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LOS ANGELES COUNTY COMMITTEE FOR INTERRACIAL PROGRESS

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LOS ANGELES COUNTY COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RELATIONS
139 NORTH BROADWAY, L.A. 12, MU 9211, EXT. 3171

NOTICE

THIRTY-THIRD MONTHLY MEETING---JANUARY 13, 1947
ROOM 501, HALL OF RECORDS-----2:00-4:00 P.M.

1. Election of officers and counting of ballots.
2. Installation of new officers by Supervisor Ford.
3. Remarks by Chairman.
4. Presentation of new members and guests.

PROGRAM

1. CAPTAIN FRED COE "The Sheriff's Recruit Training Program and Instruction Concerning Race Relations and Minority Groups."
2. "The Process by which Complaints of Abuse by Deputy Sheriffs are Investigated."

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1855-31

LOS ANGELES COUNTY COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RELATIONS
139 NORTH BROADWAY, L.A. 12, MU 9211, EXT. 3171

MINUTES OF THE THIRTY-THIRD MONTHLY MEETING, JANUARY 13, 1947, 2 PM

PRESENT: Mr. Beavers, Miss Blackwell, Mr. Booth, Mr. Cane (represented by Mr. Ralph Fisher), Mrs. Chow, Dr. Clay (represented by Mr. Harter), Dr. Coleman, Mrs. Craig (represented by Mrs. Bougess), Supervisor Ford, Mr. Keating, Mr. McAfee, Mrs. McCandless, Miss Mumford, Mr. Reyes (represented by Mr. Wilbur), Mr. Soldan, Dr. Trillingham, Mrs. Wilhelm, Mr. Wimmer (represented by Mr. Wright), and Mr. Zuck.

VISITORS: Rev. William S. Brinkley of Watts, Rev. James Brown, Mrs. J. S. Bruce of First District PTA, Capt. Fred Coe of Sheriff's Dept., Mrs. Sidney H. Cotterell of Beverly Hills, Supervisor Darby, Mrs. Mary T. Logan of Father Divine's Movement, Mrs. Carmen Lucero of the Belvedere Coordinating Council, Chief M. F. Nuremberg of the Sheriff's Dept., Rev. Kojiro Unoura of Japanese-American Church Federation.

Presiding - Mrs. Paxton Lytle

1. Chairman Lytle announced that the Committee would be represented at the January 18th Housing Conference of the Citizen's Housing Council.
2. Chairman Lytle read the following amendments to the "Procedural Rules" which were made by the Executive Committee on January 8.
 - a. The officers shall be the chairman and THREE vice chairmen (instead of two vice chairmen).
 - b. The Executive Committee shall consist of the FOUR officers and ten other members (instead of three officers and eleven other members).
 - c. Revise Article 8--Amendments--to read: These rules may be amended by a majority vote of the members present at an executive committee meeting if the members of the executive committee have been notified FIVE days in advance (instead of thirty days in advance).
3. PLEASE NOTE: The February 10th meeting of the Committee will be held in Watts at a place which will be announced later.
4. Chairman Lytle presented the highlights of the annual report of the work of this Committee. The complete report will be mimeographed and distributed under separate cover.
5. Miss Blackwell, chairman of the Nominating Committee, reported that two meetings of the committee had been held, that it had recommended to the Executive Committee the adoption of the amendments reported above and, in conformity with this action, presented a ballot of one nominee for chairman, three nominees for vice chairmen, and ten nominees for the Executive Committee.
6. Chairman Lytle appointed Mr. Wright and Mr. Wilbur as tellers.

Official

PROGRAM

Miss Anne Mumford, the program chairman, introduced Captain Frank L. Coe, who is in charge of the recruit training program for the Sheriff's Department. Capt. Coe, in turn, introduced Chief M. F. Nuremberg, Chief Administrative Officer, Head of Personnel Division, who said in part:

I have been asked to give a resume with reference to the type of action taken by the Sheriff's Office toward an officer who has been reported for his misbehavior in handling a prisoner.

I might say there are two classes of complaints that are considered. One type is the complaint that originates out of an arrest in which the allegation is used that the officer abused the prisoner. The other type is termed a "grievous" complaint, filed against an officer as to his manner of behavior in performing his duties in law enforcement.

Speaking in general, with reference to an officer doing police work, you must realize that an officer who pins a badge on himself becomes an unpopular person. Broadly speaking, the reason for this unpopularity is that he is the one who enforces the rules and regulations that we call law. In our American way of living you can readily see we, like children, have always resented being governed. That resentment grows within us, and as "grown-ups" we resent an officer enforcing rules and regulations telling us what or what not to do. As I said before, he becomes unpopular in doing his duties, and, over a period of years, automatically becomes on guard of anyone who makes a complaint. Very few people praise an officer or compliment him. Our department is headed by Sheriff E. W. Biscailuz, and I know you all know his policy in regard to courtesy. He sets the finest example I know for the 1300 personnel we have working in the Sheriff's Department. It is true, in the handling of as many persons as we do, it is utterly impossible to tell whether or not an officer is maintaining that standard. In our training program, directed by Capt. Frank Coe, the elements of politeness, courtesy and cooperation are stressed to new police recruits.

If a case of brutality is reported to this department, in reference to an arrest by a member of our department, we allow this complaint to come before the Court that the arrested person is taken. Whether the allegation is true or not, the Judge of the Court has the right to call it to the Sheriff's attention and the matter is investigated thoroughly.

If an officer is charged with a misdemeanor or felony, after this charge goes through the process of law, the officer is immediately suspended pending the outcome of the proceedings. After the investigation, he is immediately discharged and a report is submitted to the Civil Service Commission giving the reason.

When we receive an ordinary complaint in reference to an officer's mannerism, courtesy, or treatment toward the public, this type of complaint is investigated thoroughly, and I might say this is the most common complaint we have in the department. In handling this type of complaint an investigation is made of the complainant and all facts are taken by the investigator to ascertain whether or not there are grounds for such complaint. If this complaint is founded, the officer is brought for trial before a Board consisting of ranking officers of this department. They listen to all the details from the witness and the officer. If the officer is adjudged guilty by the Board, the complete case is submitted to the Sheriff for his action. The Sheriff may either suspend the man or discharge him, according to the seriousness of the charge. The entire case history is presented before the Civil

Service Commission.

QUESTION: If a person accuses an officer of abuse, how soon is the matter investigated?

ANSWER: As I stated before, it is investigated immediately and the complainant is thoroughly investigated.

QUESTION: Isn't there some way to prevent the unpopularity of these officers?

ANSWER: Yes, there are ways to prevent it.

1. The citizens have the unpopular laws rescinded.
2. A careful and detailed examination of all applicants who apply for positions.
3. That unity of purpose become a bond between the citizens of the community and the peace officer who is trying to enforce rules and regulations of our present day conditions.

CAPTAIN FRANK COE said in part:

The Sheriff's Recruit Training program was made possible in January 1946, when the Board of Supervisors provided us with 20 item numbers to be used for men who would spend 30 days in school before being assigned to their posts. In this way we have carried out the recommendations of the County Institute of 1945.

The subjects of race relations and minority groups are mentioned incidentally in many other lectures other than the specific lecture which I give on this subject. The boys are held responsible for the notes they take and there is adequate time allowed for discussion in order that they may be thoroughly familiar with the policy established by Sheriff Biscailuz.

The following summary contains some of the highlights of this two-hour lecture:

A minority group is any distinct group toward which others have prejudice. We often find that there is a resentment on the part of a minority group toward the police in general that is not always justified, but in many instances there may be justification if we have treated any minority group or member of such a group unfairly.

The law-enforcement officer is the arm of the law. All citizens must be equal in his eyes. The only sound and impartial rule is the proper application of police surveillance. It is their conduct, not their color or facial characteristics, that is important.

On a friendly basis, law-enforcement officers can make and receive suggestions for the better education and guidance of all citizens in the community. A humane approach to each individual as different from every other is necessary if we are to accomplish our purposes. The stereotype approach which views the members of one group as all alike and superior or inferior to members of another group is dangerous.

With the present crowded conditions we have to be certain that we distinguish between gangs or mobs and peaceable mass movements which result from congestion. We must be absolutely impartial. Enforce the law against all violators without regard to their race, color, or religion.

The police officer can see the analogy between the in-migrant Negro or Mexican testing his freedom in our community and the new policeman vested with authority for the first time in his life. The new recruit is also insecure; he is liable to commit his share of boners before he becomes an experienced officer.

Prejudice may be a combination of ignorance and fear, but it precludes expertness in the field of human relations. An officer's prejudice may be due to the fact that he has had little contact with the better type of citizen of the so-called minority groups. If his attention is constantly focused on the violator, the officer may, through careless thinking, acquire the stereotyped opinion that all members of a particular group tend to be criminals. I am sure that you will admit that it is unscientific and illogical to maintain that criminal tendencies are inherited.

People who suffer from discrimination become sensitive, defensive, suspicious, and uncooperative. They, too, may make the mistake of thinking of policemen as a group rather than as individuals.

When you become a law-enforcement officer, you become a member of yet another minority group, one which is caricatured in the movies, over the radio, and in cartoons.

When a person is treated as an inferior he begins to feel that he is inferior, and as a result he may develop either an aggressiveness or a shyness to cover up this inferior feeling. This is a universal human reaction. Anyone who feels insecure or inferior is bound to develop some type of defense mechanism. It is a known fact that arrogance is usually a cover-up for an inferiority complex. Records in the police statistical bureau show that slum conditions and a vicious environment usually breed a heavy crime load. Many members of minority groups who live in poor districts are more exposed to vicious associations which are conducive to crime. Youth of minority groups may feel a certain amount of frustration and animosity toward society in general and associate with gangs as a self-defense mechanism. The victims of discrimination will become either submissive or aggressive. We must be certain that we treat them according to their behavior and not their group.

We have found that rumors which are spread by bigots against some scape-goat cause much trouble for law-enforcement officers. Riots may result from a comparatively insignificant incident of friction. There is seemingly no reason for it once it gets started.

The Sheriff insists that his men be gentlemen and courteous in the manner in which they address people. If I ask Mr. H. why he is doing something, I have created no question in your minds, but if I should say, "Hey, you nigger!" you would immediately be conscious that I had singled out an individual by reason of his color. He is an American. He was born here, but I have suddenly stopped treating him as an individual and have classified him as a member of a group. If we are going to stoop to call names, we are simply injuring ourselves, the conduct is unprofessional, and we are making our job more difficult.

We must deserve the cooperation of the public if we are to stop

trouble before it starts.

QUESTION: Is there any required reading?

ANSWER: No, not at present. We give the men the references and they make use of the HOMEPLY SCHEDULES and other pamphlets on their own time.

QUESTION: Are attitudinal tests used in employing officers?

ANSWER: All hiring is done by the Civil Service Commission. Questions designed to explore the attitudes of candidates on racial matters may be employed by oral interviewers.

QUESTION: How often will your men receive a refresher course?

ANSWER: Once in three years.

QUESTION: Are officers who are members of minority groups assigned to particular parts of the city?

ANSWER: No, they are assigned on the basis of their abilities.

CHAIRMAN LYELL: Captain Coe, you may tell the Sheriff that we heartily endorse your program of instruction in race relations.

T. Dale Gardner

NOTICE OF MARCH 10TH MEETING

The regular March meeting will be held on Monday, the 10th, at 2 p.m., in Room 501 of the Hall of Records. There will be a panel presentation of the subject, "Intercultural Education and Radio." The panel will include an instructor in radio, a personnel manager of a radio station, an agent, two actors, and one news commentator. Adequate time for discussion will be allowed. Participants should come prepared to endorse specific programs which contain effective intercultural emphases.

T. Dale Gardner

LOS ANGELES COUNTY COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RELATIONS
139 NORTH BROADWAY, L.A. 12, MU 9211, EXT. 3171

THIRTY-FOURTH MONTHLY MEETING, FEBRUARY 10, 1947
HACIENDA VILLAGE, 1515 EAST 105TH STREET, WATTS

Mrs. Paxton Lytle - Presiding

PRESENT: Sheriff Biscailuz (represented by Capt. Morrell), Miss Blackwell, Mrs. Buggess, Miss Buben (represented by Miss Bailey), Dr. Clay, Mr. Keating (represented by Mr. George), Mrs. Lewis (represented by Miss Canfield), Mr. McAfee, Mr. Mitchell (represented by Miss Newton), Dr. Trillingham (represented by Miss Cox), Miss Mumford (represented by Miss Perry), Dr. Weiss (represented by Miss Carpenter), Mr. Wimmer (represented by Mr. Levert), Dr. Gleason, and Mr. Gardner.

VISITORS: 35 members of the Watts Coordinating Council, 8 representatives of Willowbrook, 3 representatives of Compton, 8 school employees, 8 deputy probation officers, 5 students, 5 housing authority employees, 7 social workers and recreation directors, 3 health department employees, and 3 elected officials.

Chairman Lytle opened the meeting at 2 p.m. with a word of welcome to those present. Mr. Walter Giles was introduced as the chairman of the Watts Coordinating Council, which co-sponsored this meeting. Mrs. Lytle stated that the object of the work of the County Committee on Human Relations was to improve human relations and to seek out causes of tensions. A telegram from Dr. Edwin Embree of Chicago was read, expressing his regret at not being able to attend. Vice Chairman Blackwell was asked to summarize the minutes of the January meeting.

Miss Blackwell, program chairman for the day, introduced Dr. L. S. Goerke, Director of the Medical Section of the City Health Department, who said in part:

Each year during February, for approximately one week, we observe Disease Prevention Week, during which time it is appropriate to take inventory of the community health problems.

In our community, diphtheria continues to be a major threat. The incidence of this disease has more than doubled since 1941. Last year during 1946 we had 160 cases resulting in 16 deaths. In other words, a 10% fatality rate, which is twice as high as we have had in previous years. We have already had over 60 cases this year, resulting in 9 deaths. We have the means of preventing diphtheria through immunization, but still some people continue to be negligent in having their children protected against this dreaded disease.

Whooping cough has caused the death of 114 children in this city during the last five years, all of which were under four years of age; 75% of the deaths were under one year and 50% were under six months. Since we know that a large number of babies (as high as 80% in some areas) are born without antibodies, ordinarily received from their mothers, the trend is towards immunization earlier in the child's life, that is, at three years and four months of age.

Tetanus, although of very low incidence in this area, has a relatively high fatality rate, and since so many cases of tetanus have resulted from injuries which did not require medical attention, or if medical attention was given the doctor did not consider it necessary to give the antitoxin, we are recommending immunization against tetanus. It is included in the triple toxoid vaccine for diphtheria-portussis-tetanus.

Tuberculosis occurs in Watts at the rate of 160 per 100,000 population, which is the second highest rate in the city. We are running a mass x-ray examination survey for every one over 16 years of age, at the Watts District Health office, which should uncover many undiagnosed cases of tuberculosis. We are short 1500 T.B. beds in this county and probably can use 3,000 more.

We have 28 Child Health Conferences in the city with many of the clinics having over 100 in attendance. In fact, we had one clinic the other day here in Watts that ran 180 patients. This indicates a great need for an additional Child Health Conference in this community. We need at least 15 more throughout the city.

We now have a clinic for the diagnosis of rheumatic fever and heart disease at the Central Health Office. There is need for a diagnostic clinic at the Southeast Health Center. The greatest need as far as rheumatic fever and crippled children is concerned is a central registry of all cases so that proper follow-up of cases can be made and services rendered to those not presently under care.

There is a great need for dental health services in this Southeast area. At the present time there is no dental program in the Los Angeles City Health Department and to establish one will require the support of such organizations as yours.

A maternity clinic in Watts is very well established and well attended.

The greatest problem in the city as a whole is venereal disease, and that is borne out by the number of cases reported. We had over 19,000 cases of gonorrhoea and syphilis last year as compared to a little over 18,000 of all other communicable diseases combined.

QUESTION: Are city services available to residents of the county?

ANSWER: No. Our facilities are too crowded. There should be reciprocity.

QUESTION: Who should work out such cooperation?

ANSWER: You may make your wishes known to the City and County Health Departments.

QUESTION: Why are quarantines less used now?

ANSWER: It is not believed that quarantine has cut down the incidence of many diseases, and a good example is streptococcal infections, such as scarlet fever and septic sore throat. It is known that there are many carriers of the organism for every case diagnosed, which means that we only know about and control the known cases while dozens of other individuals carrying the organisms are running free in the community. In fact, various surveys indicate that

as high as 40% of the population, during epidemic times, were carrying streptococcal organism without showing signs of the disease.

Miss Blackwell presented Mr. Bradford Bayliss, Coordinator for the Youth Project in Areas VIII & IX, who spoke on the subject of "Community Education Techniques."

It is difficult to hold a grudge against a friend. The better we get to know each other the more successful will be our community education program, the more thorough our community planning, and the more inclusive our community projects. For these reasons, we must build more bridges of friendship.

There are already some groups in the community which tend to bring people together. The P.T.A.'s do this to some extent and the churches need to do it more. Recently the ministers of the Florence area invited the ministers of Watts to a meeting concerning Asiatic relief. None came. Perhaps the problems of Watts seemed more important than those in Asia! Attempts have been made to bridge the gaps by ministers exchanging pulpits once a year. I had the opportunity last year to hear John Hicks preach in the Florence area. Much can be gained by sharing in fellowship together.

The schools bring all peoples together. Take Jordan High for instance. Every one hangs together at Jordan.

Our youth groups bring together people with common interests. Our boulevards and boundaries cannot separate people who want to share common interests. We have many adult problems which are not confined by lines. Ill will between groups, hatreds toward a whole class of people, and racial prejudices seem to stem from adults, from parents, and the children pick them up at home. We can prevent this.

You may know of other groups which are helping to make this a friendly community. The service clubs and veterans organizations sometimes bring people together who wouldn't meet otherwise. The Community Protection Committee of the Watts Coordinating Council is a good example of people of different background working together on a common problem.

There are several techniques which our groups might use. A lot can be done to improve the community through the printed word. Once a month we might present a sketch of some leading citizen in the local papers. The description of the work of the Rev. Frances Quintanilla, for over 25 years pastor in Watts, Mr. Walter Giles, chairman of the Coordinating Council, Miss Rohar, head of the Catholic Community Center, and Mr. "Bill" Mann, principal of Jordan High School, should inspire readers to give of their services for the betterment of the community. Casual mention might be made of interracial clubs which are doing a good job, such as the Scout units under the Rev. "Bill" Brinkley at 92nd Street School and the Rainbow Club of St. Leo's Parish.

One community had a festival in which various minority groups wore costumes and presented various phases of their cultural contribution to the community. Why couldn't this be done in Watts? Our Coordinating Council and Women's Clubs might exchange meetings with neighboring

communities and share projects with them. There are many ways in which we can build a healthier, happier community by extending our circles of interest and friendship.

Miss Blackwell presented Mr. Simon Eisnor, architect of the City Planning Commission staff, who illustrated his address with a series of Housing Study maps of the city. He said in part:

If we are interested in providing decent housing for all of our people, we must find where the greatest housing problems exist. Those problems are non-discriminatory. We determine by extensive research and study exactly where sub-normal conditions exist. On the basis of these facts, planning may be done. Planning is not doing, but it must precede action. Planning will eventually reduce taxes, since they may only be lowered by running the city more efficiently. We find that city and county boundary lines do not limit social problems.

Let us consider the picture in Watts. Wherever there is cheap land, it is either worth little or it is being poorly used. The land and improvement in Watts is assessed for from 4¢ to 11¢ per square foot and can be purchased in normal times for approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ times that price. (Now it may cost 5 to 7 times the assessed value.)

The density of population in Watts is from 15 to 29 persons per acre (the highest in Los Angeles is 95 persons per acre on Bunker Hill).

The average rental in Watts in 1940 was \$15. This means that a subsidy would be necessary if decent housing to take care of the people now living here were to be put in this area.

Watts is lacking in adequate sanitary facilities. The 1940 Federal Census indicated that there are many residences without toilets or private baths.

There are many dwelling units which have structural deficiencies and need major repairs. This is in spite of the fact that few houses are over 30 years old.

We find a heavy concentration of minority groups in blighted areas. They live there through no choice of their own. There are often no other neighborhoods open to them.

A preliminary study has been made by the City Planning Department of Watts with consideration of the possibility of taking advantage of the Community Redevelopment Law. Approximately 23% of Watts is vacant land. A large section of Watts could be converted to light industry, which would provide local employment. A plan for Watts would so rearrange the community that schools, parks, shopping centers, and churches would be convenient to everybody and would permit the population to increase to almost twice what it now is. Watts has possibilities.

Chairman Lytle adjourned the meeting at 4 p.m. More than 50 people enjoyed the tours of Hacienda Village, which were conducted by Mrs. Anita Wright, Manager.

T. Dale Gardner

LOS ANGELES COUNTY COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RELATIONS
139 NORTH BROADWAY, L.A. 12, MU 9211, EXT. 3171

NOTICE

THIRTY-FIFTH MONTHLY MEETING-----MARCH 10, 1947
ROOM 501 HALL OF RECORDS-----2:00 to 4:00 PM

Mrs. Paxton Lytle - Presiding

Mr. Leon Lewis - Program Chairman for Day

PANEL DISCUSSION

SUBJECT: "Radio's Influence on Group Attitudes"

Chairman: Mr. Dick Cutting, Program Director and
Musical Director of Station KFAC,

Members: Dr. William Sener, Associate Professor
of Radio at the University of Southern
California and Program Director of
Station KUSC.

Mr. Carlton Moss, formerly of KFNB,
author of "The Negro Soldier."

Mr. Chet Huntley, in charge of Columbia's
Department of Public Affairs.

Note: There will be adequate opportunity for audience participation. Please come prepared to commend radio stations or programs which employ members of minority groups as individuals and programs which are promoting intercultural education, especially among children.

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LOS ANGELES COUNTY COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RELATIONS
139 NORTH BROADWAY, L.A. 12, MU 9211, EXT. 3171

MINUTES OF THIRTY-FIFTH MONTHLY MEETING
March 10, 1947, 2 P.M., Room 501 Hall of Records

Mrs. Paxton Lytle - Presiding

MEMBERS PRESENT: Mr. Booth, Mrs. Bougness, Mrs. Chow, Mrs. Gray, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Keating, Mr. Lambert, Mr. Lewis, Mr. McAfee, Miss Mumford, Mr. Reyes (represented by Mr. Wilbur), Mr. Torrez, Dr. Trillingham, Mrs. Wilhelm, Mr. Zuck, Mr. Gleason, and Mr. Gardner

VISITORS Miss Carpenter of San Dimas Coordinating Council, Mr. Herzberg of the Jewish Community Relations Committee, Mr. Kent of the American Veterans Committee, Dr. Oliver of the Urban League, Mrs. Parker of the South Pasadena Council for Civic Unity, Mrs. Elsa May Smith of the Y.W.C.A. and Mrs. Wood of the League of Women Voters

TOTAL: 42

Mr. Leon Lewis, program chairman of the day, introduced Mr. Dick Cutting, Program Director and Musical Director of Station KFAC, who chaired a panel discussion on "Radio's Influence on Group Attitudes." Other members of the panel included Mr. Chet Huntley, Director of Public Affairs at C.B.S. and Dr. William Sener, Associate Professor of Radio at U.S.C. and Program Director of Station KUSC. Miss Cecile Creed of the Standard School Broadcast, Mrs. Carmen Orozco of the Orozco Broadcasting Company, Mr. Norman J. Ostley of the American Broadcasting Company, and Mrs. Helen Rachford of the Audio-Visual Section of the County Schools participated in the discussion. Those participating said in part:

Dialects. The Lazarsfeld-Stanton Survey shows that the average American listener regards a dialect as derogatory to the minority group identified; If we are to encourage a broader portrayal of American culture, we must take the sting out of jokes which are aimed at a particular group and handle dialects in such a way as to portray sympathetic characters. If you find the use of a dialect objectionable, write to the station, the sponsor, and the advertising agency and state your reasons. Your constructive criticisms will be appreciated. What is your evaluation of "Mr. Schlepperman" on Jack Benny's show, "Mrs. Nussbaum" in "Allen's Alley," "Papa David" in "Life Can Be Beautiful," and the series on public servants in "Meet Me at Parky's"?

Employment. There are only 30,000 people in the highly competitive radio industry. There is little discrimination against writers or singers if they have talent. If an actor has no accent and can hold an audience, there is no discrimination against him.

Action. If you feel that the news reporting on a particular station is unfairly slanted, appoint a representative committee

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and call on the station manager and the commentators. You will get results. Should the station manager be unresponsive when you present him with evidence that his policy is not serving the public good, the Field Officer of the Federal Communications Commission (located in the Federal Bldg.) will be glad to receive your complaint.

Disseminating information. The Radio News Club and the Southern California Association of Broadcasters are sifting local information provided them by such resource bodies as the Haynes Foundation. If you have factual material about intercultural affairs which you would like to get on the air, mail it to the Radio News Club, care of Mr. Chet Huntley, C.B.S., Hollywood 28.

Following the panel discussion, a transcription of a proposed broadcast entitled "These Are Your Neighbors" was played in order to gather suggestions and comments. This program is to be put on the air under the direction of this committee.

NOTICE

The next general meeting will be held at 2 p.m. on April 14, at Linda Lee Theatre at 322 East First Street (in Little Tokyo). The meeting will be co-sponsored by the Los Angeles Council for Civic Unity and the Common Ground Committee of Little Tokyo. Mr. Raymond Booth, program chairman, indicates that a public forum will be held in which local residents and business men will be asked to participate. If you care to eat in Little Tokyo prior to the meeting, some members of the committee will be gathered at the Kow Nan Low Restaurant at 105 North San Pedro Street at 12.30 p.m. Reservations may be had by telephoning Mu 9211, Ext.3171, or Tr 6271.

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LOS ANGELES COUNTY COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RELATIONS
139 NORTH BROADWAY, L.A. 12, MU 9211, EXT. 3171

THIRTY-SIXTH MONTHLY MEETING, APRIL 14, 1947
PILGRIM HOUSE, 120 NORTH SAN PEDRO, LOS ANGELES

Co-sponsored with Japanese-American Citizens League, Pilgrim House, and the Community Relations Committee of the Metropolitan Welfare Council.

Rev. Chester M. Buley - Presiding

PRESENT: Mr. Vernon Barrett (represented by Mr. Hunt Lewis), Mr. Booth, Mrs. Bougness, Mr. Cronin, Miss Guenther, Mr. Keating (represented by Mr. Dirks), Mr. Lambert (represented by Mr. Lerman), Mr. McAfee, Dr. Perkins (represented by Dr. Cooke), Mr. Torrez, Mr. Wimmer (represented by Mr. Wright), Dr. Gleason and Mr. Gardner.

The 50 GUESTS included representatives of Japanese Church Federation, Urban League, L.A. Presbytery, All-As-One Fellowship, San Dimas Coordinating Council, Bonita High School, Tenth District CCPT, L.A. City Recreation Department, L.A. Tuberculosis & Health Association, Pilgrim House, CIO Recreation Department, Committee for Christian Democracy, Fellowship of Reconciliation, L.A. City Schools, Father Divine Mission, Pasadena Council of Social Agencies, TIMES, EXAMINER, DAILY NEWS, and TRIBUNE.

Mr. Chester Buley convened the meeting at the Kow Nan Low Restaurant, at 12:15, where an excellent luncheon was enjoyed.

Mr. Phil Lerman described the way in which "The Brotherhood of Man" was produced by the U.A.W.-C.I.O. He added that it could be secured for showing before groups by addressing him at 5851 Avalon Boulevard, Los Angeles 3.

Through the courtesy of Dr. Harold Kingsley and his staff, "The Brotherhood of Man" was shown at Pilgrim House at 1:30 p.m.

Through the courtesy of Henry Murayama, of the Nisei Trading Company, the loan of a radio was procured, and those present were able to listen to the first broadcast of a program sponsored by the County Committee on Human Relations, entitled "These are Your Neighbors." The program consisted of an interview of Kay Inouye, advertising executive. This series will be heard regularly at 2:00 p.m. Monday afternoons, on KRKD.

Mr. Buley turned the meeting over to Vice Chairman Torrez, who gave a short description of the work of the County committee and the purpose of holding meetings in local communities. He indicated that if there were tensions in Little Tokyo, they should be discussed openly.

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Dr. Henry Cooke was asked to preside at the open forum which followed.

It was pointed out by discussants that few people of Japanese ancestry now reside in the area which was known as Little Tokyo before the war. However, most of the Japanese-American merchants have their businesses in this area at present. Mr. Torrez stated that perhaps 15% of the residents of the area were of Mexican descent. It was generally agreed that by far the largest number of residents were Negroes. The fact that a disproportionate amount of crime is committed in the center of the city between the main business district and the warehouse district is no reflection on the character of the people who are forced to reside in this area because of economic and racial discrimination. Mr. Booth stressed that increasing unemployment, an imminent depression, and the placing of restrictive covenants on undeveloped land are increasing the social pressures which influence members of many minority groups, particularly the people residing in this area. Such a critical situation lends itself to exploitation. Flagrant use by newspapers of unscientific terms such as "pachuco" and frequent pictures of delinquents who happened to belong to minority groups have been known to increase the seriousness of conflicts in the past. The metropolitan press is to be congratulated on the sane way in which it has handled news concerning tensions in Little Tokyo in recent months.

The meeting adjourned at 3:00 p.m.

T. Dale Gardner

NOTE: The San Dimas Coordinating Council reports that it is checking radio programs for their use of racial and other stereotypes. They plan to write letters of condemnation or commendation to station managers, sponsors, advertising agencies, and actors on the basis of their findings. They would like to know whether your group is engaged in a similar project. If you would like to participate in such a project between now and next September, please address Mr. Dempster Dirks, Room 1209, 139 North Broadway, Los Angeles 12.

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LOS ANGELES COUNTY COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RELATIONS
139 NORTH BROADWAY, L.A. 12, MU 9211, EXT. 3171

NOTICE

THIRTY-EIGHTH MONTHLY MEETING, JUNE 9, 1947
ROOM 501 HALL OF RECORDS-----2:00-4:00 P.M.

ATTENTION

HEAR A REPORT OF ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS OF
THE YEAR FOR THE BETTERMENT OF HUMAN RELATIONS.

The coordination of 51 inter-group, inter-cultural, inter-faith, and inter-racial agencies and organizations in the County is already under way. This will be described by the people who are doing it.

If your organization has questions as to:

- How referrals are to be made
- How a directory may be procured
- How materials may be obtained
- How research may be conducted
- How joint action may be planned

HAVE A REPRESENTATIVE AT THIS MEETING IN THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS' ROOM.

DALE GARDNER

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*Assoc
Comm on Intercultural
Education*

1355-32

LOS ANGELES COUNTY COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RELATIONS
139 NORTH BROADWAY, L.A. 12, MU 9211, EXT. 3171

MINUTES OF THIRTY-SEVENTH MONTHLY MEETING

MAY 22, 1947, 6:30 P.M., HIGHLAND PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

On the evening of May 22, the County Committee on Human Relations united with the South Pasadena and Eagle Rock Councils for Civic Unity in a fellowship dinner at the Highland Park Presbyterian Church. The meeting was attended by about 140 persons. A copy of these minutes is being mailed to all on the mailing lists of the three groups. The following are some of the highlights of the addresses given:

REMARKS BY SUPERVISOR JOHN ANSON FORD

The County Committee on Human Relations was formed in January, 1944, by the Board of Supervisors and was assigned the task of improving intercultural and intergroup relations among the citizenry of this County. I scarcely need to stress the seriousness of the problems which exist in this field. There is a great need for education in interracial understanding. There is a need for consideration of the moral factors which deprive many of our citizens of their normal rights and privileges.

We feel that our County is somewhat unique in having an official committee to work on these problems. We are proud of what they have accomplished in this short time, but it is small progress in comparison with what needs to be done. The skills and techniques of various County officials, such as Mr. John Zuck, the Probation Officer, are made available to this committee.

The committee is concerned with specific problems, and grew out of general community concern over the zoot-suit riots. The need for a greater understanding of our American culture and democracy is one specific problem. We feel that our work is of world-wide significance and that it is only through the accomplishments in local units that we can bring world peace and can build "one world."

You can't have true democracy unless you have cooperation and mutual respect among racial and cultural groups. The task of promoting such understanding by addresses, interracial conferences, lessening the occasion and areas of friction, promoting equal justice for all, opposing discrimination in employment, et cetera - these are among the specific objects of this important committee.

REMARKS BY MISS NITA BLACKWELL

A recent survey by James Hamilton shows that 10,000 additional hospital beds are needed in Los Angeles County. The survey of the County Committee on Human Relations, which was published in February of this year, shows that there are no minority-group physicians or internes on the staffs of the 21 approved hospitals in this County. The only hospital which is non-discriminatory in admitting patients and hiring nurses and internes is the Los Angeles County Hospital. Physicians, internes, and nurses serve as individuals and should not be discriminated against on the basis of their race, nationality, or religion.

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Your County Committee recommends that while we are obtaining more hospital beds, we work to change the policies of the existing hospitals. This can be done. Make your wishes known to the superintendents, board members, and staff members of the hospitals with which you are familiar.

Some interracial hospitals are now being planned. I work for one of those. If you desire additional information, please write to me at 5334 South Main Street, Los Angeles 37.

REMARKS BY MR. FRANK WILKINSON

The State of California and Los Angeles County in particular are suffering from the most serious housing crisis in their history. According to the report of the California Joint Senate-Assembly Committee on Housing, known as the O'Gara Committee Report, issued on April 9, 1947, there were 307,568 unhooded families, (including 195,750 World War II veterans' families); 370,000 families living in slums; and 66,000 new families anticipated during 1947 due to marriage and immigration; or a total of 743,568 families urgently in need of housing in the State of California during 1947.

In Los Angeles County alone, there are at the present time 162,000 homeless families, of which 66,000, or 3 out of 10, are families of World War II veterans. In addition to these, there are an estimated 135,000 families living in sub-standard, slum dwellings.

With these shocking facts as a guide to the need for housing, we have the following facts regarding real estate activity and residential construction: Building permits for new family units authorized in Los Angeles County for March, 1947, were down 35.2% under March, 1946. Real estate sales in Los Angeles County for the first three months of 1947 show a 32.9% drop below the same period during 1946. Of the 14,796 residential building permits issued for Los Angeles County in the first quarter of 1947, only 16.5% were for rent and practically all of these ranged from \$70 to \$100 per month. According to the O'Gara Report, 65% of the 743,568 families desperately in need of housing in California during 1947 required rental housing, at an average maximum monthly rent of \$40, excluding utilities.

The housing shortage in Los Angeles County did not develop overnight. Prior to World War II there were over 109,000 families in the County living in slum homes. All efforts at that time to meet the housing problem, particularly the slum clearance program, were systematically and effectively obstructed and partially blocked.

During the war years the population of California increased $4\frac{1}{2}$ times more than any other state in the nation, and the majority of these essential war worker families came to Los Angeles County. In spite of this emergency, Los Angeles built less war emergency, temporary dwellings, and more "peace-time homes in war-time" than any other war production center in the West. As a result, we were already suffering a 73,000 unit housing deficit on V-J Day.

Since V-J Day every logical step to meet the national housing crisis has been opposed by the powerful national building lobbies. Necessary controls have been prematurely removed, the Wyatt Veterans Emergency

Housing Program was smashed, and the Taft-Ellender-Wagner Housing Bill has been stalled for two years in Congress.

The opposition is well financed, efficient, and thorough. The only hope for solving the acute housing crisis and averting the possible depression resulting from the breakdown in the home-building industry, is for the people of America to speak out, calling for the necessary remedial legislative action.

REMARKS BY MISS ELIZABETH SANDS

The problem of intergroup tensions will not solve itself. It must be approached by experts and informed persons. Only through sound and thorough education can we change ideas. It is a long-growth process. In the schools it must be sanctioned by top administrators. It cannot be done without in-service training for teachers. When I speak of democracy, I refer to a social faith. It has never been codified. It implies a respect for the worth of the individual, the earth, and culture to which we belong, the right to self-rule, the willingness to trust the human mind, the conviction that the way of peace is superior to the way of war, and the attitude that minorities are to be understood, valued, and respected. This is our heritage. We live by that faith. It is our responsibility to train and educate our children as free men.

A free man is loyal to himself as a person of worth and dignity. He is loyal to the ideals of brotherhood. He permits free discussion. He is a free spirit. He respects talent. He has an obligation to work and keeps the common good supreme. He is socially intelligent and informed.

It is the school's responsibility to give its children an understanding of democracy and to equip them to accept this rich heritage. Consideration is now being given in the Los Angeles City Schools to the importance of including the teaching of democracy in the curriculum. Briefly, the curriculum should include some consideration of the nature of man, the history of mankind, the importance of education, the causes and effects of wars, the influence of totalitarian ideas, the strengths and weaknesses of democracy, the human and material resources of our country, the discipline of free men, the discipline which comes from within, and a sense of that which is eternal.

REMARKS BY FLOYD C. COVINGTON

1. From the Los Angeles Times--Tuesday, May 20, 1947: "Population figures give County 3,798,356, with 1,905,824 in City alone. A total of 1,012,713 persons have settled in Los Angeles County since 1940, to bring the area's population to 3,798,356, and that of Los Angeles City alone to 1,905,824, the Regional Planning Commission estimated yesterday."

2. From the Los Angeles Times--May 20, 1947: "Veterans Get Job Warning" - "Unemployment among Veterans has reached serious proportions here, Councilman Harold Harby said yesterday in urging veterans and others to acquaint themselves with employment and housing problems before coming to Los Angeles."

He introduced a resolution, adopted by City Council, asking national veterans' organizations to inform their members of conditions here, saying 10,000 veterans are arriving in Los Angeles each month without jobs and without homes or prospects."

3. Summary of a series of articles by Nat Caldwell, reporter for the NATIONAL TENNESSEAN, as a result of an eleven week tour and study in the South and in cities to which Southern labor migrates. (The date of this summary--February 5, 1947) "A revolution in agriculture that will jab hard at most of the Nation's economic and social sore spots before it is finished is gathering force today across the map of Dixie.

The revolution is in the mechanization of the South's farming. Within 10 years it will kindle the farm jobs of from one to five million Southerners, Negro and white.....

For the Negro millions, displacement by machines may be enforced. For many in young and middle age groups, however, the machine will not need to shove very hard. A determination to leave the South grows steadily in many Negro minds.....

Impacts of the same revolution, because of the wave of the Negro movement out, will shake Los Angeles, San Francisco, Chicago and Detroit. These are the favorite migration points of the Negro when he leaves the South. Terrific shortages of Negro housing in each of them makes each month's new arrivals from Dixie a threat to the delicate balance of race peace."

WHITE TREND REVERSED: "The census shows that one out of every four white tenant families left Southern farms during the war, while only 4 per cent of the Negro tenant families left. One out of every three white share-croppers quit this hard life during the war. Only 1 out of every 10 Negro croppers quit.

These figures upset a 20-year trend that saw the white family falling down agriculture's economic ladder more rapidly than the Negro.

A net loss of 20,000 Negro tenant farmer and sharecropper families during the war was reported by the census. This does not completely support the claim of many race relations experts that for the first time the Southern Negro migrant has learned to make the long hop direct from farm to big city in the North or West.

The question is important. A long-jump migration of Negroes after mechanization begins to displace workers will transmit the full impact of the changeover to the big city outside."

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A scholarship award of \$300 was presented by the South Pasadena Council to Madison Shocklōy, a student of Pasadena Junior College preparing for social work.

Music was furnished by Tony Royes, a Junior High School student. It was generally agreed that the service by the ladies of the church was prompt and tasty and that the meeting was highly profitable.

GEORGE GLEASON
DALE GARDNER

LOS ANGELES COUNTY COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RELATIONS
139 NORTH BROADWAY, L.A. 12, MU 9211, EXT. 3171

MINUTES OF THIRTY-EIGHTH MONTHLY MEETING
June 9, 1947, 2 P.M., Room 501 Hall of Records

Miss Nita Blackwell - Presiding

MEMBERS PRESENT: Mr. Berman, Mr. Booth, Mrs. Chow, Mr. Ford (by Mr. Miley), Mr. Henderson, Mr. Lambert, Mrs. Lytle, Mr. McAfee, Miss Mumford, Miss Newton, Dr. Trillingham (by Miss Cox), Mrs. Wilhelm, Mr. Zuck, Mr. Gleason and Mr. Gardner.

VISITORS: Mr. Frank Cane, Miss Bernice Carpenter, Mr. Floyd Covington, Mr. Dwight Cushman, Mrs. Fernandez, Director of Health Education in Honolulu, Mr. Ralph Fisher, Miss Adalia Haass, Mrs. George Gleason, Mrs. Mary Logan, Mr. Charles Ray, Mr. Ed Roybal, Mr. Ed Sanders, Mr. Hollis Wilbur, and Miss Pleasant View.

Miss Blackwell opened the meeting at 2 P.M., and the group listened to "These are Your Neighbors," a 15-minute radio program which is sponsored by this committee. Miss Blackwell announced that an \$11 check had been received from a County employee for the cutting of two transcriptions and stressed the importance of our members and friends writing letters regarding the program to Mr. Dirks in care of Station KRKD.

The summary of the Executive Committee Meeting of June 4 included a report on the Highland Park meeting, letters written in behalf of the National Housing Bill, National FEPC, and on behalf of alien Japanese in California. Miss Blackwell stressed the importance of members supporting these measures.

Miss Blackwell introduced the topic of the day with the following statement:

There are 51 agencies or organizations in the County of Los Angeles which are engaged in intercultural, interracial, or intergroup work. Some of these organizations are civil rights defense groups. Others are agencies which serve specific culture groups. There are several citizens' committees. Finally, there is our own County Committee on Human Relations, which is an officially endorsed citizens' committee.

It is obvious that no one of these groups alone can serve a County of over 3½ million people. There are many problems which are beyond the scope of any one of our organizations. Cooperation is necessary. There has been cooperation in the past but this cooperative effort must be predicated on adequate knowledge and sound social planning in the future.

It was because of this felt need that representatives of these groups were called together by the Welfare Council in a conference on May 2 of this year. This successful conference was the outgrowth of many preliminary meetings in which Dr. Genevieve Carter, Mrs. Joseph Kaplan, Mr. Raymond Booth, Mr. Floyd Covington, Mr. Zane Meckler, Dr. Henry Cooke, Dr. Gleason, and Mr. Gardner participated. Most of these people were members of the Community Relations Committee of the Welfare Council.

The summary of the May 2nd conference is in your hands. It indicates that there is need for more information before effective planning can be done. In broad, general terms, cooperative efforts may achieve new goals in some of the following fields:

1. Investigation, fact-finding, and research.
 - A. Measuring tensions and predicting conflict.
 - B. Cooperation with universities, colleges, and foundations.
2. Community education.
 - A. Existing material, tools, techniques, speakers, and entertainers may be shared.
 - B. New material, tools, and techniques may be developed.
3. Action.
 - A. After sufficient planning has been done, long range projects may be initiated by the joint staffs.
 - B. Machinery can be set up to meet critical situations before they occur.
 - C. Adequate services to every community in the County.

In September of 1946, the County Committee on Human Relations received a request to prepare a directory of all of the intercultural organizations in the County. In February of 1947, a similar request was received from International Institute. Since the Research Department of the Welfare Council already had such a project under way, no action was taken. When the project was resumed this spring while preparing for the May 2nd conference, Dr. Gleason and Mr. Gardner participated in the work of the Committee on the Directory. A questionnaire was distributed to all organizations and the staff of our County Committee took responsibility for securing answers from 12 organizations other than our own. Of the 37 questionnaires which had been answered and returned by May 2, 12 of them were the ones for which we bore responsibility.

The need for a systematic way of making referrals has been felt for some time. It is anticipated that after the Directory has been completed, it will be possible to forward and receive referrals much more rapidly and effectively than ever before.

Miss Blackwell asked Dr. Genevieve Carter, Director of Research for the Welfare Council, to describe the present status of the Directory. Dr. Carter said in part: Most of the questionnaires describing the scope, function, and resources of agencies have been returned. The material is ready. We must decide within the next month how to publish the Directory in order to give enough information to facilitate referrals. The Directory should inform a client as to where he may obtain legal help, housing information, foster-home placement, employment, assistance in defending his civil rights against discrimination, etc. We will send an order card out so we will know how many copies to publish.

QUESTION: Who will use the Directory?

ANSWER: Individuals, agencies, officials, churches, vets! organizations, and others.

Miss Blackwell then introduced a panel of resource persons consisting of Dr. Carter, Mr. Floyd Covington, Mr. Raymond Booth, and Dr. Gleason, who attempted to answer questions from the floor and the Chairman.

QUESTION: In what ways will coordination of effort help local agencies?
MR. COVINGTON: An exchange sheet will expedite our work. Clearances will save us both money and time.

QUESTION: In what ways could tensions in the County be measured?
MR. BOOTH: A few thousand contact people would be needed. They would report evidence of tension to a central switchboard or fever chart. The cumulative result of a series of such incidents could be prevented by checking incipient conflict early.

QUESTION: What do you do when you discover conflict in an overt form?
ANSWER: Take action before anyone else. Deal with constituted authority. Get the facts. Hold conferences which are aimed at reconciliation. Tackle problems one at a time.

MR. COVINGTON: One advantage of coordination is that we involve more people in the effort to reach a solution.

QUESTION: Will this coordination become just another organization?
DR. GLEASON: No. Through federation we will help individual agencies to do their individual jobs more efficiently. If a problem is too large for one agency, we will unite the few who are fitted to handle it. The structure of the federation is very simple. There will be one representative from each agency. This Executive Committee will elect an Interim Committee of 7-9 members which will develop strategy and act in crises.

QUESTION: Where may reading material be obtained?

MR. HENDERSON: The County Library has 130 outlets. We have a reference shelf on the subject of race relations. If you ask us for material on a specific sub-topic, we will provide you with a complete reading list.

QUESTION: What efforts have been made to obtain help from universities?

MR. CARTER: The universities are primarily interested in academic and abstract laws and principles. Professors tend toward the position that research can be done only by skilled and technically trained people. They are not too conscious of our practical needs in the community. If we prepared a list of projects which we would like to have studied, it is possible that they would assign students to them, but there seems to be little chance for field placements.

QUESTION: Will there be joint staff meetings for agency staffs?

MR. COVINGTON: Yes. Paid staff members will meet together regularly and volunteer workers will come in from time to time. Current problems and projects will be cleared.

QUESTION: How would you fight restrictive covenants?

MR. BOOTH: Discover what agencies in the neighborhood are interested and enlist their support.

MRS. FERNANDEZ was introduced and stressed the importance of exchanging health education workers with other parts of the world in order that we all may benefit from improved techniques. She stated that the Hawaiian Civic Unity Committee had done much to improve intercultural relations.

DR. GLEASON stressed the need for a long-term plan for improving human relations in the County.

Mooting adjourned at 3:30 P.M.

GEORGE GLEASON and DALE GARDNER

Assoc
Fair Play
Comm

1355-31

LOS ANGELES COUNTY COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RELATIONS
139 NORTH BROADWAY, L.A. 12, MU 9211, EXT. 3171

The enclosed material is for your information. Little research has been done on discrimination against minority groups in the field of employment. It is known generally that unemployment is increasing among Negroes, Mexicans, and other minority groups. The general information presented here indicates some of the factors which affect the entire population. This is the best information which we have been able to gather at this time. If more accurate information is available, it will be distributed in the future.

NOTICE

"UNEMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYMENT AS AFFECTING MINORITY GROUPS"

TIME: 2 P.M., JULY 14, 1947

PLACE: HAYNES FOUNDATION, 2324 SOUTH FIGUEROA

The above subject will be discussed by experts in the field. If you have questions regarding the enclosed resource material, please bring your copy with you and present your questions during the discussion period. If you have pertinent information on the subject, there will be an opportunity to present it. Plan to participate in the groups' analysis of this important problem.

MRS. PAXTON LYTTLE

SIGNIFICANT FACTS RELATING TO EMPLOYMENT IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Prepared by the Committee on Human Relations
139 No. Broadway, L.A. 12, MU 9211, Ext. 3171

July, 1947

POPULATION

	1940 Census	July 1, 1946	Increase 1946 over 1940	Per cent change
TOTAL:	2,785,643	3,550,000	764,357	27.44
NEGRO:	75,209	157,400	82,191	109.28

The Regional Planning Commission estimates the population of Los Angeles County on July 1, 1947 as 3,798,356. In 1946 females outnumbered males by 156,888. In the Negro population the excess of females is 9,760.

VITAL STATISTICS

The excess of births over deaths in L.A. County is more than 40,000 annually.

	1939	1946	Per Cent Increase
BIRTHS:	38,801	81,286	109.5
DEATHS:	30,099	38,918	29.3
Excess of births over deaths:	8,702	42,368	386.9
MARRIAGES:	22,974	42,064	83.1

INCOME

1946:	\$5,850,000,000
1939:	1,983,771,000
Seven year increase:	\$3,866,229,000
Per cent gain:	194.89%

PER CAPITA INCOME

1946:	\$1,647.89
1939:	723.21
Seven year increase:	\$ 924.68
Per cent increase:	127.86%

INDUSTRIAL PAYROLLS

1946:	\$592,222,300
1939:	166,630,467
Seven year increase:	\$425,591,833
Per cent gain:	255.41%

AVERAGE ANNUAL EARNINGS PER WORKER

1946:	\$2,472.74
1939:	1,302.82
Seven year increase:	\$1,169.92
Per cent gain:	89.80%

1946 agricultural products were worth over \$220,000,000, the greatest farm value by area in the world. 67½ million dollars were invested in new industries in 1946.

COST OF LIVING

The 1937-39 average equals 100 per cent.

August 15, 1939: 101.9
 January 15, 1947: 155.0
 Per cent increase: 52.11%

January 15, 1947 compared with August 15, 1935.

Item	Rise in points
Food	95.1
Clothing	69.3
Rent	3.9
Furnishing	74.9
Miscellaneous	33.1
All items	53.1

EMPLOYMENT IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Total estimated non-agricultural work force:	1,587,000
Estimated unemployed on June 1, 1947:	200,000
Estimated unemployed on June 1, 1946:	215,000
Work force in manufacturing production April, 1947:	243,000
Work force in manufacturing production April, 1946:	235,000
Work force in manufacturing production April, 1939:	127,600
Per cent increase in employment in manufacturing:	90.5%

(This excludes administrators, supervisors, office and sales force, technological workers and force account workers.)

TRENDS IN UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG NEGROES

Approximately one third of the veterans' applications for service men's readjustment allowances come from Negroes.

Approximately 60% of the orders for employees which are received by the State are discriminatory in some way.

The largest amount of hiring is done through commercial agencies which do not place many Negroes.

The Los Angeles Urban League is receiving a constantly increasing number of complaints as to discrimination against individual Negroes. There are many instances of participation in training programs being stopped and apprenticeships being discontinued.

PLACEMENT OF NON-WHITE AND UNSKILLED WORKERS

	Non-white Percentage of Total Placements	Unskilled Percentage of Total Placements
December 1946	9:6	37:8
January 1947	10:4	37:1
February "	9:5	33:9
March "	9:2	33:1
April "	9:1	34:7
May "	8:0	30:4

(From the Los Angeles Office, State Department of Employment)

EMPLOYMENT IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, JUNE 6, 1947
(State Reconstruction and Reemployment Commission)

Total work force, April, 1940:	2,937,000
" " " ; May, 1946:	3,928,000
" " " ; April, 1947:	3,980,000
" " " ; May, 1947:	4,008,000
Total unemployed, May, 1946:	425,000
" " ; April, 1947:	420,000
" " ; May, 1947:	400,000

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT, INCLUDING AGRICULTURE
(Bureau of the Census)

Total employment force, May 11, 1946:	57,160,000
" employed " " " :	54,850,000
" unemployed " " " :	2,310,000
Total employment force, May 10, 1947:	60,290,000
" employed " " " :	58,330,000
" unemployed " " " :	1,960,000

GENERAL RELIEF - PAYMENTS TO RECIPIENTS, L.A. COUNTY
From reports of State Department of Social Welfare.
The past six months, compared with a year ago.

	Family Cases		One		Family Cases		One
	Number	Persons	Person		Number	Persons	Person
			Cases				Cases
Dec. 45	2,548	9,649	4,528	Dec. 46	4,046	15,573	5,525
Jan. 46	2,641	10,165	5,180	Jan. 47	4,213	16,034	5,637
Feb. 46	3,122	11,409	5,072	Feb. 47	4,403	16,318	5,662
Mar. 46	3,083	11,353	5,105	Mar. 47	4,617	17,181	5,940
Apr. 46	3,476	12,108	5,233	Apr. 47	4,746	17,638	5,949
May 46	3,588	12,386	5,297	May 47	4,930	18,265	6,094

Since December, 1945 there has been a steady increase in the number of recipients of County Relief. By May, 1947 the number of family cases had nearly doubled.

COMMENTS

In studying statistics of any sort which relate to Los Angeles County, one should keep in mind the very rapid growth in population. Since the April, 1940 census, there has been an increase of 1,012,713, or 36.3%

Information for this report was furnished by: State Dept. of Employment, State Reconstruction & Reemployment Commission, Regional Planning Commission, L.A. County Dept. of Charities, Business Research Division of the LOS ANGELES EXAMINER, Haynes Foundation, and the Los Angeles Urban League.

HDC
Fair play
Comm.

1855-31

LOS ANGELES COUNTY COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RELATIONS
139 NORTH BROADWAY, L.A. 12, MU 9211, EXT. 3171

MINUTES OF THIRTY-NINTH MONTHLY MEETING
July 14, 1947, 2 P.M., 2324 SOUTH FIGUEROA ST.

Mrs. Paxton Lytle - Presiding

- PRESENT: Mrs. Alice Bohem, teacher, Utah Street School
 Miss Edythe Butterfield, All-As-One-Fellowship
 Dr. Arthur Coons, President, Occidental College
 John Henderson, County Librarian
 William Jones, Urban League, Industrial Secretary
 Reginald Jones, Urban League, Employment Counselor
 William Kent, American Veterans Committee
 H.B. McAfee, State Department of Employment
 Hollis Wilbur, Pasadena Council of Social Agencies
 Dr. Elizabeth Wood, League of Women Voters
 Lt. C.E. Wright, Sheriff's Personnel Bureau
 Buford Wright, County Parks and Recreation

A summary of the last executive committee meeting was presented by Mr. Gardner. Mr. Hollis Wilbur was introduced and was asked to describe an activity which the Interracial Commission of the Pasadena Council of Social Agencies has been sponsoring. Mr. Wilbur said in part: "For some time we have desired to learn more about the experiences of minority group members in seeking employment. The suggestion came to us from the American Friends Service Committee that leaders of industries should be encouraged to share their experiences in hiring minority group members. Invitations were sent to 17 concerns which are engaged in manufacturing in the Pasadena area; 14 responded, 3 declined because their factories were not in Pasadena. The general director or personnel manager was invited to a dinner at the Athletic Club. Each person paid for his own meal.

A few managers felt that they had adequate representation of minority groups among their employees. One man stated that he had had no satisfactory experience with minority employees. He attended no further meetings. Others indicated varying degrees of satisfaction.

Two weeks later another meeting was held. Five of the original employers attended. The spirit was good. They were quite earnest in their endeavor to find competent workers who would be courteous and would endeavor to become better all around employees.

The necessity of knowing how to make an application for a job was stressed. Some applicants are too nonchalant; others are too timid; few who inquire for a job actually go through with filing an application.

It was suggested that applicants might be encouraged to sit down with personnel managers and receive instructions on the technique of applying for a job. The matter of many minority people being equipped with an education out of proportion to the jobs available was discussed. It was agreed that the names and backgrounds of such people should be gathered with the view of holding a conference with them. Their competency should be determined.

The Interracial Commission feels that this conference technique is a valid one, that it has met with moderate success to date, and that the suggestion that we meet with the managers of department stores in the fall has merit."

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Mr. William Jones, Industrial Secretary of Urban League, was presented and asked to discuss discrimination in employment. He mentioned the radio program "Urban League Reports," on Station KRKD, and a recent interview with Mr. William A. Barr of the County Department of Charities. Between 15% and 20% of the employees of the Department of Charities are Negroes. The County's relief load is 96,000 cases, an increase of 7000 cases over this month last year.

There is probably more employment and more unemployment now than ever before. This is due to the fact that we probably have the largest labor force in history. In spite of rising employment in California, 10,000 veterans are exhausting their 20-weeks' emergency allowance each month. Of the total applicants at the California Department of Employment's office, 25% are Negroes. Approximately 9% of all applicants placed in jobs are "non-whites." About one third of the veterans receiving a readjustment allowance are Negroes. Many people are looking upon the present action of the Federal Government in removing "disloyal" employees as a measure which is directed toward minority groups.

Most hiring in industry is now being done through commercial employment agencies, less than 2% of which serve Negroes. Therefore, few openings are available to Negroes. The number of discriminatory job listings in newspapers is increasing. Many employers are handling their own employment. Minority group members are last hired and first fired in seasonal industry.

Training facilities have been increased, but less than 20% of the training schools accept Negro students. Most secretarial schools place their own girls. Mr. William Kent indicated that a prominent insurance company was persuaded to hire seven Japanese-American girls as mail clerks, and that these girls later became typist-clerks, secretaries, and are now all policy-writers. Mr. Kent expressed the opinion that one of the factors which discourage girls from taking positions in downtown offices is the transportation problem; that they would rather work for less money closer to home.

Mr. Jones reminded the group of the increase in the cost of living, the decrease in take-home pay, and the present trend of wives returning to work. The number of women applicants at the Urban League exceeds the number of men. There is less overtime available now. Several members in the family, particularly in Negro families, are working. The preponderant number of Negroes are unskilled workers. It is, therefore, more difficult for them to meet increased living costs.

Employers who hire off the street have more difficulty with their employees than if they hired through agencies. The importance of orientation and training programs cannot be underestimated. Screening is necessary. Minority group members desire an opportunity for promotion. The same incentives must be available to members of minority groups as those which attract other employees.

Mr. Reginald Jones expressed the opinion that many Negroes would be hired if they could procure a first interview without being identified by telephone as a Negro.

Mr. McAfee advocated that the same selling techniques as those used in getting jobs for disabled veterans should be used to procure jobs for members of minority groups.

Dale Gardner, Assistant Executive Secretary

HDC

LOS ANGELES COUNTY COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RELATIONS
139 NORTH BROADWAY, L.A. 12, MU 9211, EXT. 3171

NOTICE

TIME: 2 PM, Monday, August 11, 1947

PLACE: 501 HALL OF RECORDS

EVENT: Community Clinic

One of our most important tasks in improving human relations and preventing delinquency and crime is the changing of attitudes. You are cordially invited to hear a panel of experts present the most effective ways of changing attitudes. This will be followed by the presentation of problems in several communities in the County. In the discussion period you will have an opportunity to suggest the techniques which you believe are best for solving particular problems. Through sharing these methods you may obtain stimulating ideas for use in your own group.

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LOS ANGELES COUNTY COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RELATIONS
139 NORTH BROADWAY, L.A. 12, MU 9211, EXT. 3171

NOTICE

FORTY-FIRST MONTHLY MEETING

TIME: 2 P.M., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1947

PLACE: 501 HALL OF RECORDS

TOPIC: FOUR CONTRIBUTIONS TO AMERICAN CULTURE

1. NEGRO CONTRIBUTIONS
Speaker: Mr. Frank Chuman, President,
L.A. Chapter, Japanese-American Citizens League
2. JEWISH CONTRIBUTIONS
Speaker: Mr. Arthur Casas, Supervisor,
U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Labor Branch
3. MEXICAN-AMERICAN CONTRIBUTIONS
Speaker: Mr. William Strong,
U.S. Attorney's Office
4. JAPANESE-AMERICAN CONTRIBUTIONS
Speaker: Mr. LeRoy S. Hart, Managing Editor,
Los Angeles Sentinel

It is expected that the papers presented by the above speakers will be published. Those who attend will be asked to add other contributions which may be included in the report of the meeting.

NITA BLACKWELL
VICE CHAIRMAN

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LOS ANGELES COUNTY COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RELATIONS
139 NORTH BROADWAY, L.A. 12, MU 9211, EXT. 3171

MINUTES OF FORTIETH MONTHLY MEETING
AUGUST 11, 1947, 2 P.M., 501 HALL OF RECORDS

Miss Nita Blackwell - Presiding

MEMBERS PRESENT: Mr. Berman (represented by Mr. Wilbur), Miss Buben (represented by Miss Larnér), Mr. Carter (represented by Mrs. Wilken), Mr. Henderson, Mr. Kent, Mr. Lewis, Mr. McAfee, Miss Mumford, Dr. Trillingham, Mr. Zuck, Dr. Gleason, and Mr. Gardner

GUESTS: Mr. and Mrs. Paul Bohem, teachers
Mr. Charles Bratt, F.P.H.A.
Mr. Drayton Bryant, Community Homes, Inc.
Mr. Charles M. Bussey, American Veterans Committee
Miss Edythe Butterfield, All-as-One Fellowship
Mr. Paul Carlson, L.A. City Housing Authority
Dr. S.G. Cole, Pacific Coast Council on Intercultural

Education

Mr. Dempster Dirks, director of "These Are Your Neighbors"
Mrs. Margaret Gleason, Committee on Japanese Resettlement
Miss Adalia Haass, L.A. Public Library
Mrs. Jane Hood, Dept. of Education, Univ. of So. Calif.
Mr. Paul B. Johnson, American Friends Service Committee
Mrs. Mary Pauls, LaVerne City Welfare
Pleasant View, Father Divine's Movement
Mr. Dwight Ramage, County Federation of Coordinating Councils
Mr. Kojiro Unoura, Japanese Church Federation
Miss Elizabeth A. Wood, League of Women Voters and Eagle Rock Council for Civic Unity.

Topic of the day: HOW ATTITUDES CAN BE CHANGED

Miss Blackwell announced that the Committee on Human Relations is prepared to sponsor community clinics in any part of the County. As an example of the type of clinic advocated, the Committee has invited three experts to present methods of changing attitudes, after which workers in several communities will present local problems for consideration by the experts and the entire group.

The following speakers outlined five methods by which attitudes have been changed: Mr. Paul B. Johnson, Mrs. Jane Hood, and Dr. S.G. Cole.

1. THE INDIRECT APPROACH THROUGH WORKING TOGETHER ON SOME COMMON PROBLEM IN AN AREA OF TENSION. The workers should be primarily amateurs and not professionals.

Illustrations: In the Work Camps of the Friends Service Committee, young people of different races and religions work together, play together, and worship together. In one instance, their project

was to pour concrete for an addition to the San Gabriel Mexican Presbyterian Recreation Center. People in the community turned out to look on and to help. This project resulted in the creation of improved community unity.

In Seattle, in the residence of a Japanese family of returnees, windows had been broken and paint daubed on the walls. Instead of seeking to discover the vandals, a group went to the home, replaced the broken glass, and removed the paint. Neighbors joined in, the Japanese family gave up their fears, and no further depreciations were committed.

A third illustration of this indirect method is to bring to college campuses visiting Negro lecturers who speak not on race relations but on the subjects in which they are specialists.

In all of these instances, nothing is said about attitudes, but attitudes change.

2. ROLE OF AESTHETIC EXPERIENCE

To improve human relations, the need for emotional re-education and for developing constructive attitudes is being increasingly recognized by educators. One writer defines an attitude as "a way of conceiving an object...an acquired pre-disposition to a mode of response." (THE NATURE OF HUMAN NATURE: HUGH FERRIS CHAP.X.) The arresting importance of attitudes is evident in such statements as the following: "Attitudes determine for each individual what he will see and hear, what he will think and what he will do." (G.W.ALLPORT, "ATTITUDES" in HANDBOOK OF SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY, CARL MURCHISON, EDITOR.)

In a recent study of approaches to combating prejudice made by Goodwin Watson, the need for emotional re-education is stressed. Dr. Watson says the best means is through artistic contributions. It is imperative, therefore, that educators and leaders re-examine the possibilities of creative experience for the release of emotional tensions, for developing common goals and understandings within a group, and for enabling the individual to find deep personal satisfaction through his own efforts.

In the Los Angeles area, certain teachers have demonstrated, through their own work and over a period of years, the rich possibilities of the arts. Mrs. Natalie Cole has described her work in her book "The Arts in the Classroom." It merits our study. Her program reaches every child who works with her, not just the talented few. Its meaning to the children is well expressed in the words of a third grade Mexican-American child in her class when he wrote about the teacher's journey to take their clay things to be fired. "The teacher took our things to Lincoln High to fire them. I can just see her holding her breath as she went over the bump. I bet she prayed to God to not have any of them broken, and none of them was" and "When I saw my clay things I was glad and happy. They look just like they came from a fairy book, they shine so and are so beautiful."

Another note-worthy program is that developed by Mr. Youlden Howell, who organized an Arts Laboratory at Pasadena Junior College. It has reached beyond the school into the community, bringing people

of different ages, as well as different economic and culture groups together. Activities are centered in the basic problems of living in the home and the community, and each individual is motivated to realize his own abilities.

The physical organizations and the activities of the laboratory have developed around the goals just suggested. The room is arranged in working units. Power machines and sand-blasting equipment are enclosed with plywood and glass partitions. In one corner is a ceramics unit: large kilns, as well as smaller kilns, made by the students. Many activities are carried on concurrently, under one instructor.

In one evening the following were observed: Several women were weaving; others were working in plastics. Two men were mounting their photographs for an exhibition. Several people were carving wood. A number were working with clay and ceramic sculpture and the potter's wheels were in use throughout the evening. A young woman was etching a set of ice-tea glasses and her husband was turning a lamp base on the lathe. An older woman was making a screen to go around the crib of a new grand-child. Two students who had worked in the laboratory throughout the year were to be married, and the young man was turning the wedding ring on the lathe. The couple had brought that evening the things they had made during the year and they were arranged on a table; a tea set, metal trays, hand woven linens and dishes. Here important events of a life time were being celebrated in a way that created strong bonds of understanding within a group composed of people of different racial origins and of different economic strata.

Glen Luken's work, locally and in Haiti, is well known. At Pilgrim House, Fellowship Church, as well as in his university classes, he has trained many leaders who are establishing ceramic centers throughout the Los Angeles community. This last summer he worked with teachers in a workshop in Intercultural Education, giving them basic information and techniques as a part of a group experience.

Recognition of the fertile possibilities of the arts, both through vicarious and creative experiences, should challenge administrators interested in improving human relations. Analysis of successful efforts under way locally and more effective utilization of leadership already available might yield rich returns. We should give up the old idea that the embellishment of living can come only after basic needs have been met. Artistic living may be possible in almost any economic situation. Furthermore, it may be possible to supplant undirected, and sometimes undesirable, forms of recreation with artistic activities which will create better human relations.

3. FIELD TRIPS. If purposefully arranged, and where significant aspects of the community are studied under trained leadership, field trips have proved to be valuable events in public schools, in in-service workshops, and in adult educational classes.

4. AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS. Motion pictures, film strips, and recordings are being used more and more to present facts in their natural context which have an emotional and documentary appeal.

5. THE DOCUMENTARY PLAY OR THE LIVING NEWSPAPER. A problem confronting a community is thoroughly studied by the students and the information analyzed, interpreted, and then set forth in a documentary

play. The play may be used at the school assembly, or before various community groups. Thus, the problem situation takes on life, is subject to treatment, and can be dealt with intelligently.

Illustration: In White Plains, New York, a Negro family moved into a white community. Emotions were aroused. A group of high-school students went out and made a careful study of all aspects of the problem. When they had fully documented the matter, they presented a play in the little theater of their school. Out of the dramatization came a resolution of the problem and a challenge to the audience. The young actors were very conscious of their responsibility to the community and to the audience.

for leaders who know how to channel the emotions of

"They See for Themselves" is a pamphlet which describes this method. The technique calls for educational skills and students for constructive purposes. When confronted with a community problem, children's attitudes are apt to be changed as they study it realistically, dramatize the problem, and seek a constructive means to its solution. Through the student's study and appeal, the community can be gradually influenced for better human relations.

Four specific community problems were outlined:

1. MR. DWIGHT RAMAGE PRESENTED THE PROBLEM OF A MUNICIPALLY-OWNED PLUNGE WHICH BEARS A SIGN, "WHITE RACE ONLY." He asked how the attitudes of the city councilmen and the residents might be changed. It was suggested that the manager of the Pasadena Brookside Plunge should be consulted. Newspaper pictures and public pressure were also suggested. A small conference of residents to discuss this violation of the law was advocated. It was pointed out that this is part of a larger problem of inadequate housing and recreation facilities and discrimination in employment.

2. MR. DRAYTON BRYANT PRESENTED THE COMMUNITY PROBLEM OF RESISTANCE ON THE PART OF A SMALL GROUP OF REALTORS IN SAN FERNANDO VALLEY TO THE BUILDING OF A COOPERATIVE, INTERRACIAL HOUSING DEVELOPMENT CALLED COMMUNITY HOMES. A 106-acre plot has been purchased by 250 families, of which 15 are non-Caucasian. He added that misunderstandings, due to false rumors, had been met with the presentation of facts, but that there continued to be some resistance. It was suggested that residents in the Valley should be made aware of this well-planned community, and that the County Committee should endorse Community Homes as a practical demonstration that people of varying backgrounds can work harmoniously in a common endeavor. It was also suggested that the Documentary Play technique might be used in this situation.

3. MR. WILLIAM KENT DESCRIBED THE INABILITY OF MOST MINORITY GROUP MEMBERS TO OBTAIN AUTOMOBILE LIABILITY INSURANCE. A driver who has caused an accident and against whom judgment has been rendered, which he is unable to pay, faces a number of disqualifications, such as loss of driver's license, loss of vehicle license; and he may be subjected to attachment of his salary and/or real property. There is no prohibiting discrimination against persons of Japanese ancestry, but it is a known fact that Negroes, Mexican-Americans, and others have to pay heavy overcharges. A negligible few have been able to obtain coverage at standard rates. It is safe to assume that 95 percent of those wanting to purchase liability insurance are unable to do so. Recently, Governor Warren signed a bill setting up a pool made up of all insurance

companies with a view to writing insurance for those drivers who have difficulties in obtaining insurance. It is hoped that a majority of minority group drivers will be able to obtain liability insurance through this pool. However, no provision has as yet been made to grant fire and theft and collision insurance. In view of the undesirability of these risks as such, regardless of the racial angle, the outlook is indeed very bad. Oftentimes a member of a racial minority is prevented from obtaining credit from a bank due to his inability to produce a collision insurance policy as collateral.

4. MR. DEMPSTER DIRKS DESCRIBED THE RELUCTANCE OF SOME MINORITY GROUP MEMBERS, ESPECIALLY YOUNG JAPANESE, TO ATTEMPT TO ENTER CERTAIN VOCATIONS. It was suggested that the process of integration is a gradual one in which both members of minority groups and understanding members of the general community must cooperate.

The question left with the audience was: How can the techniques presented here be used in approaching these and other community problems? This question concerns us because the County Committee on Human Relations seeks to alleviate intergroup tensions which result in juvenile delinquency and crime. In cooperation with other agencies and individuals, we are searching together for effective ways of replacing anti-social attitudes with constructive and positive attitudes toward the world and the people in it.

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LOS ANGELES COUNTY COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RELATIONS
139 NORTH BROADWAY, L.A. 12, MU 9211, EXT. 3171

MINUTES OF FORTY-FIRST MONTHLY MEETING
SEPTEMBER 8, 1947, 2 p.m., 501 HALL OF RECORDS

MISS NITA BLACKWELL, PRESIDING

PRESENT: MR. ACEVEDO, MR. BERMAN (REPRESENTED BY MR. WILBUR), MRS. BOUGGESS, SUPERVISOR FORD, MR. HUNT LEWIS, MR. LAMBERT (REPRESENTED BY MR. LERMAN), MR. MC AFEE, DR. TRILLINGHAM (REPRESENTED BY DR. STOOPS), AND MR. GLEASON. TOTAL ATTENDANCE: 20.

A few items were presented before the main program. MR. WILBUR reported on some situations in Pasadena. The BROOKSIDE PLUNGE, the toilet facilities of which were used in 1946 for a housing project, was open to all during this last summer. Receipts have been a little more than expenses. The record this year has been good.

In PASADENA there have been opened four veteran housing projects totaling 150 units. Three were for Caucasians only, and one for others. A protest was made when the final unit for Caucasians was opened. The city authorities have changed their policy, opening this last project without discrimination. The city authorities are zealous to protect the good name of the city, which in the THORNDIKE SURVEY made several years ago was named America's number one city.

MR. MC AFEE, OF THE CALIFORNIA EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, reported on one aspect of the employment situation. A Congressional committee, recently making an investigation in LOS ANGELES, estimated that 10,000 extra Mexican nationals would be needed this year. MR. MC AFEE is interested in helping local unemployed persons to take AGRICULTURAL JOBS. He gave the following information:

- Ready now..WALNUTS AT POMONA..FARM LABOR OFFICE, 1281 W. HOLT ST., POMONA
- " " TOMATOES AT ARTESIA @ 75¢ an hour..FARM LABOR OFFICE, 915 E. MAPLE ST., BELLFLOWER
- " By 15th..TOMATOES AT VAN NUYS & CANOGA PARK..FARM LABOR OFFICE, 14531 SYLVAN WAY, VAN NUYS
- " now..CITRUS-ORANGES AT IRWINDALE HOUSE, BETWEEN BALDWIN PARK & COVINA, 16¢ FIELD BOX, ROOM & BOARD \$1.75 A DAY, SINGLE MEXICAN MEN. CONSULT: FARM LABOR OFFICE, 727 W. THIRD ST., MI 7556, LOS ANGELES.

One problem is differences in diet, which make it difficult for the different nationals to bunk together. The chief problem, however, is to make agricultural work more attractive.

At 2.25, the main part of the program started. The subject for the day was

"FOUR CONTRIBUTIONS TO AMERICAN CULTURE."

1. JEWISH CONTRIBUTIONS--MR. ARTHUR O. CASAS, SUPERVISOR, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LABOR BRANCH

The Jews are not a race but a cultural group. They do not uniformly reveal a pure Semitic type, but show evidences of intermixture in the various countries where they dwell.

Jews were the founders of public health and modern law. Our first laws on sanitation to prevent unnecessary deaths were made by Moses. That the woman should have special care when in child-birth, stems from the Jewish culture. The Mosaic Law was the foundation of the four volumes of Commentaries on the Law of England by William Blackstone, which were published between 1765 and 1769. For a hundred years these volumes were the principal study by students preparing for the bar, in both England and America.

The emphasis on a strong family unit goes back to the Jewish culture. One of the outstanding facts of Jewish history is the transmission of their cultural heritage to their young.

The few Jews in America in the late 18th and early 19th centuries contributed much to American culture. Haym Solomon rendered financial aid to the Revolutionary Army in its darkest and most bitter days. Dr. Benjamin Rush sat at the signing of the Declaration of Independence. When the Tripolitanian pirates tried to enforce levies on American commerce, one of the 10 seamen volunteering for the expedition into Tripoli harbor was Midshipman Joseph Isreal. During World War I, Jews supplied 40% more than their proportionate quota in the Army of the United States; of this 40%, 18% were volunteers and one half of these were in the Marine Corps.

In World War II, the list of military men of Jewish faith is both enlightening and a source of inspiration.

Many Jews came to America in the late 19th and early 20th centuries because of leaflets distributed in Europe promising good wages if they would come and work in American mills. With poverty and pogroms at home, they left for the new world. The mills were located in cities, and for that reason they became an urban group in the American pattern of life. The Jews have a passion for higher learning, and since they lived in cities where the school systems were more developed than in the rural areas, they took advantage of American educational opportunities and educated their children. Besides their public school education, they were given in the home and synagogue the best of their cultural heritage--the Bible and its great men, such as Moses. Where are the Jews in the fabric of America? According to a survey made by Fortune Magazine, few are in banking, heavy industry, automobile manufacturing; almost none in coal, shipping, rubber, transportation, or in the publication of newspapers and magazines. Many Jews are in light industries such as clothing.

All through history, Jews have been making far-reaching contributions to society in all walks of life. For example, Einstein and Steinmetz are world-famous names in science. Spinoza, the philosopher, advocated the Pantheist Doctrine, Karl Marx, the socialist and journalist, through his theories has perhaps stimulated more thought than anyone else in the entire world today. In the science of psychology, we refer to Freud. Disraeli was an outstanding statesman. Baruch, a contemporary, has rendered invaluable contributions to America in peace and war times as personal adviser to our presidents. In music, we refer to Mendelsohn, Bernstein, Copeland, Romberg, Gershwin, Berlin, and Menuhin. Justices Cardoso, Brandeis, and Frankfurter have been honored and have served the American people well on the Supreme Court of the United States. On the screen and radio, we find such stars as Eddie Cantor, Jack Benny, George Jessel, Al Jolson, Ted Lewis, and Sophie Tucker. They are very prominent in medical and professional fields. They play an important part in Federal, state and local governments. This cultural group as a whole is very alert and socially conscious, and is noted for the initiative, ambition and enterprise of its members.

During the discussion period, it was added that this group has contributed largely to several of the philanthropic foundations. Also, in a survey made by the Youth Authority of the State, there was scarcely a record of a crime of passion committed by a Jewish youth.

2. MEXICAN-AMERICAN CONTRIBUTIONS--MR. ZANE MECKLER, WEST COAST DIRECTOR OF THE JEWISH LABOR COMMITTEE

We should distinguish between the early Spanish historical development of America and the later-Mexican-American colonization and contributions to the growth of the Far West in particular. The Spanish spurred the Latin Americans on to expansion, industrialization and extensive agriculture, and brought Catholicism to the Western Hemisphere. Mexico came northward through New Mexico, Arizona, Texas, Oklahoma, and California primarily as a Spanish imperial servant. The Mexican peon gave mightily in physical labor to the extensive agricultural exploitation of the West. In farming, cattle and ranching, the Mexican-American was the mainstay of Western American labor. Typically a family-type economy, in a rural habitat, the Mexican-American has had great difficulty in adjusting to America's high-speed industrial economy. His contributions have been mainly esthetic and cultural, rather than political or economic (except for his agrarian labor). His music, pottery, arts and architecture have had a strong impact on America's cultural development.

America has much to learn from the racially-mixed and peaceful Mexican-American. The overwhelming group of Mexican-Americans come from "mestizo" or mixed Caucasian-Indian blood. Despite some 30 various Indian dialects and divergent cultural patterns, the Mexican has lived in peace and without racial strife, a major advance over the strained racial and religious tension in the United States.

The Mexican revolution brought with it a profound political impact upon its citizens, with the State exerting a strong legislative control over the welfare and working conditions of its people. In America, this has frequently led Mexican-American immigrants to retain their Mexican nationality and citizenship and resort to their government for aid in discriminatory or exploitation situations, instead of appealing to and integrating with American progressive and community movements.

Some 2,000,000 Mexican-Americans are living today in the United States, overwhelmingly in the Far West and Southwest.

3. NEGRO CONTRIBUTIONS--MR. FRANK CHUMAN, PRESIDENT, LOS ANGELES CHAPTER, JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE

In talking about the Negro race and people in the United States and the contributions which they have made to American culture, it should be kept in mind that they stand in a different situation from the Jewish American, the Mexican American and the Japanese American. They have come from foreign countries and have contributed valuable and interesting modes of behavior and types of thoughts which have been for the betterment of American culture. The Negroes for centuries have been a component part of American life. Their contribution to American culture has been derived from the environment in which they lived in the United States. They drew inspiration for their contributions from the cotton fields, the levees, the homes, the railroads and other places where they lived and worked.

When the mountain is bathed in the broad sunlight it is very difficult to tell which peaks are taller, but as the sun sets the lengthening shadows of the mountain peaks reveal which peaks are sharper and taller. In the same way, through the many years of American living several Negroes stand out from all the rest, those persons

including Paul Robeson in the field of music, Marian Anderson, Dorothy Magnor, and other great artists of music and the stage. In athletics, several outstanding figures include Jesse Owens, the Olympic champion, from Ohio State University, and from our own University of California at Los Angeles, persons such as Kenny Washington, Woodrow Strode and Jackie Robinson. In the field of education there have been many outstanding contributors, such as the president of Howard University of Washington, D.C. and Dr. George Washington Carver of Tuskegee Institute, who from the lowly peanut developed over 125 different products of value to the commercial world.

There have been Negro college presidents, medical scientists and sculptors, each of these leaders in their respective fields drawing from the difficulties and the inspirations out of which their contributions were made.

The Negro Americans have become such an integral part of our present industrial and economic life insofar as concerns various employments that we have not realized how valuable their contributions are to American economy. The Negro American is as much an American with his contributions to American culture as the other persons and races which have been discussed here this afternoon. There are restrictions, socially, economically and politically which have tied them down from opportunities which are rightfully theirs. It is our responsibility as Americans all to work for and with them to see that they attain their full rights of citizenship and that the bitter racism and discrimination against them is eliminated.

4. JAPANESE-AMERICAN CONTRIBUTIONS TO AMERICAN CULTURE---MR. LE ROY S. HART, MANAGING EDITOR, LOS ANGELES SENTINEL

The cultural contribution of a group of individuals should be evaluated in terms of the total efforts of the group to aid in the development and maintenance of the community of which the individual or the group is a part.

When Pearl Harbor came about, I was employed on a newspaper, the Journal and Guide, in Norfolk, Va., the principal city in the strategic Hampton Roads area. Because of the military importance of this area, the few Japanese there were immediately ferreted out, their places of business closed, and they were taken into custody. I believe the total number was about 28.

Since I had lived in Los Angeles, for the most part, since 1924, my co-workers besieged me with inquiries as to what kind of people the Japanese were, that is, their general mode of living, their citizenship qualities, and their attitude toward the American Negro.

My answers to these questions, which, of course, were limited strictly to my newspaper associates, brought expressions of surprise. The summary of my opinions was this: As far as I could observe, the great majority of Japanese represented the highest type of American citizen.

Now that opinion was not just a generous conjecture. While doing graduate work at the University of Southern California in 1925-26, my attention was attracted to the large number of Japanese students. Upon subsequent inquiry, I learned from reliable sources that general education was almost the "daily bread" of the Japanese-American, and I am willing to hazard a guess that the educational level of the Japanese-American is higher than that of any other racial group in the United States. This opinion is supported by a bulletin issued by the War Relocation Authority of The Department of the Interior in April, 1945, which says: "Japanese take advantage of the opportunities presented by

educational institutions to an extent probably unsurpassed by any other immigrant group.....Many of them have won good citizenship awards and other scholastic honors; they have been elected to class offices and important positions in the student bodies; they have starred in American sports."

Possibly the most conclusive proof of the ability of the Japanese-American to become assimilated into American life and, thereby, make a positive contribution to the nation's culture is the record achievements of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, composed entirely of young Japanese. This distinguished service unit set a record of gallantry unsurpassed by any other unit in the Army of the United States.

There has been the criticism that Japanese congregated in "Little Tokyos" in this country to preserve their native culture. As a matter of fact, this isolation has been forced upon them as the result of American social conditions and laws of the general American public. This same American racial policy is still forcing the American Negro into ghettos, which retards the contributions this largest minority can make to the general culture of the nation by developing their own latent potentialities.

The Japanese worker has been accused of lowering the standard of living. Official government reports have disproved this contention. "The living standard of any people, regardless of race or ancestry, is determined, in a large measure, by their opportunities to make a decent living." Thus, as rapidly as the earning capacity of the Japanese worker increased, in like proportion did his living standard change. This has been found to be true of all American racial minorities--and even of the poor whites of the "Grapes of Wrath" and "Tobacco Road" variety.

As rapidly as possible, the Japanese-American has steadily climbed into the higher brackets of American business and industry. This ascent, it is regrettable to state, has not been due to the assistance of the general American public--including the cold shoulder of the government bodies.

This condition was sharply pointed up to me a few years ago, when a Japanese Christian minister accompanied me on a return from a nearby town where we had gone as discussion leaders at an annual interracial church gathering. While talking about the lack of economic opportunity given the American Negro in his own country, he suddenly said: "The Japanese have just as hard a time in that respect." He went on to state that when a member of his race applied for a special position, he was almost invariably told that he was unemployable, regardless of the excellency of his qualifications.

No doubt, for this reason, they have earnestly undertaken to develop a wide variety of their own businesses to provide employment for their people. In this respect, they have been forced to cultivate a unity among themselves in order to strengthen their economic position. So, according to the 1940 census, there were 5512 employed in clerical, sales, and other kindred occupations; 5491 proprietors, managers, and officials of business enterprises; 3517 operatives and kindred workers in various types of industries and 1157 professional workers. They were engaged in the manufacture of lumber, furniture, paper, chemicals, petroleum, leather goods, iron and steel, machinery, and many other articles of commerce. Nearly 5000 were employed in food and dairy products stores; 1478 worked at laundering, cleaning and dyeing, and 1335 worked in hotels and lodging houses.

Probably no other group of immigrants, confronted with so many obstacles at the outset, has equaled the progress of the Japanese in adapting themselves to the wide scope of American industry and commerce.

As to the cultural habits of the Japanese-Americans, they can easily be considered "model Americans." There have always been at least one or two Japanese families living in the immediate vicinity of the various neighborhoods in which I have lived. I have noted that their homes and surroundings are indicative of culture, even though most of them were in the lower income bracket. Their public conduct cannot be surpassed. Police records carry very few Japanese names. Juvenile authorities tell me that rarely do they have a Japanese case. During the depression, it was an unusual thing to see a Japanese in the long food and dole lines in our city. They are tolerant of other racial minorities, and if they have an antipathy towards the Nordic American, it is his fault.

In conclusion, it is my belief that Americans should stop "playing tag" with her minorities and adopt a positive approach to those problems which America, itself, has created. This can only be done when our governments--municipal, state and national--evaluate all citizens in terms of facts and not by foolish prejudices, outmoded social taboos, and unreasonable public opinion.

Minorities, themselves, are tiring of our government making a mockery of our much-vaunted "democratic way of life" and being laughed at by other nations of the world--even the smallest ones. This is the Great American Problem and Americans must face it. When we do (and I sincerely believe we shall), we shall become a solidified nation, based upon an unshakable government of righteousness and human justice for all mankind.

In the discussion, MRS. BOUGGESS, our member from Long Beach, added that in ancient times there were strong Negro governments in Africa. The early workers in iron were Negroes. One of Columbus's pilots was a Negro. Many Negroes fought in the Civil War and later wars. In GEORGE BANCROFT'S HISTORY OF CALIFORNIA, on pages 344-346, she said that of the 46 or 47 persons who founded the PUEBLO OF CALIFORNIA, 27 were of Negro blood.

MR. MC AFEE added: A 1929 labor report told of Mexicans working in the steel mills of the Midwest. They were so independent and self-sufficient that in some communities hospitals and clinics were closed because Mexicans took care of themselves.

MR. MECKLER mentioned the CIVIC UNITY WEEK coming up October 1-10. Could we, during that week, have a sort of intergroup cultural festival? It was decided that for the October program we cooperate with the COUNCIL FOR CIVIC UNITY in a program on October 6 (instead of October 13, which is a holiday).

The executive secretary gave a brief summary of the action taken at the recent executive committee meeting.

At 3.50, the meeting adjourned.

GEORGE GLEASON

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1355 - 31

LOS ANGELES COUNTY COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Room 1212, 139 N. Broadway, L.A. 12, Mutual 9211

ANNOUNCING: An open meeting in which we report to our members and friends.

PRESENTING: A review of the past and a pattern for the future.

YOU ARE INVITED to present the content of these reports and your recommendations for action to the organizations with which you are affiliated.

1. Report from Supervisor Ford on West Point Conference.
2. Report from Subcommittee on Civil Rights
Miss Nita Blackwell, Chairman
3. Report from Subcommittee on Restrictive Covenants
Dr.W.Henry Cooke, Chairman
4. Report on the use of audio-visual aids with County employees.
5. Report on materials recommended by the Library Committee of the County Conference on Community Relations.
6. Report on the radio program, "These Are Your Neighbors."
7. Report on the County's action in a recent miscogeneration case.
8. Recommendation from the Executive Committee regarding an Institute for County Employees.
9. Other recommendations.

BRING ANOTHER MEMBER OF THE STAFF of your agency or organization to hear these important reports. This meeting has been scheduled at a convenient hour so that you can participate in our last business meeting of the year. Help to make our program meet the existing needs by being present at:

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS' ROOM
501 Hall of Records
7:30 to 9:30 p.m.
Monday, December 8, 1947

(Please note change)

HDC
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LOS ANGELES COUNTY COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RELATIONS
139 NORTH BROADWAY, L.A. 12, MU 9211, EXT. 3171

MINUTES OF FORTY-FOURTH MONTHLY MEETING
DECEMBER 8, 1947, 7.30 p.m., 501 HALL OF RECORDS

PRESENT: Chairman Lytle, Mr. Berman, Miss Blackwell, Mrs. Brode, Mr. Chuman (represented by Mr. Fertig), Dr. W. Henry Cooke, Supervisor Ford (represented by Mr. Miley), Mrs. Gangestad, Dr. Gleason, Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Hughes, Mr. McAfee, Mr. Wimmer (represented by Mr. Wright), Dr. Young, and Mr. Gardner

VISITORS: Mrs. Arthur Berman, Mr. Will Brannan, Mr. Dempster Dirks, Mrs. Dale Gardner, Mr. Vernon Gray, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Harold Kennedy, Mr. Ed Rutledge, Mr. Nathan L. Schoichet, Mrs. W.A. Stewart, and Mr. John Tutak

Chairman Lytle opened the meeting by defining the nature of the business meetings, community education meetings, and community clinics sponsored by our committee. She then invited those present to contribute names and addresses to two mailing lists, the first consisting of lay leaders who are interested in inter-group relations and have enough time to be able to serve on subcommittees occasionally, and the second consisting of professionals and people in key positions of leadership who do not have time to attend meetings but want to receive the information distributed by our committee.

Chairman Lytle presented Mr. Harold Kennedy, County Counsel, who explained the position of his office in relationship to the Perez and Davis vs. Moroney miscegenation case. Andrea D. Perez and Sylvester S. Davis, Jr. petitioned the court for a writ of mandate to show cause why the County Clerk of Los Angeles should refuse to issue them a marriage license. It was the duty of the County Counsel, represented by Charles C. Stanley, Jr., to defend the County Clerk's refusal to issue a marriage license on the basis that sections 60 and 69 of the Civil Code of California prohibit marriages between Negroes and white persons, the woman in this case being a Mexican-American. Mr. Kennedy explained that Mr. Stanley had collated the best research he could find to prove that the children of miscegenous marriages are mentally and biologically inferior, and that sociologically such strains are placed on the marriage relationship as to make it undesirable. Mr. Kennedy was asked if it was his personal contention that the Negro race was inferior. He replied that it was the County Counsel's responsibility to the court to survey the evidence which could have been considered by reasonable men in the State Legislature in 1872 and in 1933, when the statutes prohibiting miscegenous marriages were modified.

The 121 page brief on this subject prepared by the County Counsel, the reply brief prepared by Attorney Dan Marshall, and a report concerning the case, which was submitted by the County Counsel to the Board of Supervisors on November 14, are available at the office of the Committee.

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Miss Blackwell, chairman of the Committee on Civil Rights, outlined the task of that committee and gave a progress report on its work to date. Copies of the report of the Wilson Committee to President Truman have been secured. A report is being prepared on the condition of civil rights in Los Angeles County.

Mr. Arthur Berman presented two attractive posters which are available from the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai-B'rith. It was moved, seconded, and carried to send copies of these posters to each organization and department represented on our committee.

Dr. W. Henry Cooke, chairman of the Committee on Restrictive Covenants, gave a progress report on the work of that committee.

Mr. Fred Fertig, chairman of the Library Committee of the County Conference, described a bibliography which that committee has prepared and which is available from our office. Mr. Fertig indicated that a list of books and pamphlets which are available in private libraries and offices is being prepared, and that sources are being marshalled in order to facilitate research projects. Copies of "Reading for Democracy" and "Understanding Minority Psychology" were distributed.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Joe Micciche and Mr. Arthur Miley, a recording of Supervisor Ford describing the National Conference on the Community, which he attended at West Point, New York, was presented.

A very interesting report on the progress of our County radio program, entitled, "These Are Your Neighbors," (Mondays, 2 p.m., KRKD, 1150 on your dial) was presented in radio fashion by Mr. Will Brannan and Mr. Dempster Dirks, co-directors of the program. Members were strongly urged to write in their comments to the station.

Dale Gardner

LOS ANGELES COUNTY COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RELATIONS
139 NORTH BROADWAY, L.A. 12, MU 9211, EXT. 3171

MINUTES OF FORTY-FIFTH MONTHLY MEETING
JANUARY 12, 1948, 7:30 p.m., 501 HALL OF RECORDS

PRESENT: Chairman Lytle, Mr. Acevedo, Sheriff Biscailuz (represented by Chief Willey), Miss Blackwell, Mrs. Brode, Miss Buben, Mr. Chuman, Dr. Cooke, Mr. Cronin, Mr. Fisher, Supr. Ford, Dr. Gleason, Mrs. Gray, Miss Guenther, Dr. Jordan, Mr. Kent, Mr. Lewis, Mr. McAfee, Miss Sands, Mr. Torrez, Dr. Trillingham (represented by Miss Cox), Mr. Wimmer (represented by Mr. Wright), Dr. Young, Mr. Zuck, Mr. Gardner, and 23 visitors.

Patriotic posters, free booklets, copies of the Report to the President on Civil Rights, and copies of the Directory of Inter-Group Agencies were distributed at the literature table under the direction of Juan Acevedo.

Chairman Lytle announced that the election was closed and appointed Mrs. Ryan and Miss Penrod as tellers.

Announcements were made concerning Race Relations Sunday, Feb. 8, the Community-wide Conference on Civil Rights at the Friday Morning Club on the afternoon and evening of February 12, Brotherhood Week, Feb. 22-28, and Freedom Train, Feb. 23-25.

The Chairman presented Tom Humphrey of the American Indian Congress, who described the relief program for the Navajo Indians. He stated that 294 tons of food and clothing had been distributed with very little over-head cost. The need continues to be great. Three warehouses maintained 160 miles apart in Arizona are empty now because the supplies have already gone out to the people. When asked by Mr. Kent regarding the Indian's rights in Arizona, Mr. Humphrey replied that Indians in Arizona could not vote, could not build a home, and were having their livelihood taken away, so they are coming to Los Angeles.

Mrs. Lytle reported that the following officers and Executive Committee had been elected:

Chairman
Vice Chairmen

Mr. Armando Torrez
Miss Nita Blackwell
Mr. Fred Herzberg
Mr. H. B. McAfee

Executive Committee

Mr. George A. Beavers, Jr.
Mr. G. Raymond Booth
Miss Zdenka Buben
Mr. Frank Chuman
Mrs. Marie Hughes
Mr. Hunt Lewis
Mrs. Paxton Lytle
Miss Anne M. Mumford
Dr. C. C. Trillingham
Mr. John M. Zuck

Supervisor John Anson Ford charged the newly elected officers with their responsibility, as official representatives of Los Angeles

County, to build good human relations. Los Angeles County has a wide influence over the nation. In a society which is constantly changing, this committee has many tensions to meet and many opportunities for real service. Our challenge is to fulfill the words "with liberty and justice for all" here in this County. Our goal is to mold unity amidst diversity.

Mrs. Lytle reviewed the Annual Report and urged the members and friends of the Committee to give careful consideration to the type of work being done and to keep the Office of the Committee posted on developments in their communities.

Mrs. Lytle presented the Human Relations Award to Mr. Arthur J. Will and the Staff of the Department of Charities for significant achievement in the bettering of human relations through their service beyond the line of duty in assisting the resettlement of Japanese-Americans in San Fernando Valley. In accepting the award on behalf of his department, Mr. Will described the work which his staff had done in connection with the Western Defense Command, the Sixth Army, the assembly centers, the relocation centers, the W.R.A., and the F.P.H.A. In concluding, Mr. Will stated that the very satisfactory manner in which Japanese-Americans have resettled in this area is strong evidence to indicate that they had been and were good citizens of the United States during the war years.

Congratulations from the Japanese community were brought by Frank Chuman, who introduced the Rev. K. Unoura. Mr. Unoura expressed appreciation for the fine treatment which the Japanese had received and the hope that this County would become known for its goodness to all minorities.

Mrs. Lytle indicated her satisfaction at completing her term of service as chairman and installed Mr. Armando Torrez as her successor. Mr. Torrez congratulated Mrs. Lytle for the work accomplished by the Committee under her leadership and requested the help and cooperation of the members and friends of the Committee during the coming year.

The new chairman introduced the members and guests present and asked Mr. Gardner to make an announcement concerning the literature. (Copies of the pieces distributed at the meeting are available from the office.)

Mr. Torrez presented Dr. W. Henry Cooke, chairman of the Conference on Community Relations, who gave a survey of community organization in the intercultural field. He said in part: There is need for cooperative effort to guard our democracy. Since there is much emotion tied up with prejudice and discrimination, it is necessary to move cautiously. We must make our appeal to the majority groups to support the rights of all free men. There seems to be a rising tide of interest and many organizations are cooperating for the first time. There are over 50 agencies in Los Angeles County which are achieving some degree of coordination through the Conference on Community Relations. There are more than 50 organizations up and down the State which are members of the California Federation of Councils for Civic Unity. Judge Isaac Pacht is the chairman and Dan West is the vice chairman for the South. On the national level, about 230 intercultural councils and 70 official committees such as this are affiliated in the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials. These are the signs of greater cooperation than ever before.

Dale Gardner

LOS ANGELES COUNTY COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RELATIONS
139 NORTH BROADWAY, L.A. 12, MU 9211, EXT. 3796

MINUTES OF FORTY-EIGHTH MONTHLY MEETING
APRIL 12, 1948, 2:00 P.M., 115 STATE BUILDING

PRESENT: Chairman Torrez, Mrs. Bougges, Mrs. Brode, Mrs. Chow, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Woolf (representing Mr. Keating), Dr. Gleason, Miss Christianson (representing Mr. Will), Mr. Wright (representing Mr. Wimmer), Dr. Young, and Mr. Gardner.

39 GUESTS, INCLUDING:

Miss Edythe Butterfield, All-As-One Fellowship
Mr. Randolph Carter, Downtown Coordinating Council
Mr. and Mrs. Harold Dunbar, Rivera Coordinating Council
Miss Adalia Haas, Public Library
Miss Lily K. Haass, Congregational Comm. on Christian Democracy
Mr. H. C. Harding, Mental Health Department
Mr. Claud Hollick, Hollenbeck Borough Board
Rev. Fred Judson, Santa Monica Committee on Human Relations
Mrs. E. M. Lazard, Wilshire Coordinating Council
Rev. P. D. Lehman, N. A. A. C. P.
Mrs. Evelyn Mathews, First Baptist Church Social Progress Commission
Mrs. Grace M. McLendon, Community Club
Mr. Ed Rutledge, F. H. A.
Mr. Eiji Tanabe, Japanese American Citizens League
Miss Thelma Tollefson, American Lutheran Church
Miss Matilda Utecht, Baptist Headquarters of So. California
Mrs. Widney, B. P. W. C.

The Chairman commended: The Highland Park NEWS-HERALD for its editorial of March 26, entitled, "Did You Make This Kid Cry?"

Mr. Joseph Golden, Secy. of the Inter-group Recreation League, for his fine report on a basketball league dedicated to making friends first and points second.

Mrs. Arthur Will for the appointment of James A. Robinson, Jr. as an intern in hospital management at the County General Hospital.

The Chairman presented the following pledge, which was referred to the office by Mr. Ralph Fisher: (1) To judge an individual by ability and performance. (2) To respect the cultural background of all peoples. (3) To broaden the horizons of our social activities in order to reach a common level of understanding. (4) That everyone have equal political and economic opportunity. (5) To let no one forget that freedom is an American objective and that under the eyes of God all men are equal.

OUR NEXT MEETING: Monday, May 10, Rm. 501, Hall of Records

Mr. Drayton Bryant described the State Housing Initiative. Twelve other states have State housing agencies. If a sufficient number of signatures are secured by April 26, this measure will be put on the ballot in November. It will provide for \$100,000,000 worth of bonds to be issued and backed by State credit and at a low interest rate. State funds would be made available as loans to 67 housing authorities and non-profit housing groups in the State. This would provide

for 100,000 apartments, which would be available on the basis of need. The construction and operation of these units would be carefully controlled in order to be non-discriminatory. The construction of low-rental housing has not competed and will not compete with private building. Additional information may be obtained at the office of the State Housing Initiative, 307 S.Hill, MA 63941.

Mrs.Helen Sawa, of the American Friends Service Committee, described a project of her agency in Pasadena. An information and consultation service on race restrictive covenants is maintained. Property not covered by covenants is being registered. Twelve covenants have been checked and have provided enough information to plot a map covering 1/8 of Pasadena.

Mr.Eugene Johnson, local director of the National Institute on Social Relations, described the work of his agency. In Canton,Ohio, Pittsfield,Mass., Syracuse,N.Y., and Birmingham,Ala., leadership courses have been given, neighborhood discussion councils have been organized, and over-all community action councils have been formed. In Los Angeles the Institute will serve existing councils. The Institute's purpose is to promote the use of the discussion technique. Copies of the discussion guide, "Let's Talk It Over," are available. Dr.Gleason moved and Dr.Young seconded that the Secretary should call together several executives to discuss with Mr.Johnson ways of making the services of his agency available to local groups. Motion carried.

Mr.Joe Grant Masaoka, visiting JAACL executive from San Francisco, spoke on behalf of H.R.5004. This is the equality in naturalization bill which would strike out the racial provisions in the naturalization law. Mr.Masaoka pointed out the injustices in the present discriminatory law and the economic, social, and cultural contributions which Asiatic aliens could make to America under the proposed change. Letters should be written immediately to Walter H.Judd, author of the bill, and to Frank Fellows, chairman of the Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization, House Office Bldg., Washington,D.C. Dr. Gleason moved and Mrs.Bougress seconded that we advise the Board of Supervisors that we have endorsed H.R.5004. (The Board of Supervisors subsequently memorialized Congress favoring the passage of the bill.) Motion carried.

The Secretary introduced the guests who were attending for the first time and Chairman Torrez welcomed them, expressing particular appreciation of the interest shown by the Coordinating Councils. Mr.Torrez asked the representatives to report on what their groups had done to promote the study or implementation of the Report to the President, "To Secure These Rights."

Mrs.Cora Moten, of the Watts Coordinating Council, presented and filed a thorough report on the work of that council to protect the security of the person and his property. Mr.Giles, chairman, reported two programs sponsored by the Watts Coordinating Council.

Mrs.Elsa Mae Smith, chairman of the Public Affairs Committee of the Downtown Y.M.C.A., reported that her committee had approved the Report, had distributed a summary of the report, and had written letters concerning it to their Congressmen.

A letter received from Claremont stated that a group of graduate students had summarized the Report and presented it before local groups.

Miss Elizabeth Wood reported that the Minorities Committee of the League of Women Voters had backed the Housing Initiative, wrote letters to Congressmen regarding immigration laws, and sponsored special meetings on the Report before three units of the League. Miss Wood also reported that the Eagle Rock Council for Civic Unity had studied the Report.

Mrs. George Taussig reported that the B'nai B'rith had used the leadership training technique advocated by Mr. Johnson to train discussion leaders for their local groups. She announced that they are now preparing film forums for their meetings. Mrs. Taussig presented Mrs. James Schindler, who described a Freedom Train Tea in the South Century area, where Carey McWilliams spoke on "To Secure These Rights." Mrs. Henry Levy described the essay contest for senior high and junior high students which B'nai B'rith women sponsored during Brotherhood Week. Eight hundred essays were submitted and six winners were chosen. Some of the winning students will be interviewed on "These Are Your Neighbors" again this year.

Mrs. Iris Noble reported that the San Fernando Valley Council on Race Relations was opposing an attempt to perpetuate school segregation and residential segregation. A meeting of 350 people was co-sponsored last week in Pacoima with the Coordinating Council. Speakers described a survey by the City Health Department, the Housing Initiative, and Urban Redevelopment.

Mrs. Harold Campbell displayed posters which the Pasadena Council of Churches and the P.T.A. Council are using to promote the reading of books in the intercultural field. Reading tables are being established in every church. Bibliographies and speakers available from a speakers bureau are available at the tables. Books are borrowed from the library on Saturday night and loaned out Sunday morning.

Mrs. Bougess called attention to the art exhibit at the Public Library which is sponsored by the N.A.A.C.P.

Mrs. M.A. Schubert, of the Huntington Park Coordinating Council, expressed appreciation of the information received at this meeting.

Recorded by Dale Gardner

1355-31
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LOS ANGELES COUNTY COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RELATIONS
139 NORTH BROADWAY, L.A. 12, MU 9211, EXT. 3171

NOTICE

FIFTY-FIRST MONTHLY MEETING, JUNE 12, 1948, 2 PM

NOTICE CHANGE OF MEETING PLACE: County Board of Education
Room 524, 808 N. Spring St.

Take any North Broadway car
Get off at Alpine St. and walk one block east

PROGRAM

Mrs. Helen Rachford, of the Audio-Visual Division of
the County Schools, will present three educational films:

BOUNDARY LINES
BROTHERHOOD OF MAN
One other film

Following each film, there will be a discussion.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RELATIONS
139 NORTH BROADWAY, L. A. 12, MU 9211, EXT.3796

MINUTES OF FIFTY-FIRST MONTHLY MEETING
JULY 12, 1948, 2 P.M., ROOM 524, 808 N. SPRING ST.

PRESENT: Mrs. Brode, Mr. McAfee, Mr. Melhorn, Dr. Trillingham (represented by Dr. Stoops), Mr. Zuck, and Mr. Gardner

VISITORS: Margaret Adamson Anson, Eagle Rock Council for Civic Unity
Miss Edythe Butterfield, All-as-One Fellowship
Robert Hall, Asst. Dir., Audio-Visual Div.
Claud Hollick
Miss Ella Kube, CORE
Mrs. J. Jack Melhorn, La Verne College
Mrs. Cora Moten, Watts Coordinating Council
Mrs. Marcella Shubert, Huntington Park Coordinating Council
Tracy Ann Scott
Janet Stafford, Eagle Rock Council for Civic Unity
Mrs. Myrtle Webster, California Institute for Women
Mrs. E. L. Winter, Parent Educ. teacher, City Bd. of Educ., and
Four visiting teachers

With the kind cooperation of Mrs. Helen Rachford and Mr. Robert Hall, of the Audio-Visual Division of the County Schools, a group of intercultural films were shown and discussed. The first film to be projected was The Story of Dr. Carver. This was followed by a few announcements by Mr. H. B. McAfee, chairman of the day. Mr. Hall then commented on a short film strip, entitled, Share the Sand Pile, and demonstrated the similarity between this film strip and the film Boundary Lines. The program concluded with the Brotherhood of Man. The discussion which followed indicated that there would be some interest on the part of local groups in procuring these and similar films for use at community meetings.

An excellent monograph on intercultural films has been prepared by the office of the County Superintendent of Schools, under the direction of Mrs. Rachford. Copies of this monograph were distributed at the meeting. You may obtain a copy by sending 10 cents to cover postage to the County Superintendent of Schools, 808 North Spring Street, Los Angeles 12. The title is, Film Units for the Study of Intergroup Relations. This will provide an excellent guide for groups desiring to sponsor one or a series of intercultural programs. Such programs can be both entertaining and educational. We strongly urge you to request your local library to order this important reference document so that you may have it available for general use in your community. We have noted below, for your convenience, a few representative films which are available from local agencies.

1. Amazon Awakens Color 35 minutes UCLA \$4
Story of the Amazon river basin. Gives its history, its industrial progress, its richness of natural resources, and the possibilities for its future.
2. Americans All 25 minutes UCLA 50¢
Scenes from South and Central America show resources, occupations, industries, sports, education, advance of science in treating tropical diseases, and the importance of trade relations between the Americans today.

3. Americans All, March of Time 16 minutes UCLA \$2
4. Boundary Lines Color 18 minutes ADL Gratis
Concrete situations in which sociological and psychological barriers separate us in our society are presented in abstract fashion.
5. The Brotherhood of Man Color 15 minutes ADL Gratis
This animated cartoon is based upon The Races of Mankind by Benedict and Weltfish.
6. Cloud in the Sky 20 minutes Tbc.Assn. In Spanish or English
Return postage
This film presents the danger of tuberculosis among Mexican-Americans.
7. Let My People Live 15 minutes Tbc.Assn. Return postage
This film portrays the fight against tuberculosis among Negroes.
8. Message from Dorothy Maynor 10 minutes Tbc.Assn. Return postage
A beautiful solo by Miss Maynor, with background provided by the Hall-Johnson choir.
9. Navajo Children 11 minutes UCLA \$1.50
Home life among the Navajo Indians, including details of moving animals and household effects.
10. None So Blind 35-minute film strip ADL Gratis
11. One People 12 minutes ADL Gratis
An animated cartoon suitable for all ages. Portrays the many people who have settled in the United States.
12. The Story of Dr. Carver 10 minutes UCLA \$1
The story of a Negro slave-boy who received an education and became a scientist.
13. House I Live In 10 minutes UCLA \$1.50
Frank Sinatra convinces a group of young boys that racial and religious prejudices are undemocratic and unAmerican.
14. This is Ecuador 20 minutes UCLA 50¢
Contrasts ancient and modern Ecuador. Shows strategic importance of the Galapagos Islands and their nearness to the Panama Canal. Analysis of the country's resources.

ADL

Anti-Defamation League
2511 Wilshire Boulevard
Los Angeles 5, California
Gratis at present. Charges to be established in the future.

Tbc. Assn.

Los Angeles Tuberculosis Association
117 West 9th Street
Los Angeles 15, California
Borrower must pay return postage.

UCLA

Department of Visual Instruction
University Extension
University of California
405 Hilgard Avenue
Los Angeles 24, California
Charges as indicated.

NOTE:

In planning your fall programs, you may wish to complement the showing of intercultural films with displays of illustrative material including pictures and pamphlets. Some of the pamphlets which are available from our office are indicated herein:

BIBLIOGRAPHY

of literature available from the office at 139 N. Broadway, L.A. 12

"The Continuing American Revolution" by Dr.W.Henry Cooke. Reprint from Social Science Review, April 20,1948. 10¢

"The Color Line in Medicine" by Henry F. and Katharine Pringle. Reprint from The Saturday Evening Post, Jan.24,1948. 5¢

"The Races of Mankind" by Ruth Benedict and Gene Weltfish. Public Affairs Pamphlet No.85. 20¢

Directory of Inter-group Organizations in L.A. County by the Research Division of the Metropolitan Welfare Council. \$1

To Secure These Rights, PM Newspaper edition. Single copy, 10¢
Since we have a large supply of this edition on hand, quantities are available at cost to groups and organizations which have a use for them.

To Secure These Rights, Simon & Schuster edition. \$1 paper bound copy

These Rights Are Ours To Keep, Public Affairs Pamphlet No.140. 20¢

FREE

A Selective Reading List on Group Relations prepared by the staff of County Library

Nine Functions of an Official Committee

An analysis of a literature distribution project, the sale of To Secure These Rights at Freedom Train

A Report on Discrimination at Bimini Baths in Los Angeles

How Attitudes Can Be Changed, suggesting techniques which might be used in typical community situations

If there is some pamphlet which your group desires to order, we shall be glad to attempt to procure it for you. Your suggestions as to literature which should be kept on hand will be welcomed.

Dale Gardner

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LOS ANGELES COUNTY COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RELATIONS
139 NORTH BROADWAY, L.A. 12, MU 9211, EXT. 3796

NOTICE

FIFTY-SECOND MONTHLY MEETING, AUGUST 9, 1948, 2 PM
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS ROOM - 501 HALL OF RECORDS

PROGRAM

For your convenience, representatives from the following workshops will present the findings of their respective groups.

1. UCLA Workshop, sponsored by the Pacific Coast Council on Intercultural Education. Director: Stewart G. Cole.

2. USC Workshop on Intercultural Education, sponsored by the School of Education and the National Conference of Christians and Jews. Director: Mrs. Jane Hood.

3. Chapman College Interracial Workshop, sponsored by the Committee on Racial Equality. Director: George Houser.

4. Report on the Claremont Conference, sponsored by the County Conference on Community Relations. Director: Dr. W. Henry Cooke.

This information should be of particular value to representatives of County departments and community councils.

ARMANDO G. TORREZ

LOS ANGELES COUNTY COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RELATIONS
139 NORTH BROADWAY, L. A. 12, MU 9211, EXT.3796

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MINUTES OF FIFTY-SECOND MONTHLY MEETING
AUGUST 9, 1948, 2 P.M. -- 501 HALL OF RECORDS

PRESENT: Mrs. Brode (represented by Mrs. Stewart), Miss Cox, Mrs. Chow, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Gleason, Mr. McAfee, Mr. Melhorn, Dr. Trillingham (represented by Mr. Delmet), Mr. Wimmer (represented by Mr. Haller), Dr. Young, Mr. Zuck, and Mr. Gardner

GUESTS: W. King Applebaugh, L.A. County Museum
Miss Ataloo, National Congress, American Indians
Rev. James Brown
Miss Edythe Butterfield, All-as-One Fellowship
Miss Muriel B. Duncan, First Baptist Church
Mrs. Mavis Elerding, First Baptist Church
Claud Hollick
Elma Jones, Friends Indian Center
Mrs. E. R. Mathews, First Baptist Church
Mrs. J. Jack Melhorn, La Verne College
Mrs. Cora B. Moten, Watts Coordinating Council
Gertrud Nasri, India Association
Lillie M. Raglan, All-as-One Fellowship
Valine Rideau, All-as-One Fellowship
Paul J. Schwartz, Nightingale Jr. High School
Glenn E. Smiley, Fellowship of Reconciliation
Jack J. Spitzer, National Conf., Christians and Jews
Manuel D. Talley, Congress on Racial Equality
Dr. Melvin Watson, YMCA Industrial Workshop
Mrs. Myrtle Webster, Tehachapi Institution for Women
Mrs. G. H. Widney
Miss Elizabeth A. Wood, League of Women Voters

Mr. Paul Schwartz described the following specific projects which were planned by members of the UCLA Workshop on Intercultural Education, which was sponsored by the Pacific Coast Council on Intercultural Education:

1. Elementary teacher in Oakland developed techniques for the Supervisor to implement intercultural education in the total school program.
2. Speech and Drama teacher at private school in Denver, Colorado planned to promote understanding of intercultural concepts through speech classes.
3. Prospective teacher studied the human reactions and feelings of Negro and Jewish groups.
4. High-school coach from Minneapolis prepared a manual of stories on prejudice with interpretations of their intercultural implications.
5. San Bernardino Junior High teacher set up a health promotion and Tbc. prevention program for Mexican-Americans with the cooperation of the community and the school.

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6. San Pedro adult education teacher attempted to devise ways of compensating for the dearth of Americanization teachers.
7. San Diego administrator is studying the hiring of teachers and non-certificated personnel from minority groups.
8. Los Angeles junior high teacher set up a two-week institute on intercultural education for the in-service training of teachers.
9. Los Angeles junior high teacher studied recreation for Spanish-speaking Americans.
10. Los Angeles elementary teachers studied ways of handling emergency and tension situations involving minority youth.

Dr. Melvin Watson, Director of the YMCA Industrial Workshop, described the local "Students in Industry" project: 37 students and 3 staff members from 30 colleges and 18 states live together cooperatively at a U.S.C. fraternity house. The students secured their own jobs in industry. Many joined unions. Some of their employers know of their workshop and have asked for suggestions to be made when they terminate their jobs. Seminars are held in the evenings on subjects involving the economic, social, racial, and political problems of Los Angeles. The students must discipline themselves to carry their full responsibility in this cooperative undertaking. They enjoy many cultural activities together. They are constantly analyzing the religious implications of their personal and group experiences.

Mr. Manuel Talley, Western Field Representative of the Congress on Racial Equality, described a workshop which was held at Chapman College during the month of July under the sponsorship of the Fellowship of Reconciliation and CORE. 17 students attended with the purpose of learning non-violent ways of direct action in meeting discrimination. One Oriental, two Negroes, and 11 Caucasian members sampled customer opinion at the five leading department stores in Los Angeles. The poll demonstrated that it would make little difference to the customers if minority sales clerks were hired. The following answers to the question, "Would you continue to patronize this store if qualified Negro, Mexican, or Oriental sales clerks are hired?" were given.

THE BROADWAY: (217)	Negroes	Yes - 78%	No - 14	No opinion - 8
	Mexicans	Yes - 88%	No - 8	No opinion - 4
	Oriental	Yes - 79%	No - 14	No opinion - 7
BULLOCK'S: (209)	Negroes	Yes - 82%	No - 9	No opinion - 9
	Mexicans	Yes - 83%	No - 8	No opinion - 9
	Oriental	Yes - 84%	No - 10	No opinion - 6
ROBINSON'S: (296)	Negroes	Yes - 71%	No - 18	No opinion - 11
	Mexicans	Yes - 72%	No - 15	No opinion - 13
	Oriental	Yes - 71%	No - 16	No opinion - 13
MILLIRON'S: (206)	Negro	Yes - 86%	No - 5	No opinion - 9
	Mexicans	Yes - 83%	No - 7	No opinion - 10
	Oriental	Yes - 81%	No - 10	No opinion - 9

THE MAY CO.:	Negro	Yes - 79%	No - 13	No opinion - 8
	Mexicans	Yes - 84%	No - 8	No opinion - 8
(223)	Oriental	Yes - 81%	No - 9	No opinion - 10

When Negroes were asking the questions, the answers were nearly 100% affirmative. Where Mexican and Oriental clerks were already employed, results were not materially changed.

Members of the workshop visited the managers of Skateland and the Shrine Skating Rink and learned that their business was declining while the Hollywood Rollerbowl's business is increasing. The managers blamed it on prejudice against Negro skaters at the Shrine and the movement of Negroes into the community surrounding Skateland which excludes Negroes. It is significant to note that the Rollerbowl is located in an economically above average neighborhood.

A restaurant which segregates Negroes was investigated.

After six months of negotiation and 4 months of non-violent direct action, a mixed group of 30 customers, including the work-shoppers, were admitted to swim at Bimini Baths during the last week of the workshop. Action in this case consisted of waiting patiently at the ticket window or door for the management to start complying with Sections 51-54 of the California State Civil Code, which states that people may not be excluded from public places on the basis of race, religion, or nationality.

Miss Sybil Richardson, Assistant Director of the USC Workshop on Intercultural Education, sponsored by USC and the National Conference of Christians and Jews, reported 52 teachers in attendance. An effort was made to sensitize them to the need for building better human relations. They assisted Dr. Ruth Temple in a door to door survey in Boyle Heights. One week-end was spent in a leadership training conference at Claremont. They learned professional techniques in the use of sociodrama and reaction stories. Many of the members will direct teacher training institutes. Local members of the workshop plan to meet during the year.

In questioning Miss Richardson on opportunities for teachers to participate in intercultural activities in the community, it was pointed out that Business and Professional Womens Clubs have a national policy of discrimination against Negroes and that no articles by members of minority groups appear in the national publication.

Dale Gardner

1355-31 ✓

LOS ANGELES COUNTY COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RELATIONS
139 NORTH BROADWAY, L.A. 12, MU 9211, EXT. 3796

NOTICE OF FIFTY-FIFTH MONTHLY MEETING

Time: 2 P.M., Monday, December 13, 1948
Place: Room 501, Hall of Records

REPORTS FROM: The NAIRO Conference at Chicago
The CFCU Convention at Santa Barbara

Mr. Gardner was our delegate to the Conference of the National Association of Intergroup Officials in Chicago, November 18-20.

Mrs. Paxton Lytle, Dr. W. Henry Cooke, and Mr. Gardner represented us at the annual Convention of the California Federation for Civic Unity in Santa Barbara, December 4-5.

Some of the foremost leaders in the field of intergroup relations attended these two conferences. Valuable program suggestions were made. Please be on hand at our meeting next Monday in order that we may derive the greatest possible value from these reports.

Armando G. Torrez, Chairman