for funds, must demonstrate efforts to eliminate de facto school segregation. Los Angeles City Schools just received \$13 million under this bill, not sufficient to launch the massive educational reform called for by the Commission.

The More Effective Schools program for disadvantaged children in New York City provides for a drastic reduction in class size plus greatly increased supporting services and materials. This program continues to attract experienced teachers because it offers them a more professionally rewarding assignment. In Los Angeles, the problem of securing teachers to fill vacancies in the schools in disadvantaged areas has become more serious since the beginning of this year. There has been a 38% decrease in the number of teachers applying for teaching positions, and 317 tenured teachers have requested transfers from 67 schools in the disadvantaged areas. Several factors appear to account for the growing teacher shortage. First, teachers have been going to other areas where there is less possibility of racial tension and less frustrating teaching conditions. Second, the new state credential

requirement for a fifth year of college has discouraged many college students from entering the field of elementary education. As a temporary measure, the State Board of Education has agreed to allow provisionally credentialed teachers to work in Los Angeles City (and 239 other school districts) in order to alleviate the impending severe teacher shortage.

Professional teachers' organizations in Los Angeles are on record as favoring the Emergency Literacy Program, and they have stated that if such a program were put into operation it would attract experienced teachers to teach in disadvantaged areas.

Commission's Recommendation

A permanent pre-school program should be established throughout the school year to provide education beginning at age three. Efforts should be focused on the development of language skills essential to prepare children to read and write.

Status

Operation Head Start and other federally financed pre-school programs aimed at breaking the cycle of educational deprivation for the disadvantaged, have been launched throughout poverty areas in Los Angeles. In addition, a new state program of pre-school compensatory education for children who are recipients or potential recipients of public assistance provides for \$12 million in federal funds and \$4 million in state funds for the combined Los Angeles County program, the largest in the nation.

The pre-school programs have not been in operation on a permanent school year basis, as recommended by the Commission. Uncertain federal funding and delays in project approval have hindered the stability of the programs and discouraged the long-range planning necessary if projects are to have a lasting effect upon school achievement in poverty areas.

The Commission recommended that pre-school education begin at age three, but it is estimated that less than twenty per cent of the four-year-old children and less than eight per cent of the combined three and four-year-olds in disadvantaged areas have participated in these programs.

Commission's Recommendation

The Board of Education should consider whether double sessions can be lessened by arranging for children whose school is overcrowded to attend nearby schools with unused classrooms.

Status

There has been no reduction in the number of double session classes in Los Angeles City Schools since December of 1965, nor has the Board of Education utilized empty classrooms to alleviate overcrowded schools.

A significant step has been taken to implement long-range plans designed to eliminate all double sessions within three or four years. The \$189 million Los Angeles school bond issue, passed in June, provides funds for construction of new schools and classrooms. However, the Board of Education has not yet alleviated the current problem of overcrowding in schools. Despite 328 unused elementary school classrooms with space for more than 10,000 children, over 27,000 children were still attending double session classes at the start of the 1966 spring semester.

A proposal to reduce double sessions by a bus transportation plan was presented to the Los Angeles Board of Education in May, 1966. This proposal, inspired by the Commission's Report, was based on a computer analysis by Rand Corporation scientists and modeled after a parent sponsored program that has been in operation in Los Angeles for over two years, with 208 children participating. This proposal, to transport 2,160 children from crowded

elementary schools to schools with empty classroom seats at an estimated annual cost of \$260,000, was defeated by the School Board by a 4-3 vote.

Commission's Recommendation

Action should be taken to provide cafeteria facilities in the schools in disadvantaged areas and free or reduced-price meals should be provided for needy students in these areas.

Libraries should be provided in all schools.

Status

Cafeterias have been reactivated in three schools in South Central Los Angeles since the beginning of this year. Twenty-three new cafeterias are scheduled to be constructed with 1966 school bond funds in existing elementary schools in disadvantaged areas. No action has been taken on providing free or reduced-price meals for needy students in disadvantaged areas.

Libraries have been established or are now being established in most of the schools in disadvantaged areas. In addition, trained teacher librarians have been placed in fourteen schools.

Commission's Recommendation

Counseling and special services for students in the disadvantaged areas should be augmented.

Status

The student caseload for high school counselors has been reduced 21% in the Watts area and to a lesser extent in all disadvantaged areas. There has also been some augmentation in counseling services at the elementary

level, however, counselor loads are still considered to be too high.

Commission's Recommendation

Adequate special provisions should be made for all academically talented and gifted students to attend advanced courses, and where necessary, transportation should be provided to other high schools or universities for that purpose.

Status

Implementation of this recommendation has been limited to summer honors classes. Honors classes and enrichment workshops were offered to students who have shown high competence and potential in the academics and fine arts. Classes were held in six schools in the southwest area with students providing their own transportation.

EMPLOYMENT

The Commission considered employment as "the most serious immediate problem" facing the members of our minority communities. Unemployment and the consequent idleness was depicted as a major cause of despair, resentment, frustration, loss of human dignity and male stature, family disintegration, and anti-social behavior.

The Commission expressed its concern in a wide series of recommendations covering the military, all levels of government, business and labor leaders, training and placement, job opportunities, discrimination; and urged a combined, coordinated, massive attack on unemployment.

Commission's Recommendation

The Rehabilitation Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, in conjunction with others, should continue to operate in South Central Los Angeles and should establish joint counseling and employment functions in that area.

Status

The Rehabilitation Committee of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce continues to operate in the south central area of the city. It formed a non-profit corporation called the Management Council for Merit Employment, Training and Research, funded by the Haynes Foundation, the Ford Foundation, and the aerospace industry. In an effort to implement the recommendation of this Commission, the Management Council has brought together available jobs and unemployed people, and has provided assistance and direction for training unskilled people for jobs now available and to be available.

The Management Council, working in conjunction with the California Department of Employment, estimates some 10,000 of the 25,000 Negroes who were unemployed one year ago, have been placed in industrial jobs. The Management Council's contribution to this progress included a direct appeal to the top management of hundreds of locally based corporate employers to assist by immediately hiring qualified but unemployed members of minority communities who live in disadvantaged areas. To date some 260 corporations are participating with the Council in this program.

In an effort to provide an answer to the oft asked question, "Train for what?" the Council has secured from its participating corporations an inventory of the skills needed now and in the immediate future.

On June 1, 1966 the Council's Manpower Development Committee held a meeting with the numerous organized units active in manpower development and training programs in the Los Angeles area. This Committee compiled details as to the type and extent of vocational and other training offered by each organization, characteristics of the group for which training is intended, and post-training services such as placement, job development and on-the-job training that each one provides. Information on the various training programs was distributed to each participating organization.

The Council is assisting in matching the training programs with the needs of industry.

Commission's Recommendation

A job training and placement center should be developed immediately in the curfew area through the combined efforts of Negroes, employers, labor unions and government.

Status

A number of job training and placement centers have been developed in the past year in disadvantaged areas, and most of them are in the early stages of operations.

1. An Opportunities Industrialization Center has been opened in Los Angeles. It has received \$450,000 from the Ford Foundation, and it has been organized and staffed by Negroes. The fundamental purpose of OIC is first to motivate the unskilled, untrained, unemployed adults and then to train them for employment opportunities on equipment and machinery provided by industry. They anticipate that in the next year they will provide basic educational and pre-vocational training to some 1,575 persons, and that they will train some 590 persons in needed occupational skills.

2. The Los Angeles County Bureau of Public Assistance has been federally funded to train 3,019 adult recipients of public assistance for job placement through the Community Work and Training Program in the next year. They have also been federally funded to train 480 adults who are not eligible for any public assistance at four different locations in the county through the Project for Adult Training in the next year.

3. The California State Employment Service in conjunction with the Los Angeles School District and West Coast Trade Schools has been federally funded to train 5,705 adults and 3,480 youths at four different locations in the county through the Multi-Occupational Skill Development Centers, in the next year.

4. Economic and Youth Opportunity Agency of Greater Los Angeles has been federally funded to train 3,234 youths, age 16-21, at three locations in the county in the next year.

5. The California State Department of Rehabilitation has been federally funded to train 3,150

persons through their Adult Training and Counseling Project in the next year.

6. The Los Angeles Urban League has been federally funded to place 1,000 unemployed adults in on-the-job training projects with employers in the next year.

7. The Equal Opportunity Foundation has been federally funded to place 400 unemployed persons in on-the-job training projects with employers in the next year.

8. The Westminster Neighborhood Association has been federally funded to provide basic pre-vocational training to 356 youths in the next year.

9. Operation Bootstrap has been privately funded and anticipates training some 100 persons in the next year.

These programs anticipate training a total of 16,375 adults and 6,714 youths in the next year.

Commission's Recommendation

Federal and State governments should develop new facilities and additional means of communication to seek to insure that maximum advantages are taken of the many government and private training programs and of the available employment opportunities in the disadvantaged communities.

Status

There are a number of different training programs now in existence throughout the disadvantaged areas of the county.

Since April of 1966, The President's Committee on Manpower has had a three-man "task force" made up of

representatives from the Office of Economic Opportunity, the Department of Labor, and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in Los Angeles. Their purpose is to assist local officials to improve coordination of federal manpower programs, to review federally funded job development programs in this county, and to assist in placing the hard-core unemployed in industrial jobs.

The Management Council has also been active in coordinating training programs with job opportunities.

Commission's Recommendation

Employers should re-assess job qualifications with a view to considering whether it is feasible to increase employment opportunities for persons with arrest records, and blanket rejection of such persons should be discouraged.

Status

In response to President Johnson's message to Congress in March 1966, the federal government has been reviewing and re-examining its security requirements with the view of reducing prohibitions to employment for persons with minor arrest records. The U. S. Civil Service Commission on August 15, 1966 announced that it had eased hiring requirements of many federal agencies by eliminating questions regarding arrests from some federal employment forms.

The Management Council of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce is actively urging its hundreds of participating corporate employers to re-assess their hiring practices, distinguish between arrest and conviction, evaluate the severity and frequency of the offense, and consider the age of the person at the time of the incident and the amount of time that has elapsed since the incident.

Commission's Recommendation

Legislation should be enacted requiring employers with more than 250 employees and all labor unions to report annually to the State FEPC the racial composition of their work force and membership.

Status

No such legislation has been enacted as of this time. Legislative action during the 1967 session is anticipated even though the bill is not as yet drafted or prepared.

The Fair Employment Practices Commission strongly advocates that such legislation be enacted, and it suggests that the enabling legislation cover employers with fewer than 250 employees. In the event that this law is enacted, the FEPC is preparing procedures to make the law effective without being unnecessarily burdensome and duplicative.

Commission's Recommendation

The "California Proposal" for 50,000 jobs should be tested on a pilot basis before any massive program is launched.

Status

A modified proposal for a planning grant is presently pending before the Office of Economic Opportunity for funding.

The California proposal for a national program estimated to cost the federal government 2.5 billion dollars annually which would provide some 50,000 jobs in California and a proportionate number of jobs elsewhere throughout the nation was rejected in Washington.

Meetings between California officials and federal officials resulted in a proposal for federal funding of a pilot program for 2,000 socially useful jobs in California that would pay \$4,000.00 per year per employee. It was submitted to the Office of Economic Opportunity on April 18, 1966. In June of 1966, this proposal was rejected with a suggestion that a new proposal for a two-month planning grant be submitted. This suggestion has been followed and such a proposal was submitted and is presently awaiting action.

Commission's Recommendation

The standards of selective service and recruitment for the Armed Forces should be reappraised to determine whether they are unnecessarily restrictive with respect to Negroes.

Status

The standards for acceptance into military service have not been revised. In July 1966 the President created the National Advisory Commission on Selective Service to review the entire selective service system and military recruitment policies and standards.

Since 1951, military records omit reference to race, color and creed, and selective service officials are under orders to disregard race, color and creed.

Examinations and evaluations of candidates for military service are standardized nationally and disregard race, color or creed. The three criteria are mental, moral and physical, with Armed Forces Examination and Evaluation stations bound to minimum standards set forth in Army Regulations as revised and published in 1961. Mental evaluation approximates the 6th grade mental level. Moral evaluation is based upon the candidate's individual record of civil offenses, subjecting him to rejection if his civil record shows him as a potentially disruptive influence beyond his productive potential in the service.

WELFARE

The Commission was "profoundly disturbed by the accelerating trend of expenditures" of welfare funds, particularly "during the present trend of unparalleled prosperity for our nation and state;" and while pointing out problems relative to obtaining, accepting, and administering welfare and expressing the hope that the welfare studies completed, initiated and contemplated would resolve these problems, the Commission still made several recommendations directed toward assisting "welfare recipients to become independent of public aid."

Commission's Recommendation

There should be a closer coordination between welfare and related agencies in seeking means which may provide avenues of independence.

Status

The 1966-67 budget for Los Angeles County Bureau of Public Assistance is \$413,473,194, which is ten times the total amount of War on Poverty funds for Los Angeles. Administrative budget projections are up 26.5% over the previous year, and Aid to Families with Dependent Children is up 26.2% over the prior year. In 1966-67, a total of \$135,843,508 in payments to families with dependent children was budgeted by the Los Angeles County Bureau of Public Assistance.

Two training programs were funded by the federal government for the California Department of Social Welfare in 1966. These programs are intended to help recipients or potential recipients of public assistance to become self-supporting.

The first is a grant for \$1,893,606, received in May, to continue existing community work and training programs for persons who are recipients of certain public assistance funds. The Bureau of Public Assis-

tance contracts with private industry and private vocational schools for employment training. Local school districts and the State Department of Education cooperate in providing needed educational services, and the State Department of Employment assists in job placement upon completion of the training. At the end of July, 1966, 963 persons had participated in the program.

The second is a new program funded by the federal government in January, 1966, for \$1.8 million. It is known as the Project for Adult Training (PAT) and provides training for chronically unemployed adults between the ages of 22 and 35 who are not eligible for public assistance. Single adults and married couples without children are eligible to receive financial grants for living expenses while in training. The program provides work training in cooperation with private industry and public agencies with assistance of the Department of Employment and local school districts. Four adult training centers have been opened since April, 1966, and are located in South Central Los Angeles, East Los Angeles, Venice and Pacoima. Two additional locations will be added. The total project is staffed to handle 480 trainees at a time. It is estimated that 720 persons will be trained during the year.

It is anticipated that these new programs will assist welfare recipients and potential welfare recipients to become self-supporting, thus reducing future welfare expenditures.

In an attempt to bring welfare services geographically closer to the residents in disadvantaged areas and improve the quality of services offered, the Los Angeles County Bureau of Public Assistance has been conducting an experimental program (Public Welfare Project No. 220) in conjunction with local universities for the past two years. Teams of welfare workers have been located in three housing projects, Jordan Downs, Pueblo del Rio, and Marvilla, to give immediate personal attention to the needs of the local residents. This new approach to the integration and decentralization

of welfare services is expected to provide an opportunity to develop neighborhood participation, establish closer relationships between the community and the service center, and experiment with intensive case-work services.

Recent legislative action in California provides for the "one-stop" or service center concept that combines at one location representatives of several state agencies. The first of these service centers was opened in Watts on August 27, 1965. Multiservice Centers are intended to reduce dependence on welfare through job training, placement and related programs. Agencies cooperating include the Departments of Social Welfare, Department of Employment, Fair Employment Practices Commission, Apprenticeship Standards Division, Department of Rehabilitation, Department of Corrections, Public Health Department, Office of Economic Opportunity, Youth Authority, and Department of Mental Hygiene. Present plans call for the establishment of another center in East Los Angeles. Twelve centers throughout the state were approved for establishment during fiscal year 1966-67.

In June 1966, State Social Welfare Board awarded Space-General Corporation of El Monte a \$225,000 contract for a system analysis of welfare operations in California. The study will focus on the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program. The nine-month study is expected to result in recommendations for improving the welfare system in the state and a master plan for welfare in California.

Commission's Recommendation

Use of child care centers to free heads of families for employment or training should be emphasized.

Status

A federal grant of \$471,500 was funded in

October, 1965, for the establishment of four Day Care Centers in Los Angeles County on a pilot basis. The Day Care Centers are professionally staffed to train parents who are on welfare, while providing care for their children. The parents are to be trained in ten occupations related to the operation of Child Care Centers: teacher's assistant, cook, custodian, gardener, clerk typist, bookkeeper, maintenance man, administrative assistant, housekeeper and nurse's assistant. In one year the four centers are to train 267 parents on public assistance and care for 336 children.

The Day Care Centers are contracted by the Bureau of Public Assistance with school districts or with private agencies. Two centers have been opened. The Henderson Community Center of the Second Baptist Church opened in April, 1966, and the Willowbrook Children's Center opened in June, 1966. The Enterprise Children's Center is scheduled to open on September 12, 1966, and a fourth center is to open in East Los Angeles in the near future under contract with the Foundation for Mexican-American Studies.

This program is administered by the Los Angeles County Bureau of Public Assistance, and if they are successful, a total of thirty Day Care Centers in Los Angeles County will be requested. These centers are the first of their kind in the United States.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

The Commission's focus in this area was on the relationship between law enforcement and minority communities.

The Commission's recommendations were directed to the leadership responsibility of law enforcement agencies, particularly in reference to citizen's complaints, community relations and minority recruitment, in order to promote the "mutual respect and understanding" between law enforcement and the community it serves.

There is new leadership of the police department in Los Angeles. The continuing problems of police -- community relations offer a most significant opportunity which that leadership and the community it protects and serves cannot afford to reject.

Commission's Recommendation

The Board of Police Commissioners should be strengthened so as to enable it to discharge its City Charter responsibilities.

Status

The Los Angeles City Charter is unique in that it provides for a civilian Board appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the City Council, to be the head of the Police Department, charged with the responsibility of establishing policies, supervising and managing the Department, and seeing to it that its policies are followed. There is no limitation on the number of meetings the Board may have in fulfilling its duties. Its compensation and staffing are regulated by the City Council and Mayor through ordinances and budgeting.

After 16 years as Chief of Police in Los Angeles, William H. Parker died on July 16, 1966. Deputy Chief Thad F. Brown was appointed Chief to serve until a permanent successor is selected.

The following changes have taken place in the makeup of the Board of Police Commissioners: Mr. John Ferraro, who was president of the five-member Board in 1965, resigned on May 24, 1966, and was selected to fill a vacancy on the Los Angeles City Council. Mr. Elbert T. Hudson, a member of the Board, was elected by the Board on May 25, 1966, to its presidency. He was re-elected president of the Board on July 27, 1966, for the current term. Mr. Hudson is a Negro and is an attorney. On June 6, 1966, Mr. Emmett C. McGaughey was confirmed by the City Council as a member of the Board to succeed to the position vacated by Mr. Ferraro's resignation. Other members of the Board are Mr. Frank Hathaway, Mr. Michael Kohn and Dr. R. J. Carreon, Jr.

The Police Commission continues to meet formally only one day each week. Their sessions have been lengthened in recent weeks to encompass more than a half-day. The Commission members individually are devoting additional time and effort. They are taking an active interest in the community relations policies and accomplishments of the Police Department, and are currently reviewing the administrative programs of the Department.

Commission's Recommendation

The Board of Police Commissioners should act on all complaints against police officers to determine whether the complaint is or is not sustained.

Status

The Board accepts all complaints filed with it by citizens. The Board's secretary acknowledges the complaint by letter to the complainant. Personnel complaints are processed, investigated by the Police Department, reviewed by police officials and the results are furnished to the Board. The matter is reviewed by the Board, and the complainant is notified

by letter from the Board's president as to its disposition.

Complaints filed with divisions or other officials of the Police Department, and investigations conducted thereon, are summarized weekly for the Board, including the dispositions made. The complainant in these matters is informed by letter from the Commanding Officer of the Division as to its disposition.

Discipline of police officers remains the obligation of the Chief of Police, and in some instances a Police Board of Rights, under the City Charter.

The full file of the Police Department on any personnel matter is available to the Board of Police Commissioners on request.

Commission's Recommendation

An adequate hearing process for the citizen complaint should be made available at some point in the [police] procedure and he should be informed of the action taken on his complaint.

Status

The Board of Police Commissioners has a procedure for assignment of a Hearing Officer, who is a civilian independent of the Police Department and the Commission, to conduct hearings on matters referred to the attention of the Commission.

The Board of Police Commissioners has never utilized Hearing Officers on citizen allegations of police misconduct.

A complainant unsatisfied with the disposition of his complaint may appeal to the Commission for a hearing, which the Commission may permit or deny. If

a violation of law is alleged by the complainant, he may lodge his complaint with appropriate city, state or federal prosecuting officials.

Commission's Recommendation

An "inspector general" should be established in the Los Angeles Police Department under the authority of the Chief of Police but outside the chain of command, the inspector general to be responsible for making investigations and recommendations on all citizen complaints, whether filed with the Board of Police Commissioners or the Police Department.

Status

The Los Angeles City Council established a new position in the Police Department designated as "Inspector -- Administration of Discipline."

Inspector James B. Gordon was appointed on March 2, 1966, to the position. This position is outside the chain of command in the Police Department, and is responsible directly to the Board of Police Commissioners and the Chief of Police. Duties of this office are to supervise the reception, processing and disposition of all complaints against police personnel received from the public, and to insure the integrity of the reception, reporting and investigation of these complaints. He receives a copy of every citizen complaint. He has the authority to require full investigation of any complaint, although he has no staff.

Actual investigation of complaints against police personnel are conducted and reported by the staff of the Internal Affairs Division of the Police Department on matters considered to be of unusual significance including all incidents involving police action where a discharge of firearms results in injury to any person; where personnel of more than one division of the department are involved, or where the complaint is such that

it is deemed impractical for the investigation to be conducted by the concerned commanding officer. The Internal Affairs Division is outside the chain of command in the department.

Other complaints are investigated and reported by or under direction of the commanding officer of the accused employee. These reports are reviewed by the Internal Affairs Division, which has authority to order additional investigation or to reinvestigate the entire matter. They are also reviewed by line commanders in the department division in which the accused is employed.

Following these steps the Inspector - Administration of Discipline reviews the reports and may order additional investigation before he forwards the results to the Chief of Police, who may also order additional inquiry before he makes the final decision as to disposition of the complaint, including possible disciplinary action.

The Inspector - Administration of Discipline is supervisory and has direct access to the Board of Police Commissioners. This office has been assigned a portion of the supervisory duties formerly assigned to a Deputy Chief of Police in charge of Administration.

The concept of "inspector general" recommended by this Commission to the Los Angeles authorities is not in operation. There is, however, considerable information indicating the discipline level of the Police Department is effective.

Statistics for the period from August, 1965 through May, 1966 show that battery and felonious assaults against Los Angeles police officers increased 31.4% over a like period one year earlier. During the year 1965 in the five Pacific states, assaults on police officers were at the rate of 10.8 officers assaulted per 100 officers. The assaults are not limited to any particular ethnic group, and reflect a general attitude of intentional aggressiveness toward police officers.

While these assaults on police officers have been increasing, so also have complaints increased against police officers. During 1965, the complaints against Los Angeles police officers by citizens increased 51.5%, rising from 412 in 1964 to 624 in 1965. The total complaints against officers from all sources, including those from within the Department's supervisory staff, increased 38.1% rising from 709 in 1964 to 979 in 1965. And, in 1965, 45.4% of all complaints were sustained, showing the department's investigation developed evidence indicating the accused employee had committed all or part of the alleged acts of misconduct, and disciplinary action was taken.

During 1965 officers of the Los Angeles Police Department made 198,293 arrests and issued 1,605,255 traffic citations.

Commission's Recommendation

Programs to improve relations between the Police Department and the various minority communities are a basic responsibility of the Police Department and a greater effort is necessary.

Status

The Police Department and the Police Commission have substantially increased their efforts to improve the police -- community relationship.

The Los Angeles City Council authorized an increase of 150 additional policemen; new authorized strength, 5,410 officers. This increase includes ten lieutenants who are to be assigned to work in community relations, and at least six additional staff members have been added to the community relations administration under Inspector James Fisk. Additional personnel have been assigned to work exclusively on community relations in the field at the divisional level.

The Board of Police Commissioners and Chief of Police Thad F. Brown have taken an active interest in police -- community relations and are personally participating in the development of new programs. Plans to reinstitute the Deputy Auxiliary Police (DAP) program are presently being considered.

Each field division located in a minority community is engaged in a community relations program that includes neighborhood meetings with the police personnel in the police facilities and personal contacts with local businessmen, local organizations and youth groups, and visitation programs to the schools.

The Police Department has recognized that the success of effective community relations rests on the uniformed officer who is constantly in contact with the public, and continuous training for officers is provided.

This community relations effort requires considerable preparation not readily visible at the outset, aimed at both short and long range accomplishments. The efforts are producing positive results for the Police Department, and officers assigned exclusively to this work are generally very optimistic toward its potentialities, both for the Police Department and the community. Personal effort of these officers is sincere and commendable. They deserve community cooperation and support. The police attitude toward improvement of police -- community relations is considered a positive factor in preventing several small scale incidents from escalating into more extensive disruption of the community. Responsible citizens in the community, by their attitudes and actions, also were positive factors in protecting the public order in times of stress.

When the City Human Relations Commission becomes operative, the Police Department can be expected to establish liaison and full cooperation with it, and utilize its assistance in every way possible, including training and field assistance.

The use of non-government professionals in community relations training also should be encouraged.

Commission's Recommendations

The Los Angeles Sheriff's Department should follow the Report's suggestions regarding the processing of citizen complaints to the extent that they may be applicable to its procedures.

The Sheriff's Department should introduce community relations programs as recommended for the Police Department.

Status

The Sheriff of Los Angeles County has a standard operating procedure with reference to the acceptance of complaints against personnel of his department. All complaints lodged are received and investigated by or under the supervision of an Inspector not in the chain of command. Complaints against personnel are not investigated by officers in the chain of command. Results of these investigations are reviewed personally by the Sheriff and he makes the decision as to disposition of the matter. All complainants are notified in writing as to the disposition of the complaint.

Citizen complaints against Deputy Sheriffs are also initiated through the Los Angeles County Human Relations Commission, which has established effective liaison with the Sheriff's Office for the prompt processing of citizen complaints.

There is no hearing process as such for the hearing of citizen complaints and no provision for hearing officers.

The Sheriff, as an elected official, is directly responsible to the electorate and not to any board or commission. In some cases, the Los Angeles County Human Relations Commission is of great assistance in being able to assure the complainant that his allegations were filed, investigated, and ruled upon.

The Sheriff's Department has stepped up its community relations programs.

Sheriff Peter J. Pitchess has an inspector assigned to his immediate staff as the Community and Human Relations Coordinator. In December of 1965, the Sheriff's Department requested authorization for six additional sergeants to work full time in the police -- community relations field.

The Sheriff's Department utilizes the staff of the County Human Relations Commission, where abrasive situations relating to the execution of legal responsibilities of the Sheriff can be anticipated, in an effort to avoid misunderstandings and unwarranted resistance. Initial contacts by the Human Relations Commission staff with citizens affected by prospective legal action produces an understanding of the process and is reported by the Human Relations Commission staff to have a substantial and favorable reaction with persons involved.

This coordination is possible through an established liaison between the Sheriff's Department and the Human Relations Commission staff.

The Sheriff's Department activities are reviewed and subject to the elective process every four years. Beyond doubt, this requires community relations programs on a county-wide basis. Sheriff Pitchess was re-elected in the June 1966 elections to a new term of office.

The increased use of the County Human Relations Commission's staff in both training and in the field operations, as well as non-government professionals in community relations training, should be encouraged.

Commission's Recommendation

The Police and Sheriff's Departments should take steps to increase the number of sworn officers who are Negro and Mexican-Americans.

Status

Some steps are being taken to recruit Negro and Mexican-Americans to enter local law enforcement agencies. The Police Department and the Sheriff's Department each have several hundred existing vacancies for officers and deputies.

Both the Police and the Sheriff's Department have joined their respective Civil Service Departments, who are directly responsible for the individuals appearing on their eligibility lists, in initiating innovations and relaxing certain standards to accelerate recruitment. Both programs are just now being implemented and have not progressed far enough to produce statistics for comparison with past performance. The changes being effected by both entities are expected by authorities to attract a higher ratio of acceptable recruits from minority ethnic groups, particularly Negroes and Mexican-Americans.

The Los Angeles Police Department recruitment programs include:

1. Immediate recruitment of junior college students to work part time in the Police Department and who will eventually apply for police duty when qualified.
2. Modification of medical standards having to do with vision, teeth and weight.
3. Complete review of medical standards by specialists with a view toward further modifications without sacrifice of quality.
4. Extension of the upper age limit for entrance to 35 years.
5. Joint Civil Service and Police study of positions in which other than sworn officers might function.

6. An increased public relations campaign.

The Sheriff's Department recruitment programs include:

1. Modification of medical standards relative to teeth and weight.
2. Creation of seven examining boards to screen applicants on evenings and Saturdays, thereby being available to employed men.
3. Screening teams to be available on scheduled visits to substations for on-the-spot examinations.
4. The written examination has been reviewed and condensed to sixty comprehensive questions.
5. An increased public relations campaign.

The increased effective community relations programs of both departments will materially assist them in their recruitment by removing antipathy toward the profession of law enforcement.

Many qualified Negroes and Mexican-Americans are not attracted to law enforcement careers. As more members of the minority communities are promoted within such agencies, it is anticipated that law enforcement careers will become more appealing.

Non-governmental agencies and civil rights groups that have expressed concern with police problems should be called upon for constructive assistance in securing qualified candidates for police careers from the minority communities.

The U. S. Department of Labor in July, 1966, made available \$938,715 in federal funds to the California Department of Education. These funds are for a project to furnish pre-training for jobs in protective

services and law enforcement agencies in Los Angeles County under the Manpower Development and Training Act. The program is directed to concentrate for a period from six months to a year on improving basic education skills. Local law enforcement agencies should not overlook this allocation of funds in their quest for recruits.

Commission's Recommendation

Law enforcement agencies and the National Guard should develop contingency plans so that in future situations of emergency, there will be a better method to assure the early commitment of the National Guard and rapid deployment of the troops.

Status

Contingency plans for alerting, calling and utilizing the National Guard in times of emergency have been studied, prepared and disseminated to law enforcement agencies.

The National Guard has prepared and published Standing Operating Procedures for Activation and Employment of State Military Resources in Natural Disasters and Civil Emergencies. Alerting procedures, activating and command regulations are included therein for immediate reference and utilization. Liaison representatives have been appointed by military and law enforcement agencies in preparation for meeting their responsibilities in natural disasters and civil emergencies. These arrangements are kept up to date.

The State of California has developed and refined procedures whereby the state: (1) is alerted to possible emergencies or disasters, (2) investigates the alert, (3) takes preliminary steps for mobilization in the event it becomes necessary, (4) attempts to head off the emergency by utilizing other state agencies,

(5) prepares to mobilize and commit the National Guard and the resources of state agencies such as the California Highway Patrol.

Members of law enforcement agencies, the National Guard, the California Highway Patrol, and the State Disaster Office have studied the Los Angeles riots and the riots in other American cities and are now better prepared and equipped to meet and handle civil emergencies.

The understanding and conclusion reached by the various agencies have not yet been reduced to writing. Many technical details have been studied and programmed, but more have to be worked out. Being prepared for civil emergencies of varying proportions and degrees requires flexibility and also a continuous effort to remain knowledgeable relative to personnel, equipment, transportation, communication, supplies, and procedures.

The local law enforcement agencies and the state agencies appear to be alert to their responsibilities in this regard and they are endeavoring to always be in a position to fulfill these responsibilities.

THE RULE OF LAW

The Commission found and recognized many conditions "that underlay the gathering anger which impelled the rioters" to escalate an isolated incident into six days of violence. The Commission stated: ". . . Yet however powerful their grievances, the rioters had no legal or moral justification for the wounds they inflicted. Many crimes, a great many felonies, were committed. Even more dismaying, as we studied the record, was the large number of brutal exhortations to violence which were uttered . . . All this nullified the admirable efforts of hundreds, if not thousands, both Negro and white, to quiet the situation and restore order . . ."

Three significant legislative enactments were signed into law in the past year:

1. The Anti-Riot Act, which provides that "Every person who with intent to provoke a riot . . . does an act or engages in conduct which tends to incite a riot, at a time and place under circumstances which produce a clear and present danger to the public peace, is guilty of a misdemeanor."
2. The punishment for possession of a Molotov cocktail has been increased from a misdemeanor to a felony.
3. The punishment for battery against a police officer was increased from a misdemeanor to a felony.

CONSUMER PROBLEMS

The Commission observed that the consumer problem for many members of minority communities "has the double bite of poverty and race," and "result from the traditional interplay of economic forces in the market place, aggravated by poverty conditions." Although the Commission was proposing solutions that would alleviate consumer problems in its recommendations on employment, education, and welfare, the Commission also made a series of recommendations specifically addressed to this subject.

Commission's Recommendation

Public and private agencies which exist to help and protect the consumer should be adequately staffed, financed and publicized.

Status

The Los Angeles Neighborhood Legal Services Center has opened offices in Watts, East Los Angeles and Venice. They are federally financed with a current budget of \$333,000 and a projected budget of \$585,000 for the next fiscal year, which will permit them to open two additional offices. Each of these offices provides free legal advice and counsel for persons of low income and are able to alleviate some of the problems of the impoverished consumer. These Neighborhood Legal Service Centers last year received 4,850 applications for legal advice and assistance. Of this number, 3,497 were accepted. The considerable use of these legal services offices indicates their availability is well publicized in the communities they serve.

The Better Business Bureau has not opened a branch office in South Central Los Angeles nor has the Civil Division of the Public Defender's Office expanded its services in the curfew area by opening branch offices.

Commission's Recommendation

The County Health Department should increase and improve its inspection program for the markets in all disadvantaged areas of the City.

Status

In December, 1965, the State Food and Drug Department conducted a survey of the retail grocery establishments in Watts and two other areas in California. They estimated that there were 160 retail grocery stores in Watts and inspected 100 of them as part of their survey. This inspection included the food for sale and the sanitation of the premises. Of the 100 markets inspected, 67 were smaller than 200 square feet and 11 were larger than 20,000 square feet. As to the condition of the food, 4 stores had overripe vegetables and fruits, two stores had unfit canned goods (a total of 17 cans), two stores had some spoiled meat, three stores had some old but wholesome dry foods, and five stores were found with questionable sanitation conditions.

In March of 1966, representatives of the County Engineer, Building and Safety Division, Forester and Fire Warden, Fire Prevention Division, and the Health Department, Bureau of Environmental Sanitation, met and developed a procedure for making inspections, improving communications and processing referrals. Five additional sanitarians were assigned to part of the curfew area.

Since April of 1966, the Los Angeles County Health Department has increased its number of monthly inspections in part of the curfew area, and in a three-month period: made 1,063 original inspections, issued 1,183 notices for corrections, issued 677 notices regarding rubbish and trash, posted 177 vacant dwellings as unfit for human occupancy, made 2,144 re-inspections, obtained 675 abatements, and made 393 referrals to other departments. There is also a stepped up program of inspection in other parts of the community. These

programs are to continue.

Commission's Recommendation

Businessmen in the curfew area should show greater interest in the community where they work; also make more energetic efforts to acquaint the community with what they are doing.

Status

The recent Watts Summer Festival was an excellent display of community interest and pride, not only by community leaders and agencies but also by the participating local businessmen.

The South Central Los Angeles and Watts Chamber of Commerce has been formed and has opened an office at 11165 South Central Avenue. This office coordinates and disseminates information to the various businessmen in the area and community. The Management Council for Merit and Employment Training and Research has been assisting the businessmen in the community.

The Los Angeles Small Business Development Center under the sponsorship of the Economic Development Agency has opened two offices, at 311 West Manchester Boulevard and at 5112 East Whittier Boulevard. These Centers provide workshop classes and management counseling as well as assist new and existing businesses to obtain loans from the Small Business Administration.

TRANSPORTATION

The Commission observed that "the inadequate and costly public transportation currently existing throughout the Los Angeles area" restricts, handicaps, isolates, frustrates, and compounds the problems facing the poor. The Commission distinguished between the need for an adequate and economical public bus transportation system which is presently obtainable, and a new mass rapid transit system that is still in the planning stage; and made a series of recommendations aimed at immediately achieving the possible.

Commission's Recommendations

A public subsidy in one form or another should be provided to give the Southern California Rapid Transit District (SCRTD) financial ability to provide an adequate and reasonable bus transportation system throughout the Metropolitan area.

The SCRTD should acquire the existing small transportation companies which now complicate and increase the cost of transportation in the Los Angeles area.

Transfer privileges should be established in order to minimize transportation costs.

With respect to the Watts area in particular, immediate establishment of an adequate east-west cross-town service as well as increasing the north-south service to permit efficient transportation to and from the area is recommended.

Status

SCRTD has made a number of changes and improvements in its service since the Commission's recommendations. Line 3, which formerly terminated at Slauson and

Central Avenue, was extended along Central to Manchester, thus bridging a gap on Central Avenue. A rerouting of Line 29 via Avalon and Florence improved service in that area. Service on Line 33 was improved with the establishment of additional stops on Avalon Avenue and San Pedro Street. There were changes in scheduling to coordinate arrival and departure times of buses connecting with the Atkinson lines. (SCRTD officials stated that since these scheduling changes, they have not received a single complaint.) SCRTD has added a substantial number of trips from downtown Los Angeles to the General Hospital.

The federal government has provided chartered buses to transport adult trainees and members of the Neighborhood Youth Corps from the area where they live to the schools and training centers. There are no existing public bus facilities that could accomplish this.

On May 26, 1966, the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development made a \$2.7 million grant to the State of California to establish the Transportation Employment Project, a research project to determine and test the relationship between a public transportation system and job and other opportunities of low income groups. This project, which is to be carried out over a period of twenty-four months in South Central and East Los Angeles, is a combination of research and experimentation while providing additional funds to subsidize and create new transportation facilities. A comprehensive list of research and study programs regarding transportation will be undertaken as part of this project which is to be supervised by a seven-man staff at 8512 South Broadway in South Central Los Angeles and an advisory committee.

On July 1, 1966, a new bus line on Century Boulevard from Watts to Los Angeles International Airport was established by SCRTD under a two-year subsidy provided by the Transportation Employment Project.

HEALTH PROBLEMS

The Commission concluded that residents of disadvantaged areas are generally in poorer health and that the "facilities to provide medical care are insufficient;" and made a series of recommendations to immediately alleviate this situation.

Commission's Recommendation

Immediate and favorable consideration should be given to a new, comprehensively equipped hospital in this area, which is now under study by various public agencies, and to that end we strongly urge that a broadly based committee be appointed to study where such a hospital should be located and to make recommendations upon various technical and administrative matters in connection with the hospital.

The Los Angeles County Health Department should increase the number and services of public health and preventive medical facilities in the area and a similar program improvement should be undertaken by the Los Angeles County Department of Mental Health, the Visiting Nurse Association of Los Angeles, and other voluntary health agencies.

Status

The county hospital bond issue failed. On June 7, 1966, 62.5% of the voters of Los Angeles County approved the \$12.3 million bond issue to finance the county's share of the \$21.4 million cost to build a 438 bed hospital in South Central Los Angeles, but such an issue requires the approval of 66-2/3% of the voters.

After the failure of the bond issue, the Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles County budgeted for the fiscal year 1966-67 \$1,014,000 for architectural fees and \$90,000 for the purchase of 30 acres for the hospital

site. Alternative financing plans have been presented to the Board of Supervisors in an attempt to raise Los Angeles County's \$12.3 million share of the cost of such a hospital.

On January 10, 1966, the University of Southern California proposed a program to the Office of Economic Opportunity to construct and operate a Family Neighborhood Health Services Center in South Central Los Angeles. This program has been funded for \$2.4 million, and the Center expects to be ready to provide medical care twenty-four hours a day, beginning in January of 1967. A new 55,000 square foot air conditioned building will be built, and it will be staffed with thirty-three practicing physicians, twelve dentists, and supporting personnel from the local community whenever possible. A Community Health Center Council, composed of local residents and representatives from locally based agencies will be responsible for policy making, will assist in the operation, and will eventually assume the responsibility of running the Center; it will be assisted by a professional advisory board.

The Center will provide a complete range of out-of-hospital medical and health services, including preventive medicine, diagnosis and medical treatment, physical therapy, drugs, dental care, family planning services, prenatal and child care, mental health and personal health counseling. The Center will not be a hospital, and cannot take the place of a much-needed hospital.

Under the Economic Youth Opportunity Act and Operation Headstart, medical and dental attention has been proposed for nearly 9,000 pre-schoolers. Medical and dental societies along with related private and public agencies have combined to provide initial medical and dental examinations and the education of parents regarding preventive techniques.

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

The Commission traced the growth, development and size of both the Negro population and the Negro neighborhoods in Los Angeles, and expressed its "particular concern" that a serious deterioration of the areas where minority communities are located was in progress. The Commission made a series of recommendations directed at reversing this trend.

Commission's Recommendation

There should be an implementation of a continuing urban rehabilitation and renewal program for South Central Los Angeles.

Status

Visually, little new construction has taken place in South Central Los Angeles since the August, 1965 riots, which damaged more than 600 buildings by burning and looting, of which more than 200 were destroyed by fire. One new building under construction at the time of the riots has been completed, the Doctors Building at 1637 East 103rd Street. The northwest corner of 43rd and Central, the site of a former chain drug store, has been cleared and a new drug store is being built. A gas station is being erected at the corner of Wilmington and Imperial Highway. At 46th and Central Avenue, a building which had been partially destroyed is now being rebuilt. On the corner of Vernon and Central Avenues, several partially destroyed buildings are being repaired.

The Los Angeles City Planning Department in June, 1966, completed its revised planning report for the Watts Community Plan. This plan provides for the complete physical development of the area, including modernization and improvement of existing industrial areas, housing, playground and public facilities, and

a pedestrian mall. This plan has been recommended for adoption by a committee of the Los Angeles City Council and is expected to go before the full City Council for approval in late August, 1966.

Major industrial corporations have evidenced interest in the redevelopment of the core of the city. One such proposal is that prepared by the Southern Pacific Company for a modern industrial redevelopment, extending along both sides of the existing rail network in Central Los Angeles. This development plan calls for broad streets, open park areas, landscaping, and the redevelopment of approximately 1,330 acres of land for an industrial project which would result in creating substantial job opportunities. In August, 1966, this plan was submitted to the appropriate agencies.

Insurance losses from the riots now totals some \$37 million and are expected to reach \$40 million. Immediately after the riots, the California Insurance Commissioner appointed an Insurance Industry Committee, consisting of nine leading insurance men (increased to nineteen in March, 1966) to assist the Insurance Department in handling problems of cancellations and non-renewal or unavailability of insurance in the disadvantaged area. To date, this committee has received from the Insurance Department over 620 problems relating to obtaining fire and extended insurance coverage, and all but 100 of these problems have been resolved.

Insurance companies will provide insurance, but the rates will be commensurate with the risk. In January, 1966, eighty insurance companies formed the Insurance Industry Facility to provide fire and extended insurance coverage for high hazard property when it is not obtainable on the regular insurance markets; rates average about two and one-half times higher than the standard rates. As of August 1, 1966, the pool has issued 266 policies and six binders for a total coverage of \$9,523,000. On August 8, 1966, the Facility's capacity was increased from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000.

Commission's Recommendation

Private non-profit organizations, such as churches and unions, should be encouraged to sponsor low-cost housing under Section 221(d)(3) of the National Housing Act and similar statutes.

Status

No private non-profit organizations have applied to the Federal Housing Administration (FHA), Los Angeles, to sponsor low-cost housing under Section 221(d)(3).

A cooperative organization has presently under construction a 50-unit project on South Normandie Avenue near 111th Street, which is about 90% complete. The FHS insured mortgage on this property is approximately \$658,000. When the project is completed, each of the occupants will pay for their apartments through the purchase of stock instead of paying rent.

No other low-cost housing project under this section has started.

One application for a 78-unit three-story, walk-up garden type, one and two bedroom apartment dwelling at Hoover and Arapahoe Streets, by a private sponsor, a limited partnership, is being processed by FHA. The mortgage amount being requested is \$850,000.

There are pending with FHA several other applications in the curfew area for low cost housing projects but the negotiations are in the infant stages and the applications have not yet been formalized.

Commission's Recommendation

One county-wide "data bank" should be created to centralize and standardize the information and statistics which numerous federal, state and local

agencies collect concerning various areas of the county.

Status

A county-wide data bank has not been created. A number of agencies are currently using electronic data processing techniques and other agencies are planning to use them in the near future; however, at present, no coordinating unit exists.

CITY HUMAN RELATIONS COMMISSION

Commission's Recommendation

The City of Los Angeles should create a City Human Relations Commission, endowed with clear-cut responsibility, properly staffed and adequately funded. The Commission should have special competence in the fields of research, employment, housing, education, law, youth problems and community organizations. The Commission should develop comprehensive educational programs designed to enlist the cooperation of all groups, both public and private, in eliminating prejudice and discrimination in employment, housing, education and public accommodations.

Status

The City Human Relations Commission was established six months ago, and is still in the process of getting organized, staffed and located. On February 1, 1966, the Human Relations Bureau for the City of Los Angeles was established under the control and management of a nine-member Commission with "the power and duty to engage in activities of a research, educational, advisory or assistance nature to promote interracial or intergroup harmony compatible with existing public law on a city-wide or neighborhood basis, and to recommend to the City Council such legislation, action or other programs not in conflict with state law as are believed necessary and appropriate in carrying out its function."

The Commission is composed of the following persons: President, Taul Watanabe, banker and publisher of a Japanese-American newspaper; Vice President, Mrs. Carol Waters, civic leader; Commissioners, Wesley R. Brazier, Los Angeles Urban League; Peter Robert Diaz, sales executive; Norman B. Houston, insurance; Max Mont, Jewish Labor Committee; Keith Smith, San Pedro businessman; Ernest L. Stevens, Los Angeles Indian

Center; and Jose G. Villarreal, attorney at law.

Appropriations of \$5,348 for year 1965-66 and \$47,420 for the year 1966-67 were made by the City Council.

No office space had been found for the City Human Relations Commission as of August 8, 1966, and a staff had not been selected. Various persons have taken civil service examinations for the five staff positions available; one Executive Director, two advisors, and two secretaries. The Commission expected to select an Executive Director at its meeting on August 23, 1966.

On August 11, 1966, Mayor Yorty announced the names of the 35 members of the Advisory Committee who would work with the Commission. Each City Councilman had named two of these members and the Mayor selected five representatives.

NEWS MEDIA

Commission's Recommendation

We urge that members of all news media meet and consider whether there might be wisdom in the establishment of guidelines, completely voluntary on their part, for reporting of disasters and inflammatory incidents.

Status

In response to the Commission's recommendation, an informal committee composed of seven local men who are among leading figures in the various fields of communication, devised a set of fifteen "suggestions" for reporting civil disorders and other events which may increase public tension. They are purely voluntary guidelines of a practical nature, designed to avoid the news media's contributing to the tension without suppressing news. These fifteen guidelines were derived in part from a code developed 15 years ago by the Chicago Sun-Times, and from experience in various cities, including Los Angeles. They have been offered to newsmen in Southern California, and nationwide distribution is now also under way.

The first distribution of this code was to many local groups in the news media from which the reception has been generally favorable. It has been featured in trade papers favorably and with detailed paraphrasing.

VIOLENCE IN THE CITIES CONTINUES

There have been recurring and persistent rumors of impending riots in Los Angeles during the past year, although the city has not experienced any activity even remotely comparable in size, duration, or destruction to the riots there in August, 1965.

On March 15, 1966, in South Central Los Angeles, a rock-throwing incident of vandalism brought an arrest, resistance to police, rumors and crowd response. An innocent Mexican-American tradesman was shot fatally without provocation. Additional arrests took place. A few stores were looted and a few fires were set. Police reinforcements for the area were required. Several other persons were injured and a Negro bystander was shot to death. Some news media rushed representatives to the scene. Police, with the assistance of responsible citizens, restored order within a very few hours and dispersed groups of youth who had gathered in the area.

On May 7, 1966, Leonard Deadwyler, a Negro motorist, was shot by a Los Angeles police officer while in a policing incident in South Central Los Angeles. Vast publicity followed. The Los Angeles County District Attorney caused an extensive, televised public Coroner's inquest into facts surrounding the shooting. While community tension was very high, public officials and responsible citizens of the community engaged in successful efforts preventing further escalation of the situation.

The community response in these two abrasive incidents points to a recognition that rioting does not provide solutions to recognized problems.

In other areas of California, civil disturbances have taken place this year. In July, a Negro was shot by a San Francisco Negro policeman in a policing action. The officer was attacked by irresponsible bystanders before he was rescued by fellow officers.

During the same month, a group of Negro youth in Menlo Park engaged in riotous activity, but were subsequently controlled by law enforcement agencies.

Small-scale rioting occurred in Bakersfield in early summer. Sporadic rioting was experienced for three days in San Bernardino in July. Fires were started, police officers and their vehicles were stoned, and a number of arrests were made before the situation was contained.

In other states, violence has been witnessed this year. Various sections of New York City were subjected to riots spanning several days, resulting in one death and some injuries to residents, and injury to five police officers.

In Chicago, Perth Amboy, Omaha, Cleveland, South Bend, Lansing and Detroit, civil disturbances and riots of varying intensity have occurred. In June, the Puerto Rican section of Chicago was the scene of several shooting incidents and attacks on police and their vehicles by rioters which required a substantial effort by law enforcement to restore order. In July, 3,900 Illinois National Guardsmen were called to active duty in Chicago to aid in quelling a riot in a Negro area covering approximately four square miles. Stores were burned and looted by rioters. Several persons were shot and injured, two Negroes were killed and hundreds of persons were arrested. This riot began one week after a marching technique had been commenced by Dr. Martin Luther King in support of an open housing campaign sponsored by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Marches into Caucasian neighborhoods directed toward real estate sales companies triggered rioting by Caucasians against the marchers who were under police protection. Numerous Caucasians were arrested by police.

In July, 4,200 Ohio National Guardsmen were called to active duty in Cleveland to assist in suppressing a riot which extended for a week in a disadvantaged Negro area. Four citizens were killed and

more than fifty were injured. Roving gangs vandalized businesses and set fires, in many instances with Molotov cocktails. Firemen and police were attacked by snipers, and property damage was estimated at one-quarter million dollars.

Omaha, Nebraska, was the scene in late July of rioting in a Negro district, triggered by a police arrest. Molotov cocktails were utilized by rioters although no major fires resulted.

During July, Negroes in South Bend, Indiana, threw debris at police and civilians in passing automobiles. Several persons were injured, including a police officer.

About 200 Negro youths in Lansing, Michigan, on August 8, 1966, engaged in a minor attack on passing cars, throwing gas bombs at motorists. The following day in Detroit, while police were making an arrest of a Negro, the officers were attacked by irresponsible bystanders.

Several incidents in Florida and in Mississippi arising from public marches and other demonstrations reached near-riot proportions. Civilians were attacked and property was damaged. The most publicized incident was the shooting of James Meredith by a Caucasian while Meredith was on a march from Memphis, Tennessee, to Jackson, Mississippi.

The Attorney General of the United States has publicly discounted the speculation that riots and disturbances in the various cities have been centrally organized or have had common participants.

This Commission's report of December, 1965, referred to riots which had occurred in seven eastern cities of the United States during the summer of 1964.

Violence experienced by the various states has occurred primarily at the core of large cities where the members of minority communities live, where

conditions of life are marginal, and where educational accomplishments are low and unemployment rates are high. In these respects, complaints of residents of the areas in which riots have occurred are remarkably similar to those encountered in Los Angeles in 1965.