

CCR
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Meet.
301.4

BEFORE THE ARIZONA STATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE,
THE UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

OPEN MEETING

PROCEEDINGS

May 17, 1971

Phoenix, Arizona

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Meet.
301.4

Bouley, Schlesinger, Profitt and DiCurti
OFFICIAL COURT REPORTERS
806 TRANSAMERICA BLDG.
TUCSON, ARIZONA

1 BEFORE THE ARIZONA STATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE,
2 THE UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS
3 OPEN MEETING

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5 APPEARANCES:

6 MRS. RITA MADRID, Acting Cochairman

7 MR. PAUL ALEXANDER, Attorney for the committee

8 MR. FELIPE MONTEZ, Regional Field Director

9 MR. CHARLES ERICKSON, Western Field Office

10 MRS. FORREST BRAIDEN, Member

11 MR. ARNOLD ELIAS, Member

12 MR. WADE C. CARPENTER, Member

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18 THE FOLLOWING MATTER came on for hearing before
19 DR. MORRISON WARREN, Acting Cochairman, the
20 Arizona State Advisory Committee, the United
21 States Commission on Civil Rights, at 206 South
22 17th Avenue, Phoenix, Arizona, on the 15th day of
23 May, 1971, commencing at the hour of 9:00 o'clock
24 a.m. on said day, and the following proceedings
25 were had, to wit:

PROCEEDINGS

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3 THE CHAIRMAN: Can I have your attention,
4 please?

5 This morning's meeting is a continuation of
6 the open meeting of last evening and I'd like to
7 read a statement clarifying the rationale within
8 which these meetings are held, to establish some
9 ground rules as it relates to the operation today.

10 This is an open meeting of the Arizona State
11 Advisory Committee and it will now come to order.

12 I am Morrison Warren of Phoenix, I'm acting co-
13 chairman of the Arizona State Advisory Committee,
14 the United States Commission on Civil Rights,
15 chaired by Father Hedsburg (Phonetic.) of Notre
16 Dame.

17 The other acting cochairman is Mrs. Rita Madrid
18 of Phoenix. Other members of this committee are
19 Mrs. Forrest Braisden (Phonetic.), she's out now
20 checking on air conditioning and hopefully she'll
21 return in a few minutes, of Yuma; Mr. Arnold Elias
22 of Tucson, and to my far left, Mr. Wade C.
23 Carpenter of Nogales.

24 Other members of the committee who are not
25 present are Dr. Jose Burrell, who's chairman of
26 Phoenix -- he's chairman of the commission, he's

1 of Phoenix, but he can not be with us today due
2 to illness, and Mrs. Maria Uquidez (Phonetic.).

3 Also appearing with us today are Mr. Paul
4 Alexander, of the commission's Washington office,
5 who will act as counsel to the committee. And
6 Charles Erickson, who is also out, I think check-
7 ing on air conditioning, of the commission's
8 western field office, and to my right is Mr.
9 Felipe Montez, who is the regional field director,
10 housed in Los Angeles, California.

11 This open meeting is being held pursuant to
12 rules applicable to the State Advisory Committee
13 and other requirements promulgated by the U.S.
14 Commission on Civil Rights.

15 The Commission on Civil Rights is an independent
16 agency of the U.S. Government, established by
17 Congress in 1957, and authorized by the Civil
18 Rights Acts of 1957, 1960 and 1964, to first in-
19 vestigate complaints alleging that citizens are
20 being deprived of the right to vote by reason of
21 their race, their color, their religion or
22 national origin.

23 Two, to study and collect information concerning
24 legal developments which constitute a denial of
25 equal protection of the laws under the Constitu-
26 tion.

1 And third, to appraise federal laws and policies
2 with respect to equal protection of the laws. To
3 serve as a national clearing house for civil
4 rights information and to investigate allegations
5 of vote fraud.

6 I think two and three are the umbrella areas
7 that we'll be operating primarily here today, and
8 I want to allude to those as we move through the
9 hearings, in view of the fact that there seemed
10 to have been some misunderstanding by a person
11 or so last evening, one who said that it's not
12 within the franchise or should not be within the
13 franchise of people to come from Washington and
14 tell us how to do it, we were born here and so
15 forth and I think really that was a misunderstanding
16 ing as to the role and function of the commission.

17 Mrs. Madrid has been many, many years in
18 Arizona, I've lived in Arizona for 46 years. Mr.
19 Carpenter has been in Nogales for twenty-plus
20 years, and it is not a group of people from Wash-
21 ington coming to tell us what to do. We are in
22 the process of studying and collecting informa-
23 tion concerning legal developments which consti-
24 tute a denial of equal protection of the laws
25 under the Constitution. We are trying to appraise
26 federal laws and policies with respect to equal

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protection of these laws.

I'd like to emphasize at this time that this is an open meeting, and not an adversary-type of proceeding. Individuals have been invited to come and to share, with the committee, information relating to the subject of today's inquiry. Each person who will participate has voluntarily agreed to meet with the committee.

Every effort has been made to invite persons who are knowledgeable about the problems and progress in the areas to be dealt with here today.

Any individual may offer information which points up differentials in the treatment of minority group persons.

In an effort to get a well-balanced picture of the situation in this community we have invited community representatives, individuals from the private sector, and officials from federal, state and county governments. Since this is an open meeting, conceivably the press, the radio, television stations as well as individuals are welcome. Any person discussing a matter with the committee, however, may specifically request that he not be televised. In this case it will be necessary for me to comply with his wishes.

We are very concerned that we get all of the

1 information relating to the matter under inves-
2 tigation. We are, however, concerned that no
3 individual be the victim of slander or libelous
4 statements. As a precaution against such hap-
5 pening, each person making the statement here and
6 today or answering questions has been interviewed
7 prior to this meeting.

8 However, in the unlikely event that such a
9 situation should develop, it will be necessary
10 for me to call this to the attention of the person
11 making the statement and request that he desist
12 in this action. If the testimony the person is
13 offering, however, is of such importance, it may
14 be necessary for the committee to hear the infor-
15 mation at a closed session.

16 The person against whom the allegations are
17 being made will have ample opportunity to make
18 a statement in closed session before the com-
19 mittee submits its report to the commission. The
20 commission being the U.S. Civil Rights Commission
21 chaired by Father Hedsburg. And every effort will
22 be extended to get a complete picture of the
23 situation as it exists in this community. This
24 meeting will study the range of housing choices
25 available to minority residents and the rela-
26 tionships between housing, employment, and educa-

1 tion. Our meeting is a part of a nation-wide
2 study of the commission and the state committees.

3 Actually, of a pattern termed suburban access.

4 We're trying to investigate the extent to which
5 our society is becoming racially and ethnically
6 polarized. Other meetings and hearings have been
7 conducted in St. Louis, Missouri, and Baltimore,
8 Maryland, and Washington, D.C. and Boston, Massa-
9 chusetts.

10 At the conclusion of the scheduled meeting, should
11 should anyone else wish to appear in open ses-
12 sion, before the committee, he should notify Mr.
13 Erickson. We will identify him when he returns.
14 The staff representative before the meeting
15 adjourns.

16 The first item on the agenda this morning is
17 problems in the black community, and members who
18 will appear on this panel are Reverend Amos
19 Dudley of the Valley Christian Center. Mrs.
20 Ida Novel, Director of N.W.R.O., National Welfare
21 Rights Organization, Sunseah Branscomb, O.I.C.
22 trainee, and Mr. George Johnson, organizer,
23 progress for Phoenix.

24 Are all of those individuals present this
25 morning? I see Reverend Dudley.

26 VOICE: Mr. Johnson isn't present.

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THE CHAIRMAN: We can begin with Reverend Amos Dudley, if you wish to come up here, Reverend, please.

REVEREND AMOS HARRISON DUDLEY,

EXAMINATION

BY MR. ALEXANDER:

Q Reverend Dudley, would you state your name and your position for the record, please?

A Yes, I am Amos Harrison Dudley, I'm the executive director of the Valley Christian Center.

Q What is the Valley Christian Center?

A The Valley Christian Center is primarily a community center, focusing its efforts in direct services along the line of group work and also in the neighborhood action ministries.

Q Are you involved at all with housing for the community?

A Yes, to the extent that I have participated in efforts of housing committees in regards to implementation of the housing code and also from the standpoint of my position on the Arizona Economic Council and the committee relationship of the black coalition.

1 Q Could you tell us briefly what is the
2 present state of the availability of housing for
3 people of low and moderate means in the south
4 Phoenix area, black community?

5 A --Of course, one would have to take a realis-
6 tic appraisal and say that in the first place,
7 when we look at what took place here in the
8 valley over the decade of the '60's, we had to
9 realize and say that for the most part, as to the
10 kinds of tools that could have been developed
11 for black people, it was a lost decade, primarily
12 because there was no workable program which in-
13 cluded a housing code.

14 And it wasn't until June of last year that the
15 city, through a safety and health provision of
16 its present building code, incorporated some
17 safety features that started the -- that is the
18 process of making it possible for them to apply
19 for application for a workable program. So on
20 one hand, when you also realize the fact that
21 anywhere from 1960, 90% of the 24,000 plus or
22 20,000 plus population of blacks in the City of
23 Phoenix resided in this area, and if by 1965
24 only about 12% of the black population lived out-
25 side of the intercity area, one would realize
26 the magnitude of this kind of problem, especially

1 in light of the fact that there are about 1,600
2 public housing units --

3 Q When were they built?

4 A In the '40's and some in the '50's, and
5 here too, this program was slowed down when the
6 city found itself without the workable tools that
7 would enable them to --

8 Q Have there been efforts on the part of the
9 city to get a workable program or has this en-
10 gendered a great deal of opposition within the
11 community?

12 A There was an effort on the part of the city
13 to get a workable program, for a code. Of course,
14 they used the referendum approach and there was
15 opposition at first emanating from the process
16 of using the technique of fear and -- with which
17 lice lies along the line that your individual
18 liberties will be in jeopardy by having some in-
19 spector to invade your property and perhaps it
20 could be stated that also there was the concern
21 that existed by having a regulating agency such
22 as the housing authority, having a planning
23 agency such as the housing to be a regulating
24 agency.

25 So, coupled with this kind of problem, especial-
26 ly also with, at that time with even more tighter

1 patterns of housing as it related to the inability
2 of blacks and of minorities to move out of the
3 central core of the city.

4 Q Can blacks locate anyplace in the Phoenix
5 area?

6 A The answer to that is yes and no. It
7 depends on which way you are going. There
8 definitely has been a trend in the last five years
9 for more blacks to move, let's say in the Mary-
10 vale area, however, when one black pursues the
11 line of getting an apartment, this presents a
12 different kind of a story.

13 I remember four years ago when one of my staff
14 members came on the staff, when we tried to
15 secure an apartment for her more or less in the old
16 line city area and the kind of gyration and
17 excuse that we get was something to, sort of like
18 a comic opera, anywhere from between the fact that
19 we are in the process of redecorating, and even
20 so blatantly, you know, I was so irritated by the
21 situation that I didn't want to play games anymore
22 so I told the manager that I wanted the apartment
23 for a black person so they wouldn't play any more
24 games so these factors still exist.

25 Q What do you do with a complaint when you get
26 one like that, where can you go to get it rectified?

1 A Well, when also you realize that up until
2 recently the City of Phoenix, the human relations
3 commission for the City of Phoenix, it's a new
4 organization, in the last five years, I remember
5 an incident that I have had, it did not involve
6 housing but it involved a skating rink situation
7 where I was the supervisor for a group of high
8 school young people, and I found myself faced
9 with the problem of having the manager tell me to
10 -- that I had to have membership in order to be
11 involved in it. Of course, I knew it was a lie
12 because in the first place two of the young
13 people had already arrived, they were ahead of me,
14 they happened to be white, and they were already
15 inside the skating arena, but it's these kinds of
16 things were presented so I remember in my case I
17 took it back to the church and I -- and they,
18 at that time, made their petition known to the
19 president of the human relations commission.

20 But to have a human relations commission,
21 whether it be city-wide or state-wide involved
22 without the resources to enforce the law would
23 make it sort of a joke.

24 MR. ALEXANDER: I have no further questions.

25 THE CHAIRMAN: Any other commission members ha
26 have questions for Reverend Dudley?

EXAMINATION

1
2 BY THE CHAIRMAN:

3 Q Reverend Dudley, I've known you for some
4 time and of your efforts in the cause of freedom,
5 particularly the housing. Would you care to identify
6 identify, in your view, the barriers that exist for
7 the poor and minorities to obtain adequate
8 housing? What's -- what's at the basis?

9 A Of course, one of the barriers definitely
10 is the economics, and by that I mean that even
11 with the committee many workable programs that
12 have been implemented nation-wide, when we look
13 at the Phoenix scene, with the exception of some
14 innovations in 236, 235 housing, that for the most
15 part one housing, the extent of housing that have
16 been built by the major contractors have just not
17 been built in the core city, and an example of
18 this would be Booker T. Washington Neighborhood
19 Council, which is the council area between 7th
20 Street and 16th and from say Polk or the railroad
21 track, have been trying for more than two years
22 to get some concrete decisions regarding some
23 housing in that area.

24 They have done a study, they have approached some
25 private builders and they have been faced with the
26 problem number one, of having, in those areas,

1 having a tremendous increase in land costs which
2 would decrease the possibility, for example, for a
3 singular unit housing, detached housing, so this
4 is one of the problems.

5 On the other hand, we also know that even when
6 some of the 236 and 235 housing were available
7 the builders for some reason or another could not
8 bring themselves to do anything very creative in
9 the so-called core city, and the use the core
10 city primarily referring to that area, let's say
11 from Roosevelt to the tracks, while there has
12 been some effort, let's say south of Broadway in
13 the so-called mini-house, but there's been very
14 little housing, single community housing, with
15 the exception of public housing projects that
16 have been built in the core city area where a
17 large percentage of the black people live.

18 And they're living in access to the downtown
19 area and also to other -- so economics is one area
20 and then the fear or inability on the part of
21 building trades to build single unit housing and
22 of course the loaning institutions have been
23 somewhat reluctant to be innovating in this area,
24 which even prohibits the possibility of even more
25 housing beind made available to low income group
26 housing because of these other kind of things that

1 are brought forth.

2 On one hand, I'm convinced that a key to Phoenix,
3 as I see it, rests in the ability of the city to
4 determine, along with the people that live in these
5 areas, what they intend to do to make this a
6 livable and practical place for people, because
7 all of -- a large percentage of our elementary
8 schools, particularly those in Phoenix District 1,
9 reside in the so-called core city and when a
10 family finds itself wanting to move from the
11 public housing project and not finding it avail-
12 able to them, any standard housing in the com-
13 munity that they like to have a choice, this in
14 itself tells us something that has lacked.

15 Q Are you able to differentiate between federal
16 tools in the way of laws, and facilitative devices
17 to actually build core city housing as against
18 local constraints? Am I reading you in saying
19 that the -- there are federal tools available?
20

21 A Yes.

22 Q Am I reading you also to say that they're
23 adequate?

24 A There are federal tools that are --

25 Q Are adequate or inadequate?

26 A That are -- that are sufficient enough to
have made it possible for Phoenix to have been at

1 least 60% along the way to provide standard housing
2 for minorities had they been in a position to use
3 them, that is so far as the decade of the '60's
4 are concerned, yes.

5 Q And you are saying the constraints primarily,
6 then, are unique to the city?

7 A Yes, unique to the city because of, in some
8 instances they have used the, you know, filed a
9 referendum to get citizens' antenna when it could
10 have been just as easily used, you know, by the
11 power of council approach to impletment what they
12 felt was necessary for the safety and well being
13 of the citizens that relate to housing, for
14 example.

15 THE CHAIRMAN: Are there any other questions?

16 MR. MONTEZ: I'd like to ask some.

17
18 EXAMINATION

19 BY MR. MONTEZ:

20 Q In the area of the 1,600 units you mentioned
21 of public, is that --

22 A In public, that's public housing projects.

23 Q Is that predominantly minority?

24 A Yes, I would -- it's not only predominantly
25 minority but it's predominantly located in the
26 inner city area, which by the way I think I should

1 say something to that.

2 I feel that not only is it wise for a city to
3 begin to be creative about housing needs in the
4 core city area for its citizens, but if there is
5 going to perhaps remove itself from the kind of
6 tension that came about in the '60's, especially
7 in light of the fact that a recent ruling by the
8 Supreme Court which stated in effect that citizens
9 could have a right to vote whether or not they
10 want low income housing in their communities.

11 This would tell us that even though we are
12 moving towards a workable program as a tool, that
13 the forces who might oppose this could use this
14 as another technique or method to deny housing
15 even in the decade of the '70's.

16 Q So, what we're really saying is that even
17 those units that are built or even if the federal
18 government was to develop a cooperative plan with
19 the city, you would be leading again by defini-
20 tion to segregated housing if --

21 A Yes.

22 Q -- the two agencies that the State Civil
23 Rights Commission, the Human Relations Commission
24 of Phoenix, from your vantage point, are inade-
25 quate for citizen redress?

26 A Inadequate from the standpoint that if one is

1 to -- laws are passed, you know, every day, but
2 in order to test the genuine concern there must
3 be committees in order to implement the program,
4 or the laws themselves. And I think that, you
5 know, the sensitive person, the State Civil
6 Rights Commissioner, will tell you that you have
7 got to have sufficient resources in order to en-
8 force the complaints that they get every day.

9 Q Have you ever heard or seen anybody from
10 the HUD branch of the government, from the Civil
11 Rights division of Housing and Urban Development
12 in Phoenix?

13 A Yes, I've had, particularly in relation to
14 persons who come in to be resource persons, for
15 example, on the housing committee, that is
16 emanated through the league and also through some
17 other city efforts as they have been trying to
18 assist Phoenix in gathering the kind of tools that
19 it needs so far as a workable program is concerned.

20 See, for example, I think there was one, Mrs.
21 Bell was here in town about two weeks ago, as an
22 example --

23 Q From San Francisco?

24 A Yes, from HUD.

25 Q Or Los Angeles?

26 A Yes, Los Angeles, yes.

1 Q Barbara Bell?

2 A Yes, Barbara Bell.

3 MR. MONTEZ: I've no other questions.

4 THE CHAIRMAN: If there's no other ques-
5 tions, thank you, Reverend Dudley.

6 MR. ALEXANDER: Mrs. Nobel, please?

7 THE CHAIRMAN: Reverend Dudley, do you have
8 any written information you want to submit to the
9 commission?

10 REV. DUDLEY: I could always give you some,
11 what I call some of the social documents that I
12 have.

13 THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Erickson's behind you
14 if you would care to give them, thank you.

15

16

17

IDA NOBEL,

18

19

EXAMINATION

20 BY MR. ALEXANDER:

21 Q Mrs. Nobel, would you state your name and
22 any organization you are affiliated with for the
23 record?

24 A I'm Ida Nobel, Chairman of the Maricopa
25 Welfare Rights Organization, which we are a
26 chapter from National Welfare Rights Organization.

1 Q Thank you.

2 Where do you live in the Phoenix area?

3 A I live at 4205 South 21st Street, right
4 off Broadway.

5 Q What kind of neighborhood is that?

6 A Well, it's a -- I would say pretty well
7 predominantly Hack neighborhood. And it's, what
8 I would call, it's a ghetto.

9 Q What kind of services does the city provide
10 in that community?

11 A Well, I can't say -- not very much ser-
12 vices. We have, like garbage services and, you
13 know, something like this; but it's not very much
14 services provided by the city out there.

15 Because it's just as I say, it's in the
16 ghettos, it's a very bad neighborhood.

17 Q Are people able to get out of that neigh-
18 borhood? Are there areas for poorer black people
19 to move to in Phoenix where there are better
20 services?

21 A Well, I can say that not very many places
22 they can move to, I don't think. Because where
23 it's a, you know, better services. You take, for
24 instance, practically all over south Phoenix it's
25 a pretty bad, you know, neighborhood for living.

26 In other words, the houses is not too good, we

1 don't have any adequate housing too good, no more
2 than the -- well, they're building many houses,
3 I don't know how this thing operates in mini houses
4 and you take like it's too many of the people
5 they don't like the mini houses because they're
6 too close together and I don't know how they
7 operate it. But you take like now -- well, I
8 would like to move to the north part of Phoenix
9 but I don't feel that it's, I don't feel that
10 black peoples can live over there.

11 Q Do you think it's purely a matter of money
12 or do you think that the community in north
13 Phoenix would be hostile to you if you moved there?

14 A I think the community of north Phoenix will
15 be hostile, because I know that I have some
16 friends, well, they did move in some parts of
17 north Phoenix and they had neighbors, they moved,
18 you know, because they didn't want to live by the
19 blacks.

20 Q What does this mean in terms of young people
21 coming up in the community? Do the young people
22 that manage to get through high school and get
23 some training, do they stay in the Phoenix area
24 or are they sort of driven out to --

25 A Well, I know that quite a few of the
26 children that come up in south Phoenix, and they

1 get, well, they finish high school and then they
2 go to college for a few years, they moves out
3 and try to work. Most of them needs to stay
4 because they try to find adequate jobs because
5 we don't have too many jobs here either. It's
6 hard getting jobs here.

7 Q What type of programs is your organization,
8 the Welfare Rights Organization, pushing for,
9 what would you like to see the City of Phoenix do
10 for the people in poverty in south Phoenix?

11 A Well, one of our main issues now is ade-
12 quate income. We're trying to get an adequate
13 income so that our children can get a decent edu-
14 cation, you know, because we feel that -- we, you
15 know, if we can get the right type of clothing
16 and the right type of food so the children can
17 actually have an adequate living there, they would
18 be able to get a decent education.

19 Q Do you think that other persons like your-
20 self, people you are familiar with in the commun-
21 ity, have similar feelings that they would rather
22 live in other areas of Phoenix where life perhaps
23 is better if they could?

24 A Oh, sure, because in other words, this is
25 why the poor peoples is organized, this is what
26 the movement is about is trying to get a decent

1 living, you know.

2 Q Could you tell us what a welfare family
3 gets in the State of Arizona, let's say a family
4 of four?

5 A Well, a family of four, it's just only
6 \$167.00 a month, now this income for an agency
7 family for the family of four, \$167.00 per month.

8 Q Do they provide any extra money to buy books
9 and schools?

10 A Well, if the children are in high school
11 they get a \$10.00 allotment.

12 Q Only for high school?

13 A Just high school, not grade school.

14 Q What about, are there any extra funds pro-
15 vided for transportation? Is transportation a
16 problem for a poor person in Phoenix?

17 A Transportation is one of our major problems
18 here, it's real bad. And we do not get trans-
19 portation provided.

20 Q How does that affect one's ability to get
21 a job? People --

22 A I didn't understand.

23 Q The lack of a transportation system, does
24 that make it more difficult to get to a decent-
25 paying job?

26 A Very much so. You take like I have sometime

1 four or five young men come through my office a
2 day, they get a job but it's way out and they
3 don't have transportation to get to the job, so
4 they ask us to try to provide transportation for
5 them so this, as I say, a major problem for the
6 poor peoples here. You can't get no transpor-
7 tation.
8

9 Q Are many of the jobs that these young men
10 have are in the outlying areas of Phoenix?

11 A Yes, they are, way out, they're way out
12 somewhere like out in Scottsdale, Glendale,
13 around out on Camelback, they're so far out.

14 Q Is there any housing out there for people
15 who work in those factories or industries to
16 live in?

17 A Not as I knows of. If it is, I'm not aware
18 of it, you know.

19 MR. ALEXANDER: I have no further questions.

20 THE CHAIRMAN: Are there other questions
21 by the commission of Mrs. Nobel?

22 MR. MONTEZ: I have a few.

23
24 EXAMINATION

25 BY MR. MONTEZ:

26 Q Do you have an idea of what the breakdown
is as far as contribution for the welfare program

1 in the State of Arizona? Is it -- most of the
2 money comes from the federal government, am I
3 correct?

4 A This is correct, most of it.

5 Q Well, is it two thirds from the federal
6 government or one -- I know there has to be
7 some local contribution from county and state but
8 I was just --

9 A I think it's somewhere like, I think a two
10 thirds from the federal government.

11 Q So most of the money that comes into
12 Arizona for welfare comes from the federal govern-
13 ment?

14 A This is correct.

15 MR. MONTEZ: Thank you.

16 THE CHAIRMAN: I have one question, Mrs.
17 Nobel.

18
19 EXAMINATION

20 BY THE CHAIRMAN:

21 Q Do you feel that the views of the Welfare
22 Rights Organization are clearly identified? Do
23 you have advocates? Who speaks for the rights
24 of the poor? In the council halls? Were are
25 you heard to clarify your view, the situation of
26 the poor?

1 A I understand you. I can say that to open
2 easily answer this question, I don't think that
3 we have, here in Arizona, a -- well, I would say
4 person that actually would speak -- well, I use
5 the word stand behind Maricopa Welfare Rights,
6 that, now I'm speaking for the local group here
7 in Arizona, because we do have a friendship
8 group, you know, and this is why I would say that
9 you are not getting, you know aren't organized
10 like we should here and we're not together too
11 good, because we don't have, I would say, enough
12 enforcement from our middle class people here.

13 Q Support, you mean or enforcement?

14 A That's right.

15 Q Let me raise another question.

16 In your view, it seems to me that people have
17 images, mistakes about welfare people, quote,
18 unquote. That they're lazy, they want to fleece
19 the government, they aren't interested in working,
20 etc., etc., etc. And these become norms of the
21 avenues of how middle class interacts. In your
22 view, what is a welfare rights person, what are
23 their fears or frustrations or their hopes for
24 their children and for themselves and houses,
25 employment and so forth? Would you care to speak
26 for them?

1 would be the cost for shelter out of that \$167.00?

2 A Something like, I would say the cheapest
3 would be 57, 50 per month for the shelter.

4 Now, this is just for the shelter and this is
5 a, you know, it's not too good, you know.

6 Q So that leaves about \$109.50 for everything
7 else?

8 A Right.

9
10 REEXAMINATION

11 BY THE CHAIRMAN:

12 Q What do, if you were to identify a central
13 norm, what do welfare people want for their
14 children?

15 A You know, actually all a welfare recipient
16 is asking for, for their children, a decent
17 education so that they can, I would say come up,
18 get decent jobs and take care of their families
19 decently. Okay, they want decent food, clothing,
20 you know, like anybody else, just like normal,
21 every day human beings.

22 Q May I raise another question? I'm taking
23 perhaps too much time, but it seems rather
24 critical to me in view of the image that I read
25 in the middle class community. What kind of
26 models in the community that you are speaking of,

1 a child of, oh, say eight or ten years of age,
2 alternative models, how would he know whether he
3 wanted to be a computer operator or airlines
4 pilot or a broker or savings and loan executive,
5 does he ever come in contact with any of those
6 people? What is the typical model in the com-
7 munity that you are talking about, who would
8 a 10-year old like to be like?

9 A Well, you take for instance -- I use myself
10 for a pattern. When I was somewhere like 10 or
11 11 years old, I looked at a lot of people like,
12 I would say they were very, I'll say big peoples
13 in church work, school teachers, different types.

14 Now, when I was a kid I wanted to be a school
15 teacher, I said, you know. So I feel that the
16 children watch the pattern of the peoples on
17 television and so forth and, you know, working
18 patterns and so this is where they get their
19 ideas from, like what they want to be when they
20 grow up.

21 Q Are they presented the alternative of rela-
22 ting to any of those people?

23 A I hear my children all the time saying, you
24 know, like they say they want to be like some of
25 the television actors or, you know, someone they
26 see on television. I have one son always say he

1 wants to be like Reverend Brooks, I don't know.

2 So, you know, so this is how, you know, children
3 just see different peoples and they want to patten
4 them after that.

5 THE CHAIRMAN: Fine, no other questions.

6
7 EXAMINATION

8 BY MRS. BRAISDEN:

9 Q Can you tell me if the welfare board, either
10 state or Maricopa, sends out any of their notices
11 or letters in Spanish for the people who don't
12 speak English?

13 A No, I take that back. Yes. They do.

14 Q They do?

15 A Because when they send out letters of noti-
16 fication on something, like they have English on
17 one side and Spanish on the other.

18 Q What about a special notice like you're
19 supposed to report or something, an individual
20 one, do you know if that's in Spanish?

21 A Not as I knows of, I can't recall it. I
22 don't think so, but like you know, your checks
23 going to be cut for some reason, they put that
24 big in Spanish and in English, but other than
25 that, I don't think they do.
26

1 REEXAMINATION

2 BY MR. MONTEZ:

3 Q Have you had any opposition towards your
4 organization, the Welfare Rights, from people
5 within the establishment, within the welfare
6 agency itself?

7 A I guess I understand your question.

8 Q When you make demands of the agency for
9 some kind of equality, do they get up a little
10 tight about it?11 A No. We don't have any -- you mean do we
12 have any members that, like lobbying in the
13 welfare department?

14 Q Yes.

15 A No.

16 THE CHAIRMAN: You are saying you need
17 lobbyists?

18 A Yes, we do.

19 MR. MONTEZ: Thank you.

20 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

21 MR. ALEXANDER: Is Mr. John Meeker here?
22
23

24 JOHN MEEKER,

25 EXAMINATION

26 BY MR. ALEXANDER:

1 Q Mr. Meeker, would you state your full name
2 for the record and your position?

3 A John W. Meeker, 1136 West Vermont, Phoenix.
4 I'm president of the Del E. Webb Development
5 Company.

6 Q And this is the company that has developed
7 Sun City, if I understand?

8 A Correct.

9 Q Could you tell us something about Sun City?
10 What type of community it is, median income,
11 number of persons, what the idea for development
12 is, what you would like to achieve in that com-
13 munity?

14 A It's -- has about 18,000 people at the
15 present time, it's projected to go to 45,000
16 people and about 25 to 27,000 living units. We
17 sell to retired couples where one has to be at
18 least 50 with no high school aged children. And
19 that is the only restriction we have.

20 Of course, if they wish to resell to families
21 they could. There are no schools in the community.

22 Q You are in Phoenix proper, you are not in-
23 corporated --

24 A No, we're unincorporated, we're in the
25 county, Maricopa County.

26 Their average income is about somewhere in the

1 11 to \$12,000.00 per year range.

2 Q So it's essentially a retirement community?

3 A Yes.

4 Q With facilities for a retirement community?

5 A Yes.

6 Q What type of facilities do you provide?

7 A We have recreation facilities --

8 Q Medical facilities?

9 A A hospital, medical facilities, golf
10 courses.

11 Q Can you tell us the racial composition of
12 the population of Sun City?

13 A It's all white, as far as I know. We don't
14 keep any records.

15 Q It's all white according to the 1970 census
16 also.

17 Q Could you give us any indication why this city
18 has developed as one that's all white?

19 A I couldn't give you any reason why.

20 Q Where do you advertise for Sun City?

21 A Locally and nationally.

22 Q Do you advertise in any minority press
23 papers, radio stations?

24 A I really don't know.

25 Q When you run your advertisements in the
26 national media, do you carry any line in your

1
2 advertisements that says you are an equal
3 opportunity company?

4 A We do advertise on employment that way.
5 We do not in our advertising, we're very limited
6 on space, we advertise primarily in travel sec-
7 tions of newspapers throughout the major cities.

8 Q Do you have a sales staff?

9 A We have a local sales staff only.

10 Q And how many people on that staff?

11 A 35.

12 Q What is the racial composition of the sales
13 staff?

14 A They're all white.

15 Q They're all white? Are there any Chicanos
16 in Sun City?

17 A Living there?

18 Q Yes.

19 A I don't know.

20 Q Are any of the mortgages in Sun City financed
21 by F.H.A. or V.A?

22 A Well, originally it started, we had F.H.A.
23 and I don't think we had very many people take
24 advantage of it, and in late '60's, we converted
25 and went strictly conventional.

26 Q So it's all conventional mortgages now?

A 60 to 70% pay cash.

1 Q These mortgages, of course, are insured
2 under federal home loan bank board and so on
3 through savings and loans associations?

4 A Through savings and loans and banks.

5 Q Have these banks ever asked you about your
6 sales practices? Have they ever asked you about
7 their obligations for enforcement under Title
8 Eight of the Fair Housing Act?

9 A No.

10 We've had, I might clarify that.

11 Q Okay.

12 A We've had several colored people come
13 through on our vacation program where we adver-
14 tise you can come and stay a week in Sun City
15 before --

16 THE CHAIRMAN: It's more acceptable, excuse
17 me, the phrase for blacks is black people, yes.

18 A Blacks? And apparently they chose not to
19 live there. They didn't buy. We've had several
20 put money down and not fulfill the purchase
21 contract. In Sun City, California, we did have
22 two black families --

23 Q (By Mr. Alexander.) Out of how many?

24 A Two black families did buy in Sun City,
25 California.

26 Q How many people in Sun City, California?

1 A About 5,000.

2 Q We heard last night from some citizens in
3 the bowery that there was a dire lack of housing
4 for elderly in this community for poor whites,
5 poor Chicanos and poor blacks. I'm aware that
6 there are a number of federal programs for build-
7 ing scattered site housing for elderly, apartment
8 houses, what-have-you. Does Sun City provide
9 anything other than medium to high income housing?

10 A No.

11 Q Is there any particular reason for that?
12 Are these programs not profitable?

13 A No, because the market that we're in, and
14 housing costs as they are today, that we're not
15 connected with government financing in any way,
16 it would not be possible to build a unit that
17 people could qualify for.

18 Q Under the subsidized programs it would not?

19 A Under subsidized they could.

20 Q And private corporations can build under
21 subsidized 235 and 236 programs?

22 A Right, right.

23 Q But you have not done so?

24 A We have investigated it and spent a con-
25 siderable effort two years ago when the program
26 first came out to get involved in it. We did

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build for some other developers in other states that did operate under this program.

Q And that worked out all right from a profit point of view in the other states?

A Well, I would assume so. We just were the contractor, we did not handle the leasing. And we worked with the, a couple of sponsors here to try to get one going and it didn't work out.

Q Has your community ever been visited by people from the Federal Home Loan Bank Board to see how it is in terms of construction, standards or anything?

A Not that I know of.

THE CHAIRMAN: For my edification would you clarify the Title Eight of the Fair Housing Act as it relates to L.H.B?

MR. ALEXANDER: Okay. The Title Eight of the Fair Housing Act says all federal programs shall be administered to promote fair housing. And that means anything from a highway to building a house to insure a mortgage, so on. That all programs are to be administered that way and that's one of the things that we like to see, how they're administered.

I've no further questions at this time.

MR. MONTEZ: I have.

1 THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Montez?

2
3 EXAMINATION

4 BY MR. MONTEZ:

5 Q Mr. Meeker, I'm sure you realize, you know,
6 that we're very happy to have you here today,
7 because I'm sure you recognize the needs for hous-
8 ing for poor people as well as for everybody else
9 in what we commonly know as the democratic pro-
10 cess and our function, of course, is to try to
11 make assessments of this kind and I just want to
12 ask you a question that I'm sure in the kind of
13 work that you do, which is obviously a money-
14 making venture, and I've talked to a lot of con-
15 tractors and so forth that are willing to do
16 things, but there's a certain attitude that pre-
17 vails, besides the fact that poor people may not
18 have the money, you know, even to buy in Sun City.

19 That's, I think, one variable that's very im-
20 portant, would you feel that there would be some
21 constraints on the part of your company by the
22 white population there if there was money in the
23 minority communities to buy there?

24 I mean this is just for the record, I'm not
25 trying to put you on the spot, I'm trying to make
26 some assessment as to what is going on generally

1 with white attitudes.

2
3 A I don't think there would be because in Sun
4 City, California, which is a similar community --

5 Q I know some black people that live in Sun
6 City, California --

7 A -- we've had no problem. And I would not
8 anticipate one here.

9 Q In other words, it's encouraging to hear you
10 say that, that maybe the attitude in society may
11 be changing?

12 A I think it is.

13 MR. MONTEZ: Fine, thank you.

14
15 EXAMINATION

16 BY THE CHAIRMAN:

17 Q One other question, Mr. Meeker. Am I
18 reading you correctly when you are saying that
19 there's nothing obviously in the advertizing and
20 no subtle rules and regulations that have been
21 operative to prevent minorities from moving into
22 Sun City? It's been merely a chance phenomenon?

23 A That's right.

24 Q Can I ask another question, the range of
25 costs for housing in Sun City?

26 A Presently it's 19,990 on to \$50,000.00.

Q 19,990, and in what proportions, what per-

1 centage of housing there is in the \$20,000.00
2 range?

3 A Well, the average sale price is over
4 30,000.

5 Q Is over 30?

6 A Yes.

7 Q But the range is from 20 to roughly 50?

8 A Yes. That is primarily it.

9 Q Can you make some predictions of the future
10 in the future -- you're aiming for 27,000 housing
11 units?

12 A Yes.

13 Q And how many do you have built now?
14 Roughly?

15 A Coming up to 11,000.

16 Q And in view of the housing market and costs
17 and so forth, would you make some guesses in the
18 '70's that most of the housing, the normal housing
19 will be in the 25,000 area or would it be higher,
20 could you -- in your plan?

21 A You are talking about local housing?

22 A No, in Sun City. We're thinking about --

23 A Well, it's going up about the rate of, this
24 last year it went up about 10%, and we estimate
25 it will go up 5% per year.

26 Q 5% per year. Could you --

1 A Now, that's strictly housing costs.

2 Q Yes, I know this is a range but could you
3 characterize for us typically in terms of income,
4 in terms of education, in terms of work exper-
5 ience and so forth, a typical Sun City citizen
6 and must you be wealthy to live there?

7 A No. We have done several studies on what
8 his income should be. If he had cash to buy his
9 home he could live for probably \$450.00 a month,
10 450 to 500.

11 Q If he had cash?

12 A If he paid cash, didn't have a house pay-
13 ment.

14 Q \$450.00?

15 A Yes.

16 Now, we sell homes, we do not control their
17 life out there. We sell the home, and then it's
18 unincorporated and it's their community.

19

20

REEXAMINATION

21

BY MR. ALEXANDER:

22

23

Q Is it a community association that manages
the community services?

24

25

26

A No. The only services -- the only thing
they manage is the rec. facility, the golf courses
are semi-public and we allow them to play from

1 Phoenix out there, and we do have minorities that
2 play on our golf courses.

3 Q Do you have -- when you wanted to develop
4 more land out there do you have to go to the
5 county for zoning or do you have a sort of planned
6 environmental unit which the county has already
7 accepted?

8 A We have a master plan that we've submitted
9 to them.

10 Q Does that master plan project that there
11 will be any moderate income housing to be built?

12 A Well, we -- our lowest priced unit is
13 19,990 and if we could build them a lot cheaper
14 we could sell a lot more houses, it's costs
15 that have driven costs up and what the people
16 want in the house.

17 Q Is there anything that would go on today
18 that would indicate when you reach your fill
19 quota of houses and people, that the racial com-
20 position of Sun City will be any different than
21 it is today?

22 A I would have no way of knowing that.

23 Q We've found in different parts of the
24 country that there's been a history of blacks
25 and browns fearing that they are not welcome in
26 a community and one of the ways to integrate a

1 community is to let people know that the commun-
2 ity is open, we hope you would consider that,
3 through staff and through advertisement.

4 I have no further questions.

5 THE CHAIRMAN: Any other questions?

6 Thank you.

7 Is Mr. Roy Yanez here?

8 Would you come up, sir?

9 Did you want, something you want to say, sir?

10 MR. GILLESPIE: If I may, sir, I would like
11 to ask Mr. Meeker a question.

12 THE CHAIRMAN: Is that all right, Counselor?

13 MR. ALEXANDER: If you'd like to tell me
14 the question I'll ask Mr. Meeker.

15 MR. GILLESPIE: I'd like to know the com-
16 position of the construction crews in Sun City,
17 whether they're black or Mexicans?

18 MR. ALEXANDER: Construction crews?

19 MR. GILLESPIE: Yes.

20 A All of our workers are through one union or
21 another, and I don't think we have a count.

22 Q (By Mr. Alexander.) In your contracts with
23 the builders do you have a provision in the con-
24 tract requiring all your subcontractors to be
25 equal opportunity employers?

26 A Yes, we do.

1 Q What provisions do you carry forth to see
2 that they are?

3 MRS. BAYLES: May I address myself to
4 that question?

5 MR. ALEXANDER: Certainly.

6 MR. BAYLES: I'm an attorney with the
7 parent company, Del E. Webb Corporation and we
8 have a master terminative action program that has
9 been submitted. We, along with other general
10 contractors in Phoenix, are part of the Phoenix
11 plan, we also are part of the Denver plan, to try
12 with other contractors and labor unions jointly
13 to secure more R.E. employment.

14 MR. ALEXANDER: What are the elements of t
15 this affirmative action plan? Does this involve
16 recruitment in the community's outreach programs?

17 MR. BAYLES: That is correct.

18 MR. ALEXANDER: Do you have any minority
19 employees in your personnel department?

20 MR. BAYLES: In our personnel depart-
21 ment itself?

22 MR. ALEXANDER: Yes, who does the hiring?

23 MR. BAYLES: Mrs. Myra Kane.

24 MR. MEEKER: But in the union, construction
25 workers are all hired through a union hall.

26 MR. ALEXANDER: Thank you.

1 There's another question here?

2 MRS. ELLIS: No, I think I missed something,
3 did I understand Mr. Meeker to say that they had
4 a 35-man sales force?

5 MR. ALEXANDER: Yes.

6 MRS. ELLIS: That was all white?

7 MR. ALEXANDER: Yes, he did state that.

8 MRS. ELLIS: May I ask his attorney if that
9 fits in with their plan of aggressive outreach
10 when they reviewed that fact in the company?

11 MR. BAYLES: Well, let me say this, that it
12 takes two to tango, I don't know whether there h
13 have been any that have attempted to obtain em-
14 ployment.

15 MR. ALEXANDER: Have you ever gone to the
16 minority employment specialists located, for
17 example in St. Louis, Chicago and New York that
18 specialize in minority professional employees?
19 To recruit?

20 MR. BAYLES: I don't know what agencies
21 our personnel officer goes to.

22 MR. ALEXANDER: Do you recruit at minority
23 colleges or colleges that have minority student
24 programs?

25 MR. BAYLES: You are talking generally

26 or --

1 MR. ALEXANDER: Yes , for salesmen, for
2 other personnel?

3 MR. BAYLES: I do not know the answer.

4 MR. ALEXANDER: Thank you.

5 Mr. Yanez?

6 MR. MONTEZ: I was just going to, for the
7 record, what was the attorney's record?

8 MR. BAYLES: My name is Donald Bayles.

9
10
11 ROY B. YANEZ,

12 EXAMINATION

13 BY MR. ALEXANDER:

14 Q Could you state your name and position,
15 sir?

16 A My name is Roy B. Yanez, I'm Director of
17 the Public Housing Department of the City of
18 Phoenix.

19 Q Mr. Yanez, before coming to Phoenix, I re-
20 viewed the transcript of the hearings held by
21 the United States Commission on Civil Rights in
22 1962 in Phoenix, at that time the commission was
23 told that public housing in Phoenix is segregated.
24 Has anything occurred in the past nine years to
25 change that?

26 A Yes, quite a bit has happened, of course,

1 with the adoption of civil rights act, policies
2 of the housing authority were immediately changed
3 to conform with the act.

4 Q How many different units are there? I
5 gather there are large groupings of the 1,600
6 units.

7 A We have eight projects by contract, and
8 they are on 11 different sites all together.

9 Actually, there are four project offices now
10 from which these are operated.

11 Q Could you give us the racial composition
12 and ethnic composition of each one of those?

13 A Yes, I could.

14 Q Please?

15 A I brought copies so that I can --

16 Q Okay, why don't we just submit it for the
17 record.

18 A Sydney P. Osborn Homes, we call that 17B,
19 it's 148 units, situated between 17th and 18th
20 Streets, and between Washington and Van Buren
21 Streets.

22 As of April the 30th, of this year, 1971, we
23 had two white families there, 137 negro families,
24 three American Indians and six Spanish Americans.

25 In that same management under that project,
26 there is A.L. Krohn Homes, which is Arizona 18A,

1 site 2, with 38 units.

2 Q 33 of which are black?

3 A 38 units, that's situated between 13th and
4 14th Streets on East Monroe. We had one white,
5 33 black, and four Spanish American. As of the
6 same date, April 30th, Marcos Denisa (Phonetic.)
7 project, Arizona 11, situated on South 3rd Avenue
8 between Yavapai and Mohave Streets, this is one
9 that was originally segregated and it was
10 originally built for occupancy by Mexican-Amer-
11 icans.

12 The 224 units in the project.

13 Now we have 17 white, 23 black, six American
14 Indian, and two orientals, 175 Mexican-Americans,
15 as of this date we have one vacancy.

16 Q It's not necessary to go through the rest
17 of the projects, we'll submit them for the record.

18 Essentially from what you have said and from
19 reading through the project are still -- can be
20 racially or ethnically identified as a black
21 project or --

22 A Especially the black project, yes, the ones
23 where they're predominantly black continue more
24 or less in that pattern.

25 Matthew Hanson, for example, and the addition
26 to Matthew Hanson, this just this year alone,

1 just since we centralized, we took the combined
2 all of the -- centralized the taking of applica-
3 tions and the tenant selection and we assign
4 them from the central application file now on
5 the first come first serve basis.

6 Q Formerly the process was that you would go
7 to the particular Housing project to apply?

8 A Right.

9 Q And you believe that former practice tended
10 to reinforce the segregation of these houses?

11 Is that a fair statement?

12 A Well, I don't know. It gave them their
13 choice, gave the freedom of choice was there for
14 the --

15 Q Freedom of choice which followed an official
16 segregation policy?

17 A That's right, it did follow that pattern.

18 Starting in October, we centralized the taking
19 of applications, and at Marco's Denisa, area, we
20 have assigned 15 whites and 14 blacks to that
21 project. All together, 29. You can check that
22 against what the occupancy is now, on your list
23 here.

24 And to Matthew Hanson we have assigned 11 whites
25 since October, and 11 Mexican-Americans, and one
26 indian. 25 all together.

1 Q Could you explain to the committee why
2 you are --

3 A Do you mind if I go on a little bit further?
4 Because this is important I think, to bring to
5 your attention.

6 That -- the whites that we assign and the
7 Mexican-Americans that we assign to the all negro
8 projects do not remain there, they move out.

9 Many, the majority are forced out, not by all of
10 the negro, naturally, not by all the black, but
11 we're confronted with small gangs of teenagers
12 who make it their business to harass these
13 people, until they are driven out. And some of
14 them become projects.

15 We had one just -- just night before last,
16 well, yesterday morning at 4:00 a.m., we had a
17 white family, husband and wife and a baby, I
18 think, both the husband and the wife were beaten
19 up at 4:00 a.m., as a matter of fact they had,
20 they gave the man 14 stitches his head. And the
21 baby remained in the hospital. Up to yesterday
22 afternoon at 5:00 o'clock she was still in the
23 hospital. But many of the tenants have been
24 driven out by teenagers, yet at the same time,
25 with this baby that this white family had, next
26 door negro woman took care of that baby, was taking

1 care of the baby all day yesterday, and -- but
2 this -- these youngsters, you know, they're de-
3 termined that they're going to give these people
4 a bad time and they drive them out. They tell
5 them that --

6
7 Q What services do you provide through the
8 housing authority for use in the projects? Do
9 you provide athletic fields, do you provide
10 centers?

11 A The city provides the recreation fields of
12 course.

13 Q Are there recreational facilities, youth
14 programs and so on, surrounding your project?

15 A Yes, yes. Harmon Park has quite a few
16 facilities there, it's only a block away from the
17 project.

18 Q Could you tell me, sir, how come there are
19 so few units of public housing in Phoenix?

20 A Yes, I can tell you that, too. In 1963,
21 the City of Phoenix was forced to have a referen-
22 dum on the vote to vote on whether or not the city
23 should continue having a housing code. And it
24 was lost. As a result of that the city did not
25 have a workable program and in order to be eligible
26 for any federal housing you had to have a workable
program because that was one the requirements of

1 - the housing act and we were not eligible for any
2 housing, any participation.

3 Q How many applicants do you have on your
4 waiting list for public housing?

5 A Right now we have around 600 active, they're
6 all up to date, they're all up to date. We check
7 the applicants every 60 days, we don't have any
8 applications that are older than 60 days.

9 Q So in the last two months you have 600
10 applications active?

11 A No, every month, every month we -- we make
12 a report on the applications so we check the --
13 we can keep a checkup, every 60 days, any
14 application that becomes 60 days old is contacted,
15 the applicant is contacted by our office so that
16 it's up to date, if they're still interested or
17 we'll keep them in the active file. If they
18 have moved out of town or we don't get no
19 answer from them, we take the application out of
20 the file.

21 Q Is this a frequent occurrence, are many
22 people forced to leave the area for want of
23 housing?

24 A I'm not aware that that's the reason why
25 they leave, no, sir.

26 Q But they do leave?

1 A Well, many of them do, yes, sir, no doubt,
2 yes.

3 Q If the City of Phoenix were able to have a
4 workable program --

5 A Wait a minute, in that respect, the housing
6 act was amended and there's no longer a require-
7 ment that the city have a workable program, the
8 city is now eligible for additional housing.

9 Q Is the city planning to develop additional
10 housing?

11 A The city has application already approved
12 for 200 units of leased housing and we've an
13 application on file for 600 units of permanent
14 housing.

15 Q Where will these 600 units be?

16 A All together 3,000 units is what we're
17 planning in the next four years if we can get the
18 program set up.

19 Q Where would you lease these houses?

20 A You want it as it is? We got the approval
21 to build, out of that 200 units, 119 will be for
22 elderly. We asked developers to submit programs
23 that they could -- of what they could provide the
24 public housing department with, and one developer
25 from the San Diego area submitted a plan that he
26 can build this 119 units for the elderly, and sub-

1 mitted a map and everything else, all the material,
2 and it happened to be that it's over at the
3 Maryvale area. Across the street from the Mary-
4 vale Hospital in a big shopping center there.

5 Well, immediately upon that notice, that infor-
6 mation becoming public, why, two individuals over
7 there started getting aroused and arousing the
8 people around through their objection to --

9 Q So there is objection?

10 A -- public housing in there. Absolutely
11 there is objection. Very much so. And they were
12 not objection because of a -- because it's public
13 housing, although that's what they said.

14 Q What do you think they were objecting to?

15 A Without any question, it's because of
16 racial. In my mind, nobody could convince me
17 otherwise, it's because they don't want, they know
18 that public housing has an open policy of renting
19 to eligible applicants, regardless of race, color
20 or creed, or origin, and they know that we would
21 be taking some blacks over there and I'm sure
22 that that's the reason why they're objecting to
23 it.

24 Q Are any other of your site locations to be
25 outside of the south part of Phoenix?

26 A They're all going to be outside of the south

1 side, in the area where the housing --

2 Q Do you anticipate opposition on these other
3 sites?

4 A Not as yet, because we have not announced
5 the sites as yet. As soon as we announce the
6 sites I'm sure that there's going to be objection
7 from one source or another, and it will be be-
8 cause of the racial, although they may not admit.

9 MR. ALEXANDER: I have no further questions.

10 THE CHAIRMAN: I have a number of questions.

11 Do you have a question, Mrs. Braisden?

12 MRS. BRAISDEN: No.

13

14

EXAMINATION

15 BY THE CHAIRMAN:

16 Q These proposed housing units in the plans
17 of the public housing unit, will they be combined
18 on one site or --

19 A The one for the elderly, yes, Dr. Warren,
20 and the reason for this is that we're willing to
21 go along with them for this reason, that by
22 combining all the elderly in one area, a builder
23 is able to provide a better recreation facilities
24 in the same building. And we will not be over-
25 loading any school district with children because
26 the elderly have already raised theirs, so it would

1 not bring any problems to the school districts.
2 And since it is owned by private enterprise, or the
3 developer, it will be on the tax rolls so it is
4 adding to the community tax structure.

5 Q Within the trade --

6 A But -- oh, I wasn't through yet.

7 Q Go ahead.

8 A But the family units are going to be from
9 2- to 5-bedroom sizes, and we have asked the de-
10 veloper that as far as the 5-bedroom size, that
11 we would very much like to have even one unit in
12 a single lot. And the reason for wanting that --

13 Q That was my next question, and you can
14 clarify it. And that has to do with, and I don't
15 know the concept within the trade, of individual
16 units distributed over most of the city, what
17 is the complex?

18 A Well --

19 Q Yes, scattered site --

20 A Scattered site, yes.

21 Q Is this within the planning of the city?

22 A Oh, yes, very definitely, but our reason
23 for wanting these developers to have these larger
24 units on an individual basis is because we are
25 going to negotiate with HUD also with an option
26 to buy from them, those units, and so that we can

1 have the possibility of, if a family becomes --
2 income-wise, you know, able to be able to buy
3 their unit, well, we would probably participate in
4 that and sell them the units.

5 Q I have a couple of other questions.

6 If the public housing unit was going to build,
7 X number of units on the area where Matthew Hanson,
8 Marcos Denisa is presently located, would the
9 units be similar today as when they were built
10 in the '40's, or would they be different, in
11 terms of green space, recreation, etc?

12 A Oh, they would be very different because the
13 requirements of HUD alone have changed consid-
14 erably.

15 Q Now, let me raise another question.

16 A Let me answer you the first one, though. No
17 projects would be built in the vicinity of exis-
18 ting projects either.

19 Q Okay, this comes to my other question.

20 A Yes, you would be adding to the same school
21 facilities, the same school district, the same
22 neighborhood schools, more children, for that
23 reason we would not.

24 Q What is the predicted life of Marcos Denisa
25 housing and --

26 A Originally it was set at 60 years?

1 Q 60 years?

2 A And that's what the bonds were sold for, 60
3 years duration. However, that was under the 1937
4 Housing Act, but the 1949 Housing Act amended that,
5 from then on it was to be 40 years, so that when-
6 ever we finance a project, it's financed over a
7 40-year period, so naturally it stands to reason
8 it has to be, so long as there's outstanding
9 bonds on the project, it has to be for the du-
10 ration of the bonds at least.

11 Q The reason I've been thinking philosoph-
12 ically, most public housing units over the country
13 do not have the amenities of private housing.
14 For instance, I know places in the country where
15 elevators in highrise only stop every other floor.
16 You walk up and down, so forth. St. Louis is one
17 place.

18 A That's right.

19 Q And as I look at Marcos Denisa and Matthew
20 Hanson and so forth, it seems to me that there's
21 built-in problems, police problems, etc., would
22 you agree with that, because of closeness, because
23 of lack of open space, because of --

24 A No, I don't agree with you, sir, and I'll
25 tell you why. Because the density of the -- of
26 Marcos Denisa and Matthew Hanson is not as much as

1 the big apartment developments that are being
2 built all over the city today, town houses, for
3 example.

4 Q Then how do you account for the difficulties
5 in those areas as against -- I live in the black
6 community, it's individual housing, we don't have
7 the crime rate, etc., etc., and I spent -- I
8 lived six years in Matthew Hanson, I've noted a
9 difference between, the same people primarily,
10 and --

11 A Well, with the exception, with one excep-
12 tion, Dr. Warren, that we have more broken
13 families, that there's no male head in the house-
14 hold, you know, more broken families I would think
15 and more poorer families.

16 Q And you are saying that the fact that --

17 A I think that's the reason.

18 Q There aren't built-in problems in two-story
19 units when there has to be shared use of clothes-
20 lines, noise and these kind of variables?

21 A No, I wasn't saying that, sir.

22 Q My question I'm getting at, is there any
23 plan, of course if you can't operate on that
24 premise I know there's no plan, a planned destruc-
25 tion of some of the areas in order to make them
26 more liveable?

1 A There's plans of modernization.

2 Q But no plans for planned --

3 A Not for destruction until, so long as
4 there's an outstanding debt on those projects,
5 the bonds are held by private investors and so
6 long as those bonds are outstanding --

7 Q And yet the crime rate is higher there
8 than in some other places, etc., so forth?

9 A Yes, it's very high, no question about it,
10 but it's also high in the whole -- the whole area.

11 Q But they are some high crime areas.

12 A Oh, yes.

13 Q Has this concept been discussed at all?

14 A I've no answer for you there, I wish I had
15 the answers for you.

16 Q Has this concept at all been discussed on
17 the planning authority about planned destruction,
18 upgrading?

19 A Upgrading, yes. On the other hand, we --
20 we couldn't, we can't move anybody that's -- that
21 -- you can't just evict families because -- that
22 doesn't correct the problem. Family will move to
23 outside of the project and there, that hasn't
24 corrected that problem at all, the family still
25 has their problems.

26 Q Now, one of our concerns here is the subur-

1 ban access, we're convinced that, the research is
2 saying it unequivocally, that most of the in-
3 dustry in the '70's will be in the suburbs and with
4 poor transportation systems and some other
5 variables, that ingress for the poor from the
6 central core to where the jobs are will be a very
7 difficult problem. And if a community has
8 planned, one of the defensive alternatives is to
9 build lowincome housing in and around the --

10 A That's the plan we have now of seeing how
11 much of it -- we could build 4,000 units, 3,000
12 units that we already have scheduled for the next
13 four years, get that approved. And it's all going
14 over to the suburban areas.

15 THE CHAIRMAN: Any other questions?

16 MR. MONTEZ: Yes, just one.

17
18 EXAMINATION

19 BY MR. MONTEZ:

20 Q You mentioned that when you mentioned the --
21 when you made it public the location where you
22 want to build the housing for the elderly --

23 A Yes.

24 Q -- what generally income bracket is that
25 area, upper class, middle class, lower --

26 A Middle class, it's all middle class. It's

1 not excessive, it's all middle class.

2 THE CHAIRMAN: Lots of poor --

3 Q (By Mr. Montez.) Is it predominantly white?

4 A Yes.

5 Q Then you won't agree with Mr. Meeker that
6 the attitude of white people is changing, that
7 they're more -- that they have more tolerance for
8 minority people moving in their areas now? And it
9 might be that maybe he was talking about a higher
10 income group.

11 A For a high income group I agree with him
12 whole heartedly, yes. For a high income group this
13 I agree with.

14 Q They're more --

15 A But for the low income, especially for the
16 -- for the lowest income, the one that depends on
17 social -- on public assistance, it appears that
18 it's taboo for them.

19 Q So, in other words, you are saying that the
20 attitude for tolerance correlates highly with
21 level of income?

22 A Very definitely, very definitely.

23 THE CHAIRMAN: Any other questions by the
24 commission?

25 MR. TIERNEY: Would Mr. Alexander ask
26 Mr. Yanez what response has been made to the

1 people who have been protesting out in Maryvale
2 and how this has affected the way the authority
3 will be placing its projects in the future or
4 preparing the sites and the people for it?

5 Q (By Mr. Alexander.) Consider yourself
6 asked that question.

7 A The Maryvale Chamber of Commerce president
8 and the vice president are the ones that initiated
9 that protect, and have been attempting to go out
10 and get supporters, as I understand it. And they
11 had -- they attempted to have the mayor and city
12 council attend a meeting at Maryvale, and it --
13 the invitation was rejected, and the mayor in-
14 formed them that meetings will be held with them
15 without question, with the public for that
16 matter, but it would be held at the city council
17 chambers.

18 Q Has land acquisition started in Maryvale?

19 A In my view this land acquisition was not by
20 the public housing department it's going to be by
21 the developer.

22 Q I'm aware of that --

23 A At the time he submitted the plan he had al-
24 ready made the arrangements with a realtor for
25 that, to get an option on that land so apparently
26 he's got the option already.

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Q This is under the turnkey program?

A Under the turnkey programs, a 20-year lease.

MR. CARPENTER: Would you tell us again what areas of the public housing that you are having the juvenile trouble, is it on all of them or just some of them?

A We have it in all of them, wherever we have children, we have --

MR. CARPENTER: But you mentioned just one or two projects where it's really been a problem, or is it a problem in all of them?

A Well, it is worse where it's predominantly black occupancy.

THE CHAIRMAN: Black people have more cause to be angry and they reflect it. They're more honest in their reflection of their anger and it would be all the same if there was a small number--

A We've a high delinquency in the Mexican group too, very high, very high too, no question about it.

THE CHAIRMAN: I'm talking about --

A With the drug problem too, we have it, at Marcos Desnia it's really very high.

MR. CARPENTER: Is it -- excuse me.

In other words, you think the drug problem is one of the causes of this increase in trouble?

1 A No, it's just one -- just an additional
2 problem, it's not -- I wouldn't say it's one of
3 the causes, I think it's a number of causes,
4 poverty is one of the causes.

5 Q How long has it been a problem?

6 A I think the problem has been there for --
7 for a good many years, even -- even before the
8 public generally recognized it, I mean began
9 to give it any recognition, I think the problem
10 has been there with the poor people, it's always
11 been a problem.

12 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

13 MR. ZOZAYA: I have one more
14 question for Mr. Yanez. Isn't it true, Mr. Yanez,
15 that we may have more drug problems with the
16 people up in the north side of town, the youngsters
17 that have the money to go out and buy the stuff
18 than we actually do have in the city where the
19 poor people are?

20 A I wouldn't know. I wouldn't know because
21 I'm not acquainted with that phase of it. I'm
22 acquainted mostly with public housing projects
23 that are.

24 MRS. ELLIS: Mr. Alexander, would you
25 ask Mr. Yanez if he's familiar with the the
26 moneys being received by CODAC, and whether or not

1 any of the CODAC staff have been in contact with
2 the tenant services employees of public housing
3 to see whether or not there is an adequate drug
4 prevention program?

5 Q (By Mr. Alexander.) Mr. Yanez?

6 A I didn't hear the question. What is it she
7 wants?

8 Q There's a tenants, if I got you right,
9 there's a tenants service --

10 MRS. ELLIS: No, I believe that we have an
11 organization here called CODAC --

12 MR. ALEXANDER: CODAC --

13 MRS. ELLIS: Right, and I believe they
14 receive most of their moneys.

15 MR. ALEXANDER: Maricopa County Association
16 of governments.

17 MR. GILLESPIE: I believe most of these
18 moneys are federal moneys that are planned through
19 MAG and since housing is a department of
20 the city and the city has a drug coordinator who
21 should be on top of all these, I'm wondering how
22 much of these resources are being channeled di-
23 rectly into your department, because you seem to
24 have a saturation of drug problems in public
25 housing.

26 MR. ALEXANDER: Do you get any moneys from

1 the law enforcement assistance administration --

2 A No.

3 Q (By Mr. Alexander.) Through HUD, HEW or
4 any other federal agency to combat drug problems?

5 A No, sir, not -- not -- only from HUD.

6 Q For subsidies but nothing for the social
7 problems within the community?

8 A No.

9 MR. ALEXANDER: Thank you.

10 THE CHAIRMAN: The Chair would like to
11 declare a five-minute recess.

12

13 (Short recess.)

14

15 THE CHAIRMAN: May I have your attention,
16 please?

17 Is Mr. Briggs in the audience?

18

19

20 EARL BRIGGS,

21 EXAMINATION

22 BY MR. ALEXANDER:

23 Q Would you state your name and your position
24 for the record, please?

25 A Yes, sir. I'm Earl Briggs, supervisor of
26 relocation for the Arizona Highway Department.

1 Q Could you tell us what major highway con-
2 struction is presently planned in the Phoenix
3 area?

4 A I would say that the Papago Freeway is
5 probably the most soon to be developed.

6 Q And where will that run from?

7 A That runs from, as far as the impact on
8 Phoenix is concerned, from about 43rd Avenue between
9 Roosevelt and McDowell, easterly to roughly 20th
10 Place, then turns southerly and joins the Inter-
11 state 10 where the penetration route takes off
12 now.

13 Further it will eventually have an easterly leg
14 headed towards Scottsdale, we don't know whether
15 it ever will be in Scottsdale.

16 Q Is there opposition in the community of
17 Scottsdale to --

18 A In that particular location there seemed to
19 be a feeling of desireability of having another
20 location, so that's -- that's about as far as I
21 know anything about that situation.

22 Q When you develop a particular site to place
23 on highway, how is that decision made?

24 A That would depend upon the time of --

25 Q This particular highway?

26 A This particular highway was probably orig-

1 inally located under what they call the user-
2 benefit or cost-benefit ratio method. This was
3 prescribed by the federal highway administration
4 as the method by which highways are located, and
5 designed.

6 Presently they have changed their thinking to,
7 under the environmental impact so that all phases
8 are studied and not necessarily cost as the de-
9 ciding factor in the location.

10 Q Are public hearings required before determ-
11 ining a particular site for locating a highway?

12 A Yes, sir, we have the public hearing system
13 which is in two parts, in the present situation
14 you have what we call a location hearing at which
15 two or more alternate routes between two given
16 points are discussed, and thereafter, after the
17 location is set, decided upon, we have the design
18 public hearing.

19 Q Is there any citizens advisory panels that
20 are involved in selecting initial sites for recom-
21 mendations or any role for citizen groups?

22 A The procedures are well spelled out so that
23 all public panels, if you wish, governmental
24 agencies, individual citizens, individual citizen
25 groups have full opportunity to be heard.

26 Q When are people notified in the community

1 that there is a proposed highway to come through
2 the area? At what stage in the planning process?

3 A After the alternate probabilities have
4 been located by the highway department and the
5 public --

6 Q This could be several years after initial
7 idea to locate a highway?

8 A It would depend entirely upon probably the
9 demand for the highway, it might be a short period
10 of time, it might be several years, yes, sir.

11 Q Is the final decision in terms of the state,
12 now, not the federal government, is this a de-
13 cision of the state highway commission?

14 A That is correct, under the law.

15 Q And these persons are appointed by the
16 governor, is that correct?

17 A That's correct, sir.

18 Q Are there any minority members of the state
19 highway commission?

20 A I'm not that well acquainted with them
21 individually so I don't know that there -- there
22 have been times gone past but I don't recall
23 specifically.

24 Q Is there any process within the state
25 whereby local community groups can nominate people
26 for selection to state commissions such as highway

1 or real estate to have some local community input
2 on the decision-making process?

3 A I don't know what the selection is, sir,
4 it comes from the governor's office and I'm not
5 that familiar with it.

6 Q Have you started land acquisition for this
7 leg of I 10?

8 A Yes, sir, this has been going on for a
9 period in excess of four years.

10 Q How many persons are -- will be displaced
11 from residential areas for this highway?

12 A The number of persons I can't --

13 Q The number of units?

14 A The number of units would be somewhere in
15 the range of 1,800 to 2,000 units, businesses,
16 family and single persons.

17 Q So, it's several thousand persons?

18 A Yes, sir. Probably over 2,000 units are
19 therefore probably in the range of 5,000 people
20 or 4,500.

21 Q What procedures does the state highway
22 department follow for assuring that these people
23 can get adequate housing in whatever area of the
24 community they desire?

25 A Those procedures are set forth under the
26 implementing regulations from the federal highway

1 administration.

2 Q Which are of what date?

3 A The -- we're right in the transition period,
4 we have the law of August 23rd, 1968, which has
5 been superceded by the 1970 act, which the
6 president signed on January 2nd, which is required
7 to be implemented by August 1. Arizona will
8 implement on July 1st, and it is retroactive to
9 January 2nd. And the regulations are just out,
10 this involves all federal agencies, some 18, 17
11 or 18 federal agencies and over 50 programs so
12 they're all trying to get together under an
13 interagency --

14 Q Does Arizona have its own regulations for
15 implementation?

16 A We've our implementing law and then we have
17 to write our procedures in accordance with the
18 federal directive.

19 Q Are those procedures written?

20 A They were written in accordance with the
21 1968 law and I'm presently rewriting them.

22 Q Could we have a copy of them for the
23 record when they're available?

24 A When they're written we'll certainly pro-
25 vide them for you.

26 Q How are persons notified that their resi-

1 dence is going to be covered with concrete or
2 something eventually?

3 A Well, first of all, of course the location
4 hearings and the design hearings are published in
5 the generally-read newspapers, advertised on
6 radios and television and so forth.

7 Q Do you advertise in the minority press or
8 Spanish-speaking station?

9 A I couldn't answer that because I don't know
10 the answer to that question. It's been recom-
11 mended procedures by the federal government so I
12 would presume so.

13 Q Yes, I'm aware of that.

14 A But I don't know.

15 Q When particular lots are purchased, and
16 perhaps there are renters living there rather
17 than owners, how is the renter notified that he
18 has certain rights under federal law and federal
19 regulations in terms of relocation?

20 A He's given many, many opportunities, for one
21 again the public hearing situation, we make a
22 full statement of each public hearing on the re-
23 location program, we provide the persons attend-
24 ing with the relocation brochures, we establish
25 what we call project field offices, we currently
26 have one right on Central Avenue, for example and

1 we've had them different places as projects were
2 being acquired.

3 We -- I've appeared on television in several
4 instances and --

5 Q Is there any formal point in your procedures
6 or regulations that require a person to be noti-
7 fied in a specific manner or form?

8 A Yes, sir.

9 Q What is that?

10 A He has to be given not less than 90 days
11 notice to vacate after the property has been pur-
12 chased.

13 Q And how is that done, is that done by reg-
14 istered letter?

15 A Yes, sir, by certified mail. Actually,
16 we deliver them in person.

17 Q Are these letters bilingual?

18 A They can be whenever it's necessary.

19 Q And how is that determination made?

20 A By the literacy of the individual displacee.
21 We're in contact with these people long before
22 that's concerned because they have to be told what
23 benefits they're entitled to.

24 Q What size staff do you have that does re-
25 location services?

26 A Well, our entire staff consists of approxi-

1 mately 25 at the present time, of which 10 or
2 a dozen are the field unit contacting people.

3 Q What's the racial and ethnic makeup of
4 that staff?

5 A All white.

6 Q Do you think that presents a problem?

7 A I haven't to date. I've investigated other
8 alternatives to the situation, I've been in con-
9 tact with Mr. Lorrington (Phonetic.) of the highway
10 department, I've also discussed this problem
11 this week in Dallas, Texas, at an American
12 Association of State Highway Officials with Miss
13 Cynthia Stryker and a gentleman by the name of
14 Humphrey and asked them what the reason was that
15 we don't receive applicants from the minority
16 races. I would say that the only applicant I
17 have received thus far in the two years and a
18 half that we've had our relocation program has
19 been a young Chinese boy who is considering
20 employment but has asked to be --

21 Q Do you have outreach recruitment?

22 A Sir?

23 Q Do you have outreach recruitment?

24 A I'm sorry, sir, I don't --

25 Q Do you go into the community, do you contact
26 community groups, do you recruit at minority

1 community colleges?

2 A That is outside of my prerogative because
3 all hiring is done at the state highway department
4 through the state employment commission, and
5 they have their, the merit system and rules and
6 regulations and so forth, so I just have to take
7 what comes on the certification list to me.

8 Q What rights do people have under the re-
9 location office? What do you provide to them?

10 A We provide many benefits, they have the
11 replacement housing supplement payments for the
12 owner, --

13 Q What does a tenant get?

14 A The tenant has either a rent supplement
15 payment for a period now of four years under the
16 new law or we can make the necessary downpayment
17 for a home that's within his economic ability
18 to pay for and in an area that he would like to
19 have.

20 We don't buy the house, he chooses the house,
21 we make the money available.

22 Q Do you contact real estate agents and
23 apartment owners in regard to presenting a range
24 of housing to present the persons with?

25 A That's correct, we're members of the mul-
26 tiple listing service, we also contact other

1 realtors, other independent owners, apartment
2 house groups and so forth, and we maintain these
3 lists.

4 Q What assurances do you require from people
5 who are given federal funds in this sense,
6 apartment owners, real estate agents and so on,
7 that they provide open housing, that they do not
8 discriminate?

9 A We are required, of course, to operate under
10 Title Eight. And if there's any indication
11 whatsoever that there's any restrictions this --

12 Q Do you test?

13 A I'm sorry, sir?

14 Q Do you test? Do you send black and white
15 people to the same apartment house, do you send
16 Chicanos and whites?

17 A We don't have any problem as far as renting
18 of -- running a sampling of testing because we
19 have a full gamut of citizenry, black, white,
20 Mexican-Americans, white, the whole works, we --

21 Q Do you require a written statement from an
22 apartment owner?

23 A No, sir, not at the present time.

24 Q Do you inquire what the racial makeup of a
25 particular apartment house is?

26 A No, sir.

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Q If you were aware that an apartment house was completely white, would you refer a displaced person to that apartment house?

A We would refer the person regardless of race, creed or national origin to any particular place that might be suitable to them within their economic means.

Q So it's possible that some of these people may be being referred to real estate agents or apartment developments that in fact do violate the law? You have no way of knowing?

A If we find out about it they'll not be referred in the future and we may well have a moral obligation to report this situation, which was discussed in Dallas this week. It's not a problem to us, we've had no non-acceptance that I recall.

Q The only way you would be aware of a problem is if someone would file a complaint?

A Well, in a sense, if the displacee complains to us that he wasn't accepted then we'd get on the situation. We haven't had that problem.

Q What type of housing are you able to provide for people who wish to remain in the center city?

A So far we've been relatively successful in

1 obtaining housing for most persons.

2 Probably our greatest problem is not ethnic,
3 it's in age groups. We're presently going
4 through problems in the 40 to 50-year old which
5 have people in the late 70's, 80's and 90's who
6 necessarily must remain in that area and so we
7 are diligently searching one by one for a
8 satisfactory place for those people.

9 Q Does any of your staff by the way, speak
10 Spanish?

11 A Yes, sir.

12 Q How many?

13 A To greater extents and lesser extents we
14 have fully capable bilingual personnel and we
15 have people who can get by in Spanish.

16 But we don't have much trouble. If we have
17 someone who does not speak English we have
18 persons available who can go out and interpret
19 for us in our -- within the right of way section.

20 Q In future planning, are you -- do you con-
21 sider yourself required under federal law to
22 consider the impact on the housing and employment
23 opportunities of the location of housing?

24 A Absolutely.

25 Q Of highways?

26 A Absolutely.

1 Q What do you think the impact has been in
2 the Phoenix area of the location of the major free
3 ways at the present time? I-10 sort of cuts the
4 city in half, I gather?

5 A I don't believe it cuts the city in half
6 because the design concept, it is a freeway in
7 the sky, but of course, that's not within my pre-
8 rogative whatsoever. We have the environmental
9 problem, environmental studies that have to be
10 presented to the federal government, the reloca-
11 tion plan is very explicit and must be presented
12 to the federal highway before any type of con-
13 struction, not only construction of the highway,
14 but demolition of the housing existing, can take
15 place. This has to be fully acceptable to Federal
16 Highway Administration.

17 MR. ALEXANDER: I have no further questions.

18 THE CHAIRMAN: Any other questions by the
19 commission?

20 I have a question, Mr. Briggs.

21

22 EXAMINATION

23 BY THE CHAIRMAN:

24 Q What is the educational and skill require-
25 ments for service under your administration?

26 A For the right of way agent, our requirement

1 is some combination of two years of college and
2 two years of real estate or sub-professional work
3 of that nature. It could be all experience, it
4 could be all education. We have also a classi-
5 fication for a few employees, not many because
6 there's not many required, but we have the right
7 of way assistant's category which calls for either
8 a G.E.D. or a high school graduation, with no
9 other requirements.

10 We start them from there and train them. In
11 other words, it's impossible to get a degree in
12 right of way from a college, to have gotten to
13 that point and relocation per se it's as a part of
14 right of way is so new that we are looking for
15 people who have had experience in dealing with
16 people.

17 Generally we have, I think something like 160
18 years of real estate experience within our group
19 and we have an average of two years education per
20 man throughout our group.

21 Q And would you care to indicate pay ranges?

22 A The pay range for right of way assistant
23 starts at \$517.00 a month and the pay range
24 starting salary for the right of way agent one is
25 \$633.00 a month. And they go up over a period of
26 four and a half years, substantially.

1 Q And median age of your --

2 A That's a little hard, I've tried very hard
3 to get in all, in each 10-year segment, I have
4 people in the 20's, 30's, 40', 50's and 60's. I
5 would say the median age is slightly above mine,
6 in the low 50's. I would guess.

7 Q This is a subjective question, and feel
8 free to answer it or not. But doesn't it seem
9 strange that there would be no minority employees
10 in view of the nature of the criticisms, etc?

11 A Not particularly. The reason is that, I
12 feel, that the educated minority person who
13 reaches that attainment can probably do better
14 in private employment or certainly the govern-
15 ment, the federal government is there to welcome
16 him, and at higher pay ranges.

17 I suspect that this is the basic reason we don't
18 have them. We have people who have completed
19 their service in the military, 20 years, who then
20 become real estate agents or something like that,
21 who gravitate to our type of situation, but I
22 think that's the basic reason, that the qualified
23 person for our job usually takes, gets a better
24 job than the one we have to offer. He's certainly
25 welcome. I've got the option and I will --

26 Q You have option?

1 A Yes, sir.

2 Q Because I heard a definition a year ago and
3 it seems to be manifested in these hearings, and
4 interaction with administrators of programs, I
5 suppose it can fall under the umbrella of racism,
6 in effect, or, you know, one could predict re-
7 lationships between whites and non-whites with
8 positive valuations and prerogatives for whites.
9 And negative valuations and prerogatives for non-
10 whites, so it becomes institutionalized.

11 Administrators, what are they, here or in
12 Arizona State Employment Service and so forth,
13 identify certain kind of jobs and these are kind
14 of hands off or -- because --

15 A Dr. Warren --

16 Q Before you make your point, I have friends
17 at the airport with college degrees who are red-
18 caps.

19 A We'll welcome them.

20 Q And I think this is what --

21 A Might I point out, Dr. Warren, that one of
22 the -- that to my personal knowledge, one of the
23 major interviewers and classifiers of people as
24 eligible to take the various tests is a black
25 and he's a very fine young man, and the chief of
26 right of way agent is well-known to you, Mr.

1 Gardner Clark, and you know he has no compulsions
2 against any minority, and we do have Mexican-
3 Americans within the total right of way range.

4 And people are welcome. I don't know the answer.
5 I talked to Mr. Humphrey, I believe with the
6 Department of Transportation, and he explained to
7 me that the problem is nationwide, he feels that
8 the fault lies with the high school counselor,
9 that rather than encourage a man to take some-
10 thing lesser and go with it, gee, everybody go to
11 college, which is not the ultimate answer.

12 And the man gets discouraged and drifts off
13 into whatever job he can find rather than be
14 given some other alternatives of other, either
15 all the way gung-ho, or nothing at all.

16 We think that we fall in the middle in the
17 civil service range here.

18 Q Would you class the low percentage of minor-
19 ity employed in your department as a major con-
20 cern?

21 A Well, I'm personally concerned about it and
22 I'm sure Mr. Clark is concerned. We have -- we
23 have openly and on several occasions requested
24 that any person meeting the qualifications be
25 submitted to us for --

26 Q Now, is it safe to assume that you were

1 probably operationalize this concern by progres-
2 sively pursuing qualified applicants?

3 A I would say so.

4 Q To enter the stream?

5 A I'm interested in it, because I feel that
6 as time goes along we will have, for example,
7 the major minority groups in this town are
8 Mexican-Americans and blacks, and I would like to
9 have people of each of those classes where there
10 might be a credibility gap between that person
11 and myself until he gets to know me well.

12 There could be an automatic or one of my men
13 more specifically, an automatic gap, so if there's
14 any indication of this whatsoever, I would pre-
15 fer to have a man of that racial background to
16 talk to these people to understand.

17 We have a positive program, we are for the
18 people, and we're not trying to just run over
19 them like what happened on them in public work
20 situations for lo the many years until the
21 Federal Congress took action on it.

22
23 REEXAMINATION

24 BY MR. ALEXANDER:

25 Q Let me ask you about a piece of legislation
26 pending at the moment. Equal employment oppor-

1 tunity commission, under a senate bill would be
2 given jurisdiction over state and local employ-
3 ment. With powers of cease and desist and per-
4 haps later on, powers of requiring federal fund
5 cutoffs. Do you think that would get more em-
6 ployees?

7 A I would bet all the tea in China it would.

8 Q So perhaps then it's just not a problem of
9 getting applicants but going out and finding
10 people?

11 A Mr. Alexander, I think it's the same as the
12 fact that we now have an environmental require-
13 ments, we now have relocation requirements. When
14 the government was only interested in the cost
15 benefit ratio, you had to build your public
16 works in that method. Now that they're required
17 by law to take all the other situations into
18 account, we're doing it gung-ho with the best
19 people we can find available to do it. I think
20 you have a point.

21
22 EXAMINATION

23 BY MR. MONTEZ:

24 Q You still have to deal with the problems
25 of state personnel boards and that kind of thing,
26 in other words, you as an individual, you know,

1 may be actively trying to get minority people under,
2 you know, in your department, but they would
3 still have to go through the state personnel
4 board and it may be dealing with its hangups too,
5 right?

6 A Yes, sir, I don't know what their problems
7 are, but this is a fact, I can only take for
8 interview for a job people from a certified list.

9 Q So there may be a problem within the state
10 personnel board of discriminatory practices or --

11 A I wouldn't say that I have any indication
12 of that whatsoever, I don't know.

13 Q Well, for example, state personnel boards
14 develop tests to screen people which we're be-
15 ginning to feel are highly discriminatory be-
16 cause I think tests are just another form of ex-
17 clusion, you know.

18 So many of the tests that are given by personnel
19 boards and so forth, have very little relevance
20 to the kind of job the person is going to do,
21 you know --

22 A: This may be.

23 Q And I think even with the federal govern-
24 ment, the Federal Civil Service Commission is
25 undergoing a lot of pressure and problems now to
26 change those kinds of things.

1 For example, the bilingual person, you know,
2 is never really fully utilized by, you know,
3 taking into account when he takes an exam that he
4 might speak 40, 50% Spanish, which should really
5 be a variable in his competence to deal with
6 whatever kind of work he's going to do, but
7 it's never. That's the kind of thing I'm talking
8 about which is a subtle form of discrimination.

9 A Filtered by the system.

10 Well, I'll tell you this, if Dr. Warren's
11 friends in the black community with degrees wish
12 to come to work at our office, I'll be most
13 pleased to talk to them prior to their talking
14 to the personnel commission and I have an idea
15 that very probably, once they know the area in
16 which to investigate, their reading matter and
17 on thing and another, they would have no dif-
18 ficulty whatsoever in passing the test.

19 THE CHAIRMAN: So you do have some dis-
20 cretion in requesting categories of people with
21 certain skills, knowledges, attitudes?

22 A Well, only to what is listed. It's pretty
23 set, we have the so-called P.D.Q, the Position
24 Description Questionnaire which spells out what
25 a man is supposed to do. I don't see any reason
26 in right of way which is a wide-spread activity,

1 that there is any reason that it should be
2 ethnic as far as the quality and capability.

3 Q (By Mr. Montez.) See, one of the things
4 minorities face in trying to obtain employment
5 is the fact that you, as an upright, decent human
6 being, may request that you want a black person
7 or a Mexican-American or -- and they would --
8 they could then accuse you of discrimination in
9 reverse.

10 A This is correct.

11 Q See, they could say no, we can't, we've
12 got to get the most qualified so that's a real
13 point, you know, because if he goes and asks for
14 a Mexican-American for this particular slot or
15 for a black, then they're going to say, oh, no,
16 this is open to everybody, we follow the --

17 A I normally have a choice of seven persons,
18 any single position if there are seven persons
19 who have passed the test or more, I have a choice
20 of the top seven. Unfortunately I don't care
21 how many of these lists I get, I see no names
22 from the black community nor from the Mexican-
23 American community on these lists. I assume
24 they're not interested in our job, or some --
25 there is a gap. It's not within highway, as far
26 as I'm concerned.

1 Of course, we're required to --

2 THE CHAIRMAN: This is fantastic.

3 A. In the Navajo area to hire Navajos.

4 Q. (Mr. Montez) In the federal government
5 there are certain people, for example, with a
6 positive attitude that you have, that when they
7 get the lists, they have -- they have within
8 their own mind set certain slots up for minority
9 people, you follow?

10 A. I can understand that.

11 Q. And they will not take anybody else un-
12 less it's a minority person, they don't have to
13 say to the civil service commission we want a
14 black or we want a brown, but if it doesn't come
15 up that way they just keep the slot open until
16 it does.

17 A. That I can do to a certain point --

18 Q. The Social Security Commission does that.

19 A. We can do this to the point of the fact
20 that we have to fill our job positions to do the
21 job adequately and meet the time tables. We are
22 aggressors, we've had nothing but the complete
23 cooperation of the Arizona Highway Management,
24 the Highway Commission, Highway Department man-
25 agement, so we have adequate and ample job oppor-
26 tunities for qualified people.

1 Q Well, the federal government is one of the
2 greatest discriminating bureaucracies there is
3 and I just wanted to make sure that, you know,
4 just like the civil service commission as I say,
5 you know, part of our effort more recently has
6 been to take on the federal agencies in their
7 lack of civil rights enforcement.

8 For example, that, you know, you always get the
9 jazz from them that they can't find any qualified
10 minorities, you know, and I tell them, well, let
11 me bring you a few, you know.

12 But --

13 A This is my invitation, I'll certainly
14 guaranty anyone of Sylvia Stryker's capabilities,
15 I could care whether she's purple and pink
16 striped, this person is bright and it doesn't
17 make any difference to me. This is the type of
18 person we need and we have some good bright
19 people in there, they just happen to be white
20 but that's --

21 THE CHAIRMAN: May I ask another question
22 for my own edification? Historically in the
23 whole scheme of civil service has the highway
24 area generally been one of the more stable areas
25 to work?

26 A Yes, sir. To my knowledge, in nine years we

1 rarely cut back on personnel, we've got an ex-
2 panding program.

3

4

REEXAMINATION

5 BY THE CHAIRMAN:

6 Q And in the future one can make a guess
7 that X billions of dollars will be spent on high-
8 ways --

9 A I don't doubt that, transportation of some
10 kind --

11 Q So it's a very stable area to guide people
12 in?

13 A I should think so.

14 Q And historically that has been true?

15 A Yes, sir, since World War II.

16 Q Fine, any other questions by the commission?

17 MR. MONTEZ: Well, I don't know you very
18 well, but I certainly appreciate your attitude.
19 It sounds rather positive from some of the things
20 we hear and it's not vague and I just wanted to
21 say that.

22 A I'm usually not vague, sir.

23 MRS. BRAISDEN: You have a summer program,
24 don't you, for the younger people?

25 A Yes, we have.

26 MRS. BRAISDEN: And how do you recruit them?

1 A I don't know how to recruit them, I'm sorry
2 to say, I take all of them I can get. Because
3 I have a tremendous need, if nothing else for
4 drivers, young people who are qualified drivers
5 and can take people in state cars to go find other
6 places to live.

7 MRS. BRAISDEN: Say somebody wanted a job,
8 would they go through the state personnel or would
9 they have to come here or would you know that?

10 A I would ask that that question be asked of
11 Mr. Thomas, because I think he would know how
12 it's done, I don't get involved in that, I just
13 take what they give me.

14 MR. CARPENTER: Does this summer program
15 involve both boys and girls?

16 A Yes, sir. I think a greater extent, boys,
17 but I have seen some young ladies in the secre-
18 tarial work and that type of thing.

19 Might I add gratuitously here, I haven't even
20 had on a secretarial level, or clerk typist,
21 which requires shorthand and the category of
22 perhaps 80 words a minute, I haven't had a single
23 applicant from minority race in, I don't hire many
24 but in the times I've had to replace a secretary,
25 we will be replacing or adding to our staff in
26 the future and I sincerely hope that there will be

1 somebody available, they seem to be few, I don't
2 know.

3 THE CHAIRMAN: Time, we're moving far past
4 the time. Are there any other questions?

5 If not, thank you very much, Mr. Briggs.

6 You had a question --

7 MR. ENRIQUEZ: I'd like to ask the highway
8 commission something. I'd like to ask about the
9 design of the Papago freeway and existing free-
10 way system.

11 We have the existing freeway system cutting
12 through Phoenix like so, and we have the major
13 minority community here and the new Papago Freeway
14 which cuts east and west and when it is linked
15 with the existing Maricopa Freeway can't the
16 design of the freeway in Phoenix be construed
17 of elements of wanting designers to contain
18 minority community from expanding in the Phoenix
19 area?

20 A. Perhaps this -- I'm not qualified, I don't
21 believe, to really answer this gentleman's ques-
22 tion. If he wishes to put that idea forth, I
23 certainly have no objection to it. I think that
24 if he will look at all urban freeway designs in
25 all major cities you will find that they call an
26 inner loop, a medium distance loop and the outer

1 loop-type of design --

2 MR. ALEXANDER: Well, from your experience
3 essentially who does those highways service, do
4 they service the inner city residents or the
5 suburban community to come down to the central
6 area corridor to work in the white collar jobs?

7 A. Well, of course, these fundamentally were
8 interstate highways for the California-Texas
9 traveler then they service the suburban area to
10 coming into town here and anyone from the inner
11 city who wants to get out can utilize them.

12 MR. ENRIQUEZ: But isn't it, though, with
13 the elevated freeway that we have in Maricopa
14 and the elevated Papago Freeway and I don't under-
15 stand how this will be designed, but can't this
16 be construed as a wall to contain the people in
17 the area?

18 A. Again, you are outside of my field, I have
19 a very specialized field. However, I don't be-
20 lieve we ever again will build a Maricopa freeway
21 which is a pile of dirt, such as we have down
22 there. There is many reasons, they have nothing
23 to do with this particular group but one of them
24 is drainage.

25 Our drainage is mainly from the north so that
26 the route the gentleman put up there, the Papago

1 Freeway, will be elevated from 65 to 100 feet
2 in the air on piers and steel highway in the air
3 and it's also asthetically going to be one of the
4 better highways in the United States, because
5 it is a divided situation through town to prevent
6 a tunnel effect and I see no reason --

7 MR. ALEXANDER: Well, on the coming leg on
8 the east side of town, one of the issues, of
9 course, that we were getting at earlier, was,
10 where can the community have input into the de-
11 cision-making process to determine where that
12 highway gets located?

13 And I say procedures are now changing so that
14 the community can fight that.

15 A Might I use the chalk board?

16 This, of course, exists. This alignment, I'm
17 certain, is quite well set, because millions have
18 been spent to this point. The particular type
19 of design from here to here in so far as actually
20 physically what it will look like, I think is
21 still, at the present time, in the hands of a
22 consulting engineer.

23 The other proposed connection from this point
24 north, which goes up here and wanders out that
25 way, the Squaw Peak Freeway, is just tentatively
26 being studied at this time.

1 We have another route up approximately Coulter,
2 which is termed the Paradise Parkway, way north,
3 and that is, the corridor is being occasionally
4 purchased on a hardship basis or to prevent a
5 high rise building being built there which would
6 cost us many millions in the future. But the
7 time for the precise location, the type of
8 facility and one thing and another will come
9 forth at the time of the location hearing, and
10 all persons will put their thinking into it.

11 Of course, we're getting into input too, don't
12 build any of them, so, go to other routes, but
13 this is the situation.

14 MR. ALEXANDER: And the decision on the
15 state level again is at what level of government?

16 A With concurrence with the Federal Highway
17 Administration.

18 MR. ALEXANDER: It's at the state commission
19 makes the final decision for the state?

20 A I couldn't answer that, it's highway man-
21 agement and it's just, again I'm sorry to be
22 a specialist but that's my job.

23 MR. ENRIQUEZ: I'd like to make two points.
24 He spoke about the drainage of this freeway and
25 the fact that drainage has a lot to do with the
26 design of the freeway, and two points is that the

1 studies I've done indicate that drainage only
2 occurs in the inner city area along 7th Street,
3 if that occurs there, that really doesn't justi-
4 fy a wall here, again doesn't justify all this
5 freeway the way it's going to be, another wall,
6 and also that in setting up requirements for
7 hiring minorities to work in the process of
8 laying the freeways, have you considered the
9 possibility of hiring people from the black
10 community, from the Mexican-American community
11 not as staff employees but maybe as consultants
12 the same way as you hire your engineering design-
13 ers as consultants to design the freeways and to
14 hire maybe on a consultant basis people from
15 the minority community to provide input?

16 A Mr. Alexander, may I reply to him?

17 The gentleman's just not talking to a high
18 enough state official. I don't have the answers
19 to that question.

20 MR. ALEXANDER: Thank you.

21 THE CHAIRMAN: One brief question, please?

22 MR. ALEXANDER: Could you state your name,
23 please?

24 MR. VALDEZ: I understand that around
25 1932 they were asking many questions about the
26 airport and the points about the relations of

1 civil rights in the construction of the airport.
2 Due to that direction was pushed to have. So,
3 as I say, there is a regulation of civil rights
4 in government, because that's the way the wind
5 blows.

6 So around 1938, and 1939, this concept of the
7 freeway came into being. So they said that about
8 then, they should put that freeway through South
9 Mountain and Estrella Mountain and keep it out of
10 the way from the city on account of the rights
11 of the people.

12 But then they said, we don't want this freeway
13 through this side of the plant, they said put
14 it down there across the tracks. So they put on
15 more freeway. And then they say it was pretty
16 good so they said give me quick, give me so they
17 make Maricopa Freeway. And in spite of what they
18 said before about pollution, they still have
19 these two freeways coming in through, it may get
20 worse when they should have put one there before.

21 How do you think they should put their regula-
22 tions? Do you think they should put an expressway
23 on top of the Maricopa or Papago Freeway to make
24 it better for pollution?

25 A. If I understand the question, Mr. Alexander,
26 it's relative to pollution. Again we are well

1 outside of my range of thinking. I think the
2 ultimate answer to air pollution in so far as
3 the automobile contribution to it is concerned
4 is going to be to change something in the design
5 of the engines or gasolines or one thing or
6 another, as long as we have a society that moves
7 on wheels and Phoenix certainly does that, we're
8 going to have these problems.

9 Most... generally the input to us is, put it
10 someplace else, or don't build it at all, and will
11 you please sell your automobile so that I can
12 drive mine in pollutant-free air, and that's been
13 our major problem. I'm sure these things are
14 all considered, and as to the historical situation
15 the gentleman has an advantage on me because I
16 wasn't in the Phoenix area at that time.

17 MR. ALEXANDER: Thank you.

18 THE CHAIRMAN: Okay, the next group is the
19 panel of non-profit sponsors, Mrs. Zozaya? Mr.
20 Richard Monteil will come down front and is Mrs.
21 Charles Garcia here? Fine.

22 MRS. ZOZAYA: Is this chair for somebody
23 else?

24 THE CHAIRMAN: You may sit here, Mr. Mundy

25 MR. ALEXANDER: Let me start with Mrs.
26 Zozaya.

1 JULIA ZOZAYA,

2 EXAMINATION

3 BY MR. ALEXANDER:

4 Q Could you identify yourself for the record
5 and your position with any organization you
6 belong to?

7 A I'm Julia Zozaya and I represent LULAC, I'm
8 national vice president.

9 Q LULAC, I understand, is involved in devel-
10 oping low and moderate income housing. Could you
11 briefly explain to us what housing you have de-
12 veloped in this community and what you plan to
13 develop?

14 A We have been housing developers for some
15 time in Texas, however, at this time, in Arizona,
16 we have presently under construction 200 units
17 at 7th and Southern, there are 127 units to
18 break ground in Chandler, and there are two other
19 projects on the drawing board. That's senior
20 citizen housing in Phoenix and housing subsidized
21 rental housing in Flagstaff.

22 Q These 200 units in Phoenix, southside
23 Phoenix, are they all together or are they
24 scattered site?

25 A No, they're at one location and they are,
26 I think very well designed, they're not all under

1 one roof. They --

2 Q Are these townhouses or apartments?

3 A They're garden-type apartments.

4 Q Under which program are they being built?

5 A 236. There is a considerable amount of
6 green area for recreation, they have a community
7 center, and I think they're taken into the --
8 into consideration the design and the appearance
9 of the homes to leave pride in living in the
10 apartments.

11 Q Is there -- what will the rentals be?

12 A I understand that the four bedrooms will
13 be a maximum of \$130.00, however, this would be
14 an individual thing depending on the person's
15 income and the amount of subsidy.

16 Q Is anything being built by your organiza-
17 tion for the low income person? I gather these
18 are directed towards moderate?

19 A This is for the low income as is -- as much
20 as is possible. Since the rent is 130, a person
21 might be subsidized 50, \$75.00, and this is a scale
22 and I haven't worked with it myself to be able to
23 say it to the dollar. But they would have to be
24 from low income to qualify, it is a rent subsidy
25 and a percentage of these will definitely go to
26 the poor and that was the intent, to provide

1 better housing for the poor. 25 are one-bedroom,
2 which would be for the senior citizens, there are
3 76, three-bedroom and 76, four-bedroom.

4 Q From your point, vantage point, how many
5 housing units in this price range do you think
6 are needed for the city, in either new or replace-
7 ment?

8 A I couldn't quote an exact figure.

9 Q An estimate would be fine.

10 A But I would have to say that Arizona is
11 way, way behind, because we have not had the
12 code that made it possible for us to have the
13 housing subsidies, we have not had the workable
14 plan, we have not been a part of the plan that
15 they have in Tucson, what is the name of the --
16 Model Cities, I had a mental block. We have not
17 had the Model City, we have not had the workable
18 plans. we have been way behind in public housing
19 and housing is a very desperate situation.

20 And I understand most desperately for senior
21 citizens, but I would be reluctant to state the
22 number, possibly Mr. Garcia, who is a housing
23 specialist could state, do you know?

24 MR. GARCIA: No, I don't know.

25 A I've been very active --

26 Q (By Mr. Alexander.) Is it in the thousands

1 of units that we're taking about probably?

2 A I would say yes.

3 MR. GARCIA: In the Maricopa County area I
4 would say very easily.

5 A Yes, very easily and maybe even above that
6 if we were to give adequate housing, we're very,
7 very far behind.

8 Q (By Mr. Alexander.) What about the federal
9 funding available for non-profit sponsors, I'll
10 direct this to all three, is there a sufficient
11 amount of federal funding available to develop
12 programs in this area for non-profit sponsors?

13 A I would say not and I would say that the
14 circumstances that relates to non-profit sponsor
15 financing, which is the non-tax payment, and the
16 crowding of the schools, creates a negative
17 acceptance on the part of the city, and that this
18 type of housing which is desperately needed, and
19 would provide a meaningful service, is not
20 supported and assisted by the community as a
21 whole.

22 They, as I say, the 200 units that are in south
23 Phoenix are going to provide a meaningful service
24 for many people who are really literally in the
25 street and I have, my phone ringing at the office
26 and at home, when will the apartments be ready?

1 Where can we apply? My beautician, daily, where
2 can I apply? Every time I go to see her.

3 Yet the school in the Roosevelt district has a
4 serious problem and they looked, in fact they came
5 at me angrily, you have brought 200 units into
6 south Phoenix now we want to see what you are
7 going to do about the school system and so we
8 called Washington, we called everywhere we could
9 to see what we could do about improving the
10 school system.

11 Fortunately for us the governor's office, Mr.
12 Marin, was very supportive, we investigated,
13 we were not in a federally-impact area, we did
14 not have military families, etc., in other words
15 there was nothing that we could do to help the
16 school system, so definitely south Phoenix will
17 not be helping us to bring more housing to the
18 poor and those who need it in south Phoenix.

19 Q Mr. Garcia, could you tell us about your
20 program of --

21 MR. GARCIA: Yes, we're presently involved
22 in it, also a subsidized program from the
23 federal government only it's a home ownership-
24 type program.

25 Q It's a 236 program?

26 MR. GARCIA: No, it's a 235 program, and

1 we've just been incorporated as a housing devel-
2 opment corporation in Chicano por la Causa for
3 about six months so we've just started working.

4 We have presently six homes under construction.
5 We have applicants for the remaining 20, so
6 those will be starting construction.

7 Q These are single families?

8 MR. GARCIA: That's a single family dwelling.

9 Q Are they scattered?

10 MR. GARCIA: No, this is going to be a
11 scattered site.

12 Q Is there any particular reason you chose
13 scattered site?

14 MR. GARCIA: Yes. I feel the people should
15 live where they want to live. I don't feel that
16 you should, well, we would like to bring up the
17 south Phoenix area I think in terms of the
18 economic and the social power that south Phoenix
19 area can bring, if they don't want to live in
20 south Phoenix, I don't feel it's up to our pro-
21 gram or anybody else's program to make them live
22 in a specific area.

23 Q What are your houses going to sell for?

24 MR. GARCIA: 14, 5 for a three-bedroom.

25 Q Is there any way under any of the existing
26 programs to create housing for the bottom level,

1 bottom income level?

2 MR. GARCIA: You are talking about poor
3 people, and the federal government doesn't have
4 any programs that will affect the poor person.
5 You can come down with your subsidy but the sub-
6 sidy still is not reaching the poor people. This
7 is the problem with the 235 and 236 programs that
8 the federal government has right now.

9
10 CHARLES GARCIA,
EXAMINATION CONTINUED

11 BY MR. ALEXANDER:

12 Q Have you run into any major obstacles in
13 developing your housing program?

14 A I think probably within the Mexican-American
15 community, a lack of extra from F.H.A. to be
16 willing to come up with ideas or situations where
17 they could help us a little bit more, I feel, I
18 feel that they could have been a little bit more --

19 Q In terms of technical assistance?

20 A That's right. The A part.

21 Q Is there any other organization in town
22 that could have been providing technical assis-
23 tance to community groups?

24 A I think that a group that provided technical
25 assistance to me and has done as well a job in
26 housing and thinking in terms of developing

1 housing and thinking in terms of the people when
2 you put somebody in a home, because I don't be-
3 live that once you find a home or once you find
4 a place for a person to live in that your job is
5 done.

6 Q What do you think needs to be done then?

7 A Well, and maybe Richard can elaborate on
8 this a little bit more than I, because he's been
9 involved in it a little bit more, but I think
10 that once you put a family in terms of our pro-
11 gram, once you put a family into a home, that
12 they're going to have problems such as knowing
13 what to do about gardening, certain things like
14 this, you know, I can just go on and on.

15 As to how you can continually help these people.
16 As far as our situation right now we're thinking
17 in terms of a revolving fund where if a person
18 needs 50, \$100.00 for whatever the problem may
19 be their problem.

20 Q Do the programs at all provide for funding
21 to do any of this type work?

22 A Not anything like that, this is going to
23 be all on our own.

24 Q This has to be done through private funds?

25 A That's right, through somebody who's
26 conscientious in developing homes.

1 Q But would you recommend that for federal
2 programs in housing to be effective that they
3 go past just the simple construction of the
4 house?

5 A Yes, I think that they should have to look
6 into this when they're passing out commitments to
7 developers, because it's very easy, the govern-
8 ment programs right now are a contractor's dream,
9 because the money's already set aside for them
10 so all they have to do is build. They put the
11 family in the home and the job is done, but I
12 think a job is only beginning because all you're
13 doing is shifting your ghettos from one area to
14 another area and that's not helping anything.

15 MR. MONTEIL: Would you like to tell us
16 about the urban lease program?

17 A We're involved in 235, new construction,
18 we're well involved in 235J, which is rehabili-
19 tation and 236 as LULAC there. I might just
20 briefly describe the program, that we basically
21 differ from a profit-motivated entity, that is
22 John Long and Hallcraft, a non-profit sponsored
23 difference in terms of supportive services and
24 that's the major difference.

25 We supply the same type of home that they do,
26 we merely provide an intensive counseling service

1 that goes along with the house and this disting-
2 uishes us not profit motives.

3 MR. MONTEIL: You mentioned the private de-
4 velopers of 235 and 236, are these developments
5 being made available to minority group persons or--

6 MRS. ZOZAYA: No.

7 A. There has been no advertisement in minority
8 papers or any outreaching to the black and brown
9 community.

10 MR. ALEXANDER: But the three of you obvi-
11 ously have no problem finding minority appli-
12 cants for your houses --

13 A. No.

14 MRS. ELLIS: Yes, we do have found,
15 problems for bonding.

16 MR. ALEXANDER: Finding applicants?

17 MRS. ZOZAYA: We can find all the appli-
18 cants but they can't qualify. Because the
19 bonding is restrictive, the set-aside of the 10%
20 if it were lowered to five would make --

21 MR. MONTEIL: There is no bonding on the
22 applicants, I think you are talking about con-
23 tractors.

24 MRS. ZOZAYA: I thought we were on the
25 subject of builders.

26 MR. ALEXANDER: I was asking about the

1 private developers.

2 MRS. ZOZAYA: Developers --

3 MR. ALEXANDER: Whether or not in their
4 housing this housing was available to minority
5 group members.

6 A. (By Mr. Garcia.) No, certainly not, it
7 couldn't be, as a quick for instance you don't
8 have any, excuse me, Julia, any literature ex-
9 plaining your 235 or 236 program that you could
10 give out and pass out into the community, further
11 explaining the 235 and 236 or let's just say the
12 subsidized programs because there are other
13 programs.

14 I think that LULAC had a problem because it was
15 a complete misconception of what a planned area
16 developemtn 236 project really brings to a com-
17 munity and I think that if they would have had
18 some intensive, you might say education of the
19 people in the areas, they would have had a
20 better idea of what that project is really doing
21 for the area, and these are the things that have
22 to be put down from the government in Spanish
23 and you don't have that right now.

24 MRS. ZOZAYA: I think that I would have to
25 support Mr. Garcia whole heartedly and I say that
26 within F.H.A. and HUD we do not find the minority

1 people that can communicate by knowing where to
2 contact, where the technical assistance has not
3 been available, that there has been an effort on
4 the part of HUD to invite, as I say, I have
5 at this time an invitation to Chicago, Illinois,
6 to meet with the National Task Force on housing
7 for senior citizens. What am I going to use for
8 airfare?

9 So is the invitation really meaningful to us in
10 the community when we give of our time volun-
11 tary and we don't have any budgets, we don't have
12 any core budget?

13 And so, for example, the persons who will be
14 representing the governor's office and there is
15 much concern that the governor's office will not
16 have representation of the minority, and that for
17 this reason they are identifying national organ-
18 izations so that there will be representation so
19 there's contradiction, we're giving you an oppor-
20 tunity, we're inviting you, but why not on a con-
21 sultant basis at least to cover the travel?

22 Let the person give of his time. There isn't
23 adequate information, guidance, assistance or
24 education and from that standpoint the minority
25 community does not have as much an opportunity be-
26 cause we don't have the staffs, airplanes, and the

1 contacts in Congress to funnel out the informa-
2 tion the day it comes through and it is gone by
3 the time we wake up, am I wrong, Chuck?

4 MR. GARCIA: No.

5 MRS. ZOZAYA: Do you want to disagree with
6 any area of that.

7 MR. MONTEIL: Let me just expound on the
8 question.

9 There's a sufficient number of minority appli-
10 cants who can qualify for this program not
11 being served.

12 MR. ALEXANDER: And they're not being
13 served?

14 MR. GARCIA: That are not being served.

15 MRS. ZOZAYA: This is my point, they're
16 there but they're not being served, they're not
17 being given an opportunity.

18 MR. MONTEIL: And this is contrary to the
19 policies of HUD which stipulate that you must
20 advertise in minority papers and you must do
21 some outreach or you must post listings of these
22 235 dwellings in the minority community. This
23 has never been done.

24 MR. ALEXANDER: Have you brought a com-
25 plaint to HUD or to the F.H.A. officer?

26 MR. GARCIA: We've had individuals that,

1 we don't have proper staffing to followup on
2 civil rights or discrimination cases, but we do
3 refer them to the Human Relations Commission and
4 Civil Rights Division and then we do have them
5 write directly to HUD.

6 I think HUD has been responding better to the
7 individual than to the organizations because they
8 get so many complaints out of organizations. I
9 might also state that most of the 235 development
10 has been in south Phoenix.

11 MR. ALEXANDER: Yes.

12 MR. GARCIA: Which is bad, I think. I
13 think it's overloading our school systems, I
14 think that F.H.A. gives, sometimes gives these
15 large contractors a blanket amount of commitments
16 to build as many as they can possibly sell with-
17 out taking into consideration jobs, the school
18 system, the cultural centers and all those other
19 components that make for a nice environment.

20 And I believe they're rapidly programming
21 Phoenix for a large, getting similar to what you
22 found in Watts and Chicago. And I think this is
23 why the league became involved in housing because
24 we, as much as possible, try to locate our
25 housing north of McDowell and we tried this for
26 the 236 project. We weren't successful.

1 MR. ALEXANDER: What happened in that situ-
2 ation?

3 A We had acquired the property which was at
4 35th Street and Palm Lane, which is about a
5 block or two above McDowell, we went in for re-
6 zoning, we didn't anticipate any problem.

7 However, when we got there we discovered 500
8 some people packed tight in the auditorium, we
9 couldn't even get in for the hearing. Our re-
10 quest for rezoning was denied.

11 Q (By Mr. Alexander.) On what grounds?

12 A (By Mr. Garcia.) They gave several.

13 Racial overtones came out from the people that
14 were there, they had attorneys, but they didn't a
15 articulate well enough to get around the racial
16 factor.

17 THE CHAIRMAN: You had attorneys?

18 A They did, the opposition did.

19 THE CHAIRMAN: Who represented you?

20 A We didn't have an attorney, we had no idea,
21 we thought this was just going to be a regular
22 session of rezoning.

23 Q (By Mr. Alexander.) What does this say
24 for any future projects when you try to go north?

25 A To us it simply says that we find a piece
26 of property that's properly zoned the first time

1 and then we don't --

2 Q Is there any other way that you can be
3 stopped aside from rezoning? Is the building
4 code restrictive?

5 A No, there is no -- no obvious way to me that
6 we can be stopped if we have a property that's
7 properly zoned. And we are in the process of
8 acquiring that property now. We are going to go
9 ahead.

10 Q I won't ask you where it is.

11 THE CHAIRMAN: The reason I asked that case,
12 if your case was sound and justifiable, and then
13 community response is only one variable, in fact
14 I can remember of when the city council permitted
15 the building of the American Express at 24th
16 and Lincoln Drive which caused a real furor in
17 the community, and it had a very negative effect
18 upon those of us who voted for it. The community
19 is very happy that we did now, but they were
20 not in favor of it, those X number of jobs come
21 in very handy. It's a beautiful building, nine
22 million dollars plus. And really, regardless of
23 the number of people in the auditorium, if your
24 case is sound, the planning commission recommen-
25 dation, did they recommend, the planning com-
26 mission? Not the commission but the staff?

1 A The staff recommended --

2 THE CHAIRMAN: The staff recommended it?

3 A That it be denied.

4 THE CHAIRMAN: It means the planning
5 commission didn't have the guts to follow the
6 recommendation of the staff.

7 MR. MONTEZ: No, he said they recommended
8 it be denied.

9 A The staff denied, recommended --

10 THE CHAIRMAN: On what basis?

11 A That it constituted spot zoning.

12 THE CHAIRMAN: That's that foolish over-
13 arching concept that -- and that's tragic, this
14 is why I asked you were you represented by
15 counsel, because the numbers of people in the au-
16 ditorium is only one variable, because you would
17 think that a planning commission or a city
18 council would be sensitive to right and wrong
19 whether there was anyone in the auditorium.

20 That's only one variable.

21 MR. MONTEZ: How does that -- you were sur-
22 prised that so many people were there, is that
23 what you said?

24 A Yes.

25 MR. MONTEZ: Where did that organizational
26 effort come from, do you have any idea?

1 A (By Mr. Garcia.) The white community.

2 Well, all that was posted on the property was a
3 small sign saying this property is up for re-
4 zoning, you know, I guess you have seen them, by
5 the Urban League, and this gave them some prod-
6 ding, I guess. They assumed that urban it was a
7 black organization. I had about 10 or 15 calls
8 the day before the hearing from people who in-
9 evitably got to the point of how many blacks
10 would be moving?

11 THE CHAIRMAN: What was the requested
12 zoning, from what to what?

13 A From R16 to R5.

14 THE CHAIRMAN: To R5.

15 A It was a rather large transition in terms
16 of zoning.

17 THE CHAIRMAN: And the surrounding housing
18 was primarily R16?

19 A There were six fives in the immediate --

20 THE CHAIRMAN: Contiguous to it?

21 A Pardon me?

22 THE CHAIRMAN: Contiguous to your property
23 or --

24 A About two blocks away.

25 THE CHAIRMAN: Two blocks away.

26 A Yes.

1 THE CHAIRMAN: And R5? But other than the
2 spot zoning description by staff, which was --

3 A They listed several, spot zoning was one,
4 two was that it would be con- congest the --

5 THE CHAIRMAN: You had not had the advice
6 of counsel before you actually --

7 A No, we didn't.

8 THE CHAIRMAN: That was a little naivete on
9 your organizational part.

10 A Right, it was.

11 THE CHAIRMAN: So you have learned some of
12 the strategy.

13 A Yes.

14 MR. MONTEZ: Have you now given up any
15 ideas of doing the same kind of thing in the
16 northern side of the city?

17 A No, matter of fact, we've about 10 or 12
18 pieces of property that we are working on now,
19 and may mean that we have to redesign our project.
20 We had our project totally designed and ready to
21 go on that property and that sort of held us up.

22 MR. MONTEZ: But now this experience has
23 taught you that there's some new strategies you
24 have to develop in order to accomplish your
25 goals?

26 A There's no doubt about that.

1 MR. MONTEZ: I mean you don't want that to
2 happen again, you know.

3 A No, I think --

4 MR. MONTEZ: You got to whip the man, is
5 what I'm saying.

6 A I would think if you want to locate minori-
7 ties, in an all white community, that you do
8 start with a properly zoned piece of property. I
9 think rezoning always brings a lot of, in any
10 area, brings about some concern, but especially
11 when you are talking in terms of something en-
12 tirely new to a community.

13 THE CHAIRMAN: May I raise one other
14 question? Was the voting of the planning com-
15 mission unanimous?

16 A No, it wasn't.

17 THE CHAIRMAN: It was clipped?

18 A No, we had one vote in our favor which
19 was William Bell, a black.

20 THE CHAIRMAN: I didn't ask for the name,
21 but it was a split vote then?

22 A Yes.

23 THE CHAIRMAN: Fine, thank you.

24 MR. MONTEZ: I'm interested in the area of
25 how the federal government discriminates. I'm
26 told it does. Did you tell me that?

1 THE CHAIRMAN: Oh, yes.

2 MR. MONTEZ: But in programs that the
3 three of you are involved in, for the record I
4 would really like to know what kind of barriers
5 do the federal agencies set up, like F.H.A.,
6 V.A. or whatever, to accomplish or -- I note
7 some sense of frustration, you know, from what
8 you're saying and you've mentioned some things
9 that, -- but in getting to the point where you
10 are with your projects, what has, for example,
11 HUD or F.H.A. or V.A. done that has been blatant
12 discrimination to any of you?

13 I just want to try to get it as clear as pos-
14 sible for the record.

15 MRS. ZOZAYA: Well, I would like to express
16 myself to the opportunity for business enter-
17 prises and housing, that though later in time if
18 you would permit me I would like to speak of the
19 consumer's role in the 235 and how he fares.

20 At this time I'd like to address myself to our
21 minority businessmen, and, well, they just don't
22 have an opportunity.

23 Supposedly there is an affirmative action on to
24 the form. But according to whose criteria was it
25 affirmative action? Where was it advertised?
26 Where do our capable applicants that are interested

1 in developing, get an opportunity to be considered?

2 I mean it slips in and it's done and it's
3 wrapped up and they tell you, well, we had to
4 have a man with a track record, we have to have
5 a man that F.H.A. could look at because he has
6 experience, and, well, you just don't have any
7 people in your community that have experience
8 so we hear much about meaningful opportunity.

9 Considerable dollars are spent on staff and
10 equal opportunity commissions and divisions, etc.,
11 but I don't think that they're enforcing their
12 own rules as they set them out.

13 JULIA ZOZAYA,
14 EXAMINATION

15 BY MR. MONTEZ:

16 Q Well, we know that for a fact, that's the
17 latest indictment the commission has made of the
18 federal agencies, but the point I was making,
19 are you talking about contractors?

20 A (By Mrs. Zozaya.) Contractors, subcontrac-
21 tors and employees and union people, all the way
22 down.

23 Q Is your project being built by all white
24 contractors?

25 A Well, the one in south Phoenix is. Now,
26 we've gone to extremes and to much frustration

1 and to a lot of loss of time and the one in
2 Chandler will not, but all the energy that we
3 have spent could have developed three other
4 projects.

5 Let's say we have contacted HUD, Romney, and I
6 mean all the way down trying to get some waiving
7 on bonding, we had capable men, with ability to
8 deliver, there was no consideration for their
9 bonding. We either had to have the money or --
10 and yet the farmers are subsidized, medical
11 institutions.

12 Q Airlines.

13 A Airlines. Everyone else is subsidized and
14 we're really going to give a meaningful oppor-
15 tunity to our community today and I happen to be
16 the wife of a builder and I know how frustrating
17 it was for him to come home with a set of plans
18 and over a cup of coffee say, "I sure wished I
19 could bid on this one."

20 Q Is there any kind of -- could any of you
21 elaborate on those kinds of problems?

22 MR. GARCIA: I'd just like to further state
23 that I would like to see more minority con-
24 tractors. One of the things when I began expanding
25 and looking at what our housing program was going
26 to be at Chicanos por la Causa, you didn't have

1 too many minority contractors that knew they had
2 programs that existed such as 235 and 236.

3 And here again, let me emphasize that for the
4 contractor it's a dream to build in these pro-
5 grams because once they have got the clearing,
6 the money is set aside and all they have to do is
7 build. And I think if the federal government
8 could emphasize a little bit more to the minority
9 contractors who are presently building, regard-
10 less of whether they're building industrial sites
11 or just plain old home building, you know, empha-
12 sizing also Mr. Zozaya's problem in the bonding
13 capacity that each one has to have before he can
14 bid on the job, because if he's looking at X amount
15 of dollars before he can bid on the job there's
16 no way in Hell that he's going to get up there
17 and think that he's going to have a chance on
18 getting a project.

19 And if in effect he's got to cut his costs
20 down so low that he's really not making the
21 amount of money that he would be otherwise, there's
22 no sense in him taking and bidding for the job
23 to begin with.

24 A. (By Mrs. Zozaya.) But yet the form says,
25 affirmative action was fulfilled, there was an
26 affirmative action and all effort was made to

1 offer opportunity.

2 Q (By Mr. Montez.) The bonding thing has
3 come up before with minority contractors, in
4 Los Angeles now you have a minority contractors
5 association, you know, which has formed because
6 of the inability for Chicano contractors to move
7 into the area of really bidding. And I presume
8 there is no minority contractors association
9 here?

10 A (By Mrs. Zozaya.) Yes, there is.

11 MR. GARCIA: Yes, there is.

12 Q (By Mr. Montez.) There is?

13 MR. GARCIA: And let me say that the
14 organization is a member of that minority con-
15 tractors association, and one of the problems
16 you get into is that when you've got several
17 different people from several different fields
18 such as carpenters, brick layers, this type of
19 thing, is that there's not the moneys that they
20 can afford to put into a kitty to staff up and
21 have one or two people looking to where they can
22 bid as an organization, as a group.

23 Now, this is one of the things that we're
24 trying to do right now is come up with some kind
25 of a proposal to where these people can have
26 \$30,000.00 for the next 24 months in which to

1 staff up personnel to just do it exactly that,
2 and have them bid as a minority contractors
3 association.

4 But it's very hard to do when you've got people
5 who want to do their jobs and are doing their
6 jobs on a 40-hour week and then have to, you know,
7 come to a meeting and establish or go out and
8 talk to somebody as far as putting, putting
9 their bids for proposals. It's a very hard
10 situation to get into. It's a full time person
11 to do it.

12 A (By Mrs. Zozaya.) Chuck, I'd say it's
13 far more than a 40-hour week for them because
14 they're starting early, they're doing their bid-
15 ding, they're coming home at night, they're doing
16 their takeoffs and you know they have to con-
17 tinue to pay their phone, if they lose their
18 phone and their space, they're not a firm, then
19 they have to run to the meeting and I have been
20 at many of the meetings, and it was, you know,
21 really nothing there to help them solve their
22 problems and they get discouraged and don't come
23 back because they have a job that they have to
24 do. If they're going to stay alive. They're
25 scratching to stay alive.

26 Q (By Mr. Montez.) So what you are saying is

1 there is much more to the federal government
2 just involving you in a project, there's other
3 things that have to be brought into it?

4 A Before you can come in, before the door
5 is opened.

6 Q To really make it a truly packaged, affir-
7 mative program for minorities?

8 A It isn't affirmative.

9 Q Contractors, subcontractors and the whole --

10 A It doesn't even touch on real estate men
11 and insurance and financing, do you ever hear of
12 those businessmen mentioned? They just mention the
13 builder and the subs, that's it. So it isn't an
14 overall business opportunity.

15 And it isn't meaningful and it isn't for real
16 and it's just on paper. And it's very frustrating
17 and we've spent many, many hours on it. But I
18 would like to say that the widow with three chil-
19 dren working at Motorola that doesn't have a
20 vacation, only at that fixed time, and she bought,
21 I'm just using one particular person because I
22 could have her come, you know, before you, though
23 I know of at least 15, bought an \$18,000.00 home
24 under the 235, the day she moved in, she had no
25 water, and I mean she has a list which I could
26 mail to you, of the things that are wrong with her

1 home, she has called the builder, they're sorry,
2 but she'll have to leave her key.

3 And I mean to this date she has been in there
4 six months and the builder has not yet come to
5 repair one of the problems. She has tried F.H.A.,
6 F.H.A. says it's not our problem, it's nobody's
7 problem and she has an \$18,000.00 home that needs
8 something like \$3,000.00 for repairs.

9 Q Well, isn't there some built-in clause that
10 the contractor has to do followup for a certain
11 period of time?

12 A This woman finds it extremely difficult
13 to even make a phone call during working hours,
14 everything is closed, she works 8:00 to 5:00, she's
15 for real, I say I can arrange for you to meet
16 her.

17 And she can't, I mean you have to have an
18 attorney, you have to have money, she has three
19 kids and she can't lose her job, they have been
20 under fear of losing the job at Motorola, she
21 couldn't take her sick leave, I said take a day
22 off for sick leave.

23 I finally offered, I'll lend you my husband,
24 give you the key? But what argument could he
25 make? He wasn't the buyer. They are not being
26 served. They are treated as less than customers

1 and they are not fulfilling their contract as far
2 as it is to time. In other words, these people
3 should be appreciative that they'll get a house,
4 any kind of a house whenever the builder gets
5 ready to give it to them.

6 Many times they're sitting in apartments that
7 they have relinquished because they were to have
8 a house on a certain day, now to enforce those
9 contracts takes attorneys and time and dollars.

10 Q Doesn't HUD have an enforcement branch?

11 A I'd like to know where so I could help her
12 and many others that have come to me with a
13 similar problem.

14 MR. MONTEZ: I don't have any more questions.

15 THE CHAIRMAN: Any other questions?

16 We want to thank you very kindly, and we have
17 one question then we'll break for lunch.

18 MR. GILLESPIE: May I have a question of
19 the panel?

20 Before asking this question I'd like to give
21 some more background to myself. I happen to be
22 the convener of the Committee of Peace and Social
23 Order of the Phoenix Society of Friends, Quakers.
24 We work closely with some families of the inner
25 city here. I mean whose background and culture,
26 I mean the small farmers, sharecroppers and what-

1 haveyou.

2 Now, these people have been alienated, I mean
3 from the farms, are living in the city, and are
4 in most cases unemployed and suffered all the in-
5 abilities and disabilities of the very poor.

6 Now, these people expressed to me and my co-
7 workers their idea that they should like to go
8 back to the farms. They would be able to at
9 least support themselves in raising their own
10 products, and have a little dignity or a little
11 of human beings of being able to contribute to
12 their own welfare. Instead of, you know, rotting
13 in the slums. And has there been no move on the
14 part of the federal government in the agency to
15 reverse this problem?

16 THE CHAIRMAN: Back to the farm? Anyone
17 from the federal offices speak to that?

18 MR. ALEXANDER: I'm not aware of any.

19 MR. GILLESPIE: I mean don't you think that
20 there is a great deal of virtue in this idea?

21 MR. ALEXANDER: Well, you know, probably
22 as well as I do, what's happened with small farms
23 in this country, small farms are being wiped out
24 and being consolidated into large land-holding
25 operations. The small farmer could very well be
26 a thing of the past in a few years.

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MR. GILLESPIE: But I mean --

MR. ALEXANDER: I don't think federal programs help that.

MR. GILLESPIE: I mean in human rehabilitation, I mean if we can spend a million dollars to Eastland, not to raise cotton, couldn't we subsidize these people to be, I mean on a small farm and be, where they have the dignity, you know, of helping to produce, I mean --

MR. MONTEZ: Well, of course, we don't have, you know, the answer that, you know, the huge bureaucracy that we're a part of and I think you are talking about some of the real dire social ills that, you know, that face the dignity of man today, and we obviously, you know, do not have those kind of answers.

The tragedy is that, as we move so rapidly in technology and everything else is that there will not be a solution for that kind of problem.

As I foresee it, that's a personal opinion. I certainly don't think that, at this level with the political climate in the country today that you are ever going to get an answer from the federal government on anything like that. Because that's -- that's just the tragedy that that group you are talking about is not -- is not the big

1 pressure group in the country.

2 I mean that's as real as I can answer you.
3 Which is very sad, very sad. But I think we have
4 to face the reality, that unless poor people or
5 whoever it is can organize well enough, and as I've
6 said to people I hope that nobody assumes that the
7 Civil Rights Commission goes around giving people
8 civil rights. We're just not equipped, you know,
9 if you read our statute, read under the law, that
10 if people themselves can't move the thing, you
11 know, and we suffer today from great apathy in
12 this country by poor people, by frustrated
13 minorities, that know that nothing has happened
14 in the past, and that's what we're having to
15 cope with.

16 We're hoping that from the record we take
17 here, the specifics, we in the Civil Rights
18 Commission can go after the federal agencies to
19 try to answer some of the questions that we're
20 trying to elicit, you know, from people here,
21 and that's a whole lot of work.

22 Julia?

23 MRS. ZOZAYA: Sir, I would like to say that
24 I would encourage HUD to improve and not to change
25 and from that I understand that there is a switch-
26 ing from program to program that you start with a

1 202 and I'm not that knowledgeable of all the
2 numbers, and that we do have 236's and 235's with
3 problems, but they do hold out a lot of hope and
4 if they could take a real good look, and, you
5 know, nothing works immediately, it's my under-
6 standing from people that have tried to work
7 with F.H.A. and HUD that just about the time
8 they begin to get a glimpse of what they think
9 they're supposed to be doing, and I have heard
10 this from municipalities and their own govern-
11 ments, when they have bemoaned that they were
12 not able to obtain housing for their cities,
13 because they didn't have a man on their staff
14 that knew how to make the formula work.

15 About the time they begin to learn the formula,
16 wham, there's another change and there's some-
17 thing brand new come out to us.

18 MR. MONTEZ: Or the administration changes
19 and there's new ideas.

20 THE CHAIRMAN: Fine.

21 MRS. ELLIS: May I ask someone who's in
22 housing a question? Isn't there a state agency
23 that does something with the licensing of con-
24 tractors? What if the 15 people of which Mrs.
25 Zozaya were to report this to the state agency
26 that licenses contractors, this would become a

1 matter of record, would that be of any service
2 to some of the people who might buy later or
3 would that help your 15 people any?

4 MRS. ZOZAYA: Well, --

5 MRS. ELLIS: Because there's a complex
6 contract signed and many people signed because
7 they do think they have an excellent house and
8 maybe it's two weeks or a month after they have
9 signed that they find out the plumbing is in
10 backwards or whatever. So what's -- is there
11 anything?

12 MR. GARCIA: I was just going to say that
13 I think that from what the problem that Mrs.
14 Zozaya is talking about it would probably be
15 better to go to F.H.A. and probably F.H.A. should
16 have a little bit more to say about 235 commit-
17 ments when they give them out. Say give out the
18 commitments with stipulations stating that certain
19 performance, performances have to be done before
20 an applicant can move in, and I think only then
21 can you, when you begin to control the developers
22 and the contractors who are building just as
23 quick as they can build, they get out and they
24 get their money, are you going to be able to con-
25 trol those persons who are doing that?

26 MRS. ZOZAYA: At this point F.H.A. said

1 there's nothing we can do about this, we merely
2 insure the mortgage loan so they were approached
3 so possibly something, I would say that that's
4 an excellent recommendation. But it doesn't
5 seem to exist from the experiences that I have
6 had, and Mr. Benitez (Phonetic.) told me
7 yesterday, he says, "Julia, I wish you would
8 bring this to the floor about them not complying
9 with agreed contracts", he says, "I've three
10 cases that will testify", he says, "they let go
11 of their apartments and", he says, "it's months
12 later and they're still, the cases have not to
13 move out."

14 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mrs. Zozaya, Mr.
15 Garcia, Mr. Monteil.

16 MR. MONTEIL: I'd like to offer an obser-
17 vation before I go. With all of the public
18 housing located in south Phoenix, with the present
19 rate of construction of low income, 235 housing,
20 that's what that is, almost all in south Phoenix,
21 with the present industrial type zoning that
22 south Phoenix has, the chances for a prosperous
23 black and brown community in the future look
24 very, very slim.

25 And I think unless the type of overall environ-
26 mental type planning takes place rather than

1 attacking those issues as F.H.A. is not giving
2 them enough black contractors and these type of
3 things in the black community. I don't consider
4 those priorities as much as I do planning, at
5 least 10 years ahead to avoid some of the prob-
6 lems that's happened in our school systems and job
7 situation, unemployment situation, I think that
8 the total scheme of things seems to be working in
9 the best -- to the disinterests of the residents
10 of south Phoenix. In the future I see them programmed
11 for nothing but a multitude of problems, because
12 the black community and Chicano community not only
13 to share the burden of housing in public housing,
14 low income housing, their own people, but he will
15 also have to share the burden of housing and
16 clothes and all the other factions that, ethnic
17 background, we have the total burden of housing
18 the entire poor population without the resources
19 or the income or the jobs or any of those other
20 things necessary to do them with, and it means
21 five years from now that you are going to have a
22 more intense problem. You are going to be back
23 here talking about the same problems again unless
24 those type of recommendations go into the people
25 who are responsible for insuring housing that's
26 F.H.A. and the lending institutions, and it is a

1 fact that, and this has taken place in Phoenix,
2 that at least 20 years prior to deterioration
3 of any community, lending institutions pull out.
4

5 And this is what has happened in Phoenix.
6 Lending institutions are looking very unfavorably
7 toward home improvement loans, toward repairing
8 substandard homes. All of these type of problems
9 are going to be very detrimental.

10 THE CHAIRMAN: We will reconvene at about
11 2:00 o'clock.

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13 (Noon recess.)
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AFTERNOON SESSION

2:15 o'clock p.m.

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5 THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Harrison from the VA,
6 you are Mr. Harrison?

7 I'd like to just state briefly for your benefit,
8 Mr. Harrison, since Mr. Barr was here last
9 evening, excerpts from the statement that we
10 read opening each of the meetings.

11 This is an open meeting and I don't know whether
12 you are familiar or not, you probably are, the
13 Commission on Civil Rights is an independent
14 agency of the U.S. Government, established by
15 Congress in 1957 and authorized by the Civil
16 Rights Act of 1957, 1960 and 1964, to do five
17 things generally.

18 First, to investigate complaints alleging that
19 citizens are being deprived of the right to vote
20 by reason of their race, color, religion or
21 national origin.

22 Second, to study and collect information con-
23 cerning legal developments which constitute a
24 denial of equal protection of the laws under the
25 Constitution.

26 Third, to appraise federal laws and policies
with respect to equal protection of the laws.

1 And four, to serve as a national clearing house
2 for civil rights information.

3 And five, to investigate allegations of vote
4 fraud.

5 And that as a statement of purposes, there are
6 some questions that Counsel, Mr. Alexander, would
7 like to ask and there may be questions from the
8 commission.

9 MR. HARRISON: Okay.

10
11 WALTER HARRISON,

12 EXAMINATION

13 BY MR. ALEXANDER:

14 Q Would you mind stating your name and your
15 position for the record?

16 A Walter Harrison, I'm the loan guaranty
17 officer at the Phoenix regional office of the
18 Veterans Administration.

19 Q Could you indicate what portion of the
20 housing market is covered by insurance from
21 your agency, what is the volume of business?

22 A No, we -- we don't have any statistics
23 that would -- that would give us that information.

24 Q You don't know how many homes you insured
25 last year?

26 A How many we insured last year?

1 Q Yes. And what the dollar amount of these
2 was?

3 A Approximately 3,000 to 3,600.

4 Q Do you know what the dollar amount was?

5 A No, I don't know.

6 Q Do you know in what geographical areas of
7 the community these loans were made?

8 A In what geographical areas?

9 Q Yes.

10 A Other than the general areas throughout the
11 state, mostly in the metropolitan areas, no,
12 we don't have a breakdown. Other than by an
13 address.

14 Q Would you happen to have an impression
15 whether the major portion of your loans were in,
16 let's say the center city portion of Phoenix or
17 were they in the outlying areas, the suburban
18 community or what have you?

19 A Oh, I'm sure the major portion of our
20 loans are in the new developments in Phoenix
21 and Tucson areas.

22 Q Could you tell me what portion of the loans
23 that your agency guaranteed have been made to
24 black people?

25 A No. No, we have no way, actually, of
26 determining the people, anything actually concerning

1 the people that buy our loans other than that
2 they're -- or that have our loans other than
3 they're eligible veterans and they have met the
4 qualifications for a loan.

5 Q Most of the loans that you guaranty come
6 through banks of some sort or another?

7 A All of the loans that we guaranty are
8 paid by banks.

9 Q Savings and loans?

10 A Mortgage bankers, savings and loans, lenders
11 doing business in this state.

12 Q Do you have any indication whether or not
13 these agencies have a fair housing policy in the
14 dissemination of their loans? Do you know if
15 these mortgage institutions loan to blacks and
16 browns in the state?

17 A They have indicated to us that they have
18 no -- no requirements that would discriminate
19 against any type of person.

20 Q Have you ever inquired of them how many
21 loans they have made to minority group persons?

22 A No, we haven't.

23 Q Do you ever inquire of them about their
24 employment practices as a regulating agency?

25 A No, we don't inquire about their employment
26 practices, I don't believe that this would come

1 within our area of regulations.

2 Q What are your regulations under Title Eight
3 of the '68 Civil Rights Act?

4 A Well, the purpose of the loan guaranty pro-
5 gram is to enable eligible veterans to obtain
6 loans for the purchase of housing. The veterans,
7 of course, are eligible based on their service.

8 Now then, beyond the entitlement the veteran
9 has to qualify for his loan. The veteran is --
10 may select his housing without actually without
11 consulting the VA. Any new housing that is
12 offered for sale and where the contractor re-
13 quests an evaluation from the VA, which is a
14 requirement to get a VA loan, this contractor has
15 to certify that he will sell this property without
16 discriminating race, creed, color, sex.

17 Q Are there any procedures to see that that
18 written agreement from the contractor is carried
19 out?

20 A We have no procedures other than if anyone
21 complains that they have been discriminated
22 against in purchasing a house, or that a certain
23 contractor has refused to sell them a house, this
24 would be investigated. To determine the facts.

25 Q By your office?

26 A What's that?

1 Q By your office?

2 A At the present time these complaints are
3 initially handled by HUD. And we cooperate with
4 the HUD representative in investigating the
5 complaint.

6 Q What sanction do you have available if you
7 validate the complaint of discrimination?

8 A If it is determined that the builder has
9 discriminated, we may suspend him from the pro-
10 gram, from further participating in the program.

11 Q Has that ever been done in Arizona?

12 A Not to my knowledge. I might say that I
13 have only been here since November, but to my
14 knowledge, there hasn't been any builders, con-
15 tractors, suspended because of discrimination.

16 Q Are persons wishing to buy homes in the
17 center city able to obtain mortgages?

18 A To the best of my knowledge if they can
19 qualify for a loan, they are able to obtain --

20 Q What about the property in the central
21 city?

22 A We have no requirements that the property
23 be located in any certain area, the property has
24 to comply with certain minimal standards for
25 residential property, and a valuation is placed
26 on the property if it complies. The valuation,

1 the value placed on it limits the amount of the
2 loan that the veteran can obtain but it doesn't
3 limit what he may pay for it, for the house.

4 Q Do you have any policy about making loans in
5 changing neighborhoods?

6 A No, no, other than what I have said about
7 the meeting the standards and putting a value on
8 it.

9 Q You are familiar with the old practice of
10 red lining, I assume?

11 A I am somewhat familiar with -- with some
12 various practices that have, in some areas, been
13 -- been carried out, yes.

14 Q And it's your opinion that that does not
15 exist in this area?

16 A To my knowledge it doesn't.

17 MR. ALEXANDER: I have no other questions.

18 THE CHAIRMAN: Any further questions of
19 Mr. Harrison?

20 MR. ALEXANDER: By the way, is Mr. --

21 A Could I -- perhaps I should clarify the
22 statement about, we only guaranty loans made
23 by lenders, which is true, but in certain areas
24 of the state, outside of metropolitan areas, in
25 rural areas, we are authorized to make direct
26 loans, and of course we have a few properties

1 which we sell ourselves that we have taken back.
2 And we make, take back mortgages on those
3 properties.

4 THE CHAIRMAN: Any other questions of Mr.
5 Harrison?

6
7 EXAMINATION

8 BY THE CHAIRMAN:

9 Q Mr. Harrison, do you have any minority
10 employees in your office?

11 A We have -- we have one in our division.

12 MR. ALEXANDER: How large is your division?

13 A We have 36 people.

14 MR. MONTEZ: Where is your regional office
15 located? In other words, you are under a certain
16 regional jurisdiction, is it San Francisco?

17 A No, this is the regional office for the
18 State of Arizona, and we're directly under our
19 central office in Washington.

20
21 EXAMINATION

22 BY MR. MONTEZ:

23 Q Does each state in the VA have its own,
24 each state is its own regional office, is that --
25 like California, for example?

26 A Each state doesn't have a regional office,

1 most regional offices have a loan guaranty
2 division that would visit, in most cases, the
3 same area that the VA regional office services,
4 but there are two regional offices in some states
5 such as California has two, Texas has two, and in
6 some states there are none or there are no loan
7 guaranty divisions. Delaware is an example, North
8 and South Dakota.

9 Q You said you have only been in this office
10 for the Phoenix area since November?

11 A That's right, in the Phoenix area, sir.

12 Q Prior to that were you with the VA in the
13 same kind of --

14 A I've been with the loan guaranty in the VA
15 since '46.

16 Q I see, and what region or where were you
17 located before coming to Phoenix?

18 A In the Veterans Benefits office in Washing-
19 ton, D.C.

20 Q I see.

21 Do you have any personal feelings about dis-
22 crimination against minorities in financing and
23 purchasing of homes by contractors or anybody
24 else? Has it ever been your experience that this
25 possibly was happening?

26 A Not as far as the VA program is concerned.

1 I would feel very sure that there has never been
2 any -- any discrimination.

3 Q The only reason I ask that it seems that
4 with some time with the VA that there's never
5 been any contractor, you know, any kind of action
6 taken against, you know, whereas we know that,
7 I think it's factual throughout the country that
8 there's still a great deal of discrimination
9 against minorities in housing, and it may be
10 that probably the locale or like you said you
11 were in Washington, may not have given you that
12 kind of experience, you know, that you could have
13 seen it.

14 And I was just, in your experience with the
15 Veterans Administration which you hadn't heard,
16 it would seem to me then there might be some
17 inadequacy in the affirmative action the V -- or
18 the federal government should be taking to
19 eliminate some of these contractors or builders,
20 whatever it is, from participating in the federal
21 program because it's obvious that they do dis-
22 criminate.

23 A Well, there have been several builders sus-
24 pended from the program for various reasons, dis-
25 crimination is one. We are advised of the
26 builders that have been suspended throughout the --

1 throughout the country, but as for the reason,
2 we wouldn't necessarily know the reason.

3 To be reinstated in the program, they would
4 have to correct whatever it was that they were
5 suspended for in the locality where they were
6 located.

7 Q The reason I bring this up, of course, is
8 that the federal government is spending a great
9 deal of money in programs such as the VA, F.H.A.,
10 money to education and everything else, and the
11 only real kind of situation the government has or
12 the kind of real handle that we can use to
13 eliminate discrimination against minorities is via
14 withdrawing of funds or, for example taking
15 people out of participating programs because they
16 do discriminate.

17 And that's the kind of thing I was probing at.
18 Because I think we have to get a lot tighter
19 about it to the specific agencies whether they
20 be VA or whatever it is that this is some of the
21 things that have to be done, you know, if we're
22 ever going to change this thing.

23 Because discrimination seems to continue and
24 of course, it's always the poor and the minority
25 who suffer from it.

26 And it's the affirmative action programs of the

1 federal government haven't been that strong and
2 the only real handle we have is withdrawing
3 funds or getting people on the program and I
4 think that's really the job that we have to go
5 after the federal agencies to see that it is done.

6 MR. ALEXANDER: Out of that staff of approx-
7 imately 35 that you mentioned, is there a person
8 with civil rights responsibilities for the state?

9 A No, not --

10 MR. ALEXANDER: For the VA?

11 A Not that specific duty. With regard to the
12 loan guaranty program, that would be probably
13 primarily my responsibility, and the director of
14 regional office.

15 MR. ALEXANDER: Do you make inspections
16 when you are insuring a residence for quality
17 of the housing, the structural fitness and so on
18 and so forth?

19 A We make inspections by -- on a fee basis,
20 we have people who we qualify to do the work
21 and they are -- they do this for us on a fee
22 basis with the fee being paid by either the
23 builder or the -- or the purchaser or someone
24 other than the VA.

25 MR. ALEXANDER: Are there any inspections
26 to find out what type of sales practices are being

1 used by the particular real estate agents?

2 A No.

3 Q (By Mr. Montez.) Is that appraisal that's
4 made by the individual on a fee basis, is that
5 your rule or your guideline for what you insure
6 the property for?

7 A Yes. This is an appraisal made for the VA
8 and for the VA's use after a review of the
9 appraisal, our staff people establish a value.

10 THE CHAIRMAN: Any further questions?

11 Thank you, Mr. Harrison.

12 MR. GILLESPIE: May I ask him a question?
13 About how many mortgages have you processed for
14 minorities since you have been here, that is
15 Mexican or blacks, and what percentum of the
16 total would that be?

17 A We have no statistics of this nature. There
18 is nothing that we get at the present time, in
19 connection with a loan application, that would
20 enable us to know these things as to whether the
21 person is a minority as to the race, color, we
22 have no information such as this.

23 MR. ALEXANDER: So you have no way of
24 knowing whether your funds are disbursed equally
25 to all races and ethnic representation of
26 veterans in this area?

1 A No, we would have no way of knowing at
2 the present time.

3 MR. ALEXANDER: How does that meet your
4 Title Eight obligations under the Civil Rights
5 Act? Don't you have an affirmative obligation to
6 see that all federal programs are administered in
7 a way to promote fair housing?

8 A Well, the -- the approach to this, in VA,
9 is on the basis of individuals who are unable to
10 -- to purchase because of discrimination, but
11 they would bring this to the attention of VA and
12 VA would take steps to see that the facts are
13 established.

14 MR. ALEXANDER: Are prospective people who
15 use VA mortgages, veterans, are they in any
16 systematic form notified that if they run into
17 any problems of discrimination in an attempt to
18 get housing they can notify you and that you will
19 investigate?

20 A In the -- we have three different pamphlets
21 pertaining to housing, various questions with
22 regard to housing, and in this information, yes,
23 this would be included.

24 MR. ALEXANDER: Thank you.

25 Is Mr. Merritt Smith of the F.H.A. office here?

26 (No response.)

1
2 THE CHAIRMAN: Let the record show that Mr.
3 Smith was invited to appear, accepted the in-
4 vitation and did not appear.

5 MR. MONTEZ: As part of the record, Counsel,
6 would we -- could we possibly follow through on
7 personal interview with Mr. Smith if he will
8 see us? I think it's vitally important that he
9 state something of his operation, which is a fed-
10 eral agency, F.H.A., am I correct?

11 MR. ALEXANDER: Correct.

12 MR. MONTEZ: Should be made part of the
13 record, because I think it's vitally important
14 that we have that information.

15 And did he give any indication why he wouldn't
16 be here?

17 MR. ALEXANDER: I thought he would be here.

18 MR. MONTEZ: So did I.

19 MR. ALEXANDER: Is anyone here from Guadalupe
20 at the present time?

21 It's too early.

22 THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Barr is here.

23 MR. ALEXANDER: Would you like to speed it
24 up, Mr. Barr?

25 MR. BARR: Fine, delighted.
26

1 T. G. BARR,

2 EXAMINATION

3 BY MR. ALEXANDER:

4 Q Mr. Barr, would you state your name and
5 position for the record?

6 A My name is T. G. Barr and I'm superinten-
7 dent of the local school district in Phoenix,
8 elementary school district.

9 Q Where is that located?

10 A Located between the river and the moun-
11 tains, 35th Avenue and 40th Street, south of
12 Phoenix.

13 Q That's south of Phoenix. What is the
14 composition of the population in that area?
15 Racially and ethnically?

16 A I can tell you as far as the school district
17 is concerned, I mean as far as the school
18 children are concerned.

19 Q Fine.

20 A We have today almost a third of black,
21 brown and white, each.

22 I think there's 29.9 Mexican-Americans 30 some
23 percent black and the remainder are all -- but
24 all with, practically with the 30%.

25 Q You are one of the 13 elementary school
26 districts in the city, is that correct?

1 A Right, correct.

2 Q Could you tell us how your school is sup-
3 ported, where the funding comes from?

4 A Yes. The schools in the State of Arizona
5 receive a guaranty on an average daily attendance
6 basis from the state, and county. Then, if you
7 are not able, by a certain tax rate, to raise the
8 amount of money that's necessary to do your job
9 then you come in under a formula and you get an
10 equalization program, so our school today actually
11 is paying approximately 15% of its operating costs
12 from the tax rate in the local area, the rest
13 comes from the state and the county and the
14 equalization funds from the state.

15 Q Can a school district, of course, spend more
16 money than the -- if its tax rate would allow --
17 than the, what the state equalization formula would
18 provide for the minimum?

19 A Yes, it can, if you do not exceed 6% on
20 a per pupil basis for the year.

21 Q Do other school districts spend more money
22 than you do?

23 A We are fairly average, I would say, at
24 the present time. Some yes and some no.

25 Q Are your costs higher because of the par-
26 ticular nature of the community you service?

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A. I wish I could say that that was true, but we haven't had the amount of money that we really need to do all the programs that we need to carry on as far as our curriculum is concerned.

And space is one of our big problems that we have today. In other words, if we have 20,000 children today that are on double session. We're in the process of getting a bond issue and if it doesn't carry we're going to have them stacked up knee deep all over the place.

Q. Are double sessions found throughout the 13 school districts in Phoenix?

A. Very few.

Q. Are there any other districts other than yours that have it?

A. I don't know of any right now. There may be others but I don't, I couldn't say for sure.

Q. We heard last night from some people in the community that there's an extremely high drop-out rate in the inner city schools, specially as you approach high school and there's a great deal of difficulty with reading skills that put inner city children behind when they get into high school.

What types of programs does this state or your school district provide for combating these types

1 of problems?

2 A We have a regular reading program that is
3 adopted by the state, it's used, we have a
4 selection of books and materials from which we
5 can buy for children in the area that's approved
6 by the state department, then we have a special
7 reading program that we are working on throughout
8 the Title One program, we have just finished a
9 Title Three program, and the purpose of our Title
10 Three program was to study the needs of the
11 children in the Roosevelt School District, not what
12 it was in another school district, but what is it
13 that our children need in the Roosevelt School
14 District.

15 And I think we found out some things that will
16 be very helpful to us and we're beginning to
17 spread these out, not in just the pilot schools
18 but in all of our schools throughout the area.

19 I think this is true, that there is a great deal
20 of dropout. I think there's no doubt about it.
21 And I think there's many things that have to
22 contribute to this as was mentioned last night,
23 the inability to get to school, the lack of money
24 to buy books, the -- what were some of the other
25 things, I've forgotten right off-hand.

26 Q Teacher insensitivity.

1 A Yes, teacher insensitivity.

2 Q Do you have any programs in that area?

3 A This is part of my new building program
4 that I'm beginning to work on right now. We plan
5 next year, if our building program is approved,
6 or whether it's approved or not, we want to do it
7 but if we go into a middle school program in the
8 Roosevelt School District as we're proposing to
9 do now, we would like to have every teacher that
10 puts their foot into this school to have some
11 type of training in how to get along with other
12 people, some of the goals and desires and wishes
13 of those people just as well as their own.

14 So I -- I feel that as far as our total program
15 goes, that we've got something coming up here
16 that we're going to eventually, and I think every
17 teacher in the district should be exposed to this
18 and really take a course and be sensitive to it.
19 And I'm afraid --

20 Q Of what?

21 A -- that we've got some teachers that are
22 just like the picture that we saw last night.
23 I mean I think that this is -- I'm afraid we have.

24 Q What is the size of the teaching staff that
25 you have?

26 A We have 459 teachers.

1 Q What's the racial and ethnic breakdown of
2 the teaching staff?

3 A I thought that would be one of the questions
4 asked me so I looked it up to be sure. The
5 ethnic breakdown of employees, of teachers, today
6 we have 16 Mexican-Americans, 308 white, 116
7 black. We realize that we're very short on
8 Mexican-American teachers for our school, and
9 the board of trustees has already taken action
10 and have adopted a policy that we will begin to,
11 as fast as we can, employ them, and cause all of
12 these inequities in racial balance to be cor-
13 rected.

14 Q Do you provide any special programs of
15 bilingual education --

16 A Yes.

17 Q -- of teachers?

18 A Of teachers?

19 Q Yes, of teachers?

20 A No. For children we do but not for teachers.

21 Q What about your administrative staff?

22 What's the racial breakdown there?

23 A Our administrative staff is just about the
24 same as our pupil or teacher, for example we have
25 two Spanish-American, 30 white and 13 black.

26 Q What's the highest minority person in the

1 school system in position?

2 A Assistant superintendent.

3 Q Assistant superintendent?

4 A In fact, if I'am lucky, I will have another
5 assistant superintendent that will be Mexican-
6 American by next -- it will be effective July
7 the 1st, but I hope to sign him up next week.

8 Q Is there any system developed in your
9 school district for parent participation in an
10 advisory capacity, development of programs?

11 A Yes.

12 Q Would you explain that, if there is one?

13 A On all of our title programs we have advi-
14 sory councils on these.

15 Q How are they chosen?

16 A They're chosen by the individual schools
17 from the parents of those people that these indi-
18 vidual schools --

19 Q These are selected by the administrators
20 of the schools?

21 A No, not necessarily, these are selected
22 by involving the people at those school by the
23 prinipals themselves.

24 Q What power do these advisory groups have?

25 A They really approve the program. I mean
26 this is really what they do. They have a, I would

1 say have a very strong effect on what takes place
2 as far as the program goes. Very strong.

3 Not only that we've had one advisory group
4 that studied for more than a year, last year it
5 was, and they met regularly, I think once a
6 month, and studied many problems in relation to
7 the school, the facilities, the program, teachers,
8 the whole ball of wax, shall we say. And I think
9 they came up with some very fine suggestions for
10 us and we are trying to put those into effect.

11 Q Do you think your school district would be
12 any better off if the 13 school districts were
13 abolished and there was a unified system
14 throughout the city?

15 A Financially? Yes.

16 Q Financially and also pupil transfer for de-
17 segregation purposes?

18 A This is -- this is a question that has
19 caused a great deal of discussion in the State
20 of Arizona, particularly in the valley here. For
21 example, Los Angeles today, I believe, is di-
22 vided up into what, I believe 20 different dis-
23 tricts all under one head, but they have 20
24 different divisions.

25 Now, I would be willing to say that basically,
26 you have a closer contact with the people under

1 this 13 than they do in the Phoenix Union High
2 School, where all 12 of them are combined under
3 one head, but I can envision, frankly, that if
4 we had a financial arrangement so that every
5 child in the county or state program could have
6 the same amount of money back of him, it would be
7 terrific.

8 Now, it would help in balancing of pupils
9 ethnically, yes, I would agree with this, very,
10 100%.

11 MR. ALEXANDER: I have no further questions.

12 THE CHAIRMAN: Any other questions of Mr.
13 Barr?

14 MRS. MADRID: I have one.

15 When you had the curriculum supervisors how
16 many of those were minority?

17 A We had -- you mean the counselors? Not
18 counselors they're called consultants.

19 We've got one, two, two that are -- three that
20 are black, I believe there are no Mexican-Ameri-
21 cans as consultants, we could have one that heads
22 up the Headstart program for the whole district
23 which is director of Headstart, which is above
24 the position of consultant, and I guess that's
25 about it.

26 MRS. MADRID: What is their goal? I mean

1 what do they do, do they decide what books should
2 be brought in for the students? Maybe you mis-
3 understood me.

4 A Maybe I did.

5 MRS. MADRID: I thought they had done away
6 with the curriculum.

7 A Coordinators, yes, we did do away with cur-
8 rriculum coordinators.

9 MRS. MADRID: How many minority were in
10 there at the time that you did have the coor-
11 dinators, curriculum coordinators?

12 A I think there were two or three, off-hand.

13 MRS. MADRID: And they would be the ones
14 that would decide on the books that would be
15 brought in more or less, or -- or try to set up
16 the program for these students?

17 A To some extent, yes. They are -- they are
18 people that are experts, shall we say, in their
19 particular field, but now in selection of text-
20 books, we have a parent committee that works with
21 us on the adoption of every textbook that we
22 adopt. In fact, we got into a big affair here
23 a couple of -- when was it, last spring I be-
24 lieve it was, over an English book.

25 MRS. MADRID: Yes, I understand.

26 A You were there so you know what it was, but

1 this involving the community and I think it's
2 good, I think we need to involve the community,
3 get their thinking, how they feel and what they
4 want and until we do this, I think we're sunk,
5 really, we've got to do this. It's a very im-
6 portant part of it.

7 MR. CARPENTER: What's your cost per pupil,
8 like, you know, when you take 6% increase is
9 the -- are you cut down below the 6% or --

10 A Yes.

11 MR. CARPENTER: Do you go a little more?

12 A We are right today we're trying to cut off
13 \$95,000.00 to come underneath the 6% budget limi-
14 tation is what we're really working on.

15 MR. CARPENTER: In other words, you are
16 spending more than the state average then?

17 A Yes.

18 MR. CARPENTER: And then your 6% doesn't
19 mean the 6% for you, does it?

20 A Not in reality, this is right, this is
21 right.

22 MR. CARPENTER: What's your teacher salary,
23 what's the base and maximum?

24 A We, this year starts with 69, and goes to
25 a little better than 12,000 at the top of the
26 salary schedule.

1 MR. CARPENTER: What's the top mean, does
2 that mean doctor's degree?

3 A Doctor's degree, yes.

4 MR. ALEXANDER: How does that compare with
5 the other school districts?

6 A Well, --

7 MR. ALEXANDER: In north Phoenix, for
8 example?

9 A It's competitive, shall we say, but not very
10 competitive.

11 MR. ALEXANDER: You pay slightly less?

12 A Yes, we have to.

13 MR. ALEXANDER: Does that affect the quality
14 of the teachers you get?

15 A I think this is debatable. I would hate to
16 say that our teachers are not qualified, I know
17 that we have many teachers that are as loyal and
18 as dedicated as any teachers you'll find anywhere,
19 to make a general statement about all teachers I
20 think wouldn't be quite fair to the whole group
21 as a whole.

22 MR. CARPENTER: What's your salary base for
23 this coming year, have you set that?

24 A 64.

25 MR. CARPENTER: You went up 300 then?

26 A Right, we went up \$300.00.

1 MR. CARPENTER: What about your valuation
2 there? Of course, with the state paying as much
3 as you say, 80% or so --

4 A. Right.

5 MR. CARPENTER: -- but what is the valuation,
6 is it fairly good?

7 A. Good?

8 MR. CARPENTER: Your district? Or one of
9 the lowest?

10 A. We are practically so low down we have to
11 reach up to touch the bottom. We've got 27 mil-
12 lion dollars total assessment, about 27 and a
13 half million dollars in the district and we have
14 better than 10,000 children.

15 Well, if you just divided that 10,000 children
16 you'd have \$2,700.00 back of every child in the
17 district. And they told me back in the early
18 '30's when I was taking school finance, that if you
19 had less than \$5,000.00 you had a hard row to
20 hoe. Well, we've got a rockpile then.

21 MR. CARPENTER: Well, you and Nogales then,
22 is it Roosevelt?

23 A. Roosevelt, right.

24 MR. CARPENTER: Number 66?

25 A. Right.

26 MR. CARPENTER: Well, Nogales and Roosevelt,

1 then, are very comparable?

2 A We're in the same group, yes, I think
3 that's right.

4 THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Barr, I have a question.

5 A statement was made here this morning by a
6 housing expert that all of the 235 and 236 hous-
7 ing is taking place in south Phoenix. He alluded
8 to the economic level of the residents of the
9 area, he alluded to the educational level of the
10 residents of south Phoenix, the norm --

11 A Yes.

12 THE CHAIRMAN: He spoke of the 1990 Phoenix
13 plan, he also referred to the large amount of
14 A2, A1 zoning, in south Phoenix, and the fact
15 that practically the total responsibility for
16 working with the ills of the poor is the re-
17 sponsibility of the core of Phoenix and south
18 Phoenix. And yet I say we, because I live in
19 the area, we lack the economic and the human
20 resources to monitor and to manage this great re-
21 sponsibility, and he is saying, in effect, that
22 in terms of priority, we have a big planning
23 problem as to the future of south Phoenix.

24 Now, do you agree with those assumptions
25 generally or --

26 A I think he has some very good points there.

1 THE CHAIRMAN: Are we going up or down or
2 -- where are we going? When I say "we" I'm
3 speaking of the, in particular, of the schools?
4 What do you see for these schools in terms of
5 needs?

6 A It's almost impossible under our state
7 laws for us to keep up in the school district
8 with the housing development and, due to assessed
9 valuation of the property.

10 Now then, if we had some homes that would come
11 in that would be worth 35, \$40,000.00 and would
12 send one child to school, we'd be in pretty good
13 shape but you see, what happens, actually as
14 far as the school district is concerned, here's
15 a home that's built for -- sells, we'll say for
16 \$15,000.00, well for easy figuring let's say 10.
17 It's 18% of its assessed valuation so there's
18 \$1,800.00 back of each child -- of the children in
19 that home.

20 Now, if they send one child to school out of this
21 home of \$1,800.00, we're losing because we got
22 \$2,700.00 now. If they send two children to school,
23 it's just -- what, \$900.00 apiece. Back of each
24 individual child. If they send three, well, we're
25 sunk.

26 THE CHAIRMAN: Now, let me raise another

1 question: As a member of coordinating groups.
2 in the community, long-time resident, quite re-
3 spected and so forth, and in view of the central
4 educational role of the public school in the
5 area, the only school district in the area, are
6 these kind of thoughts being conveyed to organ-
7 izations within the community, to point out the
8 great need for planning of the community, and the
9 organization perhaps of new kinds of entities to
10 get "a share of the police attention of the total com-
11 munity", or the assumption of responsibility of
12 the larger community for the poor? Or do you
13 know of any developing organizations or ideas
14 who are talking about these problems? And making
15 some guesses about, you know, Phoenix in terms of
16 human relations, racial problems and so forth,
17 and in 1985?

18 We may be just delaying our Watts and our De-
19 troits.

20 A. Exactly.

21 THE CHAIRMAN: -- and so forth.

22 A. I don't know, I'm not too sure exactly
23 what you are saying on this. But as I think of
24 what you were saying here, are we trying to do
25 anything to let other people be aware of what our
26 problems are.

1 THE CHAIRMAN: Well, for instance in an area
2 that both you and I work, we have no hospital
3 services in south Phoenix.

4 A Right.

5 THE CHAIRMAN: And ingress and egress --

6 A Is a problem.

7 THE CHAIRMAN: -- to south Phoenix is contin-
8 gent upon 7, 16, If we had a good rain, a real
9 good one, unless-- there'd be no way to get
10 across the river --

11 A It would be rough, wouldn't it?

12 THE CHAIRMAN: Now that's the dramatic
13 incident there in terms of health, delivery ser-
14 vices, I would suspect that some other nuances may
15 not be quite as dramatic in terms of jobs and
16 employment, interactions and so forth.

17 I would suspect that, you know, if we aren't
18 very careful, and I don't know exactly what the
19 school's role is, but a child may be cheated of
20 opportunity by mere accident of birth, just by
21 being born in south Phoenix.

22 Would you agree with that? This is a very good
23 possibility?

24 A I think it could be, yes, very definitely.
25 Very definitely.

26 THE CHAIRMAN: And would you make guesses

1 that in terms of education, quality of inter-
2 actions and so forth, that unless there are new
3 kinds of community input, things will probably
4 get worse than better?

5 A. I think so. I think this is very well
6 illustrated by one of our schools, for example.
7 That we have there, when we built the school we
8 had approximately 5% black in there. Today it's
9 almost 70% black. Because as the blacks move in,
10 the whites move out, the Mexicans move out, they're
11 not interested in being associated one with the
12 other, either one of the three groups I think
13 and I think we've got problems along this line.

14 And I think it would have an effect on the life
15 of the child, yes, I think this is true.

16 THE CHAIRMAN: Let me raise, for the edi-
17 fication of the group, you may want to speak to it
18 in view of the fact that we are very interested
19 in suburban access for the poor.

20 And in view of the great conflict over the
21 country, regarding the problem of polarization and
22 isolation as against integration, etc., the
23 commission may be interested in your experiences
24 in this area, in fact, the areas that you,
25 personally are involved in, the attempts to in-
26 tegrate a portion of the schools.

1 A There's a great deal that's taking place.
2 We decided, in a meeting, that a very definite
3 part of our building program should be to provide
4 for integration of all children in our area
5 better than they are today. In fact, I have three
6 schools that are de facto segregated schools
7 any way you look at it, and we're quite interested
8 in seeing that this is corrected and that all
9 children in the area have an opportunity to know
10 other races and know other teachers, rather than
11 the white teacher. And this is when the board of
12 trustees said, from now on, we're going to inte-
13 grate our faculty in all of our schools.

14 And we have definitely been on this kind of a
15 program today. But naturally you realize that
16 as you progress in the area of integration, you
17 run against certain forces that are not willing
18 to accept this.

19 And as a result I think we're in the second
20 phase of integration actually, which is a recall.
21 This has happened in Pasadena, Berkley, I can't
22 think of one other over here, not Redlands, but
23 -- Riverside, Riverside is where this took place.

24 But this seems to be the pattern that takes
25 place every time the school district feels that
26 they're ready to integrate and should integrate

1 and it's their responsibility to integrate, then
2 there's always this group that is opposing it.

3 Now we're in that. And I feel that very
4 strongly, if this recall is approved by the people
5 of the area, then our bond issue is down the
6 drain, and we will not be provided with facilities
7 for our children.

8 On the other hand, I feel if the recall is de-
9 feated, then we again can carry the bond issue
10 and we'll make our next giant step forward in our
11 real integration program and this is where we are
12 today, and I think that the board is very dedi-
13 cated to do this. I'm in charge of the board,
14 and I know that my own personal feeling is that
15 this is something that must be done, it's the law
16 of the land, there's no way to get around it,
17 and even if there were a way to get around it
18 I think it would be wrong to try to get around
19 it. So I feel that I'm the logical one to get
20 this started too, simply because I've been in this
21 district for 32 years, not as superintendent all
22 this time, but I've been in this district 32 years,
23 and I have a year and a half in which, under the
24 law of the state, I can legally be their super-
25 intendent, without some special privileges being
26 granted, which I don't want. But if I can get

1 this kind of a program moving in our particular
2 area.

3 I feel that I have made a real contribution to
4 the City of Phoenix and the children of the
5 Roosevelt School District and to education as a
6 whole, as far as the state is concerned.

7 MR. CARPENTER: Well, Mr. Barr, we had
8 quite a dissertation on that last night, didn't
9 we, from Henry Ariando and the recall of your
10 board, all your board members?

11 A All except one.

12 MR. CARPENTER: And he voted against your
13 plan or she?

14 A She.

15 MR. CARPENTER: In other words, the recall,
16 then, is because of your effort to integrate and
17 do just what this Civil Rights Commission is
18 studying?

19 A Right, exactly.

20 MR. CARPENTER: What are the prospects?

21 A I hope history tells us a little bit, they
22 have been very unsuccessful in the past. Very
23 few of them have really been successful. And I
24 hope -- I feel that really the -- the black
25 community is 100% back of this practically through-
26 out the whole Roosevelt School District. I think

1 that the Mexican-American community is moving
2 towards feeling the same way as the black do,
3 that we think that there should not be a recall
4 and that we're for the bond issue, we have groups
5 that are working very hard for this, and we have
6 another group, of course, that's, I think he
7 called some names last night, I'll leave the
8 record show that, but that are fighting it for
9 everything that it's worth.

10 And they have the time and they have the, evi-
11 dentially the energy in order to see that this is
12 done. It's unfortunate, I think, in a lot of
13 ways that these two had to be tied together, a
14 bond issue and integration at the same time. I
15 think either one would have had a good fight
16 without the other.

17 But putting them two together, I think makes it
18 doubly hard in order to carry at this particular
19 time.

20 MR. MONTEZ: How many board members on your
21 board?

22 A Five.

23 MR. MONTEZ: Five?

24 How many are you -- you say threatened with
25 recall?

26 A Four.

1 MR. MONTEZ: Four?

2 A Four of them, right.

3

4

EXAMINATION

5 BY MR. MONTEZ:

6 Q Because the Pasadena recall failed --

7 A I mean that's what I say, this has been,
8 history has shown that most of them have failed.

9 Q I had a question in the area of federal
10 funding in education, which is a personal
11 interest of mine. Generally speaking now, in most
12 federal funds, for example, out of Title One,
13 the elementary and secondary act, does the money
14 go into a general fund or is it specifically
15 earmarked for those specific programs?

16 A No.

17 Q Are you required by the federal government
18 to earmark those funds?

19 A Oh, yes, we, for instance in Title One we
20 say what our programs are going to be and how
21 much for each program and we stick with this.
22 This has to be.

23 As I understand it, under the guidelines.

24 Now, we have special education program, we have
25 community school programs, we have psychologists,
26 speech therapists, preschool programs, special

1 reading, and arithmetic programs, we have teacher
2 training, aidetraining programs. And this is what
3 we are spending the majority of our Title One
4 money for at the present time.

5 Q There seems to be a great deal of frus-
6 tration on the part of minority communities that
7 we see, relative to the federal funds being given
8 public schools and the general thought throughout
9 the country is that we're wasting federal money
10 because the kids are still dropping out of school.
11 They're not achieving the same academic attain-
12 ment level as the predominant white communities.
13 And, in fact, there has been some questions as
14 to the legitimacy, and this is from minority
15 communities now, trying to -- what seems to be
16 causing the frustration amongst the minority
17 communities as to the money? Isn't there enough
18 money for the programs? Are the programs no good
19 or what -- what --

20 A I think that we've had a lot of frustration
21 in this line too. For example, when we first
22 started out working with federal funds, they
23 would write us and tell us that we wanted this
24 program yesterday. Then we have to get together
25 and say what can we do and we do everything we
26 can in order to get a program so we can get the

1 money to try to do something that we're not really,
2 well, we weren't really prepared to do in the
3 first place.

4 So, however, now I feel that we are feeling that
5 what we're trying to do is to prevent problems
6 from happening, and this is where we're concen-
7 trating our money at the present time, is a pre-
8 ventative type of program.

9 We want to put more teachers and aides in a
10 room where they can work closely with children,
11 where they can have more individual help. We
12 feel that we can do this better by developing a
13 middle school program for our sixth, seventh and
14 eighth grades.

15 Now, frankly, I think our first, second, third
16 and fourth grade kiddies are doing a pretty good
17 job but for some reason or other when they hit
18 these middle grades, the sixth and the seventh
19 grades, they begin to lose a little interest and
20 it continues to get worse and worse and worse,
21 and why this has happened, I don't know, but we
22 feel that we are not meeting the needs of these
23 children.

24 And this is why we're beginning to develop a
25 middle school program and as soon as this bond
26 issue passed and we know that we have a building

1 program that's coming into we intend to start with
2 the parents, with the teachers, the administra-
3 tors, working together to develop a program not
4 somebody else's canned program over here that
5 they have used in somewhere on the west coast or
6 up in Ohio or Pennsylvania, but something that will
7 meet the needs of the boys and girls in our par-
8 ticular area.

9 And I feel this is the only way that we're
10 going to develop -- just like this lady did here
11 on the picture, not here, but over on the other
12 place on the film last night, she was making them
13 feel important, that they were somebody, that
14 they were her friends. These are individuals
15 working with these people as individuals, whoever
16 they are, whether they're white, black or whatever
17 they happen to be.

18 So I think that this is something that we have
19 to do to meet the needs of these children, and I
20 think that we can best do this through our middle
21 school program. And I'm -- I'm really thrilled
22 over the possibilities of what we can do for
23 children in a middle school program, I really
24 feel this.

25 Q (By Mr. Montez.) Are you in accord with
26 people who say that education is still 50 years

1 behind the times?

2 A Yes.

3 Q What would seem --what would be, if you
4 were given all the money you needed, what would
5 we do in education to catch up?

6 A I don't know. This is good dreaming. I
7 really don't know what would be the thing that
8 would be most effective, but I would be willing
9 to say that if we could develop a preschool, a
10 kindergarten and a first grade program that when
11 they hit that first grade they were raring to
12 go, I think this would be one of the finest
13 things that we could do for children, and from
14 then on, keep an individual, keeping your classes
15 down to the size where you had the possibilities
16 to work with them individually.

17 And our teachers are not prepared to do this.
18 We've got to work out a training program in
19 order to do this. They're not taught to do this
20 in our institutions, this is attraining program
21 that has to take place in an in-service training
22 thing, within our own schools.

23 Q The universities and colleges aren't really
24 preparing the teachers for today, are they, in
25 general?

26 A I think for a standard middle class-type of

1 community, yes, I think so. But I think they're
2 not understanding the problems of the individual
3 child in the inner city --

4 Q Well, you heard last night that Arizona,
5 university here I guess, only has about, not even
6 2% Mexican-American students --

7 A Right.

8 Q -- which indicates to me that they're not
9 even doing the job of attracting students to the
10 college for some reason or another.

11 A It's too bad, they've got a find man there
12 on the department working with the dean too, but
13 he got a heart attack right now, but I guess this
14 has given it to him.

15 MR. MONTEZ: You might take this back to
16 the president of the university, Dr. Warren.

17 A In fact, we had a meeting the other day with
18 the dean at the College of Education and all of
19 his elementary school faculty, these were the
20 superintendents of these 13 elementary schools,
21 and I think this is the first time this has ever
22 happened, and we told them what we felt we
23 needed in our schools for proper teaching.

24 Now, each one, there were three of us that
25 talked along this line, but I stressed the point
26 in my discussions, we needed more human relations.

1 We needed more understanding of people, and
2 what their problems were. I think the average
3 person has no conception, if they haven't been
4 associated with black people, to know how they
5 feel when they hear, for instance Dixie, or see
6 the Confederate flag. They don't know what goes
7 on here and that this represents authority and
8 slavery and down, being depressed by a superior
9 group.

10 You know, this is the feeling that develops
11 within them, they have no idea of this at all,
12 the average person.

13 We need to develop this in people and let
14 them understand how other people feel and what they
15 think. I don't want to take up too much time.

16 MR. MONTEZ: I don't have any more.

17 THE CHAIRMAN: Any other questions?

18 Do you have a question, Ma'am?

19 MRS. ROSSELL: Aren't we ignoring two basic
20 factors in this matter of education, when we do
21 not think in terms of ill-nourished and ill-housed
22 children that we have to educate?

23 A Surely, surely.

24 MRS. ROSSELL: Our welfare programs in
25 Arizona, I've been on a state study program for
26 that, need great revision.

1 MRS. ROSSELL: And aren't you finding it very
2 difficult to educate some of your children when
3 they are hungry and when you know that their
4 homes are far from what they ought to be?

5 A. I hope that our children don't stay hungry
6 all day, because we have a breakfast program. And
7 we provide breakfast for several hundreds of
8 children every day.

9 I'm not saying that we give them bacon and eggs
10 but we give them something to keep their little
11 tummy from growling and they're willing to go
12 out and meet the day, then we give them another
13 free lunch at noon. Those people that can't
14 afford it.

15 MRS. ROSSELL: But they're in desperate
16 need of it, aren't they?

17 A. Yes, you bet.

18 MRS. ROSSELL: Those kids need consideration
19 naturally, I believe.

20 MR. ALEXANDER: Thank you.

21 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Barr.

22 MR. ALEXANDER: Is Santo Bernasconi here?

23 MR. BERNASCONI: Yes, sir.
24
25
26

1 SANTO BERNASCONI,

2 EXAMINATION

3 BY MR. ALEXANDER:

4 Q Would you state your name and the organi-
5 zation you represent?

6 A My name is Santo Bernasconi and I work for
7 the Guadalupe Organization in Guadalupe, Arizona.

8 Q Would you tell us something about Guadalupe,
9 where it's located and what its origins are?

10 A Could I possibly use this?

11 Q Sure, that would be very good.

12 A With respect to the metropolitan area, this
13 would be Phoenix, you have your freeway coming
14 and heading straight south to Tucson. Guadalupe
15 you actually pass on your way to Tucson, it lies,
16 going south it lies on the left-hand side of the
17 road, and is visible from the freeway. It lays
18 off of Baseline, which is the border, the southern
19 border of the City of Tempe or part of the
20 southern border of the City of Tempe.

21 The City of Tempe now has annexed area along the
22 Highline Canal so that Guadalupe is an area sur-
23 rounded on the north by Tempe, on the west by
24 the City of Phoenix. This is South Mountain Park,
25 there's nothing to the south, and on the east by
26 the City of Tempe.

1 Q When was the community founded?

2 A The community goes back to approximately
3 1906. It was not where it is at the present
4 time, it was a little further north, it was made
5 up at that time by Yaqui Indians, which is an
6 indian from Mexico. They left Mexico because of
7 persecution there, and they came north, some set-
8 tled in the City of Tucson, there's two areas
9 there, some settled a little north in the City
10 of Scottsdale, and then a majority settled here.

11 Then they moved to the present site and they
12 were given property by the United States Govern-
13 ment. It was 40 acres that was held by the
14 federal government and the people could settle
15 there.

16 Since then, besides the main constituents of
17 Yaqui Indians, Mexican-Americans moved in around
18 it and we have now a community of approximately
19 6,000 Mexican -- 45% Yaqui, and about 54%
20 Mexican-American and 1% other, oriental, American
21 -- anglo and black.

22 Q What's the physical economic condition of
23 the community?

24 A According to the -- some of the reports and
25 guidelines that they have put out, Guadalupe,
26 economically, I believe, 75% of the people rely

1 on farm work, farm labor for their income, and
2 that well over half of the families in Guadalupe
3 live below the O.E.O. federal poverty guidelines,
4 means they make less than \$3,000.00 a year.

5 And of course, this would mean that it would be
6 families of, some of them from six to eight to 10
7 to 12. Most of the housing there is considered
8 substandard, close to, easily 65% of the people
9 in Guadalupe do not have indoor toilets, many
10 still have dirt floors, many -- some do not even
11 have water. Some do not have electricity.

12 Q Which governmental body has responsibility
13 for the Guadalupe community?

14 A Well, the county is supposed to have re-
15 sponsibility.

16 Q Would it be the county's responsibility,
17 for example, to provide sewers, roads, water, so
18 on?

19 A That's hard to figure out because the county
20 denies that they have the responsibility in some
21 of these instances.

22 Q Does Guadalupe have sewers, by the way?

23 A No. Back in 19 -- the Guadalupe Organi-
24 zation really kind of started in 1961 as the
25 Guadalupe Health Council and it's an outgrowth of
26 the Catholic Church movement in the community.

1 In December of 1964 they were incorporated and
2 they were the first organization in 1965 to apply
3 and get O.E.O funds.

4 Around 1965, with the push of the Guadalupe
5 Organization, they were able to get from the county
6 some 10 miles of paved roads, which at that time
7 they had no paved roads, except the main street,
8 which was used then to get to Tucson. They had
9 gotten mail delivery, they had gotten a few
10 other things, but up to that point there was very
11 little.

12 The county, I think, had a few clinics every
13 now and then, but since then, with the push from
14 the organization, they've been able to get some
15 10 county clinics. Two of them family clinics,
16 two maternity clinics and so forth. But even up
17 to this point, if you miss family clinic on
18 Thursday, and you get sick Friday, then you wait
19 two more weeks before you see a doctor, or else
20 you come to what was then the county, which was
21 way the heck and gone down here on 35th Avenue.

22 It's very difficult to get jobs and get out of
23 the farm labor type situation, because of the
24 requirement of education and the requirement of
25 transportation. Education in the past five years,
26 the organization has tried to help, they've been

1 able to get some 119 people G.E.D's, but trans-
2 portation is still a real problem, physical dis-
3 tance from Guadalupe to any other area requires
4 a car because there's no public transportation.

5 Q Would Guadalupe be better off if it was
6 annexed by Tempe?

7 A I personally don't feel that.

8 Q Do you think that reflects the view in the
9 community?

10 A I think so, it's hard to really tell, say
11 for instance what tribe in the community would
12 be, what their opinion would be. The people in
13 a sense, you might say the people had their
14 chance to blend into Tempe, Arizona, to Mesa,
15 Arizona, if they had wanted to, and I'm speaking
16 principally of the Yaqui Indians. When they
17 came here they knew their culture was different,
18 they have their own religious viewpoints, goals,
19 and they also have their own religious rituals
20 and I think they chose to stay where they were
21 at the time.

22 Partly because of the fact that they were allowed
23 this certain freedom to let their own culture
24 grow and develop. Were we to become part of
25 Tempe I think we would become another slum dis-
26 trict in any other city as even Victory Acres could

1 possibly be considered in Tempe.

2 The people in Victory Acres have been bounced
3 around enough, after all, they first lived where
4 A.S.U. lived; they were kicked out of there. Now
5 they're talking about putting a freeway through
6 that would kick out half the people in Victory
7 Acres somewhere else.

8 So I think the people in Guadalupe would like
9 to stay there, and I think the City of Tempe
10 definitely has goals of getting into Guadalupe.
11 I think some things could happen too would be
12 very detrimental. Right now the City of Scotts-
13 dale has passed a city ordinance where a group
14 of Yaqui people live called Vista de Camino
15 that does not allow the people to add one board
16 to their house in any way to improve it with the
17 goals and ideals that hopefully the housing will
18 collapse and they'll be able to condemn the area.

19 This could happen to us in Guadalupe, Guadalupe
20 is on a rise, we have a nice area, we're a little
21 cooler than actually Tempe is and all in all I
22 think that what would probably happen to us is
23 that they will try to enforce oppressing housing
24 codes that would eventually knock down the whole
25 area.

26 Another reason is that supposedly on the other

1 side of this freeway, Del Webb has bought 6,000
 2 acres, I'm sure most people know of the lakes
 3 that are going up in the area, these are homes
 4 that are valued at 38,000 and up. These type of
 5 people, I'm sure, do not want to look down on a
 6 blighted area, because it's just ugly. So I
 7 think if the City of Tempe gets in there, that
 8 is going to be their main goal is to really get
 9 rid of everybody in there.

10 Q Is there any history in the other suburban
 11 communities where there have been Yaqui or
 12 Chicano settlements that have been wiped out so
 13 to speak, by suburban growth? Have you in
 14 Guadalupe, been getting people that used to live
 15 in other parts of the suburban community?

16 A Well, I know the people in what is called
 17 Pent Home Row (Phonetic.) or Vista del Camino
 18 area, in Scottsdale are already beginning to look
 19 toward Guadalupe because they realize they're
 20 trying to move them out. They have already pre-
 21 sented a program to them whereby they will buy
 22 back their homes, and then build homes and to
 23 move them out.

24 The thing is they're only going to buy back the
 25 homes at the value they're worth, \$3,000.00, the
 26 government allows them another 5,000, 8,000, then

1 they'll move them into 12 and \$14,000.00 homes,
2 which means that these people who mainly work in
3 farm labor will still have the burden of some four
4 to \$5,000.00 that they really couldn't pay, so
5 right now they're, you know, rent free and they're
6 living on property that's theirs, but this will
7 definitely see to it that these people don't
8 move into these homes but move out into other
9 areas, and I think the trend is, I'm not sure
10 exactly what's going on in Tucson, but there are
11 two areas there where somewhat the same has been
12 tried or is going to be tried, as I understand.

13 Q What steps is the Guadalupe Organization
14 taking to rehabilitate the community?

15 A Well, many, I feel. We have, oh, I'd say
16 a staff of some 25, and everybody is, or it's
17 actually 16 and everybody is supposed to be
18 tackling one area of the world. We have two men
19 that are -- one man that's a full-fledged archi-
20 tect and two architect students that are working
21 with him. These men, at the present time, are
22 working with the Department of Agriculture --
23 Architecture at A.S.U. to see the ways of really
24 building low cost housing, not what is termed
25 low cost housing but what really is low cost
26 housing, and doing it in view of what are the

1 ways and the approaches to life that the people
2 in the community have.

3 In other words, the Yaqui Indians for the most
4 part live outside, they cook outside, it isn't
5 because they're, you know, they can only afford
6 to build two houses but they're pretty much of
7 their life is spent in the outdoors so how can
8 they build housing that would incorporate this
9 into it.

10 So there's that, plus the fact that we're work-
11 ing on a shopping center that would meet the
12 needs of the people. Right now within the com-
13 munity of Guadalupe we have two stores, a cantina,
14 a bar and two gas stations. Setting up some type
15 of shopping center where architecturally it will
16 fit into the area and at the same time would
17 provide local people the ability to set up a
18 business and also to service the people within
19 that area.

20 We're able to do this because at the present
21 time we have some 70 acres that we have bought,
22 through the corporation, and some of this will
23 be subdivided into housing and some of it will
24 be up for the shopping center.

25 We have still got the adult ed. program, we
26 have the credit union that has some \$130,000.00

1 in assets, we have an employment service, we hope
2 to actually get a job started, a trust company,
3 which would employ some people, and also provides
4 funds for the organization.

5 Now, we bought property, we certainly could not
6 use federal funds for this. All of this has to be
7 financed somehow through other means.

8 And this is one way of doing it, setting up a
9 company which produces a profit which in turn
10 we can pour the funds back into the community.
11 We have a dental clinic which has come under fire
12 quite a bit and I think mainly because it's a
13 sore thumb or a sore something to the county.
14 It's a clinic that was set up without a penny of
15 federal funds, it is run by voluntary dentists
16 and a committee from the community, the dentists
17 come down, spend half a day there, and in the
18 little over two years of running we've taken
19 care of over 230 people whereby they have had
20 anything from extractions to, you know, filling
21 of teeth.

22 The county, at the present time, only does one
23 thing, it pulls your tooth, if it hurts you either
24 get it pulled out or you suffer. And at the
25 same time we've been able to work towards some
26 type of approach whereby we're teaching the people

1 to take care of, you know, oral hygiene, in other
2 words.

3 You mentioned sewer. At the present time there
4 is no sewage, there's been a big hazzle in the
5 past, we've tried to get the county to pick up
6 our garbage, there's no garbage dump nearby.
7 They have come, well, in the past they did con-
8 tract with the City of Tempe for a while and they
9 provided very poor service. Whereby three days
10 a week they would come in and empty these big
11 cans that were placed every so many blocks
12 throughout the community. Now there's a private
13 company that bid and got the business; they
14 aren't providing any better service.

15 Mr. Garcia presented to the county a program
16 whereby with a little outlay, we could have
17 bought a little material, a piece of property,
18 and hired a few people to actually act as the
19 garbage men within the community. The city --
20 the county says that they're not garbage men,
21 and they're not going to get involved, so that's
22 the way it stands.

23 There is, like I said, we have got paved
24 streets but it's still very poor lighting in the
25 community at nighttime. We also have a committee,
26 education committee and right now it's -- it's a

1 very busy committee because we're meeting many
2 problems. Guadalupe lies within two school dis-
3 tricts, one is the City of Tempe, Tempe District
4 3, elementary school district, and within the
5 school of some 720 children, 45 of them are on
6 special ed. -- or in the special ed. program, where-
7 as in other schools in the same district, which
8 is all anglo, has one child in special ed. and
9 they have more students. The children are placed
10 in special ed. through the administration of a
11 test in English by a rather elderly counselor
12 or psychologist who tests children in the first
13 and second grade. I should mention that many of
14 our children, by the time they get to the first
15 grade, most of them do not speak English, many
16 of them speak one language and many -- and a good
17 portion speak two languages.

18 The Yaqui Indians speak Yaqui fluently in the
19 home and Spanish as a second language, English
20 becomes their third language. Other kids in
21 special ed. a good 75% of them are Yaqui Indian.

22 The problem is obviously one of language, but
23 neither the administration nor the person testing
24 wish to recognize this. Besides the fact they
25 get more money for special ed. children. So
26 that, in fact this morning, in just running over

1 the figures, 150 children out of 11,000 are in
2 special ed. in the Tempe district, and of these
3 150, 63 of them come from Guadalupe, so we make
4 up 10% of the school children population, and yet
5 in special ed. the Chicanos make up 58%.

6 And as far as the special -- of those Chicanos
7 in special ed. we make up 42% all by ourselves
8 just from our community. So the tremendous prob-
9 lems.

10 And then there's the problems of the adminis-
11 tration of Title One funds, I think it was men-
12 tioned before that Title One funds were earmarked,
13 and that's true, in Tempe District 3, they're
14 earmarked but that doesn't mean they all get spent
15 where they're earmarked, and I think possibly
16 my wife might be able to add to this.

17 She's a counselor at Grant School but when she
18 was in school in Lubbock, Texas, she had made a
19 study whereby funds were earmarked for food, to
20 be spent in just these target areas, and what
21 they did is they used the funds for the whole
22 school district, all 53 schools, and instead of
23 making a free lunches here and the regular price
24 everywhere, they just lowered the price all over
25 so that even the poor -- even the rich people
26 benefited by the Title One funds.

1 We're also in another school district, Santa
2 Vista, we're in the process now of trying to back
3 up a principal who is being fired or not given
4 his contract because what it comes down to bas-
5 ically is that he's helped the Chicanos too much
6 and hasn't helped the ranchers.

7 This other school district, Santa Vista, is
8 just 60% Chicano and 40% rancher, there's a tre-
9 mendous dichotomy there, and this Tuesday they
10 are -- we have asked them to call a special board
11 meeting and if they do not give reasons why,
12 well, they're supposed to give reasons why they
13 are firing the man. The only reasons they have
14 given so far is we're looking for a better one
15 but if they -- if not, then I think our school
16 district there will have to resort to other means
17 too.

18 MR. ALEXANDER: I have no further questions.

19 THE CHAIRMAN: Any other questions of
20 Mr. Bernasconi?

21 MR. ALEXANDER: Thank you.

22
23 (Short recess.)

24
25 THE CHAIRMAN: The meeting will now come
26 to order, please.

1 Is a representative here from Scottsdale?

2 MR. HARRIS: Yes.

3 THE CHAIRMAN: You are --

4 MR. HARRIS: Dave Harris.

5 THE CHAIRMAN: Will you come forward, please?

6

7

DAVE HARRIS;

8

EXAMINATION

9

BY MR. ALEXANDER:

10 Q Would you please state your name and posi-
11 tion for the record?

12 A My name is Dave Harris, I'm community de-
13 velopment director of the City of Scottsdale.

14 Q Could you give us some history of the
15 community of Scottsdale, indicating its present
16 size, population in terms of racial and ethnic
17 characteristics and median income, other pertin-
18 ent demographic characteristics?

19 A The city was incorporated in 1952, popula-
20 tion about 2,500 people at that time. In 1960
21 we had a population of about 10,400, today we
22 have a population of a little over 68,000. We've
23 increased somewhat over 500% in the last 10 years.

24 Racially, ethnically I don't have the figures,
25 I haven't seen the '70 census. I'm not sure
26 what our racial breakdown is within the community.

1 Q Would 123 blacks and 550 Chicanos sound
2 about right?

3 A I imagine that the black figure is fairly
4 close, the Chicano I imagine is somewhat higher
5 than that. I know specifically of 400 in our, I
6 would imagine Chicano is higher. I believe
7 we're less than 1% black.

8 Q Yes.

9 Could you -- what was the minority population
10 in the past decade, was it higher in the community
11 in the 1960's?

12 A I really don't know, honestly.

13 Q Does Scottsdale provide any low or moderate
14 income housing? Does it have a housing authority?

15 A We have no housing authority, in conjunc-
16 tion with our neighborhood development program
17 a private developer is building F.H.A. 235 and
18 236 houses presently.

19 Q What price range is this housing?

20 A The 235 housing ranges from 10,800 to
21 16,900, depending on the size of bedrooms, 10,8
22 is a one bedroom, 16,9 is a six bedroom.

23 Q In terms of housing costs what's the median
24 price of new housing starts in the community?

25 A We had to calculate those for Department of
26 Housing and Development. I believe the two bed-

1 room average sales price is about 23,5. Three
2 bedroom, about 25,6, in that range of magnitude.

3 Q What accounts for the growth of this
4 Scottsdale region over the past 10 years, is it
5 becoming any particular type of community? Is it
6 a retirement, resort?

7 A I think the majority of our growth are two
8 things, tourism brought people to the area and de-
9 cided to stay for a retirement community, and also
10 industrialization. We've a large Motorola plant,
11 a large Dickson Electronics plant, both in, some
12 other light industry coming in now. I imagine
13 the major factor was industrialization.

14 Q Does Scottsdale have sufficient housing for
15 persons of moderate income who work in the com-
16 munity like teachers and policemen and so on, to
17 live in the community?

18 A It's fairly difficult for lower income
19 people to find housing in Scottsdale. We do have
20 housing in 18 -- or 16 to \$20,000.00 price range,
21 but there's a limited amount of it.

22 Q You are an incorporated city?

23 A Yes.

24 Q As an incorporated city do you have any
25 ordinances for fair housing, fair employment or
26 any such thing?

1 A Not to my knowledge.

2 Q Is there a human relations division of the
3 city government?

4 A No, there is not.

5 Q Where would someone in Scottsdale go to
6 file a complaint about discrimination?

7 A Most probably to our city manager. Or city
8 attorney.

9 Q In our research in terms of Scottsdale,
10 we were aware that in the 1950's, Scottsdale was
11 practically majority minority community. Do you
12 have any idea where these people are now?

13 A I imagine that most of them are still in
14 the community.

15 Q But their growth pattern has not been the
16 same as the rest of the growth pattern?

17 A I don't believe so.

18 Q To your knowledge have there been any com-
19 plaints of housing discrimination brought to the
20 city's attention?

21 A To my knowledge, one.

22 Q What was the disposition of that one?

23 A I don't think there has been a disposition
24 yet. We found that we did not have -- we felt
25 we didn't have legal authority. It was an
26 oriental discrimination case, on a \$200.00 a month

1 house, it was discussed with the city attorney in
2 terms of a non-renewable lease, I believe. And
3 he felt that we had -- did not have sufficient
4 jurisdiction.

5 Q You felt you didn't have sufficient juris-
6 diction?

7 A Yes.

8 Q All right.

9 The last witness commented on the Vista del
10 Camino section of Scottsdale. Would you like to
11 respond to that?

12 A Very much so.

13 May I use your blackboard to show you our
14 physical program again?

15 The last speaker mentioned that the composition
16 of Guadalupe, I believe that the people of Vista
17 del Camino are of the same origin, many or
18 similarly -- are related. The racial, ethnic
19 background is almost identical, two very similar
20 areas.

21 Ours is much smaller. Perhaps the first thing
22 I should respond to is the ordinance that the
23 gentleman mentioned, where it came from, what it
24 is and so forth.

25 Here's McDowell, this direction would be north,
26 76th Street, Hayden, and Van Buren. This is

1 roughly one mile square within the community.

2 Right here we have the Vista del Camino
3 neighborhood, approximately 20 acres.

4 Q How many people live in there?

5 A 61 families, about 345 people, I believe.

6 Q Has that been a fairly constant population
7 over the past 10 years?

8 A Yes. It's varied between '60 and '70 back
9 and forth, we're seeing an increase in it again.

10 The major problem, other than blight, sub-
11 standard housing and so forth in the community is
12 this -- this is a problem throughout our com-
13 munity.

14 This line is the Indian Bend Wash, it's a flood
15 basin coming down from the mountains to the
16 community. The U. S. Army Corps of Engineers,
17 and the County Flood Control District, have said
18 that in this flood plain, nothing can be built
19 in the 40,000 cubic foot per second line.

20 In most areas that's about 600 to 1,000 feet.
21 It varies throughout the community, from the
22 north end to the south end total. As you see,
23 the Vista del Camino area is within the flood
24 plain.

25 Last Labor Day, for instance, we had a flood,
26 water was about six feet deep in this area, about

1 five feet deep, up to here. We, in conjunction
2 with the Army Corps of Engineers and the County
3 Flood Control District, passed an ordinance
4 prohibiting construction in the Indian Wash,
5 Lower Bend Wash anywhere. There was some con-
6 struction prior to the ordinance prohibiting such
7 construction but this again was not only us but the
8 Corps of Engineers and the county.

9 What that's done is not allowed any structures
10 again within those 40,000 cubic foot per second
11 flood plain.

12 About 85% of Vista del Camino is in that flood
13 plain. We have not, in addition the city has a
14 housing code, this is substandard, wholly sub-
15 standard housing. We have not enforced this or-
16 dinance or the housing code up to this point,
17 mainly because these people have no alternative,
18 should we do that, but to leave their homes. We
19 have prohibited new construction in the area,
20 we have to according to the law, throughout the
21 city.

22 However, if a house is here and has become
23 delapidated, it can be repaired back to its
24 original square footage. It's a flood problem
25 throughout the community, the more you block
26 this flood channel the more the problem and there-

1 fore we haven't allowed new houses to be built
2 or houses to be expanded. And again it has
3 nothing to do with the people in the area, it's
4 a policy throughout the community.

5 Then we talked a minute about our federal
6 programs, we think they're fairly significant.
7 I don't know how many of you are familiar with
8 the Department of Housing, urban developments
9 community development approach, the City of
10 Scottsdale was probably the first city ever
11 funded under that approach, we've five federal
12 programs going on in here now. Our first
13 problem in order to build new housing and so
14 forth, in Vista del Camino, was to get this
15 property out of the flood plain, get it out of the
16 wash, so we first obtained a grant from the
17 Department of Housing and Urban Development to
18 construct, this is about 60 acres, a flood
19 channel, and we excavated this down to about a
20 depth of 12 feet in the center with a very slow
21 slope so it can collect, it will be turfed, irri-
22 gated as a part of the flood plain part, it has
23 lakes throughout it, so forth. recreational
24 facilities.

25 Q Is this in the planning or is this being
26 developed now?

1 A This is under construction now.

2 We then, the first half of it, the southern
3 half of it is under construction. As you see,
4 to put that flood plain in we have to take about
5 half of the Vista del Camino subdivision out.

6 Okay, we first excavated this flood channel
7 through here, take the dirt from this excavation
8 and pile it here on presently vacant property.

9 Incidentally, this is why we chose this par-
10 ticular second site, pile it here to raise a
11 building pad above the flood plain and in turn
12 channelize this water to a capacity of 40,000
13 feet.

14 On this building pad we're building 53 units
15 of F.H.A. 235 housing.

16 Q Who is building this? Is this --

17 A This is a private developer, the city
18 cant, it's a private, non-profit corporation.

19 What we did, the city purchased the property,
20 built the pad, put a bid out to private developers
21 to construct the housing with 16 specifications,
22 very strong specifications, giving the people of
23 the area the right of first refusal on every
24 single house, they must be built in accord with
25 F.H.A. 235 housing, they must be built at the
26 price bid, the bid --

1 Q Have the people in the community been in-
2 volved at all with the design of this housing?

3 A Very definitely. We asked them, we told
4 them that we don't want to live, we're not living
5 in the house, they are, so they should choose
6 through this bid process.

7 Unfortunately, this doesn't sound good, but
8 unfortunately we only had one bidder. He did
9 propose two ~~or~~ three styles of housing, one is
10 a modular panel system, one was a masonry system,
11 we had a second bidder that submitted his bid
12 five minutes after the bid closing time and
13 according to law we couldn't touch it. We found
14 we had people from Vista del Camino at the bid
15 presentation, the award, there were 10 there and
16 nine spoke in favor, we felt therefore we had no
17 ground to reject this bid and go ask for bids.

18 However, they did choose the design and the
19 method of construction.

20 Q What are the financial arrangements to
21 enable people to move into the new housing?

22 A Basically this: Our neighborhood develop-
23 ment program provides for acquisition of the
24 existing blighted housing here. The average
25 acquisition price you received earlier was not
26 valid, I don't know a single house in the community

1 we're paying \$3,000.00 for. I can't tell you
2 what the price we're paying for each house is,
3 it's confidential information, I can tell you how
4 it was a -- how we arrived at that price, through
5 federal regulations.

6 The first, bring in two independent M.A.I.
7 appraisers, licensed appraisals, separate firms.
8 They each appraise each individual house, submit
9 to the city an appraisal. We have two indepen-
10 dent appraisers, two separate appraisals. If
11 these two appraisals are within 15% of each
12 other we have the flexibility to set the price.

13 And we generally try to go high if we can,
14 we have to substantiate our price setting with
15 the same kind of figures. If it's more than 15%
16 difference the Department of Housing and Urban
17 Development sets the -- well, asks us to set a
18 price but they must concur in that price. So
19 the houses were based on that.

20 In terms of owner-occupants in the area, they
21 first received the base figure for their house.
22 Whatever you want to use for an average, I
23 don't use 3,000, because there isn't a house that's
24 3,000. Let's just for average, because there's
25 a wide range of what we're paying but let's say
26 that this person received \$7,000.00 for his

1 existing structure. In addition, HUD on January
2 1st passed a new bill or a relocation, a replace-
3 ment housing payment they call it, that used to
4 be some kind of \$5,000.00, the point was that no
5 where in the world is he going to replace that
6 \$7,000.00. This replacement house payment was
7 based and we think the new one will be based on,
8 we haven't received the regulations yet, on this:
9 Take the average sales price of a house, similar
10 house in the community, again I gave you those
11 prices, let's say this was a two bedroom house.
12 The average sale price for a two bedroom house
13 is \$23,500. You reduce that by the price he was
14 paid, 7,000.

15 What does that leave, 15, 16,500. Now, under
16 the old regulations he could get up to \$15,000.00
17 of that difference, we're not sure yet whether the
18 new ones will be based on that or whether --
19 the one question on the new ones is whether this
20 is the average sales price in the community or
21 the house he purchased. But either way the maxi-
22 mum is \$15,000.00.

23 Q What are the costs of the houses under the
24 235?

25 A One bedroom is 10,800, and the six bedroom
26 is \$16,900.00. They range in between.

1 Q In that area?

2 A These again are F.H.A. 235, there's a pos-
3 sibility of a minimal interest rate of 1%. We
4 do know, in this situation, that the least that
5 this average figure will be is the price they
6 paid for their house, so for instance, if this
7 man had a \$2,000.00 mortgage on this house,
8 that's all he'd have on the new one. Based on
9 what he paid.

10 Anybody in Vista del Camino that owns a house
11 free and clear will own a brand new house free
12 and clear. If we understand these calculations
13 correctly.

14 THE CHAIRMAN: Are the houses built
15 uniquely to fit the needs of the residents of the
16 area? Or were the houses built and if they fit,
17 fine, if they don't fit, well --

18 A No, we have interviewed every single person
19 there at least once, there are a whole series
20 of alternates on every house that they can pick
21 up, but the developer designed these houses
22 specifically for Vista del Camino.

23 For instance, the bathroom, this is a low in-
24 come house, you know, has the sink, the double
25 sink here, a doorway here and the lavatory back
26 here. With large families they can get a better

1 use of the restroom facility. And there are
2 other unique designs. The housing is constructed
3 out of a two-inch polyurethane panel with quarter-
4 inch plywood on either side, I don't know if you
5 are familiar with it or not. And has a 15-year
6 guaranty, for instance on all paint, all exterior
7 finishes, it's a special finishing process.

8 It's highly fire-resistant, has the cooling
9 capacity of seven feet of concrete. It's a new
10 innovative idea in housing.

11 One interesting thing that it does, is that,
12 again the outside wall is two inches, I don't
13 know what a standard masonry wall is, eight,
14 10 inches or something like that, but the square
15 footage of a house is figured around the outside
16 walls. You pick up, I think masonry is eight
17 inches. Well, all the way around the house you
18 pick up six inches that isn't wall, the internal
19 slate walls are six inches, four or six, again
20 these are two, so for the same square footage you
21 have a bigger house with this new panel system.

22 In addition to the other programs, we presently
23 have an application pending on a neighborhood
24 facility here, community center to house all of
25 the services going on in the area, all the ~~C.A.P.~~
26 programs, legal aid, nursing and so forth, they're

1 presently working out of a 10-by-50 trailer.

2 Another significant thing to us, we maintained
3 for a long time that this program was wonderful,
4 but it's physical, it doesn't do anything about
5 the social problems in the area, we discussed
6 this with the Department of Labor, and just last
7 week received a contract for a public services
8 careers labor training program, it's an initial
9 18-month program providing 29 entry-level posi-
10 tions within the city of people of this area.

11 They have to be near poverty to qualify for the
12 position with the Department of Labor, but these
13 aren't your standard refuse positions or unsche-
14 duled labor positions, we have things like
15 building inspector, police assistant, parks general
16 maintenance man, recreation attendants, a whole
17 array of career ladder positions, not only do we
18 do something about the physical character of the
19 neighborhood but also the employment problems
20 there, the training, the education of the areas
21 that these people face.

22 THE CHAIRMAN: Is there a common leadership
23 within the community area?

24 A. I'm sorry.

25 Q. Is there the leadership in the communal
26 area, does it have status in the larger Scottsdale

1 community area, attend city council meetings,
2 do you contact, are they involved, kept aware?

3 A Yes.

4 Q Or is this merely a paternalistic-type
5 thing?

6 A No, we've had maybe 10 or 15 general
7 meetings with people in the area, we have two
8 relocation -- a relocation staff person and a
9 social services staff person that's on my staff
10 of the neighborhood development program that
11 have an office in Vista del Camino, which daily,
12 continual contact.

13 There's a neighborhood council in Vista del
14 Camino, that I meet with, once a month, that's
15 a board of 12 people, elected by the people there,
16 it doesn't have any official status that I know
17 of, it's simply a council for the people in the
18 area if they have problems.

19 Also, last year, the community action program
20 established a separate advisory board for the
21 Vista del Camino where it used to be Tempe,
22 Scottsdale, combined, it's not for the Vista
23 del Camino area, but the entire community of
24 Scottsdale.

25 90% of the community, programs are going on
26 there. They have an advisory council there too,

1 again a separate group of 12 people, some overlap,
2 some not. We feel our communication is very good
3 with them.

4 Q Are there university or junior college
5 students from that area that you are aware of?

6 A Yes. One of the members of the board
7 teaches at, I think Washington School in Phoenix.

8 Q And raised --

9 A Raised there.

10 Q -- and graduated from college?

11 A Yes.

12 Q And recognized as --

13 A Two recent college graduates from the area
14 and several more in college.

15 Q Would you class the housing starts as
16 permanent structures? Are those permanent, those
17 53 units, are they thought of as permanent
18 structures?

19 A Oh, yes, they're F.H.A.

20 Q Not the old World War II barracks?

21 A Oh, not at all, not at all, I wish I'd have
22 brought a panel with me.

23 For example, at 32nd and Cactus, E.L. Farmer
24 Company is building this very same house with the
25 very same panel, the floor design is a little
26 different. I believe he sold those out the first

1 weekend they were up at a range of 24,000 to 28,000.
2 Identical construction technique. This has been
3 approved by the International Conference of Buil-
4 ding Officials, it's F.H.A. financed, it must last,
5 what, 30 years.

6 THE CHAIRMAN: Any other questions by the
7 commission?

8 MR. ALEXANDER: Thank you.

9 Is either Mr. Phillips of Paradise Valley or
10 Mr. McDonald of Tempe here?

11 (No response.)

12 MR. ALEXANDER: Again let the record indi-
13 cate both were invited and did not attend.

14 THE CHAIRMAN: Is Mrs. Robert Lofgner from
15 the league here?

16 Thank you.

17 MRS. LOFGNER: I hadn't expected to get on
18 the program this early.

19 I am Mrs. Robert E. Lofgner, speaking on behalf
20 of the League of Women Voters of East Maricopa.

21 My testimony is based on the facts gathered and
22 conclusions reached by our members after a four-
23 year study of housing opportunity in the areas
24 comprising Tempe, Scottsdale, Paradise Valley,
25 Chandler and Mesa.

26 Now, this study was published in the spring of

1 1969. However, little has changed and our con-
2 clusions are still quite valid.

3 We addressed ourselves to the vital question,
4 does equality of opportunity exist in housing in
5 East Maricopa. We tested this by asking, can
6 everyone, regardless of color or ethnic origin,
7 bid in the marketplace for whatever housing he's
8 able to afford.

9 We recognized the need to understand the inter-
10 national relationship or the interrelationship
11 between housing, education and economic oppor-
12 tunity. Realizing that the broad issue is equal
13 opportunity for all people to discover and use to
14 the fullest talents they possess.

15 Our previous studies have shown that where,
16 unfavorable housing patterns persist they depress
17 educational standards, lowering the levels of
18 living and in general prevent the upward mobility
19 of the citizens.

20 To answer our questions on housing opportunities,
21 we interviewed responsible governmental officials
22 within federal, state and local agencies, util-
23 izing demographic studies and economic analysis
24 of each of the areas, toward various areas on
25 personal inspection trips. Held meetings, con-
26 ducted TV shows on the subject as well as research

1 numerous documents and articles.

2 The League Guide to Community Housing Survey
3 was used as the basis for oral or written inter-
4 views, in each of the cities. An effort was
5 made wherever possible to prevent our questions
6 to a variety of officials, including city managers,
7 planners, attorneys, building inspectors.

8 Questions were submitted to the Federal Housing
9 Administration and Maricopa County Health De-
10 partment. The Maricopa County Housing Authorities
11 representatives of the Office of Economic Oppor-
12 tunity program, Arizona State University, the U.
13 S. Post Office, Arizona State Highway Department
14 and the U. S. Bureau of Indian Affairs.

15 Numerous other peoples were interviewed and
16 aided us in our research. Our published report is
17 available to you, and its documents, and it
18 documents our sources.

19 And the most significant characteristic of the
20 population within this geographical district
21 study is its remarkable growth measured abso-
22 lutely and relatively.

23 In East Maricopa, it is readily apparent that with
24 the tremendous growth of the population, the
25 percentage of non-whites instead of increasing
26 has decreased. Often it is assumed that the basic

1 question of our study, equality of housing oppor-
2 tunity, arises because of the plight of some
3 ethnic minorities.

4 According to the current data in Inside Phoenix,
5 '71, the non-white population within our subject
6 area ranged from less than 1% to 12%. Now, when
7 you examine the data concerning income and hous-
8 ing values, it is apparent that many whites as well
9 as non-whites live in low value or low rental
10 units. Whereas the income levels have risen in
11 the past two years, the cost of housing has
12 risen much more rapidly, and this compounds the
13 problem for most.

14 Throughout most of the nation and specifically
15 the east, south and mid-west, the trend has been
16 for the ghettos to move outward, as the flow to
17 suburban areas increased, older housing was left
18 behind as those who could afford to do so moved
19 out into suburbia. This increased the geographic
20 area of lower cost housing available.

21 In Arizona this pattern has not been reflected.
22 With our ever-mushroom population, with land be-
23 coming scarcer, the trend has been to further
24 concentrate the poor. Since there has been little
25 or no supply of low cost housing made available,
26 old and already deteriorated building remain in

1 use, occupancy rates, particularly in the low
2 level of income, are at 100% of capacity.

3 To further compound the problem, an area such
4 as Tempe with the Arizona State University, the
5 students vie for low cost housing. Thereby
6 making it still more scarce. With increasing en-
7 rollments, increasing number of married students,
8 the picture is grim.

9 In our interviews with representatives of the
10 environmental services of the Maricopa County
11 Health Department, and I'd like to refer you to the
12 names in our study of the people interviewed. It
13 was learned that they have discovered blacks and
14 other minority group members here often are
15 forced to pay the same rent but receive a lesser
16 quality in housing or wants or pay higher rents
17 for the same services supplied whites. This
18 appears to be the same pattern found throughout
19 the country by other league studies.

20 The lack of the housing code in many areas of
21 the town prevents necessary inspection, recom-
22 mendations and enforcements of standards in
23 privately owned dwellings.

24 The sanitation division of the Maricopa County
25 Health Department is therefore involved with
26 regulation and procedures concerning rental housing

1 in migrant camps. There is no routine inspection
2 of rental dwellings, migrant camps are inspected
3 routinely.

4 In reference to rental property, most landlords
5 comply with making improvements after the persua-
6 sive efforts of the health department, however
7 it was stated by some that landlords at times
8 required a great deal of pressure before they're
9 willing to remedy the situation.

10 It was also pointed out that tenants are
11 reluctant to make complaints for fear of reprisals
12 by the landlord. Often, if the tenant complains
13 the landlord will ask him to move, complaints
14 were estimated to run about 30 per month.

15 There are approximately 90 migrant labor camps
16 in Maricopa County, the same pattern exists here
17 as in other rental units. Although the inhabi-
18 tants of migrant camps can register a complaint
19 they're reluctant to do so for fear again of
20 being asked to leave the camp.

21 Our present legislature has failed once again
22 to pass legislation that would have insured
23 better living conditions for the migrant worker.
24 In the course of our study we reviewed the ex-
25 isting legal framework pertaining to housing. It
26 would appear unnecessary to mention here that

1 legislation which belongs to the federal and
2 state governments.

3 However, it is pertinent to state that we found
4 it neither Tempe, Scottsdale, Paradise Valley,
5 Chandler or Mesa have local fair housing laws. All
6 complaints must be handled through state and
7 federal officials. Allegations of racial dis-
8 crimination and other forms of inequality were
9 heard and read by league members in this study
10 group. It appears that extremely onerous obstacles
11 have been constructed for those desiring to prove
12 such charges or to affect a change.

13 Mr. Burch, on a KAET telecast panel,
14 February 20th, 1969 , asserted without qualifi-
15 cation that there still is a basic inequality of
16 housing in East Maricopa and in the remainder of
17 the county. He submitted that blacks found
18 themselves at a disadvantage when trying to buy
19 repossessed homes from the Veterans Administra-
20 tion. In addition multiple listing services
21 privileges have been denied black applicants in
22 the valley community by simply stipulating that
23 each applicant must have member recommendation.
24 No member of the multiple listing service was
25 willing to do this. Probably this situation has
26 been alleviated to some extent.

1 Looking at the individual cities and their
2 story very briefly, though the City of Tempe is
3 trying hard for a new look of progress and
4 prosperity, it nevertheless retains pockets of
5 poverty and patches of make-do housing, not to
6 mention belts of suspected racial discrimination.
7 Various groups are working to alleviate the situ-
8 ation.

9 As your president, G. Homer Durham responding
10 to reports that a number of apartment housing
11 near the campus may have been denied accomodation
12 to the students, staff or faculty of the univer-
13 sity on May 10th, 1968, appealed to all who
14 handled accomodations to fully support the laws
15 against discrimination and the principles
16 underlying same. Checking in February, 1969, with
17 the director of A.S.U. housing, we were told that
18 any charge of discrimination that is substantia-
19 ted will result in removal of the listing in the
20 university housing office until such time as they
21 shall receive assurance that the practice of
22 discrimination has been stopped.

23 This substantiation means that the Arizona Civil
24 Rights Commission must investigate the charges
25 and pass judgment as to their validity. Both the
26 university housing office and the Arizona Civil

1 Rights Commission are handicapped in their in-
2 vestigatory practices by lack of funds. It should
3 be apparent from Dr. Durham's statement, and
4 that of the housing office, that although claims
5 have not been substantiated, nonetheless claims
6 of discriminations have been made, league members
7 inspected unpublished materials written by
8 persons who had witnessed discrimination or
9 against whom discrimination had been practiced,
10 as well as interviewed others. These charges in
11 the form of tapes and extensive descriptions were
12 filed after the 60-day period with the Arizona
13 Civil Rights Commission and lacked the proper
14 notification, therefore the cases had not been
15 pursued.

16 Tempe has experienced a fantastic growth rate.
17 From a population of 24,897 in 1960, it has mush-
18 roomed to 63,421 in 1970. Most of Tempe's growth
19 in the last 10 years has been reflected in the
20 middle and upper income housing. This building
21 trend is expected to continue.

22 The low income housing supply is made up entirely
23 of old housing. There is one area locally labeled
24 Victory Acres which has approximately 280 units
25 that could be classified as below standard. This
26 is also true of downtown Tempe. ~~Case~~

1 Comparable low cost housing simply is not avail-
2 able anyplace else for these families. There is
3 no used land, that not improved is in agricul-
4 tural production. There is no public housing in
5 Tempe, however there is one federally supported
6 housing unit. There is no valid reason why Tempe
7 and Tempe builders can not take advantage of
8 federal aid in the area of housing. And a few
9 builders are beginning to do so.

10 On a positive side, the report issued by the
11 Tempe Leadership Conference held earlier this
12 month stated that there was a need for low and
13 moderate income housing in Tempe and yesterday the
14 city council, to initiate a comprehensive study
15 to determine the extent of the need and to es-
16 tablish a housing authority to enable the use of
17 various programs.

18 Mesa also reflects the growth of the whole
19 region. At the present it carries a generally low
20 housing density, five to eight dwellings per
21 acre in much of the city, but this will have to de-
22 crease with its projected growth.

23 Within its city limits and outside of it are
24 approximately 16 areas that contain deteriorating
25 and delapidated housing. Mesa families on welfare
26 and minority group families are concentrated in

1 two census tracts, they are the Washington School
2 District and the Escobito District.

3 There are 500 to 700 families living in these
4 areas. Escobito District contains a public low
5 income housing project comprising of 103 units
6 with a waiting list of 200 families.

7 Mesa has no plans for further housing of this
8 type nor land available for additional plans. The
9 city has recently asked for funding to rennovate
10 the project from HUD. Efforts on the part of such
11 groups as the Adelante con Mesa, the housing
12 coordinating Council and the League of Women
13 Voters have failed to get the city council to
14 consider a housing code.

15 Scottsdale's growth in population parallels
16 that of Tempe, and in many other areas it follows
17 the same pattern, there are some groups working
18 to change the picture of discrimination but de-
19 spite their efforts blacks have called the league's
20 attention to difficulties in securing housing in
21 Scottsdale despite ability to pay.

22 Techniques of discrimination are varied but
23 black applicants describe it as getting the
24 run-around. There are two points brought out in
25 our studies that are significant.

26 First, efforts on the City of Scottsdale usually

1 considered a high income, very adequately-housed
2 community, there exists conditions which could
3 fester to such a degree as to threaten the wel-
4 fare of a citizen and second, it's apparent that
5 within the City of Scottsdale there are many
6 families who do not enjoy even the most minimal
7 of housing conditions and who live below the
8 poverty level.

9 Mr. Harris was just speaking to the point of
10 Vista del Camino district, where at least 35% of
11 the families earn less than \$3,000.00. It's
12 situated at Indian Bend Wash, which should flooding
13 occur could result in inundation of half of the
14 houses.

15 Further home owners are limited in securing
16 financial assistance because of their perilous
17 location and I'm happy to learn that things may
18 improve for them.

19 Scottsdale passed a housing code after the league
20 study was completed.

21 The town of Paradise Valley itself does not con-
22 tain minority groups as such. The area is inha-
23 bited by upper middle class and wealthy families,
24 the homes valued an average of \$30,000.00 plus the
25 cost of the lot.

26 Outside of the town of Paradise Valley, the area

1 becomes the responsibility of Maricopa County.
2 And its regulations apply there.

3 Chandler, on the border of the Gila Indian
4 Reservation has combined forces with its indian
5 neighbors. The three-point program covering low
6 cost housing, creation of the Pima-Chandler Indus-
7 trial Park and the Central Arizona Skill Center
8 was initiated. Chandler's impoverished southern
9 area of homes resemble the pattern we found else-
10 where during our investigation.

11 The City of Chandler is taking steps to remedy
12 this. It has contracted with HUD for funding a
13 rent supplement program, it's also involved in
14 the turnkey housing program. Chandler had the
15 only fair housing committee in our survey area with
16 participation from well-known citizens, members of
17 the business community, employers as well as
18 minority group members.

19 The Community Action Council also worked to
20 improve the housing problem. Data derived from
21 this study indicates that because East Maricopa
22 County does not meet goals expressed in the
23 National Housing Act of 1968, not only certain
24 ethnic minorities but the poor and lower middle
25 class, of white origins, have difficulty accumula-
26 ting sufficient money to buy even a modest home.

1 Where cities require their employees to live
2 within the city limits, they have had to relax the
3 rule due to total lack of adequate low to moderate
4 housing.

5 Regarding the future, the league did not find
6 any city planning in the cities covered, an ade-
7 quate program for, nor recognition of planning
8 for housing equality. Communities are not allo-
9 cated resources, especially land uses, in a fashion
10 which will result in a balance between housing,
11 education and employment opportunities needed by
12 all the citizens.

13 What did we conclude from our study? That
14 equality of opportunity in housing exists in the
15 area study, the answer too often is no. And it
16 appears the situation can only worsen, as the
17 general population in the Salt River Valley booms,
18 as construction lags behind the need, especially
19 for low income groups.

20 In its local communities in many cases remain
21 blind to the implications of growing numbers of
22 the unseen poor, refusing to participate in
23 programs that might avoid the dire consequence
24 in the whole society of individual discrimination.

25
26

EXAMINATION

1
2 BY MR. MONTEZ:

3 Q What have you done with the report as far
4 as circulating it to -- because most of the
5 league's work is related to whatever research, what-
6 ever they use to try to create some change to that
7 kind of research, isn't it?

8 A Yes.

9 Q Have you had any response from the various --

10 A We, of course, have distributed the report
11 as fully as we could among the people that, shall
12 we say the officials and the folks, people most
13 pertinent^y concerned. I would like to think that
14 the report has had a little impact in that the
15 Mesa community prior to this time were not active.
16 This Housing Coordinating Council was formed as
17 a result of this, and there has been pressure put,
18 and as a result they have formed a -- there are
19 good government committees being formed that are
20 working toward this housing code and some of these
21 program. I think Tempe reflects a little of the
22 impact we were able to make in the fact that
23 this leadership conference actually came out asking,
24 or stating there was a need for low and moderate
25 income housing and that there is to be established
26 a housing authority.

1 In otherwise I'm sorry to say I can't feel that
2 we have made the impact we would have liked to
3 have made with the study.

4 Does that answer the question or did I not get
5 to what you meant?

6 Q Did you communicate your study to the
7 federal government and ask them what they're doing
8 in the area of housing for low and moderate in-
9 come people, for example, like HUD or -- and do
10 they ever respond if you do?

11 A We -- actually we had quite a response from
12 HUD initially, in that they asked us would we let
13 them know in Washington or in fact would we par-
14 ticipate in Washington on a training session for
15 their people in terms of what community people
16 might do.

17 But as far as any further, since that time, the
18 answer again is no.

19 Q That doesn't get the housing, does it, to
20 train people?

21 A No, it didn't, I'm sorry.

22 THE CHAIRMAN: May I raise a question?

23 A Sure.

24 THE CHAIRMAN: Were residents of each of th
25 these communities, members of the investigating
26 teams in your study?

1 A Yes, you mean Scottsdale, Mesa?

2 THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

3 A Yes, very definitely.

4 THE CHAIRMAN: In your personal opinion, did
5 the findings shock them? Are they concerned
6 about the findings?

7 A I think to some extent the ones we reached,
8 yes. In fact, to a great extent, when they were
9 made aware, if we're talking now about the people
10 who were not living in a lower bracket but you
11 are talking about your middle and upper middle --

12 THE CHAIRMAN: Which is primarily the --

13 A Right, the league people that you normally
14 contact, on the whole they were quite amazed at
15 the number of people who were living below a com-
16 fortable living standard within their communities,
17 and I think this was quite an eye opener.

18 The Vista del Camino, for instance, was not
19 visible to most Scottsdaleans, and I think this
20 was quite an eye-opening thing for them.

21 The same is true in Tempe, the fact that, al-
22 though they knew that we had these areas, I don't
23 think they knew the extent of the problem of
24 how many people are living at a level and the
25 lack of housing available for these people.

26 THE CHAIRMAN: Is it safe to assume that the

1 League of Women Voters since has moved into
2 another research area to find out information?
3 There's no mechanism established to monitor change?

4 A To monitor is is -- we try and unfortunately
5 we're limited because of volunteer workers, as you
6 know, do fall down in these areas, but we do
7 try to keep at least a finger on what is going on,
8 and to be available.

9 THE CHAIRMAN: Now, as part of a constit-
10 uency of public officials in each of these areas,
11 is there any action being taken by the League of
12 Women Voters to raise questions, public questions
13 about what the community --

14 A Actually yes, we're back into a, as an over-
15 view, we are now involved in the criteria of a good
16 community study, which is bringing this sort of
17 thing home, because it's obvious you have to be
18 planning on a broad scale, and just to say there
19 is a need for housing and a need for low income
20 housing and scattered housing, what per se you
21 are talking about, you have to look at it from an
22 overall view of planning, and so we are very --
23 we are involved right now in this type study and
24 of course, of communicating with our officials all
25 the time in this respect.

26 THE CHAIRMAN: One of the factors that up-

1 sets the poor, they know that there is no rela-
2 tionship between knowledge and action. Some of
3 our most vicious public officials and so forth are
4 the most knowledgeable about problems. They knew
5 beforehand, they may have been surprised that you
6 pulled it together, but they knew about this. They
7 knew Vista del Camino was there.

8 A Well, you're --

9 THE CHAIRMAN: You see. And unless their
10 constituency say listen, we're up tight about this,
11 we want to be a part of change, I think it would
12 be naive to, you know, to expect any change.

13 MR. MONTEZ: The greatest effort was to
14 keep it quiet from the Scottsdaleans she said
15 didn't even know it existed, probably.

16 A Well, we have various open meetings, to pub-
17 lish our findings, and have not quit doing so.
18 We combine this wherever we can. And will con-
19 tinue to do so.

20 MR. MONTEZ: Just of a different thing, is
21 your national office in Washington D.C?

22 A Yes, it is.

23 MR. MONTEZ: Did your local chapter ever re-
24 ceive any communications on followup work by the
25 league on civil rights enforcement by federal
26 agencies? Can you recall?

1 A. I can't be sure of that because I have been
2 out of office for this last two-year period. I
3 was president at the time of the study. And so I
4 am not, you know, as up on what has come in from
5 the Washington office.

6 I'd be happy to find out for you and let you
7 know.

8 THE CHAIRMAN: May I be very frank, Mrs.
9 Lofgner? We find so often, in the middle class
10 community, that people find atonement in the fact
11 that they took the time to find these things out.
12 And that justifies feeling the way they do feel.
13 The fact that they were good enough, without any
14 pressure, to find out certain realities.

15 But from, and through the eyes of the poor,
16 unless there's some action on the part of those
17 who are the beneficiary of all that America has to
18 offer, and then certain areas of the community,
19 particularly south Phoenix, will have the problems,
20 and increasingly those who make decisions will
21 flood these communities with the problems, and
22 free the larger community from the responsibility,
23 particularly if these areas are not visible.

24 Now, I guess what I'm operating for, if it's
25 within your franchise, to make sure that there's
26 fire on the public officials to make them act on

1 these things, providing it's important to you
2 League of Women Voters that it does happen.

3 A That's a point well taken. I would hope we
4 can, I think we are showing signs of doing so,
5 again I think you find only a certain number who
6 are committed, and hopefully, since we are starting
7 to make a little impact, I know in two communities,
8 perhaps we can do something in some of the others
9 too.

10 THE CHAIRMAN: Are there any other questions
11 by the commission?

12 MR. ERICKSON: You are with the East Mari-
13 copa League?

14 A That's right.

15 MR. ERICKSON: What's the membership?

16 A We are now approximately 200. And that en-
17 compasses this whole area, so you see, we're very,
18 basically we're very thinly populated. We should
19 be much, much larger. Our Phoenix league is
20 approximately the same. We are happily, now,
21 combining forces and we will be staffing combined
22 offices so we can be using our expertise better.

23 MR. ERICKSON: I was just going to ask what
24 the league is doing to involve minority people?

25 A We have, whenever we can, have contact with
26 and have invited them to become members. It is

1 difficult for many to feel comfortable or to have
2 the means to have the time, transportation, etc.
3 However, I think you will find that in the Phoe-
4 nix league, we have some minority people. Now
5 we're speaking, when you are speaking of minor-
6 ity you are speaking of minority in a low-income
7 bracket, I presume. Not minority people.

8 MR. ERICKSON: Not necessarily.

9 A. If you are speaking about minority people
10 per se, we certainly have them within our league,
11 but they are not --

12 MR. ERICKSON: In the East Maricopa?

13 A. Yes, but they are not in the lower income
14 bracket. We have had some.

15 THE CHAIRMAN: We Chicanos and blacks con-
16 tend that regardless of what our economics are,
17 if you're black or brown you still catch hell.

18 A. Well, I won't argue that point at all.

19 MRS. ROSSELL: May I, as another member of
20 the league, add just a bit to this? That is we
21 have definitely sought lists, both of our black
22 neighbors in the community and also the Mexican-
23 Americans, and deliberately asked these people to
24 join us, so that we would have greater represen-
25 tation of the minorities. In many cases they have
26 been unable to do it because they were working,

1 they had a very full schedule, and it was diffi-
2 cult for them. We have a few, and what we have
3 also are what we call scholarship memberships,
4 where someone will provide a membership for some-
5 one who would like very much to join us but who
6 would financially find it difficult.

7 May I also say that while a group of 200 can't
8 be too effective, we've had this study of welfare
9 which of course was concerned not only with food
10 and that type of thing, but housing, and now we
11 are following that with transportation, is going
12 to be our main concern this year, because that
13 involves so much for the low income groups as far
14 as jobs are concerned, and things of that sort.

15 And our national president is a member of
16 Common Cause, where there are 140,000 members,
17 working not only to stop the war in Viet Nam but
18 also on domestic problems, so we are a rather
19 small group but I think we are honestly trying
20 to act in this world.

21 THE CHAIRMAN: Is there another question?

22 MR. FRANK: I would like to know whether
23 this type of report goes to the housing, they
24 have a housing code in Tempe, I have made several
25 complaints and have gotten no action. And I'm
26 wondering if this type of thing is brought to this

1 group, seems to me that if any action is to be
2 taken by the city, then something could be done
3 through the housing code that you have set up in
4 Tempe. I don't know whether that's been brought
5 to their attention or not.

6 MRS. LOFGNER: I'm not sure what your ques-
7 tion was in reference to, did we bring our report
8 to the city. Yes. The city definitely knows
9 and knows of.

10 MR. FRANK: Do you get any response on
11 that, did they act on it?

12 MRS. LOFGNER: The housing code came about
13 during the period of time of the study, actually
14 it became a fact, they've actually not activated
15 it. Waiting on such things as, as I understand
16 it, as the availability of various programs.

17 For instance, if they need to upgrade housing
18 or if housing is to be declared unsafe they're
19 going to have to replace it, you are going to
20 have to provide for the people involved.

21 So, at this particular time, it's my understand-
22 ing that the reason nothing has been done is that
23 they were waiting for the availability of the
24 program so they could give these people a means
25 by which to change the existing circumstances.

26 MR. ALEXANDER: You had a question?

1 MR. BERNASCONI: It wasn't a question, I
2 wonder if I could make one other statement that
3 I'd like to add to my former statement, it was
4 kind of important.

5 It was with regard to the highway that goes
6 by Guadalupe, and back in 1964 the organization
7 had petitioned that they make some study or that
8 they realize that there was going to be a flood
9 problem.

10 Well, they put the freeway through, and in
11 September 10th of 1969, Guadalupe was flooded by
12 a tremendous rain, we sit on kind of slope, and
13 water that would have -- that would have come off
14 the mountains and been what they call a sheet run-
15 off, because of the freeway, was concentrated
16 in various culverts that they put in, that the
17 state highway put in to protect the highway. And
18 this channeled water underneath the freeway and
19 opened out, in fact we had pictures of the water,
20 the culverts just open out into the community,
21 there's no drainage system so that in September
22 10th of 1969, there was a tremendous floods.

23 Homes collapsed because many of them are made
24 out of adobe and adobe is dry mud and you get a
25 little water and you got wet mud and at the bottom
26 of the community, where Salt River Project has

1 its canal and the canal was level, they've since
2 built up their canal so that created a pocket
3 where many homes were flooded.

4 The organization, fortunately that night we
5 had pictures taken, there were 3,000 gallons a
6 minute passing through some of the culverts,
7 and this was taken to Washington and since then
8 the state highway department, from what I under-
9 stand, admitted they made a mistake for the first
10 time, and are going ahead and they've bought
11 property on the other side of the property and
12 are building a dam to protect the community.

13 And at the same time, from what I understand
14 also, the highway department has since instituted
15 a division called a department of hydrology, which
16 is to study the terrain, the communities and the
17 water runoff, so that such a thing won't happen
18 again. But they'd been fighting for four years
19 and it took a flood to do it, it's a 100-year
20 flood so I guess we got 99 more years to wait for
21 the next one, but hopefully the dam will be
22 built by next year.

23 And it's costing them quite a bit more expense
24 than if they had somehow been able to channel
25 this water through the community and into the
26 canal system.

1 (Recess.)

2
3 THE CHAIRMAN: The meeting will now come to
4 order, please.

5 The next witness will be Dr. Ralph Goitia,
6 Superintendent, Phoenix Elementary School District
7 Number One.

8
9 RALPH GOITIA,

10 EXAMINATION

11 BY MR. ALEXANDER:

12 Q Would you state your name and position?

13 A Ralph Goitia.

14 Q What is the geographic area of School Dis-
15 trict Number One? Where is it located?

16 A Roughly from 16th Street on the east to the
17 freeway on the west, and Thomas on the north to
18 the river bottom.

19 Q It's an inner city school?

20 A Yes, it is.

21 Q What's the breakdown of racially and ethnic-
22 ally of the school age population?

23 A We have about 42% Mexican-American, about
24 22% black and 32% white. And the rest are orientals
25 and indian.

26 Q What type of housing exists in the area that

1 your school is in?

2 A We have main project housing in our district,
3 I think we have all of them except one that
4 exists in the City of Phoenix, if I'm not mis-
5 taken.

6 Q Does this create any particular problems
7 for the school district?

8 A Yes, it does.

9 Q What are the nature of these problems?

10 A We have -- it -- I think probably attitudes
11 that are developed by the children that come from
12 the projects, and I don't mean all of the children,
13 but I think that we have, the children have come
14 to us with certain problems that are either
15 generated in the project or perhaps inherent in
16 the project, I don't know.

17 But we do have, we find, in talking to principals
18 and teachers, and I must make this clear that I'm
19 rather new to the district, but I'm informed that
20 attitudes that the children bring to school are
21 those of aggression and generally poor attitudes
22 toward school itself. I'm not sure that this is
23 all the project's fault, I think that we might
24 very well contribute quite a percentage of these
25 problems ourselves.

26 Q Is your school district financially able to

1 to provide the same physical quality of education
2 that northern Phoenix school districts are?

3 A. Physical qualities?

4 Q. Physical? I find it, it's probably very
5 difficult to measure quality except in terms of
6 textbooks, teachers?

7 A. Oh, yes.

8 Q. Physical facilities?

9 A. Although we are an inner city school dis-
10 trict, financially our school district is, if not
11 the highest, the district that spends the highest
12 amount per capita than any other district in
13 the state. There might be one or two other dis-
14 tricts and this is excluding very small districts
15 where the per capita costs are very high, we have
16 many services that many other well-to-do districts
17 do not have in child study, for example.

18 Q. How does your teachers' salaries compare
19 with those in other school districts in the city?

20 A. Our teacher-child ratio compares very
21 favorably, today it's something like 25.6, this is
22 excluding special education classes that are small
23 by far than any other small classes.

24 Q. What about salaries of your teachers, how
25 do they compare with other districts?

26 A. Maybe, on the average, we are a very average

1 district. When I say on the average teachers, I
2 understand.

3 We're probably about \$200.00 low compared to
4 other districts in the greater Phoenix area. But
5 we have many people at the top end of this scale
6 who -- it gives us a very good average comparative-
7 wise.

8 Q What's the racial and ethnic breakdown of
9 the teaching staff in the district?

10 A We don't measure up well at all in this
11 area, we have approximately 563 certified people,
12 we have 82 black, 46 Chicanos, seven orientals,
13 one indian, and 427 other.

14 Q Is any level of citizen participation pro-
15 vided in the school system through parent com-
16 mittees in determining faculty selection, perhaps,
17 or supervisor selection or course curriculum,
18 any of those things?

19 A We've had, from time to time, different
20 committees that are made up largely of citizens
21 and not staff or citizen and staff. We've just
22 finished one committee that developed a report
23 card, we have just concluded a large advisory com-
24 mittee to the board to look at three things in
25 the district, integration, finance and school
26 plant facilities. Their reports have been sub-

1 mitted to the board. This was an all-lay committee
2 with the administration acting as advisory only,
3 and not for the members.

4 We have, of course, a Title One advisory com-
5 mittee with lay people. Then each of the schools,
6 of course, have parent group associations but
7 they have no voice in the selection of staff.

8 MR. ALEXANDER: I have no further questions.

9 A I might add this, that this district has
10 never, in the past, to my knowledge, come out and
11 actively recruited members of the minority groups.

12 We have two years in a row and have -- we feel
13 that we've been quite successful, we have, in
14 two years, added, in the administrative areas or
15 special teacher areas, 16 positions, all of
16 minority group people.

17 THE CHAIRMAN: Any other questions by the
18 commission of Dr. Goitia?

19 MR. ERICKSON: Yes, I have one, Doctor,
20 we've been hearing for the past two days from
21 several community people that textbook expenses
22 are a very significant factor in dropouts. Do
23 you feel that's true?

24 A Yes, I would say that it's a significant
25 factor in dropouts, I think that it's a signifi-
26 cant factor in highschool, of course we have free

1 textbooks.

2 I think there are more things than that. I
3 think attitudes that some of our teachers have
4 toward minority group, minority youngsters,
5 attitude, and then I want to make it quite frankly,
6 we have some very dedicated and very good teachers,
7 but we also know, like plumbers, have some lousy
8 ones. We -- the attitude of some teachers of not
9 expecting children to really learn the things that
10 they ought to learn, reading for example, math,
11 I think we have a very low expectancy level of our
12 minority group students and I think we're proving
13 that this year by instituting a reading program
14 in the kindergarten where our kindergarten
15 students for the first time are actually reading,
16 and we're going to have a different ball game, I
17 think, for our first grade teachers next year.

18 But I think our expectancy level has been too
19 low of these students because they are black
20 or because they are Chicanos we kind of think,
21 you know, that what's the use, they can't learn
22 anyway, and these are attitudes that we have to
23 overcome ourselves.

24 MR. ERICKSON: How are you dealing with
25 those attitudes with individual teachers?

26 A. Starting of course we've instigated to them

1
2 that the last two years we have had something like
3 45 workshops with teachers, next year we hope to
4 have some training in the area of the minority
5 groups, I think many people that have spent a
6 good number of years in the inner city tend to
7 say that they understand the problems of the
8 Chicano and the blacks, and the indians, but
9 really, I question whether, unless they were
10 brought up in that kind of an environment, and
11 have really visited the homes which many of them
12 have not, really can understand the problems these
13 kids bring to us from the home.

14 I think that causes more, and our inability to
15 produce the type of student that has to be pro-
16 duced by the time he gets into highschool. Two
17 years ago when I came to the district, I asked
18 what kind of a product are we turning out and
19 nobody knows, nobody knew how many dropouts, how
20 many kids didn't show, what type of reading
21 tests were -- or what the children were achieving
22 on reading tests. We're finding this out now. We
23 went back 10 years the districts have been giving
24 reading tests and we find that instead of gaining
25 on the problem, we've been losing on the problem.

26 In other words, the kids are less adequately
prepared each year, and I think this is where we

1 find the dropout problem. And, of course, trans-
2 portation and books, I think probably are signifi-
3 cant, but I doubt whether they're as significant
4 as some of the faults that lie within the ele-
5 mentary education system within the city.

6 Teachers don't like to hear this and I don't
7 like to tell them that too often, which I do, but
8 I have antagonized enough of them now without --
9

10 EXAMINATION

11 BY MR. MONTEZ:

12 Q So what you are really saying as far as
13 you know you talk about attitude, the negative
14 attitudinal structure of some teachers and you
15 mention workshops and so on and there's been a couple
16 experiments done at the University of Southern
17 California that people's attitudes don't change,
18 you know, I don't care how many workshops you give
19 them, you know.

20 Do you think we'll ever get to the point in edu-
21 cation where we just face reality and start boo-
22 ting them out? I mean maybe that's part of
23 your --

24 A I don't know whether we will or not.

25 Q It costs an awful lot of money to keep these
26 people.

1 A Well, we're faced with certain machinery
2 that's all built-in, the tenure law is a good
3 example, it's the greatest hoax that's ever been
4 perpetuated on the American public. I don't know
5 how Dip feels about it but I feel very strongly
6 about this, consequently I'm not very popular with
7 tenure lawyers but no one is promised a job for
8 life because they signed their fourth contract.

9 And I don't know whether it will -- we'll ever
10 get enough ire aroused in the good teachers that
11 don't believe in tenure and don't need tenure
12 and the parents who get stuck with poor teachers
13 to do anything about it, I don't know.

14 Q I met you a couple years ago, you were with
15 the civic department, weren't you?

16 A Yes.

17 Q Remember we had an interview relating to
18 civil rights in the schools?

19 A That's right.

20 Q Why did you leave the state department of
21 education and go back into a district? It seems
22 like most people move up to the state department,
23 don't they?

24 A Well, it's a wonderful place to work, it's
25 politically bound.

26 Q The state department?

1 A. You really can't do too much, and let's be
2 frank about it, the financial rewards aren't too
3 good either. But it's really tough to get any-
4 thing done on the state department. Unless you're
5 the head cheese, I guess, and I wasn't.

6 MR. CARPENTER: Ralph, about the reading,
7 you are finding that one of your weaknesses there.
8 Do you have reading specialists, that is that do
9 nothing except help teachers or help pupils with
10 reading?

11 A. Yes, we have.

12 MR. CARPENTER: How many?

13 A. We have six schools under the program now
14 and next year we will double that number or increase
15 it to 18, one of the two.

16 MR. CARPENTER: 18 teachers?

17 A. Yes, one in each school.

18 MR. CARPENTER: Out of 500 and some teachers?

19 A. Yes, right.

20 MR. CARPENTER: Did they work mostly with
21 teachers?

22 A. Now, let me say this, that the reading it-
23 self is handled by three coordinators in our dis-
24 trict, this is what they do in setting up work-
25 shops and teaching the teachers phonics and
26 this type of thing, but the reading specialists

1 are for hard-core reading problems.

2 MR. CARPENTER: Well, do they work mostly
3 with teachers or mostly with pupils?

4 A Both, but mostly with the students.

5 MR. CARPENTER: Did -- you're the -- one
6 of the highest districts for expenditure, then
7 you're quite limited then by this 6% increase in
8 budget, aren't you?

9 A Yes, I think our limit of expenditures was
10 something like 3.1% or 2.8, but you know, I
11 really don't think that money -- I think we have
12 enough money, I think we've got some other prob-
13 lems that we have to look at, I'm not complaining
14 about the lack of funds, I think we could do more
15 with more funds such as start breakfast programs.

16 MR. CARPENTER: But you're more limited
17 than many other districts like ours, we're below
18 the state average and we can go to what would be
19 seven or eight per cent more.

20 A That's right.

21 MR. CARPENTER: What about your beginning
22 salary there?

23 A It will be at 64 next year and if the vote
24 passes it will be 67,50.

25 MR. CARPENTER: Then how much of an increase
26 is that over the --

1 A It will be a \$500.00 increase.

2 MR. CARPENTER: It's 62 now?

3 A Yes. But I really don't think salary's a
4 big problem, it's problems in the minds of many
5 teachers I know but it's going to take more than
6 salaries, Wade. I think we could double the
7 salaries and get the same lousy education that
8 we're getting today.

9 THE CHAIRMAN: I've one question, Dr. Goitia.
10 In that you, in this year, if I'm reading you
11 correctly, your kindergarten experience is showing
12 you that low income minority children can learn
13 to read early --

14 A Yes, it is.

15 THE CHAIRMAN: You have this as a criteria?

16 A Yes, it is.

17 THE CHAIRMAN: Now, is it safe to assume
18 that, with this knowledge, that we can increasingly
19 extract teachers to be more accountable for per-
20 formance in subsequent years?

21 A I think we're going to have to. And I
22 think we're not only going to have to make
23 teachers more accountable we're going to have to
24 get parents and make them accountable too.

25 THE CHAIRMAN: Right.

26 A But I think that we're going to have to

1 because our first graders next year, a great bulk
2 of the kindergarteners going into first grade
3 will not have to start in any preprimer, they'll
4 be starting at the primer in the reading text-
5 books in our reading program.

6 THE CHAIRMAN: Are you a part of the
7 program?

8 A Yes.

9 THE CHAIRMAN: All right.

10 A We're finding it very successful.

11 THE CHAIRMAN: Are there any more questions
12 of Dr. Goitia?

13 You have a question, sir?

14 MR. VALDEZ: I want to talk more about the
15 fact of segregation, he goes to primary schools,
16 it seems to me that you superintendents know that
17 pupils move around and they move around until
18 they all get together in one place, shall we say
19 Mexican-Americans, and you know what's going
20 on, and yet you do nothing about it.

21 But when it comes to doing something about that,
22 it happens like the last time down here, South
23 Mountain Highschool, there was a big fight, they
24 didn't break-----

25

26

1 out the shotgun, they shotgunned one boy down
2 there just because they had de facto segregation.

3 Now, down here in Old P.U., it happened the same
4 way, where you down here on the street where
5 they had two men revolvers to vote for the en-
6 cumbent representatives and the senate, that hap-
7 pens to be true, the children grow up and they
8 start getting into highschool, and the white
9 people knew that, so they just drift away, and
10 they left the school for them. What civil rights
11 is there to say about that, that the superin-
12 tendent don't think about it and can they do some-
13 thing about that? When it's de facto segrega-
14 tion?

15 A I don't know if it was a statement or the
16 question, but I didn't understand it.

17 THE CHAIRMAN: I think he's saying in effect,
18 is it within the franchise of the school repre-
19 sented by a superintendent to make some impact on
20 integrating the schools? In effect, or what can
21 superintendents do or is it a community problem?

22 MR. VALDEZ: I'll get close, too far.

23 You know, we have this Thompson, Roy Thompson?
24 What you call them? Thompson? You know him,
25 Thompson?

26 THE CHAIRMAN: Leon Thompson

1 MR. VALDEZ: Over there, and this, be-
2 fore this man came up, somebody else was in office
3 so I, the white collar people began to move into
4 that district, Mexican-Americans were already
5 there, so they get in together and there was so
6 much Mexican-Americans, so much Chicano that when
7 it came for cost campaign on the senate and Leon
8 Thompson, rather, they said we can not run for
9 each on it in the same district, we are going to
10 weaken ourselves, and the Mexican will win because
11 they were running three, two colored man against
12 one Mexican. So they said, to give us strong arm
13 to just one colored man we are going to throw a
14 coin up, one of us step, he said fair enough
15 so he throw a coin up, put it here, you win.
16 The other fellow step away, sure enough the one
17 who won the toss, stayed there and he took all the
18 election because there was too much colored
19 people and so much Mexican people, that's the one
20 that had so much children going to old P.U. and
21 for the same reason in your district, and if you
22 people know about it, de facto segregation, what
23 can you do about it? Or what do you think you
24 want to do about it? Before it becomes like South
25 Mountain, you know?

26 A. I think first of all let me say that we

1 started to integrate our staff, I don't know how
2 successful we're going to be.

3 As far as the recommendations of the citizens
4 advisory committee, they recommended that the
5 board place, in the budget, a sum of money to do
6 a study. We have many old facilities and many
7 old plants, and I think that what they had in mind
8 was a full detailed study to alleviate the poor
9 facilities that we have in the district and accom-
10 plish integration in one fell swoop.

11 The board has placed in the budget an amount of
12 \$30,000.00 to do just this. Now, how soon it will
13 come about, I don't know. I think that one of the
14 big problems facing us is that this particular
15 district has 25 schools, they're all neighborhood
16 schools with the exception of one in the special
17 education schools, and the big problem is not the
18 one of segregation or integration, because most of
19 them we are getting all, even our northern schools
20 integrated by the movement of the people there.

21 But if we can come up and hitchhike on the coat-
22 tails of the study made also at Riverside District,
23 which was recommended that middle schools be es-
24 tablished to begin to integrate, that, and this
25 is what the committee, our citizens advisory com-
26 mittee recommended and the board accepted.

1 THE CHAIRMAN: Should that be Roosevelt
2 School instead of Riverside?

3 A Roosevelt, yes, Roosevelt School and our
4 board has accepted it very well. We hope that
5 we can bring this about without a lot of antagon-
6 ism and a lot of uproar in the district. However,
7 I know we will have it in the proposal that I
8 give the board to integrate the staff. I have
9 already been called several things, but it doesn't
10 bother me, we're going to get it done. I don't
11 think we're going to get it done the way we
12 anticipated we're going to have to make mandatory
13 transfer which causes a lot of unrest in the
14 district.

15 But this is the only way we probably can go as
16 I see it now.

17 MR. MONTEZ: In other words, in your 25
18 schools, you have some are predominantly Mexican-
19 Americans, predominantly black --

20 A Yes, and mixed. We have some schools that
21 we have good --

22 MR. MONTEZ: How many schools would you say
23 are mixed out of the 25?

24 A Well, the ones that are mixed are along a
25 corridor, and getting up into Edison and Edison
26 primary where we get project kids, probably five.

1 We're beginning to get some mix, and then we
2 have some that, of course, are totally black or a
3 large percentage, I don't know if we have any that
4 are total. But where we have black and Chicanos.

5 MR. MONTEZ: There has been no court order
6 as in California, Pasadena and Los Angeles City
7 School there has been no court order to integrate
8 any district?

9 A No. We think we can beat them to the punch.

10 MR. MONTEZ: Throughout the State of Arizona
11 do you know of any?

12 A I don't know of any, do you?

13 THE CHAIRMAN: No.

14 MR. ALEXANDER: Thank you.

15 Mrs. Opel Ellis?

16 MRS. ELLIS: I wonder if I might yield to the
17 youthful member of the summarizing team.

18 MR. ALEXANDER: Mr. Gutierrez? Mrs. Ellis
19 wants to yield to the youthful member.

20 MR. GUTIERREZ: It's very nice of Mrs.
21 Ellis.

22
23 ALFREDO GUTIERREZ,

24 EXAMINATION

25 BY MR. ALEXANDER:

26 A I suppose, since this, what I'm supposed to

1 do is summarize.

2 Q Well, let me ask you a several-part question
3 in the nature of a summary.

4 First of all I'd like to thank you for having
5 the perseverance to sit through all of this.

6 A I was about to congratulate all of you.

7 Q But from what you've heard, I'd like you to
8 summarize what trends for the community you see,
9 if these things go unchanged or unabated, what
10 type of community you would perceive Phoenix to
11 be in 10 or 15 years from what you've heard over
12 the past day and a half, and perhaps what types
13 of things you would like to see happen to make
14 the 10, 15 years from now somewhat different?

15 A I think it should have been made clear
16 what's happening in the inner city, this sort of
17 geographical polarization that's been in existence
18 for many years is being used as the justification
19 to make it even worse.

20 The gentleman of the 19,90 plan and the
21 gentleman of the highway department, etc., use the
22 justification that, well, it's always been this
23 way, this is the way it is rather than trying to
24 make any changes at all. The outcome of that
25 would be a terribly polarized inner city and it's
26 moving west. It's going to lead to the kinds of

1 problems that eastern cities, have, but that
2 we're going to have in a few years because of the
3 sort of ignorance of the city fathers'. And it's
4 ignorance, I think, at this point in time, rather
5 than some sort of convenience, rather than some
6 sort of simple racism.

7 I think, for the most part, they operate within
8 very narrow restrictions of budgets, etc., with-
9 out ever going any further into what's being done
10 to humanity, and after all, humanity, these high-
11 ways, it's humanity that highways and everything
12 else are supposed to serve.

13 MR. MONTEZ: Is it really ignorance? If it
14 really ignorance or is it political brightness?

15 You know, if they really started doing anything
16 about it they may not get reelected.

17 A That's ignorance.

18 MR. MONTEZ: Yes, well, I mean for the, you
19 know, 10 or 15 years it's ignorance but --

20 A That's the kind of political ignorance that
21 has -- that has created the sort of cities that
22 we have. Especially in the east and very much so
23 now here in the west. The sort of political
24 ignorance, itself, I must be reelected, we must
25 be reelected, there's a budget we must consider,
26 so on.

1 MR. MONTEZ: In other words, the public
2 isn't really important?

3 A Not really.

4 Q (By Mr. Alexander.) What ways do you see
5 of bringing public interest in the forefront, is
6 it possible to organize in the community or is it
7 already geographically split up into separate
8 barriers and the highways separating and so forth?

9 A There's a tremendous possibility of organizing
10 the community and that's what, that's obviously
11 the step that has to be done, there has to be
12 uniting forces, people in school systems, of
13 people in the community.

14 In order to make some changes. Unfortunately
15 organizing is a thing that no one's quite too
16 interested in anymore, people are more interested
17 in either working for the government, or -- which
18 is not interested at all in organizing, or inter-
19 ested in confronting, which is a lot of fun, I
20 like to do it so often myself. But the real type
21 of community action that it's going to take to
22 change anything in this city, and I think that we
23 can talk in terms of change in this city, as
24 opposed to change in Chicaco, you walk in there
25 you just give it up, but we can talk in terms of
26 change in this city, because we're still in that

1 realm of possibility, we can still organize great
2 masses of people to change some things. But
3 again unfortunately, that attempt at organizing
4 isn't going to be assisted at all by O.E.O., by
5 LEAP or by anyone else because they're afraid,
6 essentially because the government isn't inter-
7 ested, you know it's interested in governmental
8 development, but do it quietly, etc.

9
10 MR. ALEXANDER: Mrs. Ellis, do you want to
11 comment?

12 MRS. ELLIS: We have much of the same opinion
13 as Alfredo except I would broaden it to say that
14 most of the agencies such as the State Civil
15 Rights Commission, Phoenix Human Relations Com-
16 mission, Operation LEAP, are doing exactly what
17 they were designed to do and that was absolutely
18 nothing.

19 They were designed to say to the non-whites, we
20 are concerned, we have created this commission,
21 we were concerned before the national government
22 is concerned because we created Operation LEAP
23 prior to the national funding for O.E.O., therefore
24 we've shown our commitment and our concern.

25 We have now made this organization a department
26 of the city under the direct administration of
city manager, which makes it vulnerable to the

1 political whims of the mayor and city council.
2 Dedicated as they may be from term to term, de-
3 pending on who gets elected. Our courts will
4 determine what a C.A.P. agency can do. So I
5 think it's folly for non-whites to spend any of
6 their energy ever hoping that these agencies are
7 going to address themselves to their problem
8 because they were never designed to do so.

9 I think the sooner we face the reality of that,
10 the better off we are. And the sooner non-whites
11 stop accepting jobs called human relation consul-
12 tants, minority specialists, in agencies that
13 really intend to use them as minority trouble-
14 shooters or the staff person which will receive
15 the gripes of non-white community to be channeled
16 off in file thirteen, the sooner that we become
17 wise enough to avoid these kinds of positions,
18 and talk about, let's say in the field of educa-
19 tion, you talk about an on-site, human relations
20 specialists who would work directly with the
21 principal, to help him and his staff adjust to
22 a changing community, you are talking about real-
23 istic change in the educational institutions.

24 The sooner we stop talking about organizing the
25 poor who are concerned with survival into viable,
26 very wise political groups, the sooner we stop

1 telling these people that we're going to make --
2 they're going to be the robber barons of tomorrow,
3 and giving out an occasional S.B.A. loan to some-
4 body to open a mom and pop cafe, perhaps the
5 sooner we can get about addressing ourselves to
6 changing something which is the basic problem.

7 And that is, I think I heard Dr. Warren mention
8 it earlier, it is my belief that until we alter
9 that systematic set of relationships between
10 whites and non-whites, and I don't get involved
11 in black, brown, or oriental, etc., because as
12 far as I'm concerned this country we have two
13 groups, white and non-whites, and until we alter
14 that systematic set of relationships between
15 whites and non-whites, which allow the positive
16 valuations and options for whites and negative
17 valuation and options for non-whites, all the
18 rest of it is just a game that we're playing on
19 a very tragic group of people, and that's the
20 non-white population.

21 Whenever you see in a community like Phoenix,
22 a situation which is now existing, in the South
23 Mountain Highschool, where the breakdown in
24 communication between the parent, school and
25 school administration has reached the point that
26 you have to bring in 150 uniformed policemen on

1 campus because you are afraid that the students
2 are going to destroy the physical plant, where
3 you have staff people who are physically attacked
4 by these students, where you have upset parents
5 asking the elected highschool board to meet with
6 them, and at this stage as of 2:00 o'clock this
7 afternoon they had not received a positive answer
8 from a five-man, all white school board, until
9 we are mature and committed enough to alter these
10 kinds of relationships, no commission, no study,
11 no set of facts gathered by the League of Women
12 Voters, gathered by any Warren Commission, ~~McLien~~ (P)
13 Commission, or various and sundry other packets
14 that are piling up in my office at this point
15 unacted on, will alter the circumstances between
16 the two groups.

17 I don't know if that answers, I forgot the
18 question, but I hope that answers it.

19 MR. ALEXANDER: I think it went in that
20 direction.

21 THE CHAIRMAN: Any other questions of Mrs.
22 Ellis or Mr. Gutierrez?

23 MR. MONTEZ: I -- I'm terribly curious be-
24 cause as you see, the community is going in most
25 directions that I see, we cover seven western
26 states, we have a problem with Mexican-Americans

1 going in their direction and I don't think you
2 can disagree with that, Al, Mexican-Americans,
3 if you bring in a black expert to try to set up
4 a program or a white person, immediately you are
5 chastised, because you should have brought in a
6 Mexican and it's happening in the black community,
7 the white community you certainly can't get any,
8 and what I was relating to, is this a process
9 we're going through that we necessarily have to
10 go through for identification reasons or whatever
11 reasons, and can we look forward to that changing
12 in the kinds of unity?

13 Because I thought you -- I perceived through what
14 what both of you have said some ray of hope, be-
15 cause you even talked about resolving the dif-
16 ferences between the white and the non-white
17 community, which to me indicates that there is a
18 ray of hope, you know.

19 And you indicated that we had to work on the
20 unity level with all people, Al, and so I can't --
21 but I can't put my finger on it.

22 When do we, when does the Civil Rights Commission
23 that is probably the least bureaucratic agency
24 in, you know, let's not get into the red tape of
25 the federal government, we could be here for
26 about six more weeks just for openers.

1 How could -- how could this commission out of
2 this hearing, you know, how can we as staff people
3 begin to make those things and break open that
4 crack of hope or whatever it is, you know, just
5 for -- through what you are saying, as staff
6 people how can we begin to do it? Would it help
7 for us to bring a lot of lawyers into Arizona
8 and beginning suing the white community?

9 Do you see what I'm saying, Mrs. Ellis?

10 MR. GUTIERREZ: I was going to grapple with
11 your point, it's a very big one.

12 THE CHAIRMAN: This is an official summary
13 part here that we're involving them in, and then
14 after we complete that we'll hear from you, sir.
15 But we don't want to interrupt into their view.
16 They sat last evening, I know you have too, and
17 all day, and we'll give you a chance to respond.

18 MR. GUTIERREZ: Essentially, I think what
19 has to be done with the Civil Rights Commission,
20 what has to be done, what's going to be done are
21 two different things, I do not believe that it's
22 going to be done but there should be some teeth
23 put into the law, some very, sort of firm sorts of
24 things that could be done and not done, not the
25 sort of games you can play with housing that I'm
26 sure we're all aware of, in trying to move into

1 north Phoenix.

2 This was done last summer, for example, we had
3 college students, older college students, white,
4 Chicanos and blacks, just follow up on that and
5 not be able to get in but there was nothing that
6 could be done, the Civil Rights Commission was
7 lost trying to really get something done. You
8 see, probably the people who own those apart-
9 ments were very nice people, you know, they were
10 very nice little landlords, I'm sure they were
11 probably democrats.

12 The point I'm trying to make, you see, is that
13 it's not a matter of hope and of good faith in
14 the white community, the school board themselves
15 mentioned are five wonderful people, they're very
16 admirable people, I think they have been given
17 all sorts of awards, one of them started a massive
18 anti-drug program, he's nationally known and, you
19 know, he's considered a great crusading white
20 liberal.

21 Another is an articulate, intelligent housewife
22 who's also considered a community leader. An
23 intellectual sort of liberal. They were all
24 people of good faith, they're all wonderful people.
25 They're all, I'm sure, democrats and -- but they
26 are also blind and afraid, they are also victims

1 of their own sort of -- sort of prejudices and
2 hates, victims of their own ignorance, and are
3 unable, you know, to deal with problems, as nice
4 as they are, because it simply, you know, we
5 have to accept them on good faith, and they don't
6 even have to accept us.

7 You see. In terms of the Civil Rights Commission
8 and in terms of specifically, for example the
9 school situation, you know there has to be
10 students rights, there has to be community rights
11 defined in terms of the Civil Rights Commission,
12 and these things have to have teeth in them to
13 control these nice, wonderful, lovable, liberal
14 white people who refuse to meet with 100 parents,
15 who would rather meet with 100 police officers,
16 but the League of Women Voters, I'm sure, would
17 consider giving a couple of those people awards
18 as great people, as good people, as leaders of
19 the community.

20 You see. We don't need no more white liberals,
21 we need some damned laws that can deal with
22 problems. And those laws have to be passed by
23 white liberals and therein lies the dilemma.

24 THE CHAIRMAN: Any other questions of --

25 MR. MONTEZ: Are you going to answer that,
26 Mrs. Ellis?

1 MRS. ELLIS: No.

2 THE CHAIRMAN: You had a statement, sir,
3 you wish to make?

4 MR. VALDEZ: Yes, sir.

5 Fred Valdez, I have membership in Chicanos por
6 la Causa, for with Cesar Chavez! what is now
7 Welfare Rights, State Welfare Rights and Maricopa
8 Welfare Rights, and for that matter I want to
9 speak in between these two people here, because
10 I know that it has severe rights for anybody any-
11 where.

12 But it seems to me that we know that you people
13 are here when they have an office just a little
14 ways down there. So what happens is that these
15 people has been marching and counter-marching all
16 over the United States, but here's what I have
17 to say for this civil rights, you know, that we
18 have this storm of 1884 where the rich was so
19 rich and so much poorer that it was too poor, they
20 had to make an iron gate, and when they want to
21 have a party and show off in front of the poor,
22 they would have a party just across the gate and
23 the poor would come down here and make a big mob
24 and then as soon as they start in, they will get
25 a big bone right here and throw them to the poor
26 people, sure enough the poor people will grab it,

1 too hungry to pay any attention to hair, to any
2 pride they might have or something like that.

3 So they won't fight for that bone.

4 Now, we had just about the same principle not
5 too long ago when the then-chairman of Welfare
6 Rights was Leonard Bacon. And in those days they
7 were making a big noise about welfare. And the
8 people at welfare recipient. So they sent down
9 from Washington a woman by the name of King We
10 tried to get that woman to go down to Lipsander
11 (Phonetic.) across the river in South Phoenix to
12 talk with the poor people, the right kind of
13 people, she was supposed to see about it, but she
14 says that's not on my field, if you want, send
15 them over to the townhouse, but how can I get
16 to the townhouse if this is all I have, if that's
17 all this man have and these people have, that
18 they don't have enough to dress to going to the
19 townhouse?

20 That's a pretty big place with the republicans,
21 there's republicans headquarters. So what do
22 they do? March.

23 So we start marching in front of them with
24 placards and while they were having their big
25 dinner, my wife over there, she came with the
26 attendance and he says as the people was going to

1 go into the townhouse to the convention with this
2 big person from Washington, this woman Kit of the
3 welfare.

4 They said to the people, come and have some of
5 this food we are eating, see if you like it.
6 Nobody want to have anything to do with it.

7 A policeman was going by down the street and
8 my wife says, would you have some of the food
9 we have, to him, from surplus? The policeman said,
10 "Keep that stuff away from me, I had enough of
11 that stuff when I was in the army." So he say,
12 "I don't blame you, like that, like I hope you
13 can get something from them people."

14 So this is what happens. You need to put more
15 emphasis to civil rights for anybody besides these
16 people where you don't have to march like in
17 1884 in front of that people across the street
18 like they did in the townhouse.

19 We have civil rights, and a mouth to speak with,
20 if we're going to have anything that's not right,
21 everything that we have our rights, we can speak
22 through civil rights, and that's why we have
23 Civil Rights Commission.

24 I think you prople, right now, what you are doing
25 just looking around, just like flight of the
26 bumblebee, because the people, the right people

1 don't know anything about it. All they know is
2 march and more marching, that's all.

3 Thank you, very much.

4 THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

5 Maybe Mr. Alexander will take a minute to ex-
6 plain possible followups of this day and a half
7 meeting?

8 MR. ALEXANDER: Well, I'll just take a
9 minute.

10 There are a number of different possibilities
11 but the main one coming up that we're aware of
12 is that the commission, in June, is the -- the
13 full commission is subpoenaing a three-day
14 hearing in Washington.

15 At that time, people will be brought in from
16 around the country to testify about a nation-wide
17 problem. Federal officials, very high-level
18 federal officials will be called to appear. And
19 asked to respond as to how their programs are
20 working and how those programs are affecting
21 people and the need for programs in some areas,
22 the lack of programs in others, what's good
23 that's going on, what's bad that's going on.

24 It may serve many purposes, it may serve none.
25 We'll see.

26 THE CHAIRMAN: And maybe our regional

1 director, Mr. Montez, has a statement to make?

2 MR. MONTEZ: Well, with the material that
3 have gathered, the documentation as relates to
4 public agencies such as the testimony we have
5 heard, our attempt, of course, will be to follow
6 on through with these agencies, hoping that we
7 will have the support of some of the community
8 people that have testified in trying to bring
9 about some of the redresses, you know, through
10 what these particular agencies are supposed to
11 be doing in the area of whether it's mortgage
12 insurance or whatever it is, it seems to me
13 that there is a whole lot of things not being
14 done by the federal agencies that are supposed to
15 be serving Arizona.

16 I have heard repeatedly said that the Department
17 of Justice has not even moved into Arizona to
18 test case, for example, segregated schools. Which
19 is really amazing.

20 And I feel that Arizona, you know, of all places,
21 that something should have been done more at the
22 federal level long time ago.

23 Of course, the federal government like anything
24 else, is probably a great deal at fault for some
25 of the -- for many of the problems because of
26 the testimony that you and I have heard last night

1 and today, I think there's a lot has to be said
2 about the federal government, we hope to serve
3 somewhat of a catalyst between the community and
4 some of these agencies.

5 We have a very frustrating kind of position,
6 we have a very frustrating kind of a job, as we
7 have attempted to mention, the meetings last
8 night and today have only added to the staff and
9 I'm sure this committee's personal frustrations
10 as to what you do, but maybe next week we'll win
11 a mentally retarded case in California and it will
12 bring you up for another two days, you know, and
13 then you are going to go again and try to do
14 something else.

15 Because that's about the only way we can operate.
16 I'm not totally pessimistic, I think that there
17 are some strands left of possible good will, that
18 I think we all have to begin to capitalize on,
19 and within our own frame of reference I think we
20 have to work for the kinds of change.

21 I'm not quite ready to cop out and say that the
22 ideal of the democratic process has had it. I
23 just hope and somewhat pray that it will survive.
24 I'm not sure that it will, but I think that's
25 part of our function, we will continue to do the
26 kinds of things we're doing, hoping that we can

1 serve the kinds of social change that needs to
2 be -- this commission and the Civil Rights
3 Commission had not been in Arizona since 1962 in
4 the last time and we hope to do more.

5 We're going on an education project throughout
6 the state holding hearings such as this, the
7 committee will be meeting again as soon as the
8 document is ready.

9 To release the document and point fingers at
10 specific agencies that should be doing some things
11 in Phoenix, we will then continue on other various
12 projects throughout the State of Arizona, holding
13 meetings such as this on separate projects which
14 won't deal with what we've dealt with this time.
15 We want to get into the education situation
16 throughout the state, we want to get into the
17 indian problem in Arizona, and hope that we can
18 resolve some positive change before people become
19 so terribly frustrated they'll give up the
20 educational revolution and take to the revolution
21 that you are talking about that other people are
22 talking about and that we see every day.

23 THE CHAIRMAN: May I, as the acting chairman,
24 thank the witnesses for appearing and those who
25 served as catalysts for our thinking in the past
26 day and a half, and especially thank you for the

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perceptive analysis Mr. Gutierrez and Mrs. Ellis gave to the committee.

(Hearing adjourned.)

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STATE OF ARIZONA)
) SS
COUNTY OF PIMA)

I, James E. Bouley, do hereby certify that I am an Official Shorthand Reporter; that I was present at the hearing of the foregoing matter; that I took down in shorthand all proceedings had and testimony adduced at said hearing; that the same was thereafter transcribed under my supervision, and the foregoing 277 pages represent a complete and accurate transcription of my shorthand notes so taken.

WITNESS my hand this 30th day of May, 1971.

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