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CURE
CITIZENS UNITED FOR RACIAL EQUALITY
ROOM 502, 520 E STREET, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92101

VOLUME 1 NUMBER 9
MARCH 1969

REBUILD RACIALLY IMBALANCED SCHOOLS???

By *Helen Burke*

12 of the 18 elementary schools, 2 of the 3 junior high schools, and 2 of the 4 senior high schools which are scheduled to be rebuilt on their original sites in San Diego are RACIALLY IMBALANCED. This is according to the definition added to the Administrative Code by the State Board of Education at its meeting in San Diego on February 13 -- that a racially imbalanced school is one that differs by more than 15 percentage points from the district - wide percentage for race and ethnicity.

The voters in San Diego are asked to approve a bond authorization of $91,310,000 in a special election on March 11. $25,839,000 of this amount is for replacing 26 "unsafe" schools that cannot be used for classroom purposes after 1975. 17 of these 26 schools are RACIALLY IMBALANCED. Another $42,598,000 of the total amount is to build new schools to meet enrollment growth needs. No doubt most of the "new schools" will be on the fringes of the city and will be as RACIALLY IMBALANCED as Patrick Henry High School and most of the other newer buildings.

Two facts have to be faced: (1) 26 schools cannot be used after 1975; (2) space does have to be provided for anticipated growth. Is there an alternative to rebuilding the 26 schools as now located and building "more-of-the-same" new schools?

The educational park idea, many people think, is the best alternative. The clustering together on one site (from 25 to 100 acres) of 15,000 - 30,000 students would not only improve racial balance but also would raise the quality of educational opportunity to new high levels. More effective and economical use can be made of such expensive facilities as gymnasiums, libraries, cafeterias, and auditoriums by eliminating the need for duplication in small neighborhood schools all over the district. Comprehensive medical, dental, and counseling facilities, closed circuit TV and computer technology would be feasible with so many students at one site. The learning opportunities for elementary-level children in music, art, physical education, foreign language, science, and mathematics would be greatly expanded through the use of specialists in those fields, who no longer would be traveling great distances to separate schools. Whole units could be designed with just the very young children in mind, because there would be more than 1,000 children at each grade level.

14 of the 26 schools to be phased out by 1975 are in one geographical area for which one educational park might be feasible: San Diego High, Memorial and Roosevelt Junior Highs, and Grant, Florence, Fremont, Garfield, McKinley, Brooklyn, Sherman, Logan, Emerson, Balboa, and Burbank Elementary Schools. Of the remaining schools there is a nucleus for two more educational parks. Surely some of the projected new schools to meet growth could be incorporated into plans for a comprehensive educational park system.

Many parents, no matter what their race or economic status, will be hesitant about making great changes in the family routine just to improve the education of other people's children. Two-way busing or open transfer plans are not acceptable to many parents for this reason. Many more parents would probably be willing to use public transportation or adjust their own routes to work to get their children to an educational park, if they knew their own children would have richer educational opportunities.

Rebuild another Logan or Sherman or Memorial on the exact same spot???? Some of us are thinking twice before voting for the bond authorization on March 11.

DOOR TO DISCOVERY SLAMS SHUT SUDDENLY

In December the Board of Directors of the Elementary Institute of Science was led to believe that the Office of Economic Opportunity would grant the Institute funds with which to operate until local sources could be explored for funds until February 28, 1969. The Institute was told to spend the funds immediately since it was an administrative decision that could be made locally.

However, on January 26, 1969, the Office of Economic Opportunity was informed that the Institute money was disallowed by the regional office of OEO. The decision has been appealed. The Institute, with an indebtedness of almost $2,500 did not learn about the Regional action until Sunday, February 2, 1969. Since the Institute is deeply in debt, has no funds with which to operate, and

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CURE

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Published monthly by Citizens United for Racial Equality, Inc., 520 E Street

The purpose of this newsletter is to provide a forum for the dissemination of information and the expression of opinion among those concerned with combating racism. CURE believes the opinions herein need to be expressed, although they may not represent official policy of CURE.

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THREE TEEN POSTS TO CLOSE DOORS

Teen Posts in Linda Vista and San Ysidro without immediate help will be forced to close due to a cut in the operating funds of the Mexican American Advisory Committee (MAAC). The three teen posts are financed by the Economic Opportunity Commission(EOC) through the service agency MAAC.

The EOC board has ordered a priority on the financing of the teen posts for at least one more month. Larry Montoya teen post director for MAAC, says that they do not have the money, nor have they received the amount necessary to keep the posts open. The two teen posts and the developing National City Post have been funded in the past on a series of short term periods.

There are teen posts in Linda Vista, San Ysidro, Otay, Imperial Beach, Oceanside, Vista and Three in Southeast San Diego. All are funded from the EOC through other agencies and never directly budgeted. A group of concerned citizens want to change this method of financing the posts. They would like to see all the teen posts incorporated and hope that the EOC would provide a direct, budgeted income. This would allow the establishment of permanent ongoing programs at the youth centers.

The proposal for incorporation would set up a governing board comprised of at least one member of each teen post advisory board. This could faciliate the hiring of a professional staff of advisors, counselors, directors and program developers.

The Advisory board suggests that a self sustaining program which would allow the youth to earn money for themselves, the post they represent and a general scholarship fund would be a positive program.

Advisory board members are now in the process of seeking support for the incorporation plan from business, church, civic and community representatives.

A monetary crisis is present if the teen posts are to remain open five months until EOC summer funds are made available.

Budget figures for the Linda Vista teen post operation for five months are: $150 a month for rent, $800 a month for staff salaries (One full time director, assistant directory and clerk-typist), $200 for entertainment, $300 for program equipment, $300 for program supplies, $75 for office supplies, and $75 for maintenance supplies.

Anyone interested in assisting in the development or financing of the posts may volunteer services by phoning 279-2129 or, after 1 p.m., 278-5453.

DOOR TO DISCOVERY SLAMS SHUT SUDDENLY (Continued)

had no heat because a gas leak necessitated the shutting off of all gas for safety sake, there seems to be no choice but to close the Institute again until further notice and try to raise the funds to pay the debts. The Institute must seek a steady and reliable source of funds.

Recently the Institute received $500.00 from the San Diego Teachers Association - Sears Foundation Award, but that was for the establishment of new programs. It cannot be used to pay debts or for day-to-day operation expenses. Also, $100.00 has been received from Metro, a group sponsored by the Methodist Church and dedicated to working in the inner city. These funds were donated to be used for building materials with which to complete work on the downstairs.

Because there are $2,500 in debts with some bills seriously delinquent, and since there is nothing to pay for day-to-day operation, the Elementary Institute of Science is closing its doors indefinitely. If you care about children and could help, please call Winston Dean 262-2132.

EDITORS NOTE: This is a copy of the letter sent to the Board of Education by the Cure Board expressing this organizations' position and concern in regard to the March 11th Bond election.

On 2/5/69 the Board of Directors of CURE met and discussed the forthcoming school bond issue. Our Board members have always recognized the pressing need for funds to support our educational system, for additions and improvements in school plant, and for upgrading physical facilities.

Yet, our Board members are equally cognizant of the serious implications of the racial imbalance that has existed in our school system and which has increased in the face of the Lindsley report, directives from the State Board of Education, decisions of our highest courts, and a court action presently pending which the Board of Education is vigorously defending.

Had the Board of Education demonstrated by past action its total commitment to improving racial balance and were we convinced that the Board of Education would use bond revenues to alleviate imbalance, we would vigorously support and strongly urge our members and the public at large to support the bond issue.

However, we have not detected any appreciable commitment on the part of the Board of Education to improve racial balance in the city schools.

Accordingly, we most respectfully advise you that we are not urging support of the proposed bond issue at this time. At such time as the Board of Education lets it be widely known by word and deed that racial imbalance will be substantially reduced, and that bond revenues would be committed to this end, we stand ready to throw our full support behind the bond issue.

Classes available at San Diego State's experimental college are open to the public, just come to register.

Leroi Jones and Home; Lonny Rauell, 11 a.m., Monday, 5822 Linda Paseo.

Black Literature; Prescott Nichols, 7 p.m., Thursday, Business Administration 116.

Philosophy and History of the Black Panther Party; Ken Denmon, 7 p.m., Monday, Conference Rooms CDEF, Aztec Center.

Images of The Negro in American Literature; Dr. Karl Keller, 3 p.m. Thursday, Conference Rooms KN, Aztec Center Workshop-Seminar in Community Organization; Dr. Leon Nower, 3:30 Thursday, 5225 Campanile Dr.

What does Joseph McGuire, over 30, college-educated, middle class background, have in common with 321 young men, mostly high school dropouts, mostly under 20, mostly fitting the sociological category of "hard-core, disadvantaged"?

Well, there's his work. As Executive Director of Better Jobs Through Training, Inc., a federally funded project, he is vitally involved in the process of readying these young men for a move from the ranks of the unemployed to "meaningful positions" in private industry. "Meaningful" he defines as jobs with a good starting salary and strong possibilities for advancement.

And there's his skin. Most of the job trainees are black or brown; Joe himself is black.

There is his confidence in youth. "If 18-year-olds could vote," he says, "half of our problems would be solved."

But, most important, there is his almost old-fashioned belief in the second chance. Failure doesn't necessarily doom a man to more failure, he insists. With good training or, preferably, good education ("if the schools were really doing their job, there would be no need for this program," he points out), and with "will," "a man can make it."

Joe grew up in Washington, D.C., where his father worked for the Internal Revenue Service and his mother taught school, and attended Howard University there. Later, after two years of military service, he finished his undergraduate work at Villanova, with a B.S. in Engineering.

Joe found out more about other people, and added to this knowledge through years as a salesman. (In 1957 he moved to San Diego, having come here for a funeral; "I liked the town and stayed.") He served with CIC as Employment Director for a year, nine months of that year as a leader of dialogues at night, before moving into the job training program.

The program, one of several set up around the nation by the Department of Labor, is "necessarily trial and error," since it has no real precedent, but McGuire believes it has a greater chance of success than plans, advocated in some quarters, to funnel federal funds to private industry which would itself set up training programs. Too often, when this has been tried, he points out, the training has been much too restricted, and the trainee's new-found knowledge may become obsolete or useless soon after the government contract expires. "He has learned to fit a particular kind of screw into a particular kind of bolt. But the company buys a machine that can do it just as well as he can. So he's out of a job, and the government has wasted a lot of money."

In the ten weeks of training, McGuire hopes to expose the young men "to the total situation." Along with vocational instruction and job-related mathematics and English, the program emphasizes awareness training for both employer and employee. "Each must know what the problems are, not necessarily to change them, but at least to know them and be able to deal with them," McGuire says. "The employer has to learn how to respond to this blackness or brownness, has to learn to handle himself in a white world."

The problems of young trainees are somewhat special (for example, a man may have a high school diploma but only a sixth grade education; the general educational level of the trainees, according to tests, is about eighth grade, although most have completed more schooling than that). But McGuire sees their problems as related to and part of the problems of society as a whole. And it is society as a whole that really concerns him.

"If you upgrade education in your district," he contends, "education will be upgraded in mine."

"If you really want to stamp out narcotics, it will be done."

"If you demand real representation on the city council, you will have it."

"If you can effect interracial housing in your community, it will influence others."

"Any changes that are really beneficial to the quality of human life will filter through from your community to ours."

His own favorite pipedream is the setting up of dialogues, not on racial problems, but on people problems, especially those of parents and children. "All youth is disadvantaged these days," he declares. "Parents fail to participate in schools, social functions, the everyday affairs of their children."

(Continued on back page)

CITIZENS UNITED FOR RACIAL EQUALITY

☐ I want to help; please call me. My telephone number is _____

Enclosed is $ _____ for:

_____ Subscription to newsletter
☐ To my address
☐ To names and addresses enclosed

_____ Memberships for me or those whose addresses are enclosed

☐ I cannot send money now but will contribute, time, services, facilities.

☐ I would like to write, research or publish in the newsletter.

I would like to be on the
Open ☐ Restricted ☐ Mailing list.

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CONTRIBUTING	$25
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I am interested in helping in the areas of:

☐ Education ☐ Housing ☐ Employment ☐ Neighborhood discussions ☐ Volunteer bureau ☐ Speakers bureau

☐ "Telephone Tree" ☐ Other (specify) _____

A Membership to CURE includes Newsletter Subscription

where the ACTION is

In this day of many questions and conflicting answers the often asked, and usually unanswered question is "where were you?" Indeed mankind and history may someday shake its head collectively and wonder why so few came to help when humanity cried.

A campaign organization is being formed to promote the return of Leon Williams to the city council in September. Mailers, phoners, fund raisers and campaign funds are needed. Send to 6952 Eldridge St., San Diego, 92120. For further information call Marie Widman 262-6194 or Sylvia Shapiro 583-1626.

The legal problems relating to the Commodity Food Distribution Program have been resolved. Volunteers are needed to help churches distribute food to 21,000 people. Phone the Metro office 234-3158.

The Good Neighbor Center was wiped clean during the Christmas holidays and needs to be restocked with food. Drivers are also needed to supply transportation. Phone Metro 234-3158.

A Design for Action will be sponsored by the Greater Parish Ministry of the Presbyterian church and Metro. The lectures will be held on Sunday evenings April 20th through May 18th. Things are still in the jell at this point. For registration information phone Metro 234-3158.

Episcopal "Design for Understanding", Tuesdays, April 15, 22, 29 and May 6, 13, 20, 27 - 7:30 to 10:00 p.m. at St. Paul's Episcopal Church Great Hall, 5th Ave. at Nutmeg, San Diego. Contact for information Reverend Charles Conder 298-7261. Prices $10 single, $15 couple, $5 student.

The school board has an obligation to replace unsafe schools and to build to meet growth needs. They have an equal and concurrent legal and moral obligation to reduce de-facto segregation. Both obligations are inextricably intertwined. The CURE Board of Directors, (5 of 7 participating), after careful consideration, now oppose the school bonds because the school board has not indicated the funds will also be used to reduce racial imbalance, an equal and concurrent obligation.

The Board of Directors council of San Diego County of Churches at their regular meeting on Friday, February 21st, voted their support on the School Bond issue on the condition that they expect the School Board to alleviate the racial imbalance in the school and seriously consider creative approaches (e.g. Education Parks) to our educational program in San Diego.

"The Federation of Mexican American Organizations is meeting Wednesday night, February 26, to vote on opposing the school bond as a bloc," said Dr. Steve Moreno.

An Education Committee, headed by John Ericson met with school administrators on February 20. They met to discuss crucial issues which pertain to the Mexican Americans.

The Education Committee is meeting and will report the outcome of the discussion and also make its recommendation to the Federation on whether it would be to the advantage of the Mexican American to support or oppose the school bond election.

Strictly Social Everyone welcome there's a picnic, March 16th, beginning 12 noon, Balboa Park, Pepper Grove. Bring your food, family and lets get acquainted. (If it rains forget it and we'll see you the next Sunday.)

PROFILES (Continued)

"I'm one of those who believes that kids who turn to narcotics or violent behavior are saying, 'help me.' "

McGuire wants to get parents away from their TV sets, into groups talking about common problems preferably before they happen, deciding what they can do collectively. Kids need to know, he says, "Really, our parents do give a damn."

It is in this context, of the need to deal creatively with problems facing us all, that he says, "You don't need to worry about that black community, you need to worry about your own."

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State Attorney General Files Suit

by Helen Burke

The preliminary hearing of an integration suit filed against the Board of Education of the San Diego Unified School District is scheduled for July 10 in Judge Lazar's court.

The suit, filed by the State Attorney General on June 3, is one of two cases originated to test whether or not the amendments to Sections 2010 and 2011 of the California Administrative Code, designed to eliminate de facto segregation, have the force of law. The Bakersfield School District has been served with the second suit.

The pertinent amendments, adopted on February 13 of this year, state: "If the percentage of pupils of one or more racial or ethnic groups differs by more than 15 percentage points from that in all the schools of the district," racial imbalance exists. The San Diego School District's overall percentages, for preschool through grade 12, are 10.0% for students "with Spanish surnames," 76.1% for "other white," and 11.5% "Negro." Therefore, a school would be racially imbalanced if it had more than 25.1% "Spanish surname;" more than 91.1% or less than 61.1% "other white;" or more than 26.6% "Negro."

The following chart shows figures for only a part of the imbalanced schools:

SCHOOL	Spanish Surname%	Other White%	Negro%
Stockton	8.1	1.7	89.8
Valencia Park	4.4	3.1	91.9
Emerson	26.3	3.0	67.3
Balboa	46.8	12.9	35.0
Lowell	80.8	6.2	8.7
Logan	38.2	0.9	59.6
Sherman	40.3	10.6	48.8
Bird Rock	1.8	96.7	---
Decatur	0.8	98.6	---
Scripps	---	99.6	---
Sunset View	4.2	94.6	---
Loma Portal	3.8	92.9	0.1
Muirlands Jr.	2.8	95.1	1.4
Hale Jr.	4.3	93.2	0.8
Memorial Jr.	37.9	5.4	54.7
Gompers Jr.	15.0	4.9	77.2
O'Farrell Jr.	14.0	49.9	33.4
Patrick Henry Sr.	1.4	97.6	0.5
La Jolla Sr.	2.8	96.2	0.6
San Diego Sr.	32.9	43.3	20.6
Lincoln Sr.	13.4	2.9	79.7

These figures are from the "Pupil-Ethnic Census, 1968-69" for the San Diego Unified School District.

The suit charges that the San Diego District has 24 elementary schools, three junior high schools, and four senior high schools racially imbalanced with too many minority students. There are an additional 54 elementary, three junior high and four senior high schools with too many white students, according to the formula outlined above. (Our own statistics show eight junior high schools in this category.)

Reaction of the Board of Education members to this suit, and to a previous private action by the parents of 10 school children, also charging racial imbalance, can best be gauged by noting the following sequence of events.

On June 10, members of the Board initially refused to permit citizens to speak before them in open hearing on any subject related to the integration suits against the district. This decision was subsequently reversed.

On June 17, the Board voted to hire architects to design one new elementary school and additions to eight other schools, despite the objection of the San Diego Taxpayers Association, which held that the district should await the outcome of the suit.

At the date of this writing, the Board of Education is conducting "business as usual," seemingly assuming that the two suits against it have no implications until they are in fact settled. Arnold Steele, the only lawyer on the Board, said in open meeting on June 17 that the Attorney General's suit could take as long as five years.

DO YOU CARE THAT:

The problem is that in this country there are Americans who do not have adequate food and shelter, who cannot obtain decent employment, who are given an inadequate education, who cannot live where they choose, who do not receive full equality under the law, who do not have equal opportunities for success, and who are deprived of their right to self-determination. All this because the color of their skin is black, brown, red or yellow.

The belief is that Americans will take a long, hard look at what is happening around them and determine what their responsibility is. The belief is that these Americans can look into themselves and realize their stake in the future of mankind, and then make a personal commitment to act.

CURE is a volunteer organization of these people. CURE is a hope that San Diegans can combine time and resources to solve America's human crisis.

The Newsletter is not a free service. It does not exist without community support. We have attempted to fulfill our responsibilities and beliefs. If we are wasting your time, please don't waste ours. We have

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INNER CITY PROJECT: MEANINGFUL LOCAL CONTROL OF FACADE? (PART 2)

By Fenn Ellery

Tracking and premature value judgments in the Inner City Project Schools need attention. Tracking involves the procedure by which a student, generally on the basis of a battery of tests, is cast fairly rigidly in an artificial track or mold of preconceived performance expectations. Once a child is stamped with an 80 I.Q., or fits the recurrent mold of "mentally retarded" which is regularly applied to Mexican-American youth, he stops being taught as if he might become as valuable as the 120 I.Q. student.

Value judgments are involved in the predisposition to look for under-achievers and "protect" them from both potential failures and the challenge of preparing for college. This seems to be related to John Dewey's "life adjustment" teaching philosophy which graduates youth who are conformist, manipulatable, programmable, and "other-directed". Instead, the values of democracy and individualism should dictate an education oriented toward inner-directed values, principles, and personal decision-making, with early training in "stand-on-your-own-two-feet" advocacy of positions important to the young student.

Such education might spare Board of Education members the public embarrassment of stating that our sixth-graders "lack the intellectual

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NLRA AND THE UNITED FARM WORKERS

By Bob Howarth

For over 33 years farm workers have been excluded from coverage under the National Labor Relations Act while most American workers have benefited from this law. Advocates of improving the plight of the migrant farm worker have long supported the extension of N.L.R.A. to farm workers - so has the United Farm Workers Union of Cesar Chavez, until recently, that is.

At present the United Farm Workers are not eager for the extension of N.L.R.A. to the agricultural industry. Why not? It appears that at present N.L.R.A. provisions would hinder rather than help the United Farm Workers in their fight for recognition as bargaining agent for the workers. The National Labor Relations Act would make illegal their most effective tactic, the boycott.

The strike as such is not effective today in farm disputes because of the ready supply of Mexican Green Card Workers and the Mexicans here on "visiting" or "shopping" permits. Especially in border areas this abundant source of strikebreakers has been effectively used by the farmer-owners to dissolve conventional strike efforts.

Unfavorable interpretation of immigration laws, decertification of many strikers by the California Department of Employment, poor enforcement of the laws that do apply, and the absence of punitive measures against Americans who employ or harbor illegal aliens all contribute to make farm strikes ineffective.

In light of these facts, the United Farm Workers will accept the National Labor Relations Act if its sections prohibiting boycotts are suspended for farm workers.

VOTER REGISTRATION VOLUNTEERS NEEDED

Volunteers from Southeast San Diego are needed to help with a voter registration campaign in the 4th councilmanic district.

A campaign to register residents of the 4th district to vote in the September and November city elections has been organized by Chuck Adams, Community Organization Specialist for Metro.

Arrangements have been made for deputy registrars to be working at the following locations: Safeway markets at both 25th and Imperial and Federal & Euclid; Buono's Market at 30th and Imperial; Sawaya Brothers Market at 30th and Ocean View; Rancher's Markets at 43rd and National and Logan & Euclid; Rexall Drug store at Churchwood and Euclid; and Big Bear Market, DeFalco's Market, Thrifty Drug store and Fedco at Federal and Euclid.

Fourth district residents are urged to register before the deadline of July 24 so they will be eligible to vote for their candidate in September.

Help is needed from those who live in the area to make this campaign a success. Would you be able to work with a deputy by contacting citizens as they complete their shopping at these locations and encouraging them to register? Your participation in this effort is essential. For further information please call Mrs. Edward Sacco 286-0630.

The Senate Labor sub-committee under the leadership of Senator Harrison A. Williams (D.-N.J.) is holding hearings on the farm labor problem. Harrison and 20 other senators are sponsoring a new farm worker bargaining bill which should improve the situation.

A BILL FOR DELANO

By Irma Howarth

Delano farm workers need help. All who are interested are urged to write postcards or letters in support of Assembly Bill 1204, introduced by Jesse Unruh (D.-L.A.) to provide Unemployment Insurance Benefits coverage for agricultural workers. This bill provides U.I.B. coverage for agricultural workers on the same basis as other workers, except that farm workers would not be able to draw benefits from out of state.

Other bills discriminate against farm workers and other low income workers.

Please write to members of the Assembly Committee on Finance and Insurance, State Capitol, Sacramento, Calif. 95814. Henry Arklin (R. - Mission Hills), Yvonne Brathwaite (D.-Los Angeles), William M. Ketchum (R.-Bakersfield), Jerry Lewis (R.-San Bernardino), Carla Moorhead (R.-Glendale), Bob Moretti (D.-No. Hollywood) and George N. Zenovich (D.-Fresno).

COMMUNITY QUESTIONS MERIT OF $80,000 TRIP FOR EDUCATORS

An $80,000 summer project designed to send fifty participants (teachers, teacher's aides, and administrators) to Mexico City for the purpose of becoming more sensitive to the Chicano has been declared by the Mexican-American community to be lacking in merit, ineffectual, and an extravagant use of federal funds to provide all-expense paid summer tours for dubious purposes.

Members of a Chicano Community Resource Committee were asked by the University of California Extension to discuss the local applications of the Education Professions Development Act. Robert A. Landen, curriculum coordinator in foreign language and English as a Second Language for San Diego County, is administering the $180,000 program in the county.

This panel expressed strong disapproval of Phase II, of the program, the summer junkets to Mexico City, which would include, in addition, side trips to centers of pre-Columbian and colonial culture. Living in hotels will preclude the experience of staying in Mexican homes. The study program, June 21 - August 9, offers Mexican archeology, history, art, Spanish, English as a Second Language, and guitar classes.

Purpose of the EPDA project, funded by the department of Health, Education and Welfare, is to prepare teachers to work with local bicultural and bilingual children. San Diego qualifies because of the large number of Chicanos living in barrios who do not understand the English of the classroom teacher, and the commensurate lack of bilingual teachers sensitive to and sympathetic to the chicano culture.

According to Mr. Henri Jacot, education chairman of the Chicano Federation, when Mr. Landen was questioned about the prudence of the special $80,000 junket to Mexico, or if he had consulted the Chicano community, Mr. Landen replied he had not. In an attempt to understand the specific goals and objectives of the project Mr. Jacot requested a copy of the grant.

Mr. Jacot said that after receiving no such compliance from Mr. Landen, the County School Superintendent Mr. Ted Dixon told Mr. Jacot that as a matter of procedure copies of grant applications are not duplicated.

He would not allow the copying of the grant at his office even if the expenses were paid.

The $80,000 Mexico junket has proceeded on schedule while in contrast the Chicano committee learned that an ESL-Bilingual program with local funds has been cut in half. The Chicanos feel this is a long record of neglect, abuse and bungling in the preparation of education personnel.

Teachers, also, asked that the project include alternatives that would provide them with a summer experience to live, work, and learn in the San Diego barrios and to participate in the designing of new programs that they are unable to develop during the year because of lack of time and pay.

INNER CITY PROJECT

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2)

maturity and healthy skepticism" to handle a course on the Bill of Rights. (Surprisingly, Board members Steele and French didn't regard their remarks as a damning indictment of the educational system within their control and responsibility!!)

Parent involvement probably will never be fully adequate, since it requires defeating apathy. ICP leadership can undoubtedly do much more on community organization, house-to-house sampling, and the identification and countering attitudes of pessimism and underinvolvement as they exist within the community.

Issues, and their open discussion, will also be a critical dimension of ICP success. Will the Education Center's administrators be confident, open and constructive?

Will Dr. Houser set up a public discussion involving parents, showing his confident leadership and constructive planning? The issue has already been presented to him in detail.

Ed. Note: This is the second in a series of three installments on the Inner City Project.

DO YOU CARE THAT:

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

very limited financial resources (from those who do care) and the newsletter you receive comes from their pocketbooks.

Perhaps, there is someone we could serve, who would like to join us, that we cannot afford to reach. We have no way of knowing if you care that we continue to reach you, except by your financial support. Do you care about the work we are trying to do?

Do you care enough to send at least $2 or $5 a year. If you don't -- at least care enough not to waste the time and money of those who do. Call CURE, 279-8809, or write to let us know that you would like to be off the mailing list. N.S.

CITIZENS UNITED FOR RACIAL EQUALITY
279 - 8809

☐ I want to help; please call me. My telephone number is _____

☐ I cannot send money now but will contribute, time, services, facilities.

Enclosed is $_____ for:

☐ I would like to write, research or publish in the newsletter.

_____ Subscription to newsletter
☐ To my address
☐ To names and addresses enclosed

I would like to be on the Open ☐ Restricted ☐ Mailing list.

_____ Memberships for me or those whose addresses are enclosed

I am interested in helping in the areas of:

☐ Education ☐ Housing ☐ Employment ☐ "Telephone Tree" ☐ Other (specify) _____

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP FEES:

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LIFE	$1,000
Subscription to Cure Newsletter	$2
Organizations	$15

A Membership to CURE includes Newsletter Subscription

where the ACTION is

If when you ask, "what can I do?" you are asking what can I do that is easy, comfortable, and takes very little time, the answer is: Not enough to make a difference.

Active Citizens for Racial Equality (ACRE) invites everyone to visit its booth (#7 in the grandstand area) at the Southern California Exposition in Del Mar during June 25-July 6. This group of San Dieguito residents is introducing itself to the members of the greater San Diego Community at the "Fair" in this informal manner. Goals of ACRE include encourgaging enlightened human relations in housing, employment, and education, especially within the San Dieguito area.

An orthopedic clinic still needs help translating for doctors, preparing children for examinations and taking patients from one area to another. One day per week -- 10:00 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. For further information phone the Volunteer Bureau, 239-2071.

"Good Neighbors Come in All Colors" bumper stickers can be ordered for 5¢ each from: Housing Opportunity Center, Metropolitan Fair Housing Division, 4034 Buckingham Rd. #203, Los Angeles, Calif. 90008.

To obtain "Give a Damn" buttons and bumper stickers send $1.00 with self addressed stamped envelope to: San Diego Urban Coalition, Communications Task Force, P.O. Box 1511, San Diego, Calif. 92112.

Job Corps: Young Women's Christian Association needs drivers to provide transportation for Job Corps girls for job interviews, community and social projects. Call Mrs. Braun at 239-0355.

Recorders needed at the Salvation Army to give 1-1/2 days per week on a regular basis. The job consists of recording items distributed through the food distribution program on a Food Distribution Sheet. Volunteers interested are asked to call as soon as possible. Contact: Mrs. Lucy Howard at 239-8027.

Summer Headstart Program needs volunteers to work with children in various activities for preparation of pre-schoolers for kindergarten. Weekdays. Contact:

Gingerbread Nursery & Day Care, 3078 "L" St., San Diego, Mrs. Edwards or Mrs. Walker, 232-2355.

Gingerbread Nursery & Day Care, 4890 Logan St., Mrs. Pettis or Mrs. Walker, 264-6725.

Otay Headstart Center, 1245 4th Ave., Chula Vista, Miss Gloria Ravettino, 427-5390.

St. Rita's Headstart Center, 5124 Churchward St., Mrs. East, 264-3137.

Imperial Beach Child Development Center, 455 Palm Ave., Imperial Beach, Miss Shenza Ricchiutti, 424-5828.

Viewpoint is a new black community newspaper. To order your subscription contact Earl Davis Jr. Editor at P.O. Box 12161 San Diego 92112 or phone 263-3171.

"Population Explosion" is the subject to be discussed by Dr. Michael Soule at 8:00 p.m. July 23rd at St. James Episcopal Church, 743 Prospect, La Jolla. The program which will be sponsored by the Brotherhood of St. Martin de Porres is open to everyone without charge.

Write, write, write, set aside an hour a week to write letters. Write to the Board of Education encouraging them to comply with the State Attorney General's office in desegregating San Diego schools. The stand for human equality needs your penmanship!

La Huelga is transporting canned goods to the strikers in Delano. Collect some canned goods, buy an extra can for the hungry, drop supplies off at the Cardijn Center, 2422 Congress, Old Town.

The Negro in American Civilization will be taught by Dr. William F. Cheek from Sept. 23 through Jan. 27 in La Mesa on Tuesday evenings from 7 to 9:40. Course offered by The Extended Services Office of S.D. State.

BREAKFASTS FOR CHILDREN

The Black Panthers are holding a fund raising rally to support their "Breakfast for Children" program on July 10, 1969 at 7:30 p.m. at Montezuma Hall, San Diego State College. Speakers: Don Freed, Friends of Black Panthers, L.A., and Masai, Panther Spokesman from L.A.. For further information call 447-0652 or 234-1535.

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VOLUME 2 NUMBER 5
NOVEMBER 1969

CURE CARES

Can People Help Solve School Crisis?

by AIMEE LEE CHEEK

Suppose that Diogenes, that other Greek philosopher whose name is a household word, were alive in San Diego today and, suddenly tiring of looking for an honest man, were to turn that famous lantern in search of a man or woman who wholeheartedly approves of the educational situation.

It is nearly certain that he would find the second hunt as fruitless as the first.

For on all sides, as we are forcefully reminded by the failure of the last school bond issue, people are unhappy with what is going on, or what is not going on, or what they think is going on, in public education.

Who is satisfied? Not blacks or whites or browns. Not middle or lower or upper class. Not radical right or radical left or whatever remains of the political middle. Certainly not students or teachers. Not, apparently, the majority of the voters.

Reasons for their dissatisfaction are obviously as various as the groups themselves, many admittedly having more to do with what each believes is wrong with society than what is specifically wrong with the schools.

It isn't fair to blame the School Board or the school administrators for the existence of long-haired youth or racial prejudice or high taxes or drugs, or much else of the hodge-podge people sometimes lay at their door, although they may reasonably be held accountable for their actions or inactions in these areas. Concerning

(Continued on page 3)

PROBLEMS FACE AD HOC STUDY GROUP

by NIKKI SYMINGTON

The ad hoc committee to study the proposed County Human Relations Commission has met three times. However, the 25-member committee chosen by the Board of Supervisors has yet to touch on the major questions concerning such a commission: As an arm of the government, who will it serve, how will it serve, and will it be able to serve effectively?

C. Shuford Swift, president of CURE, who is a member of the committee, defined the need for the agency to serve the people by being readily available to them.

"The Human Relations Commission should be the advocate of the issues that concern the people", Swift said, "and must facilitate citizens being heard by the public in general and the government in particular."

"The commission should primarily have access to all facts concerning agencies the people have grievances against," he continued. "Then the facts need to be made available to all citizens, private and public." Swift envisions enforcement or rectification of injustices accomplished through the government or other channels.

One of the many questions that remain -- If a grievance exists against the police force or Board of Supervisors will the commission have the right, the power, and the pressure to see that the grievance is taken care of?

Frank Saiz, Chicano leader and Vice Chairman of the ad hoc committee studying the commission, is not optimistic. "Just look at CIC", said Saiz. "It did a great service; it was a change agent as must be any human relations commission. People in power positions resist change.

"When minorities point out the need and desire for change it becomes a threat. The commission should be private and independent of political control and whims of supervisors."

Saiz wonders if an agency under budgetary control of the Board of Supervisors can or would speak out against the government if necessary.

Saiz says he feels if the commission will not have the ability to produce change it will not be worth having, and that he would vote against it. However, Saiz believes the commission on a County-wide basis could add a new dimension to the Chicano.

(Continued on page 2)

60¢ A DAY?

Chance to Test Welfare Budget

A slice of toast for breakfast, a peanut butter sandwich for lunch, collard greens and rice for supper. Milk once a day, coffee twice. Total cost: 60 cents per person per day.

Could you live on it? Of course. Some 1,700,000 American families do.

Would you want to? The local Welfare Rights Organization is giving you an opportunity to find out.

December 1 - 7 has been designated by the Welfare Rights Organization as the time for San Diegans to join in a nationwide testing of President Nixon's proposal for welfare reform, by living on a welfare food budget. You can officially enter by calling 264-3434, to give your name, address and phone number.

Persons who are unable to participate during that week have been

(continued on page 2)

MUSIC STUDY OFFERED

Formal music study for most young students in San Diego's disadvantaged areas is a rarity. Not only are lesson costs high, but teachers residing in the area are next to nonexistent.

Given these facts, a group of musicians and parents, the San Diego Community Music School Association, have banded together to try to do something about the situation. The aim is to bring a high quality music program -- teachers and instruction -- to southeast San Diego, offering individual and group lessons to children of all ages.

The plan is to initiate instruction as teachers, instruments and funding become available. At present, teachers have been lined up for Suzukitype instruction in violin and recorder, both of which, because of their small size, are eminently adapted to very young children.

An appeal is planned for instruments (low in price for recorder, higher for the violin), furniture, electronic teaching aids, and scholarship money. While tution is to be nominal, it is anticipated that most students will need some if not complete financial help for lessons, music and for instruments.

Hopefully, individual tape recorders for home listening will also be available. And where large families or work preclude parental supervision of practice, it is hoped that "substitute parents" can be found.

Instruction will be offered in temporary premises. However, eventually permanent premises with all of the appurtenances -- studios, practice rooms, record library, etc. will be sought.

Initially, instruction will be aimed at the very young. Optimum facility -- like that for language -- is best acquired early, starting in the pre-school years. This is the "head start" most prodigies have had.

To bring the program envisioned above into any kind of viability requires the fullest of support. If you can help in any way, please call Sylvia MacLeod (466-0112) or Helen Eggleston (582-4557).

Public Expression Sought (Continued from Page 1)

He also expressed doubt about the ability of government to face critically its own role and responsibility in minority grievances.

"The committee studying the commission has been making slow progress," Swift explained, "because it wants to assure itself of a broad representation of committeemen and sought the limits of actions and restrictions on recommendations before going ahead."

The sincerity of Supervisors and freedom of the commission was explored through questioning Jack Walsh and Henry Boney, who by-and-large assured the committee the Board of Supervisors would accept the recommendations of the committee which were "reasonable and legal".

Jack Walsh told the committee that some people seemed to believe that there was an obvious or hidden limit placed on this group. Walsh said, "It is just the opposite; we are trying to say you are only as restricted in your approach to the problem as you want to be."

The ad hoc committee, chaired by Clint McKinnon, owner of the "Sentinel," is now exploring the legal limitations of the government financed agency. The concept of a joint-powers agreement with the city is under consideration. Questions of jurisdiction must also be resolved.

Public meetings are set for November 24 and 25 and December 1 and 2. They will be publicized so that concerned citizens will come and give voice to their desires.

"After all," said Swift, "our main criticism of the Board of Supervisors was that they dropped the CIC plan and went to work on their own human relations agency without consulting the people. We on the committee want the people to have a voice as we are representing them in planning the commission."

John Johnson, Director of San Diego Urban League and Vice Chairman of the ad hoc committee, said, "As a citizen I feel deep regret that CIC, a very effective instrument of change, has to close its doors." However, he added, "it is possible that the ad hoc committee may structure an organ as effective as CIC."

Welfare Budget (Continued from Page 1)

urged to make the test as soon afterwards as possible, giving their names to the Welfare Rights Organization and following the suggested procedures.

The organization hopes middle-class families, as well as political and civic leaders will join in the experience, and that they will come away from it with a better understanding of the problems of those persons who live on welfare funds.

Participating families are urged to donate the difference between what they normally spend for food for a week, and what they are allowed under the welfare budget proposed by the President, to the Welfare Rights Organization, 3880 Franklin, 92113. The organization also invites interested persons "to become involved in the effort by organized welfare recipients to affect changes in some of the provisions of the Nixon Proposal."

After entering your name with the Welfare Rights Organization, these are the steps to follow:

Plan a week's budget not to exceed 60 cents per day per person. (If you plan to use some of your on-hand staples be sure to deduct that amount from the total.) Keep daily cost records.

"Consultants", themselves welfare recipients, are available to give shopping, nutrition, and menu planning hints. Phone 264-3434 for assignment to a consultant.

Try shopping at a market in a welfare neighborhood. (Anticipate possibly having to pay higher prices than at your local supermarket.)

Prepare a brief testimony about the adequacy of the food allowance in President Nixon's welfare proposal. Send it to the Welfare Rights Organization with a duplicate, if you wish, to your Senator or Congressman.

Of the 58,000 persons in San Diego County receiving welfare assistance, 31,000 are children. In 1969-70, $57 million was spent in federal, state, and local funds in the county. Members of the Welfare Rights Organization are recipients of welfare.

Anyone wishing to participate in Welfare Rights Organization may become a member of Friends of Welfare Rights Organization by contributing five dollars.

CITIZENS NEED TO BECOME INVOLVED IN EDUCATION NOW (Continued from Page 1)

integration of the schools, for instance, the CURE board has felt compelled to express its own dismay at the apparent lack of progress.

Other complaints center directly on the San Diego educational process itself and its failure, in general, to pay more than lip service to the concepts of flexibility and individuality. Some point to the basic inequity in the schools, sometimes, indeed, within the same school, where a class of fifteen students considered slow learners may be taught in a large room by a teacher and teaching assistant while a class of thirty-two "normal" students is crowded into small quarters with a single overburdened teacher. Others wonder why innovations that are considered successful at one school, as an example, Patrick Henry High School's flexible scheduling and team teaching, filter so slowly, if at all, into the rest of the system.

Underlying all the special problems and justified and unjustified complaints, however, there seems to be one major frustration: people are not really involved in education in San Diego. They don't know what happens in their own child's school, apart, perhaps, from his classroom. They don't know where to go to talk about what they think is wrong, or how to offer suggestions to make things better.

This situation is compounded by the very bigness of the San Diego Unified School District, and the impossibility of really grasping all its operations. And, beyond the built-in antagonisms of most school systems, that commonly pit students against teachers, teachers against administrators, and parents against all three, there seems to be an unwillingness or inability to bring about any kind of meaningful citizen participation.

Indeed, as the San Diego Teachers Association has made clear, teachers themselves believe they are denied the right to help make vital educational decisions.

Yet the San Diego School Board desperately needs the support, and the participation, of its citizens. The Rev. George Walker Smith, president of the board, called the present situation the "gravest crisis ever to face our school district." If the tax override is defeated on June 30, 1970, dropping the tax base from $3.60 to $2.00, $21 million in school revenues will be lost, meaning a cut of one-fifth in the school program.

It would seem to make sense for members of the School Board, as well as school administrators, to actively solicit citizen participation in a number of different areas. (In one recent instance, the school district responded to the notion of citizen participation by inviting the P.T.A., the League of Women Voters, and the Chamber of Commerce to appoint one member each to a curriculum study committee. While commendable as a step in the right direction, the action hardly rated "A" for imagination.)

When board members or school officials in the months ahead meet with the public to try to stir support for the next election, they must be prepared to hear people's complaints and answer people's questions. Optimistic statements, uncritical program evaluations, and bland denials by the school district cannot hide the very real problems that exists in San Diego education, or begin to get at the solutions.

At the same time, concerned persons (and who should not be concerned about education?) should begin to think seriously about the local educational situation, and their own role in it. They should consider the specific problems of San Diego, and at the same time educate themselves as to alternatives. Proposals in other quarters as to size of schools alone, range from the huge educational park drawing students from all over the city, to Paul Goodman's mini-school that would serve but a single city block.

It is not an easy study but surely a worthwhile one for both individuals and groups. (The League of Women Voters is setting a good example with its current researching of the problem.) Moreover, it must be obvious by now that education is too important a matter to leave to "experts" on education.

"Someday, maybe," psychoanalyst Eric Erikson has said, in reference to the public schools, "there will exist a well informed, well considered and yet fervent public conviction that the most deadly of all possible sins is the mutilation of a child's spirit."

CURE

Published monthly by Citizens United for Racial Equality, Inc, 520 E Street.

The purpose of this newsletter is to provide a forum for the dissemination of information and the expression of opinion among those concerned with combating racism. CURE believes the opinions herein need to be expressed, although they may not represent official policy of CURE.

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Co-Editors: Nikki Symington, 466-7592
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I am interested in the areas of:

____education ____housing ____employment ____other

I would like to participate in:

____neighborhood discussions
____volunteer bureau
____speakers bureau
____telephone tree
____writing/production of newsletter
____publicity
____fund raising
____community organization

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP FEES:
Fiscal Year May 1, 1969-April 30, 1970
(includes a newsletter subscription)

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family $8
contributing $25
sustaining $100
organizations $15
donation ..... ____
subscription without membership $2

$____ is enclosed for membership for Name _____

Address _____ City _____ Zip _____ Phone _____

Sometimes we receive requests for use of our open mailing list from groups dealing with solutions to racial problems. Please indicate on which list your name should be included ____ open mailing list ____ restricted list.

WHERE THE ACTION IS

Remember others at Christmas. The Good Neighbor Center will have an especially heavy demand for food during the month of December.

Mrs. Bette McIntosh, the director of the center, is available to speak on the work done there Monday through Friday from 8:30 to 2:15 p.m. If you would like to include her on a group or club program, please call 264-0368 or 273-4087.

The Chula Vista First United Methodist Church is now sponsoring a Food Distribution Center. It is expected that they will service between 3000 and 4000 people per month. Volunteers are needed on Tuesday and Thursday when the center is open. If you are interested please call 442-2525.

"Taboo Topics", a series of lectures presented by the Jewish Community Center started Sunday November 9, 8 p.m. Tickets are $7 per single or $11 per couple. Tickets may be ordered by calling the center 583-3300.

The program is as follows:

Nov. 30 - The Politics of Protest
Jan. 4 - (7:30 p.m.) - High School
Feb. 1 - Do We Owe People A Living?
Mar. 1 - The Social Value of Pornography
Apr. 5 - No One is Safe Especially Jews

Immediately following each program the National Council of Jewish Women will provide a social hour as an opportunity to form future study groups or plan community involvement.

A very special THANKS to those who have made the Newsletter possible; writers, typists, addressers and subscribers. Special acknowledgement goes to Jesse Squires, Ozzie Vanderbilt, Alta Battram, Barbara Hanson, Diane Langford, Barbare Cleveland, Margaret Jennings and Maryann Kelloch. Thanks friends!

For Women who would like to be involved in community service a new project is being started for girls going into the Job Corps. People are needed to provide transportation and to work with the girls in preparing them for their new undertaking. Classes will be given to volunteers. Contact Maralee Parken or Frances Breslauer 234-5184.

Club De Progresso held its first meeting at Prince Chapel October 21. Members are Mexican-American mothers interested in improving education for their Children. Mothers who are interested should contact Mrs. Josephine Foulks at 453-1174. The Club will meet the third Tuesday evening of each month.

St. RITA'S CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER, 5124 Churchward St., S.D. 92114, needs help in the following ways: Teacher's assistants to work with pre-school children in various activities, volunteer drivers to transport children to and from Center, seamstress to teach a mother's sewing class, librarian to assist with children parents lending library. Can you help? Contact Mrs. Gwendolyn East at 264-3137.

LA JOLLA COMMUNITY EDUCATIONAL SERVICE 405 Vincente Way, La Jolla, needs help tutoring minority children from 2:15 - 4:00 p.m. Monday-Thursdays. Contact: Mrs. Philip Rudnick at 454-2543 or 454-7459.

YWCA South, 727 Harbison, National City needs drivers to take preschool children from St. Andrews Presbyterian Church at 201 S. Euclid to individual homes in various areas of National City. Contact Mrs. Barbara Goldberg or Mrs. Braun at 477-1163.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA INDIAN ASSISTANCE, INC. Is a nonprofit organization helping the Navajo Indians on reservations in Northern Arizona. The headquarters in National City needs individuals and groups in the following ways: Office assistance: typists, bookkeepers and telephone callers.

Women's clubs, church groups, veterans' organizations, are needed to put together the newsletters and be responsible for details and mailing. Collections in larger quantities are needed: Blankets, childrens' clothing and baby clothes, warm sweaters and coats, shoes.

Also food such as canned fruits beans, flour, corn meal, canned milk, cough syrup and baby aspirin. To offer your help contact Edgar J. Thomas, President, P.O. Box 788, National City 92050 Office and warehouse phone 474-4427.

Several Mexican-American ladies are taking English as a second language at the Y.W.C.A. in National City. They need volunteers to take them to the Center on Mondays and Tuesdays at 9:30 a.m. and return them home at 12:30 p.m., on a regular basis. To offer your assistance contact Mrs. Ruth Treanor, at 479-4747.

Christmas in Delano: Usable toys, good warm clothing, food, and of course, funds, are going to be collected to make the Christmas season in Delano more festive, especially for those strikers who have been on strike going into their fifth year. The funds will enable them to strengthen the strike. Deliver or send to the Cardijn Center, 2422 Congress St., San Diego.

Christmas cards and calendars: Beautiful cards and calendars printed by the farm workers are now available. There are just a few calendars left and the cards have to be ordered from Delano. There are sample cards in the office. The cost on the cards is $2 for 10 cards and the calendars are $1.

Deadline for news items for Newsletter is the 10th of the month. For further information call the editors.

CURE

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VOLUME 2 NUMBER 8
MARCH 1970

City's Future Cries for Help Do You Hear?

By MELBA MARGOLIS

It is time for you to ask your federal government to help San Diego in community planning. All road blocks to the South Bay Terraces development have now been removed by the action of the School Board and the Planning Commission. Sadly lacking are effective safeguards against the expansion of economic and racial segregation.

As with other local issues, (the fate of CIC is a prime example), citizen action through the League of Women Voters, The Urban League, CURE, and others has resulted in only a short delay of a backward step.

Warnings about the extreme density of population planned for in the South Bay Terraces area, complaining about the inadequate parks, pleading to avoid a concentration of low income housing in the South East area, cautioning against expansion of economic and racial segregation have all been expressed but apparently not heard.

What we have heard is a confusion of conflicting statements from the developer and the governing bodies involved. A fear of a concentration of federally subsidized low income housing was expressed by the school board while a hope for federal controls was expressed by the planning commission.

The developer told the school board that there could be no low cost housing in the area because the cost for site development was too high. The FHA office, however, confirms that there is within the South Bay Terraces area a section called South Bay Gardens for which federally subsidized low income housing funds have been reserved. The credibility gap becomes a chasm. For further background see the CURE article in our Feb. issue.

At the Planning Commission meeting of March 18, the question was asked, "What will this area be

(Continued on page 3)

Committment To Equal Education Dies For Lack Of Official Policy

Now It Is Time To Cry Foul

"Fair is foul and foul is fair, Hover through fog and filthy air." There is trouble brewing in the cauldron and ill omens surfacing for those concerned with equal education.

Item: Leon Paneta, Chief of Office for Civil Rights at the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, was forced to resign for vigorously enforcing the law of the land.

Item: The California State Board of Education in a private, emergency session repealed its policy on integration and went on record opposing the use of mandatory busing to desegregate public schools.

Item: San Diego City Schools Attorney Tom Shannon told the Board of Education that City schools are no longer under legal obligation from the State to racially balance the schools, due to the rescinding of the State Board's regulations on integration.

What these three recent developments represent is a loss of commitment to equal education and hope for curing one of America's greatest social diseases. They are setbacks to all who have believed and worked for a better future for all of the children.

The promise of the 1954 Brown decision which made school desegregation unconstitutional, wanes in the failure of officials and citizens to accept their responsibility to uphold the law.

CURE has been prompted to make its own emergency decision. We are encouraging people concerned with the future of America's children to return the enclosed petition with many or even single signatures.

They will be forwarded to the State and local Boards of Education and President Nixon. May 17th is the sixteenth anniversary of the Brown decision and the month the State Board has promised to unveil its new policy on school desegration. This will be an ideal date to deliver a citizens mandate, City Wide, State wide, and Nation wide, that we desire integration.

Let us assume our responsibility and find out if this is, indeed, a democracy. We believe the majority of Americans are for justice and the well being of children. Who knows, we might be the silent majority! Perhaps our school and government officials, as well as our

(Continued on page 3)

'Benign Neglect' And S.D. Union

Setting the Record Straight

Daniel P. Moynihan's memo to President Nixon, in which he speculated that the issue of race could benefit from a period of 'benign neglect,' " somehow strayed into the hands of the press. He has since insisted that he intended to imply only that such administration figures as Attorney General Mitchell and Vice President Agnew should stop providing "opportunities for martyrdom, heroics, histronics or whatever" to hysterics, paranoiacs, and boodlers" on both sides of the explosive racial and social issues of the day.

But his statement, and the statistics from the Census Bureau used to support it, have invited another interpretation: that he recommended "benign neglect" of the entire racial problem.

While many condemned Moynihan's statement, others, as might be expected, welcomed it, and among these was the San Diego Union. In an editorial it declared:

Respite from Rhetoric

Census Bureau data on Negro economic advances listed in the White House mem-

Continued on page 4

Must We Have Poverty?

Who are the poor? They are 30 million Americans whose income is below the poverty index, that is $3600 annually for an urban family of four. Children comprise 43% of the total, adults 27%, the aged 20%, and disabled 10%.

Of these, 20 million are whites and 10 million are people with black, brown, yellow or red skin color. Since, of the total population, 15% of whites are poor, and 50% of non-whites are poor, the implication is that one cause of poverty is racism.

What is the so-called poverty index? The poverty index was developed by the war on poverty program to insure that the poorest of the poor would get its benefits. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has determined that the minimum need for an urban family of four is at least $5500 annually. The BLS figure for San Diego is $6600. These determinations would suggest the number of real poor in America may exceed 60 million.

Who are on welfare? There are 9.6 million Americans on welfare. Of these, 4.8 million are children, 1.5 million are mothers with preschoolers, .8 million are disabled persons, .4 million are mothers of school children, 2 million are the aged, and 80,000 are employable men.

Who are the working poor? They are 18.6 million Americans in families where the head is non-aged and non-disabled; 45% of these were in families where the head worked full-time yet the family remained poor; 35% were in families where the head worked parttime yet the family remained poor. So 15 million Americans are in families where the head works full or part time, yet the family remains poor. The implication is that another cause of poverty is our economic system.

What can be done? We should enact national legislation to provide income supplementation to bring all individuals and families up to the poverty index -- $3600 per year for a family of four.

What would this cost? In order to eliminate absolute poverty, $27 billion would have to be transferred to those below the so-called poverty line through an income supplement program. This money would be poured back into the economy as the poor would buy goods and services. The economy would be stimulated, employment would increase and business would pay more taxes.

What will it cost if we don't eliminate poverty? The cost will be billions for increased feeding, housing and health services for the indigent; billions for icreased welfare and its related bureaucracies; millions to fight increased crime.

A welfare mother gets $40 per month to care for her teenager. If he gets caught stealing something he needs and she cannot afford, it costs taxpayers $23 for each day he is in Juvenile Hall and $10,000 annually if he ends up in California Youth Authority. It is not possible to estimate the cost in loss of human resources among the 30-60 million Americans kept at subsistence levels.

What about the welfare system? The present dehumanizing welfare system would be eliminated along with many other bureaucracies which deal with poverty in bits and pieces such as rent supplements, food stamps, commodity food distribution, child feeding, leased housing, social services, thus saving millions of dollars.

What about state and local funds for welfare? Funds now being used by state and local governments to support the welfare system and other poverty-related programs would be available for other uses.

Where will the money come from? The money will come from the same federal sources that fund the present welfare system and other inadequate and wasteful programs that fail to deal with poverty. It will come from the same federal sources that subsidize Senator Eastland, who got $117,000 for not raising cotton and other farmers like the two in the San Joaquin Valley of California who each got $3 million last year in farm subsidies. It will come from the government that grants the richest people in the country (mineral and oil interests) 27-1/2% depletion allowances (tax exemptions), making it possible for Atlantic Refining to escape paying federal taxes last year.

It will come from the same source that has committed us to build an ABM system at a cost of $4 billion -- $10 billion -- $40 billion, and the same source that spends $30 billion fighting an undeclared war in Southeast Asia.

Eliminating poverty is not a matter of increased taxes, but rather a matter of shifting our national priorities from destruction to caring for humanity, as proposed by those who wrote our national constitution.

Are we ready? A recent Harris poll reported that 51% of those asked favored a guaranteed income for a family of four at $3000. YES WE ARE READY.

What can we do? We can flood House Ways and Means Committee with letters, wires and phone calls to get Corman's bill on the floor of Congress where it can be made a matter of public debate and the House can be allowed to act on it.

- The movement to outlaw poverty, 390 S. 39., San Diego, 264-3212. R.S.

CITIZENS AND COPS TO STUDY PROBLEMS

Dr. Jerome Skolnick, author of The Politics of Protest, will deliver the keynote address at a day-long seminar Thursday, April 2 on the problems of violence and the role of citizens and law enforcement.

The program, scheduled to open at 9 a.m. and close before 4:30 p.m., will be held at the college for women, University of San Diego, Alcala Park.

Participation is limited to 200, of whom one-fourth will be young persons. Anyone interested in attending may telephone the National Conference of Christians and Jews, Inc., 239-7036, to reserve a place. $5 including lunch. The meeting is one of a series planned by the Police and Community Relations Committee of the San Diego NCCJ.

CURE

Published monthly by Citizens United for Racial Equality, Inc. 520 E Street.

The purpose of this newsletter is to provide a forum for the dissemination of information and the expression of opinion among those concerned with combating racism. CURE believes the opinions herein need to be expressed, although they may not represent official policy of CURE.

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PLAY FAIR FOR CHILDREN

Continued from page 1

fellow citizens, need to be told that we intend to see justice prevail.

We believe the evils of segregation have prepetuated themselves too long and that the best hope to break this society crippling chain is in the public schools.

In deciding to enforce public schooling over 100 years ago, the states decided society had the right, even duty, to prepare children for the world equally.

American schools have been the great equalizers of opportunity and creators of unity through the greatest mixing of persons together any nation in the world has known. Except in the case of black children.

Tom Shannon also told the Board of Education members that "I believe that the repeal by the state board of its pupil racial balance regulations will force the state appellate courts to decide the San Diego case strictly and solely on whether there is a federal or state constitutional duty to racially balance the pupil population of public schools which are now inbalanced through no fault of the school district."

Shannon's removal of responsibility for school segregation from the district needs some examining.

"De Facto segregation which supposedly results by accident from housing patterns is the reality of the North and big cities -- and is not always an accident." So says Life Magazine, March 13, 1970.

The article goes on to say, "Many local authorities prepetuate discrimination in the zoning and busing patterns they use to assign pupils to schools, in the locations they choose for new school building sites and in assigning teachers and financial resources."

San Diego long practiced optional zoning on the fringes of ghetto schools. An outstanding example was the situation of Lincoln, with 90% black, and the optional school, Crawford overcrowded with white students.

In the words of Leon Panetta, "The law of the land, after all the bloodshed, the marches, the demonstrations and the legal and legislative battles, is quite simple: discrimination in education will not and cannot be tolerated under the Constitution and must be effectively and affimatively corrected now. This is not simply an educational whim or a social experiment, as some would have us believe. It is a mandate of the law."

When we speak of education we talk of our future. Will our children through our "benign neglect" find themselves facing the same problem, greatly multiplied, we face now? Will they ask 16 years from now, as we must, why didn't you do something?

We speak proudly of our cultural heritage. Will our gift to our children be the ruins of its great promise.

Mrs. Louise Dyer, chairman of the Board of Education, was quoted in last years bond election bid as saying that the choosing of physical sites for schools was an entirely separate matter and had nothing to do with segregation.

We are willing to redraw boundary lines, rezone, build educational parks, create and find new educational methods. We are in favor of quality education for all of America's children, and are prepared for busing or whatever is necessary for a particular community.

40% of our children are already being bused to school. Is not some of the agitation and opposition to busing a reflection of deeper white unwillingness to accept schooling with a large number of blacks? Parents fear slow learning, inferior teachers, books and equipment, gang wars, dope peddlers and whatever.

The problem in black schools exist in the white schools too. But many of the problems in minority schools are a result of depriviation and separatism. Whites initated and practiced the concept of racial inferiority and separatism, and now only whites can put an end to it.

Please join us in reminding Mr. Nixon that he promised "to bring us together." The question must be asked bring who together? Blacks, whites, browns? Where will he bring us together if not in the schools?

Or did he intend only to unite that great, fearsome beast dubbled the "Silent Majority" for which he rationalizes leadership of the lowest common denominator.

The courts have shown us what the Constitution requires, the future warns us of what our society requires, and our consciences know what all our children require.

Sign your name. Enlist some friends to circulate petitions. The responsibility is in our hands. N.S

CITIZENS UNITED FOR RACIAL EQUALITY
279-8989

I am interested in the areas of:

____education ____housing ____employment ____other

I would like to participate in:

____neighborhood discussions
____volunteer bureau
____speakers bureau
____telephone tree
____writing/production of newsletter
____publicity
____fund raising
____community organization

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donation	____
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$____ is enclosed for membership for Name ____

Address ____ City ____ Zip ____ Phone ____

Sometimes we receive requests for use of our open mailing list from groups dealing with solutions to racial problems. Please indicate on which list: ____name should be included ____open mailing list ____restricted list

DON'T PASS THE BUCK !

Continued from page 1

like in 25 to 50 years?" The answer from the chairman of the Planning Commission was simple and to the point, "We are not here to discuss that." To insure that someone takes the responsibility for at least trying to provide a future San Diego fit for human life, the board of CURE now urges each of you to take action. There has been too much confusion, too many conflicting statements, too much reliance on verbal assurances of good intentions, too much buck passing. Until a trusted outside agency can clear up this mass of confusion and assure us that a sound program for the area has been developed, all federal committments to South Bay Terraces should be stopped. Write or telegraph Mr. Samuel J. Simmons, Assistant Secretary for Equal Opportunities, at the Department of Housing and Urban Development, Normandy Building, 1626 K Street, Washington, D.C., 20410.

DON'T PASS THE BUCK!

WHERE THE ACTION IS

Where are You? Fighting for a good cause or pussyfooting through a revolution?

The Heartland Human Relations Association has opened an information center at 8780 La Mesa Blvd., La Mesa. It is open from 10 to 1, Monday through Friday, to keep the community informed of needs, events and activities in the Heartland area related to Human Relations. Materials on Human Relations are available. "Good Neighbors Come in All Colors" bumper stickers are in good supply. Anyone interested in helping in the office, contacting business people or working on publicity, please call 460-2744 between 10 and 1, or call Barbara Collis evenings at 465-8031.

The Community Relations Conference of Southern California, Executive Director, Dr. Julian J. Keiser, has begun Housing Coalition chaired by Curt Moody seeking to raise $30,000 to place a full-time low income housing lobbyist at Sacramento. The appeal for one dollar contributions is catching on. Out of 6,000 solicited thus far, $2,500 has been received. Larger contributions are being sought on an individual basis. By April, the decisions must be made whether there are sufficient funds to hire a lobbyist and staff. If you have a list to mail the appeal to or would like to contribute, call 295-2607 (Los Angeles) or write: Community Relations Conference of Southern California, 4034 Buckingham Road, Suite 209, Los Angeles, 90008.

Christa Eichhorn is giving up her job as volunteer chairman of CURE. Many thanks are due her for the fine job she has done. The new chairman is Grace Shelton. If you need a volunteer or wish to be one, call her at 488-5563.

An excellent study of the education park, and its feasibility for San Diego, is available (for about 75 cents) from the League of Women Voters, 232-8583.

Do you want a mediocre man to be your doctor, your lawyer, the teacher of your children? No? Well, then, how about a mediocre justice for the Supreme Court? Sen. Russel B. Long, D-La., says "brilliant ... upside-down thinkers" on the court are destroying the nation and recommends a "B student or C student" like Judge G. Harrold Carswell.

If you share our belief that Judge Carswell's nomination is an insult to the U.S. Supreme Court and to the millions of Americans who look to the Court as their champion in the fight for full equality, write now to your Senators, urging them to declare publicly their opposition to the nomination.

The California Indian Association, Area 7, will sponsor a conference on opportunities in higher education on April 25, 9 a.m.-4 p.m., at Mesa College. Call Leland Majel, 277-5072, or Marilyn Halpern, 453-0778, for further details.

NEGLECT BENIGN OR MALIGNANT?

orandum from presidential adviser Daniel Moynihan contain heartening statistics for all. It would be tragic if the figures were lost in the fury of debate over administration civil rights policies.

A third of all American Negro families earned $8,000 or more in 1968 according to the Moynihan report, more than double the number in 1960. Even allowing for dilution of the dollar by inflation, this is a substantial advance.

The average young Negro couple outside the South earns 99 per cent of the income of the average young white couple.

The number of Negroes in professional and technical jobs doubled between 1960 and 1968, 2½ times the rate of increase in those categories for whites.

The number of Negro college students rose 58 per cent between 1964 and 1968 to 434,000.

These are gains far more meaningful than the creation of race-oriented classes on campuses or an organized march. They indicate that in terms of genuine human progress, the goal of equal opportunity for all is improving.

The statistics represent action that speaks louder than rhetoric, and achievement beyond passion and words.

Leaving for the moment the, to our mind, irresponsible conclusions of the editorial, it should be noted that Moynihan's statistics tell something less than the whole story. Census and Labor Department statisticians who prepared the source report, according to The New Republic, quarrelled seriously with the assertion that "outside the South, young husband-wife Negro families have 99 per cent of the income of whites." Moynihan should have noted, the statisticians thought, that this was true of only 135,000 out of 1.5 million non-Southern Negro families.

Furthermore, in a typical mid-income category (around $7000) it took three workers in a Negro family to equal the income of one worker in a comparable white family.

Still, we would agree with Moynihan and the Union that there has been "heartening" progress toward more equal economic opportunities although the goal is still far off. But we emphatically disagree with the implication of the Union's remarks: that therefore black studies, "organized marches," and other expressions of black pride and hope somehow lack validity.

While we would be the last to fault the present good intentions of a certain segment of American business toward minority groups, it surely would not be amiss to point out that for many years black men were the last to be hired and the first to be fired, if indeed they could find jobs at all. Without the marches, without the rhetoric, without the passion that the Union seems to find so objectionable, how many, we wonder, of these "meaningful" gains would have occurred? --ALC

CURE

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MAY 1971
VOLUME 4 NUMBER 8

California Supreme Court acts on school segregation

by Martin F. Bloom

School boards have "an affirmative duty to eradicate school segregation regardless of its cause." This is the essence of an opinion by the Supreme Court of the State of California filed on January 26, 1971, in the case of San Francisco Unified School District vs. Donald Johnson (3 C_3 937).

"We recognize that the courts of other jurisdictions have reached differing decisions as to whether school boards have an affirmative duty to eliminate *de facto* segregation. This court in Jackson vs. Pasadena School District, 1963 (59 Cal 2nd 876) however, took a position in favor of enforcing an affirmative duty to eradicate school segregation regardless of its cause."

The U.S. Supreme Court refused to hear an appeal of this State court decision brought by some disgruntled parents. This leaves the State court opinion the law in California. It provides an authoritative mandate to school boards and school board members, such as those in San Diego, who feel they have no duty to desegregate the schools on the theory that school segregation in San Diego is *de facto* rather than *de jure*.

This action (San Francisco School Board vs. Johnson) was brought to test the constitutionality of Education Code Section 100915 which provides that "no governing board of a school district shall require any student or pupil to be transported for any purpose or for any reason without the written permission of the parent or guardian."

This section is the law some legislators worked so hard to get enacted in the 1970 legislative session in the hope it would effectively stifle plans to integrate schools in such communities as Pasadena, Los Angeles and others where some busing would be an integral part of the program. Those opposed to busing breathed easier when Governor Reagan, over strong opposition, signed the legislation.

The California Supreme Court dealt deftly with the matter. It upheld the constitutionality of the law, but very carefully and explicitly stated that it could have *no effect on pupil assignment*. The Court went on to state that school boards, having the duty to desegregate schools regardless of the cause of the segregation, may use such techniques as pupil assignment for the objective of racial integration. "Pupil assignment to schools sufficiently distant to require bus transportation will often be the only effective device to eliminate de facto segregation."

This recent decision of the California Supreme Court should give renewed impetus and support to efforts that are being made to eliminate segregation in our schools.

CURE to hold meeting May 5 for nominations

CURE held its nomination meeting at Shuf Swift's house Wednesday, May 5. Nominations can be made by mail or by phoning 233-0444 or 279-8809. Please keep in mind that the CURE board is a working board and members should be prepared to give 2 to 3 hours of work to CURE each week.

The election will take place at the annual meeting at noon on June 3, at Southwest Recreation Center. Luncheon will be prepared again by the women's auxiliary of the Calvary Presbyterian Church. The program, still in the planning stages, will be announced soon.

Desegregation gets 'boost' from Court

by C. S. Swift

The use of busing to eliminate de jure segregation was given a further boost by a decision of the U.S. Supreme Court on April 20, 1971. Though Chief Justice Burger wrote "this case does not present the question (of de facto segregation) and we therefore do not decide it," a number of statements in the decision point to the likelihood of an equally clear mandate being given to the use of busing to eliminate de facto segregation, should that question be brought before the court.

Justice Burger pointed out that school location and neighborhood zoning can combine to cause segregation. Since these decisions, location and zoning, are the responsibility of the school board and the city council here in San Diego, it can be argued that segregation in the schools here is not de facto, but de jure, that is, resulting from decisions of government.

The question of responsibility to eliminate de facto segregation was also left open by Justice Burger's comment that "in a system with a history of segregation the need for remedial criteria of sufficient specificity to assure a school authority's compliance with its constitutional duty warrants a *presumption against* schools that are substantially disproportionate in their racial composition." (Emphasis added.)

In connection with this discussion it is interesting to note the effects of busing in Berkeley, where complete desegregation was achieved through busing in September 1968. There has been a "positive growth of achievement," according to Dr. Dambacher, head of research and evaluation in the Berkeley schools. "The greatest growth has been among the whites, next the Orientals and the least growth among the blacks. But all have shown growth," he reported.

"Desegregation has not depressed real estate values in any way," commented Jack Whitting of the Berkeley Board of

please turn to page 3

San Ysidro housing project gets look from Pt. Loma LWV

by Deanna Turton

Villa Nueva, a Federal Housing project in San Ysidro, was selected as an action project by the League of Women Voters Point Loma Evening Unit in September, 1970. Their purpose was to evaluate this housing project in terms of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, which reaffirmed the National Housing Act of 1949, calling for "the realization as soon as feasible of the goal of a decent home and a suitable living environment for every American family."

Until the late 1960's, most of the land in San Ysidro was zoned for agricultural use. Major rezoning from agricultural to multiple dwelling use occurred in 1968 and 1969. In 1969, construction on four major housing developments started wtih FHA approval: Sunkist (46 homes), La Mirada Estates (146 homes), Villa Nueva (398 apartments) and Seaward Arms (120 apartments). By the end of 1970, 2812 units were completed or nearly so, and 1389 units had tentative approval from HUD.

Some of the units were occupied by people dislocated by Freeway 805, but most of the new construction was occupied by people new to San Ysidro – most of them Mexican-American or low income people.

What is the effect of this rapid growth on the Villa Nueva residents? Within the project itself, there are five small concrete playyards and one basketball court – no other areas or grass for the project's 1200 children.

The community building is used for some games and classes, but no other recreational facilities exist. There is only one three-acre park in San Ysidro now, though Vista Terrace Park is to be developed by July, 1971 – a seven-acre site with a pool.

In 1969, the San Diego City Council had not yet adopted Council Policy 600-10, developers did not have to help provide schools and parks and there were no such federal requirements. As a result, the San Ysidro School District has 657 pupils over capacity and is on double session from kindergarten to third grade.

After the addition of 15 classrooms this year, Superintendent John W. Sherman of the San Ysidro School District projects the school system will have 757 over capacity by September 1971.

Children from Villa Nueva must walk along Beyer Boulevard, a 35 mph road with no sidewalks. Many children walk along the railroad tracks to avoid the traffic on the road. Indications are that the Sweetwater Union High School District is also overcrowded and social problems have been intensified. One school administrator said the official dropout rate was 35 per cent, but the actual rate may be closer to 70 per cent.

Other social services are lacking. Villa Nueva is a great distance from the shopping district in San Ysidro as most residents are without cars, they are isolated. There are few new commercial developments to serve the considerably expanded local needs. Library service is very limited.

Bus service to central San Diego costs 90 cents one way and runs once an hour until 7 p.m. Most medical service is provided at the San Ysidro Community Health Care Center, a clinic set up and operated by the UCSD School of Medicine since 1969. Until then there was one doctor, one dentist and no public health facilities in San Ysidro.

These problems for present residents will be compounded when Vista Terraces, across the street from Villa Nueva, is completed this summer with 262 units and about another 1,000 children. Another Federal project, Gateway Estates, was under consideration by the FHA to be built by the Gersten Construction Company, developers of Villa Nueva and Vista Terraces.

The Gersten Company plans to construct Gateway Estates and two other projects immediately in back of Villa Nueva. Through the efforts of several community groups and interested citizens including the League of Women Voters, FHA denied federal funding to Gateway Estates. The local residents are trying to have this land, owned by the Gersten Company, condemned and purchased by the city so it can be developed as a park.

In the view of the HUD directive, it is obvious the priority up to this point has been construction of housing rather than concern for a suitable living environment. Since most of the construction has been federally subsidized, a concentration of housing for low income people has developed. Though this is contrary to HUD policy, there is no clear directive at the local level to prevent this.

In early 1971, various citizen groups in San Ysidro formed the Ad Hoc Committee for Planned Growth in San Ysidro. As a member of this group, the League of Women Voters will continue to observe growth and development and to work for a balanced community in that area.

Villa Nueva needs improvement

People Panels need members, audiences

Helen Weightman

"Think of me as a person – not a Black, Brown, Red or White stereotype. Take me as I am."

This theme underlies the autobiographical sketches each panelist presents, and the questions and answers they provoke in the "People Panels" which are being sponsored by CURE.

The "People Panels" have been addressing and discussing with varied audiences in and around San Diego the topic of prejudice. By acknowledging with candor the problems that exists within American society through their own experiences, they help to dispel the misconceptions on race and religion that often smolder beneath the surface of society.

Church groups, Junior High School students, Girl Scouts, doctors' wives – these are some of the groups that have listened to the panels. There are several more panels booked, but there is need for more audiences and more panelists of every kind – Black, White, Chicano, American Indian, Jewish, Catholic, Protestant.

If you have an audience for the "People Panel," or can help your group's program chairman by suggesting this program for the next season, or if you would like to be a panelist, write or call Helen Weightman, 224-5069, at 3684 Leland Street, San Diego 92106.

Girl Scouts take action in 70's

Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. launched a commitment at the start of the decade called Action 70, an effort to become more aware of prejudices, and to take action to build better relationships among all people.

New programs being implemented locally in the San Diego-Imperial Council for Action 70 include: a series of human relations workshops (the first scheduled for May 1 at Girl Scout Headquarters); Action 70 projects for small groups of girls such as friendship troops; "Our Heritage" badges related to individual programs of learning and awareness; and an internal effort to raise funds for camperships. Additional areas for action include leadership training and supporting services to troops and adults in low-income minority areas.

Expanding activities such as the "Mountain Happening," an inter-racial camp held the last three summers, is another action program. The camp this year will go co-ed and is open to kids 7-14 from low-income families. It will also be operated for four one-week sessions instead of two.

A special approach with other youth agencies will be tried in terms of joint programming and sponsorship of kids and counselors by the Scouts for the "Mountain Happening."

The Council provides facilities, core staff, program specialists, and equipment. Other support will come from camperships. Efforts on the camp are being coordinated by Mrs. Walter B. Hoye and Mrs. Isaac Rollins.

The organization has had twinges indicating change for several years. Evidence of this is beginning to show.

desegregation

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Realty. Nor has there been a mass exodus of whites as some predicted. Fewer than 30% of the community oppose busing today, compared to about 52% three years ago. Busing costs amount to only 1% of the total school budget.

Equal educational opportunity is a right of the citizen and an obligation of the school board. Every decision of the Supreme Court has compassionately reaffirmed this right and firmly restated this obligation. And results of programs such as Berkeley's support the wisdom of the Court. Let's get on with it.

Farmworkers on strike still need donations

by Karen Lepper

If you think you are committed to the cause of social justice, put yourself in the shoes of the striking farmworker. His commitment puts ours to shame.

Some 102 families in Nestor are without source of income and completely dependent upon support by donations of food and money to carry on their struggle for justice. Food and monetary support will be a need of farmworkers until, through collective bargaining, they obtain rights equal to those the rest of us have enjoyed and taken for granted for years.

Money donations should be sent to: San Diego Friends of the Farmworkers, 3203 Third, San Diego, 92103. (Robert Greaves 295-5582.) Food may be taken to a collection station listed below or call Robert Greaves to arrange for pickup.

please turn to page 4

Crisis Center needs Director

The Community Crisis Center at 3004 Imperial Avenue has an opening for Executive Director. Applicants must have a Master's Degree in Social Work, Public Administration, Business Administration or a related field; plus experience in group work administration and community organization.

The Executive Director implements policies and directives of the Board. General duties include supervision and evaluation of staff performance; program administration and fund raising; submitting reports and recommendations to the Board.

The Community Crisis Center is an emergency service agency open to anyone in the Southeast San Diego area. All services are free.

It is a non-profit, tax-exempt corporation. Some 300 professional and lay volunteers plus nine paid staff members plan, supervise and coordinate the services which include Crisis Intervention and Social Services, Medical Clinic, Legal Clinic, Self-Help Drug Program and Counseling Program.

Salary for the position is $12,000. A written resume of experience and qualifications should be submitted to the Board of Directors, Community Crisis Center, 3004 Imperial Avenue, San Diego 92102.

CITIZENS UNITED FOR RACIAL EQUALITY

office 10-1 233-0444 279-8809 other times

I am interested in the areas of:

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I would like to participate in:

.....volunteer bureau

.....speakers bureau

.....writing/production of newsletter

.....fund raising

.....community organization

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family $8
contributing $25
sustaining $100
organizations $15
donation ....
subscription without membership $2

$.....is enclosed for membership for Name .....

Address ..... City ..... Zip ..... Phone .....

Sometimes we receive requests for use of our open mailing list from groups dealing with solutions to racial problems. Please indicate on which list your name should be included ..... open mailing list ..... restricted list.

office 10 – 1 233-0444	CURE 279-8809	S. Swift Pres. 223-8602

Published monthly by Citizens United for Racial Equality, Inc., 520 "E" Street, San Diego, Calif.

The purpose of this newsletter is to provide a forum for the dissemination of information and the expression of opinion among those concerned with combating racism. CURE believes the opinions herein need to be expressed, although they may not represent official policy of CURE.

Editor: Sue King, 286-6901

Board of Directors: Don Curtin, Gladys Galian, Dorothy Lloyd, Melba Margolis, Dick McKenna, Charles McMahon, Rev. Tom McPhatter, Dave Neptune, Rev. Doug Regin, Berl Rivas, Anita Strauss, Shuf Swift, Nikki Symington, Estelle Wing, Paul Young.

Where the Action Is ...

Scholarships and small grants are needed for Job Corps Extension graduates with potential. Call YWCA Job Corps Extension 239-0335.

America's Concentration Camps: The photo exhibit presently being circulated by the San Diego Chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League, will be at Grossmont College this month. The exhibit shows the war time relocation of Japanese.

NISEI: PRIDE AND THE SHAME has been shown to over 1,000 local students as part of the Japanese American Citizens League's attempt to educate the majority on the Japanese American experience.

The film has been shown at San Diego City and Mesa Colleges. Point Loma and La Jolla High Schools, UCSD and Grossmont College.

The film is available through the League's San Diego office (239-2746). They recommend it for PTA and service clubs also. Speakers are available and may be contacted through the Chapter office.

A class in conversational Japanese is being offered this semester by the North Shores Adult School. The class, conducted by Mrs. Eleanor Honda, meets from 6:30 to 9:30 p.m. each Wednesday in Bungalow N at La Jolla High School.

Miss Yoshiko Kobayashi, currently teaching at San Diego State College, will offer a class in Japanese culture, art and literature at Mission Bay High School Tuesdays from 6:30 to 9:30 p.m. Miss Kobayashi will be explaining the origins of the culture of Japan.

Both classes are open to the public. You may enroll by contacting the instructor.

A Cinco de Mayo Observacion will be held Wednesday, May 5 from 3 to 5 p.m. by San Diego State Service Center, 4235 National Avenue.

A seminar on sicle cell anemia, a disease that attacks a great number of Black people, will be held Thursday May 6 from 11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. by UCSD medical team with participation of Black medical students at The Sportsman, 5079 Logan Avenue, $1.50 for lunch.

A thank you from Edward's Art Gallery and class

To the members of CURE:

This letter I am writing is to thank you all for your wonderful contributions for the continued training of youngsters here in Logan Heights.

Your donations were sincerely appreciated for we know they were from your heart. I would like to express the fact that through your contributions you are furthering the advancement of youth. You are also bridging the gap between youth and adults for the children are well aware they were helped by adults as well as by the young.

Your contributions are also bridging the gap between cultures for it is through art that cultures share a part of themselves.

We hope that soon more people will see the need for the continuation of this program and will become a part of its existance. We would like to invite you who are interested to come down and visit the classes, talk to the students and get a better understanding of the youths and their goals.

Classes are held four nights a week – Monday and Friday, beginners, 4:30 to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Thursday, advanced, 4:30 to 6 p.m.

Sincerely,
Eddie L. Edwards and Class
Edward's Art Shop and Gallery
2589 Imperial Avenue
San Diego, California 92102

Farmworkers on strike still need donations

continued from page 3

Collection stations are:

Bay Park
4841 Sparks Avenue (276-3017)

Clairemont
3251 North Star Dr. (272-2072)

College Area
5640 Dorothy Way (583-4184)

Logan Heights
1927 Island (239-2119)

San Diego
3202 Third (295-5582)

Spring Valley
3145 Central (465-1348)

You can also help by refusing to buy non-union lettuce. The Teamsters are working to get growers to rescind their contracts and sign with United Farm Workers (UFWOC). Insist that your store carry only union lettuce.

An informed community is needed. We must make people aware so they can care. If you or your group could give a couple of hours to informational leafletting, please call 272-2072. You may also call this number to be put on a mailing list for informational material.

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CURE

CITIZENS UNITED FOR RACIAL EQUALITY

3386 - 30th STREET, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92104

NOVEMBER 1971
Vol. 4 Number 12

COMPENSATORY EDUCATION VS. INTEGRATION

State Commission Hears Reports

by Roberta Heyer

A most significant and little publicized event took place in San Diego on September 16, 1971. It was the meeting of the Advisory Compensatory Education Commission of the California State Department of Education. Compensatory Education consists of projects and activities designed to expand educational opportunities of socially and economically disadvantaged children and youth. These projects are usually financed by Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA).

The purpose of the September 16 meeting was for the Commission to hear reports on the newly implemented plans of desegregation in San Francisco Unified School District and in Oxnard School District; and to find out how desegregation was affecting the Title I programs in these districts, as well as in Pasadena, where an integration plan had been in effect for one year.

San Francisco's plan was working well, according to Jack Hartman and Isadore Pivnick of the San Francisco Unified School District. The first day of school a boycott by students was somewhat effective, but each day of that week the number of pupils staying out of school decreased. Mr. Hartman felt that time was on their side. San Francisco's Horseshoe plan, which divides the city into seven zones, was developed by the Board's Citizen's Advisory Committee on Desegregation and Integration. Due to the short period of time between the Court Order and the beginning of school, and the extremely complex problem presented by desegregating a city of this size, it was late in the summer before final details of the plan were ready. This gave the district little time to prepare the community for an intelligent acceptance of the plan. Mr. Pivnick wryly observed that court orders requiring plans for school desegregation should be given in December instead of in April.

Among the guides used in developing the Horseshoe plan were: 1) Zones were to be used to help retain a neighborhood feeling. 2) Children would be moved the shortest distance to achieve desegregation. 3) State guidelines for desegregation were to be used. 4) Only the Elementary Schools would be desegregated this year, the Jr. and Sr. High Schools next year. 5) Children would attend just two Elementary schools in six years. (Primary, K-3; Intermediate, 4-6) 6) Children in the same square block and in the same grade would go to the same school. 7) The integrated Richmond and Park South complexes would be left intact if possible.

San Francisco's plan also calls for the certificated personnel at all schools to be integrated by race and by sex, and for all hiring of new teachers to be restricted to minority applicants until a racial balance is achieved. Desegregation of the schools is only the first step in San Francisco's two-fold plan. The second is to restructure, modify, and improve educational programs in the schools. This will include an on-going program of Human Relations, working toward **real** integration.

Oxnard, in contrast to San Francisco, had a much smoother and longer period of time in which to plan their desegregation. With support from a forward-looking superintendent, the community began considering desegregation as far back as 1963. By 1969 the Board had

(Continued on page 3)

CURE BOARD SETS 71-72 GOALS

by Dorothy Lloyd

The Board of Directors of CURE, following a recommendation of an ad hoc goals committee made up of six members of the board, voted September 23, 1971, to establish the following goals for the 1971-72 fiscal year:

1. The primary mission of CURE in fiscal 1971-72 shall be the education of the white community regarding a) white racism, and b) the feelings, opinions, and desires of members of minority communities.

2. The secondary mission of CURE in fiscal 1971-72 shall be to promote by every feasible means the integration of the public schools of the San Diego area.

In discussing current issues prior to deciding upon these major aims, a majority of the board agreed as to the need for white people to begin to understand the causes and effects of racism. True equality, they felt, cannot be achieved through any number of federal, state, or local aid programs unless and until the white community is willing to work on the real problem: white racism. "The problems associated with race are believed by whites to emanate from Southeast San Diego, San Ysidro, and other ethnically segregated neighborhoods," said Keith Robinson, president of CURE. "This is demonstrably untrue. Unpleasant events and conditions in these neighborhoods are only the symptoms of the problem; the problem emanates from Clairemont, Pt. Loma, La Jolla, and all the other totally white neighborhoods in the area."

The board felt that recent statistics tend to support the idea that children from all backgrounds can achieve more in integrated schools than in all-White or all-Black schools. The recent study by the Sacramento school district, for instance, serves to confirm earlier research findings that integrated black children made greater gains in reading and arithmetic than did their counterparts in segregated schools, even though both groups received special help through federal funds.

Robert Heyer, CURE school integration chairman, pointed out that a few schools, such as O'Farrell Junior High, are approaching some sort of reasonable ethnic mixture, but that it takes positive action on the part of the Board of Education to prevent such schools from reverting to all-White or all-Black enrollments. "One step," Mrs. Heyer said, "is to get the Board to formally declare a school permanently integrated, and this is what we are trying to do with O'Farrell."

The CURE Board of Directors at its October 12, 1971, meeting decided upon two changes, to become effective immediately. The first resolution involved amending the CURE By-Laws to create an Executive Committee, composed of the four officers of CURE and the executive secretary. The committee will be authorized to take action in keeping with the philosophy of CURE on items that occur between board meetings and that require immediate attention. The board felt that members of CURE should be notified from time to time of events that involve the membership when these events occur between issues of the newsletter. For the purpose of meeting this need for a "fast announcement" system, the board authorized the Executive Committee to mail up to eighteen one-page flyers per year to the dues-paying members.

The Board of Directors at both recent meetings expressed hope (and some guarded optimism) that measurable gains can be made in both of the areas established as major goals for the coming year.

Most welfare recipients are Blacks who have moved to northern cities just to get on welfare.*

It's a myth.

The majority of welfare recipients are White – about 55%, according to HEW. Thirty-nine percent are Black, and 6% are American Indian and others.

More importantly, the most recent studies refute the notion that black people who moved to northern cities did so to get higher welfare payments.

During the two decades following World War II, some 20 million Americans moved from rural to urban areas. About one-third of these migrants were non-white, and most of them (about 90%) did settle in the great northern industrial cities. But to get jobs, not to get welfare: during the peak migration period, 1950 to 1960, when large numbers of black people were moving to the North, the nation's welfare rolls rose only 17% – this despite the fact that male, non-white unemployment rates during the decade after the Korean War were particularly severe (9% to 15%).

Significant increases in the welfare rolls (108% from 1960 to 1968) didn't begin to occur until long after the peak period of migration had passed.

Black people may have moved north for a variety of reasons – in hope of better jobs, better education, less oppressive discrimination, or simply to be near friends and relatives who had already moved. But there is no evidence at all that black people – or rural poor people in general – have migrated to the North in order to get on welfare.

*"Six Myths About Welfare" published by The National Welfare Rights Organization in cooperation with the United Church Board for Homeland Ministries.

CURE ACTS

CURE representatives have recently . . .

–Participated in a conference with county administrators to work out the final draft of the Affirmative Action Plan, which was adopted by the county's Board of Supervisors on October 14.

–Participated in conferences with city administrators and the Ad Hoc Committee For Affirmative Action.

–Written letters in the name of CURE supporting a proposed change in the city civil service rules which would allow selective certification of minority applicants. (To be considered in Nov.)

–Written letters to the city Board of Education regarding recent evidence as to the academic benefits of integration.

–Presented a panel on racism (one of CURE's major methods of educating the white community) at Oceanside Presbyterian Church.

READERS SURVEYED

by Keith Robinson

A committee of members of the CURE Board of Directors has recently completed a survey of readers' feelings about the Newsletter. After preliminary meetings to set up the form and procedures for the survey, the committee members each telephoned several readers, the list of readers having been selected by an area search or random search method. Finally, the committee met to evaluate the responses to the survey, and to determine what actions should be taken as a result of survey information.

The most obvious or strongest trends and opinions included these:

1. Virtually everybody who receives the Newsletter reads it more or less regularly.

2. CURE should continue to publish the Newsletter.

3. The Newsletter is performing a valuable function.

Along with the positive encouragement, there were many constructive suggestions and criticisms, which the committee and the editors have discussed and, in some cases, begun to implement. A few examples:

1. Newsletter could be supplemented by a cheaper, one page leaflet mailed when important news occurs between issues of the Newsletter. (Done; Board of Directors authorized up to eighteen such mailings per year.)

2. Articles could be more controversial and provocative. (It is expected that the recently adopted goal of informing the white community of the minority groups' feelings and opinions will produce some hard-hitting and provocative statements by contributing writers.)

3. CURE activities should be reported. (Done; see "CURE Acts" in this issue.)

4. Newsletter could give more coverage to other human rights organizations and their activities. ("Where the Action is" is being expanded.)

5. A calendar of events of interest to CURE members would be useful. (Will appear in next issue.)

While the majority of readers seemed to think the Newsletter was accomplishing its purpose in adequate-or-better fashion, the committee nevertheless is determined to implement any and all changes which will improve the effectiveness of the paper.

296-4488
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PANELS TO IMPLEMENT CURE GOAL

Tune in and turn on to the total community. Many of us have some idea of what's happening in our local community, but few have the opportunity to see how our opinions and actions affect people in other communities.

CURE "people panels" provide the chance to examine varied views by presenting the views of people of many different communities and backgrounds. A realistic view of today's world could help each of us to meet current problems with responsible solutions.

CURE can help you do something today about racism in your community. Invite a panel to your home, club, church, or place of business to speak with your neighbors, club and church members, and fellow workers. This is where it is.

We hope you will initiate the invitation by calling the panel coordinator, Viola McKern, 469-3777, or the CURE office, 295-5800, 9-1 daily.

If you would like to see a panel in action, there is one scheduled for Nov. 3rd Wed. 10:15 a.m. at the Pacific Beach United Methodist Church and Nov. 14, 11:15 a.m. at Mission Hills Congregational Church.

INTEGRATED COOKBOOK: SUCCESS STORY

How do you inflate a three layer easter bonnet before baking it? CURE's Integrated Cookbook tells you how. It features Mrs. Edward Brooke's Easter Pie "Torta Pasqualina," as well as Alaskan Yeast Pancakes, The Bamboo House's Immortal Duck, and more than a hundred other recipes for specialties from unusual international cuisine.

Eighteen hundred copies of the Integrated Cookbook have been sold in less than a year. Orders have been filled from all over the United States, including the twenty branches of the San Diego Public Library. Because of the extremely enthusiastic community response, CURE will be ordering a second printing soon which should be available for holiday giving. Prices will remain the same ($3.00 per copy) for as long as possible. However, increased production costs will necessitate a price increase in the near future.

To take advantage of the $3.00 (plus 25¢ for postage) price, place your order now for this unique and exciting gift to give to your friends, relatives, or as a treat to yourself. Send your check to CURE 3386 30th St., San Diego 92104.

COMPENSATORY EDUCATION

(continued)

adopted a Master Plan for Integration. When the Court Order was issued on May 12, 1971 that the District submit a workable plan for eliminating racial and ethnic imbalance, the Board was ready with a community approved plan. This undoubtedly contributed to Oxnard's getting off to a "marvelous start" in September, as stated by Mr. Delarosa of the Oxnard school district on September 16. The Oxnard plan involves the pairing of schools and a rearrangement of grade levels to be served at each school.

Accompanying Oxnard's plan is an Emergency School Assistance Program, involved primarily with Human Relations. This is funded for $227,000. It includes School Advisory Committees, multi-ethnic student body councils, home-school visitation, dissemination of information, counseling services, curriculum modification using multi-ethnic materials, inservice education and staff recruitment.

In general the Title I Compensatory Education programs for target students (usually identified as children from a low income area achieving two years below grade level) needed to be modified when the school system desegregated. Target students were no longer grouped together in only a few schools (saturated concept). Where San Francisco formerly had 10 ESEA Elementary schools, they now have 33, with from 60 to 300 target children per school. Oxnard now has four ESEA schools instead of three. Pasadena had four ESEA schools and now the target children are attending 13 different schools. Jess Wall, Director, Compensatory Education in Pasadena reporting on Pasadena, felt the new programs were not suiting the needs of the students as well as the saturated concept had.

Dr. Leo Lopez, Chief, Division of Compensatory Education (Calif) expressed concern toward the end of the meeting as to whether Compensatory Education was actually contributing to continuing segregation. (In order to keep the Title I programs intact, some districts favor keeping the youngsters together in one or several segregated schools. A recent Sacramento study (published after Sept. 16) shows that the target students do better when schools are desegregated. Black pupils who attended predominantly Anglo schools scored an average of ten points higher on reading and arithmetic tests during 1970-71 than their counterparts in predominantly Black schools. The Sacramento report concluded that "real progress has been made in raising the achievement of disadvantaged pupils (through Comp. Edu. programs), especially of integrated pupils".)

Comments heard at the end of the Commission's meeting September 16 indicated surprise at the positive information about school desegregation made available that day. Newspapers are reluctant to furnish a very complete picture of any city's plan of desegregation. Follow-up stories about the success or failure of the plans are practically non-existent. For this reason the content of the Sept. 16 meeting was especially significant and should have been given wider publicity.

CAMP FOSTERS BROTHERHOOD

Disdain for honkies, aversion to blacks, and misunderstanding of unfamiliar cultures are transformed into broadened viewpoints and rich joyful relationships across cultural lines at the National Conference of Christians and Jews annual intercultural summer camp.

For many the camp has opened a wider view of the world, led to greater interest and involvement in the community, and provided new opportunities, such as trips to Sacramento and invitations to the National Conference on Youth.

The camp is for one week for youths in grades 10 through 12, with a cost of $40.00. Some scholarships are usually available, but many more are needed. A worthwhile project for individuals and groups is to raise money for scholarships, and to help in recruiting youth for participation in the program.

Phyllis Toliver and her committee need people to help make plans for the coming summer. If you would like to help, know youngsters that might like to attend, can contribute funds or desire further information, please contact Phyllis at 262-2604 p.m. 262-0841 days or Dr. Jacob Cunningham Director of NCCJ at 232-6113.

PROJECT SWEAT

Urban League's Project STAR located at 3558 National Avenue applied for and received a grant through the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to employ four high school seniors this past summer in a work experience and Training Project (SWEAT). The purpose of the grant is to interest disadvantaged minority youth in the field of mental retardation as a career through exposure to varying degrees of mental retardation and development of skills in serving the retarded. The four students worked at the San Diego Association for the Retarded one day a week; the rest of the week they tutored children of varying ages and degrees of retardation on a one-to-one basis. As a result, children who had been labeled "retarded" were recently reassigned to regular classes by their schools. Children who were "slow learners" needed extra help to realize their maximum potential and were also helped by these young students.

The tutors also served as junior counselors at Camp Palomar for young retardates, and participated in field trips.

The summer concluded with the tutors and their charges establishing close common bonds of affection and need.

HELP WANTED

1. Needed – one office with several phones not in use in p.m. hours for CURE to use to conduct membership survey.
2. Have some fun – Meet and work with interesting people. Help survey CURE mailing list.
3. Expert on sales promotion, mail order and direct mail to provide advice and guidance for national promotion of CURE Integrated Cookbook.
4. Sell Integrated Cookbooks to your neighbors and friends. Makes an excellent opener for discussion, helps promote goodwill and brings financial support to the organization.
5. Be on top of what's happening – make community contacts. Writers and copy readers needed to help produce CURE newsletter.
6. Panelists of all ages, sexes and races needed to participate on CURE people panels.

If you will do or have any of the above, please send your name, address, phone number, and interest to CURE 3386 - 30th, San Diego, 92104, or call 295-5800 between 9 & 1 Mon. thru Fri.

CIVIL RIGHTS DIGEST – SPRING 1971
Pub. by the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights

"The streets of our country are in turmoil. The universities are filled with students rebelling and rioting. Communists are seeking to destroy out country. Russia is threatening us with her might and the Republic is in danger. Yes, danger from within and from without. We need law and order. Yes, without law and order our nation cannot survive. Elect us and we shall restore law and order."

(Adolph Hitler, Hamburg, Germany, 1932)

Office
9 – 1
295-5800

CURE

Published monthly by Citizens United for Racial Equality, Inc., 3386 – 30th Street, San Diego, California.

The purpose of this newsletter is to provide a forum for the dissemination of information and the expression of opinions among those concerned with combating racism. CURE believes the opinions herein need to be expressed, although they may not represent official policy of CURE.

Board of Directors:
Warren Boskin, Bertha Crowell, Donald Curtin, Muriel Hecsh, Dorothy Lloyd, Dick McKenna, Viola McKern, Tom McPhatter, Paul Mills, Mary Eunice Oliver, Doug Regin, Grace Rittoff, Keith Robinson, Anita Strauss, Dick Shanor.

where the ACTION is

CURE will provide a calendar of events dealing with matters of racial equality if you will send us the information.

Every interested citizen should contact his Board of Education member to find out what San Diego's desegregation plans are. (See article by Roberta Heyer, page 1.)

"Fruits, Vegetables and People" is a 20 min. film strip on migrant workers. The purpose of the film is to sensitize the consumer to recognize his interdependence and responsibility to the people who pick the food he eats. To borrow a copy call Mrs. Oliver at 273-4477 or CURE 295-5800.

Interested readers should write letters . . .

–urging the San Diego City Council to adopt an ordinance requiring all city employees to reside within the city, an ordinance proposed by Mayor Curran as a means of hiring more minority group members.

–supporting the proposed change in civil service rules which would allow selective certification of minority applicants. Direct letters to the San Diego Civil Service Commission.

–to your local city administration urging it follow the lead of the county and adopt a city ordinance establishing affirmative action programs in contract compliance.

For current or detailed information regarding the above call Jane Emerson 223-8993.

For the fifth year, volunteer tutors from the Faculty Dames group at San Diego State College are going into elementary schools primarily in the inner city area to offer their services to teachers who want them.

To get an idea of what tutoring is all about, a workshop is going to be held at Balboa School early in November. If you are interested in attending the workshop or tutoring, please call Carol Emerick, 282-8663.

Elementary Institute of Science Benefit held in September raised $1100 which will keep the Institute open until January 1st.

San Diego Japanese American Citizens League has a new program – the Asian American Drug Education Project (AADE). Emphasis is on prevention of youth drug dependency, counseling and working with other agencies and schools to sensitize counselors to the cultural upbringing of the Asian clients. For information contact Mrs. Capp 280-5390.

An investment – not a handout: San Diego's new minority controlled bank still has shares of stock available. Supportive investment from the majority community is welcome. If you are interested in supporting this positive enterprize by making a financial investment, contact Pacific Coast Bank, 505 S. Bancroft St., San Diego 92113 – 233-6323.

Support Neighborhood House; Benefit performances of "To Be Young, Gifted and Black" (a musical based on "Raisin in the Sun") will be given Nov. 9th at the Civic Theatre, Community Concourse. Times: 2:30 & 8:30 p.m. Prices: $5.50, $3.50, $2.50. For information call Harriet Rohlf 222-2333 p.m. Neighborhood House 263-3187 days.

San Diego Japanese American Citizen League to co-sponsor Japanese ambassador: The ambassador to the United States, Nobuhiko Ushiba will be in San Diego on Nov. 9 under the co-sponsorship of the San Diego Chamber of Commerce and the San Diego JACL. The ambassador will speak to a seminar of business and community leaders on Japanese American relations. The public is invited to attend the luncheon and seminars to be held at the Sheridan Inn, Harbor Isle. Seminars 8:30 a.m. - 12:00 no cost! Luncheon 12:00 - $7.50 per person. Make reservations through San Diego Chamber of Commerce 232-0124.

Check your attic and trunk! . . . The project on the History of the Japanese in San Diego is looking for old copies of KAISHU NIHONJIN (Japanese in California) and MINAMI KAISHU NIHONJIN (Japanese in Southern California). These books published in the 1900 to 1930 period are needed badly. If you know of such copies please call Don Estes at 280-6348 or the JACL office, 280-5390.

METRO's tutorial program also needs volunteer tutors who can spend some time with children who need and appreciate academic help. You don't need a degree in education, all you need is a desire to help children. Call Larry Johnson, 234-3158.

HHR CONFRONTS FUTURE SHOCK

"Preventing Future Shock – 'The Challenge of Change in the Heartland'" will be the general theme of four programs sponsored by Grossmont College and the Heartland Human Relations Association.

The first session dealt with changes in our community on October 31, and there will be three additional presentations in November. November 7 will be devoted to a discussion of "Changes in Our Neighborhood." The audience will have an opportunity to view a film, "No Place to Hide: Minority Life in the Suburbs." Doug Fitch will be the facilitator for the evening.

On November 14, the theme will be "Change in our Perceptions," aimed at helping us to discover how we can personally reverse prejudicial attitudes. Caddy Jackson and Bill Johnson, from United Project Understanding, will be discussion leaders.

The last part of the series will be presented November 21. That night the audience will be able to participate in workshops dealing with "Change Through Our Participation." Knowledgeable resource persons will conduct workshops in the areas of employment, housing, public education, inter-ethnic dialogues, communication and police-community relations.

All sessions will converse at Grossmont College Student Center at 7 p.m. Fee for all four sessions is $2.00 per family, $1.00 per individual, and students are free with I.D. card. For information call 460-2744.

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JUNE 1972
Vol. 5 Number 3

School Crisis Worsens;

CURE CONFRONTS APATHY

By Keith Robinson

Can – or should – integration of schools help to achieve an integrated society? Can – or should – an integrated society bring about more brotherhood, more understanding, and less tension? Is integration of schools and/or the community a necessary step in the achievement of equal rights by whites? These are some of the crucial questions our community needs to answer; actually, they should have been answered years ago.

CURE has been attempting to clarify the questions and implement the answers since its founding; however, the past few months have seen CURE members more deeply involved in the attempt to integrate schools than ever before. In this attempt to review these actions and their results (or lack of results) we should probably start with a description of CURE's position and the reasons for that position.

Goals Set

The Board of Directors of CURE voted in August 1971 to direct the major thrust of the organization in 71-72 at two goals: a) the education of the white community regarding the causes and effects of white racism; and b) the integration of San Diego's schools. The first goal grew out of overwhelming evidence from such sources as the Kerner Report that racial problems in the United States are a product of white racism. Directors and members felt that an organization such as CURE might well spend time trying to remedy this problem by providing white areas of the community with informative programs such as multi-racial panels.

The second goal, that of integrating the schools, grew out of an equally large body of evidence to the effect that racial segregation in schools is harmful to the students. The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, for example, found that

- Racial isolation in the public schools, whatever its origin, inflicts harm on Negro students.
- Racial isolation in the public schools is intense and is growing worse.
- Compensatory efforts to improve education for children within racially and socially isolated schools have not been markedly successful.
- School desegregation remedies have been devised which will improve the quality of education for all children.

Who Needs—Or Wants—Integration?

Are whites in favor of integrating the schools? This is difficult to assess in quantitative terms, but one fact is clear: those whites who fear integration are those who themselves were educated in segregated schools; hatred and fear grow out of ignorance and the failure of society to promote understanding.

Are black people, or brown, or red, or yellow, in favor of integrating the schools? This question is also difficult to answer. Many nonwhites have become so disgusted with Federal housing policies, civil service hiring policies, and the staggering reluctance of school boards to move toward integration that they have convinced themselves that integration isn't necessary; who needs the damn honkies anyway? The problem with this argument is that it is based on fatalism: we *can't* get the white power structure to accept us, so let's stop trying. Let's build better schools in the ghetto, staff them with competent teachers, and make it on our own. Wonderful, except for two irrefutable facts: millions of dollars of state and federal compensatory funds have been poured into racially isolated schools without any noticeable improvement in student achievement, and some faculties have been carefully hand-picked for their sensitivity to minority culture and values without much change in student attitudes.

As the U.S. Civil Rights Commission pointed out, the problem may be originally racial – the white socio-economic system discriminates against nonwhites, forcing them into poorer jobs and poorer housing, in turn forcing their children to attend school with nothing but other children of disadvantaged homes. But the real problem is that the child sees poverty and failure all around him, and no amount of black pride or chicano pride is going to convince him that there is an equal chance for him to be successful. By *whatever* criteria the educational system is judged – standardized test scores, socio-economic success of graduates, percentage completing college – the nonwhite community is losing and will continue to lose until social as well as racial barriers are removed.

Nixon and National Developments

On the national level, CURE opposed the Broomfield, Ashbrook, and Green amendments to the education bill, all of which were blatantly racist attempts to prevent integration. In these the goal was to convince the public that busing was a new, extreme, and un-American idea. The years of busing in order to *achieve* segregation, and the years of busing which had nothing to do with race, were conveniently forgotten. CURE wrote to all representatives of the San Diego area, to members of various Senate and House committees concerned with this bill, and to President Nixon.

When President Nixon took the astonishing step of proposing anti-busing legislation, CURE responded in several ways. First, we tried to enlist the support of other organizations, and in late March and April we convened meetings for representatives of these organizations. CURE attempted to motivate all interested citizens to protest the president's racist policies in the most vigorous manner. To this end, CURE wrote letters to all local, state, and federal legislators in an attempt to apprise them of the bigotry in Nixon's speech, and to convince them of the need for speaking out against such policies.

(Continued on Page 3)

CURE MEMBERSHIP MEETING

RACIAL ISOLATION IN SAN DIEGO SCHOOLS

Wednesday, June 7th – 8:00 p.m.

Trinity Methodist Church
3030 Thorn Street

Maps of the San Diego Unified School District's ethnic distribution (described in education article page 1) will be presented and explained for

CURE MEMBERS AND GUESTS
(no admission charge)

This is in lieu of the annual meeting which will be held in the fall.

Primary Election Candidates

All local and national candidates for the June 6th primary election were requested by CURE to answer the following question:

"What specific legislation would you work for to improve the racial situation in the area you serve?"

These are the replies received by press time.

PRESIDENT

JOHN M. ASHBROOK

"Looking to government to cure racial problems is a mistake, government action is ineffective if not harmful. For example, Milton Friedman, the great economist, has stated the minimum wage law 'is the most anti-negro law on our statute books – *in its effect*, not in its intent.'

Everytime the minimum wage is increased, unemployment among minority group teenagers also increases."

SHIRLEY CHISHOLM

Shirley Chisholm has denounced the denial of the National Labor Relations Act's benefits to agricultural workers, the attempt to impose the NLRB Act's restrictions against secondary boycotts on the agricultural workers' union.

She has observed that if this nation were truly integrated, there would be no busing question. Unfortunately, housing is as segregated along racial lines today as it was fifty years ago. If Blacks had equal employment opportunities, this pattern of segregated housing could be broken.

GEORGE S. McGOVERN

"Our current housing patterns require busing to achieve racial integration. But I would also offer legislation requiring that sites selected for newly constructed schools be located in equal proximity to predominantly black and white neighborhoods, so that children of both races could easily walk to the same school. . . .

Most minority group members are seriously discriminated against by the property tax. I would require the federal government to increase appreciably its 5% contribution to financing California's public schools, alleviating the regressive property tax.

Only the moral leadership of a committed President can eliminate racial inequity and racism."

RICHARD M. NIXON

DeVan L. Shumway, Director of Public Affairs Committee for the Re-election of the President said on behalf of President Nixon "President Nixon firmly believes that 'full opportunity and equal justice for all' are vital. From federal aid to education including black colleges; to job opportunities, such as the Philadelphia Plan, the Office of Minority Business Enterprise, the Small Business Administration and enforcement of equal opportunities; to welfare reform to improve service; to federal housing; and to helping each minority member find equality and opportunity in this great Nation."

STATE SENATOR 39th DISTRICT

Democratic

Stephen S. Gillis – no answer

Tom Leech

"Still one of the major blocks and keys to integration is housing. I would support more stringent legislation to insure that complete information about for-sale houses is clearly made available to anyone."

Republican

Jack Schrade

"I would like to be quoted as saying that I believe in equality for all citizens with no special privileges."

Virginia Taylor

"Because of our abnormally high rate of unemployment, I would offer legislation which would enable the cities to require companies establishing businesses in their areas to use the local labor force. This would provide jobs for existing residents."

40th CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Democratic

Frank Caprio – no answer

Peace & Freedom

Fritjof P. Thygeson – no answer

Republican

Bob Wilson – no answer

41st CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Democratic

Lionel Van Deerlin – no answer

Republican

D. Richard Kau – no answer

42nd CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

American Independent

Armin R. Moths – no answer

Democratic

Bob Lowe

"None. I would put the glare of publicity on an administration that does not enforce the 1954 Supreme Court decision and subsequent Civil Rights legislation. Circumventing the law by Administrative Fiat is inexcusable."

Joseph L. Tomchak

"The area comprising our new 42nd Congressional District has been represented for two decades by people completely out of step with the realities of today. An equitable reorganization of our tax structure, corruption in government, environmental control legislation, health protection, an evaluation of educational priorities, integrating the young and senior citizens into our society and an end to the Viet Nam War are some of the most important issues facing us today.

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These can only be resolved by the 'citizen politician,' one who will speak for the people, not for vested interest."

Republican

Clair W. Burgener – no answer

Fred Gage – no answer

43rd CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Democratic

Rebel Randall

"I prefer to think of all of us, though we may differ in Race, Color or Creed, to be essentially Americans First, and Citizens of the greatest Nation the World has ever seen. As Citizens, each of us has equal rights, and I will legislate to provide and protect those rights for every one of us even as God has given those rights to each of us."

Ernest Z. Robles – no answer

Republican

Victor V. Veysey – no answer

76th ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

Democratic

Bob Wilson – no answer

Carl G. Lutz – no answer

American Independent

David G. Hollaway – no answer

Republican

Ron D. Principe – no answer

Joseph L. Gimbrone – no answer

Ardys B. Heise – no answer

77th ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

Democratic

Wadie P. Deddeh – no answer

Margaret Castro – no answer

Republican

Oscar O. Candeo – no answer

Bob Green – no answer

(Continued on Page 3)

Office
9 – 1 CURE
295-5800

Published monthly by Citizens United for Racial Equality, Inc., 3386 - 30th St., San Diego, California.

The purpose of this newsletter is to provide a forum for the dissemination of information and the expression of opinions among those concerned with combating racism, CURE believes the opinions herein need to be expressed, although they may not represent official policy of CURE.

Executive Board:

Pres. Keith Robinson - 279-2106

V. Pres. Mary Eunice Oliver - 273-4477

Sec. Anita Strauss - 453-1998

Tres. Don Curtin - 463-1979

Exec. Sec. Dorothy Lloyd - 295-5800

Board of Directors:

Warren Boskin, Arlyn Carr, Jane Emerson Bertha Crowell, Roberta Heyer, Viola McKern, Grace Rittoff, Dick Shanor, Rhoda Washington.

CRISIS *(continued)*

Most of the legislators responded, and several indicated an interest in defeating the proposed moratorium on busing.

The President's action in calling for a moratorium on busing and in directing the Justice Department to intervene in cases where the lower courts had gone too far in ordering busing led to CURE's March edition of the newsletter, which was devoted almost entirely to exposing the terrible inconsistencies and strange logic of the President's speech. This edition of the newsletter, CURE hoped, provided interested citizens as well as legislators and members of the Board of Education with some relevant facts, including findings of the Kerner report and others. Perhaps – just perhaps – we helped other organizations make up their minds to take some action.

Racial/Economic Isolation in Local Schools

In February CURE was most concerned with the local scene, particularly the fact that the Board of Education had in January casually reported its intention to spend approximately $85,000 for planning for the replacement of four pre-Field act schools, all of which were racially imbalanced. Representatives of CURE received little in the way of explanation from the school board, in spite of an appearance before the board on January 11 and a letter to the board on January 12. Finally, a meeting with Dr. William Stegeman, Dr. Harold W. Culver, Ralph Stern and Bob Regan was held on February 23rd. This meeting had little value, except as a lesson in economics and the timidity of the school district's administrative staff. Money, of course, is always a major factor in any educational program, and acquiring new sites for the four schools would indeed involve more expenses; the question is one of relative values. Also, according to the officials at this meeting, some of the parents of the children who attend these schools want the schools rebuilt in the same location. This seems to be a thin excuse for perpetuating segregation.

In any case, such organizations as the National Association of Social Workers, the San Diego YWCA, the Ecumenical Conference, the League of Women Voters, and the Coalition of Urban Ministries sent letters and telegrams to legislators and appeared before the San Diego Board of Education to request that action be taken to integrate the schools. CURE has long felt that it is this kind of broad-based support, multiplied many times, which will eventually enable the board to take some sort of action toward integration of the schools.

CURE appeared before the Board of Education on April 25 to request that the "Proposal for Implementing Alternate Plans for Integration" issued by Superintendent Goodman and the "Emergency Plans K-12 Classroom Needs 1972-75" be coordinated so that any plans to replace pre-Field Act schools or to remove children from unsafe schools would not increase racial imbalance. Indeed, it seemed to CURE that the problems with earthquake danger should be used to *decrease* racial imbalance. At this appearance we also requested a mandatory human relations program for teachers; there is something unutterably sad about the fact that, in this era of tension, our school board has not seen fit to take the simple step of establishing a human relations program for either students or teachers.

Maps Show Imbalance

Members of CURE, particularly Mrs. Melba Margolis, worked for many days and nights on a project of assembling data about racial isolation in local schools, and illustrating the data in graphic and dramatic terms. This project was undertaken on the assumption that neither the public nor the school district had a complete picture of the enormity, trends, or subtleties of the problem of segregation in local schools.

On May 9, Mrs. Margolis appeared before the board to explain CURE's analysis of the present situation and possible consequences through the use of several expertly color-coded maps of the elementary, junior high, and high school boundaries. The tedious labor of constructing these highly effective maps – which show, for instance, that racial isolation has grown worse since 1966 – seemed to be justified; not because of any immediate action by the board, but because several local organizations, including the YWCA Southeast Mother's club, Ecumenical Conference, Contemporary Issues Group at First Methodist Church, Santee Methodist Church, Patrick Henry CAC, Pt. Loma High CAC, League of Women Voters, and the Thursday morning Methodist ministers' group have requested Mrs. Margolis to present her impressive evidence at their meetings.

Whether or not the board will move significantly to comply with the recently enacted Bagley bill – which, according to schools attorney Tom Shannon, leaves no room for evasion or half-hearted efforts – remains to be seen. CURE is committed to integration in housing, employment, and education; if we can do anything to help any public agencies achieve equality for all persons, we shall do so. The time for facing the problems of racism is long overdue.

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP FEES for Fiscal Year June 1, 1972 to May 31, 1973
(includes a newsletter subscription)

Student.....$2	Contributing...$25	Donation...$_____	
Individual..$5	Sustaining.....$100	Subscription without	
Family.....$8	Organization...$15	membership.....$2	

I WOULD LIKE TO SUPPORT CURE BY HELPING WITH:

....Membership	....Research projects	..... Fund raising
....Panel speaking	...Phoning	..... Education committee
....Newsletter	...Cookbook sales	..... Employment committee

....Other (please indicate your interests below:)

NAME. . . . . PHONE. . . . . .

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____ I am unable to send money now, but want to remain on the mailing list.

Sometimes CURE receives requests for use of its open mailing list from groups dealing with solutions to racial problems. Should your name be included on the _____open list or_____ restricted list?

CANDIDATES (continued)

78th ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

Democratic

Lawrence Kapiloff

"It is most difficult for me to give an answer in 50 words or less. However, my comments are as follows: 1) Bonus wages for qualified teachers in ghetto areas; 2) Constructive implementation of Supreme Court decisions for integrated education; 3) Amend housing, employment laws to provide for strong penalties, including expensive fines, for violators; 4) Special education opportunities for underprivileged people."

Republican

E. Richard Barnes – no answer

(Continued on Page 4)

WHERE THE ACTION IS . . .

1. Obtain copies of:

- **Integration/Desegregation of Schools Status Report**
- **Implementation plans for that report**
- **Emergency Plans K-12 Classroom Needs 1972-75**
- **Any subsequent reports issued after we have gone to press**

call 298-4681, Ext. 381.

2. Evaluate the reports and express your opinions to the Board of Education through letters and personal presentations.

3. Attend school board meetings and get acquainted with your school board members.

4. Urge existing groups such as CAC's, PTA's and churches to obtain and study the reports.

5. Form study/action groups to examine the reports and make your conclusions known to the Board of Education.

6. Urge the Board of Education to inform the community about the facts about integration. Only a well-informed community can make rational decisions.

7. If you live in school districts outside San Diego, find out what your district is planning for school integration.

8. Arrange a community meeting to have CURE show and explain the ethnic distribution maps.

9. Have a fund-raiser to acquire money to help us have the maps reduced in size and reproduced in quantities for distribution.

BUSING: FACTS AND FEARS

Misconceptions on school integration are discussed in a new and helpful publication "Your Child and Busing" GPO 930-509 by the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. Write the Commission at Washington, D.C. 20425 to acquire your copy.

CANDIDATES *(continued)*

79th ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

Democratic

Peter R. Chacon – no answer

Clifton D. Blevins

"1) Complete Open Housing for family units, public accommodations and apartment buildings and stiff Criminal sanctions for realtors found guilty of depriving minorities of the right to open housing. 2) *Equal Job Opportunity* in government and private agencies and Criminal Sanctions for failure to comply. 3) Equal education opportunity on all levels 4) Strengthen minority business opportunity."

Sarah Persley

"I intend to legislate a measure that will create jobs to solve the problem of unemployment in the district, with $3 per hour as minimum wage . . . a measure that will provide low cost housing for low income families. . . . If everybody can afford to buy a house anywhere our neighborhoods will become integrated."

Republican

Ruth Green – no answer

80th ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

Democratic

Robert L. Garvin – no answer

Harold H. Polesetsky – no answer

Republican

John Stull – no answer

Michael G. Palcic – no answer

Roger F. Winchester

"Legislation, in approximately this many words, to the effect that violation of any constitutional right is unlawful."

COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS DISTRICT 1

Jack Walsh – no answer

Tina Callahan

"I would work politically for quality education – on all levels – for I feel that we are not receiving this. We are paying high taxes for education. . . . In San Diego County we have a large percentage of our population that are Spanish speaking. We must have a compulsory program that our teachers must be bilingual in predominantly Spanish speaking schools. The C.U.R.E. for everything is a slogan of CARE and JOBS."

Kile Morgan – no answer

John Nagy – no answer

William J. Zumwalt – no answer

COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS DISTRICT 2

Bill Brown – no answer

Dick Brown – no answer

Bill Clements – no answer

Bob Divine – no answer

Gene French – no answer

Jack Frost – no answer

Thomas F. Pat Kelly

"The most effective thing I can do, as a County Supervisor, is promote equal opportunity among the employees of the County. No person should be denied employment because of his race. I would continue to urge minority Americans to seek employment with the County. Racial quotas are NOT an answer."

Glenn D. Mitchel – no answer

Jerry L. Smith – no answer

George Stahlman

"I would work for any legislation that is needed."

Bill Sumner – no answer

Clifford Walker – no answer

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS 3rd DISTRICT

Harry Scheidle

"Two of the most vital programs that I have been active in during the past three years have been the establishment of a regional Human Relations Commission to deal directly with minority problems and the establishment of the Affirmative Action Program which will guarantee equal employment for all. These two programs must now be refined so that maximum benefit may be obtained."

Alan H. Brown – no answer

Lou Conde – no answer

Dorothea Edmiston

"I deplore the subtle ways used to thwart the intent of existing legislation with respect to equal employment. Maybe we need a systems approach to expose the county's hiring practices.

The Affirmative Action program should be extended to include women. The balanced community concept should be publicized in a way to educate and encourage wide acceptance."

Richard C. Prytherch – no answer

Dudley D. Williams – no answer

CURE

CITIZENS UNITED FOR RACIAL EQUALITY

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295-5800

February 17, 1972

Evelle J. Younger
Attorney General
Wells Fargo Bank Bldg.
Capitol Mall, Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Sir:

Citizens United for Racial Equality, Inc. a San Diego area organization of 500 predominantly white, middle-class citizens, is very much concerned with public education, and particularly with de facto segregation and its deleterious effects on the quality of education.

We have recently asked the San Diego Board of Education to explain its apparent decision to rebuild four pre-Field Act schools on the same sites, when doing so would be a means of perpetuating segregation. These schools are now virtually all white or all black; rebuilding them on the same sites -- without the re-drawing of attendance boundaries -- would leave them as segregated as they are now.

The education committee of CURE has requested a meeting with school district officials, and such a meeting has been tentatively scheduled for late February. There are evidently many obstacles preventing the construction of the schools at different locations, and the agents of the school board will, I assume, attempt to convince us that "it can't be done".

If your office can offer us any advice or opinions to help us in our communications with the Board of Education, we will be most grateful. We are currently conducting research into the legal aspects of the situation, as well as alternative solutions; we would appreciate any information you might be able to give us.

Very truly yours,

Keith Robinson
President

cc: T. Goodman
SD Superintendent

CURE
CITIZENS UNITED FOR RACIAL EQUALITY
3944 ½ Third Avenue, San Diego, California 92103

AUGUST 1973
Volume 6 Number 3

SUIT FILED FOR RACIAL BALANCE OF UNSAFE SCHOOLS

by Keith Robinson

On July 23, 1973, CURE, NAACP, League of Women Voters, and two students, Richard Lopez and Joseph Andaya, filed a petition for a writ of mandate with the Supreme Court of the State of California. The petition asks the Court to (1) require the State Allocation Board not to allocate funds for construction of school buildings if such money and construction is used to promote or perpetuate racial or ethnic segregation; and (2) command the State Allocation Board to take all steps necessary to insure that such funds shall not be used to construct schools which will perpetuate racial or ethnic segregation. In effect, then, the suit is an attempt to prohibit all school districts in the state from preserving the status quo regarding racially or ethnically segregated schools.

That the schools built prior to the Field Act (which contained strucural standards for schools) must be rebuilt is clear to all citizens; what is not acceptable to CURE and others concerned with school desegregation is the idea that funds from the School Housing Aid Act may be used to build new schools on the same sites without any stated program of desegregating those schools which are, by the Department of Education guidelines, racially imbalanced.

On July 27, 1973 San Diego Unified School District's attorney Ralph D. Stern wrote to the Court recommending that the Court not stay the execution of the State Allocation Boards proceedings. The arguments by the district, through Mr. Stern, included the fact that "the lives of thousands of children could be at stake" if pre-Field Act schools are not promptly replaced. While this is undeniable, it is also true that thousand of children have already been irreparably harmed by their experiences in segregated, inferior schools. The obvious solution is to re-build the schools immediately, but only with legally binding assurances that the schools will not be racially or ethnically segregated.

Mr. Stern argues further that Proposition 21, "approved by the People on November 7, 1972," repeals those sections of the Education Code which require high priority to be placed on the desegregation of schools. Since Proposition 21 (the Wakefield Amendment) clearly violates state and federal constitutions, it is only a matter of time until it is struck down by the courts.

But perhaps the most shocking argument against the petition was Schools Attorney Stern's apparently straight-faced assertion that "Petitioners have failed to act in a timely manner. Planning for the replacement of structurally unsafe schools has been going on for a considerable period of time as is evident from the ... document entitled 'Plans for Pre-Field Act Schools, September 12, 1972,' " The members of CURE's Education Committee who have been fighting this battle since long before September 12, 1972, those who have done the drudgery and research, those who have met with and listened to administrators and board members regarding this matter for well over a year, those who have been meeting and conferring, pleading, screaming, and drawing pictures so that the district officials might see the enormity of the problem and the necessity for guarantees along with the rebuilding funds -- these citizens don't know whether to laugh or cry at Mr. Stern's incredible, implication that we should have acted sooner.

Finally, Schools Attorney Stern says that "to slow down or stop this vital program when school districts have acquired sites, demolished buildings, retained architects and awarded contracts, is an irresponsible request on the part of Petitioners."

Joyce Beers, speaking for the League of Women Voters, and Keith Robinson, for CURE, both appeared at the August 14 meeting of the Board of Education to respond to the allegations of irresponsibility. Ms. Beers pointed to the League's record of supporting quality education and

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CURE Elects New Board

We are pleased to announce results of the recent election of CURE Board of Directors. The following people will serve a two year term: Bertha Crowell, Jane Emerson, Helen Halyburton, Vi McKern, Mary Eunice Oliver, Al Pozos, Doug Regin, Shuf Swift.

Current board members to complete the second year in their term of office are: Barbara Collis, Loch Crane, Cal Franklin, Virginia Gilloon, Jean Kelley, Joe McGuire, and Nikki Symington.

BALANCED COMMUNITY PROGRESSES

by Shuf Swift

There is continuing action towards developing a balanced community.

A significant action was the signing in May of a Memorandum of Understanding between the San Diego Building Contractors Association, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the Veterans Administration. The Memorandum established a county-wide Affirmative Marketing Program (AMP), whose objectives are to encourage the development of racially balanced communities, in newly developing areas as well as established areas, through advertising and outreach programs to both Anglos and minorities. The county has been divided into four sub-market areas. Specific sales and rental goals appropriate to each area have been agreed on. There will be special outreach efforts to minorities in the North County, and special outreach efforts to Anglos in the San Ysidro, National City and South San Diego City areas.

The builders agreed to develop and sponsor a sustaining advertising campaign to promote the principles of equal opportunity in housing. Each signatory must appoint a qualified Equal Opportunity Officer, and must maintain non-discrimination policies in hiring. The builders must establish Community Housing Resource Boards in each Sub-Market Area composed of representatives from the minority and majority communities and others whose participation would serve to implement the goals of the AMP. Bilingual sales and rental information must be provided as needed.

Since the agreement covers all of the developers projects, they do not need to file detailed affirmative marketing plans for each development. Since a large group of builders are involved, and they have joined together in their advertising efforts related to developing balance in their developments, economies result in advertising costs. Salesman and broker training is coordinated by HUD and the Building Contractors Association. Reports of monthly sales and other reports necessary to determine progress toward goals have been simplified.

Of great importance is the fact that the agreement applies to a signatory's developments county -wide The present city policy stops at the city limits, of course. The agreement covers all sale and rental housing developed by the signatories, and not just those marketed under a FHA or VA program. As of August 13, fourteen firms had signed the Apreement of Understanding.

Equally important has been the work of the Mayor's Balanced Community Task Force. The Balanced Community Policy of December 1972 was amended to include the phrase "to do what is reasonably and practically possible in all parts of the city " (to promote balance). The Balanced Community Coalition of which CURE was a member, requested that a committee be appointed to develop ways of implementing the amended policy. The Mayor appointed a committee and it has been meeting regularly and productively. The committee is broadly representative, with members from the building industry, lending institutions, realtors, government, and the majority and minority community.

The initial effort of the committee has been to develop an affirmative marketing plan. Such a proposal has now been completed, and the committee will be considering other problems that interfere with the development of a balanced community. They will explore ways that local government can help reduce the cost of housing, problems of financing low income housing, how increased employment opportunities might affect the ability of lower income citizens to become homeowners, and how attitudes affect community racial and ethnic balance.

Speaking of attitude, one of the most encouraging aspects of the committee's work has been its own attitude. Members have acknowledged the problem, accepted their charge, and moved ahead positively and cooperatively.

Much needs to be done, and the areas the Committee plans to investigate are appropriate, as the following random facts and comments indicate. Nearly two of every three majority group families are homeowners, but less than two of every five nonwhite families own their homes.

The legacy of past attitudes on property values of mixed neighborhoods are hard to eradicate. Despite the fact that studies within the past few years of neighborhoods that have undergone racial change in a wide range of cities all across the country have shown the same upward trend in prices as comparable all-white neighborhoods, the myth that minoirty families moving into a neighborhood cause property values to decline continues to be heard.

Another argument is that the government cannot regulate balance. Yet the government regulates many other aspects of housing. It regulates zoning, which often has a direct effect on balance. It regulates building codes which directly affect the cost of housing. And government policies demonstrably affect marketing

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CURE

Office 295-5800

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Board of Directors

Barbara Collis, Loch Crane, Bertha Crowell, Jane Emerson, Calvin Franklin, Virginia Gilloon, Helen Halyburton, Jean Kelley, Joe McGuire, Vi McKern, Mary Eunice Oliver, Alphonse Pozos, Doug Regin, Shuf Swift, Nikki Symington.

HOMETOWN PLAN TO OPEN JOBS

by Gordon Piper

A comprehensive affirmative action plan for the construction industry in San Diego County has recently received final approval from the U. S. Department of Labor and is expected to significantly expand job opportunities for minorities. The affirmative action plan, known as the San Diego Hometown Plan, was developed by representatives of the local building trade unions, building contractor associations, and minority community organizations. The Hometown Plan calls for signatory building trade unions to bring the minority percentage of their total membership up to a minimum goal of 24 percent within five years. Signatory building contractors are supposed to implement affirmative action programs that would bring the minority percentage in their work forces over a five year period up to the minimum goal of 24 percent.

The primary objective of the Hometown Plan is to increase minority group employment in all phases of the construction industry in San Diego County. It is anticipated that as many as 2,000 new jobs might be created for minority group members in the construction industry as a result of the Hometown Plan. This estimate is based on: (1) current figures on the under-representation of minorities in craft unions and on construction sites; and (2) the stated affirmative action goals of the signatory building trade unions.

Thirteen local unions have thus far become signatory to the hometown plan. Among these are the bricklayers, carpet layers, carpenters, glaziers, laborers, lathers, painters, plasterers, plumbers, roofers, tile setters, tile helpers, and teamsters.

The Hometown Plan has also received the support of the San Diego Building Contractors Association and the San Diego Chapter of Associated General Contractors.

Approximately fifty minority community organizations have become signatory to the Hometown Plan and promised to assist in implementing the plan.

The Hometown Plan calls for a sixteen-member Administrative Committee to oversee the implementation of affirmative action programs by signatory unions and contractors. Four union representatives, four contractor representatives, and eight minority community representatives will serve on the Administrative Committee. The first meeting of the Administrative Committee will probably by held in late September. The unions, contractors, and minority community groups are now in the process of selecting representatives to serve on the Administrative Committee.

The affirmative action provisions of the Hometown Plan should help to insure that minorities are adequately represented in the work forces of construction contractors performing work on local, state, federal and federally-assisted construction contracts and also on private contracts undertaken by signatory contractors within San Diego County.

The office of Federal Contract Compliance will be monitoring the progress of the San Diego Hometown Plan for the U. S. Department of Labor. Similar "hometown plans" have been developed and are being implemented by unions, contractors and minority community groups in about 60 other locations throughout the United States. Funding for the hometown plan is provided by the Department of Labor to cover staffing and office expenses.

The San Diego Manpower Area Planning Council recently recommended to the Department of Labor that $36,755 be provided for first year funding of the San Diego Hometown Plan. These funds would be used to establish an office and employ a manager and secretary to assist the Administrative Committee.

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(includes a newsletter subscription)

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Balanced Community

continued from page 2

and lending practices which affect balance.

Another myth that dies hard is that economics determine where people live. "Census figures show that poor white families are not confined to housing in the central city as are poor black families... Nearly half of all poor white families live in the suburbs, while four out of five poor black families are confined to the inner-city." (p. 15, Understanding Fair Housing, U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, February 1973.)

The Agreement of Understanding and the promise of the Mayor's Balanced Community Task Force both demonstrate potential to move effectively against these myths and generate the truly open and balanced community that is not only the birthright of every citizen, but is an essential benefit to all of us.

HRC HOUSING CAMPAIGN

by Al Alferos

A 1970 U. S. census report showed that 85% of our black population lives within one central area. Is this by choice or can it be attributed to discrimination? To find the answer to this question, the San Diego Human Relations Commission initiated a campaign to inform the public of their housing rights as guaranteed by the Civil Rights Act of 1968. It was hoped the campaign would create public awareness and interest, and, where justified, solicit complaints. HUD and FEPC lent support to the program. Cooperation was received from local realty boards.

The County and the 13 incorporated cities within the county were asked to proclaim an "equal housing opportunity" month. All responded favorably. Public service-type announcements were used to encourage listeners to report incidents of discrimination and unfair treatment. Additional information was disseminated via fact sheets, housing directories, posters and auto bumper stickers. All carried a similar message, "These are your rights. If they have been violated, something can be done about it."

To date, the increased number of housing inquiries and complaints received justified HRC's pre-campaign concerns.

In the next phase of the campaign the HRC will seek to identify the cause of the problem and effect changes through educational programs, panel discussions and the participation of other human relations groups. Interested organizations are invited to contact the HRC at 299-2840.

Law Suit

continued from page 1

opposing de facto segregation, a record which clearly reflects thoughtful and responsible action. "It is difficult, therefore, to understand how anyone familiar with the process of League decision-making and the history of our efforts can dismiss our latest action in this area as 'irresponsible,'" Ms. Beers stated. She cited the traditional responsibilities of organizations such as the League to use the courts whenever necessary to make "the nation's laws live and function." CURE asked the Board to consider the charge of irresponsibility in light of several facts concerning explicit state and federal laws. Since 1954, in fact, the district has been obligated to desegregate the schools. As of today, there is no plan to desegregate any schools in San Diego. Indeed, someone has been behaving irresponsibly.

Also on August 14, CURE and the League, along with C. E. Reid of the San Diego Branch, NAACP, held a press conference at which the reasons for seeking the aid of the courts were explained. Representatives of the media were given the facts concerning San Diego's racially imbalanced schools, and the history of various attempts to get the Board of Education to take positive action to end segregation. Dorothy Lloyd of CURE pointed to a long list of actions taken by CURE and other groups over the past few years in attempts to help the Board of Education obey the state and federal laws regarding segregated schools. These actions included several meetings with various officials of the school district at which the specific business was the problem of rebuilding pre-Field Act school sites which would remain racially imbalanced. No program of desegregation was mentioned at any of these meetings (a "program of desegregation" would go beyond a statement of principle and would include methods and dates.)

The State Allocation Board gave over $8 million additional rebuilding funds on August 8. In mid-September they will allocate additional funds. Whether part or all of the remaining funds are to be used to perpetuate segregation is a matter for the California Supreme Court to decide; its decision will concern the constitutionality of Proposition 21 and the legality of using funds without providing for desegregation. Those who feel that integrated schools are a necessary step on the path to equality and justice hope for a swift and decisive judgment.

CURE Office Needs

The CURE office, several months in development, is nearing completion. For the first time we have an office which has ample space and convenience of central location. Future board meetings will be held here. We need folding chairs, large floor cushions etc. for seating. Donations will be appreciated. Just leave your name with the office and we will contact you. 295-5800 Thank you!

CURE
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Enclosed are newsletters in which we have stated our position. There have also been letters and personal appeals to the San Diego school board and petitions on the subject.

If you desire a detailed history of CURE's activities, we can furnish you with copies of the annual reports. Please let us know the status of the suit; what will be (if any) the consequences for the absence of Legal Aid's participation, will there be any financial obligation to CURE. Please let us know how we can be of assistance to you. We are glad that you are continuing with the case and hope we can help you see it to successful conclusion!

Sincerely,

DOROTHY M LLOYD
Executive Secretary