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LOS ANGELES COUNTY COMMITTEE FOR INTERRACIAL PROGRESS

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LOS ANGELES COUNTY COMMITTEE FOR INTERRACIAL PROGRESS

139 NORTH BROADWAY, LOS ANGELES 12, CALIFORNIA

December 20, 1944

MUTUAL 9211, EXTENSION 3171

THE RETURN OF THE JAPANESE

Under Proclamation, No. 21, of Maj. Gen. Henry C. Pratt, Commanding General of the Western Defense Command, the War Department announced on December 17th that beginning January 2, 1945, "Those persons of Japanese ancestry whose records have stood the test of Army scrutiny during the past two years will be permitted the same freedom of movement throughout the United States as the loyal citizens and law-abiding aliens." The text of the War Department's announcement closes with the words: "The War Department believes that the people of the Pacific Coast area will accord returning persons of Japanese ancestry all the considerations to which they are entitled as loyal citizens and law-abiding residents."

In conformity with the announcement of the War Department Governor Warren has issued a proclamation calling upon law enforcement officers "to assist in bringing about the cheerful and adequate compliance with this decision of our military commander."

Sheriff Biscailuz of Los Angeles County has announced: "As a law enforcement officer, I and my department will do our utmost to protect life and property and work in close cooperation with Governor Warren in complying with the War Department order."

District Attorney Fred N. Howser adds: "The United States Military government has ruled. This office will cooperate in every way."

Chief H. B. Horrall of the Los Angeles Police declared: "After all, our job is to keep law and order and we will do the best we can whatever the circumstances."

On December 18th the Supreme Court ruled that the army's removal of Japanese-Americans from the West Coast early in 1942 was constitutional at the time, but that citizens must be permitted to return to their homes when their loyalty to this country is established.



The United States Government and the heads of our Armed Forces have undoubtedly taken this action in full consideration of the facts involved, and regard this step as for the best interest of our country and of our citizens. Therefore, the County Committee for Interracial Progress, in fulfilling its responsibilities for encouraging a spirit of harmony among diversified groups of our people, calls upon the 3,500,000 citizens of this great County to demonstrate our loyalty to our country and our confidence in our War Department and in our State, County and City government by implicit obedience to official orders, and by compliance with democratic principles and American ideals.

The above statement was adopted at a meeting of the Executive Committee on December 20, 1944.

B. O. Miller, Chairman,

County Committee for Interracial Progress

The Committee suggests that our citizens keep in mind the following facts:

1. According to the 1940 Census there were in the United States 126,947 persons of Japanese ancestry.
2. 53,572 were alien Japanese.
3. 93,717 were residents of California.
4. 36,866 resided in Los Angeles County.
5. 110,400 were removed to relocation centers from the West Coast, and in addition 4,889 had left the Coast of their own accord.
6. 32,800 have already been relocated inland from the relocation centers.
7. 61,000 remain in relocation centers.
8. 18,700 are in the Tule Lake segregation center.
9. 13,000 Japanese-Americans are reported to be in United States uniform of whom about 8,000 came from Hawaii, and 5,000 from the mainland.



LOS ANGELES COUNTY COMMITTEE FOR INTERRACIAL PROGRESS  
139 North Broadway, Los Angeles 12, MU 9211, EXT. 3171

The Housing Crisis in Los Angeles County  
April 1, 1945

Statement prepared by George Gleason, Executive Secretary

I. Estimate adopted on March 29.

At a representative meeting of persons interested in Housing held in Mayor Bowron's office on March 29, a carefully prepared statement was presented showing that the Housing shortage in Los Angeles County is at least 58,000 units.. Those present included representatives of the City and County offices, the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Chamber of Commerce, AFofL, CIO, Lockheed, Douglas, Council of Social Agencies, City Housing Authority, National Housing Agency, Area Production Urgency Committee of the War Production Board, and the Home Builders Association.

Several statistical studies in typed form were handed to the group. The following was adopted as the best estimate of our present situation:

Population of L.A. County, April 1, 1945,	
according to the Regional Planning Commission	3,385,000
This is an increase of 600,000 since April, 1940.	
Estimated number of families at 2.8 persons per family	1,209,000
Estimated number of dwelling units	1,076,000
Number of families exceeding dwelling units	<u>133,000</u>

In the 1940 census 3.1 per cent of all families in Metropolitan Los Angeles lived in a doubled-up condition. For the wartime estimate this was increased to 6.2 per cent. Thus 6.2 per cent, it was thought, of 1,209,000 families can get along in a doubled-up condition. This equals

75,000

Conservative estimate of the Housing Shortage 58,000

II. Estimate of the Welfare Council of Metropolitan Los Angeles, providing for War-Workers only.

sent

In a twelve page statement/to Washington on March 31, 1945, the Los Angeles Welfare Council estimates an immediate need of 26,977 housing units in addition to those already programmed, and that at least half of these should be temporary public war Housing, and constructed within easy radius of the Harbor District. The report further states that the shortage is getting steadily worse,



Los Angeles County Committee - 2 -  
for Interracial Progress 4-1-45

and that "it is doing serious damage to the war production effort,  
and to the health and welfare of the community."

### III. Negro Housing Shortage

Estimated increase in Negro families April, 1940 - April, 1945	23,000	
New housing units available for Negroes, built or building, April, 1940 - April, 1945		
Under City Housing Authority	2,257	
Under County Housing Authority	350	
Estimated former Japanese residences occupied by Negroes	6,000	
Priorities allowed by NHA, built and building for Negroes	2,200	
Estimated units purchased by colored people on the West Side of Los Angeles	500	
Estimated new units occupied by Negroes, Long Beach, Venice, Monrovia and Pasadena	500	11,807
Estimated Negro Housing Deficit, April, 1945 (These are included in the 58,000 units)		11,193

### IV. Housing Needs up to April 1, 1946

In addition to the 58,000 shortage mentioned above it was estimated that by April 1, 1946 there would be a further housing need for 51,600 units as follows:

For in-migrant war workers	26,000 family units	
	5,000 dorms.	
For returning veterans	7,600 family units	
For families of service men	10,000 "	"
For Japanese families	3,000 "	"
Total	51,600	
Needed at once	58,000	
Grand total needed by April 1, 1946	109,600 housing	"



LOS ANGELES COUNTY COMMITTEE FOR INTERRACIAL PROGRESS

Suggestions to Committee Members for Action on the Housing Crisis

1. Present the Statement to each organization with which you have contacts.
2. Ask for a resolution of approval.
3. Send a copy of the Statement, with the resolution of approval to:

(1) John B. Blandford, Jr., Administrator of the National Housing Agency, 1600 Eye Street, Washington, D. C.

(2) Under Secretary of War, Robert T. Patterson

(3) Secretary of the Navy, James V. Forrestal

(4) Hon. Sheridan Downey, Senator from California

(5) Hon. Hiram W. Johnson, Senator from California

(6) Hon. - - - Representative from California

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

(Write to your own representative, and others whom you may know).

Representatives from Los Angeles County are:

H. Jerry Voorhis

Ned R. Healy

Helen Gahagan Douglas

Gordon L. McDonough

Ellis E. Patterson

Cecil R. King

Clyde G. Doyle

Chet Holifield

Carl Hinshaw

April 9, 1945



AFTER FIVE DAYS RETURN TO

*George Gleason*

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408 LAW BUILDING

139 NORTH BROADWAY

LOS ANGELES 12, CALIFORNIA



Mr. Homer D. C



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LOS ANGELES COUNTY COMMITTEE FOR INTERRACIAL PROGRESS

The Thirteenth Monthly Meeting will be held in Room 501, Hall of Records, Monday, April 9, 1945, 2 P.M.

Subject: THE DESPERATE HOUSING SITUATION

For several months members of our Committee have been seeking to discover some plan by which this City and County could secure more houses for our terribly crowded population. On March 29th we participated in a City-County conference in Mayor Bowron's office at which a statement was adopted showing that this County needs 58,000 housing units at once. A delegation of eight men was selected to take this community appeal to Washington.

At our next meeting on April 9th, Mr. Charles L. Senn, Director of Sanitation Section, City Health Department, will give a half hour illustrated report on "War Time Housing Problems in Los Angeles." This will be followed by an analysis of the plan being taken to Washington, and by a discussion of what each organization represented on our Committee can do to support this plan.

The Education Committee will present a report of the very successful March 5-9 Institute on Community Relations.

Every member who possibly can should attend this meeting.

George Gleason,  
Executive Secretary

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LOS ANGELES COUNTY COMMITTEE FOR INTERRACIAL PROGRESS  
139 NORTH BROADWAY, LOS ANGELES 12, CALIFORNIA  
MUTUAL 9211, EXT. 3171

MINUTES OF THE ELEVENTH MONTHLY COMMITTEE MEETING, JANUARY 8, 1945  
2 P.M. ROOM 501, HALL OF RECORDS

PRESENT: Chairman Miller, Miss Blackwell, Dr. Bogardus, Mrs. Feuerhelm (representing Miss Buben), Dr. Coleman, Miss Jensen, Mrs. Kaplan, Mr. Lewis, Mrs. Lytle, Mrs. Mata, Miss Mumford, Mr. Reyes, Mr. Sanson, Mrs. Spaulding, Mr. Torrez, Dr. Clay, Mr. Walker and Secretary Gleason.

Visitors were present from the Haynes Foundation, University Religious Conference, Santa Monica Bay District, La Verne, Alhambra, U.S. Employment Service, Council for Civic Unity, Pasadena Council of Social Agencies, a building firm, and some other groups. The total attendance was 52.

At the opening of the meeting, Mr. Gleason read a selection from a report of the Council for Civic Unity in which there was reference to the program on "Teen Age Centers" presented at our last meeting. This is a type of the method for relaying to our constituents the work of our Committee. Other organizations please take notice.

The American Friends Service Committee is opening in the near future a FRIENDS HOUSE at 1137 West 37th Place, Los Angeles. This will be an International, Interracial and Intercultural Center.

At the YMCA, at 3 o'clock on January 8th, a meeting was held to prepare for a state-wide conference in San Francisco to consider what should be done in connection with the return of the Japanese. Mr. Gleason asked to be excused early in order to attend that conference.

To meet the needs of returning Japanese who may not have arranged their permanent home, a Center including dormitories and other facilities is planned by the Friends Service Committee for Boyle Heights. The definite location has not been arranged.

Selections were read from a statement prepared by Mr. C.L. Senn, Director of the Sanitation Section of the Los Angeles Department of Health. The need for more and better Housing in this community is emphasized in his report that "a joint series of inspections have been made by Health inspectors and Army medical officers. Of 76 places visited in Bronzeville, four were sufficiently below Army standards to warrant placing them out of bounds. This compares favorably with the Wilmington-San Pedro area where one-third of the



places inspected were declared out of bounds, and with the Venice area where four of approximately 30 places were below standard." Mr. Senn described the efforts of a private company to improve the hotels and rooming houses under its direction. They are improving plumbing, painting their properties, "have purchased a truck and employed a truck driver to pick up and clean up rubbish in their places." Mr. Senn, however, reports that from one building "it was necessary to vacate approximately 22 families. The manager of a hotel, the ground floor of which consisted of vacant stores and store rooms, had rented all available space on the first floor to families. A room on a balcony having no outside ventilation or windows, and which was only 5 ft. 3 in. high, was occupied by a man, his wife and seven children." The hotel operators report that occasionally they rent a room to a single man who then moves in his entire family. In one case "as high as \$10. per week per family was being charged for unfit quarters." A few of the 22 families required to vacate "found quarters in housing projects. We were unable to learn where most of the others went, and hope they did not find less fit living quarters."

Mr. Senn adds: "One building was completely vacated by Health Department condemnation slightly more than a year ago. This building was then rennovated and re-occupied. Another building which was completely re-modeled after condemnation is in excellent condition and the Negro tenants, some of whom came to Southern California a year ago, are keeping their quarters in as fine condition as any in the average part of the City."

With one minor correction, suggested by Mr. Gleason, the minutes of the December 11th meeting were approved.

Chairman Miller introduced two new nominees for membership: Mr. Leon L. Lewis, representative of the Jewish Community Council, and Miss Elsie Jensen, Executive Secretary and representative of the Free World Association of Hollywood.

Attention of the members is called to the following:

February 11-18 is Brotherhood Week  
February 11 is Interracial Sunday  
February 18 is Brotherhood Sunday-Interfaith

Mr. Miller reported that plans for the Community Institute are nearly complete. The tentative date is late in February.

Announcement was made of Dr. Cole's six session workshop on Interracial Relations, to be held at the San Pedro YWCA., opening January 11, at 4 P.M. An attendance of 50-60 is expected.



Miss Nita Blackwell, field secretary of the Local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, requested the privilege of addressing the group, and presented the case of the 50 Negro seamen who were convicted of mutiny recently when some 400 Negro seamen objected to loading ammunition at Mare Island Navy Yard on August 9, 1944, following the terrible explosion at Port Chicago on July 17, 1944, in which 327 persons, most of them Negro seamen, were killed. She asked those present to circulate petitions asking President Roosevelt and Secretary of Navy Forrestal to grant the men a new trial and to make a thorough investigation of the conditions surrounding the so-called mutiny. Some of the facts which were presented by Miss Blackwell as the basis for the request of the NAACP, were that all 50 of the convicted men were survivors of the Port Chicago explosion and had been given no rest leave; that 44 of the 50 men, up to the time of the refusal to load ammunition, had records of perfect conduct; that during the trial Navy psychiatrists testified that an experience such as the Port Chicago explosion could have produced an instinct for self preservation which would express itself in a protective fear such as the men confessed to; and that discriminatory practices such as the assigning of all Negro seamen, regardless of their training, to the duty of loading ammunition while white seamen were given other duties are a part of the general pattern existing in the 12th Naval District of which Port Chicago and Mare Island Navy Yard are a part. Many of those present took petitions.

Mr. J.H.O'Connor, Los Angeles County Counsel, explained the legal aspects of the return of the Japanese. Any American citizen, in time of peace, has the right to move from one community to another. This was established by a U.S. Supreme Court decision, growing out of a law passed by the California Legislature four years ago making it illegal to bring into the State a person who might become an indigent. But the Supreme Court ruled that the right of any citizen to move from one community to another is very definite. But the right of the Army in time of War is another matter. However, as the Army has cancelled the restrictive orders of 1942, the American citizens of Japanese ancestry have the right to move about anywhere in the United States. Mr. O'Connor has advised the Boards of Education that any boy or girl has the right to attend school.

A visitor asked what provision has been made for the Negroes who may be dispossessed from houses owned by Japanese. Mr. Miller replied that our Committee is working in every possible manner to secure more housing.

Mr. Miller read an editorial from the Los Angeles Sentinel, referring to his remarks before the Lawyers' Club. He explained his attitude in regard to restrictive covenants and segregation in housing:



As a matter of common justice Race Restrictions or "Restrictive Covenants" as they are sometimes called, should not exist. They are not in accord with the principles of Democracy or the precepts of the Bible. All American citizens should be permitted to live in communities where they find life congenial and in accordance with their economic standards.

Nevertheless, until we have advanced much farther on the road toward that ideal relationship which is the goal toward which mankind is striving, we must recognize that prejudices and lack of understanding create frictions when people of different races are suddenly thrown into too close proximity.

Accordingly, residential restrictions have long been an established custom and are inserted in contracts and deeds for the purpose of assuring property owners in certain areas that they will have neighbors of the same race and color, with whom they can live congenially. Such restrictions have been approved by the highest courts in our land and will doubtless be used for some time to come. As the races become more closely integrated and improved relationships develop through better understanding, the use of these covenants will gradually diminish. Under present conditions, even though we believe that such restrictions are fundamentally unjust, we must also recognize that until prejudice is eliminated, and the different races better assimilated, they will continue to be used.

Mr. A.H. Fahringer, Area Director of the Boys' Clubs of America, spoke of the plans for opening seven boys' clubs in the most needy areas of Los Angeles. (Copies of his address may be obtained from the executive secretary.)

Chairman Miller read the following quotation from an editorial in the Sept.-Oct., 1944 issue of "Housing News," published by the Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles: "Post-Victory objectives of the Housing Authority, calling for a \$25,000,000 expenditure for 5,000 dwelling units of Federally financed slum clearance and low rent public housing after the war, are before the heads of various city departments for consideration.

"As soon as hostilities cease, or as soon as war industries are demobilized, occupancy in all 10 Authority-owned developments will be changed from essential war workers back to the lowest income families living in substandard housing for whom the projects were originally intended.

"The Housing Authority recommends (following the end of the War):

1. That all temporary and semi-permanent public war housing be immediately demounted or demolished.
2. That all permanent war housing be sold to private enterprise except such projects as are adaptable to, and needed for slum clearance or low-rent public housing.



3. That immediately after hostilities have ceased the slum clearance and low-rent housing program be continued until all the slums of Los Angeles are cleared and until, in cooperation with private enterprise, all its slum dwellers are provided with adequate housing at rents they can afford to pay and still have the wherewithal for the other necessities of life.

"It shall be the policy of the Authority to meet only the housing needs that are not met by private enterprise by a program of actual slum clearance and providing housing only for the lowest income group living in substandard homes."

Mr. Miller added that private builders report that colored people keep up their payments and care for their property on the whole better than other groups of a similar economic level.

Mr. Edward J. Till of the Regional Planning Commission showed maps describing plans for the redevelopment of a large community south of the City of Los Angeles. Already priorities are available for 1200 homes open to Negroes in this area. New subdivisions, it is hoped, will in each case conform to the plan for the whole area.

After some of the visitors had expressed their interest in the work of this Committee, the meeting adjourned at 4 P.M.

George Gleason,

Executive Secretary.



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LOS ANGELES COUNTY COMMITTEE FOR INTERRACIAL PROGRESS  
139 NORTH BROADWAY, LOS ANGELES 12, CALIFORNIA  
MUTUAL 9211, EXT. 3171

MINUTES OF THE TWELFTH MONTHLY COMMITTEE MEETING, FEBRUARY 19, 1945  
2 P.M. ROOM 501, HALL OF RECORDS

PRESENT: Mrs. Austin, Mr. Vernon Barrett, Miss Buben,  
Dr. Coleman, Mr. Cronin, three representatives  
of Sheriff Biscailuz, Supervisor Ford, Mrs.  
Gray, Miss Guenther, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Kaplan,  
Mr. Lewis, Mrs. Moreno, Miss Mumford, Mr. Orfila,  
Mr. Reyes, Mr. Sanson, Miss Smith, (representing  
Mrs. Knox), Miss Tipton, Mr. Torrez, Dr. Trillingham,  
Dr. Trotter, Mrs. Wilken (representing Mr. Carter),  
Mrs. Wood, Mr. Wright (representing Mr. Wimmer).  
Many visitors also were present, making a total  
attendance of 45.

Please note: Because of the Institute on Community Relations,  
which has occupied the time and energy of the members of the Com-  
mittee, the regular March 12th meeting of the Committee has been  
cancelled.

At the opening of the meeting Mr. Gleason read a letter from  
Mr. Beach Vasey acknowledging with appreciation our suggestions  
to the Governor that the proposed State Commission on Political and  
Economic Equality be patterned somewhat after our Los Angeles County  
Committee. A letter was also read announcing the opening of a Clear-  
ing House and Service Center in Chicago by the "American Council on  
Race Relations." It is this organization which has loaned Mr. Davis  
McEntire to help us with the Institute on Community Relations. A  
letter was read from Syracuse University reporting: "We have just  
achieved this year the freedom to have Negro girls in two of our  
University dormitories and Negro boys in two of the residences for  
men. It has taken a long time even to achieve this very small step."  
The plan for the pamphlet "Los Angeles County Committee for Inter-  
racial Progress, Origin and Functions" was reported. We expect to  
send this to the printer in the very near future.

Mr. Gleason reported that the Board of Supervisors of Los  
Angeles County made public announcement that any loyal Japanese-  
American citizens, who are released from Relocation Centers, and who  
were former employees of Los Angeles County, should be accorded the  
same treatment as any other County employee in a similar situation."

The eleven new members recently appointed by the Board of  
Supervisors were introduced. A new member, Rev. W. P. Carter, has



Los Angeles County Committee - 2 -  
for Interracial Progress 2-19-45

been nominated from Santa Monica. All of these names will appear on the new letterhead which we hope to prepare in the near future.

In the absence of Chairman Miller, who was unavoidably detained, Miss Mumford took the chair. She introduced Dr. Trillingham, Chairman of the Education Committee. He explained the purpose of the Institute on Community Relations. He introduced Mrs. Marie M. Hughes, one of our members, who is giving much time to the preparation of the Institute with the aid of Mr. Davis McEntire, Consultant in the American Council on Race Relations. Mr. McEntire's services were requested by the Executive Committee of our Committee and by the Board of Supervisors.

Mr. McEntire then spoke and reported that, to his knowledge, this is the first time that a local government has undertaken to educate their employees in the techniques of integrating minority groups in the life of the community. Some labor unions and some industries have done this, but not a government body. This Committee, therefore, is doing a pioneering job.

Three major problems have arisen: (1) How to reach 14,000 County Employees, or a goodly representation from them. (2) How to present the work of each of the County Departments. (3) How to arrange the time for representation and participation.

Various County officials have helped without stint to meet this problem. The program which will be sent to each member of the Committee has been arranged for the five days, March 5-9, 9-12 each morning. This will give a total of fifteen hours of intensive study. The meetings will be held at the Central Junior High School Auditorium on Hill Street, north of Temple. A final evening program will be held on March 9th. There will be special speakers on science and race, on minority groups and on housing and employment problems.

Each Department following March 9th will set up discussion groups to study their own problems in the light of information received in the Institute. There will be for this purpose a Training Manual and Guide. Miss Marshall, Coordinator of In-Service Training for County employees, is arranging for employees to attend the Institute on County time.

Mrs. Kaplan reported on the work of the Relocation Committee which is trying to help with the Return of the Japanese. She had blanks on employment and housing which were made available for those who wished to aid the Japanese in these two respects.

Mr. David Henley of the American Friends Service Committee explained the work of that group of Friends. He said that they had opened two hostels for Japanese in the following locations:



Los Angeles County Committee - 3 -  
for Interracial Progress 2-19-45

305 Kensington St., Pasadena and the "Forsythe Hostel" at Evergreen and Folsom Streets in East Los Angeles, a block north of Brooklyn Avenue, Tel: AN-5373.

The question was raised as to whether our cooperating community committees should be expected to aid in the return of the Japanese to their communities. During the discussion it was suggested that this Committee was made up of representatives nominated by various organizations because of their interest in improving race relations of all sorts. Therefore, our Committee should positively encourage all branch committees to take the same attitude towards Japanese as they take towards Negroes or people of Mexican descent. After further discussion Dr. Trotter moved that we send a copy of our statement "Return of the Japanese" to each branch committee and offer our aid to them in dealing with problems which may arise in connection with the return of the Japanese to their community. The motion was seconded by Mr. Torrez and passed.

The members of our Committee will be glad to learn that the University of California at Los Angeles is cooperating with the Los Angeles Council of Social Agencies in planning for an Interracial Institute late in April.

The Executive Secretary adds the following information for our members: On January 16-19 there was held in Cleveland, Ohio, the Second National Study Conference of the Commission on a Just and Durable Peace of the Federal Council of Churches. There were present 450 delegates representing Negro and white groups in the United States. In the minutes was found this phrase: "A new challenge is offered to the people of America to offer to every individual of whatever race an equal and unsegregated opportunity for worship, productive employment, protection in time of unemployment, sickness and need, a decent home, and full political and civil rights." The phrase: Unsegregated Opportunity should be remembered by all of us.

Respectfully submitted,

George Gleason, Executive Secretary



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LOS ANGELES COUNTY COMMITTEE FOR INTERRACIAL PROGRESS  
139 NORTH BROADWAY, LOS ANGELES 12, CALIFORNIA  
MUTUAL 9211, EXT. 3171

MINUTES OF THE THIRTEENTH MONTHLY COMMITTEE MEETING, APRIL 9, 1945  
2 P.M. ROOM 501, HALL OF RECORDS

PRESENT: Chairman Miller, Captain Andrew (representing Sheriff Biscailuz), Mrs. Austin, Rev. G. W. Barrett, Mr. Vernon Barrett, Rev. W. P. Carter, Dr. Coleman, Dr. Coons, Mr. Cronin, Supervisor Ford, Mrs. Gray, Miss Guenther, Mrs. Lytle, Mrs. Moreno, Miss Mumford, Mr. Orfila, Mr. Reyes, Mr. Sanson, Miss Tipton, Mr. Torrez, Dr. Trillingham, Mrs. Wood and Secretary Gleason. Visitors were present from Alhambra, Long Beach, Los Angeles City, Pasadena and Oklahoma. Total attendance: 52.

Very Important: The enclosed statement on the Housing Crisis was handed to all present. Please read this carefully and act on the suggestions on page 3. Extra copies are available for your use with friends and groups. Air mail letters to Washington, as recommended, will prepare our representatives there for the delegation which a group of prominent Federal, State, County, and City leaders, meeting with Mayor Bowron, is planning to send to present the critical needs of Los Angeles County to the Federal Government. WHEN YOU MAIL THE STATEMENT, BE SURE TO REMOVE PAGE 3.

1. At the opening of the meeting Secretary Gleason reported the following items of interest:

- (1) The Department of Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches asked for twelve copies of the program of the Institute on Community Relations.
- (2) The Russell Sage Foundation has asked to be put on our mailing list.
- (3) Mr. Maurice Hazan of the office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs expressed appreciation for our successful effort to remove an unpleasant sign in San Fernando Valley. We are now working to remove a "No Jap" sign on Beverly Boulevard west of Whittier.
- (4) Through our CIO representative, Mrs. Luisa Moreno, the editor of one of the small union papers, apologized for an unfortunate reference to the racial situation.
- (5) On March 8th, at the request of Mr. Norman Houston of the NAACP, our office wired Secretary of the Navy Forrestal, asking for an investigation of the racial situation at Hueneme. On April 8th we learned that there had been a change in personnel at this naval base.
- (6) The first annual report of the Mayor's Committee for Home Front Unity records many important activities.



- (7) The NAACP bulletin for February reports several Negroes up-graded in the Sheriff's Office.
- (8) The proof of our pamphlet "Los Angeles County Committee for Interracial Progress, Origin and Functions" was shown. The pamphlet should soon be ready.
- (9) The proposed race relations Institute at UCLA has been postponed until fall.
- (10) The Los Angeles Church Federation plans to hold a laymen's institute at the First Congregational Church, May 10, 3-9:30 P.M. Subject; "Christian Implications of Race Relations and Housing."

2. Supervisor Ford was appointed as our representative at the San Francisco United Nations Conference, opening April 25th.

3. The minutes of the February 19th meeting were approved. (On account of the Institute there was no meeting in March).

4. Chairman Miller read an interesting selection from a pamphlet on racial understanding, and then introduced Dr. Trillingham who reported on the March 5-9 Institute on Community Relations. The success of the Institute, he said, was due to the cooperation of the members of the Committee and all departments of the County Government. He estimated that 1500 different individuals attended, including 95 persons from the staff of the County Superintendent's Office. Two hundred were present at the closing dinner, where the new Provost of UCLA, Dr. Clarence A. Dykstra, made the principal address. Discussion groups, based on a summary of the addresses and panel presentations will soon start in the various County departments. As far as we know, this is the first time that a government body has held an in-service training institute on the understanding of minority group problems. The following table indicates the attendance at the recent Institute. Of the aggregate recorded attendance of 1091 individuals, 212 were in attendance the full fifteen hours.

	<u>Monday</u>	<u>Tuesday</u>	<u>Wednesday</u>	<u>Thursday</u>	<u>Friday</u>
County employees:	168	264	319	316	358
Outside people:	19	29	48	40	46
Regular attendants:	<u>212</u>	<u>212</u>	<u>212</u>	<u>212</u>	<u>212</u>
	399	505	579	568	616

From the fifty-one County departments, there were thirty-one which sent people who carried through the entire Institute.

After receiving the report, a motion was passed, expressing our appreciation of the work of the County Superintendent, Dr. Trillingham and his associate, Mrs. Hughes. The heavy burden of arranging the Institute was largely carried by them and their staff.

A similar motion was passed, thanking Messrs. McEntire and Hewes of the National Council on Race Relations for their indispensable aid in arranging the Institute.



Los Angeles County Committee      - 3 -  
for Interracial Progress 4-9-45

The findings of the Institute in pamphlet form will soon be available.

5. Mr. Charles L. Senn, Director of the Sanitation Section, City Health Department, 116 West Temple Street (MI-5211), presented stereoptican pictures of the slum dwellings which his Department has required to be vacated or repaired. The need of new housing into which such families can be moved was vividly portrayed. (Mr. Senn will welcome opportunities to repeat this lecture before groups in Metropolitan Los Angeles).

6. Mr. Howell H. Barnes, Director of the County Mobilization Office, explained the difficulties this community has experienced in securing housing for our in-migrant war workers. Accommodations for service men and their families have been even more neglected. We hope now to solve these problems through the cooperation of the Production Urgency Committee of the War Production Board, the National Housing Agency and the War Man Power Commission, together with a group of County and City representatives called together by Mayor Bowron.

7. The statement of facts on population and housing, presented by the Executive Secretary, was endorsed, and the Chairman and the Executive Secretary were instructed to urge Mr. Blandford, Administrator of the National Housing Agency in Washington, to respond to our Los Angeles appeal.

8. Rev. W. P. Carter, Executive Secretary of the (Negro) Baptist State Convention, our new member from Santa Monica, was introduced.

9. The Executive Secretary was instructed to secure copies of the non-discrimination bill, recently passed by the New York State Legislature, and send them to our members.

The meeting closed at 3:45 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

George Gleason, Exec. Sec'y.



LOS ANGELES COUNTY COMMITTEE FOR INTERRACIAL PROGRESS  
139 NORTH BROADWAY, LOS ANGELES 12, CALIFORNIA  
MUTUAL 9211, EXT. 3171

MINUTES OF THE FIFTEENTH MONTHLY COMMITTEE MEETING, JUNE 11, 1945  
2 P.M. - ROOM 501, HALL OF RECORDS

PRESENT: CHAIRMAN MILLER, MRS. AUSTIN, SHERIFF BISCAILUZ REPRESENTED BY LT. MORRELL, MISS BLACKWELL REPRESENTED BY MR. FREEMAN, MISS BUBEN, DR. COLEMAN, SUPERVISOR FORD REPRESENTED BY MR. MILEY, MRS. GRAY, MISS GUENTHER, MRS. HUGHES, MRS. LYTLE, MISS MUMFORD, MR. ORFILA, MR. REYES, MR. SOLDAN, MRS. SPENCER AND MRS. MCINTIRE OF THE FIRST DISTRICT PTA, MISS TIPTON, MR. TORREZ, MR. WRIGHT AND SECRETARY GLEASON.  
VISITORS were present from Chicago, Texas, Highland Park, Los ANGELES and Pasadena.  
Total attendance: 42.

IMPORTANT: PLEASE NOTE IN YOUR ENGAGEMENT BOOK THAT THE SIXTEENTH MEETING WILL BE HELD ON JULY 9, at 2 PM.

The enclosed statement POST-WAR EMPLOYMENT II (sent only to absentees) was handed to all present, together with the pamphlet HOMEWARD BOUND.

Dr. Coleman introduced Dr. and Mrs. Smith of Chicago. Dr. Smith is pastor of a large independent church.

Mrs. Gray introduced Mrs. Johnson, a member of the Board of Directors of the Texas Interracial Commission.

In opening the meeting Mr. Miller called attention to the hearty support President Truman is giving to the FEPC Bill in Congress. He mentioned that unemployment may come upon us almost overnight. We must, by discussion, research and education, be prepared. This is one aspect of our total problem of learning to live together.

The Committee passed a motion that we accept the invitation to be one of the co-sponsors of the COMMITTEE ON INTERDEPENDENCE mass meeting at the Hollywood Bowl, July 4, 3.30 PM.

Mr. Gleason was asked to preside at the panel discussion. He explained several of the items in the four-paged mimeographed document. He reported that in the Aircraft and Shipbuilding industries the inefficient have already been largely weeded out. From now on disemployment will be on a seniority basis without racial, national or color discrimination. The National Urban League strongly upholds this principle of seniority.

The three members of the panel were then introduced:

Frank E. Brower, State Supervisor, for Southern California, of Occupational Counseling, U. S. Employment Service.

C. V. Castle, County Agent and Representative of the Agricultural Service, University of California.

William M. Jones, Industrial Relations Secretary, Los Angeles Urban League.



The main items in the hour's discussion were:

1. THE PROBABLE SITUATION AMONG THE NEGROES.

On the Pacific Coast we have had the largest immigration of Negroes of any American community. Most of them plan to remain.

Of 27,000 Negro war workers in Los Angeles County, 90% have been engaged mostly in unskilled jobs in shipbuilding and aircraft. They will need retraining and guidance into new types of work. Many educational classes for prospective war workers are being discontinued. The community and the schools must cooperate in opening new training courses.

Negroes, on the whole, have made good in their jobs. A nationwide study was made of 300 plants. Satisfaction with colored workers was reported by 208 companies. Two hundred and fifty-three indicated that they wished to continue to employ Negroes.

2. THE SITUATION IN AGRICULTURE.

Los Angeles County produced last year \$170,000,000 of agricultural products. We are the No. 1 agricultural county of the United States. On the farms and in packing houses 38,000 workers are employed. The 2500 Mexican nationals and the 1300 German prisoners now employed will be returned after this war. Their places will be taken by veterans and war plant workers.

There is little room for an extension of agriculture in this County. Real estate subdivisions are encroaching upon the farms.

Furthermore we must remember that while formerly 80 people on the farms produced for the other 20 people, now 20 on the farms can supply the food for the other 80 people.

Two serious problems in our agricultural economy are the period of several months when only about a third of the workers are employed, and also the necessity of workers moving about from one type of harvest to another.

3. MISCELLANEOUS SUGGESTIONS.

The United States Employment Service has up-to-date statistics on job opportunities in each state. In California there is great need now for skilled ship repairers.

The U.S.E.S. is enlarging its counseling service. Workers are being advised to train for new occupations. But no adequate analysis has yet been made of the type of skills which will be needed in the post-war period.

Are immigrant workers going back home when war work ends? From San Bernardino comes the report that for every car entering California three are leaving.

Many of the disemployed will probably go back to their schools and colleges.

Many others will enter business and services where there is now need for more workers. Also some new industries will come to the Coast.

It was suggested that the program for July 9th should center on the re-education of war workers and the reconversion of war industries. It has been suggested that both industries and workers need "conversion."



Committee for Interracial Progress  
6-11-45 Page 3.

Other items in the discussion were referred to the Executive Committee.

Mr. Davis McEntire of the National Council on Race Relations, who aided us so efficiently in the recent Institute, is back with us. He has prepared a manual summarizing the lectures and discussions of the Institute.

The meeting closed at 3.45 PM.

GEORGE GLEASON, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY



LOS ANGELES COUNTY COMMITTEE FOR INTERRACIAL PROGRESS  
139 NORTH BROADWAY, LOS ANGELES 12, MU 9211, EXT. 3171

MINUTES OF THE SIXTEENTH MONTHLY COMMITTEE MEETING, JULY 9, 1945 -  
DEPARTMENT 12, 13TH FLOOR, CITY HALL -- 2:00-3:55 P.M.

PRESENT: MRS. AUSTIN, MR. VERNON BARRETT, SHERIFF BISCAILLUZ,  
REPRESENTED BY LT. MORRELL, MISS BUBEN, DR. COLEMAN,  
DR. COONS, MR. CRONIN, MISS FITZGIBBONS (FREE WORLD  
ASSN), MRS. MERCER AND MRS. MCINTIRE (PTA), MR. FORD,  
REPRESENTED BY MR. STICKNEY, MR. LEWIS, REPRESENTED  
BY MR. LEVIN, MRS. LYTLE, MISS MUMFORD, MR. SANSON,  
MRS. SPAULDING, MR. WRIGHT AND SECRETARY GLEASON.

VISITORS: MR. BULEY, MR. MANGUM OF THE ARMY INTELLIGENCE, MR.  
WILBUR OF PASADENA, MR. LIVRIGHT OF THE AMERICAN  
COUNCIL ON RACE RELATIONS, AND OTHERS.

TOTAL ATTENDANCE: 32.

Miss Mumford called the meeting to order.

The minutes of the June 11th meeting were approved.

Miss Mumford reported the resignation of Mr. B. O. Miller from the Chairmanship of the Committee due to pressure of business responsibilities. She also explained that Mr. Miller was not giving up his interest in the Committee and would continue to serve as a member. Under the circumstances, the Executive Committee regrettably recommends that the resignation be accepted. A subcommittee was appointed to confer with Mr. Ford, representative of the Board of Supervisors, on the question of a successor to Mr. Miller, the general problem of a definite term of office for officers and members of the Executive Committee, a general review in evaluation of the work of the Committee, and the possibility of establishing a budget for the Committee. This subcommittee met with Mr. Ford on July 6, and will recommend to the Executive Committee that definite terms of office be established commencing January 1, 1946, that a nominating committee be appointed in October, that an election be held in December, and that, in the interim, the Vice-Chairman serve as Chairman. Other comments will follow.

The Committee then voted to accept Mr. Miller's resignation and to send him a resolution of appreciation for his important contribution to the work of this Committee.

Mr. Gleason commented on the documents on Housing and Employment which had been handed to those present and which are being mailed to absentees.

Miss Mumford then turned the chair over to Mr. Gleason.



Committee for Interracial Progress--7-9-45

Three different panels were then introduced.

The subject, SKILLS NEEDED FOR POSTWAR JOBS, was presented by Mr. Charles Bratt, State Minority Specialist, War Manpower Commission; and his associates, Mr. R. Russell Boorey, of the Training Division, WMC, and Mr. George S. Sanders, Bureau of Training, WMC, Washington, D. C. Mr. Lee W. Ralston, Director, Division of Trade and Industrial Education, L. A. County Schools, also was a member of the panel.

Mr. Bratt presented a typed paper from which the following excerpts are taken:

"Currently the ship repair program on the Pacific Coast has created urgent demands for the following: Sheet Metal workers; Inside and Outside Machinists; Ship Electricians; Boilermakers; Coppersmiths and, perhaps to a more limited degree, Ship Fitters; Shipwrights, and Pipe Fitters. You understand, of course, that the requirements are for Journeyman craftsmen in these various trades. The skills acquired by training on and off the job for ship construction are for the most part partial and inadequate for all-round repair work.

"Currently, also, there are urgent demands for Brakemen, Switchmen and Firemen on the railroads. And the need for all-round machinists, for Toolmakers and Diemakers has persisted from the beginning of step-up war production and still extends from the shipyards and the railroads to aircraft and parts plants and generally throughout the manufacturing field.

"I believe you will wish to go most exhaustively, however, into the longer range perspectives where the contribution of this Committee can play a major role. Again, briefly, we are going to need men throughout the construction trades: Carpenters, Plasterers, Cement Finishers, Plumbers, Electricians, and Sheet Metal workers. With the prospects for our automotive needs far from being speedily met, we will need auto and truck mechanics and body and fender men. In the Metal Trades, there will be needed machinists and boilermakers and blacksmiths, and the Foundries will need Molders, Coremakers, and Patternmakers. I leave it to my fellow guests to amend or elaborate on this partial list.

"I strongly feel, however, that during the coming period when the quantitative needs in these fields are being examined and training curricula planned commensurate with those needs, this Committee can fulfill a function of leadership and guidance in securing the maximum cooperation of minority group organizations. The pre-war craft skills were possessed only by a negligible number of minority group workers. In the same proportion that these workers have found their way into new war-time industry occupations, we will find that they figure largely now in the total of war workers who have acquired only partial or diluted skills. The acquirement of these partial skills and the participation in war



Committee for Interracial Progress--7-9-45

production constitute great gains which must not be allowed to be lost through any wide-spread failure to take advantage of training and apprenticeship opportunities which will round out the war-time skills. It seems to me that organizations like the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the National Urban League, and the National Council of Negro Women and any other such organizations and their equivalents in our Mexican community should get into the training program up to the hilt in order to bring the maximum number of minority workers into that program. I am not going to enter into the subject of disbarment because of race or color by either industry or by those few unions who still pursue discriminatory practices. I think the logical approach is to assume that the country-wide efforts directed at the elimination of discrimination in employment are going to achieve more and more success, both through the device of legal bans against discrimination and through the wholesome educational process that has developed during the war by which color, race and creed lines have been erased and Americans have really gotten to know and understand and respect each other through working together. A great momentum in this direction has been acquired and no retardation of this progress should be allowed for in our planning."

The topic EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES FOR DEVELOPING THE NEEDED SKILLS was presented by Miss Estelle Churchill, Vice Principal of Frank Wiggins Trade School; Mr. C. C. Carpenter, Asst. Supt., L. A. County Schools; and Mr. H. A. Wilbur of the Pasadena Council of Social Agencies.

The subject HOW TO ENCOURAGE THE PEOPLE WHO NEED THE SKILLS TO TAKE THE COURSES OFFERED was presented by Mr. William M. Jones of the Urban League, Dr. J. W. Coleman of Pasadena, and Lt. Morrell of the Sheriff's Office.

A complete record of this discussion would fill a small book. Here are a few of the suggestions presented:

Only a few veterans have signed up for the educational programs thus far.

Many communities have advisory committees which suggest to the schools the training needed.

Because, between July 1, 1940, and June 30, 1945, almost a million people were trained in California for war jobs, we believe the schools will meet the needs of post-war retraining.

The marginal worker is the one who will need the most help. When the competitive period comes upon us, those who can produce up to standard will get the jobs. The complacency of present war workers will be greatly disturbed by reductions in both wages and classifications.

Many women have shown great skill in industry. Skill in production will largely remove the former prejudice against women and minority group members.



Committee for Interracial Progress--7-9-45

While Labor Unions have been watchful not to have too many trained for any one job, they have heartily supported the opening of trade schools, notably in Long Beach.

A good trade school has an advisory committee for each trade taught. Classes are opened on recommendation of these committees.

War Production classes ended on June 30, 1945. Building Trade classes are reopening.

The need of the employer is the essential factor in determining what the schools should teach.

Much of the retraining will be done in the Junior Colleges.

The Metropolitan Trade Schools may have to provide for more of the sparsely populated communities.

Counselors in Junior Colleges and High Schools are trying to meet people of the lower income brackets and encourage them to take the needed training.

In Pasadena the Council of Social Agencies has provided scholarships for nine Negro and six Mexican young people who might otherwise not have taken advanced schooling.

CAN YOU HOLD YOUR JOB WHEN THE WAR ENDS? is the title of a pamphlet distributed in some industrial plants.

Industry should take considerable responsibility both for the intake of suitable employees and for the training of the inexperienced.

The question of children of Mexican families leaving school in the lower grades was raised. With the establishment of compulsory education in Mexico and with the improvement of economic conditions here, it is believed that this problem will soon disappear.

Equal opportunity for all is a goal for which we should continue to work.

With considerable difficulty the chairman closed the meeting at 3:55 P. M.

Respectfully Submitted,

GEORGE GLEASON, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY



LOS ANGELES COUNTY COMMITTEE FOR INTERRACIAL PROGRESS  
139 NORTH BROADWAY, LOS ANGELES 12, MU 9211, EXT. 3171

FIFTH

MINUTES OF THE SEVENTH MONTHLY COMMITTEE MEETING, AUGUST 13, 1945  
ROOM 501, HALL OF RECORDS--2 PM

PRESENT: MISS MUMFORD, CHAIRMAN, SHERIFF BISCAILUZ (REPRESENTED BY LT. MORRELL), MISS BLACKWELL (REPRESENTED BY MR. HAROLD PRINCE), MR. BOUTTE, MISS BUBEN (REPRESENTED BY MRS. JACKSON), COL. CARMICHAEL, DR. COLEMAN, MRS. GRAY, DR. COONS, SUPERVISOR FORD, MISS GUENTHER, MRS. KNOX, MR. LEWIS (REPRESENTED BY MR. LEVIN), MRS. LYTLE, MR. REYES (REPRESENTED BY MR. WILBUR), MR. SANSON (REPRESENTED BY MR. ZUCK), MR. TORREZ, MR. WILL (REPRESENTED BY MR. BRUCE), MR. WRIGHT AND MR. GLEASON

AMONG THE GUESTS WERE: MR. AND MRS. RAYMOND BOOTH, MR. BRATT OF THE LOCAL, AND MR. OXLEY OF THE WASHINGTON MANPOWER COMMISSION, DR. KINGSLEY OF PILGRIM HOUSE, MR. McAFEE OF THE U.S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE AND MR. McCANLIES OF THE WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

TOTAL ATTENDANCE: 45

PLEASE NOTE IN YOUR ENGAGEMENT BOOK: BECAUSE SEPTEMBER 10 IS A HOLIDAY, THE NEXT MEETING WILL BE HELD ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, at 2 PM

At 2 PM, Miss Mumford called the meeting to order. Mr. Gleason read a communication from the City War Council, saying that the "American railroads must have 65,000 additional employees immediately," and that there is need of employees in the local transportation systems. A mimeographed statement was handed to each person present, reporting that at the end of July, in the local offices of the U.S. Employment Service in Los Angeles County, there were 49,389 unfilled job openings. (As soon as definite information is available, we shall report to our members the post-VJ Day employment situation.)

A chart was shown, which shows the attendance record of each member.

At 2.10, Miss Mumford introduced Mr. Dover, of the Business Research Division of the Los Angeles Examiner. He showed several charts, giving the results of his research in past employment conditions in Los Angeles County and his estimate of the situation 6 or 8 months after the end of the War. (This now means February or April, 1946.) He estimates that there should then be 320,000 more jobs in Los Angeles County than in 1940. By 1947, he estimates that there will be 250,000 more families than in 1940, or a population increase of the size of the city of Boston. To service these families will alone require many workers.

There will be some unemployment. In pre-war 1940 he found 161,700, or 13.6 percent of the labor force unemployed. Next spring, even after many of the adjustments, he estimates that 143,000, or 9.5 percent of the labor force, will be unemployed.

Mr. Huff of the War Manpower Commission commended Mr. Dover for the care with which his figures had been prepared.

Mr. Huff reported that already 170,000 had left their war jobs. This leaves about 300,000 in manufacturing industries to be affected by the dislocation. Shipbuilding and aircraft construction will change instantly. The following, however, will not be immediately affected: Ship repair, Railroad and all Transportation activities. New civilian and service jobs will rapidly absorb a part of those dislocated.

Mr. Boutte of the National Maritime Union urged the Committee to continue to work against all sorts of discrimination in employment. At one time, he said, the Pullman Co. found more men with university degrees



making beds and cleaning toilets on their trains than were at the desks in the executive offices.

He emphasized also the importance of minority group members being efficient on their jobs and taking advantage of opportunities to prepare themselves for higher types of work. He said that newspapers should publicise these two points.

Also we should work for proper legislation, such as the New York FEPC. When the law was passed in that state the large industries called in their personnel managers and cautioned them not to discriminate in their employment. This has been a great forward step in that state.

Mr. Boutte also told the story of the improvements which have been brought about by the Maritime Union in abolishing racial discrimination, and the uplifting of the standards of working conditions and wages. There have been no racial fights on the boats as a result of the new arrangements where all the races work together.

Mr. Lopez emphasized the need of training by each member of the minority groups. Government and other agencies can do little for the "Little Americans" unless they do for themselves.

PAPER PRESENTED BY MR. IGNACIO L. LOPEZ, EXAMINER, WITH THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE, LOS ANGELES OFFICE

For years I have watched with interest, and often with amusement, the multitude of movements to free "little" Americans.

Most of these redeeming affairs, not unlike the seasons, have blown hot and cold--that is, depending on the intensity of the conscience pangs of the dominant group.

This ebb and flow of salvation was first begun by the churches with their zeal for the brotherhood of man. The educators and civic leaders followed in their footsteps, for different reasons, of course. Next came organized labor, and now we find federal, state, county and city agencies well up to their necks in bureaucratic "liberation."

But the link, heartening and salutary, between these diversified and heterogeneous organizations has been that they agree on the need of training and education as the pivotal necessity of "little" Americans in securing for themselves the triumph of justice and thereby economic equality in our country. No matter how much the churches and government agencies, or the labor organizations and the Chamber of Commerce may differ as to methods and techniques for the rehabilitating of minorities, we all agree on the personal responsibility of "little" Americans to obtain the best training possible in order to be at par with their older brothers in the employment market.

Thus, every member of the minority groups is responsible to himself, to his group, and to the community as a whole for his personal response--for his ability to face life in the peacetime era with an individual rejoinder. This is especially valid in the employment field. Government agencies, educators, labor organizations, civic and political action groups and even Mr. Dover and the Business Research Division of the Los Angeles Examiner can do very little for the "little" Americans of the City of Los Angeles and Los Angeles County if they themselves do not walk the first mile by retraining and improving their newly obtained war skills toward a peacetime economy.

My message to all Americans, and in particular to "little" Americans of Mexican origin, is:

Avail yourselves of your American prerogatives. Train and improve your skills. Look ahead into the future and adapt your knowledge to meet the demands of our rapidly changing and expanding world. The watch-word is Excelsior.



Mr. Lawrence A. Oxley, Senior Technician, Bureau of Placement, War Manpower Commission of Washington, D. C., believes the employment estimates given by Mr. Dover are over-optimistic and that Los Angeles is still one of the danger spots of America.

Dr. Coons suggested that we should ask business organizations, such as the Chamber of Commerce, to indicate their plans for employment.

Mr. Huff was asked what opportunities there may be for minority groups to be employed in the large industries in the postwar period. He replied that the situation is hopeful.

Dr. Coons, at the close of the discussion, suggested that this Committee may have to engage in a new line of activity, and attempt to preserve the non-discriminatory policies in industry. Mr. Bratt of the War Manpower Commission offered the cooperation of his office.

The mimeographed suggestions handed to those present were referred to the Executive Committee with the request that some plan be brought to the September 17th meeting of the Committee.

The meeting adjourned at 4.05 PM.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE GLEASON,  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

P.S. HERE IS GOOD NEWS. AT THE MAY 4TH MEETING OF OUR COMMITTEE A SUGGESTION WAS MADE THAT "A COMMUNITY-WIDE MECHANISM ALONG THE LINES OF THE PRESENT VERY SUCCESSFUL CITIZENS MANPOWER COMMITTEE" BE FORMED TO DEAL WITH THE PROBLEM OF POSTWAR EMPLOYMENT. FOR THESE NEARLY FOUR MONTHS OUR COMMITTEE HAS QUIETLY WORKED TO BRING THIS ABOUT. ON AUGUST 23, MR. LEROY M. EDWARDS, PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND CHAIRMAN OF THE CITIZENS MANPOWER COMMITTEE, SENT OUT TELEGRAMS TO ABOUT FIFTY PERSONS WHOM HE INVITED TO BE MEMBERS OF THE "CITIZENS RECONVERSION COUNCIL." AMONG THE APPOINTEES ARE RABBI MAGNIN, MR. B. O. MILLER AND YOUR EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.



LOS ANGELES COUNTY COMMITTEE FOR INTERRACIAL PROGRESS  
139 NORTH BROADWAY, LOS ANGELES 12, MU 9211, EXT. 3171

MINUTES OF THE EIGHTEENTH MONTHLY COMMITTEE MEETING, SEPT. 17, 1945  
ROOM 501, HALL OF RECORDS--2 PM

PRESENT: CHAIRMAN MUMFORD, MRS. AUSTIN, SHERIFF BISCAILUZ (REPRESENTED BY LT. MORRELL), MISS BLACKWELL, MISS BUBEN (REPRESENTED BY MRS. JACKSON), MR. BOUTTE (REPRESENTED BY MR. OSTHIMER), DR. COLEMAN, SUPERVISOR FORD (REPRESENTED BY MR. MILEY), MISS GUENTHER (REPRESENTED BY MISS DURON), MRS. HUGHES, MRS. LYTLE, MRS. MERCER (REPRESENTED BY MRS. McINTIRE), MRS. KNOX, MR. REYES, REV. C. D. RUSSELL, MR. SANSON, MRS. SPAULDING, DR. TRILLINGHAM, MR. WIMMER (REPRESENTED BY MR. WRIGHT), MR. WILL (REPRESENTED BY MRS. LEWIS), MR. WEISS, AND SECRETARY GLEASON.

AMONG THE GUESTS WERE VISITORS FROM ALHAMBRA, HIGHLAND PARK, LA VERNE, LONG BEACH, NO. HOLLYWOOD, PASADENA, SO. PASADENA, WASHINGTON, D.C. AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

TOTAL ATTENDANCE: 59.

THE NEXT MEETING WILL BE HELD ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 2.-4.30 PM.

A 2½ hour "Workshop" type of meeting is planned. Subject "WHAT DO WE MEAN BY GOOD INTERGROUP RELATIONS?" Each member should come prepared to take part in the discussions and to report what his organization is doing to improve intergroup relations.

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After Miss Mumford had called the meeting to order Mr. Gleason reported the following "Items of Progress":

The "NO JAPS" sign on Beverly Boulevard has been removed.

The form of organization of the CITIZENS' RECONVERSION COUNCIL, which holds its second meeting on Sept. 19, gives us hope that everything possible will be done to secure jobs for all.

A service man in Berlin, in a letter to one of our members, Dr. Russell E. Clay, of the Alhambra Methodist Church, wrote:

"My dad just sent a picture he took recently of a sign saying: 'No Jap Allowed.' I hope there aren't too many of those back home. It sounds too darn much like the Jude signs that Hitler and his gang put up--It sets you to thinking--Did we wipe out the ugly Fascism only to have it start up back home. I hope the church is doing something to boycott every merchant who puts up a sign like that."

A measure is before the City Council providing for a budget and a proper staff for the COMMITTEE FOR HOME FRONT UNITY. It is proposed to change this to a regular City Commission.

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Miss Mumford introduced DR. MILDRED WIESE OF THE BUREAU OF INTER-CULTURAL RELATIONS, who spoke primarily on the STANFORD WORKSHOP. She said in part:

Our problems arise when we feel that our social or economic standing may be threatened by another group.

The solutions of the problems must be found by adults, not children. Therefore adult education is most important.

A study of several school systems found that minority group teachers were fewer in numbers than the population proportion of their group. There were few administrative officers from the minority groups.

The Stanford Workshop emphasized the importance of educating teachers to meet situations among minority groups. Minority group children need to be helped to observe the higher standards of their special group rather than to divorce themselves entirely from their own group.

At the Stanford Workshop this summer teachers from the western states brought their special problems with them and then studied during the workshop what to do about them. Some problems were:

Training teachers for their interracial schools.

A teacher from Alameda gathered methods of mobilizing community organizations to meet the needs especially of his Negro pupils.

A Seattle high school teacher was seeking how to win community support for an advanced program.

A Denver teacher in a community of Negro, Spanish-American, and Jewish families worked on a visual education program for her school.

Some educational films, such as "THE NEGRO SOLDIER," were shown at Stanford. "TOMORROW THE WORLD" was shown to a group of Palo Alto children. This deals in part with Anti-Semitism. The high school students who saw the film reported that they could discuss such problems among themselves but they had difficulty with their parents.

Speakers at the Workshop came from the racial groups and the labor unions. The members visited the hiring halls in San Francisco and talked with the workers. The union members were asked: "We are trying to learn how to teach your children; tell us how to do it." Every one left the workshop with a plan for his school.

There was another three weeks' workshop at UCLA.

An extension course of a similar nature is being opened by Dr. Cole at USC.

Dr. Wiese also reported that in Springfield, Mass., the schools have a "PROGRAM FOR DEMOCRATIC CITIZENSHIP."

Detroit, since the race riots, Cincinnati, and Santa Barbara all have been working on intercultural programs which are available in print at the BUREAU OF INTERCULTURAL RELATIONS, RM. 429, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BLDG., LOS ANGELES 15.



Schools of New York City and Westchester County have made studies of their communities and have put on plays for their parents.

In answer to a question, Dr. Wiese said that the Workshop agreed that it is desirable to have teachers who are members of minority groups active in the schools.

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Father James J. Nevin, head of the local Catholic Maritime Club, reported an incident in San Pedro which came to the attention of the National Maritime Union. Some Negro and white girls went into a restaurant and although they waited a long time they were not served. From this incident, there has been formed the "SAN PEDRO EQUAL RIGHTS COMMITTEE." Father Nevin asked our aid in forming a community-wide committee in San Pedro. This was referred to the Executive Committee with power to act.

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Mrs. Sumner Spaulding reported on the Stanford Workshop on Community Leadership. This was primarily for lay workers, and was attended by 65 people. Subjects such as CHILD CARE, HOUSING, ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT, and INTERCULTURAL RELATIONS were studied. A report will soon be published. "It was a thrilling experience," Mrs. Spaulding said.

The "PROGRAM FOR ACTION," which had been sent to all the members of the Committee, was presented and discussed. This was referred to the Executive Committee to revise, indicating both that we offer our support to the CITIZENS RECONVERSION COUNCIL and that we adopt a set of principles for the work of this Committee.

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Rev. Mr. Russell called the attention of the group to the passage by the Chicago City Council of an ordinance forbidding discrimination in employment because of race or creed.

Mr. Russell reported the plans for the Hollywood Bowl concert on September 27. It is hoped that this mass meeting will support the many community activities making for racial, spiritual, and social unity.

Printed announcements were given out, and copies were left with the Secretary to mail out with these minutes.

Miss Mumford announced that the Program Committee would meet at the close of the meeting.

The meeting closed at 3.40 PM.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE GLEASON,  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY



HOC plan  
Fair Comm.

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LOS ANGELES COUNTY COMMITTEE FOR INTERRACIAL PROGRESS  
139 NORTH BROADWAY, LOS ANGELES 12, MU 9211, EXT. 3171

MINUTES OF THE NINETEENTH MONTHLY COMMITTEE MEETING, OCTOBER 8, 1945  
ROOM 501, HALL OF RECORDS, 2-5 P.M.

A COMMUNITY INSTITUTE ON THE THEME:

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY GOOD INTERGROUP RELATIONSHIPS?

PRESENT: PROGRAM CHAIRMAN MRS. AUSTIN, REV. G. W. BARRETT, MISS BUBEN  
(REPRESENTED BY MRS. JACKSON), DR. CLAY, DR. COLEMAN, DR. COONS,  
SUPERVISOR FORD, MRS. GRAY, MISS GUENTHER, MRS. HUGHES, MRS.  
KNOX (REPRESENTED BY SEVERAL FROM LONG BEACH), MRS. MERCER,  
MR. ORFILA, MR. REYES, MR. SANSON, MRS. SPAULDING, MISS TIPTON,  
MR. TORREZ, DR. TRILLINGHAM, MR. WRIGHT, AND SECRETARY GLEASON.

AMONG THE GUESTS WERE: A SOCIOLOGY CLASS FROM OCCIDENTAL COLLEGE,  
VISITORS FROM SEVERAL CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, INTERRACIAL COMMITTEES,  
FEDERAL, COUNTY AND CITY AGENCIES, SOCIAL AGENCIES, PTA'S AND WOMEN'S  
CLUBS. FOR THE FIRST TIME JAPANESE WERE IN ATTENDANCE.

TOTAL ATTENDANCE: 85.

NOTICE: BECAUSE NOVEMBER 12 IS A HOLIDAY, OUR NEXT MEETING WILL BE  
HELD ON NOVEMBER 19, ROOM 501 HALL OF RECORDS.

Mr. Gleason called the meeting to order, and explained that Miss  
Mumford was in Washington, Mr. Ford was attending a meeting of the  
Coliseum Committee, and that Mrs. Austin would arrive later.

The minutes of the September 17th meeting were approved.

Several items of interest were mentioned.

The following were elected members of the nominating committee:  
DR. TRILLINGHAM AND MRS. GRAY. The other members, appointed by the  
Executive Committee, are MR. SANSON, MRS. LYTLE AND DR. COLEMAN.

The report was made that the Executive Committee has appointed  
the following to review the policy of our Committee and make recom-  
mendations: MR. SANSON, CHAIRMAN, MRS. SPAULDING, MRS. HUGHES, MISS  
BLACKWELL, AND MR. TORREZ.

NOTE FOR OUR MEMBERS AND FRIENDS: The following rather complete re-  
port is sent to you with the expectation that you will read the  
material with care and, AS FAR AS YOU ARE ABLE, hand on the many  
suggestions to the members of the groups to which you belong. Extra  
copies are available.

The following persons took part in the program: MR. DAVIS McENTIRE,  
DISCUSSION LEADER, AND DANIEL MARSHALL, ARMANDO G. TORREZ, MRS. MARIE  
HUGHES, DR. RUSSELL E. CLAY, SIDNEY GREEN, DR. JOSEPH WECKLER, MRS. MARGARITA  
LOPEZ, MRS. ELSA MAY SMITH, PHILLIP H. RABIN, AND RAYMOND G. McKELVEY.

At 2.20 Mrs. Austin introduced MR. DAVIS McENTIRE, OF THE AMERICAN  
COUNCIL ON RACE RELATIONS, as the discussion leader of the day. He  
called our attention to the conditions that existed after World War I,  
which caused racial conflicts. Some of the same conditions exist  
today, and in many places are dangerous. However, the country is far  
better prepared, in that there are many community committees such as



this Committee for Interracial Progress. We shall today study our local conditions to see what our problems are and what this Committee can do about them.

## I. PROBLEMS OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS

MR. MARSHALL listed the problems as, first of all, HOUSING, the heart of which is the RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS. "There can never be a just and lasting peace in this community until we get around to the elimination of these covenants." The housing situation is especially acute for the Japanese. Next is DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT. The third problem is in the SCHOOLS. In some other communities white children have gone on strike, demanding that children of Negro groups be ejected from their school. The problem we face is primarily a Caucasian rather than a Negro problem.

MR. TORREZ: One of the most difficult problems is in ourselves, in our lack of activity in promoting good will. We are too passive. We send a delegate to a meeting or attend ourselves and listen, approve, and do nothing. We should take more action, as was done yesterday at the Congress of the Coordinating Council of Latin-American Youth. In Los Angeles we do not have a Mexican problem. Our group is well integrated in the life of the United States. We must be inclusive in our interests and far more active in our respective groups. We must not neglect the overcrowding in many of our school buildings.

DISCUSSION: Lack of proper school housing and tendency on the part of public employees of minority groups to segregate themselves in the building where they are employed were mentioned. MR. TORREZ observed: Before the 1940 census the Mexican Chamber of Commerce insisted that U.S. citizens of Mexican descent should not be counted as "Mexicans." Some politicians have sought to segregate persons of Mexican descent for their purposes. Some Mexicans seek to keep up the segregation; they need education. We should work toward the oneness of all citizens of the United States. Dr. Trillingham added: Why do we have segregated schools? Why do the schools not employ more supervisors of the minority groups? Then the answer comes that the supervisor represents the School Board; and the School Board says that they reflect the attitude of the community. We have a choice between no discrimination as defined in the Constitution, discrimination and another war, and working to educate our clubs, churches and other groups to give up discrimination. MR. SANSON pointed out the tendency of minority group employees to segregate themselves in their social relations. He also mentioned that in County public records people of Mexican descent are regarded as Caucasians.

## II. EXAMPLES OF GOOD INTERGROUP RELATIONS

MRS. HUGHES: In the County Department of Recreation there has been an effort to serve ALL the children in the various areas. Two formerly closed swimming pools have been opened to all the children, and two other pools are soon to be built, open to all. One school district has recently given up the segregated school. In another district the 7th and 8th grade children are brought from the segregated school to the central school. Two cafeterias have been opened to all. One bus route has been changed so as to accommodate all the children. In a nearby county a phone call came asking for reasons why there should not be segregated schools. Women's clubs and other community groups are seeking to know all the people in their community. Books and publications are coming off the press, aiming to promote good intergroup relations. Members of this Committee should be watchful for illustrations of good relationships and report them at our meetings.



DR. CLAY: Several churches have a small number of minority group members. The Pasadena Fellowship Church is an effort to bring different races, faiths and cultures <sup>together</sup> for worship. Out of this has developed a breakfast club. In some camps there has been a plan to get one-third Caucasians, one-third minority groups and one-third Jewish refugees. The other type of camp tried to get children from the community into camp without regard to race. This works well but usually there are few from minority groups. The East Los Angeles YMCA enrolled children without regard to race or creed, and had a very successful summer. They even asked a Jewish Rabbi to come as a camp counselor.

In weekday religious education there are some colored teachers in both Los Angeles and Pasadena. Only one church has objected.

PHILIP RABIN, OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, reported that in Aliso Village a fight began which soon attracted 400 boys. Adults intervened and the fight stopped. Soon a mass meeting was held in the Jewish Community Center. The leaders in the fight were on the platform. Earl Robinson, the singer, a boxer, and a Japanese-American soldier spoke. The leading boys in the fight suggested that they settle their beefs in a sort of League of Nations. They closed the meeting by showing Frank Sinatra's picture "The House I Live In."

DR. CLARENCE GILLETTE reported that the Church Federation had sent to pastors three letters dealing with the moral, the legal and the social aspects of restrictive covenants.

### III. TECHNIQUES FOR IMPROVING INTERGROUP RELATIONS

DR. WECKLER: The fundamental stand for all of us to take is that every individual is entitled to an equal opportunity. Some possible activities of an official committee such as this are: (1) See that the state of intergroup relations is made known to the proper government departments. (2) Keep the public informed both of good and bad situations. Detroit keeps a "tension meter" to show whether conditions are better or worse. (3) Keep up training programs for government departments. (4) Work for a policy of non-discriminatory hiring in all public agencies and advocate that all department heads employ people on the basis of qualifications exclusively. (5) In public contracts let to private contractors there should be a clause for non-discriminatory employment. (6) Support the FEPC bills. (7) Administration of public offices should be watched.

MISS MARGARITA LOPEZ: The first teacher whom the Mexican boy or girl meets may have a profound influence on the child. Hence teachers should receive education regarding treatment of minorities in their training schools. National organizations such as the YWCA should gradually remove discrimination in their branches. Fraternal organizations should admit members on the basis of qualifications. Also we Mexicans need encouragement to be more aggressive in joining societies when we are welcome.

MRS. ELSA MAY SMITH: Six years ago Jefferson High School was 60 percent Negro, 20 percent Mexican, 10 percent Oriental and 10 percent Anglo-American. Now approximately 90 percent come from one racial group. Our students are well accepted in the entertainment field. A Negro girl won an oratorical contest. A women's club provided for her a \$1000 scholarship. A group of our students went to a West Side School, and with them a colored and a white teacher. Youth conferences also of students from different parts of the city provide valuable contacts. Most teachers sent to schools where minority groups prevail have no adequate experience with such pupils. We need a city-wide program of teacher training on the job, of parent education, and of better education in teacher training schools. How to get this plan activated in the City and County is a large responsibility. It was



suggested in the discussion that a County committee should be appointed to put into practice the training program suggested.

DR. COLEMAN: Sometimes our technique is based on our desire not to do what we are talking about. In many instances when Negroes publicly praise a white friend of Negroes that person loses his position in the community. Also, in discussions such as this, we are often inclined to neglect the fact that some changes can come about only as the result of pressure.

MRS. GRAY: We can all become intimate and understanding through personal, individual contacts with people near us.

MR. SIDNEY GREEN, MANAGER AT ALISO VILLAGE, remarked that when the trouble first occurred they felt that they had nobody on whom they could call. "We need a blueprint for handling racial difficulties." Our experience shows the need for calling a mass meeting, of knowing entertainers available, having a sound truck available, an interracial group of adults to circulate around the tension area, and coordination with the police. The Hollywood Independent Citizens Committee offered to help in securing talent.

There has been formed in Aliso an "All Nations Club," which has made possible the discussion of the local problems. Four hours were spent in one discussion before the mass meeting.

RAYMOND G. McKELVEY, in concluding the discussion, said: This afternoon we have glimpsed a ray of light on the solution of our problems. The members should hand along to each community what has been presented here. We have gained a vision of what lies ahead. The one lack today has been our failure to discuss the important tie-up with the international situation.

At 5 o'clock Mrs. Austin closed the meeting by thanking all for their contributions to the discussion.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE GLEASON  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY





139 NORTH BROADWAY  
MUTUAL 9211 - EXT. 3171

County of Los Angeles  
Committee for Interracial Progress  
Los Angeles 12, California.

HPC 1355-3/  
Fair Play  
Comm.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

B. G. MILLER  
CHAIRMAN

MISS ANNE M. MUMFORD  
VICE-CHAIRMAN

MRS. GERTRUDE AUSTIN  
MISS NITA BLACKWELL

MRS. MARIE M. HUGHES  
LEON L. LEWIS

MRS. PAXTON LYTLE  
DON R. SANSON

MRS. SUMNER SPAULDING  
ARMANDO G. TORREZ

DR. FRED B. TROTTER  
HERBERT V. WALKER

DR. GEORGE GLEASON  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

NOTICE

TWENTIETH MONTHLY COMMITTEE MEETING, NOVEMBER 19, 1945  
ROOM 501 HALL OF RECORDS, 2.00-4.00 PM

THEME: RELIEVING COMMUNITY TENSIONS HERE AND ELSEWHERE

After each presentation there will be a five-minute discussion.

1. PROGRESS IN RELOCATION OF JAPANESE-AMERICANS

MR. PAUL G. ROBERTSON, AREA SUPERVISOR OF THE WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY. (Because all of the location centers are to be closed by December 15, the responsibility of our community for several thousand returnees is very great.)

2. REPORT FROM WILLOWBROOK

MRS. MARIAN WAGSTAFF, PRINCIPAL OF WILLOWBROOK HIGH SCHOOL. (Mrs. Wagstaff attended an interracial workshop in Chicago last summer. She is, therefore, well prepared to interpret for us what is happening in the community of which her school is the center.)

3. INTERRACIAL COOPERATION IN THE LONG BEACH PUBLIC HOUSING DISTRICTS.

MRS. HELEN CHANDLER RYAN--Introduced by our Long Beach member Mrs. Helen G. Knox. (This is a project of the Long Beach City Schools, financed by the Rosenberg Foundation.)

4. A COMMUNITY PROJECT IN PACOIMA

MRS. PRUDENCE L. HARDING, PRINCIPAL OF PACOIMA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL,

5. REPORT FROM ELSEWHERE

MR. EDMUND COOKE, SECRETARY OF THE COMMITTEE FOR HOME FRONT UNITY. (Mr. Cooke recently visited several communities across the nation, where he observed at first hand the work of the committees such as ours.)

All on our mailing list who wish to keep up-to-date on cultural conditions in the County should attend this meeting.

GEORGE GLEASON



MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE FOR INTERRACIAL PROGRESS  
AND  
**ORGANIZATIONS WHICH THEY REPRESENT**

**I. REPRESENTATIVES OF DEPARTMENTS OF THE  
COUNTY GOVERNMENT**

1. EUGENE W. BISCAILUZ  
SHERIFF
2. MISS ZDENKA BUBEN  
HEALTH DEPARTMENT
3. JOHN ANSON FORD  
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
4. DR. GEORGE GLEASON  
COMMITTEE FOR CHURCH AND  
COMMUNITY COOPERATION
5. MRS. MARIE M. HUGHES  
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT  
OF SCHOOLS
6. DON R. SANSON  
PROBATION DEPARTMENT
7. DR. C. C. TRILLINGHAM  
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS
8. HERBERT V. WALKER  
DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE
9. ARTHUR J. WILL  
SUPERINTENDENT OF COUNTY CHARITIES
10. J. R. WIMMER  
SUPERINTENDENT OF PARKS AND  
RECREATION

**II. REPRESENTATIVES OF CIVIC GROUPS**

1. MRS. GERTRUDE AUSTIN  
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL  
WOMEN'S CLUBS
2. REV. GEORGE WEST BARRETT  
MONROVIA COORDINATING COUNCIL
3. VERNON BARRETT  
TOWN HALL, SECTION ON  
POPULATION PROBLEMS
4. MISS NITA BLACKWELL  
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE  
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
5. DR. E. S. BOGARDUS  
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
6. LT. COL. WILLIAM A. CARMICHAEL  
UNITED STATES ARMY
7. DR. R. J. CARREON  
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA COUNCIL OF  
INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS
8. REV. W. P. CARTER  
SANTA MONICA INTERRACIAL COMMITTEE
9. DR. J. W. COLEMAN  
PASADENA ROUND TABLE
10. DR. ARTHUR G. COONS  
OCCIDENTAL COLLEGE
11. JOHN A. CRONIN  
CATHOLIC ARCHDIOCESE OF LOS ANGELES
12. REV. ARTHUR A. FALVEY, S.J.  
LOYOLA UNIVERSITY
13. MRS. MABEL V. GRAY  
URBAN LEAGUE
14. MISS ADALINE C. GUENTHER  
UNIVERSITY RELIGIOUS CONFERENCE
15. ROBERT W. HARPER  
LOS ANGELES REALTY BOARD

16. DR. HARRY HOIJER  
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA  
AT LOS ANGELES
17. MISS ELSIE JENSEN  
FREE WORLD ASSOCIATION  
OF HOLLYWOOD
18. MRS. JOSEPH KAPLAN  
WELFARE COUNCIL OF  
METROPOLITAN LOS ANGELES
19. MRS. HELEN G. KNOX  
LONG BEACH COUNCIL  
OF SOCIAL AGENCIES
20. LEON L. LEWIS  
JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL
21. MRS. PAXTON LYTLE  
CALIFORNIA FEDERATION OF  
WOMEN'S CLUBS
22. RABBI EDGAR F. MAGNIN  
JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL
23. MRS. ALFRED C. MATA  
CALIFORNIA CONGRESS OF PARENTS  
AND TEACHERS, FIRST DISTRICT
24. B. O. MILLER  
LOS ANGELES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
25. MRS. LUISA MORENO  
LOS ANGELES COUNCIL, C.I.O.
26. MISS ANNE M. MUMFORD  
HAYNES FOUNDATION
27. ERNEST R. ORFILA  
COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE  
AMERICAN LEGION
28. DR. F. THEODORE PERKINS  
CLAREMONT COLLEGE
29. THOMAS RANFORD  
CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL, A.F. OF L.
30. STEPHEN REYES  
PASADENA COUNCIL OF  
SOCIAL AGENCIES
31. LT. LEE RINGER  
UNITED STATES NAVY
32. MANUEL RUIZ, JR.  
CITIZEN'S COMMITTEE FOR  
LATIN-AMERICAN YOUTH
33. REV. CLAYTON D. RUSSELL  
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE  
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
34. REV. A. J. SOLDAN  
COUNTY PEACE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION
35. MRS. SUMNER SPAULDING  
COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY
36. MISS ELIS M. TIPTON  
SAN DIMAS COORDINATING COUNCIL
37. ARMANDO G. TORREZ  
LOCAL MEXICAN AFFAIRS COORDINATING  
COMMITTEE AND MEXICAN  
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
38. REV. FRED B. TROTTER  
LOS ANGELES CHURCH FEDERATION
39. PROF. LORELL WEISS  
LA VERNE COORDINATING COUNCIL
40. MRS. MARIA MORENO WOOD  
LOCAL MEXICAN AFFAIRS  
COORDINATING COMMITTEE



LOS ANGELES COUNTY COMMITTEE FOR INTERRACIAL PROGRESS  
139 NORTH BROADWAY, LOS ANGELES 12, MU 9211, EXT. 3171

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TWO IMPORTANT NOTICES:

1. THE DATE OF THE NEXT MEETING OF THIS COMMITTEE HAS BEEN CHANGED TO DECEMBER 17, 2 PM, ROOM 501 HALL OF RECORDS.
2. "THE MESSIAH" WILL BE PRESENTED BY THE CATHEDRAL CHOIR OF THE PEOPLES INDEPENDENT CHURCH OF CHRIST, 1025 EAST 18TH STREET, ON SUNDAY, DECEMBER 16, AT 7.15 PM. THIS IS ONE OF THE OUTSTANDING CHOIRS IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

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MINUTES OF THE TWENTIETH MONTHLY COMMITTEE MEETING, NOVEMBER 19, 1945

PRESENT: CHAIRMAN MUMFORD, MRS. AUSTIN, SHERIFF BISCAILUZ (REPRESENTED BY LT. MORRELL), DR. CASTON, DR. COLEMAN, MR. CRONIN, SUPERVISOR FORD, MRS. HUGHES, MRS. KNOX, MR. LEWIS, MRS. LYTLE, DR. TRILLINGHAM, SECRETARY GLEASON, AND MANY VISITORS.  
TOTAL ATTENDANCE: 50

At 2 PM, SECRETARY GLEASON opened the meeting by reporting several activities and the action taken at the last executive committee meeting. He reported on the work of the POLICY COMMITTEE AND THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

At 2.12, MISS MUMFORD introduced MR. PAUL G. ROBERTSON, AREA SUPERVISOR OF THE WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY, who reported the situation of the returning JAPANESE-AMERICANS. He expressed appreciation of the cooperation of community organizations, crediting to them a large portion of the fine reception shown the evacuees throughout Southern California.

When the War Department removed its restrictions against Japanese Americans from the West Coast around January of this year, there were approximately 60,000 evacuees left in Relocation Centers other than Tule Lake. There had been much opposition to their return as evidenced in the local press. It was, therefore, not a surprise when the ban was lifted that few were courageous enough to venture forth on relocation to Pacific Coast states. By June, however, a hostel had been opened by the American Friends Service Committee and larger numbers were arriving in this area. There are now 25 hostels in operation in Los Angeles County.

Housing was so acute in Los Angeles that WRA was obliged to appeal to the War Department for the use of military installations to house, temporarily, returning evacuees. The War Department made six installations available--one at Lomita, one at Santa Monica, one at El Segundo, one at Hawthorne, and two at Burbank. These housing units are already accommodating approximately 850 at Lomita, 170 at Santa Monica, 330 at Burbank, 450 at Hawthorne and 125 at El Segundo. The barracks buildings were purchased and converted to family living quarters by WRA, who turned them over to Federal Public Housing Authority for operation. Monthly rental is charged at the rate of \$15 for two, \$17 for three, \$19 for four and \$20 for five or more.



These persons of Japanese ancestry have been dependent upon the Federal Government for the past three and a half years. It is difficult for them to break away from this dependency and enter into the normal channels of life. It is, therefore, up to local community organizations to assist the evacuees in making the adjustment to normal living. By December 1, there will not be an evacuee left in any of the Relocation Centers aside from Tule Lake.

The question was asked whether the evacuees can secure their own homes. Mr. Robertson replied that they were entitled to the same privileges as any other citizen under the OPA regulations and that they were not having much difficulty. They have shown a tendency not to push for their rights if by so doing it would arouse antagonism.

There will be other evacuees from the 16,000 now residing under the Department of Justice at Tule Lake who will be returning to this Area. This camp closes February 1. No one has any idea how many people will be leaving Tule Lake on relocation. Family ties are strong and relatives of the persons detained by the Department of Justice may choose to remain with them.

The question was asked as to whether or not their funds were frozen. It was explained that the Federal Government had frozen funds of all aliens at the time of Pearl Harbor, but licenses had been issued to most of them in order that they might continue with their businesses, allowing withdrawals of small amounts at a time from their accounts. Some alien funds are still frozen.

MRS. MARIAN WAGSTAFF, PRINCIPAL OF WILLOWBROOK HIGH SCHOOL, who attended the invitational interracial workshop at the University of Chicago, was next introduced. Her prepared paper will be mimeographed and sent to our members.

MISS HELEN E. VOGELSON, COUNTY LIBRARIAN, reported that a branch of the County Library is to be opened at the Palm Lane Housing Project in Willowbrook.

MR. HAROLD BORING OF THE FIRESTONE SHERIFF'S SUBSTATION was present and reported full cooperation with the community. This was confirmed by Mrs. Wagstaff.

MRS. HELEN G. KNOX, OUR MEMBER IN LONG BEACH, told of the grant from THE ROSENBERG FOUNDATION OF SAN FRANCISCO to the LONG BEACH BOARD OF EDUCATION to finance a two-year community project in the congested area west of the Flood Control, where seven Government housing projects with nearly five thousand new families have added greatly to the school problems.

Mrs. Knox introduced HELEN CHANDLER RYAN, THE PROJECT DIRECTOR, who said that the aims of the project are to help children, particularly those from in-migrant families, to make a good adjustment to life in Long Beach and to develop a close, understanding relationship between school and home. She told of the great problem of the schools in caring for the rapid increase in enrollment, citing one grade school that was built to accommodate 500 pupils but now must accommodate 2000 children who have come from all sections of the country and who represent a great variety of social backgrounds and cultures.

Mrs. Ryan serves as a liaison officer between the schools, the housing projects and the existing agencies in the community, helps to find leadership for children's character-forming groups, organizes Parent and other Adult Education classes and stimulates community organizations.

Mrs. Ryan stressed the importance of the social and psychological needs of the new families, saying that homesickness, loneliness and



lack of a feeling that they belong to the community are real impediments to good adjustment of children and adults alike. She told of a project recently started by one Parent-Teacher Association to have every school family called on by Room-mothers, thus helping them to get acquainted and at the same time to gather information by means of a questionnaire that will find leadership and will help to establish a better community spirit.

Mrs. Ryan said that, due largely to preliminary preparations, the returning Japanese children have been well received. She also said that a splendid community program has been developed in one predominantly Negro project, which includes a community council, church and Sunday School, Boy and Girl Scout troops, YMCA activities, Bookmobile service from the City Library, Adult Education classes and social activities.

MR. EDMUND COOKE, SECRETARY OF THE MAYOR'S COMMITTEE FOR HOME FRONT UNITY, reported the following observations on his recent three weeks' trip East: He was impressed with the large number of Japanese he met in hotels, restaurants and stores in Chicago. He asked whether Negroes would be accepted in similar positions. The reply was that the Japanese were better integrated socially. The Negroes still inherit the old attitudes.

The Industrial Areas Foundation (Back of the Yards Neighborhood Council) was observed by going into the area and interviewing people casually, on the streets and in stores. Then, with Sol Alinsky, Mr. Cooke interviewed several of the Foundation leaders. He became impressed with the improvement made in the area as reported by a Negro on the street corner and by a Russian. Some time ago 60 percent of the commercial frontage was vacant. Now for a mile in that area there is not a vacant store. The average wage has been raised from \$16 per week to \$40 per week. The economic and cultural problems can be solved. Excellent work is being done by similar committees in Kansas City, Kansas, and in Omaha and St. Paul.

In Louisville, Kentucky, Mr. Cooke found a vigorous committee led by the president of the largest department store in Louisville. The vice president of the committee is a brother of Wendell Willkie. This committee is making one of the best approaches. The state is 45 percent agricultural and 55 percent urban and industrial.

Kentucky has the largest illiteracy of any state next to Missouri. The committee has contacts with 300 affiliated groups and is making studies in agriculture and industry, and is undertaking to revise the constitution of the State. They are organizing an action committee to carry out the results of their studies.

Mr. Cooke's conclusion: In order to solve these problems we must go beyond the economic and social to the spiritual adjustments. America today is drifting without standards. From some source such as the church or other agency we must discover some method of building spiritual foundations.

Mr. Cooke found in the East the feeling that Los Angeles is making about the best progress interracially of any American community.

In answer to an inquiry, Mr. Cooke later provided the following addresses and information: INDUSTRIAL AREAS FOUNDATION, 8 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO 3, ILLINOIS; THE COMMITTEE FOR KENTUCKY, 427 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, LOUISVILLE 2, KENTUCKY. Recently there has been organized the COMMITTEE FOR GEORGIA, operating along the same lines as the COMMITTEE FOR KENTUCKY. This organization may be reached by addressing: THE COMMITTEE FOR GEORGIA, ATLANTA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING, ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA.



MR. KEATING, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE COORDINATING COUNCILS, introduced MRS. PRUDENCE L. HARDING, PRINCIPAL OF PACOIMA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL. Seven years ago he found Mrs. Harding working almost single handed. Last year Mr. Keating was able to send a member of the Delinquency Prevention staff of the Probation Department to work with Mrs. Harding. Pacoima is a community on San Fernando Road and Van Nuys Boulevard. There are 400 Americans, 2000 American-born Mexicans, and 50 Negroes in the community. There are no amusements, no parks, and little police protection.

A year ago last September they started with a Girl Scout troop of 40, a Boy Scout troop, and playground activities. Mr. Joe Manzanares came from the Delinquency Prevention project. Teen-age activities were started, such as social dancing, counseling, trips and exchange of social activities with several other communities. A Parents Group was formed. A barbecue serving 450 people helped to unite the community. A Sterling Club was formed, led by a police officer, which opened a small neighborhood playground. A boxing club of 30 or 40 boys has helped to keep the older boys out of mischief. Two baseball teams were organized. "We are working", said Mrs. Harding, "for a playground in the center of the community, to be operated by the City Playground Department. We have held beach parties. Now we are working to form a choral society of 30 or 40 boys and girls. Over 80 were present at the sing last week."

Mrs. Harding later added: "We have found that a trained worker would be the help we need more than any other thing. Some one who could be on the job all the time, as we lose ground when we are not able to be here. When one group is taken to a game or some other activity, the rest are left without any supervision and their activity must necessarily be stopped, and it is hard to then renew their interest."

It was suggested that the Executive Committee offer our services to Pacoima if there is anything we can do.

DR. COLEMAN introduced MISS HUMPHREY, a VISITING SOCIAL WORKER FROM CHICAGO.

The meeting closed at 3.45 PM.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE GLEASON  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY





139 NORTH BROADWAY  
MUTUAL 9211 - EXT. 3171

County of Los Angeles  
Committee for Interracial Progress  
Los Angeles 12, California

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

B. O. MILLER  
CHAIRMAN

MISS ANNE M. MUMFORD  
VICE-CHAIRMAN

MRS. GERTRUDE AUSTIN

MISS NITA BLACKWELL

MRS. MARIE M. HUGHES

LEON L. LEWIS

MRS. PAXTON LYTLE

EDON R. SANSON

MRS. SUMNER SPAULDING

ARMANDO G. TORREZ

DR. FRED B. TROTTER

HERBERT V. WALKER

DR. GEORGE GLEASON  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

NOTICE

TWENTY-FIRST MONTHLY COMMITTEE MEETING, DECEMBER 17, 1945  
ROOM 501 HALL OF RECORDS, 2.00-4.00 PM

SUBJECT: IN-SERVICE TRAINING PROGRAMS IN INTERGROUP RELATIONS

SPEAKERS:

1. EUGENE W. BISCAILUZ, SHERIFF OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY
2. JOSEPH F. REED, ASSISTANT CHIEF, LOS ANGELES CITY  
POLICE
3. DR. JOSEPH E. WECKLER, HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF  
ANTHROPOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

SHERIFF BISCAILUZ AND CHIEF REED will speak from their personal experience in their respective departments. DR. WECKLER will report his studies of similar training programs in other communities throughout the country.

An invitation is being extended to all POLICE DEPARTMENTS IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY to send representatives.

A half hour or more will be reserved for questions and discussion.

GEORGE GLEASON, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY



MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE FOR INTERRACIAL PROGRESS  
AND  
ORGANIZATIONS WHICH THEY REPRESENT

I. REPRESENTATIVES OF DEPARTMENTS OF THE  
COUNTY GOVERNMENT

1. EUGENE W. BISCAILUZ  
SHERIFF
2. MISS ZDENKA BUBEN  
HEALTH DEPARTMENT
3. JOHN ANSON FORD  
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
4. DR. GEORGE GLEASON  
COMMITTEE FOR CHURCH AND  
COMMUNITY COOPERATION
5. MRS. MARIE M. HUGHES  
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT  
OF SCHOOLS
6. DON R. SANSON  
PROBATION DEPARTMENT
7. DR. C. C. TRILLINGHAM  
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS
8. HERBERT V. WALKER  
DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE
9. ARTHUR J. WILL  
SUPERINTENDENT OF COUNTY CHARITIES
10. J. R. WIMMER  
SUPERINTENDENT OF PARKS AND  
RECREATION

II. REPRESENTATIVES OF CIVIC GROUPS

1. MRS. GERTRUDE AUSTIN  
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL  
WOMEN'S CLUBS
2. REV. GEORGE WEST BARRETT  
MONROVIA COORDINATING COUNCIL
3. VERNON BARRETT  
TOWN HALL, SECTION ON  
POPULATION PROBLEMS
4. MISS NITA BLACKWELL  
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE  
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
5. DR. E. S. BOGARDUS  
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
6. LT. COL. WILLIAM A. CARMICHAEL  
UNITED STATES ARMY
7. DR. R. J. CARREON  
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA COUNCIL OF  
INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS
8. REV. W. P. CARTER  
SANTA MONICA INTERRACIAL COMMITTEE
9. DR. J. W. COLEMAN  
PASADENA ROUND TABLE
10. DR. ARTHUR G. COONS  
OCCIDENTAL COLLEGE
11. JOHN A. CRONIN  
CATHOLIC ARCHDIOCESE OF LOS ANGELES
12. REV. ARTHUR A. FALVEY, S.J.  
LOYOLA UNIVERSITY
13. MRS. MABEL V. GRAY  
URBAN LEAGUE
14. MISS ADALINE C. GUENTHER  
UNIVERSITY RELIGIOUS CONFERENCE
15. ROBERT W. HARPER  
LOS ANGELES REALTY BOARD
16. DR. HARRY HOIJER  
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA  
AT LOS ANGELES
17. MISS ELSIE JENSEN  
FREE WORLD ASSOCIATION  
OF HOLLYWOOD
18. MRS. JOSEPH KAPLAN  
WELFARE COUNCIL OF  
METROPOLITAN LOS ANGELES
19. MRS. HELEN G. KNOX  
LONG BEACH COUNCIL  
OF SOCIAL AGENCIES
20. LEON L. LEWIS  
JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL
21. MRS. PAXTON LYTLE  
CALIFORNIA FEDERATION OF  
WOMEN'S CLUBS
22. RABBI EDGAR F. MAGNIN  
JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL
23. MRS. ALFRED C. MATA  
CALIFORNIA CONGRESS OF PARENTS  
AND TEACHERS, FIRST DISTRICT
24. B. O. MILLER  
LOS ANGELES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
25. MRS. LUISA MORENO  
LOS ANGELES COUNCIL, C.I.O.
26. MISS ANNE M. MUMFORD  
HAYNES FOUNDATION
27. ERNEST R. ORFILA  
COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE  
AMERICAN LEGION
28. DR. F. THEODORE PERKINS  
CLAREMONT COLLEGE
29. THOMAS RANFORD  
CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL, A.F. OF L.
30. STEPHEN REYES  
PASADENA COUNCIL OF  
SOCIAL AGENCIES
31. LT. LEE RINGER  
UNITED STATES NAVY
32. MANUEL RUIZ, JR.  
CITIZEN'S COMMITTEE FOR  
LATIN-AMERICAN YOUTH
33. REV. CLAYTON D. RUSSELL  
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE  
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
34. REV. A. J. SOLDAN  
COUNTY PEACE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION
35. MRS. SUMNER SPAULDING  
COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY
36. MISS ELIS M. TIPTON  
SAN DIMAS COORDINATING COUNCIL
37. ARMANDO G. TORREZ  
LOCAL MEXICAN AFFAIRS COORDINATING  
COMMITTEE AND MEXICAN  
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
38. REV. FRED B. TROTTER  
LOS ANGELES CHURCH FEDERATION
39. PROF. LORELL WEISS  
LA VERNE COORDINATING COUNCIL
40. MRS. MARIA MORENO WOOD  
LOCAL MEXICAN AFFAIRS  
COORDINATING COMMITTEE



LOS ANGELES COUNTY COMMITTEE FOR INTERRACIAL PROGRESS  
139 NORTH BROADWAY, LOS ANGELES 12, MU 9211, EXT.3171

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NOTICE: THE DATE OF THE NEXT MEETING IS JANUARY 14, 1946,  
2 PM, ROOM 501 HALL OF RECORDS

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MINUTES OF THE TWENTY-FIRST MONTHLY COMMITTEE MEETING, DEC. 17, 1945

PRESENT: MRS.LYTLE, CHAIRMAN OF THE DAY, MRS.AUSTIN, MR.BEAVERS,  
SHERIFF BISCAILUZ, MISS BUBEN, DR.COLEMAN, MRS.GRAY,  
MISS GUENTHER (REPRESENTED BY MR.MARSH), MRS.MERCER,  
MR.ORFILA, MR.REYES, MR.SANSON, MR.SOLDAN, DR.WECKLER,  
MR.WILL (REPRESENTED BY MISS McCAULEY), MR.WIMMER  
(REPRESENTED BY MISS KELLY) AND SECRETARY GLEASON  
GUESTS: CAPT.D.E.ANDREW AND INSPECTOR B.P.HASTINGS OF THE  
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, ASST.CHIEF JOSEPH F.REED AND LT.  
AL.H.WINGERTER OF THE LOS ANGELES POLICE, CHIEF A.F.  
CHERRY OF THE ALHAMBRA POLICE, AND INSPECTOR R.M.ANDERSON  
AND ELSIE L.WORRELLS OF THE LONG BEACH POLICE. TOTAL ATTEND-  
ANCE: 48.

1. At 2 PM, MR.GLEASON reported a few items of interest from  
A MONTHLY SUMMARY OF EVENTS AND TRENDS IN RACE RELATIONS. He re-  
ported that the third meeting of the LOS ANGELES (INTERRACIAL) CHURCH  
OF ALL PEOPLES would be held at 11 AM ON SUNDAY, DECEMBER 23, at  
3330 W. ADAMS BOULEVARD.

2. At 2.10, MRS.LYTLE, CHAIRMAN FOR THE DAY, took charge. She  
reminded the group that HELEN GEHAGAN DOUGLAS had secured the  
APPOINTMENT OF A LOS ANGELES NEGRO TO WEST POINT. The minutes of the  
November 19th meeting were approved.

3. CAPT.J.P.INGLIS, FIELD SECRETARY TO SUPERVISOR LEONARD J.ROACH,  
brought to the Committee a proposed resolution supporting MR.ROACH'S  
SUGGESTION TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES THAT AN EMBARGO BE  
PLACED ON THE EXPORT OF CRITICAL BUILDING MATERIALS SO AS TO PROVIDE  
HOUSING FOR VETERANS AND MINORITY GROUPS. Because it was reported  
that this matter had not been acted upon by the Board of Supervisors  
IT WAS DECIDED TO REFER THE RESOLUTION TO THE DECEMBER 26TH MEETING  
OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE WITH POWER TO ACT.

4. MRS.LYTLE, CHAIRMAN OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE, made the fol-  
lowing report: THE COMMITTEE ASKS FOR MORE TIME TO PREPARE THE NOMIN-  
ATION OF A CHAIRMAN. However the following nominations are made:

FOR VICE CHAIRMEN: MISS BLACKWELL AND MR.TORREZ

FOR OTHER MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: MRS.AUSTIN, MR.  
BEAVERS, DR.CASTON, DR.CLAY, DR.COLEMAN, MRS.HUGHES, MR.LEWIS, MRS.LYTLE,  
MISS MUMFORD, MR.REYES, MR.SANSON, MRS.SPAULDING.

The report was accepted and these persons were elected.

5. At 2.25, the topic of the day was introduced: IN-SERVICE  
PROGRAMS IN INTERGROUP RELATIONS.

(1) SHERIFF EUGENE W.BISCAILUZ read the following prepared paper:



LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I AM TRULY HAPPY TO AGAIN HAVE THE PLEASURE OF MEETING WITH YOU. IF MY MEMORY SERVES ME CORRECTLY, I HAD THE OPPORTUNITY OF DISCUSSING OUR COMMON PROBLEMS WITH YOU A LITTLE OVER A YEAR AGO.

AS I STATED AT OUR LAST MEETING, I HAVE BEEN A LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER FOR MANY YEARS AND I HAVE WATCHED WITH KEEN INTEREST THE CHANGES THAT HAVE TAKEN PLACE IN OUR COUNTY. LOOKING BACK OVER THE YEARS, ONE CANNOT HELP BUT REALIZE THAT THE ONLY THING THAT IS CONSTANT IS CHANGE ITSELF. LOS ANGELES COUNTY IS RAPIDLY ACQUIRING A COSMOPOLITAN COMPLEXION. WE ARE BECOMING THE CROSS-ROADS OF THE WORLD. THIS CHANGE FROM OUR EARLY PUEBLO STATUS HAS NATURALLY BROUGHT MANY VEXING PROBLEMS. EVER SINCE I HAVE BEEN IN PUBLIC OFFICE, THIS COUNTY HAS BEEN BOTHERED WITH GROWING PAINS. ONE OF THE GROWING PAINS THAT IS OF CONCERN AT THE MOMENT IS THE ASSIMILATION IN AN INTELLIGENT MANNER OF THE PEOPLE WHO ARE COMING FROM THE FOUR CORNERS OF THE EARTH TO MAKE THEIR HOME HERE. I, PERSONALLY, AND THE MEMBERS OF MY OFFICE HAVE IN EVERY WAY ENDEAVORED TO HAVE A COMPLETE UNDERSTANDING OF THE PROBLEMS OF THESE PEOPLE.

TO ASSIST IN THE FRIENDLY SERVICE THAT COULD BE RENDERED TO THESE PEOPLE BY MY PEOPLE, NEARLY TWELVE YEARS AGO WE ORGANIZED A FOREIGN RELATIONS BUREAU, STAFFED BY MEN WITH A SYMPATHETIC UNDERSTANDING OF THE PROBLEMS OF THOSE ATTEMPTING TO RE-ORIENT THEMSELVES INTO THE CULTURAL PATTERNS OF OUR COMMUNITY. BY MEANS OF STAFF AND PERSONNEL MEETINGS, I HAVE TRIED TO EMPHASIZE IN THE MINDS OF OUR EMPLOYEES THAT COURTESY, CONSIDERATION AND UNDERSTANDING IN THE PERFORMANCE OF DUTY MUST ALWAYS BE PARAMOUNT.

THE PERSONNEL OF THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE IS SELECTED, AS YOU KNOW, THROUGH THE PROCESS OF CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS, WITHOUT REGARD TO RACE, CREED OR COLOR. AT THE PRESENT TIME, I HAVE OVER 44 NEGRO OFFICERS, 41 OF SPANISH-AMERICAN ANCESTRY, AND ONE JAPANESE-AMERICAN EMPLOYEE IN THE OFFICE. AS A MATTER OF FACT, I DON'T BELIEVE THAT IT WOULD BE TOO BROAD A STATEMENT TO SAY THAT WE HAVE A REPRESENTATIVE OF EVERY RACE AND CREED ON ACTIVE DUTY SOMEWHERE IN THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

IT IS STILL MY FIRM CONVICTION THAT WE SHOULD NOT THINK IN TERMS OF AN INDIVIDUAL'S BELONGING TO A RACIAL GROUP; FOR IN THIS PHILOSOPHY LIES THE GRAVE DANGER OF SETTING INDIVIDUALS OR GROUPS APART. EVERY DEPUTY ENTERING THE SERVICE OF THE SHERIFF OF THIS COUNTY IS THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED WITH THE BASE POLICIES OF THE OFFICE. ALL THESE POLICIES BOIL DOWN TO THE SIMPLE STATEMENT OF FACT THAT WE IN LAW ENFORCEMENT MUST EXECUTE OUR DUTY WITHOUT FEAR OR FAVOR.

THE PROBLEMS OF THE MEMBERS OF THE SO-CALLED MINORITY GROUPS HAVE AT NO TIME PRESENTED A SERIOUS DIFFICULTY. FOR EXAMPLE, I HAVE ONE NEGRO OFFICER IN MIND AT THE MOMENT WHO IS HIGHLY REGARDED BY EVERYONE IN THE OFFICE. HIS BROTHER OFFICERS, REGARDLESS OF THE COLOR OF THEIR SKIN, APPRECIATE THAT HE KNOWS HIS BUSINESS AND THEY RESPECT HIM ACCORDINGLY. THE SAME CAN BE SAID OF MANY OFFICERS OF SPANISH-AMERICAN ANCESTRY. ON THE OTHER HAND, TO BE HONEST, WE DO HAVE SEVERAL MEMBERS OF THE OFFICE FROM THE SO-CALLED MINORITY GROUPS WHO ARE FINDING IT DIFFICULT TO BECOME GOOD PEACE OFFICERS. OUR MOST DIFFICULT PROBLEM AT THE MOMENT IS THE REFUSAL OF SOME MEMBERS OF THE SO-CALLED MINORITY GROUPS TO ACCEPT THE PHILOSOPHY THAT THEY ARE INDIVIDUALS AND MUST MEASURE UP TO THE STANDARDS OF CONDUCT AND WORK THAT HAVE BEEN PRESCRIBED FOR ALL DEPUTY SHERIFFS AND WHO SEEK TO RAISE THE QUESTION OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION WHEN IT IS NECESSARY TO INVOKE DISCIPLINARY ACTION. I BELIEVE THAT THIS COMMITTEE SHOULD BE CONCERNED WITH THIS ASPECT OF THE PROBLEM, AND I AM SURE THAT YOU LADIES AND GENTLEMEN CAN DO MUCH TO AID IN ITS CORRECTION. FOR MY PART, AS SHERIFF, I KNOW THAT MY



ORGANIZATION IS NOT PERFECT AND I WELCOME CONSTRUCTIVE CRITICISM.

SO FAR, WE HAVE NOT FOUND IT NECESSARY TO INSTITUTE ANY IN-SERVICE TRAINING PROGRAM TO HANDLE INTERGROUP RELATIONS, NOR DO I THINK WE WILL NEED SUCH A PROGRAM IF WE CONTINUE TO RECOGNIZE EACH DEPUTY COMING TO WORK AS AN INDIVIDUAL AND NOT AS A MEMBER OF ANY GROUP. MEMBERS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES RECOGNIZE, PROBABLY MORE QUICKLY THAN SOME OTHER GROUPS, THE FACTORS OF EFFICIENCY, HONESTY AND LOYALTY; AND I CAN SAY UNQUALIFIEDLY THAT ANY MAN COMING TO WORK IN MY OFFICE, REGARDLESS OF RACE, CREED OR COLOR, IF HE HAS THESE ATTRIBUTES, WILL HAVE NO DIFFICULTY. I MAKE THIS STATEMENT ADVISEDLY, BASED ON OUR EXPERIENCE OVER THE PAST TWENTY YEARS.

DURING THE PAST YEAR, WE HAVE INTENSIFIED OUR PUBLIC RELATIONS PROGRAM. MANY OFFICERS UNDER MY COMMAND ARE MEETING WEEKLY WITH VARIOUS GROUPS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTY. THESE MEETINGS HAVE BEEN MOST BENEFICIAL AND HAVE NOT ONLY ENABLED US TO PRESENT OUR VIEWPOINT, BUT HAVE BROUGHT BACK TO MY DEPARTMENT THE VIEWPOINT AND PROBLEMS OF THESE GROUPS. THESE VIEWPOINTS AND PROBLEMS WILL BE PRESENTED TO THE ENTIRE PERSONNEL WITHIN THE NEXT FEW MONTHS THROUGH THE MEDIUM OF OUR OVER-ALL IN-SERVICE TRAINING PROGRAM.

IN CONCLUSION, I WOULD AGAIN LIKE TO REPEAT A STATEMENT I MADE TO YOU BEFORE, THAT PEACE OFFICERS, IF THEY ARE TO BE SUCCESSFUL, MUST HAVE A SYMPATHETIC UNDERSTANDING OF HUMAN TRAITS AND WEAKNESSES AND SHOULD BE CONSTANTLY ON GUARD TO SEE THAT FAULTY THINKING DOES NOT DISTORT THEIR CONCEPTION OF DUTY.

After reading his paper the Sheriff remarked that there is need of a better feeling between the community and the law enforcement agents. Can this Committee help in developing a better relationship? A few years ago, Mr. Biscailuz added, there was a better attitude toward the peace officers. Now too many people look upon the peace officer as an enemy. Also, too many children have a similar attitude toward teachers and parents.

In answer to the question what this Committee might do, the Sheriff replied that when some accusation against the law-enforcement officer is made, this Committee might organize a round-table to discuss the specific incident.

MR. SOLDAN, CHAPLAIN OF THE COUNTY PEACE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION, suggested that the public should seek to get better acquainted with peace officers. Then we should support our officers in every way we can.

(2) At 2.50, the LOS ANGELES ASSISTANT CHIEF OF POLICE, JOSEPH F. REED, was introduced. He read a carefully-prepared paper, entitled: IN-SERVICE TRAINING PROGRAMS OF THE LOS ANGELES POLICE IN INTER-GROUP RELATIONS

THE DEPARTMENT TRAINING PROGRAM AT THE PRESENT TIME IS DEVOTED TO THE PRELIMINARY TRAINING OF EMERGENCY OFFICERS PENDING THE APPOINTMENT OF PERMANENT OFFICERS.

HOWEVER, ALL EMERGENCY OFFICERS ARE GIVEN A SHORT COURSE IN THE HANDLING OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS BASED UPON THE CURRICULUM PLANNED FOR THE TRAINING OF PERMANENT OFFICERS AND THE RE-TRAINING OF PRESENT MEMBERS OF THE DEPARTMENT AS SOON AS CONDITIONS PERMIT.

THE SUBJECT IS APPROACHED FROM TWO ANGLES:

ORIENTATION: UPON ENTERING THE DEPARTMENT NEW OFFICERS ARE TAUGHT THAT THERE CAN BE NO DISCRIMINATION IN THEIR WORK AND THAT ALL LAWS AND ORDINANCES ARE TO BE FAIRLY AND IMPARTIALLY ENFORCED WITHOUT REGARD FOR RACE, RELIGION, OR OTHER MINORITY FACTORS. THE SUCCESSFUL OFFICER BEING ONE WHO DEVELOPS HIS TECHNIQUES AND METHODS



OF OPERATIONS WITH FULL CONSIDERATION FOR THE:

A. SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT IN WHICH HE WORKS--  
RESIDENTIAL, BUSINESS, ECONOMICAL.

B. SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE INDIVIDUAL RESIDING THEREIN--  
EDUCATION, FAMILY BACKGROUND, ECONOMIC STATUS.

C. TEMPERAMENT OF INDIVIDUALS--EXPRESSIVE, TACITURN, EXPLOSIVE.

D. RACIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIVIDUALS OR GROUPS--OLD-WORLD  
CUSTOMS OR CULTURES, CONFLICT OF IDEAS OR IDEALS.

E. RELIGIOUS TRAINING AND INFLUENCE.

F. POSSIBLE CHANGES IN THESE FACTORS FROM TIME TO TIME NECESSI-  
TATING CHANGES IN METHODS OF OPERATION BY THE OFFICER.

TOLERANCE: THIS VERY DIFFICULT SUBJECT IS DISCUSSED AT LENGTH  
AMONG THE STUDENTS WITH PARTICULAR EMPHASIS UPON RACIAL AND RELIGIOUS  
PECULIARITIES AND PREJUDICES WHICH MUST BE ACCEPTED AND COMPENSATED  
FOR IN OFFICIAL CONTACTS.

ALL OF THE FOREGOING WILL LIKEWISE BE INCLUDED IN THE TRAINING  
OF OFFICERS IN THE SUPERVISION, COMMAND AND STAFF LEVELS WITH THE  
FOLLOWING OBJECTIVES:

A. PERSONAL INFORMATION

B. TO ENABLE THEM TO INSTRUCT THOSE UNDER THEIR SUPERVISION OR  
COMMAND

C. TO GUIDE IN THE SELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR SPECIALIZED DUTY  
AMONG MINORITY GROUPS

D. TO ASSIGN OFFICERS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THEIR DEMONSTRATED  
ABILITY TO COPE WITH THE EVERY-DAY PROBLEMS ARISING FROM GROUP CON-  
FLICTS.

Mr. Reed also referred to a prepared address on this subject  
which is read to all officers in training. He mentioned the special  
work of the L. A. Police and the Sheriffs in calling on people in the  
areas where the returning Japanese were settling. The WRA commended  
the Los Angeles peace officers for this service. MR.RAYMOND BOOTH  
confirmed this by describing in detail the fine cooperation with both  
City Police and County Sheriffs. The cooperation here was regarded as  
the best on the Pacific Coast.

In answer to a question, Mr. Reed reported that there are four  
officers in the Los Angeles Police Department whose whole time is  
given to cooperation with the schools. The Department has many con-  
tacts with other groups. MR.TORREZ AND DR.CARREON, members of this  
Committee, have worked with the Police in helping with their group.

MR.BEAVERS suggested that this Committee should seek to resolve  
the antagonisms toward law-enforcement officers by either correcting  
or defending them. MRS.LYTLE answered that the Executive Committee is  
exploring this question.

MR.RAYMOND BOOTH remarked that there is need of a third party  
agent to act as liason between the law-enforcement agencies and the  
public.

(3) At 3.20, DR.JOSEPH E.WECKLER, HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF  
ANTHROPOLOGY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, was introduced.  
He suggested that in specific instances the law-enforcement agents  
might have the facts, but that the local people have heard other  
stories which to them seem the facts. Peace officers must help the  
local public to get at the real facts.

DR.WECKLER then read a paper on the training of peace officers.  
Peace officers can prevent race riots. To this end, the first require-  
ment is IMPARTIALITY. This comes from training. Contrasted with the



southern part of the United States, professional standards in the North are higher, but still on the whole not as high as those of school teachers and other professions. Stereotyped thinking of police officers is developed by their contacts with the lower and criminal classes. Some officers have even indicated their belief in the biological criminal tendencies of some groups, for which there is no scientific basis. The response of the minority group members is, therefore, to regard many peace officers as their enemies.

In the South the average police officer regards his job as "keeping the Negro in his place," or maintaining the superiority of the white race. Negroes who come to the North from that environment take with them an antagonistic attitude toward their local police officers.

Dr. Weckler advocated a long-term effort to raise the educational qualifications of police recruits and the intensification of high-grade in-service training. He referred to the training program at Richmond, Calif. There were five daily conferences of two hours each, with the aid of several experienced outsiders. Specific cases were discussed. Minority group representatives attended and expressed their points of view. At the close of the training conference a two-hour panel was held in two sections so that all of the police officers heard a summary of the conference. During the conference small group discussions were held at which the police officers could raise questions and discuss their problems.

Dr. Weckler's paper is to be printed as part of a book which is being prepared.

MR. SANSON suggested that this had been a valuable meeting, but that this Committee should not accept responsibility for probing whether public officials are doing their duty. The Committee, however, has a responsibility for bringing the law-enforcement agencies and the public closer together and to help organized groups to understand how they may approach peace officers with any of their problems.

MR. BOOTH added that if people feel there is a sense of injustice there is a situation which needs attention. He repeated that there is need of a third party to which people feeling a sense of injustice, whether they represent the public or the peace officers, can report their troubles. Whether such a "third party" exists in this community is not clear.

At 4 PM the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE GLEASON,  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY





139 NORTH BROADWAY  
MUTUAL 9211 - EXT. 3171

## County of Los Angeles

Committee for Interracial Progress

Los Angeles 12, California

1355 -31

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

B. D. MILLER  
CHAIRMAN

MISS ANNE M. MUMFORD  
VICE-CHAIRMAN

MRS. GERTRUDE AUSTIN

MISS NITA BLACKWELL

MRS. MARIE M. HUGHES

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DR. FRED B. TROTTER

HERBERT V. WALKER

*HPC  
Fair Play  
Comm.*

DR. GEORGE GLEASON  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

### NOTICE

TWENTY-SECOND MONTHLY COMMITTEE MEETING, JANUARY 14, 1946  
ROOM 501 HALL OF RECORDS, 2.00-4.00 PM

THEME: THE STATUS OF EMERGENCY HOUSING IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

The HOUSING CRISIS in our rapidly growing City and County affects the welfare of every citizen. Some of our living quarters are a menace to the health and morals of both adults and youth, and in fact to all of our social relations.

In the program for Monday, January 14, we shall attempt to state the conditions we face, what has already been done to relieve the situation, what remains to be done, and what our Committee can do. There will be opportunity for questions and discussion.

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### TOPICS AND SPEAKERS:

1. THE SITUATION IN THE CITY--FRANK WILKINSON, INFORMATION ASSISTANT TO THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE CITY HOUSING AUTHORITY.

2. THE SITUATION IN THE COUNTY--ROBERT WAYNE BURNS, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY. MR. BURNS WILL BE INTRODUCED BY MRS. SUMNER SPAULDING OF THE COUNTY HOUSING COMMISSION.

3. PRACTICAL CONSTRUCTION PROBLEMS--SUPERVISOR RAYMOND V. DARBY.

4. RECENT DECISIONS AFFECTING RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS--SPEAKER TO BE ANNOUNCED.

GEORGE GLEASON, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY



MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE FOR INTERRACIAL PROGRESS

AND

# ORGANIZATIONS WHICH THEY REPRESENT

## I. REPRESENTATIVES OF DEPARTMENTS OF THE COUNTY GOVERNMENT

1. EUGENE W. BISCAILUZ  
SHERIFF
2. MISS ZDENKA BUBEN  
HEALTH DEPARTMENT
3. JOHN ANSON FORD  
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
4. DR. GEORGE GLEASON  
COMMITTEE FOR CHURCH AND  
COMMUNITY COOPERATION
5. MRS. MARIE M. HUGHES  
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT  
OF SCHOOLS
6. DON R. SANSON  
PROBATION DEPARTMENT
7. DR. C. C. TRILLINGHAM  
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS
8. HERBERT V. WALKER  
DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE
9. ARTHUR J. WILL  
SUPERINTENDENT OF COUNTY CHARITIES
10. J. R. WIMMER  
SUPERINTENDENT OF PARKS AND  
RECREATION

## II. REPRESENTATIVES OF CIVIC GROUPS

1. MRS. GERTRUDE AUSTIN  
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL  
WOMEN'S CLUBS
2. REV. GEORGE WEST BARRETT  
MONROVIA COORDINATING COUNCIL
3. VERNON BARRETT  
TOWN HALL, SECTION ON  
POPULATION PROBLEMS
4. MISS NITA BLACKWELL  
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE  
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
5. DR. E. S. BOGARDUS  
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
6. LT. COL. WILLIAM A. CARMICHAEL  
UNITED STATES ARMY
7. DR. R. J. CARREON  
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA COUNCIL OF  
INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS
8. REV. W. P. CARTER  
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13. MRS. MABEL V. GRAY  
URBAN LEAGUE
14. MISS ADALINE C. GUENTHER  
UNIVERSITY RELIGIOUS CONFERENCE
15. ROBERT W. HARPER  
LOS ANGELES REALTY BOARD

16. DR. HARRY HOIJER  
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA  
AT LOS ANGELES
17. MISS ELSIE JENSEN  
FREE WORLD ASSOCIATION  
OF HOLLYWOOD
18. MRS. JOSEPH KAPLAN  
WELFARE COUNCIL OF  
METROPOLITAN LOS ANGELES
19. MRS. HELEN G. KNOX  
LONG BEACH COUNCIL  
OF SOCIAL AGENCIES
20. LEON L. LEWIS  
JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL
21. MRS. PAXTON LYTLE  
CALIFORNIA FEDERATION OF  
WOMEN'S CLUBS
22. RABBI EDGAR F. MAGNIN  
JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL
23. MRS. ALFRED C. MATA  
CALIFORNIA CONGRESS OF PARENTS  
AND TEACHERS, FIRST DISTRICT
24. B. D. MILLER  
LOS ANGELES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
25. MRS. LUISA MORENO  
LOS ANGELES COUNCIL, C.I.O.
26. MISS ANNE M. MUMFORD  
HAYNES FOUNDATION
27. ERNEST R. ORFILA  
COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE  
AMERICAN LEGION
28. DR. F. THEODORE PERKINS  
CLAREMONT COLLEGE
29. THOMAS RANFORD  
CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL, A.F. OF L.
30. STEPHEN REYES  
PASADENA COUNCIL OF  
SOCIAL AGENCIES
31. LT. LEE RINGER  
UNITED STATES NAVY
32. MANUEL RUIZ, JR.  
CITIZEN'S COMMITTEE FOR  
LATIN-AMERICAN YOUTH
33. REV. CLAYTON D. RUSSELL  
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE  
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
34. REV. A. J. SOLDAN  
COUNTY PEACE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION
35. MRS. SUMNER SPAULDING  
COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY
36. MISS ELIS M. TIPTON  
SAN DIMAS COORDINATING COUNCIL
37. ARMANDO G. TORREZ  
LOCAL MEXICAN AFFAIRS COORDINATING  
COMMITTEE AND MEXICAN  
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
38. REV. FRED B. TROTTER  
LOS ANGELES CHURCH FEDERATION
39. PROF. LORELL WEISS  
LA VERNE COORDINATING COUNCIL
40. MRS. MARIA MORENO WOOD  
LOCAL MEXICAN AFFAIRS  
COORDINATING COMMITTEE



LOS ANGELES COUNTY COMMITTEE FOR INTERRACIAL PROGRESS  
139 NORTH BROADWAY, LOS ANGELES 12, MU 9211, EXT. 3171

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MINUTES OF THE TWENTY-SECOND MONTHLY MEETING, JANUARY 14, 1946

PRESENT: CHAIRMAN MUMFORD, SHERIFF BISCAILLUZ (REPRESENTED BY CAPT. ANDREW), MISS BLACKWELL, MISS BUBEN, DR. CLAY, DR. COLEMAN, SUPERVISOR FORD, MRS. GRAY, MISS GUENTHER (REPRESENTED BY MR. MARSH), MISS JENSEN, MRS. LYTLE, MRS. MERCER (REPRESENTED BY MRS. McINTIRE), MR. REYES, MR. SANSON, MRS. SPAULDING, MR. WIMMER (REPRESENTED BY MR. WRIGHT) AND SECRETARY GLEASON  
VISITOR: DR. JOHN GRANRUD, OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS., VISITED THIS MEETING, REPRESENTING THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS.  
TOTAL ATTENDANCE: 44

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IMPORTANT NOTICE:

THE NEXT MEETING OF THIS COMMITTEE WILL BE AT 2.30 PM ON FEBRUARY 18, IN THE AUDITORIUM OF CENTRAL JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL, 451 N. HILL STREET. You are urged to invite your friends to this mass meeting, as we will be honored to have MR. EDWIN R. EMBREE address us on the subject: "GOVERNMENT ACTION IN HUMAN RELATIONS." MR. EMBREE IS PRESIDENT OF THE JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND AND CHAIRMAN OF THE CHICAGO MAYOR'S COMMITTEE ON RACE RELATIONS.

SECRETARY GLEASON opened the meeting by reporting a very successful conference which was called on January 11, 1946 by MR. RAYMOND BOOTH and which brought together the leaders of seventeen organizations in the community which are specifically interested in interracial affairs.

Announcement was made of the appointment by MISS MUMFORD of the following committees:

1. COMMITTEE TO PREPARE FOR THE EMBREE MEETING, FEBRUARY 18  
MISS MUMFORD, CHAIRMAN  
MR. BEAVERS, MR. BOOTH, MR. FORD, MRS. HUGHES, MR. TORREZ
2. MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE  
MR. SANSON, CHAIRMAN  
MRS. LYTLE, MRS. SPAULDING
3. COMMITTEE TO STUDY THE BY-LAWS OF THE CALIFORNIA COUNCILS FOR CIVIC UNITY  
MR. LEWIS, CHAIRMAN  
MR. BOOTH, MR. WALKER

MISS MUMFORD introduced MR. FRANK WILKINSON, INFORMATIONAL ASSISTANT TO THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE CITY HOUSING AUTHORITY, who spoke regarding long-range housing in this area.

THE LONG-RANGE PLANNING FOR PUBLIC LOW-RENT HOUSING AND SLUM-CLEARANCE MUST BE BASED ON PRACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS. THIS IS PARTICULARLY TRUE IN RELATION TO THE QUESTION OF INTERRACIAL OCCUPANCY WITHIN THE NEW HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS WHICH HAVE BEEN CONSTRUCTED TO REPLACE THE FORMER SLUM AREAS.



SURVEYS OF THE SLUM AREAS SHOW THAT ANGLO-AMERICAN FAMILIES INHABIT 83% OF THE 58,709 SUB-STANDARD DWELLING UNITS IN THE CITY AS REPORTED IN THE 1939 REAL PROPERTY INVENTORY. ONLY 17% OF THE SUB-STANDARD UNITS WERE FOUND TO BE OCCUPIED BY MEMBERS OF MINORITY GROUPS. HOWEVER, THE SURVEY REVEALED THAT WITHIN EACH MINORITY GROUP THE PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES LIVING IN SUB-STANDARD DWELLINGS EXCEEDED BY FAR THE PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES OF THE MAJORITY GROUP LIVING IN SUB-STANDARD HOMES. IN THE AREAS STUDIED BY THE SURVEY OVER 59% OF THE MEXICAN-AMERICAN, 47% OF THE ORIENTAL-AMERICAN, AND 28% OF THE NEGRO-AMERICAN FAMILIES WERE FOUND TO BE LIVING IN SUB-STANDARD DWELLINGS. GENERALLY SPEAKING, THERE ARE NO RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS IN THESE SLUM AREAS. PEOPLE OF ALL RACES, CULTURES, AND RACIAL ORIGINS SHARE IN COMMON THE MISFORTUNES OF SUB-STANDARD HOUSING.

THUS, IT IS EVIDENT THAT IN THE REDEVELOPMENT IN THESE AREAS, A POLICY OF NON-DISCRIMINATION AND NON-SEGREGATION IS THE ONLY LOGICAL AND PRACTICAL PROCEDURE IF ALL THE FAMILIES WHO ARE LIVING IN SUB-STANDARD DWELLINGS ARE TO SECURE A DECENT, SAFE, AND SANITARY HOME.

THE GENERAL OCCUPANCY PATTERN OF THE AUTHORITY REFLECTS A POLICY OF NON-SEGREGATION OF RACIAL OR RELIGIOUS GROUPS. A POSITIVE PROGRAM HAS BEEN FOSTERED BY THE MANAGEMENT IN COOPERATION WITH RESIDENT ORGANIZATIONS TO ENCOURAGE UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN ALL PEOPLES LIVING IN THE AUTHORITY'S HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS. INTOLERANCE OF ANY KIND HAS BEEN INTERPRETED AS OBSTRUCTIVE TO THE WAR EFFORT AND DETRIMENTAL TO THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE COMMUNITY.

A LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMISSION OF THE HOUSING AUTHORITY IS GIVEN TO EVERY NEW FAMILY ON TAKING RESIDENCE IN ONE OF THE DEVELOPMENTS. THIS LETTER SETS FORTH THE PRACTICAL REASONS FOR GOOD WILL AND UNDERSTANDING AMONG ALL RESIDENTS REGARDLESS OF RACE, COLOR, OR CREED. DEMOCRATIC RACIAL RELATIONSHIPS ARE AS IMPORTANT AS SOUND MAINTENANCE IN THE MANAGEMENT OF THE PUBLIC HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS.

IF THERE IS TO BE A CONTINUATION OF THE PROGRESSIVE POLICIES ADMINISTERED BY THE CITY HOUSING AUTHORITY, THERE MUST BE A UNITED SUPPORT FROM LEADERS OF RELIGIOUS, LABOR, BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL GROUPS; FROM SOCIAL AGENCIES, WOMEN'S CLUBS, FRATERNAL GROUPS, AND OTHER CIVIC MINDED ORGANIZATIONS. (ADDITIONAL FACTS PRESENTED BY MR. WILKINSON CAN BE FOUND ON THE ENCLOSED SHEET.)

MRS. SUMNER SPAULDING, a member of the BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, introduced MR. ROBERT WAYNE BURNS, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF THE COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY, who explained the status of emergency housing, particularly in unincorporated areas, as follows:

TEMPORARY, EMERGENCY HOUSING FOR VETERANS IS THE MOST CRITICAL HOUSING PROBLEM IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY TODAY. A SUGGESTED DIVISION OF RESPONSIBILITY IN WORKING TOWARD A PARTIAL SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM WOULD ALLOCATE APPROXIMATELY FIFTY PERCENT TO THE LOS ANGELES CITY HOUSING AUTHORITY, TWENTY-FIVE PERCENT TO OTHER INCORPORATED AREAS SUCH AS ALHAMBRA, BURBANK, GLENDALE, LONG BEACH AND SANTA MONICA, AND THE REMAINING TWENTY-FIVE PERCENT TO THE UNINCORPORATED AREA SERVED BY THE COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS HAS ALLOCATED \$100,000 TO ENABLE A BEGINNING ON THE COUNTY'S SHARE OF ACTION TO HELP THE VETERANS WITH TEMPORARY HOUSING. PRIVATE INDUSTRY HAS THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE LONG-TERM SOLUTION AND IS READY AND EAGER TO CONSTRUCT THOUSANDS OF HOMES AS RAPIDLY AS THE FLOW OF MATERIALS WILL PERMIT.



THE FIRST PROJECT OF THE COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY WILL BE TO MOVE ARMY BARRACKS FROM THE POMONA FAIR GROUNDS TO COUNTY-OWNED PROPERTY ON EAST BROOKLYN AVENUE ACROSS THE STREET FROM THE EXISTING MARAVILLA HOUSING PROJECT. THESE BARRACKS WILL BE RE-CONVERTED INTO 108 FAMILY UNITS. OTHER VETERANS' PROJECTS ARE PLANNED FOR EAST LOS ANGELES, AND CENTRAL AVENUE AT 103RD STREET, WITH STILL OTHER COUNTY-OWNED SITES USABLE, IF THE FEDERAL PUBLIC HOUSING AUTHORITY MAKES BUILDINGS AVAILABLE.

SUPERVISOR RAYMOND V. DARBY spoke on the subject: "PRACTICAL CONSTRUCTION PROBLEMS."

THE WAY PEOPLE KEEP THE HOUSE IS MORE IMPORTANT THAN THE TYPE OF HOUSING.

THERE ARE 17,000 UNFINISHED UNITS IN THE COUNTY WHICH ARE BEING KEPT OFF THE MARKET BECAUSE OF VARIOUS BOTTLENECKS.

THE TWENTY-TWO MILLION BOARD FEET OF LUMBER PER WEEK, BEING USED UP TO VJ DAY, WILL NOT BE AVAILABLE IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY FOR SEVERAL MONTHS YET. THERE ARE FEW SHINGLES AVAILABLE, LITTLE SIDING, OR FLOORING. O.P.A. RESTRICTIONS MAKE IT MORE PROFITABLE TO SELL LUMBER IN LARGER PIECES. WIRE AND NAILS ARE SCARCE. THERE IS NOT ENOUGH ROCK, SAND, AND CEMENT IN THE THIRD AND FOURTH ZONES.

COMPOSITION ROOFING COULD BE MADE IF MORE RAGS WERE OBTAINABLE. THERE IS SOME PLASTER AND PLASTERBOARD, BUT THERE IS NOT ENOUGH GAS TO DRY THE PLASTERBOARD. WALLBOARD IS MUCH MORE PROFITABLE.

A FAIR PRICE HAS BEEN MADE POSSIBLE FOR BRICK IN ALL STATES EXCEPT IN CALIFORNIA. BRICKS HAVE TO BE DRIED WITH GAS TOO, AND THIS MAKES THEM MORE EXPENSIVE AND PRECIOUS. THUS, A PRIORITY IS BEING PLACED ON THEM AT PRESENT.

ELECTRIC WIRING SHOULD BE USED IN SIZE 14T, BUT RESTRICTIONS MAKE THIS A LOSING PROPOSITION, SO 12T IS TO BE USED INSTEAD.

CAST IRON PIPE IS ALL MADE IN THE EAST AND THERE IS ONLY ONE COMPANY MAKING SOIL PIPE IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

THE BUILDING COSTS OF THE UNITS BEING BUILT IS TOO HIGH, MUCH HIGHER THAN IT WAS TWO YEARS AGO.

SUPERVISOR DARBY'S address was followed by several questions. It was pointed out that temporary units are not enough, as the majority of people coming to California are coming to stay.

The O.P.A. bottleneck was recognized, but it was explained that the O.P.A. was not able to remedy the situation in some cases because too large profits were being sought. The danger of inflation is very great.

The question of registering single rooms for veterans and the possibility of eviction was raised, and it was pointed out that they could be evicted if undesirable.

SUPERVISOR DARBY urged that the O.P.A. should put a man in charge in Los Angeles who would be invested with complete authority to deal with local problems.

SUMMARY OF REMARKS OF JOHN T. McTERNAN, CHAIRMAN OF THE INTERRACIAL COMMITTEE OF THE LOS ANGELES CHAPTER OF THE NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD, A MEMBER OF THE FIRM OF KATZ, GALLAGHER & MARGOLIS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.



MR. McTERNAN was asked to discuss the community effect of restrictive covenants and their effect upon community race relations and to interpret the significance of a recent decision of JUDGE THURMAND CLARKE in a suit brought to enforce a restrictive covenant.

A RESTRICTIVE COVENANT IS AN AGREEMENT AMONG PROPERTY OWNERS IN A GIVEN TRACT WHICH REQUIRES THAT THE PROPERTY COVERED BY THE COVENANT BE RESTRICTED IN ITS USE OR OCCUPANCY TO SPECIFIC PURPOSE OR PARTIES. IN OUR DISCUSSION THIS AFTERNOON, WE ARE INTERESTED ONLY IN THE RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS WHICH RESTRICT USE AND OCCUPANCY OF RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY TO PERSONS OF THE WHITE OR CAUCASIAN RACE AS DISTINGUISHED FROM PERSONS OF OTHER RACES, PARTICULARLY, THE NEGRO RACE.

THERE IS A CONSIDERABLE LINE OF DECISIONS BY THE CALIFORNIA COURTS ENFORCING SUCH COVENANTS. RECENTLY, A SUBSTANTIAL BODY OF OPINION HAS DEVELOPED WHICH HOLDS THAT SUCH COVENANTS ARE NOT ENFORCIBLE BECAUSE TO DO SO VIOLATES OUR FEDERAL CONSTITUTION AND BECAUSE SUCH COVENANTS BRING ABOUT RESULTS WHICH ARE INIMICABLE TO COMMUNITY WELFARE.

THE SECOND OF THESE POINTS IS PROBABLY OF GREATER INTEREST TO A GROUP OF THIS KIND. THE ENFORCEMENT OF RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS HAS INVARIABLY RESULTED IN SEGREGATED RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS FOR THE MINORITY GROUP AGAINST WHICH THE COVENANTS ARE AIMED. IN THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, THERE IS A NEGRO POPULATION OF APPROXIMATELY 160,000. THIS POPULATION IS CROWDED INTO FOUR SEGREGATED NEGRO AREAS, THE CENTRAL AVENUE DISTRICT, THE WATTS DISTRICT, THE WEST ADAMS DISTRICT AND THE LITTLE TOKYO DISTRICT. THESE DISTRICTS ARE INCAPABLE OF ANY SUBSTANTIAL GEOGRAPHICAL EXPANSION BECAUSE THEY ARE HEMMED IN ON ALL SIDES BY RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS. ANY EXPANSION IN THEM AT ALL IS WON ONLY AFTER PROTRACTED LITIGATION WHICH IS COSTLY AND WHICH SERVES TO EMBITTER RACE RELATIONS RATHER THAN TO IMPROVE THEM.

THESE FOUR SEGREGATED DISTRICTS IN LOS ANGELES WERE REQUIRED TO ABSORB A WARTIME INCREASE IN THE NEGRO POPULATION OF 84%. SINCE THE GEOGRAPHIC EXPANSIONS OF THESE DISTRICTS IN THE SAME PERIOD WERE SO SMALL THAT IT MADE ROOM FOR ONLY ABOUT 1000 FAMILIES, THIS TREMENDOUS INCREASE WAS HOUSED ONLY BY MEANS OF EXTENSIVE DOUBLING UP ON THE PART OF NEGRO FAMILIES. FOR EXAMPLE, A THREE ROOM APARTMENT WHICH BEFORE THE WAR HOUSED A SINGLE NEGRO FAMILY DURING THE WAR HOUSED A NEGRO FAMILY IN EACH ROOM. THE OCCUPANCY RATE OF HOUSING ACCOMMODATIONS IN THE NEGRO DISTRICTS INCREASED DURING THE WAR TO 140%. THIS MEANS THAT NEARLY HALF OF THE NEGRO POPULATION IN THIS DISTRICT LIVES IN ACCOMMODATIONS OCCUPIED BY OTHER PEOPLE.

THE SOCIAL RESULTS OF SUCH CONDITIONS ARE OBVIOUS. THERE IS CROWDING, CONGESTION, DISEASE, FRUSTRATION AND BITTERNESS. THESE ARE THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH WE ASKED A VERY IMPORTANT SEGMENT OF OUR WAR WORKERS TO ENDURE WHILE THEY WERE PRODUCING THE WEAPONS FOR DEMOCRATIC VICTORY ABROAD. THESE ARE THE CONDITIONS WHICH WE FACE NOT ONLY IN THE LOS ANGELES NEGRO GHETTO BUT ALSO IN THE GHETTO OF EVERY BIG CITY IN THE UNITED STATES. THESE ARE THE CONDITIONS WHICH BREED SOCIAL BLIGHT AND RACE RIOTS.

THERE IS MUCH EXPERIENCE TO PROVE THESE POINTS. OUR OWN LOS ANGELES HOUSING AUTHORITY HAS COMPLETED STUDIES WHICH SHOW THAT IN BLIGHTED AREAS, SUCH AS THE NEGRO DISTRICTS, THE COST TO THE CITY OF MAINTAINING THE NORMAL GOVERNMENTAL AND SOCIAL SERVICES ARE HIGHER AND THE TAX RETURNS LOWER THAN IN THE NON-BLIGHTED AREAS.



THE RACE RIOTS IN DETROIT AND NEW YORK DURING THE WAR CAME OUT OF THE SEGREGATED NEGRO GHETTOS OF THOSE CITIES FOR IT WAS THERE THAT RACIAL ANTAGONISM WAS FANNED TO THE EXPLOSION POINT. SIGNIFICANTLY ENOUGH, IN DETROIT THERE WERE AREAS WHERE NEGROES AND WHITES LIVED SIDE BY SIDE AND KNEW EACH OTHER AS NEIGHBORS. IN THIS AREA THERE WAS NO FRICTION AND NEVER WAS THERE A RIOT.

AND SO, FOR ALL THESE REASONS, ENLIGHTENED LEGAL OPINION ARGUES THAT ENFORCEMENT OF RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS IS CONTRARY TO PUBLIC POLICY. THIS APPROACH TO THE PROBLEM HAS RECEIVED JUDICIAL RECOGNITION IN THE CONCURRING OPINION OF MR. JUSTICE TRAYNOR IN THE CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT IN THE CASE OF FAIRCHILD V. RAINES WHICH WAS HANDED DOWN ABOUT A YEAR AGO.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL REASON FOR REFUSING TO ENFORCE RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS HOLDS EQUAL SIGNIFICANCE FOR THOSE INTERESTED IN PRESERVING AMERICAN DEMOCRACY. THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT WAS ADDED TO OUR CONSTITUTION PRIMARILY IN ORDER TO GUARANTEE TO THE NEGRO COMPLETE EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW, PARTICULARLY BEFORE STATE LAW. THAT AMENDMENT GUARANTEES ALL PERSONS, AMONG OTHER THINGS, DUE PROCESSES OF LAW AND EQUAL PROTECTION OF THE LAW.

NOW, IF A CITY ATTEMPTED BY ORDINANCE TO LIMIT THE AREAS WITHIN WHICH NEGROES MIGHT LIVE, SUCH AN ORDINANCE WOULD BE STRUCK DOWN BY VIRTUE OF THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT BECAUSE IT WOULD DENY TO NEGROES THE EQUAL PROTECTION OF THE LAW. ENFORCEMENT OF A PRIVATE PACT BETWEEN INDIVIDUALS THROUGH THE ACTION OF A STATE COURT, IT IS ARGUED, IS A SIMILAR DENIAL OF EQUAL PROTECTION OF THE LAW AND IS THEREFORE URGED THAT A STATE COURT SHOULD NOT ENFORCE SUCH COVENANTS BECAUSE TO DO SO WOULD CONSTITUTE STATE ACTION DENYING NEGRO CITIZENS THE EQUAL PROTECTION OF THE LAWS JUST AS MUCH AS A CITY ORDINANCE OR A STATE STATUTE WOULD DO SO. THIS MATTER HAS BEEN EXHAUSTIVELY TREATED BY PROFESSOR MCGOVNEY OF THE CALIFORNIA LAW SCHOOL IN AN ARTICLE APPEARING IN THE MARCH, 1945, ISSUE OF THE CALIFORNIA LAW REVIEW.

WHEN THE RESTRICTIVE COVENANT CASE CAME BEFORE JUDGE THURMAND CLARKE, THE NEGRO DEFENDANTS OBJECTED TO THE INTRODUCTION OF ANY EVIDENCE ON THE PART OF WHITE PROPERTY OWNERS AND URGED UPON JUDGE CLARKE, IN SUPPORT OF THEIR OBJECTIONS, THE CONSIDERATIONS MENTIONED ABOVE AS WELL AS OTHERS. JUDGE CLARKE SUSTAINED THE OBJECTION TO THE INTRODUCTION OF SUCH EVIDENCE AND, IN FACT, DECIDED THE CASE IN FAVOR OF THE NEGRO DEFENDANTS. UNFORTUNATELY, HOWEVER, HE DID NOT WRITE AN OPINION AND WE ARE THEREFORE UNABLE TO ASCERTAIN DEFINITELY THE BASIS OF HIS DECISION. SINCE THE CONTENTIONS OUTLINED ABOVE WERE URGED UPON HIM, IT IS ASSUMED THAT HIS DECISION RESTS AT LEAST IN PART UPON THOSE GROUNDS. IN DECIDING AS HE DID, THEREFORE, JUDGE CLARKE HAS STRUCK A SIGNIFICANT BLOW IN THE INTERESTS OF GOOD RACE RELATIONS IN THE LOS ANGELES COMMUNITY AND IN THE DEFENSE OF OUR CHERISHED DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES.

MR. DANIEL MARSHALL, CHAIRMAN OF THE CATHOLIC INTERRACIAL COMMITTEE, was asked to comment on this problem. He observed:

THE CITY COUNCIL CANNOT RESTRICT BY ORDINANCE, BUT A BAND OF CITIZENS CAN BY COVENANT. THIS DOCTRINE OF WHITE SUPREMACY VIOLATES HUMAN PERSONALITY. THE PROBLEM ON THE SURFACE APPEARS TO BE ECONOMIC, BUT IT IS REALLY AN EMOTIONAL ONE. IT IS A KNOWN FACT THAT WHERE THERE IS FREE MIXING OF PEOPLES, THERE IS LESS RACIAL DISCORD. RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS ARE UNWORKABLE AND EMBARRASSING.



In addition to the remarks of MR. McTERNAN and MR. MARSHALL, the following quotation from the decision of JUDGE THURMAND CLARKE, on December 10, 1945, may be of interest:

THE COURT IS OF THE OPINION THAT IT IS TIME THAT MEMBERS OF THE NEGRO RACE ARE ACCORDED, WITHOUT RESERVATION AND EVASIONS, THE FULL RIGHTS GUARANTEED THEM UNDER THE 14TH AMENDMENT OF THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

JUDGES HAVE BEEN AVOIDING THE REAL ISSUE FOR TOO LONG. CERTAINLY THERE WAS NO DISCRIMINATION AGAINST THE NEGRO RACE WHEN IT CAME TO CALLING UPON ITS MEMBERS TO DIE ON THE BATTLEFIELD IN DEFENSE OF THIS COUNTRY IN THE WAR JUST ENDED. THE OBJECTIONS OF THE DEFENDANTS TO THE INTRODUCTION OF TESTIMONY IS SUSTAINED.

(LOS ANGELES SENTINEL, DEC. 13, 1945)

CHANGES IN THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMITTEE WERE REPORTED AS FOLLOWS:

MR. WILL J. SIBLEY represents the DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

DR. JOSEPH WECKLER represents U.S.C.

DR. J. W. COLEMAN now represents the PASADENA BRANCH OF THE NAACP

MISS ELSIE JENSEN represents the LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS, L. A. COUNTY COUNCIL

MR. GEORGE S. BEAVERS, JR. represents the WELFARE COUNCIL OF METROPOLITAN LOS ANGELES

THE ASSISTANT DISTRICT RECREATION OFFICER represents the U. S. NAVY

DR. RUSSELL E. CLAY represents the L. A. CHURCH FEDERATION

DR. JONATHAN L. CASTON represents the INTERDENOMINATIONAL MINISTERIAL ALLIANCE

MR. HERBERT V. WALKER represents the LAWYERS' CLUB OF L.A.

At 4 P.M., CHAIRMAN MUMFORD adjourned the meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE GLEASON  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY



LOS ANGELES COUNTY COMMITTEE FOR INTERRACIAL PROGRESS  
139 NORTH BROADWAY, LOS ANGELES 12, MU 9211, EXT.3171

MINUTES OF THE TWENTY-THIRD MONTHLY MEETING, FEBRUARY 18, 1946  
ATTENDANCE: 500

This was a special mass meeting held in the auditorium of the CENTRAL JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL, at which the speaker was MR. EDWIN R. EMBREE, CHAIRMAN OF THE CHICAGO MAYOR'S INTERRACIAL COMMITTEE AND SPECIALIST IN ETHNOLOGY AND PRIMITIVE CULTURES.

MR. EMBREE spoke on the subject: "GOVERNMENT ACTION IN HUMAN RELATIONS."

MRS. PAXTON LYTLE, CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNTY COMMITTEE, PRESIDED. ON THE PLATFORM WERE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, THE CITY COUNCIL, THE COLLEGES OF THE COUNTY, AND MEMBERS OF THE COUNTY INTERRACIAL COMMITTEE.

The salute to the flag was led by a group of CENTRAL JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS FROM FIVE RACIAL GROUPS: WESTON WONG (CHINESE-AMERICAN), HELEN KISHIMOTO (JAPANESE-AMERICAN), ANGELENA ESTRADA (MEXICAN-AMERICAN), CATHERINE MASTRONARDI (ITALIAN-AMERICAN), RALPH WHITE (NEGRO-AMERICAN).

In opening the meeting MRS. LYTLE said:

IT SEEMS SIGNIFICANT THAT THIS MEETING IS TAKING PLACE IN THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY--THE MONTH OF THE BIRTH OF OUR NATION'S TWO GREATEST HUMANITARIAN LEADERS, GEORGE WASHINGTON AND ABRAHAM LINCOLN. BOTH OF THESE MEN WERE GREAT ADVOCATES OF THE BROTHERHOOD OF MAN. DISCRIMINATION, INTOLERANCE, AND AN INDIFFERENT ATTITUDE OF THE PUBLIC IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CONDITION THAT FACED THIS COUNTY WHEN THE HONORABLE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, ON JANUARY 11, 1944, CREATED THE COUNTY COMMITTEE FOR INTERRACIAL PROGRESS. THE FUNCTION OF THIS COMMITTEE, WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF MORE THAN FORTY SOCIALLY-MINDED GROUPS IN THE COUNTY, IS TO EXPLORE AND TRY TO FIND AN ANSWER TO IMPORTANT PROBLEMS OF HOUSING, HEALTH, EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION, RECREATION, RELIGIOUS FACILITIES, FAMILY LIFE AND ECONOMIC LIFE IN GENERAL. EARLY IN 1945 AN INSTITUTE OF COUNTY EMPLOYEES WAS HELD IN THIS ROOM FOR FIVE DAYS. WHAT CAME OUT OF THAT INSTITUTE HAS BEEN A GUIDE FOR THIS COMMITTEE THROUGH THE YEAR. WE HAVE MET TWICE MONTHLY FOR THE PAST TWO YEARS (ONE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND ONE A PUBLIC MEETING) AND WE FEEL THAT WE HAVE ONLY SCRATCHED THE SURFACE OF HUMAN UNDERSTANDING.

THIS WEEK HAS BEEN SET APART AS AMERICAN BROTHERHOOD WEEK--A WEEK FOR ALL OF US TO SEARCH OUR HEARTS AND TO ASK OURSELVES: AM I MY BROTHER'S KEEPER?

WHAT THINKING PEOPLE WANT IS LESS INTOLERANCE, MORE UNDERSTANDING. WITH THESE TWO QUALITIES AT WORK IN THIS COMMUNITY WE WILL FIND THE EFFORTS OF THIS COMMITTEE HAVE NOT BEEN IN VAIN.

MISS ANNE M. MUMFORD, PROGRAM CHAIRMAN, then introduced the speaker.



MR. EMBREE began by saying that he would report principally what has been done in one city, illustrating what can be done in any American community. He quoted an aphorism which a Southern friend used to repeat for him: "NEVER JUDGE BY APPEARANCES. REMEMBER THAT RAGGED PANTS OFTEN COVER A WARM BREAST."

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION HAS NO FOUNDATION IN REASON. IF A PERSON GOES TO THE BEACHES TO SECURE A TAN HE MAY BE A PERSON OF GOOD SOCIAL STANDING, WHILE IF ONE IS BORN WITH A TAN ON HIS SKIN HE IS OFTEN REGARDED AS A SECOND CLASS PERSON.

SO OF HAIR CURLED IN THE BEAUTY PARLOR AND HAIR CURLED AT BIRTH. IN THE SAME WAY CERTAIN RELIGIOUS SECTS ARE APPROVED AND OTHERS DISCRIMINATED AGAINST. OUR BASIS OF DISCRIMINATION IS AS SENSIBLE AS IF WE SHOULD SEGREGATE PEOPLE ACCORDING TO THE SIZE OF THEIR FEET. IF A MAN FROM MARS WERE TO COME TO THIS EARTH WE WOULD HAVE A DIFFICULT TIME CONVINCING HIM THAT WE WERE SO IMPRACTICAL AS TO DIFFERENTIATE BEINGS ACCORDING TO COLOR OR CREED.

DURING THE WAR, THAT WE MIGHT USE TO THE FULL A TENTH OF OUR POPULATION, THE 13,000,000 NEGROES, IT REQUIRED A PRESIDENTIAL ORDER AGAINST DISCRIMINATION IN INDUSTRY, BUT IN ORDERING MEN TO FIGHT, WE MADE NO DISCRIMINATION.

IN THE BLOOD BANK, HOWEVER, WE SET ASIDE A TENTH OF OUR PEOPLE AND AT FIRST REFUSED TO USE THEIR BLOOD, EXCEPT WHEN RECEIVED IN SEGREGATED CONTAINERS.

SOME PEOPLE SEEM TO THINK THAT DISCRIMINATION IS BASED ON ECONOMIC CAUSES. IF THIS WERE TRUE WE SHOULD PROBABLY DISCRIMINATE AGAINST 75 PERCENT OF OUR PEOPLE. THE FUNDAMENTAL CAUSES ARE INERTIA AND INDIFFERENCE. IF WE REALLY MADE UP OUR MINDS TO ABOLISH DISCRIMINATION, WE COULD DO AWAY WITH OUR ARTIFICIAL RESTRICTIONS ALMOST OVER NIGHT.

UNDEMOCRATIC RESTRICTIONS ARE FOUND PRIMARILY IN THE FIELDS OF ECONOMICS, RELIGION AND POLITICS. THE PRIMARY RESTRICTION IN THE ECONOMIC FIELD IS IN EMPLOYMENT. THROUGH THE FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES COMMISSION EVERY MAN WAS EMPLOYED DURING THE WAR ACCORDING TO HIS TALENT. THE BILL IN CONGRESS WILL PROBABLY FAIL. HOWEVER, IN THE STATES OF NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, CONNECTICUT AND MASSACHUSETTS SUCH COMMISSIONS HAVE ALREADY BEEN ESTABLISHED. WHEN THIS PROJECT IS IN THE BALLOT IN CALIFORNIA, IT SHOULD RECEIVE YOUR FULL SUPPORT.

THE LABOR UNIONS, ALSO, HAVE MADE GREAT ADVANCES. THE C.I.O., WITH ITS 6,000,000 MEMBERS, IS 98 OR 99 PERCENT IN ITS OBSERVANCE OF RACE EQUALITY. MR. EMBREE SAID THAT HE REGARDED THE C.I.O. AS "THE GREATEST SINGLE FORCE FOR DEMOCRACY IN HUMAN RELATIONS IN THIS COUNTRY." THE A.F.O.F.L IS NOT QUITE SO ADVANCED, ALTHOUGH MANY INDIVIDUAL LOCALS IN THE COUNTRY ARE WORKING FOR COMPLETE DEMOCRACY IN EMPLOYMENT.

IN THE FIELD OF RELIGION WE FIND THE CHURCH FAR BEHIND THE LABOR UNIONS. UNFORTUNATELY THE CHURCH HAS DEPARTED FROM ITS EARLY TEACHINGS REGARDING THE FATHERHOOD OF GOD AND THE BROTHERHOOD OF MAN. IF THE CHURCH SHOULD REALLY ADOPT A POLICY OF RACIAL UNITY, OUR PROBLEM MIGHT BE SOLVED WITHIN A WEEK; BUT AT PRESENT THE CHURCH PRESENTS THE WORST EXAMPLES OF SEGREGATION TO BE FOUND ANYWHERE IN AMERICA.

IN THE THIRD AREA, GOVERNMENT IS TAKING AN ACTIVE HAND IN THE AFFAIRS OF MEN. SIX CITIES NOW HAVE OFFICIAL COMMITTEES DEALING WITH HUMAN RELATIONS. THEY ARE EQUIPPED WITH BUDGETS AND INVESTED WITH POWER TO ACT. THE SIX CITIES ARE NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CLEVELAND,



CINCINNATI, DETROIT, AND CHICAGO. SOME OTHER CITIES, SUCH AS SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES, HAVE HAD OFFICIALLY APPOINTED COMMITTEES WITHOUT POWER TO ACT AND WITH INSUFFICIENT BUDGETS. THEN, OF COURSE, THERE IS YOUR OWN COUNTY COMMITTEE FOR INTERRACIAL PROGRESS, WHICH DOES NOT HAVE A BUDGET BUT DOES RECEIVE CERTAIN SERVICES AND SUPPORT FROM THE COUNTY. HOWEVER, AMONG ALL OF THESE CHICAGO SEEMS TO BE FIRST IN IMPORTANCE AND MOST EFFECTIVE.

THE CHICAGO COMMITTEE WAS FORMED TWO AND A HALF YEARS AGO AS A DEFENSE MEASURE AFTER THE DETROIT RIOTS. IT WAS OFFICIALLY APPOINTED BY THE MAYOR AND ENDORSED UNANIMOUSLY BY THE COUNCIL. IT WAS THEN GIVEN A BUDGET OF \$25,000 PER YEAR, WHICH WAS INCREASED LAST DECEMBER TO \$60,000 BY A VOTE OF 48 TO 2 IN THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN. WE ARE A REGULAR DEPARTMENT IN THE CITY WITH THE POWER TO MAKE DIRECT APPOINTMENTS. THE COMMITTEE WAS ORIGINALLY SET UP TO PREVENT RIOTS AND IT HAS DONE THAT. IT STARTED OUT ON A NEGATIVE BASIS AND HAS GRADUALLY INSTITUTED A POSITIVE PROGRAM. IT IS DEDICATED TO THE EQUAL PROTECTION OF LIFE, LIBERTY, AND PROPERTY, AND IT RECEIVES THE COOPERATION OF THE ENTIRE CITY GOVERNMENT IN THIS. THERE HAVE BEEN A FEW INSTANCES OF NEGROES BEING STONED OUT OF THEIR HOUSES, BUT THE ATTACKING WHITES WERE ARRESTED BY THE POLICE AND THROWN INTO THE HOUSEGOW. THE NEXT MORNING THEY RETURNED TO THEIR HOMES, SOME OF THEM WITH FINES OR ON PROBATION, AND VERY CHAGRINED THAT THEY HAD BEEN FOUND VIOLATING THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF THEIR NEIGHBORS TO LIVE ANYWHERE THEY MIGHT CHOOSE. OUR COMMITTEE HAS DONE A GOOD PIECE OF WORK WITH THE POLICE OF OUR CITY. WE BELIEVE THAT IN AT LEAST 90 PERCENT OF CASES THE POLICE PROMPTLY ARREST AND TAKE TO JAIL, REGARDLESS OF COLOR, THOSE WHO BREAK THE LAW.

WE HAVE ALSO SUCCEEDED FAIRLY WELL IN CHICAGO IN PUTTING EMPLOYMENT ON AN EQUAL BASIS. THREE YEARS AGO 11.4% OF THE EMPLOYED POPULATION WERE NEGROES WHILE THEY CONSTITUTED 10% OF THE GENERAL POPULATION. AS OF DECEMBER 15, 1945 COLORED PEOPLE STILL CONSTITUTED 11% OF THE EMPLOYED POPULATION. THUS THE SITUATION IS HOLDING EVEN ALTHOUGH THERE IS STILL SOME DISCRIMINATION IN UPGRADING INTO THE SKILLED TRADES.

A THIRD AREA OF OUR WORK HAS BEEN WITH THE PARK AND RECREATION SYSTEM IN CHICAGO. THE PARK SYSTEM INCLUDES THE BEACHES. IT IS VERY IMPORTANT THAT THERE BE NO DISCRIMINATION IN THESE PUBLIC PLACES. OUR PARKS ARE NOW COMPLETELY OPEN TO ALL PEOPLE. NEARLY ALL OF OUR PUBLIC RECREATION FACILITIES ARE WIDE OPEN AND THE OFFICIAL POLICY IS TO AVOID DISCRIMINATION. THERE ARE MINOR EXCEPTIONS IN THE CASE OF TWO PARKS WHICH DO NOT WELCOME NEGROES, BUT THEY ARE SMALL PARKS AND THE POLICY REFLECTS THE ATTITUDE OF THE PARTICULAR DIRECTORS RATHER THAN THE GENERAL MANAGEMENT. LIKEWISE EVERY BEACH IS OPEN TO EVERY KIND OF CITIZEN. I OBSERVED THIS BY PERSONAL VISITS LAST SUMMER AND FOUND IT TO BE TRUE.

A FOURTH AREA OF CONCERN IS IN PREPARING ADEQUATE HEALTH SERVICES AND INSURING THE PUBLIC WELFARE OF ALL PEOPLE IN CHICAGO. THUS IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT, IN EMPLOYMENT, IN RECREATION, AND IN PUBLIC WELFARE WE HAVE BEEN MODERATELY SUCCESSFUL IN ACHIEVING FULL DEMOCRACY IN CHICAGO.

THERE ARE, HOWEVER, TWO ASPECTS IN WHICH WE HAVE BEEN FAILING. OUR SCHOOL SYSTEM IN CHICAGO IS PARTICULARLY BAD AND THAT WHICH IS BAD FOR ALL IS WORSE FOR NEGROES AND MEMBERS OF MINORITY GROUPS. OUR SCHOOLS ARE OVERCROWDED AND BADLY STAFFED. SOME SCHOOLS WERE RUNNING TWO AND THREE SHIFTS. THE CHILDREN WERE NOT RECEIVING AS



MANY HOURS AS THEY SHOULD HAVE AND ALL BUT TWO OF THE CROWDED SCHOOLS WERE IN THE NEGRO DISTRICTS. THIS FAILURE HAS NOT BEEN MET. WE HAVE ASSISTED IN GETTING 20 ADDITIONAL UNITS ADDED IN THE NEGRO DISTRICTS, BUT THE SCHOOL SITUATION IS STILL IN BAD SHAPE. IT WAS IN TWO OF OUR SCHOOLS THAT WE HAD THE RACE STRIKE AGAINST NEGROES. THIS SPREAD TO CHICAGO FROM GARY. SUCH HATREDS ARE CONTAGIOUS AND SPREAD RAPIDLY. IT WOULD NEVER HAVE SPREAD IF GARY HAD NOT ALLOWED IT TO GO ON. THE CHILDREN DEMANDED THE REMOVAL OF NEGRO CHILDREN FROM THEIR SCHOOLS, AND THE GARY AUTHORITIES DID NOT ACT PROMPTLY AND DECISIVELY. IN CHICAGO, HOWEVER, WE TOOK PROMPT ACTION. THE STRIKE STARTED ON A THURSDAY AFTERNOON AND WE HAD A STATEMENT IN THE THURSDAY EVENING PAPERS THAT THERE WOULD BE NO CHANGE IN THE SCHOOL SET-UP. SUNDAY MORNING THERE WAS A BONAFIDE STATEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION AND THE MAYOR. STUDENTS WHO DID NOT ATTEND SCHOOL WERE TOLD THAT THEY WOULD BE PICKED UP BY THE TRUANT OFFICER AND THEY WERE. THE TROUBLE CLEARED UP IN THREE DAYS AND MOST OF THE STUDENTS WERE BACK IN SCHOOL BY MONDAY AFTERNOON. THERE IS RUMOR OF MORE TROUBLE IN GARY, BUT I DO NOT BELIEVE THAT WE WILL HAVE A RECURRENCE IN CHICAGO UNLESS IT SPREADS THERE FROM OUTSIDE AREAS.

THE SECOND PROBLEM WHICH WE HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO MEET IS THAT OF HOUSING. WE HAVE PROCURED 10,000 NEW UNITS TO HOUSE 40,000 COLORED PEOPLE. THIS WAS DONE WITH FEDERAL AID. HOWEVER, 100,000 NEGROES HAVE ENTERED CHICAGO IN THE LAST THREE YEARS, AND WE ARE THUS BEHIND IN MEETING THE NEEDS OF 60,000 PEOPLE. OUR MINORITIES ARE SEGREGATED AND HEMMED IN BY RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS. THERE ARE THREE KINDS OF COVENANTS: THOSE AGAINST NEGROES, THOSE AGAINST NON-CAUCASIANS, THOSE AGAINST JEWS. WE HAVE NOT BEEN EFFECTIVE IN FIGHTING THESE COVENANTS. HOWEVER, WE HAVE IMPROVED THE GENERAL ATTITUDE OF THE COMMUNITY. WE HAVE A POWERFUL MAYOR AND WE ARE ABLE TO DO A LOT OF GOOD THROUGH OUR CITY GOVERNMENT. WE HAVE USED THE NEWSPAPERS, RADIO, AND TOWN MEETINGS TO THE FULLEST EXTENT. CITIZENS MEET WITH OUR OFFICIALS IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBERS IN DEMOCRATIC CITIZENS MEETINGS.

OUR PEOPLE ARE COMING TO THE UNDERSTANDING THAT THAT WHICH IS IN THE INTEREST OF ONE IS IN THE INTEREST OF ALL; THAT IF THE RIGHTS OF ONE ARE VIOLATED, IT HAS AN EFFECT ON ALL OF US. DEMOCRACY IS INDIVISIBLE. AMERICA MUST BE INHERITED BY THE PEOPLE OF AMERICA.

MR. EMBREE TOLD A FAVORITE STORY: GEORGE REYNOLDS, A TIRED MAN, WAS SITTING ON THE THIRD FLOOR OF A HOTEL RESTING WITH HIS FEET ON A CHAIR. A BELL-BOY RUSHED IN AND SHOUTED: "MR. ISAACS, MR. ISAACS, THE HOTEL IS ON FIRE. RUN FOR YOUR LIFE." REYNOLDS JUMPED UP AND RAN DOWN THE STAIRS. WHEN HE REACHED THE GARDEN HE THOUGHT: "HELL, I'M NOT MR. ISAACS," AND HE WALKED BACK INTO THE BURNING HOTEL.

MR. EMBREE ALSO ADDED: "NO MAN IS AN ISLAND, COMPLETE IN HIMSELF. EACH IS A PART OF THE CONTINENT." HE CLOSED BY QUOTING "THE BELL TOLLS FOR THEE," BY JOHN DUNN.

In answering several questions, MR. EMBREE added:

1. THERE HAS NOT BEEN FOUND ANY SUCCESSFUL METHOD OF DEALING WITH RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS. SOME CASES MUST BE TAKEN UP TO THE SUPREME COURT WHERE WE HOPE THAT SUCH COVENANTS WILL BE DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

2. THE USE OF MIXED NEGRO AND WHITE POLICE HAS WORKED WELL.



NEGRO POLICE DEAL BETTER WITH NEGROES AND WHITE POLICE WITH WHITES.  
CHICAGO IS SEEKING AN EQUITABLE POLICE MIXTURE.

3. RIOTS ARE CAUSED BY UNBEARABLE HOUSING AND OTHER COMMUNITY CONDITIONS AND BY UNBEARABLE ARROGANCE ON THE PART OF MEMBERS OF MAJORITY GROUPS.

4. THE TERM "AFRO-AMERICAN" IS NOT BETTER THAN THE WORD "NEGRO." THE COURTEOUS USE OF ANY WORD IS WHAT IS IMPORTANT.

5. PREJUDICE CAN BE REMOVED BY LEGISLATION. OVERT ACTS INCREASE DISCRIMINATION. STOP THE DISCRIMINATING ACTS AND PREJUDICE WILL DIE OUT. IF THE FAIR PRACTICES DEALING WITH FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS ARE UPHELD BY LAW FOR A PERIOD OF TIME, PEOPLE WILL FORGET THE DISCRIMINATION.

6. THERE ARE SEVERAL TECHNIQUES IN GETTING IDEAS SUCH AS THOSE EXPRESSED TODAY BEFORE THE PEOPLE OF THE COMMUNITY. IN CHICAGO WE INVITED 300 PEOPLE TO MEET IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER OF THE CITY HALL, PRESIDED OVER BY THE MAYOR, WHERE SOME CONTROVERSIAL ISSUES WERE PRESENTED AND FRANKLY DISCUSSED. OUR COMMITTEE IS APPOINTING A DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC EDUCATION, WITH AN ASSISTANT FOR THE COMING YEAR. WE PLAN A WEEKLY BROADCAST. WE HAVE PUBLISHED SOME PAMPHLETS.

7. IN OUR EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM NEGRO TEACHERS ARE IN SCHOOLS WHICH ARE LARGELY NEGRO. ALL NEGRO TEACHERS ARE IN SCHOOLS WHERE THERE ARE SOME NEGROES. IN NEW YORK THEY ARE DOING BETTER; THEY ARE PLACING NEGRO TEACHERS IN SCHOOLS REGARDLESS OF THE COLOR OF STUDENTS.

MRS. LYTTLE closed the meeting at 4 PM by asking for suggestions for the future work of our Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE GLEASON,  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY



HDC  
Fair Play  
Comm.

1355 - 31

LOS ANGELES COUNTY COMMITTEE FOR INTERRACIAL PROGRESS  
139 NORTH BROADWAY, LOS ANGELES 12, MU 9211, EXT. 3171

NOTICE

TWENTY-FOURTH MONTHLY COMMITTEE MEETING, MARCH 11, 1946  
ROOM 501 HALL OF RECORDS, 2.00-4.00 PM

--oOo--

DR. ARTHUR G. COONS, PRESIDENT-ELECT OF OCCIDENTAL COLLEGE,  
ECONOMIC ADVISER TO THE JAPANESE REPARATIONS COMMISSION, AND MEMBER  
OF THE COUNTY COMMITTEE FOR INTERRACIAL PROGRESS, WILL SPEAK ON THE  
SUBJECT:

"REPORT FROM THE ORIENT"

--oOo--

Due to the conversion of land for industrial purposes, the  
MEXICAN RESIDENTS OF HICKS CAMP AND WIGGINS CAMP NEAR EL MONTE face  
eviction. In view of the housing situation, this presents a serious  
problem. The local committee of clergymen and elected citizens has  
invited your SUBCOMMITTEE ON MEXICAN AFFAIRS to counsel with them in  
attempting to reach a solution to this problem. Feeling that this  
matter was of sufficient importance to be of interest to all members  
of the Committee, we have invited three members of the local commit-  
tee to present the problem to us:

REV. FR. JOHN COFFIELD, DIRECTOR OF MEXICAN WORK IN EL MONTE  
FOR THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

REV. LOUIS A. VELASCO, PASTOR OF THE COMMUNITY PRESBYTERIAN  
CHURCH OF EL MONTE.

REV. DWIGHT C. RAMAGE, FIELD REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE DELINQUENCY  
PREVENTION DIVISION OF THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT  
IN THE SAN GABRIEL VALLEY AREA.

The panel has chosen for its topic: "AFTER HICKS CAMP, WHAT?"

GEORGE GLEASON, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

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LOS ANGELES COUNTY COMMITTEE FOR INTERRACIAL PROGRESS  
139 NORTH BROADWAY, LOS ANGELES 12, MU 9211, EXT.3171

MINUTES OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH MONTHLY MEETING, MARCH 11, 1946

PRESENT: CHAIRMAN LYTLE, MISS BUBEN (REPRESENTED BY MISS JACKSON),  
DR. COLEMAN, DR. COONS, MRS. MERCER, MISS MUMFORD, MR.  
SANSON, MR. STRATTON, DR. TRILLINGHAM, MISS VOGLESON,  
SECRETARY GLEASON, MR. GARDNER, AND MANY VISITORS.

TOTAL ATTENDANCE: 51

NOTICE

THE NEXT MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE WILL BE HELD IN ROOM 501  
HALL OF RECORDS ON MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1946, at 2 P.M.

CHAIRMAN LYTLE opened the meeting at 2.05 PM by reporting on a recent tour of the IRWINDALE MEXICAN NATIONALS CAMP by several members of the SUBCOMMITTEE ON MEXICAN AFFAIRS. She reported favorably on conditions in the camp and complimented the personnel of the staff, indicating that they realized the need for better recreation, religious activities, and facilities for education.

SECRETARY GLEASON was asked to report on a meeting held in FRESNO ON FEBRUARY 19, which brought together from all parts of the STATE representatives of civic groups and committees like our own. The by-laws for a CALIFORNIA COUNCIL FOR CIVIC UNITY were drawn up and a new state-wide organization was formed to provide a clearing house and information service in order to help coordinate and integrate the work of similar agencies doing work in the field of race relations. At the meeting of your EXECUTIVE MEETING ON MARCH 4, it was decided that our COMMITTEE should join this CALIFORNIA COUNCIL, and this has been approved by the BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

PROGRAM CHAIRMAN, MISS MUMFORD, PRESENTED DR. ARTHUR G. COONS, PRESIDENT-ELECT OF OCCIDENTAL COLLEGE. DR. COONS recently returned from three months in JAPAN where he served as economic consultant to the reparations commission headed by EDWIN W. PAULEY. DR. COONS also visited CHINA and the PHILIPPINES. He said in part:

IN JAPAN THE MOST AMAZING DEVELOPMENT HAS BEEN THE FEELING OF GOOD WILL AND COOPERATION WHICH RESULTED FROM THE BEHAVIOR OF THE MEMBERS OF OUR ARMED FORCES. IT WAS ALMOST TOO MUCH TO EXPECT OUR FIGHTING MEN TO GO INTO A CONQUERED COUNTRY AND CONDUCT THEMSELVES IN A RESPECTABLE, FRIENDLY AND CREDITABLE MANNER. TROUBLE WAS EXPECTED. ANIMOSITIES WERE EXPECTED. HOWEVER, THERE HAS BEEN REMARKABLE COOPERATION AND EVEN FRATERNIZATION, AND THE EMERGENCE OF EXTRAORDINARY GOOD WILL. THIS HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED BY OUR GENERALSHIP AND OUR GI MEN. SOME OF THE FAVORABLE CIRCUMSTANCES WERE THE EXISTENCE OF THE GOVERNMENT, THE TRAINING IN OBEDIENCE OF THE JAPANESE PEOPLE, AND THE INFLUENCE OF THE EMPEROR.

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ANOTHER ITEM REPORTED TO ME IS THAT OF THE 2000 JAPANESE-AMERICANS IN THE INTELLIGENCE WORK OF OUR ARMY IN THE PACIFIC; NOT ONE HAS BEEN SUSPECTED OF DISLOYALTY. THERE ARE ALSO OTHER THOUSANDS OF ARMY JAPANESE-AMERICANS WHO ARE MEDIATING AMERICAN CULTURE TO THE JAPANESE.

IT IS ALSO AMAZING HOW AMERICAN MEN AND JAPANESE WOMEN HAVE FOUND IT POSSIBLE TO ASSOCIATE ON A SOCIAL LEVEL WHICH IS NOT NECESSARILY AT THE SORDID LEVEL.

DURING THE WAR WE HAVE ATTEMPTED TO SEND OUT NATIVE COLONIALS TO SECURE INFORMATION FOR THE ARMY. IN MANY CASES THEY VANISHED AND DID NOT RETURN. THE FILIPINOS WERE TRUSTWORTHY AND LOYAL. HOWEVER, IN THE PHILIPPINES, THE AMERICAN ARMY MEN, WHILE THEY DID MAKE FRIENDS WITH THE FILIPINOS AS THEY HAVE WITH THE JAPANESE, DID NOT DEVELOP AS WHOLESOME A RESPECT FOR THE FILIPINOS AS FOR THE JAPANESE. WE HEARD MUCH ABOUT THE FILIPINO LAZINESS, THIEVERY AND BACKWARDNESS.

MANILA APPEARED TO ME AS ONE OF THE MOST DEGENERATE, DEMORALIZING CITIES IN THE ORIENT. THERE IS A CONTEMPT OF THE FILIPINOS ON THE PART OF THE AMERICANS WHICH WILL BE DIFFICULT TO CORRECT. HOWEVER, WE MUST REGARD THE FILIPINOS AS AN INDEPENDENT PEOPLE.

IN CHINA THERE HAS BEEN DEVELOPING SOME CONTEMPT FOR THE CHINESE DUE TO THE TERRIBLE POVERTY AND THE BLACK MARKET BUSINESS DEALS. CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS IN CHINA ARE NEEDED. WE AMERICANS, ALSO, NEED TO KNOW FAR MORE ABOUT THE CHINESE PEOPLE AND THEIR COUNTRY.

BECAUSE THE JAPANESE HAVE INDUSTRIES LIKE OURS, ROADS, SCHOOLS AND COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES, IT MAY BE EASIER FOR US TO FRATERNIZE WITH THEM.

ALL THROUGH THE FAR EAST ARE PEOPLE WHO CONSIDER THEMSELVES SUBMERGED BECAUSE OF BRITISH, DUTCH AND FRENCH COLONIAL POLICIES. EACH GROUP, HOWEVER, FEELS CONSCIOUS OF ITS OWN CULTURAL AND NATIONAL LIFE. OUR RELATIONS WITH EACH OF THESE NATIONAL GROUPS WILL BE LARGELY CONDITIONED BY WHAT WE DO WITHIN OUR OWN COUNTRY WITH OUR MINORITY GROUP RELATIONS.

THERE ARE STILL 2,000,000 JAPANESE CIVILIANS AND 2,500,000 SOLDIERS IN CHINA. CHINESE WISH TO HAVE THEM LEAVE. THERE HAVE BEEN A FEW CLASHES. IN NORTH CHINA AT RAILROAD STATIONS THERE WERE AMERICAN MARINES AND JAPANESE SOLDIERS ON GUARD AT OPPOSITE ENDS OF THE SAME STATION.

IN ANSWER TO A QUESTION, DR. COONS EXPRESSED DOUBT AS TO WHETHER THE FILIPINOS ARE SURE THAT THEY WANT COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE.

At 2.45 MISS MUMFORD introduced MR. DWIGHT RAMAGE OF THE COORDINATING COUNCILS and the two other speakers who were to discuss a situation in one community which may be unusual in America. SHE REFERRED TO THE MANY COMMUNITIES IN THIS COUNTY WHERE PEOPLE OF MEXICAN DESCENT HAVE GATHERED IN LITTLE ISLANDS. IN EL MONTE THERE ARE TWO OF THESE SETTLEMENTS: HICKS' CAMP AND WIGGINS' CAMP, WHERE THE LAND ON WHICH THE PEOPLE LIVE IS BEING SOLD FOR INDUSTRIAL USES. IF WE CAN HELP TO SOLVE THE PROBLEMS OF ONE SUCH COMMUNITY IT MAY SET THE PATTERN WHICH WILL BE APPLICABLE ELSEWHERE.

MR. DWIGHT RAMAGE introduced the other speakers by reporting a remark of one of the Mexican friends who said that THEY ARE CAUGHT BETWEEN TWO CIVILIZATIONS, OLD MEXICAN AND MODERN AMERICAN.

REV. LOUIS A. VELASCO, a seventh generation descendant of the early California settlers, spoke first. THE HICKS' CAMP RESIDENTS CAME TO THAT AREA 33 YEARS AGO, WHEN THEY SETTLED IN THE RIVER BOTTOM. THE



RED CROSS AND THE HEALTH AUTHORITIES MOVED THEM UP FROM THE RIVER BOTTOM TO THE RIVER BANK, WHERE THE LAND WAS OF LITTLE VALUE. THEN THE RAILROADS AND THE BEET GROWERS BROUGHT IN OTHER LOW PAID LABORERS WHO ADDED TO THIS SETTLEMENT AND CREATED SEVERAL SIMILAR COLONIES IN THE VICINITY OF EL MONTE. NOW THE INDUSTRIES ARE SEEKING THE CHEAP LAND ON WHICH THESE PEOPLE LIVE. THEY HAVE TO MOVE, EVEN THOUGH THERE IS A CRITICAL HOUSING SHORTAGE.

IN WIGGINS CAMP THERE ARE TWENTY-FIVE FAMILIES WHO MUST MOVE, AS THE LAND IS ALREADY IN ESCROW. ALTHOUGH RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS CANNOT BE APPLIED TO THE MEXICANS WHO ARE CAUCASIANS, THERE IS A GENTLEMEN'S AGREEMENT AMONG REAL ESTATE PEOPLE IN CERTAIN AREAS NOT TO SELL TO MEXICANS. THE PROBLEMS ARE THREE: (1) A PLACE TO GO, (2) BUILDING MATERIALS--PROBABLY HALF THE PRESENT HOUSES CANNOT BE MOVED AND NEW MATERIALS ARE SCARCE--AND (3) FINANCIAL RESOURCES, BECAUSE FEW OF THE FAMILIES CAN PAY THE COST OF MAKING THE ADJUSTMENTS.

FATHER JOHN COFFIELD, DIRECTOR OF MEXICAN WORK IN EL MONTE FOR THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, WAS ASKED TO SPEAK ON THE PHILOSOPHY BEHIND OUR EFFORTS AND OF SOME PRACTICAL PLANS. NO NEGRO LIVES IN OR AROUND EL MONTE. IN MANY SECTIONS EVEN THE MEXICANS CANNOT PURCHASE PROPERTY. IN FONTANA SOME NEGROES WERE BURNED OUT AND FOUR DIED FROM THE EFFECTS OF THE FIRE. WE HOPE THAT NOTHING LIKE THIS WILL HAPPEN IN EL MONTE. SOME MOVEMENT SHOULD BE STARTED TO REMOVE THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESTRICTIONS WHICH HAVE SURROUNDED THE PEOPLE OF MEXICAN EXTRACTION.

THE SOLUTION OF THE HOUSING PROBLEM SHOULD NOT BE FOUND IN FORMING ANOTHER MEXICAN GHETTO AND A SEGREGATED SCHOOL. ALSO SOME OF THE RESIDENTS ARE ILL AND OLD. THEY ARE TERRIFIED AND BEWILDERED. SOME ARE THINKING OF POOLING THEIR RESOURCES AND BUYING LAND, BUT IF THEY DO THIS THEY WILL HAVE LITTLE MONEY LEFT WITH WHICH TO BUILD THEIR HOMES.

OUR MINISTERIAL COMMITTEE HAS SECURED THE COOPERATION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, THIS COUNTY COMMITTEE, THE COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY, THE REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION, THE COORDINATING COUNCILS, AND MANY LOCAL PEOPLE. BUT WE ARE NOT SURE WHERE THE SOLUTION LIES.

MR. RAMAGE ADDED: THIS COMMUNITY CANNOT BE DEALT WITH AS A MASS. THE NEEDS OF EACH FAMILY MUST BE MET. HERE ARE SOME POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS:

1. WE ARE SEEKING TO FIND A TRAINED SOCIAL WORKER WHO CAN STUDY THE RESOURCES AND PLANS OF EACH FAMILY.
2. SOME SUGGEST THAT THE WHOLE MATTER BE LEFT TO THE PEOPLE, AND THAT THEY WILL DRIFT AWAY.
3. MR. BURNS, OF THE COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY, MAY BE ABLE TO DO SOMETHING FOR VETERANS' FAMILIES.
4. SOME NEW LAND MAY BE FOUND TO WHICH SOME HOUSES MAY BE MOVED.
5. SOME FORM OF A LIMITED INCOME COOPERATIVE MAY BE FORMED.

IN ANSWER TO QUESTIONS THE FOLLOWING SUGGESTIONS WERE MADE:

THERE ARE 200 ACRES OF ADJACENT LAND. TO OPEN THIS TO INDUSTRIES A RAILROAD SPUR IS PLANNED THROUGH THE HICKS' CAMP. THIS MAKES THE LAND VALUE TOO HIGH FOR THE RESIDENTS TO PURCHASE THE LAND WHICH IS OWNED BY MR. HICKS. THE RESIDENTS HAVE WORKED IN LOCAL AGRICULTURE AND AS MIGRANT WORKERS. REPRESENTATIVES OF HICKS' CAMP INCLUDED: MRS. AGUSTINA O. COLDERA, MR. & MRS. JOSE DE LA TORE, MR. & MRS. FELIPE MUNOZ, MR. & MRS. JESUS CORONA, MR. RAFAEL CONTRERAS, MISS FELISITAS RAMIRES, MISS MONICA SAUCEDO.

MRS. LYTTLE CLOSED THE MEETING AT 3.50 WITH THE REMARK THAT OUR COMMITTEE IS DETERMINED TO KEEP AT WORK ON THIS PROBLEM, WHICH IS OUR PROBLEM. NO VACANCIES EXIST IN CITY HOUSING PROJECTS.

GEORGE GLEASON, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY



1/20c  
Fair Play  
Comm

1355-31

LOS ANGELES COUNTY COMMITTEE FOR INTERRACIAL PROGRESS  
139 NORTH BROADWAY, LOS ANGELES 12, MU 9211, EXT. 3171

NOTICE

TWENTY-FIFTH MONTHLY MEETING, APRIL 8, 1946  
ROOM 501 HALL OF RECORDS -- 2:00-4:00 PM

SUBJECT: PROGRESS IN JAPANESE RELOCATION IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

SPEAKERS

1. MR. JAMES L. SHELLY, AREA SUPERVISOR FOR SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA OF THE WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY. Mr. Shelly will report a plan for the housing of all Japanese families now in the temporary barracks.

2. MR. KIYOHARU ANZAI, SPECIAL OFFICER, AREA OFFICE, WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY. Mr. Anzai, formerly "Mayor of Manzanar," will present the Japanese point of view.

3. MISS BERYL COX, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE. Miss Cox will report on "THE COUNTY RESETTLEMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM."

There will be opportunity for questions and discussion. This program should bring us up-to-date on the whole Japanese situation.

GEORGE GLEASON

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

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1355-31

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NOTICE

"THE SCHOOL'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR  
IMPROVING HUMAN RELATIONSHIPS"

This is your opportunity to hear Dr. C. C. Trillingham give the first report on the Riverside Workshop, which was held December 20-22, 1945. A statement on this subject was prepared by a committee of superintendents, a representative of the County Superintendent of Schools' Office Staff, and three nationally known consultants. This statement is now being distributed as a guide to schools in helping to meet this responsibility. Come and join in the discussion of this important subject.

Sponsored by: LOS ANGELES COUNTY COMMITTEE FOR INTERRACIAL  
PROGRESS, 139 NO. BROADWAY, L.A. (12). MU 9211, EXT. 3171

Place: Board of Supervisors' Room  
501, Hall of Records

Address: 220 North Broadway

Date: Monday, May 20th, 1946

Time: 2 P. M.

GEORGE GLEASON  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY



149C  
Fair Play  
Comm.

1355-31

LOS ANGELES COUNTY COMMITTEE FOR INTERRACIAL PROGRESS  
139 NORTH BROADWAY, LOS ANGELES 12, MU 9211, EXT. 3171

MINUTES OF TWENTY-FIFTH MONTHLY MEETING, APRIL 8, 1946, 2.00-4.00 PM  
ROOM 501 HALL OF RECORDS

PRESENT: CHAIRMAN LYTTLE, MISS BUBEN (REPRESENTED BY MRS. LORNA THOMPSON), MR. CANE, MR. CRONIN, SUPERVISOR FORD, MISS JENSEN, MR. MC AFEE, MRS. MERCER, MISS MUMFORD, MR. REYES, DR. TRILLINGHAM (REPRESENTED BY MRS. RICHARDSON), MR. TSUCHIYA, DR. WEISS, MR. WILL (REPRESENTED BY MISS COX), AND MR. WIMMER (REPRESENTED BY MR. WRIGHT), SECRETARY GLEASON AND MR. GARDNER

TOTAL ATTENDANCE: 34

CHAIRMAN LYTTLE opened the meeting at 2.15 PM by reporting briefly on her tour of HICKS CAMP. SECRETARY GLEASON reported that our COMMITTEE is working with the people of EL MONTE AND WIGGINS' CAMP, hoping to provide emergency housing for veterans and house lots and possibly low-cost housing in a private development in PUENTE. MR. HARPER was complimented for his helpfulness in investigating the latter. A meeting with MR. NEWTON, the buyer of WIGGINS' CAMP, was announced for this evening.

MR. GARDNER called attention to the copies of MRS. ROBERT FREEMAN'S address "RACE PREJUDICE" which were being distributed. Additional copies may be purchased from the SOUTH PASADENA COUNCIL FOR CIVIC UNITY at 1703 OAK STREET, SOUTH PASADENA.

Three pages of mimeographed material were distributed which present the racial breakdown of the COUNTY AND CITY HOUSING PROJECTS and the housing available to NEGROES IN THE WILLOWBROOK AREA. Additional copies may be obtained from the office.

The topic of the day was: PROGRESS IN JAPANESE RELOCATION IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

THE PROGRAM CHAIRMAN, MISS MUMFORD, PRESENTED MR. JAMES L. SHELLY, AREA SUPERVISOR FOR SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA OF THE WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY. MR. SHELLY described the difficulties which had beset him since arriving here in mid-January of this year with the assignment to liquidate the WRA in this area by May 1.

UNTIL JANUARY 1, 1945, the JAPANESE WERE EXCLUDED FROM THE PACIFIC COAST. SINCE THAT DATE THE WRA HAS BEEN ASSISTING THEM TO LEAVE THE EVACUATION CENTERS. OVER 37,000 had originally been evacuated from LOS ANGELES. AS THEY RETURNED, THEY HAD THE PROBLEMS OF GETTING HOUSING AND JOBS. TEMPORARY HOUSING WAS ARRANGED FOR IN PRIVATE HOSTELS, WHERE THE RETURNEES WERE EXPECTED TO STAY FROM THREE TO SIX DAYS UNTIL THEY COULD FIND A PERMANENT PLACE OF RESIDENCE. WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN A SUCCESSFUL PROGRAM OF RESETTLEMENT WAS ONLY PARTIALLY SUCCESSFUL BECAUSE OF THE HOUSING SHORTAGE. BY MID-SUMMER OF 1945 THE WRA REALIZED THAT THEY WOULD HAVE TO PROVIDE A TEMPORARY PLACE FOR MANY OF THESE PEOPLE TO STAY. THERE WERE THEN ESTABLISHED SIX TEMPORARY INSTALLATIONS, CONSISTING MOSTLY OF ARMY BARRACKS AND TRAILERS. THESE PROJECTS WERE OPERATED BY THE FEDERAL PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION. THERE WERE DISADVANTAGES IN THIS PLAN: THE EVACUEES WERE NOT



PERMITTED TO ESTABLISH FAMILY LIFE BECAUSE THEY ATE IN COOPERATIVE MESS HALLS. THE COMMUNITIES IN WHICH THE PROJECTS WERE LOCATED ALSO DEFINITELY WANTED THE PLAN TO BE TEMPORARY. MANY OF THE PEOPLE THEMSELVES REGARDED IT AS SUCH. HOWEVER, BY THE TIME ALL OF THE CENTERS WERE CLOSED ON DECEMBER 1, 1945, IT WAS OBVIOUS THAT BECAUSE OF THE HOUSING SHORTAGE THESE PROJECTS IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY WOULD HAVE TO BE USED INDEFINITELY.

DUE TO THE FACT THAT CONGRESS HAD LIMITED THE WRA'S LIFE TO THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1946, THERE WAS NO ALTERNATIVE TO LIQUIDATING THESE TEMPORARY HOUSING CENTERS. IN JANUARY WE BEGAN A CASE-WORK TYPE OF APPROACH TO EACH INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILY. WE WERE ABLE TO PLACE A FEW DOMESTIC WORKERS AND GARDENERS IN JOBS WHICH INCLUDED SHELTER. ON MARCH 1, WE HAD 2183 PEOPLE ON OUR LIST IN THE SIX INSTALLATIONS. WE KNEW THAT OUR PROBLEM WAS LIMITED TO RESETTLING THESE PEOPLE FROM THE INSTALLATIONS, BUT IT WAS OBVIOUS THAT THERE WOULD BE A RESIDUE HOUSING PROBLEM AFTER MAY 1, WHEN WE PLANNED TO CLOSE THE SIX INSTALLATIONS.

EARLY IN MARCH WE HAD MEETINGS WITH OFFICIALS OF THE COUNTY, THE FEDERAL PUBLIC HOUSING AUTHORITY AND THE LOS ANGELES HOUSING AUTHORITY IN ORDER TO PLAN TOGETHER FOR THE LIQUIDATION. THE FPFA AGREED TO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR SERVICE-CONNECTED FAMILIES. THE BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE WILL HOUSE THE UNEMPLOYABLES. THERE ARE NOW 442 TRAILERS IN THE TEMPORARY INSTALLATIONS. THROUGH A LOAN FROM THE FPFA 142 TRAILERS WILL BE USED BY THE FPFA TO LEASE TO FARMERS AND INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE TO LIVE NEAR THEIR WORK. THERE ARE 400 PEOPLE IN THESE 142 FAMILIES. THE REMAINING 300 TRAILERS WILL BE USED AT ONE OF THE TEMPORARY INSTALLATIONS ON WINONA AVENUE AND HOLLYWOOD WAY IN BURBANK, WHERE A MODERN FPFA TRAILER CAMP IS BEING CONSTRUCTED. WRA HAS MADE \$100,000 AVAILABLE FOR THIS PROJECT. IT IS EXPECTED THAT FROM 900 TO 1000 PEOPLE WILL BE HOUSED HERE, UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE FPFA, OF WHICH MR. LANGDON POST IS THE REGIONAL DIRECTOR. THE SITE FOR THIS TRAILER CAMP HAD TO BE PREPARED ON SHORT NOTICE, AND IT WAS NECESSARY FOR 502 JAPANESE-AMERICANS TO BE MOVED BY MARCH 21. THE FPFA AND COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY MET THE CRISIS AND MOVED THE PEOPLE TO OTHER TEMPORARY PROJECTS. ON MARCH 21, 300 PERSONS WERE TRANSFERRED AND 200 PERSONS WERE CARED FOR BY OTHER AGENCIES. THE CONTRACTOR WENT TO WORK IMMEDIATELY BEFORE THEY WERE ALL OUT OF THE CAMP AND HE EXPECTS TO HAVE THE NEW TRAILER CAMP READY BY MAY 1. AT THAT TIME FROM 900 TO 1000 PEOPLE WILL MOVE BACK TO THIS LOCATION. THERE ARE 1719 PERSONS REMAINING TODAY IN THE OTHER FIVE INSTALLATIONS OUT OF A PREVIOUS LIST OF 2183. SOME 450 HAVE MADE PERSONAL ARRANGEMENTS. ABOUT 200 OF THESE REMAINING ONES ARE ELIGIBLE FOR SERVICEMEN'S CARE. THERE ARE MANY WOMEN AMONG THE 100 THAT WILL REQUIRE WELFARE HOUSING. THIS IS A COUNTY PROBLEM. THERE ARE 104 EMPLOYABLE PERSONS, 30 COUPLES AND 44 INDIVIDUALS, WHO MUST FIND THEIR OWN JOBS IN DOMESTIC SERVICE OR AGRICULTURE. I DO NOT BELIEVE THAT THEY WILL HAVE TROUBLE IN DOING SO. THIS TAKES CARE OF ALL OF THEM. THE SOLUTION IS ADEQUATE. IT WILL BE BETTER THAN WHAT THEY HAVE HAD. IN THE WINONA TRAILER CAMP THEY WILL HAVE INDIVIDUAL COOKING AND HOUSEKEEPING FACILITIES, BUT ONLY COMMUNITY TOILETS AND BATHS. THIS WHOLE ADJUSTMENT WAS MADE POSSIBLE THROUGH THE COOPERATION OF THE COUNTY, THE FPFA, AND THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES. THE BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE HAS DONE A WONDERFUL JOB IN HELPING WITH SOME 200 OLD PEOPLE. THE 32 HOSTELS OR PRIVATE SERVICES IN THE AREA WILL BE CONTINUED FOR THE PRESENT.

(To bring the report on the JAPANESE situation up to date the following memorandum was prepared by the EXECUTIVE SECRETARY:



On APRIL 23, MR. SHELLY reported that the WINONA TRAILER CAMP would probably be available between MAY 5 and MAY 10, and that the operation of existing installations will be continued until WINONA is available. The trailers are being removed to WINONA by the FPMA. On APRIL 24, MR. DALE GARDNER, ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, visited the five existing installations. He found that the JAPANESE population of these, as reported by each manager, was:

LOMITA	715
EL SEGUNDO	131
HAWTHORNE	366
SANTA MONICA	156
MAGNOLIA BLVD., BUREANK	137
TOTAL	1505

The WRA plans to care for these 1505 in the following manner:

1000 at the WINONA TRAILER CAMP. A single trailer can accommodate four persons, provided two are children, but some will be occupied by couples. When any of these trailers are no longer needed by JAPANESE they will be opened to veterans, regardless of race or nationality.

139 veterans and their families in FPMA service installations.  
 366 in the 128 trailers available as of APRIL 23 for individual use.  
 A sample contract for the use of these trailers is available in my office.

The DISTRICT WRA offices will close on MAY 1. A staff of 27 will be transferred to the AREA OFFICE, which will continue to serve the JAPANESE community until MAY 15.

To continue needed aid to the JAPANESE beyond MAY 15, a representative group of agency leaders who have been of service to them has been called together by the WELFARE COUNCIL OF METROPOLITAN LOS ANGELES. From this a community-wide citizens committee is being developed, which will aim to coordinate continued services to the JAPANESE. At present the WELFARE COUNCIL is the convener of this committee. A plan has also been presented to the WELFARE COUNCIL EXECUTIVE BOARD by the above citizens committee to subsidize the INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE so that it may assume the responsibility of counseling and referring needy JAPANESE on an individual basis to the agencies which can best aid them.

In addition to these 1505 there are another estimated 1500 in the thirty hostels, so that a total of at least 3000 JAPANESE are at present not relocated.)

MISS MUMFORD then introduced MISS BERYL COX, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE. She said in part:

FOLLOWING THE ISSUANCE OF PUBLIC PROCLAMATION 21 BY THE COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND, THE SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD, THROUGH THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE, MADE FEDERAL FUNDS AVAILABLE TO THE COUNTIES OF CALIFORNIA FOR ASSISTANCE TO BE GIVEN THE RETURNING JAPANESE IN NEED. AT ONE TIME THIS WAS REFERRED TO AS AN ENEMY ALIEN PROGRAM AND FUNDS HAVE BEEN AVAILABLE SINCE EARLY 1942. IN JANUARY 1945, IT BECAME KNOWN AS A RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM AND IS NOW REFERRED TO AS SUCH. THE FUNDS ARE HELD IN SACRAMENTO AND THE ASSISTANCE PROVIDES FOR AN ADJUSTMENT PERIOD OF SIXTY DAYS FOR ANY NEEDY JAPANESE COMING FROM THE CAMPS OR FROM THE EAST. SUCH ASSISTANCE IS ONE HUNDRED PERCENT REIMBURSABLE FROM FEDERAL FUNDS.



WE CERTIFY OUR CLIENTS TO OLD AGE SECURITY, THE AID TO NEEDY BLIND PROGRAM, THE AID TO NEEDY CHILDREN PROGRAM, AND FOR GENERAL RELIEF. NONE RECEIVE OLD AGE SECURITY BENEFITS BECAUSE THE REQUIREMENTS ARE THAT THE PERSON BE 65 YEARS OF AGE AND A CITIZEN. SEVEN ARE RECEIVING BENEFITS FROM THE AID TO NEEDY BLIND. FOURTEEN FAMILIES INCLUDING 49 PEOPLE ARE RECEIVING BENEFITS FROM THE AID TO NEEDY CHILDREN PROGRAM. THERE ARE 509 FAMILIES INCLUDING 894 PEOPLE WHO ARE ON GENERAL RELIEF. WE RECENTLY PREPARED TO CLOSE 78 CASES IN WHICH FAMILIES HAD OBTAINED EMPLOYMENT WHICH INCLUDED HOUSING. THE FACILITIES AT RANCHO LOS AMIGOS WERE OFFERED. THERE WAS NO FORCING OF PEOPLE TO GO THERE. SINGLE AMBULATORY MEN WERE ACCEPTED AND 138 MEN WENT THERE. THEY HAVE MADE A GOOD ADJUSTMENT. THEY HAD BEEN MOVED SO MANY TIMES THAT IT WAS A RELIEF TO BE IN A PLACE WHERE THEY KNEW THAT THEY HAD SOME SECURITY AND WOULD NOT HAVE TO LEAVE UNTIL THEY HAD A PLACE TO GO AND WANTED TO GO TO IT. SOME OF THEM ARE ALREADY PLANNING TO LEAVE.

THE FEDERAL RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM WILL CLOSE AT THE END OF JUNE. BUT LOS ANGELES COUNTY WILL CONTINUE TO CARE FOR ITS PEOPLE. CONGRESS MAY NOT EXTEND THE PROGRAM, BUT WE WILL. WHILE THERE IS A DEFINITE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM FOR WOMEN IN NEED, NO PLAN HAS YET BEEN COMPLETED TO PROVIDE HOUSING FOR AGED COUPLES NOW LIVING IN THE INSTALLATIONS.

MISS MUMFORD INTRODUCED MR. KIYOHARU ANZAI, SPECIAL OFFICER FOR THIS AREA'S OFFICE OF THE WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY. He said:

AFTER UNDERGOING MANY HARDSHIPS AND BEING DECEIVED BY MANY RUMORS, WE JAPANESE NOW HEAR THAT THE WRA MUST CLOSE. A MARVELOUS WORK IS ENDING. WE CANNOT OVERLOOK THE SERVICE WHICH HAS BEEN RENDERED. THE WORK WHICH THESE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS DID WAS MORE THAN WE HAD EXPECTED. WE WERE AFRAID OF THE CENTERS AT FIRST, BUT THE PERSONNEL THERE MADE IT MUCH BETTER THAN WE HAD THOUGHT IT WOULD BE. FRICTION WAS AT A MINIMUM. WE SOON LEARNED THAT THE WRA PEOPLE WERE REAL FRIENDS AND PEOPLE WE COULD TRUST. THE WRA HAS CONSISTENTLY WORKED TOWARD RESETTLEMENT. THERE WERE MANY PROBLEMS AND IT COULD NOT MOVE TOO FAST. SO MANY CHILDREN AND SO MANY OLD PEOPLE MADE IT MORE DIFFICULT. PEOPLE WHO COULDN'T WORK COULDN'T VERY WELL LEAVE THE CENTERS. MANY OF THE OLD PEOPLE DID NOT UNDERSTAND AMERICAN CUSTOMS. THEY WANTED TO STAY WITH THEIR FRIENDS AT THE CENTERS. THEY WERE ORDERED INTO CAMP AND THEY WERE ORDERED OUT OF CAMP. THEY REALIZED THAT IT WAS BEST FOR THEM TO RELOCATE AND I TOLD THEM THAT THEY MIGHT GET LAZY IF THEY STAYED IN THE CENTERS TOO LONG. THEN WE LEARNED THAT BY DECEMBER 17, 1945 WE WOULD HAVE TO REESTABLISH OURSELVES. IT WAS A GREAT ADJUSTMENT TO MAKE. A PERSON CAN START AGAIN EVEN THOUGH HE IS BROKE. HE CAN BUILD UP A NEW LIFE AGAIN BECAUSE OF THE ADVANTAGES WHICH HE HAS ENJOYED HERE IN AMERICA.

ABOUT 18,000 OR APPROXIMATELY HALF OF THE PEOPLE WHO WERE HERE BEFORE CAME BACK TO LOS ANGELES VERY RAPIDLY. THEY STAYED WITH FRIENDS. THEY STAYED AT HOSTELS. SOME OF THEM WENT BACK TO MANZANAR AND ADVISED THEIR FRIENDS TO COME HERE. WHEN THEY RETURNED TO LITTLE TOKYO, THEY FOUND THE COLORED PEOPLE THERE, BUT IT WAS NOT SO DIFFICULT TO MAKE FRIENDS WITH THEM; AFTER ALL, THEY'RE JUST A LITTLE DARKER THAN WE ARE.

BUT THERE WERE NOT ENOUGH HOUSES AND MANY WERE ALREADY OVERCROWDED. MANY FARMERS HAD LOST THEIR LEASES. THEY COULDN'T GO BACK. THERE WAS NO LAND AVAILABLE IN SMALL AMOUNTS. THEY WILL HAVE TO WAIT UNTIL AFTER THE BOOM. LIKEWISE, THE FISHERMAN EXPERIENCED DIFFICULTIES. ONLY VETERANS CAN GO OUT ON THE OCEAN AND THE YOUNG PEOPLE NEED THE OLDER MEN TO TEACH THEM HOW TO CATCH THE FISH. ISSEI ARE UNABLE TO REGAIN THEIR MUNICIPAL LICENSES FOR VARIOUS BUSINESSES. THERE IS MUCH



PREJUDICE DISPLAYED IN RESTAURANTS AND ON STREET-CARS.

MY PEOPLE DON'T WANT TO TAKE RELIEF; THEY LOOK DOWN UPON A BEGGAR. THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ARE TOO GENEROUS. GENERAL MAC ARTHUR'S GENEROSITY IS CHANGING JAPAN. IT IS A WONDERFUL THING FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE TO HELP A SUFFERING PEOPLE IN THIS WAY.

MR. RALPH MERRITT, for three and a half years PROJECT DIRECTOR AT MANZANAR, WITH A STAFF OF 160 CAUCASIANS, was asked to speak of his experiences. He said that it gave him great satisfaction to hear MR. ANZAI, A FORMER RESIDENT OF MANZANAR, speak in the BOARD OF SUPERVISORS' ROOM OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY, without any sense of discrimination. The greatest tribute I ever received, said MR. MERRITT, came from a group of MANZANAR JAPANESE who said to me: "YOU HAVE HELPED TO RE-ESTABLISH OUR FAITH IN AMERICA."

I DO NOT KNOW, HE ADDED, OF ANY OTHER TOWN OF 10,000 PEOPLE WHERE THERE WAS NO JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND NO CRIME FOR A PERIOD OF  $3\frac{1}{2}$  YEARS. THIS STIMULATING EXPERIENCE HAS GIVEN ME A NEW FAITH AND CONFIDENCE IN THE BASES AND FUNDAMENTALS OF THE UNITED STATES.

MRS. LYTLE presented the action of the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE in adopting a policy relating to incidents of discrimination which occur outside of Los Angeles County. It was agreed that this COMMITTEE is unable to investigate or give adequate consideration to specific cases outside of the County, and, therefore, should not engage in defending such cases.

The EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE also voted unanimously to propose to the BOARD OF SUPERVISORS that the COUNTY follow the lead of CHICAGO'S COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RELATIONS and change the name of this committee to "THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RELATIONS." Both of these actions were approved.

The meeting was adjourned at 3.30 PM.

GEORGE GLEASON, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY



*HBC  
Fair Play  
Comm*

1355-31

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

MINUTES OF TWENTY-SIXTH MONTHLY MEETING, MAY 20, 1946, 2.00-4.00 P.M.  
ROOM 501 HALL OF RECORDS

PRESENT: CHAIRMAN LYTLE, MR. BEAVERS, SHERIFF BISCAILUZ (REPRESENTED BY LT. MORRELL), MRS. CHOW (NEW MEMBER FROM THE CHINA SOCIETY), DR. COONS, MR. KEATING, MR. McAFEE (NEW MEMBER FROM THE U.S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE), MISS MUMFORD, MR. REYES (REPRESENTED BY MR. WILBUR), MR. SANSON, DR. TRILLINGHAM, MISS VOGLESON, MR. WIMMER (REPRESENTED BY MR. WRIGHT), MR. GLEASON AND MR. GARDNER.  
TOTAL ATTENDANCE: 24

#### NOTICE

THE NEXT MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE WILL BE HELD ON  
MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1946, at 2 PM, ROOM 501 HALL OF RECORDS

CHAIRMAN LYTLE called the meeting to order. SECRETARY GLEASON reported that the BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, on May 7th, officially changed the name of our Committee to LOS ANGELES COUNTY COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RELATIONS. The Supervisors also appointed the following new members on May 7th: MR. STRATTON (REPRESENTING THE OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY, MR. McAFEE (U.S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE), MRS. CARRIE MAE CRAIG (LONG BEACH COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIES), MISS VOGLESON (COUNTY LIBRARY), MR. CANE (COUNTY YOUTH COMMITTEE), MR. KEATING (COUNTY COORDINATING COUNCILS). MRS. CHOW has been nominated by the CHINA SOCIETY, MISS NEWTON by the INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE, and DR. JORDAN by the CHURCH FEDERATION.

MR. GLEASON called attention to an article in the TRIBUNE quoting quite fully our recent report on NEGRO HOUSING IN THE COUNTY. He also quoted from a publication called THE COMMUNITY VOICE, prepared by our representative in Pasadena, DR. COLEMAN. He also reported a meeting of the WEST VIEW HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, which is planning to meet the needs of 50,000 people in the SOUTH MAIN STREET area.

MRS. LYTLE commended FATHER DUNN OF LOYOLA UNIVERSITY as an inspiring speaker on interracial relations.

The JAPANESE situation was reported by MR. GARDNER:

A critical situation arose at LOMITA INSTALLATION on May 18th. There were over 100 JAPANESE AT LOMITA at noon on May 17th, when the WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY was planning to close. On the forenoon of Saturday, May 18th, over 60 people remained at Lomita when MR. MC CLENDON OF THE WRA ordered the water shut off. MR. MC KILLUP OF THE BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE telephoned MISS COX AT THE WINONA PROJECT, Saturday noon, and after two hours of telephoning, MISS COX was able to get the water turned on again in the name of the COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES. At the request of MR. WILL, the County also guaranteed payment for the light bill and obtained permission from the WAR ASSETS office for the AMERICAN JAPANESE to occupy the buildings until other arrangements could be made.



Like the WINONA crisis the week before, this situation arose on a Saturday. Fortunately at LOMITA the BPA was able to avert a repetition of the WINONA disaster. The JAPANESE AT LOMITA were abandoned, but the COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES immediately took charge of the camp. Most of the remaining people had promises of work and housing which would be available in the next few days. The BPA is supervising the placement of several families at KINGS FLORIST IN LOMITA and at the CALIFORNIA SEA FOODS CORPORATION. The COUNTY expects to fulfill its responsibility to these abandoned people within the week.

At WINONA AVENUE IN BURBANK, on May 20th, 900 people were living in the 300 trailers. In most of them electricity and plumbing had been installed, although baths, toilets and laundries were centrally located. Three persons from the BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE were managing the employment service, meeting the health needs of the people, getting the children adjusted in the neighboring schools, and feeding those who do not have cooking equipment in their trailers. The BPA, which was called on for help at midnight on Saturday, May 11th, has rendered efficient and much needed emergency service in this crisis.

At 3.20, DR. TRILLINGHAM, speaker of the day, was introduced. He prefaced his remarks by saying that there are three attitudes towards the CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES: (1) that it should be absolutely observed; (2) that it is a good document but that it does not apply to some people who have selected parents of the wrong race or nationality; and (3) that it should be observed, but not by us yet; we should leave it to our descendants to observe it at a later time. He believes that 95 percent of the American people take the third point of view. He mentioned that there are 137 school districts in the County, in which 28 have minority groups enrolled. Three or four have recently put an end to their segregated schools. In one district where the BOARD OF EDUCATION did away with such a school the only response that they received was seven letters of commendation. He pointed out that racial prejudice arises from the fear that the dominant position of some class in the community is in jeopardy.

DR. TRILLINGHAM gave a forty-minute summary of a 24 page typed manuscript entitled SCHOOLS' RESPONSIBILITY FOR IMPROVEMENT OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS. This is the report of a conference called on December 20-22, 1945, at RIVERSIDE, by the LOS ANGELES COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS, to develop a policy and a program of action for the improvement of intergroup relations. Only eighteen educators and consultants were invited to attend the conference. The expenses were partially met by a grant from the OFFICE OF COORDINATOR OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS, WASHINGTON, D.C.

This document will soon be available in printed form. It presents many evidences of the need for improving human relationships, including quotations from ERIC JOHNSTON, COL. EVANS CARLSON, and the late FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT. These are followed by a STATEMENT OF BELIEFS, which is a sort of intergroup and international platform.



In the next ten pages, there are presented programs and plans for the improvement of school personnel in dealing with pupils, their parents and the community.

Four pages are given to the steps necessary to eliminate GROUP ISOLATION AND SCHOOL SEGREGATION. Four more pages deal with "KEY CONCEPTS OF INTERGROUP EDUCATION" such as RACE, PREJUDICE, TOLERANCE AND CULTURE.

The last two pages present a bibliography of 33 items.

Copies of this guide for educators can be obtained, when printed, through the undersigned executive secretary.

Much discussion followed DR. TRILLINGHAM'S presentation of this remarkable document.

The meeting closed at 4 PM.

GEORGE GLEASON, EXEC. SEC.



HDC  
Fair Play  
Comm.

1355-31

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

MINUTES OF THE TWENTY-SEVENTH MONTHLY MEETING, JUNE 10, 1946, 2 PM

PRESENT: CHAIRMAN LYTLE, MISS BUBEN, MRS. CHOW, DR. CLAY (REPRESENTED BY MR. HARTER), DR. COLEMAN, MRS. CRAIG, FR. FALVEY, MR. FORD (REPRESENTED BY MR. MILEY), MRS. GRAY, DR. JORDAN, MR. KEATING, MR. McAFEE, MISS NEWTON, MR. REYES, DR. TRILLINGHAM, MR. WIMMER (REPRESENTED BY MR. GRUENDYKE), MR. GLEASON AND MR. GARDNER

VISITORS: MR. CHARLES BRATT, U.S.E.S., MR. DRAYTON BRYANT, CITY HOUSING AUTHORITY, MRS. GLEASON, MRS. THELMA JACKMAN, L.A. CITY PUBLIC LIBRARY, MRS. A.B. SAWYER, MR. HOLLIS WILBUR, PASADENA COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIES.

TOTAL ATTENDANCE: 29

IMPORTANT NOTICE

BECAUSE OUR MEETING PLACE IS USED FOR BOARD OF EQUALIZATION MEETINGS IN JULY, THE NEXT MEETING OF THIS COMMITTEE WILL BE HELD ON MONDAY, AUGUST 12, at 2 PM, ROOM 501, HALL OF RECORDS

After MRS. LYTLE called the meeting to order, the following reports were made by SECRETARIES GLEASON AND GARDNER:

1. WIGGINS CAMP AND HICKS CAMP IN EL MONTE. Most of the houses in WIGGINS CAMP have been moved across the tracks into HICKS CAMP. Negotiations for the sale of HICKS CAMP for industrial purposes have been discontinued and MR. HICKS has promised the Mexican people that he will not sell HICKS CAMP for at least three years. The EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE has instructed the staff to continue its efforts to help the COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY to establish a project in the EL MONTE area. Letters have been sent to the EL MONTE COORDINATING COUNCIL and to FATHER COFFIELD of the local ministers' committee offering our continued assistance.

2. JIMTOWN. A subcommittee of the WHITTIER COORDINATING COUNCIL IN JIMTOWN, WEST WHITTIER, has been much concerned with health problems. At their request, the staff has referred requests for specific inspections and a general health survey to the COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT through its member of our COMMITTEE, MISS ZDENKA BUBEN. The EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE has requested one of our members, MR. JOHN CRONIN, to obtain the support of the CATHOLIC WELFARE BUREAU AND THE CATHOLIC INTERRACIAL COUNCIL FOR FR. HOPKINS OF JIMTOWN in his efforts to obtain OPA inspections and the regulation of unscrupulous practices by landlords.

3. SURVEY OF MEDICAL SERVICES. The EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE has approved the circulation of a questionnaire to determine exactly what hospital facilities and medical services are available to members of minority groups. The introductory letter and schedule of questions have been prepared and revised by DR. LEONARD BLOOM OF UCLA, DR. GEORGE MANGOLD OF USC, MISS MUMFORD, AND MISS BUBEN OF OUR COMMITTEE. It is hoped that the compilation and analysis of data may be completed by mid-summer.

4. WINONA AND LOMITA. Your staff has assisted in the coordination of community services at the WINONA FEDERAL PUBLIC HOUSING AGENCY project in BURBANK. The BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE counselors have done a magnificent job under handicapping circumstances. Many welfare cases are no longer receiving relief because nearly every employable person has been placed in a profitable job. There are 40 families out



of over 300 which are receiving MEDICAL AID. Your EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE has commended the DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES THROUGH MR. WILL not only for the fine service which it has provided for welfare cases during this crisis but for the care of all people who were left stranded by the WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY IN BURBANK AND LOMITA. The DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES plans to close the LOMITA CAMP as soon as trailers, which have been placed at CAL SEA FOOD AND KINGS FLORIST IN LOMITA, are made livable.

5. The \$25 membership fee of this Committee, collected by private subscription, has been forwarded to the CALIFORNIA COUNCIL FOR CIVIC UNITY.

6. Copies of the POLICE TRAINING MANUAL have been sent to all police chiefs in LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

7. The group was asked to approve the "RULES OF PROCEDURE" which have been mailed to both members and all on our mailing list. Motion passed.

8. The WAGNER-ELLENDER-TAFT BILL for the promotion of HOUSING has been approved by the BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, BY THE MAYOR AND THE CITY COUNCIL, BY THE LOS ANGELES CHURCH FEDERATION, AND MANY OTHER GROUPS. The EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE recommended that our Committee support this bill now before the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IN WASHINGTON. Motion passed.

At 2.20, CHAIRMAN LYTLE called upon PROGRAM CHAIRMAN, MISS MUMFORD, to introduce the speakers of the day, who presented the subject: "RECREATION FOR EVERYBODY." MR. GEORGE HJELTE, SUPERINTENDENT OF RECREATION, CITY OF LOS ANGELES, was the first speaker. He said in part:

A playground and recreation center is an important factor in erasing conflicts due to cultural differences. In the CITY OF LOS ANGELES the responsibility for providing playgrounds in every neighborhood is shared by the SCHOOL DEPARTMENT AND THE DEPARTMENT OF PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION. This shared responsibility, however, can be carried out only to the extent that the public is willing to support programs in terms of public expenditure. In other words, without active and extensive public support the SCHOOL DEPARTMENT is unable to make of every school a neighborhood recreation center, and the PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT is unable to supplement the schools in neighborhoods incapable of being adequately served by any existing school.

The present system of municipal playground and recreation centers, which includes 55 neighborhood playgrounds, serves all minority groups. The program of recreation at these centers is not designed specifically for the recreation of members of minority groups but is planned for all persons who live in the neighborhood in which a municipal recreation center may be located. The participation of minority members in this program is always relative to the number of such persons who reside in the neighborhood. Those in charge of the promotion and direction of the program of activities at a municipal recreation center constantly endeavor to secure participation on equal basis by all, and thus tend to erase consciousness of differences between persons and groups and tend also to promote a well integrated cultural life true to the American ideals within the neighborhood.

The PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT has prepared a plan for expansion of the public recreation facilities which is spoken of as a POSTWAR PLAN FOR RECREATION. This plan would cost approximately \$12,000,000. It would practically double the system of local recreation services now existing. To carry out the plan it will be necessary



to issue bonds, which may not be issued without authorization, at a municipal election. At present the bonding capacity of the city as limited by the CITY CHARTER is not sufficient to permit of such a bond issue. There is discussion, however, of first expanding the bonding limit by vote of the people, and thereafter presenting a bond issue to the voters for the expansion of the public recreation system.

MR. B. P. GRUENDYKE REPRESENTED MR. J. R. WIMMER, DIRECTOR OF PARKS AND RECREATION. This department, he said, is a merger of two departments made by the BOARD OF SUPERVISORS in 1944. In our public facilities there is no discrimination against any group.

Until recently the acquisition of land has been hit-or-miss but now the REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION has a general plan for the whole County, with proposed locations of playgrounds, parks and picnic facilities. As fast as finances will allow, these plans are being carried out. In many of these we plan a community house with gymnasium, meeting rooms, kitchen, banquet hall, and other facilities.

The seven REGIONAL PARKS OF THE COUNTY are located at SAN DIMAS, CRESCENTA VALLEY, DEXTER CANYON, ARCADIA, VAL VERDE (NORTHWEST OF NEWHALL), TAPIA (IN THE SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS), AND HANCOCK PARK (WILSHIRE BOULEVARD AND CURSON, LOS ANGELES).

After July 1, the COUNTY PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT will be operating in 29 school districts, including 48 schools. Up to this time less than 10 school districts have been given this service. Under this plan the school provides the land and equipment, while the PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT provides the leadership. There are 8.2 miles of County beaches, all of which have lifeguard service provided by this department. In addition the department furnishes lifeguards for REDONDO, HERMOSA, MANHATTAN AND THE STATE BEACHES. There are 58 park areas and beaches under County supervision.

The growth in the budget is significant.

For 1925-26 the two departments spent \$249,000.

For 1944-45 the combined departments spent \$573,195.

For 1946-47 the budget is \$4,163,494.

Two years ago a plan for acquisition of land and improvements thereon involved an expenditure in the near future of \$12,000,000.

DR. TRILLINGHAM called attention to the fine cooperation, through the COUNTY YOUTH COMMITTEE, OF THE CITY AND COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS AND THE TWO PLAYGROUND DEPARTMENTS.

In introducing DR. GENEVIEVE CARTER, DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH, WELFARE COUNCIL OF METROPOLITAN LOS ANGELES, MISS MUMFORD described the valuable contribution to recreation made by the SORENSEN SURVEY. DR. CARTER spoke of the facts collected by this survey on a County-wide basis.

In the field of recreation, the private agencies spend about as much as the public, but in the field of health the public agencies spend from four to six times as much as the private.

In the SORENSEN SURVEY, THE LOS ANGELES CHEST TERRITORY was divided into sixty-five sub-areas for survey purposes. The social needs of each area were then studied. Population, rents, delinquency rates, professional groups, etc., were studied, and the areas were ranked into four groups, ranging from those of greatest social need to those of the least need. Then private agency coverage was studied and the areas ranked again. Comparisons could then be made considering



coverage in relation to relative social need.

Population increases were studied as a factor in community disruption. In Westchester there is a 900% increase since 1940.

Old age concentration was also studied. In some old age areas there are large recreation facilities, while in some outlying areas where there are many children, recreation has not caught up with the growth of the community. On the whole, private agencies have advanced their recreation facilities more than public agencies, because of flexibility in financing.

Boys are served better than girls. CAPT. BOWLING OF THE POLICE says that this is sound, as there are three times as many boy delinquents as girls. Latin-American youth are better served than the population as a whole, but the percentage of youth to their population is greater.

In population as a whole 10.5% are youth

In the Negro population 12% " "

In the Mexican " 24% " "

In Metropolitan Los Angeles there are more than 120,000 Negroes and around 165,000 Mexicans.

Among the groups organized by the L. A. YOUTH PROJECT

14.2% are Negro groups

13.8% are Mexican groups

33.8% are other groups

38.2% are mixed groups

After some discussion, the meeting closed at 3.55 PM.

GEORGE GLEASON  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY



HD C  
Fair Play  
Comm.

1045-31

LOS ANGELES COUNTY COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RELATIONS  
139 NORTH BROADWAY, L.A. 12, MU 9211, EXT. 3171  
MINUTES OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING, JULY 10, 1946

PRESENT: MRS. LYTLE, MISS BLACKWELL, DR. COLEMAN, MR. HARTER (SUBSTITUTING FOR DR. CLAY), MR. KEATING, MR. TORREZ, MR. ZUCK (SUBSTITUTING FOR MR. SANSON), MR. GLEASON, AND THE FOLLOWING GUESTS: INSPECTOR COLLINS AND LIEUT. WINGARTNER OF THE CITY POLICE, MR. JAMES HUDSON, DEPUTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY, MRS. MAURINE SIMPSON AND MR. DAVID OF THE DECLARATION OF INTERDEPENDENCE, AND MISS GERALDINE HADSELL (REPRESENTING THE COUNTY CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER).

1. The minutes of the June 5th meeting were approved.

2. MRS. LYTLE introduced INSPECTOR COLLINS OF THE CITY POLICE. He said, in part: Although we have heard much of the KKK activities, we have no evidence of any KKK active organization. The USC cases were interpreted as pranks by one fraternity house against another, or by individual students.

The ELYSIAN PARK case turned out to be a triangular love affair, where a white man was visiting a colored man's wife.

In the case of the cross burned on the lawn of MR. & MRS. H. G. HICKERSON, A NEGRO COUPLE, there was no evidence which we could use to prosecute any individual.

A man named ROY SCHNEIDER was moving some KKK pamphlets from a Grand Avenue building. His car was illegally parked. A police officer discovered a gun in the car, but the man had a permit for the gun, and it was not a case of "carrying a concealed weapon." However, there is another count against him for carrying a sap (a billy club). The paraphernalia being moved had been there since 1920. We have a man investigating KKK and any similar activities, but he can find no evidence of organized KKK activities.

In the TEMPLE ISRAEL desecration in Hollywood, there is no evidence that this was a KKK activity. It seemed to be the work of some German individual. But no one has yet been apprehended.

The KLAN cannot organize nationally again because of the failure to pay income tax.

There is no evidence of KKK meetings in L.A. City. If there is any evidence at any time, day or night, the police will investigate. (The U.S.C. and Temple Israel cases were investigated by the executive secretary and the police reports were confirmed. The Sheriff's Office reports that there have been no "cases" in unincorporated areas of the County.)

CHAIRMAN LYTLE stated that our Committee will take up any reported incident of this sort where there is evidence.

There was a half-hour discussion of these reports, and the suggestion was made that the whole police force should lay more emphasis upon courtesy on the part of police officers to minority groups, and a stronger assurance to people such as the Hickersons that they will be fully protected. It was also suggested that a Negro police officer



might be employed in the personnel department of the police.

MR. JAMES F. HUDSON, DEPUTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY, presented the situation where the State is seeking to escheat land held by aliens, which, in Los Angeles County, applies especially to the Japanese. He said: We do not know of any sovereign state in the world which allows foreigners to come in and own land without some restrictions. California has laws restricting the ownership of land by aliens. The Federal Government has defined definitely those who are eligible to citizenship.

The California Constitution of 1849 provided that foreigners who are BONA FIDE RESIDENTS may enjoy the same rights as to ownership of property as citizens. In the Constitution of 1879 BONA FIDE RESIDENTS who are white or colored and ELIGIBLE TO BECOME CITIZENS of the United States may own real estate.

In 1894, an amendment to the Constitution stated that certain foreigners might own, inherit and transmit all property, except real estate.

The Alien Land Law of 1913 and 1920 overlooked the constitutional amendment of 1894 which prevented ANY ALIEN from owning land, and said that those eligible to become citizens may own land and those ineligible to citizenship may not own land. This has caused great confusion. It should be noted that any U.S. treaty may supersede any state law or state constitutional provision.

Some Japanese have registered birth certificates of children in the same family, but under different names, and have bank accounts under several different names.

Some cases are being brought to the superior courts, but there is still much confusion in the application of the law.

The impulse for the present activity in the office of the Los Angeles County District Attorney came from the State Attorney General, acting under the State Law.

MISS GERALDINE HADSELL, REPRESENTING THE COUNTY CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER, described the proposed bond issues to be presented to the voters on August 6. MRS. LYTLE assured the speaker that our members will give the proposals careful consideration.

MRS. SIMPSON AND MR. DAVID, REPRESENTING THE DECLARATION OF INTERDEPENDENCE, will come to the August meeting, as the time for their presentation was very limited.

The Committee approved the following nominations for membership, which will soon be presented to the BOARD OF SUPERVISORS:

MR. G. RAYMOND BOOTH, REPRESENTING THE COUNCIL FOR CIVIC UNITY  
MRS. ELIZABETH McCANDLESS, REPRESENTING THE L.A. YOUTH COUNCIL  
MRS. I. L. CHOW, REPRESENTING THE CHINA SOCIETY  
DR. FREDERICK D. JORDAN " THE CHURCH FEDERATION  
A NOMINEE OF THE KOREAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE  
A NOMINEE OF THE CIO  
A SUCCESSOR TO MISS TIPTON OF SAN DIMAS, IF NOMINATED  
MAURICE HAZAN, REPRESENTING THE COORDINATING COUNCIL FOR LATIN-AMERICAN YOUTH  
A REPRESENTATIVE OF LA VERNE COLLEGE



A NOMINEE OF THE AMERICAN VETERANS COMMITTEE.

A proposed letter to the MAYOR, suggesting that he revive the CITY COMMITTEE ON HOME FRONT UNITY, was approved.

It was decided that our Committee should become a member of the CITIZENS HOUSING COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, will be the date of the next meeting of the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, as the meeting of the GENERAL COMMITTEE will be on AUGUST 12.

The meeting adjourned at 5.15 PM.

As there is no meeting of the General Committee in July, these minutes of the Executive Committee are being sent to all members of the General Committee, and also to all on our mailing list.

GEORGE GLEASON, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY



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

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, AUG. 7, 1946, ROOM 1200, LAW BLDG.

PRESENT: CHAIRMAN LYTLE, DR. CLAY, DR. COLEMAN, MR. KEATING, MISS MUMFORD, MR. SANSON, MR. GARDNER AND MR. GLEASON  
GUESTS: MR. ZUCK, PROBATION OFFICER; MR. MONTGOMERY AND MR. HONN OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS; CHIEF REED AND LIEUT. WINGARTNER OF THE POLICE; MISS MUDGET OF THE YOUTH PROJECT; MRS. MYERS OF THE PTA; MRS. KOHLS OF THE W. ADAMS COORD. COUNCIL AND MRS. WINTER OF THE EXPOSITION COORD. COUNCIL; MR. SPOFFORD AND MR. BREWER OF THE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION DIVISION; AND MRS. ROGERS, SISTER OF MRS. LYTLE.

The topic for discussion was: LESSONS FROM THE RECENT INCIDENT ON SOUTH VERMONT AVENUE.

At 3 P.M., MRS. LYTLE called the meeting to order and asked CHIEF REED to speak. He said in part: The trouble originated at a malt shop across the street from Manual Arts High School. A white boy called a Negro boy a "Nigger." This started a fight. The whites outnumbered the colored, and won the fight. The next day Negro boys from the southern part of the city returned in large numbers and beat up the whites, many of whom came from the northern part of the city. The third day, when a large number of boys were assembling, some from as far as El Monte, many officers were present, both Negro and white, so that the trouble was broken up. There was a small conflict last Friday at the same place, but so many police officers were in the vicinity that no serious consequences resulted.

About 35 boys (20 colored and 15 white, ages 15 and 16 years), with their parents, were taken to the JUVENILE COURT JUDGE, and the boys were released to their parents. Six colored boys and two white boys were filed on for having weapons in their possession. Now the police are keeping order in that section, but the police activities are only a stop-gap. The police need the help of community organizations, especially in WATTS, LINCOLN HEIGHTS, THE VALLEY, AND THE EASTSIDE.

MR. HONN reported good relations between the six percent of colored students and the remainder of the student body in Manual Arts High School. In the summer school, however, Negro students number 25 percent. There were no students of Manual Arts High School concerned in the recent incidents. In the discussion which ensued, the following points were brought out: (1) The athletic and musical talents of minority group members are valued by some schools. (2) Colored mothers attend PTA meetings and remain for the social teas, but do not speak much at the meetings. (3) Prior to the outbreak, some COORDINATING COUNCIL members had noticed trouble developing, but nothing was done about it. (4) There have been cases of friction at the SHRINE SKATING RINK AND EXPOSITION PARK SWIMMING STADIUM.

(5) The question of the malt shops in many communities becoming meeting places for gangs was raised. Some of them are centers for more or less vicious, loafing characters, many of whom should be working. Girls are slapped, marijuana is sold, and "dates" are made. Local business people do not complain, because the malt shop brings in business to the community.



(6) There is a YOUTH PROJECT program at FOSHAY JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL with about 200 people of junior and senior high-school age and adults. This has been going for three weeks.

(7) There is an antagonistic white group south of Exposition Park which has banded together to keep Negroes out of their community through restrictive covenants. The adults may have communicated their attitudes to their children.

#### WHAT CAN BE DONE?

(1) The churches, as religious organizations, should be more active in getting youth into religious activities.

(2) The community should be quicker to report to the police trouble that is brewing. There are 450 square miles in the City of Los Angeles. The police cannot know all that is going on.

(3) MR.MONTGOMERY reported that he had secured \$1000 from the SCHOOL YOUTH BUDGET for activities in this and similar areas.

(4) The issues arise at the fringes where the different groups meet. These spots should be carefully watched.

(5) Truants who loiter about the malt shops can be arrested and brought to the juvenile court.

(6) MRS.MYERS reported that there are 175,000 members in the city PTA's. The attendance is about 25 percent. Here is a field for education.

(7) MR.BREWER mentioned that there are meeting places for young people near almost every high school and junior college. There must be community programs, police programs, and youth programs. Long range plans should be made.

(8) The police should make each one of these areas safe for people. But police cannot make arrests for "blocking the sidewalk," provided ingress and egress to buildings are maintained. "Molesting women" will not be tolerated. If there is any of this, CHIEF REED asked to be notified personally and he will see that this is stopped.

(9) DR.COLEMAN called attention to recent actions of church bodies removing all sorts of discrimination. However, there are communities where law-enforcement officers are obliged to uphold discrimination. This is partly in the background of these troubles. All discrimination should be removed.

(10) CHIEF REED suggested that he might be able to gather further evidence regarding 42nd and Vermont and bring to this committee at some future meeting.

In closing, MRS.LYTLE introduced her sister, who, for the past twenty years, has been a teacher in a school made up of pupils of many races and nationalities.

The meeting was adjourned at 5 P.M.

GEORGE GLEASON  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY





139 NORTH BROADWAY  
MUTUAL 9211 - EXT. 3171

*HOC Fair Play Comm.*

1355-31

County of Los Angeles  
Committee on Human Relations  
Los Angeles 12, California

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

MRS. PAXTON LYTLE  
CHAIRMAN

MISS NITA BLACKWELL  
ARMANDO G. TORREZ  
VICE-CHAIRMAN

MRS. GERTRUDE AUSTIN  
GEORGE A. BEAVERS, JR.  
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MRS. MARIE M. HUGHES  
STEPHEN J. KEATING  
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MISS ANNE M. MUMFORD  
DON R. SANSON  
MRS. SUMNER SPAULDING

DR. GEORGE GLEASON  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

T. DALE GARDNER  
ASSISTANT

NOTICE

TWENTY-EIGHTH MONTHLY MEETING, AUGUST 12, 1946, 2-4 PM  
ROOM 501 HALL OF RECORDS

Report of Executive Committee Meeting, August 7, 1946, on

"LESSONS WE SHOULD LEARN FROM THE RECENT INCIDENTS OF  
FRICTION ON SOUTH VERMONT AVENUE."

Symposium

"THE CAMPAIGN FOR FEPC AND AGAINST RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS."

1. "PROGRESS TOWARD A PERMANENT FEPC IN CALIFORNIA"  
Hon. August Hawkins, Executive Director of the  
California Committee for Fair Employment Practices
2. "A SUMMARY OF THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS"  
Mr. Daniel Marshall, Attorney, Chairman of  
The Catholic Interracial Council of Los Angeles
3. "HOW WE SPONSORED A SUCCESSFUL MASS MEETING AGAINST RES-  
TRICTIVE COVENANTS"  
Dr. Walter A. McCleneghan, San Fernando Valley Council on  
Race Relations

GEORGE GLEASON  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY



HDC  
Fair Play  
Comm.

1355-31

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

MINUTES OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH MONTHLY MEETING, AUGUST 12, 1946, 2 P.M.  
ROOM 501 HALL OF RECORDS

PRESENT: CHAIRMAN LYTLE, MR. BOOTH (REPRESENTED BY MR. WALTERS), MISS BUBEN, MR. CANE, MRS. CHOW, DR. CLAY, DR. COLEMAN, MR. CRONIN, MR. FORD, MRS. LEWIS, MR. MC AFEE, MISS MUMFORD, MISS VOGELSON (REPRESENTED BY MR. HENDERSON), MR. WIMMER (REPRESENTED BY MR. GRUENDYKE), MR. ZUCK, MR. GARDNER AND MR. GLEASON

GUESTS: HON. AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS, DR. WALTER MC CLENEGHAN, MR. DAVID (DECLARATION OF INTERDEPENDENCE), REV. JOHN A. DAVIS (MONROVIA), MR. GIBSON (PITTSBURGH COURIER), MRS. GLEASON, MR. LYBECK AND MR. WILKINSON (CITY HOUSING AUTHORITY), MR. MILEY, PLEASANT VIEW, MR. SCRATCH (HOLLYWOOD CITIZEN-NEWS), MR. SIMS, REV. K. UNOURA (JAPANESE CLERGYMAN), MRS. VORM, MRS. WIEHELM (PTA, FIRST DISTRICT), MR. WILLIAMS (FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE)

TOTAL ATTENDANCE: 33

IMPORTANT NOTICE

BECAUSE THE SECOND MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER IS A HOLIDAY, THE NEXT MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE WILL BE HELD ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, ROOM 501 HALL OF RECORDS.

In opening the meeting MRS. LYTLE called attention to a program of YOUTH CONSERVATION in the town of MONTEREY, as reported in the CALIFORNIA FEDERATION NEWS, STATE MAGAZINE OF THE CALIFORNIA FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS. This describes what one community can do for its youth. The following "RECIPE FOR YOUTH CONSERVATION" was quoted by MRS. LYTLE from this article:

"Take one or more normal children, provide with:  
One Mother--patient, loving, God-fearing.  
One Father--honest, industrious, devoted and reverent.  
One Home--wholesome food, modern clothing, clean and comfortable shelter.  
One Spot--a room, closet, nook, or corner for toys, books and junk.  
One Meal--out of the three where the entire family assembles for the table grace.  
One Right--of free speech to be heard in behalf of his own rights.  
Two Privileges--privacy when needed, ownership and care of personal property.  
Two Requirements--courtesy and kindness.  
Two Commandments--Obedience and Reverence.  
Half Dozen Daily Chores--to feel family responsibility and to develop dependability.  
One Yard--for friends, fights, and fun.  
One Community--where the salutations are "Hi there, Neighbor."  
One School--for educational opportunity and talent development.  
One Church--for spiritual guidance and Christian fellowship.  
Put into the warm oven of family love and let alone long enough to get into mischief, but watched closely enough to be kept out of devilment, and in magic time you will have a child--fool-proof against delinquency. (If substitutes must be provided, remember to use a substitute and not an imitation, and success can still be achieved.)"



SECRETARY GLEASON read selections from the minutes of the AUGUST 7th MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, outlining some "LESSONS WE SHOULD LEARN FROM THE RECENT INCIDENTS OF FRICTION ON SOUTH VERMONT AVENUE." (The full minutes of that meeting are enclosed.) Other suggestions made from the floor were, first, that the fights between the Negro and white boys were manifestations of a deep-rooted unrest. We must get back of such incidents to the underlying causes. Studies should be made, with the help of the COORDINATING COUNCILS, of these causes. Secondly, one way to meet these causes is through the youth-serving agencies. The staffs of both the YOUTH PROJECT OF THE COMMUNITY CHEST AND OF THE GROUP SECTION OF THE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION DIVISION OF THE PROBATION DEPARTMENT may need strengthening. This may require an appeal to the BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

In introducing the speakers MISS MUMFORD, PROGRAM CHAIRMAN, mentioned that back of evidences of racial friction are deep-seated conditions. Plans for meeting two of these problems are to be considered today. She then introduced HON. AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS, who spoke on the FEPC initiative measure, which will be known on the Nov. 5th ballot as PROPOSITION NO. 11. He said in part:

Over 275,000 persons signed the initiative which was circulated in 32 out of the 58 counties of the State.

The work ahead of us is first to organize strong committees in all of these counties. Already on the CENTRAL COMMITTEE ARE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CHURCH FEDERATION, THE CATHOLIC INTERRACIAL COMMITTEE, LABOR GROUPS, THE JEWISH CONGRESS, AND OTHER CIVIC GROUPS.

One of the employment problems facing us is the fact that 78 percent of the referrals out of the U.S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE are for jobs offering \$35 or less per week before deductions are made. Most of those who take these jobs are persons from minority groups, and they are receiving depression wages.

The second stage of the campaign is largely educational. Speakers go to organizations and seek endorsement by the groups. We have already a CHURCH COMMITTEE, A VETERANS COMMITTEE, A YOUTH COMMITTEE AND A WOMEN'S COMMITTEE. Members of the COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RELATIONS are invited to join in this campaign.

Our headquarters are: ROOM 911, 541 S. SPRING, LOS ANGELES 13. TELEPHONE, VA 5029.

Skits have been prepared by the HOLLYWOOD INDEPENDENT CITIZENS COMMITTEE. "THE MAN IN THE CAGE" is the name of a slide film which is being used. A booklet of this title is available.

Funds are also being raised. "VICTORY FEPC FREEDOM BONDS" are being sold for \$1 and \$5 each, bound into books of \$25 each. Seven hundred of these books have already been distributed. Sixty-five business men recently met and endorsed the campaign and contributed \$1500 in cash and \$500 in pledges.

In answer to a question MR. HAWKINS assured the audience that only cases of real discrimination will be considered when the Commission has been established.

In NEW YORK STATE a similar law seems to be operating satisfactorily.

It is expected that about 1,250,000 yes votes would pass PROPOSITION NO. 11.

Introduced by MISS MUMFORD, MR. JOHN A. CRONIN, representative of the CATHOLIC INTERRACIAL COMMITTEE, made the report on RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS.



The "SUGAR HILL CASE" was dismissed some months ago by JUDGE THURMOND CLARKE, on the grounds that the restrictive covenant violated sections 13 and 14 of the FEDERAL CONSTITUTION and section one of the STATE CONSTITUTION. This case is now before the STATE SUPREME COURT.

The second case, the "LAWS CASE," concerned a home on E. 92TH ST., where the family had lived four years. The lower court sustained the covenants and the appellate court did not change the decision. Because the LAWS family did not move, they were brought before the Court and sentenced to the COUNTY JAIL and fined for contempt of court. The case is before the SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE on a writ of habeas corpus. This is the first case where a court decision in a restrictive covenant case has imposed imprisonment.

It is planned to appeal a case to the U.S. SUPREME COURT and to attempt to get a decision that the covenants are invalid and unconstitutional. The grounds on which we hope to get such a decision are that restrictive covenants are against public policy and are based upon racism and against public morals.

A serious problem in presenting a case to the U.S. SUPREME COURT is that the STATE SUPREME COURT has held that citizens have a right to restrict the use of their property by private contract.

Another ground for a hoped-for decision by the U.S. SUPREME COURT is that such laws are unconstitutional and that states may not act contrary to the 14th and 15th amendments.

We are thus IN STATU QUO on the issue of restrictive covenants; one case in our favor--the SUGAR HILL case--and one against us--the LAWS case--both before the STATE SUPREME COURT.

DR. WALTER A. McCLENEGHAN OF THE SAN FERNANDO VALLEY COUNCIL ON RACE RELATIONS reported an interesting and well-attended mass meeting in BURBANK ON RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS. The COUNCIL learned that there was a move to extend these covenants throughout the VALLEY. A conference was called at the FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH IN BURBANK. Invitations were sent, and by the middle of June, 54 groups had affiliated with the SAN FERNANDO VALLEY COUNCIL ON RACE RELATIONS for the purpose of opposing restrictive covenants. A legal bureau was set up to help individuals who might be evicted and property owners who refused to sign the covenants. A need was also felt for a more positive development of public sentiment. Therefore a mass meeting was held on SATURDAY EVENING THE 27TH OF JULY. Fifteen thousand dodgers were distributed advertising the meeting. Four or five thousand were mailed by the 54 organizations. Thus many people all over the Valley were enrolled as promoters. Churches distributed these at Sunday morning services. Newspapers gave publicity.

The BURBANK HIGH SCHOOL, where the meeting was held, seats 800 people. Over 700 were present. About 30 prominent people sat on the platform. A Japanese-American veteran led in the flag salute. There were five noted speakers and a song by LENA HORNE. FATHER DUNNE asked the audience to repeat a pledge which he had already read. Here is the pledge which was unanimously adopted:

"I BELIEVE that all men are created equal.

I BELIEVE that all men are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights.

I BELIEVE that most fundamental of all these rights is the right to recognition of one's equal dignity as a human person.



I BELIEVE that every form of racial discrimination and segregation is a denial of the dignity of the human race.

I BELIEVE therefore that every form of racial discrimination and segregation is a violation of the most fundamental of all inalienable human rights.

I THEREFORE BELIEVE that every form of racial discrimination and segregation strikes at the heart of the American way of Life.

I BELIEVE that restrictive covenants are one of the worst forms of racial discrimination and segregation.

I THEREFORE REPUDIATE AND DENOUNCE every form of racial discrimination and segregation and in particular restrictive covenants.

I THEREFORE PLEDGE MYSELF to refuse to sign any restrictive covenants.

I PROMISE TO REPUDIATE any covenant which I may heretofore have signed.

I ALSO PROMISE actively to oppose every other form of racial discrimination.

I PROMISE in the name of Religion, of Democracy, and of the American Ideals, actively to promote interracial justice and equality. SO HELP ME GOD."

At this meeting a resolution was adopted proposing that the week of October 20-26 be declared INTERRACIAL FRIENDSHIP (OR UNITY) WEEK, and that it be celebrated by special services in the churches and programs in schools, organizations and public places.

Another resolution was adopted favoring the passage of both FEDERAL AND STATE FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES ACTS and urging all public officials, all candidates for office, and all citizens of the VALLEY to work for the passage of these acts.

New members to the number of 250 joined the COUNCIL that night.

During the discussion following the addresses it was reported that a few NEGROES live in HOLLYWOOD AND VAN NUYS BUT NOT IN BURBANK OR GLENDALE, except those in domestic employment.

The meeting adjourned at 3.40 PM.

GEORGE GLEASON  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY



HDC  
Fair Play  
Comm.

1355-31

A 15-MINUTE TALK TO: LOS ANGELES COUNTY COMMITTEE ON HUMAN  
RELATIONS - SEPTEMBER 16 - 1946

BY MRS. CATHARINE DEVINE

In reporting the highlight of the Workshop on Intercultural Education at University of Southern California, may I give you an overview touching on five points, namely, personnel, purposes, general setup methods, and techniques, content, and some of the outcomes. Then I should like to indicate the general nature of the Intercultural problem and its implications for Education as a backdrop to the subject of techniques by which teachers may learn to understand the cultural background of the Community and their pupils.

Dr. Stewart G. Cole, Director, Pacific Coast Council on Intercultural Education, Dr. Tanner G. Duckrey, Assistant to the Philadelphia Board of Superintendents, and Mrs. Jane Hood, U.S.C. in charge of Teacher Education, made up the staff that gave us exceptionally able and inspired leadership. Assisting them were a stellar array of expert resource leaders, to name a few, Dr. Bogardus, Dr. Weckler, and Dr. Chen, presenting findings from Sociology, Anthropology, and Asiatic studies. Dr. George Sanchez, Texas University, leading authority on Spanish speaking people, was a frequent participant. There were probably 150 other Community leaders and social service technicians working in the field on problems brought in as consultants and on panel discussions on housing, employment, crime control and prevention, juvenile delinquency, and education. Minority group leaders shared their points of view with us.

Members of the Workshop came from all sections of the United States--19 states. There were Catholics, Jews, and Protestants. There were Negroes, and whites. No Mexican nor Orientals were included, however, many workshop members were working with children of these culture groups whose problems sent them into the Workshop to learn. Members were college professors, school administrators, social workers, and teachers, each with a specific problem to work on and a desire for knowledge and techniques.

The purposes of the Workshop were to provide a scientific background of knowledge and information based on a syntheses of findings from anthropology, sociology, psychology, psychiatry, social work, and philosophy and techniques of education. They were to acquaint the "Shop" with problems in the Community and the techniques being used to treat them, classroom techniques, materials, bibliography, audio-visual aids, curriculum planning, and teacher education came in for extensive and intensive consideration.

Every conceivable technique and method was employed or demonstrated, but the general plan was to have an hour's lecture followed by round table discussion among members and staff, and resource leaders and consultants. An amazing amount of material, i.e. books, pamphlets, current papers was available in the Shop for our use. We were democratically organized into Committees on specific interests and one to steer.



For six weeks we worked, talked, ate, played and struggled together from 12-18 hours a day, and no race riots. Part of the planned experience was to have social contacts significantly important in Intercultural reorientation. We had an all-day picnic at the beach, field trips to study Negro and Mexican problems, lunches together - dinner in Chinatown and at El Poche, San Gabriel, small group lunches, and gab fests. We had two social evenings in Negro homes; the last one our farewell, by which there was a feeling of genuine regret at parting, but we learned and demonstrated that people of different racial and ethnic background could live and work together with respect, consideration, and appreciation of the workth of each individual.

The subjects concerned in the Workshop were (see Outline)

What were some of the outcomes? I think we achieved the stated objectives and more. We had the American Dilemma brought into focus, we learned techniques by which to treat the problems. We learned to appreciate the complexity of the problems and their causes, and something happened to each of us that brought about a deep understanding and sympathy for those minority members who bear the yoke of burden placed on them by the dominant group. We came away with a sense of purpose and of obligation to act constructively in our own Communities to better human relations, to disseminate scientific information about race, to combat prejudice, to work for liberty and justice for all men.

In six short weeks our group had grown to one with unity of purpose, respect, and understanding. We parted with a feeling of affection and regret. For me it was the highpoint of any educational experience had. It was a priceless and enriching experience, an orientation in the universal. For the first time in my life I had the opportunity of meeting superior individuals of many culture group and to make real friends among them.

Learning how to live with people of all racial and ethnic groups is about the #1 priority need in the world today, where inspite of the cessation of war there is no peace. The struggle goes on within our own borders, even our own communities and schools where exist the world problems in miniature. Can we achieve Peace in the world if we cannot in our communities where the diseases of prejudice and ignorance are a part of the pattern of life? Can we convert the world to democracy when within our own population more than one third of our total number comprising minority groups are denied their fundamental rights? This dilemma, namely, the gap between our noble ideas expressed in the great documents, and our practices in daily life, seriously damage our prestige abroad, endanger peace to say nothing of the injustices, indignities and inhumanity of such practices on fellow Americans.

Thousands of American children are saying "With liberty and justice for some", as they salute the American flag in schools in this country.

In the light of scientific studies which show that the same normal curve of distribution for mental ability and 60 other traits exist among all racial groups, attitudes, actions and controls of the



dominant group seem unjust, undemocratic, unchristian, and inhumane. To deny mobility upward to those of superior ability, and to ostracize them is to deny them mental health and the normal human satisfactions. While it seems advisable to maintain mobility up and down, studies show a need for narrowing the socio-economic distance between the upper-upper and lower-lower groups. Basically the problem is one of education since it grows out of misinformation, ignorance and prejudice, all of which yield to education. Prejudice is learned and can therefore be unlearned, but involves use of non-verbal techniques in reconditioning. An attitude cannot be changed by verbal techniques alone, but involves an emotional, experiential feeling process.

Boards of Education, school administrators, civil officials, and teachers come largely from the middle class in society. The tendency for them has been to perpetuate their own cultural patterns and ideals, and to attempt to make all groups conform to their pattern. With few exceptions, these groups have the usual misconceptions and prejudices of the community. They are fearful, fail to act and tend to maintain the status quo.

The educational dilemma is similar to that in the community and the problem needs to be attacked on all levels and in the community through adult education simultaneously with the program in the schools, and people like yourselves, I guess will have to take the initiative with policy making and administering bodies.

Teachers are meeting intercultural problems daily in their classes. They want and need scientific information, techniques, tools, materials with which to work. They need to understand inter-personal and inter-group relations, therapeutic technique for dealing with the maladjustments that our society imposes upon children in minority groups. How is a teacher to get the knowledge and sufficient experience with the range of socio-economic class - each a culture group - so as to understand the values, problems, contribution of each? How can she arrange a favorable social climate in the classroom unless she understands the dynamic nature of human relations and techniques to direct and control school-rooms? How can she learn therapeutic techniques with which to deal with tensions, conflicts, and hurt personalities. How can she give each pupil a feeling of security in his own culture group, at the same time help him to achieve a sense of belonging and responsibility to the larger democratic group and to democratic values, and ease the way to satisfactory relationship with outgroup members of the class?

Well, it can be done. Sufficient knowledge, techniques and methods are known to make this possible. Drawing on existing findings from social sciences to provide the ways and means to treat and to educate. This was demonstrated in our Workshop. Teacher needs can be grouped roughly into three categories. First, there is the need for scientific information, then, for closer contact and working relations with community social agencies, civic and cultural organizations for direct social life, and for techniques, and materials for working with pupils.



Administrators should provide for In-service training workshops and institute sessions, field trips, scientifically planned to reveal basic problems, their causes and effects, i.e. housing, segregation, slum clearance, and Federal Housing projects, health and recreation facilities, settlement houses and health centers, the range of socio-economic classes within minority groups, and these techniques used ease tensions.

They should learn about the artistic, aesthetic and unique contributions of different cultures and of the similarities that are human. Teachers need to learn to know and use agencies and organizations, both their services and their resource leaders from whom they can learn much in the non-verbal therapeutic techniques.

Administrators can make provision for these needs by using the workshop technique and institutes. A teacher can on her own use the following techniques to learn about her Community (and its counter part in the school)

1. Exchanges in communities and other sections of U.S. through direct social contacts.
2. By working in community organizations in culture groups.
3. By visiting different churches to learn difference and similarities.
4. By visiting homes of pupils.
5. By making periodical surveys of the dynamic situations in the community.

The community has an obligation to make broad opportunities for social intercourse with all levels open to teachers.

Through indirect methods and techniques she can gain both knowledge and experience by:

1. Reading - factual material, fiction, biography
2. Listen to her pupils and their families
3. Learn from them.

She can learn their language if she is teaching in a segregated school. Language, religion, race and the family mores are basic culture patterns. Autobiographical sketches by pupils reveal cultural background, Social distance and social attitude. Tests may be used to measure prejudice and should be used periodically to measure the teacher's own and pupil's attitudes.

Socrates said: "Know Thyself", and this certainly applies to teachers who are persons-in-culture and a dynamic part of the interaction of personalities and groups in the classroom. Favorable contacts provide the best techniques for overcoming prejudices in the reconditioning of attitudes.

Again I want to stress the use and importance of non-verbal techniques. The whole range of tones of voices, facial expressions, gestures, the art media, music, art and drama, literature and the newest technique socio and psycho-drama convey our feel-



ings and these can be used constructively to break down bad attitudes and to build wholesome ones in the reconditioning process.

The American dilemma, the lag between ideals and practice is primary evidence that we succeed in teaching ideals on the verbal level but have failed concomittant to contribute to emotional growth sufficiently to develop mature responsible citizens. Emotional growth comes through experience and by use of non-verbal technique, however, the two methods should be used widely and together.

But before we can get techniques to teachers in any effective way, we need to educate, reorient and motivate the Boards and Superintendents. The intercultural problem which is not just another aspect in education, but rather an all-pervading under-principle with significance for every aspect of education, calls for rethinking and reevaluating all along the line.

Those of us who believe deeply in the democratic values and that way of life, those of us who want Peace above all else and are willing to live as well as die for it, must consider this problem seriously and decide upon our responsibility in it.

Shall we continue the status quo in which millions of American children when saluting our flag say: "With liberty and justice for some"? Or, shall we correct the errors of our daily practices and build a united cultures of America, where children can take pride in and security from their in-group, and at the same time have a real sense of belonging to the all-over democratic America with its democratic ideals and values that take in all cultures? Teachers are meeting the gamut of cultural problems daily in their classes. They are not informed or equipped to deal with these problems.

There is an abundance of scientific knowledge available, there are techniques to be used, there are some materials, more are needed and texts should be re-evaluated and rewritten, and new ones added, but the job ahead is to get these into the hands, minds and hearts of teachers.

(Mrs.) Catharine H. Devine  
Director, Junior Red Cross and  
College Units in the  
Pasadena Schools  
American Red Cross



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

MINUTES OF THE TWENTY-NINTH MONTHLY MEETING, SEPT.16, 1946, 2 PM  
ROOM 501 HALL OF RECORDS

Mrs. Paxton Lytle, Chairman - Presiding

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. Beavers, Sheriff Biscailuz (represented by Lieut. Barron), Miss Euben (represented by Miss Cooper), Mr. Booth, Dr. Coleman (represented by Mr. Wilbur), Dr. Coons, Mr. Ford, Mr. Keating (represented by Mr. Ramage), Mrs. Lewis (represented by Mr. Dirks), Mr. McAfee, Miss Mumford, Mr. Reyes, Mr. Sanson, Mrs. Spaulding (represented by Dr. Carter), Dr. Trillingham, Prof. Weiss, Mr. Wimmer (represented by Mr. Wright), Mr. Zuck, the two guest speakers, Mr. Gleason, Mr. Gardner, and nine guests. TOTAL ATTENDANCE: 32

NOTICE

THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING OF THE ENTIRE COMMITTEE WILL BE HELD ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, IN THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS ASSEMBLY ROOM.

In reporting the action of the Executive Committee meeting of September 11, Mrs. Lytle announced that Dr. Trillingham had provided our Committee with 75 copies of THE SCHOOL'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS and that each member would receive a copy. At the suggestion of Mrs. Marie Hughes, Mrs. Lytle asked Mr. Gardner to read excerpts from pages 20 and 21 of this manual as a background for the topic under discussion at this meeting.

Mrs. Lytle stressed the need for publicity and education regarding the Fair Employment Practices Initiative #11 on the November ballot. Speakers for local groups may be obtained by telephoning FEPC Headquarters at VA 5029, the Church Federation at RO 9106, or the Roman Catholic Interracial Council at TR 6011.

A communication from Dr. Martin Luther Long, Chairman of the San Fernando Valley Council on Race Relations, was read. It announced an interracial friendship week following October 27 and invited other areas to join in the observance of such a week.

Mrs. Lytle announced that she and two other delegates would represent this Committee at a conference this next weekend which is being sponsored by Nation Associates.

In introducing the speakers of the day, Program Chairman Mumford stated two reasons why our Committee is interested in hearing of the work of the summer workshops. First, we want to



know something of the content of such workshops; second, we want to know how we can spread the information and findings of the workshops in order that they may enjoy a wider distribution among teachers and community leaders.

#### THE WORKSHOP ON INTERCULTURAL EDUCATION

Monday through Friday for six weeks, June 24 to August 2

Director: Dr. Stewart G. Cole

Faculty: Dr. Danner G. Duckrey, Mrs. Jane Hood, Dr. Emory Bogardus, Dr. Joseph Weckler, Dr. Chen, Dr. George Sanchez, and others.

Members in fulltime attendance: 38

Report presented by: Mrs. Catharine H. Devine, Director, Junior Red Cross and College Units, Pasadena Chapter American Red Cross.

#### THE STANFORD UNIVERSITY WORKSHOP ON COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP

August 8-17

Directors: Professors Ernest R. Hilgard and I. James Quillen

Section leaders:

Youth Problems: Heman G. Stark

Employment and Economic Well-Being: Stuart P. Walsh

Family Problems and Social Welfare: Mrs. Blythe W. Francis

Housing: Miss Norene Aubrey

Intercultural and Interracial Relations: The Rev. Roy Nichols

Group Work and Recreation: Louis H. Blumenthal

Community Organization for Planning: Charles W. Eliot

Community Health: Hugh B. Masters

Evening addresses by Dr. Geo. A. Lundberg

Members in fulltime attendance: 85

Report presented by: Mr. George A. Beavers, Jr., City Housing Commissioner and member of this Committee.

#### THE MILLS COLLEGE WORKSHOP ON INTERGROUP EDUCATION

July 29-August 24

Director: Mrs. Marie Hughes, member of this County Committee.

Faculty: Mrs. Sybil Richardson of our County Schools, Miss Kathryn Mansell, Mr. Theodore Bass, and consultants.

Members in fulltime attendance: 46

Report presented by: Mr. Alexander Frazier, Secondary Curriculum Coordinator for our County Schools.

The following is a synthesis of the reports presented by the three speakers:

#### The Constituency of the Workshops

Teachers, principals, supervisors, administrators, college professors, social workers, community leaders, and peace officers from many religious and racial backgrounds attended these workshops.

#### Purposes

To provide a scientific background of knowledge and information based on a synthesis of findings from anthropology, sociology,



psychology, psychiatry, social work, philosophy, and techniques of education. To face community problems realistically. To examine classroom techniques, materials, bibliography, audio-visual aids, curriculum planning, teacher education, in-service training workshops, the work of community social agencies, and the programs of civic and cultural organizations in the light of the needs of individuals in the school and in the community.

### Curriculum

Most workshops included lectures, panel discussions, round-table discussions, democratically organized section or interest groups, informal discussions, reading and research in the curriculum. Some included field trips, social activities, and fellowship as part of the planned experience of the workshop.

### Goals, Standards, and Ideals

Respect for the dignity of the individual human personality, his qualities as an individual human being, regardless of his race, creed, color, or economic status.

Face the truth realistically: We do not have a Jewish problem, a Mexican problem or a Negro problem; we have an American problem, and Americans of all racial backgrounds must work together to find solutions.

### The tragic consequences of intergroup hostility

Timidity, defensiveness, aggressiveness, and mental illness in the individual.

Behavior problems, illiteracy, ineffectiveness of program in school.

Delinquency and poor citizenship in the community.

Race restrictive covenants which effect the expenditure of from 40% to 60% of the cost for public service in the slum portions of the city, which areas contribute less than 10% of all revenues. We should do everything possible to discourage the spread of race-restrictive covenants. These covenants promote blight; blight breeds excessive crime and disease; excessive crime and disease results in an increased cost to the taxpayers.

Lowered health conditions in the general community because of the contagion from the underprivileged few.

### Techniques for the individual

Examine one's own attitudes, the attitudes of his family, church, business, club, and sphere of influence. Support legislation which removes inequalities. Help enforce the law.

### Techniques in schools

Gather scientific information.

Study student interaction.

Class and caste structure,

Problems of learning a second language,



Acquiring new patterns of behavior--becoming Americanized,  
Building common purposes.

Prejudices are learned and can be unlearned. Both verbal and non-verbal techniques may be used to change attitudes through an emotional, experiential feeling process.

Prepare texts and materials with respect for all personalities.

#### Techniques for the community

Scientific surveys are necessary in order that teachers may have accurate information about the community they serve. They may supplement this with their personal participation in the life of the people. The school has become the community center in some neighborhoods. Much information on community conditions is made available to the school through the local Coordinating Council. Citizens may make their influence on the local school board felt through the Coordinating Council. (One of the tasks of this County Committee is to make information and services available to schools through Coordinating Councils.)

#### Ways of distributing information

Through County schools division offices:

To key teachers in schools

To County committees at work

Directly through schools:

To school libraries

To department heads in schools

To school administrators

By stories to school newspapers

By contests in schools

By assembly programs offered schools

By local meetings organized for teachers

NOTE: Limitations of space prevent a thorough presentation of this interesting subject. The Committee would welcome any illustrations you may wish to send in which describe successful projects or techniques in your school or community.



KHC  
Fair Plan

135-5 -31

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

NOTICE

THIRTIETH MONTHLY MEETING, OCTOBER 14, 1946  
ROOM 501 HALL OF RECORDS ---- 2:00-4:00 P.M.

Report by Chairman Lytle on special meetings of  
subcommittees.

Report by Mr. Leon Lewis on subcommittee of  
attorneys to analyze Proposition #15 on the  
November ballot.

PROGRAM

1. Mr. Albert Del Guercio, District Director,  
Immigration and Naturalization Service. "Changes  
in Policy which are Relevant to the Naturalization  
of Japanese Aliens."
2. Mr. A. A. Heist, Director of Southern Branch,  
American Civil Liberties Union. "The Implications  
of the Amendment to the State Constitution which  
is contained in Proposition #15."



1355-31  
Fair Play  
Comm

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

MINUTES OF THE THIRTIETH MONTHLY MEETING, OCTOBER 14, 1946, 2 P.M.

MEMBERS PRESENT: CHAIRMAN LYTLE, MESSRS. BOOTH, CARTER (REPRESENTED BY MR. CHERNOY), FORD (REPRESENTED BY MR. MILEY), MC AFEE, REYES, STRATTON, TRILLINGHAM, WIMMER (REPRESENTED BY MR. WRIGHT), AND GARDNER.

VISITORS: MRS. AUGSBERG (LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS), MRS. BOUGGESS (LONG BEACH INTERRACIAL COUNCIL), MRS. BRUCE (FIRST DISTRICT PTA), MR. DEL GUERCIO, MESSRS. GARMAN, GILLETTE & OGAWA (COMMITTEE FOR CHRISTIAN DEMOCRACY), MR. HEIST, MR. KIDO (JAPANESE-AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE), MR. LAMBERT (CIO), PLEASANT VIEW & EARNEST SUCCESS (FATHER DIVINE'S MOVEMENT), MR. TANABE, REV. UNOURA (JAPANESE CHURCH FEDERATION), MRS. WEBSTER (TEHACHAPI STATE PRISON), AND MR. WILBUR (PASADENA COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIES)

CHAIRMAN LYTLE read a letter of greeting from DR. GLEASON, who is in the East on vacation.

The chairman asked Mr. Gardner to read a letter from the REV. ARTHUR HARRINGTON of El Segundo. The executive committee had requested additional information in this matter.

Chairman Lytle reported on the results of special subcommittee meetings and particularly the request of County members of this committee for training manuals to assist in an in-service training program as a follow-up to Part II of the County Institute of 1945.

The chairman appointed a subcommittee consisting of Miss Buben and Miss Mumford to assist Mr. Gardner in editing the medical survey.

Chairman Lytle announced that a statement of relationship between County-wide agencies was being mailed out to local community councils by Mr. Keating. This statement of relationship will be presented at the annual conference of the Coordinating Councils on Tuesday, October 29, at Patriotic Hall. Members and friends of this committee are invited to attend the sessions of this conference. If luncheon is desired, a check for \$1.25 should be in the hands of Stephen J. Keating, 139 N. Broadway, by October 24.

Chairman Lytle announced that the executive committee had instructed the secretary to urge local newspapers to refrain from using racial stereotypes in their news stories.

Chairman Lytle introduced MR. ALBERT DEL GUERCIO, DISTRICT DIRECTOR, IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION SERVICE, as the first speaker of the day. Mr. Del Guercio was asked to discuss naturalization policy as affecting Japanese aliens residing in Los Angeles County. His remarks were in substance as follows:

Congress has from time to time restricted the eligibility of certain people for naturalization. Changes in naturalization law have been made in favor of certain nationalities and against others. People of Europe and Africa have been made eligible for naturalization. The naturalization process has been opened to Chinese and the people of India and the Philippines, whereas the right to naturalization remains closed to Polynesians, Malays, and inhabitants of New Zealand.



A Supreme Court decision has decreed that, in general, white persons may be eligible for naturalization. However, the term "white persons" is not used in a scientific anthropological sense.

We probably have representatives of most nationalities in the world here in Los Angeles. The matter of eligibility for naturalization is assuming a new importance since Filipinos have recently been admitted as eligible, and since many alien veterans have been made eligible in recognition of their war service. However, the presence of many peoples here has never been considered a serious problem.

Naturalization law is enacted by the United States Congress. It is Congress that determines who shall be adopted as citizens of this country. The purpose of our agency is merely to interpret and enforce the existing law. If our interpretation is wrong, the courts will tell us so, but if the law is to be changed, it is up to Congress.

QUESTION: Has there been a recent change in policy in the Immigration and Naturalization Service which permits Issei, first generation alien Japanese, to file Declarations of Intention?

ANSWER: No, that is not a change in policy. Aliens have been permitted to file Declarations of Intention all along. All aliens desiring citizenship must apply. The application must be not less than two years old and not more than seven years old at the time they file for their second papers. We once thought that ineligible persons could not even file Declarations of Intention. The law states that such declarations must be made in good faith.

QUESTION: Is it not true that being allowed to file a Declaration of Intention facilitates obtaining full citizenship later on should the law be changed to make Japanese aliens eligible?

ANSWER: Inasmuch as there is a waiting period of two years, I suppose that this would facilitate matters. However, policies are not made with the anticipation of the law being changed one way or the other.

QUESTION: How does military service affect eligibility?

ANSWER: Any enemy aliens with service in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, or Office of Strategic Services may apply for citizenship and receive it more quickly than through the normal process.

QUESTION: Has a general directive been issued instructing all offices of your Service to accept applications from Issei for Declarations of Intention?

ANSWER: Yes.

QUESTION: Must an applicant be able to speak English in order to file a Declaration of Intention?

ANSWER: No, he must be able to sign his own name and should be able to speak and understand English fairly well by the time he obtains his second papers.

QUESTION: Do you think it would be advisable to repatriate all people who are not willing to be naturalized?

ANSWER: No, citizenship cannot be forced upon people.

QUESTION: What is the second paper called?

ANSWER: It is the petition for naturalization.

QUESTION: Is there a deadline beyond which alien veterans may not file Declarations of Intention?

ANSWER: Yes, December 31, 1946.



Chairman Lytle thanked Mr. Del Guercio for presenting the matter of naturalization to our committee and for so graciously answering the questions from his listeners.

Mrs. Lytle introduced MR. AARON ALLEN HEIST, DIRECTOR, SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA BRANCH, AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION, and asked him to present an analysis of PROPOSITION #15 on the November ballot with a statement of the implications involved in passing such an initiative. Mr. Heist stated in substance:

Most of the people present today have probably read Carey McWilliams' book "Prejudice," and will agree that this book is "must reading" for every citizen who would vote intelligently on November 5. The history of race relations in California came to a new climax in 1909. In that year's session of the Legislature, 17 anti-Japanese bills were introduced. At the request of President Theodore Roosevelt a bill was introduced to broaden this legislation to apply to all aliens. This move defeated all race bills. Another attempt was made to introduce such legislation in 1911, but President Taft objected. In 1913 the Webb-Heney bill was enacted by the Legislature, and signed by Governor Johnson. William Jennings Bryan was sent to California to investigate the matter, and in the name of the Federal Government objected to the passage of such legislation, stating that this was not an alien land law but was passed wholly upon the basis of the racial undesirability of the Japanese. Governor Johnson freely admitted that its purpose was to make the people of the East understand the feeling of the people of the West against people whom they do not want on the Coast.

After passage of the Alien Land Law, many loopholes were discovered; and in an effort to avoid Federal pressure the matter was presented to the people in 1920 as an initiative, and was passed. The law sought to make possible a circumvention of the provision of our constitution by specifically providing that in the case of this law the Legislature might amend "in keeping with the purposes of the law."

After 1920, this law became a dead letter. It was not revived until after Pearl Harbor. When the Donnelly, Gannon and Tenney committees became concerned with Japanese land ownership in California, Senate Resolution #17 was introduced in the State Legislature, with the intent of putting the Alien Land Law of 1920 and all of its successive amendments into the State Constitution. The reason for this was a doubt in the minds of those who favored the Alien Land Law as to its constitutionality. Therefore, it was decided to refer it to the voters in order to avoid all questions of constitutionality.

The implications of passing Proposition #15 are many. If this proposition is approved by the people it will give the Department of Justice of the State of California a mandate to proceed with the escheat cases which are now on file in this state, which involve more than a million dollars worth of property. Domestically, passage of such legislation would have a dangerous effect on race relations in California. There are many dormant organizations with racist doctrines that would spring to life should there be such an expression of racism on the part of the voters.

Internationally, passage of such legislation in the state which borders on the Pacific Ocean would affect the ability of the United States to assume a position of leadership in building one world. All Asia would react to an expression of such anti-Oriental attitudes by California voters.



QUESTION: What is the Alien Land Law?

ANSWER: In substance, it states that aliens who are ineligible for citizenship may not enjoy the rights guaranteed them in treaties between the United States and their respective countries. In the instance of the Japanese, the treaty covers only the leasing of land and does not permit an alien Japanese to own land.

A major amendment to the law was made in 1943, stating that if alien parents receive benefits directly or indirectly from land which is owned by their children, they shall be in violation of the Alien Land Law.

QUESTION: Is there not a constitutional provision which says that no alien can own land?

ANSWER: Yes, it is possible that it is not being enforced, or perhaps the Alien Land Law which was passed by an initiative takes precedence over this prior constitutional provision.

MEMBER CHARLES STRATTON, DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, stated that through the years not more than 80 escheat cases had been filed in this county; that only 6 or 7 had been filed recently; and that although many were under investigation only 4 were on file at present.

MR. HEIST reminded the committee that the State Legislature had appropriated \$200,000 to assist the Attorney General's Office in prosecuting escheat cases, and that the law provides that the individual counties shall receive one-half of the property escheated.

CHAIRMAN LYTLE thanked Mr. Heist for his thorough presentation of the historical background of the Alien Land Law and the implications of passing Proposition #15 on the November ballot, and urged those present to make this information available to their respective groups.

The meeting was adjourned at 3.50 p.m.

T. Dale Gardner



Handwritten: HSC  
Fair Play  
Comm.

1355-31

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

MINUTES OF THIRTY-FIRST MONTHLY MEETING, NOVEMBER 18, 1946, 2 P.M.

PRESENT: CHAIRMAN LYTLE, MISS BUBEN, MR. FISHER (REPRESENTING MR. CANE), MR. CHERNOY (REPRESENTING MR. CARTER), MRS. CHOW, DR. COLEMAN, MR. KEATING, MR. MC AFEE, MRS. MC CANDLESS, MISS COX (REPRESENTING DR. TRILLINGHAM), DR. WEISS, MRS. WILHELM, MR. WRIGHT (REPRESENTING MR. WIMMER), MR. ZUCK, MR. GLEASON AND MR. GARDNER, AND 19 GUESTS.

1. It is reported that the objectionable Anti-Jewish sign across from El Segundo High School burned down last Halloween eve.

2. Your attention is called to a national prize-winning essay contest for senior high-school students on the subjects:

"THE DANGER OF RACIAL AND RELIGIOUS PREJUDICE TO DEMOCRACY"  
"THE CONTRIBUTION OF TRADE UNIONS TO DEMOCRACY"

Students may participate in this contest by sending their essays of 500 words, before March 31, 1947, to F. Brainerd Bridgeman, Associate Secretary, National Religion and Labor Foundation, 106 Carmel St., New Haven 11, Conn.

3. SURVEY GRAPHIC magazine is publishing a special January issue on race relations and segregation of minority groups for 35 cents. Copies may be ordered by sending this amount to the office of the Secretary before December 1.

4. Miss Bernice Carpenter and Mrs. Helen Juneman, from the San Dimas Coordinating Council, were invited to address the committee. They indicated that a written request had been sent to Mr. Stephen Keating asking that a professional investigator be assigned to the San Dimas area to determine the need for group-guidance work with local gangs of youth. The matter was presented in order to get an illustration of the problems under discussion in the program of the day.

5. Letter from Dr. Caldecott was read, inviting the Chairman to sit on the executive board of the Council for Civic Unity. A letter from Mrs. Katherine Kaplan was read, inviting this committee to help sponsor an intercultural workshop in 1947.

Chairman Lytle introduced MR. JOHN BREWER, supervisor of the GROUP GUIDANCE UNIT of the DELINQUENCY PREVENTION DIVISION of the PROBATION DEPARTMENT, and asked him to describe the work of his staff to our committee. He said in part: "Mr. Karl Holton, of our State Youth Authority, and J. Edgar Hoover, of the FBI, have called the nation's attention to serious increases in crimes perpetrated by minors. It is a truism to state that juvenile delinquency has been one of our major social problems during and since the recent war. Only this morning Attorney General Tom Clark has reminded us that most of our nation's crime is committed by boys under 21 years of age."



In Los Angeles, in 1943, incidents of friction attracted nationwide attention and have since become known as the zoot-suit riots. The participants wore an exaggerated style of dress, which was peculiar to no one culture but which symbolized their aggression toward society, which manifested itself in violent outbreaks.

Partially as a result of these conflicts, the Los Angeles Youth Project was formed, with the intention of extending the services rendered by ten existing, recognized social agencies. The programs of these agencies succeeded in reaching many of the children who had made the most desirable adjustment to our social mores. One result of the program was to extend numerically the participation in character-building activities. There was still some question as to who was to reach the 10% of the children who constitute the delinquent or more seriously maladjusted group. The Special Services Unit of the Youth Services Division of the Youth Project was designed to serve relatively maladjusted youth. It became evident that successful work with these youth would have to be by a special agency or in a special program with an existing agency. The Group Guidance Section of the Delinquency Prevention Division of the Probation Department was organized to help meet the needs of the maladjusted delinquents. An attempt was made to reach extreme cases of maladjustment without removing the subject from the community. Although it is difficult to evaluate the results of such a program, we feel that we have met with some success.

In 1943, one of our deputy probation officers, Tom Garcia, was loaned to the Coordinating Council of Latin-American Youth to do special work with the Alpine Gang. This group of boys had a desire for a regular meeting place. The Alpine Street School was obtained and Dr. Servin and Mr. Garcia met with the boys every week. One night was spent in social dancing and another night in special counseling. This has continued for the last three years, and it can be said that the Alpine Street Gang has responded very well to the counseling and casework-groupwork techniques used.

A similar program was instituted with a rival group, the Loma Gang, since we found that it was futile to work with one gang alone. These gangs are now friendly toward each other.

In San Fernando Valley, we found a three-way conflict between San Fernando, Pacoima, and Canoga Park. There were, and still are, few recreational outlets in that area. The Mexican-American boys were going to other towns to stage fights with local gangs. A deputy probation officer was assigned to the area to assist these boys in making a social adjustment. Three separate groups were identified in San Fernando, three groups in Pacoima, and two in Canoga Park. An athletic program was developed. Furnishing recreational outlets was not the prime objective, but case-work and group-counseling were initiated. Our experience has shown that we can do better case-work through the rapport which we develop in our group-work. Our counseling is done in informal situations. We use standard case-work techniques. We try to help the boy to realize that he must give as well as take. If we can encourage him to cooperate within his own group and with other groups, and with representatives of other cultures, we have taken a long step toward rehabilitation."

QUESTION: Do you work with already existing private and public agencies?

ANSWER: We clear our activities with other agencies, and if there



is a need which they feel they cannot meet, we investigate the advisability of our entering the field. We are not competing with other agencies but we try to supplement their work and eventually steer our boys into established programs.

QUESTION: When will such workers be available to outlying districts such as Baldwin Park, El Monte, and San Dimas?

ANSWER: We have seven men and five women on our staff. We are working in the Metropolitan Area, West Los Angeles and Santa Monica Area, San Fernando Valley, and Carmenita. We have several unfilled requests which eventually will be met according to need. Two things can happen. Either our work will be recognized as necessary and our staff will be enlarged, or the work will be discontinued. The addition of staff members should be justified by the results which we have gained.

QUESTION: How is your program financed?

ANSWER: Deputy probation officers are hired by the County. Our program has no budget. Workers gain the cooperation of civic groups, but financial support from such groups is particularly meager in the Metropolitan Area.

QUESTION: Can you use Community Chest funds?

ANSWER: Such funds are not available to government agencies.

QUESTION: By what name are your groups called in local communities?

ANSWER: Each group selects its own name.

QUESTION: Is the name identified with recreation or the problem of the group?

ANSWER: The lack of recreational facilities is not the whole problem. Our boys and girls seek status through their fellowship together.

QUESTION: What do you feel would be a wise increase in your staff?

ANSWER: It would be necessary to first study the needs in the areas requesting aid in order to determine the necessary increase.

Mr. Zuck indicated that Mr. Keating was now submitting a request for an increase of staff, to be included in next year's budget. Mr. Keating added that this program was started under certain limitations; that it was new and experimental. Through experience in Metropolitan and rural areas, techniques have been tested and the Unit is now at the point where expansion is feasible.

QUESTION: Have your groups had any contact with folk-dancing federations?

ANSWER: No, only three of our groups accept Mexican music. The rest prefer jitterbugging.

QUESTION: What work are you doing in Santa Monica?



ANSWER: We were invited by the Police Department and started projects in Venice, Sawtelle, and Santa Monica. We are glad to report that there has been only one incident since we started work there, and the situation is under control.

QUESTION: What methods of control do you use?

ANSWER: Not force. Our influence over the boys and girls is based on the rapport which we have developed in our group work. We discourage gang fights. We convince them that feuds only lead to blood-shed. In the counselor's discussion, he stimulates an understanding of the social problems facing rival gangs and points out that all of the youngsters are equal, that they have the same needs, and that instead of fighting each other they should recognize their interdependence and seek to satisfy these needs together.

CHAIRMAN LYTLE: Yes, I advised the Valley Vista Women's Club to open their clubhouse to such a group and they nearly tore the place down. I meant well, and still think the idea would have worked if there had been better supervision. I nearly had to pay for a clubhouse.

MR. KEATING: That's it exactly. A professional worker is necessary--- a person who knows the young people individually and can stop trouble before it starts.

Chairman Lytle thanked Mr. Brewer for his very stimulating presentation and his graciousness in answering the questions of the group.

Chairman Lytle reported that word had come from the Police Department that all but two of the trouble-makers in the Vermont Avenue-Manual Arts incident of last summer had been apprehended, and that no friction existed at present in the vicinity of Manual Arts or the malt-shop across the street.

Mrs. Lytle introduced as special guests Mrs. Augsburg, of the League of Women Voters, and Mr. Ralph Fisher, new assistant executive secretary of the Youth Committee.

The meeting was adjourned at 3.30 P.M.

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Your attention is called to the RKO picture "TILL THE END OF TIME." The naturalness of racial equality is presented in this picture in a unique manner. If, after seeing the picture, you would like to commend the producers, write to MR. N. PETER RATHVON, PRESIDENT, RKO RADIO PICTURES, INC., 780 NORTH GOWER STREET, HOLLYWOOD 38.  
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T. Dale Gardner



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

MINUTES OF THIRTY-SECOND MONTHLY MEETING, DECEMBER 9, 1946, 2 PM

Presiding - Mrs. Paxton Lytle

PRESENT: CHAIRMAN LYTLE, DR.A.C.JOHNSON (REPRESENTING MR.GEORGE BARRETT), MISS BLACKWELL, MR.HARTER (REPRESENTING DR. CLAY), DR.COLEMAN, MISS GUENTHER, MR.MC AFEE, MISS NEWTON, DR.OPLER, MR.WILBUR (REPRESENTING MR.REYES), MR.WRIGHT (REPRESENTING MR.WIMMER), MR.GLEASON AND MR. GARDNER  
MRS.PAUL LANDIRE AND MRS.DOROTHY N.MARBULL (LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS), DR.CATHERINE CHERRY, MISS MARGARET A.ANSON AND MISS RUTH VANISKY (L.A.CITY SCHOOLS), MR.HARRY CARTLEDGE AND MR.RUSSELL C.NYE (UNITED HOSPITAL FUND), MR.CLARENCE BURR (PEOPLES LOBBY), MISS EDYTHE BUTTERFIELD (ALL-AS-ONE FELLOWSHIP), MRS. GAIL BUTLER (PASADENA JR.COLLEGE), MRS.MARGARET GLEASON (INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE), MR.HICKMAN (L.A.COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS & HEALTH ASSN.), MRS.MARY PAULS (LA VERNE CITY WELFARE)

1. 30 orders for the special January issue of Survey Graphic have been received and forwarded.
2. Chairman Lytle asked Miss Nita Blackwell to serve as chairman of the Nominating Committee.

PROGRAM

Chairman Lytle opened the subject of "Medical Services and Hospital Facilities for Minority Groups" with a few prefatory remarks on the survey of private hospitals recently completed by this Committee.

The private hospitals in Los Angeles County do not care for their share of minority group patients. This Committee's study of 84 institutions revealed that 55 of them attempted to segregate Negroes, Mexicans, or Orientals in higher priced rooms. Admission policy may be determined by the board of directors, is conditioned by the attitude of the administrator, and is further altered by the attitudes of staff physicians. Since there is little hope of adding physicians who are minority group members to the staffs of the major approved hospitals in the County until more beds can be added, it is imperative that staff physicians and hospital administrators initiate a fair-minded policy now toward all who are sick and in need of care and treatment.

All members of minority groups are the victims of a vicious circle of circumstances. The medical school does not admit Negro students. No private hospitals have Negro interns. Minority group physicians find it difficult to place their patients in approved hospitals. Physicians who are graduates of medical schools in the South have not been able, as a rule, to develop relationships with local hospitals in which they could practice surgery and improve their skills. Few minority group physicians serve on the staffs of approved hospitals. Few of the Anglo



physicians who accept members of minority groups have their offices in the part of town in which minority group members are segregated. The City and County Health Department has established clinics in strategic locations, and the great majority of minority patients requiring hospitalization go to the County General Hospital, but there still are large numbers of minority group members who can afford and deserve professional care in approved institutions and cannot obtain it.

Chairman Lytle introduced Dr. Henry McPherson, member of the County Medical Association since 1937, and recently discharged from the Army. Dr. McPherson said in part:

It is important that we consider the health problems of the Negro community in this transition period. Disease is democratic; it knows no barriers. The Southeast area does not have a peculiar health problem because its problem automatically becomes a community problem and may be extended far beyond this one community. We may say that health is a state of physical, mental, and social well-being which is a universal human right. It is that quality of life which renders the individual fit to live to his utmost and serve his society best.

There are at least three acute needs in the Southeast area. Housing is the most acute problem since it contributes to tension, ill health, and delinquency. There is a great need for education, starting with the young people in the home and continuing in the church and school. We physicians may be partly to blame at this point in neglecting the matter of health education. But education is not enough. There is a third pressing need for additional hospital beds.

Of the 21 approved hospitals in the Los Angeles area, none have Negroes on their staffs, a small number of Negro patients are admitted by Anglo physicians, and most of these patients are placed in private rooms instead of less expensive ward beds. In an attempt to satisfy in part the need for more hospital beds, a group of 25 Negro physicians have formed a non-profit, non-sectarian, interracial corporation called the Westview Hospital Association. Property has been purchased in the 5300 block on South Main Street and Miss Nita Blackwell has been employed as Executive Field Director to raise funds for the erection of a 50 bed unit. We should be concerned with this project because the ill health of that area is a community-wide problem, improved health in the Southeastern area will lower the general tax rate, and there is an inner joy to be had from helping others.

QUESTION: What kind of hospital will Westview be?

ANSWER: It will have a mixed staff, advisory board, and board of directors.

Chairman Lytle presented Mr. Edward Roybal, Director of the Latin-American section of the Los Angeles Tuberculosis and Health Association, to the group. He said in part:

Many of Dr. McPherson's remarks also apply to the Mexican in Los Angeles County. The health status of the Latin-American population compares favorably to that of the general population in many respects. However certain communicable diseases are prevalent, tuberculosis for instance. In the last 3 years 18 to 20% of the new cases of tuberculosis have occurred among Latin-Americans. The diphtheria case rate is almost 3 times as high as that of the general population. Such



diseases as diphtheria and smallpox may be prevented by medical control. The toll taken by tuberculosis and syphilis may be lessened by health education. However education is not enough; social conditions must also be improved. Ill health is the result of bad housing, poor nutrition, and deplorable working conditions. The cheap and hastily built housing of the Mexican community is a result of the low wages which Mexican laborers have been paid for many years. If paid good wages, Mexicans will buy in proportion to their capacity to consume.

The Mexican's knowledge of existing health facilities is poor. We speak Spanish in our work and have found that a knowledge of the mannerisms and colloquialisms of the people is helpful in gaining their cooperation. Much greater success has been obtained when the burden of a language difficulty was no longer present.

There are only 11 Mexican-American M.D.'s in Los Angeles County. In an attempt to develop professional workers, our Latin-American department is sponsoring fellowships at the University of Michigan.

Our health education program includes the use of motion pictures, transcriptions, and presentations to school children.

Generally speaking the Mexican-American is not the subject of as much discrimination in hospitals as the Negro but there is some discrimination. We feel it and know that it exists.

Our Association is open to suggestions. Our program is far from perfect. Better cooperation between public and private agencies is desirable. I believe that we will find that the Mexican population will participate in health programs when given a chance to cooperate in the planning of such community education programs. We must encourage Latin-Americans to enter the field of health education.

QUESTION: How many people do the 11 Mexican physicians in Los Angeles have to serve?

ANSWER: There are from 255,000 to 265,000 people of Mexican ancestry in the County and perhaps 35,000 more of other Latin-American ancestry. Less than 100,000 of these are in rural areas.

QUESTION: How can their health needs be met while other doctors are being trained?

ANSWER: Through the services of public health educators, interpreters, Anglo physicians who are willing to learn Spanish, and the sympathetic understanding of professional people who are primarily interested in rendering service. Adult education, the coming of a new generation, and the elimination of segregated schools will help to solve the language problem.

MR. NYE: It should be pointed out that most hospitals have closed staffs and have not added new members during the war. In order to be a staff member of an approved hospital it is necessary to belong to the American Medical Association. Of course it is necessary to discriminate in order to maintain the standards.

DR. McPIERSON: There are about 60 Negro physicians in the County. 20 of them are members of the Los Angeles County Medical Association. Many of them have fulfilled residencies and have passed specialty boards and some rose to the rank of Major in the Army. A proportionate number of them should be on the staffs of the major hospitals.

MR. NYE: I don't understand why there is such a stigma attached to being a patient at the County hospital. It is worse to segregate on



an economic basis than to segregate on a racial basis.

CHAIRMAN LYTLE: Then let us hear from the third member of our panel. It is a pleasure to present my friend, Mr. Leroy Bruce, Supt. of the County General Hospital.

There is no segregation of any kind in LACGH either among employees or patients. Our policy has worked out beautifully.

Our interns are chosen by Civil Service on the basis of their standing in medical school and the recommendation of the Dean of their school. We have places for 120 interns and had 491 applicants for appointment on July 1, 1947. Of those who pass the Civil Service test, residents of this County are given preference. Many of our Mexican graduates have gone to Mexico City to practice. We have had 9 recent applications from Portugal and 19 from Brazil and we wish that for the improvement of international relations we could accept them; however, our facilities are limited and there are legal provisions which must first be overcome. There can be little improvement in making general hospital staffs interracial until they are able to enlarge their staffs and increase the number of available beds in the area which is estimated as being some 6000 beds short of the population needs.

Patients are admitted to LACGH on the basis of need. Indigency is not always the primary consideration. Our facilities are primarily in wards though the 2 single rooms on each ward are reserved for the most critically ill patients. Patients who are not indigent and are admitted as emergencies or in absence of a bed in a private hospital pay a per diem fee or surgical fee in addition to the regular ward rate which is established by the County for all patients. These fees go into a trust fund for medical research.

The percentage of the total of all admissions and births during the last nine years which were Negro or Mexican is as follows:

Year	Total	Negro	Mexican
1937-38	65,318	7.22%	19.99%
1938-39	63,945	7.74%	20.27%
1939-40	61,841	8.35%	19.91%
1940-41	62,006	9.46%	21.08%
1941-42	58,726	10.64%	21.56%
1942-43	53,269	12.54%	20.57%
1943-44	55,697	15.16%	19.42%
1944-45	60,744	17.24%	18.64%
1945-46	67,247	19.64%	19.99%

The rise in the number of Negro patients is probably due to limited facilities in other institutions which are open to them.

All of the members of our regular attending staff are either diplomates or eligible for appointment as diplomates. Of the approximately 4000 members of the County Medical Association only 15% serve on our staff. There should be no stigma attached to being hospitalized with us because the service is just as good as elsewhere and we have the best doctors in the area.

QUESTION: Is there any discrimination in your school of nursing?

ANSWER: No. We have graduated minority group members in every class.

QUESTION: Have you had any trouble with these nurses? What would be your recommendation to other hospitals?

ANSWER: If a girl has the desire in her heart to serve, she will probably be a good nurse. We have had no more trouble with minority nurses than with any others. A good nurse is a good nurse and I wouldn't hesitate to recommend to other hospitals that they select their nurses on the basis of their ability rather than their racial background.

T. Dale Gardner