All over this racist, decadent country they call America, hunger exists to a great extent among the poor and oppressed. The Black Panther Party has implemented a free breakfast for schoolchildren, aimed at giving innocent children a decent breakfast that has been deprived by racist, low-life, snake-in-the-grass, slumy, greasy, razor-back pigs. The Sacramento Branch of The Black Panther Party has made the breakfast program a reality in Sacramento. The breakfast program was begun on Wednesday morning, May 7th, with 25 children at the Oak Park United Church of Christ at 33rd and 4th Avenues.

By the end of the week we were feeding 150 children. The program itself aids in the education of the people in reference to this racist, decadent, oppressive system and also the contradictions that exist in this class society they call, (the pigs) about America (big land) being the land of the free, and the home of the brave, and that everybody reaps the benefits. This breakfast program is something concrete and not abstract.

ALL POWER TO THE DEPOSSSESSED PEOPLE

TO FEED THE HUNGRY
The Sacramento Bee
a special report

BLACK
BROWN
WHITE
Fire consumed the old Stanford Junior High School at 3345 Sacramento Blvd. the night of Aug. 17, 1969.

But the flames were to illuminate much more than the faithful offices of raking room for the 723 displaced students—two-thirds of whom represented minority community—and whom were Negro—in other schools in time for the first day of school.

For the Stanford Fire was attention at last upon the unspoken yet increasingly urgent problem of racial and ethnic imbalance—a polite term for segregation—in the city's schools.

At one of the school-board meetings held in the fire's aftermath, Robert Tyler, now director of the City County Human Relations Commission, but then a member of the Committee on Education and Equality, put the problem succinctly.

"Stanford has been a symbol of despair to the racial groups, but what Mr. Tyler had to tell the board, if the students can be distributed to other schools, we'll have the opportunity to develop a more harmonious community.

"The real issue is breaking up into a pattern of segregation is Oak Park."

Decision Delayed

But the school board faced the immediate problem of how to send the Stanford students to Peter Lassen Junior High School, 5022 38th St. until busses could be mobilized to the Sacramento Boulevard site, but it could not ignore the facts.

In the midst of the fire, the Sacramento Bee Column in the city's lead story about the desegregation suit in Superior Court. The upshot was permission to install the temporary busses for the day in order to end the day of the Paso Heights.

To its credit, the school board had already charged with the matter of the balance of the school's desegregation suit in Superior Court.

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The Board also ordered a survey—anticipating, in this, the State of California by two years—of the racial and ethnic groups in the city's schools, a survey now made annually.

This produced the first accurate figure of the number and percentage of students in these categories: "White/Caucasian," "White-Caucasian (Multi-ethnic)," "Negro," "Oriental (Japanese, Chinese and Korean)," and "Other Non-Native.

The survey pinpointed the racially imbalanced schools and summed up the racial-ethnic proportions of the composite student body as follows: 71.1 per cent Caucasian; 8.8 per cent Mexican-American; 8.6 per cent Negro; 8.8 per cent Oriental. It showed that most students are housed in the number of the roughly elementary schools, the balance improving as the neighborhood schools served their students into lower and larger proportions were a mixed clientele, and at the still-flower, still-large grade levels.

As a result of the survey, the most recent figures, taken from the last school year, showed the following racial-ethnic breakdown: 13.8 per cent Mexican-American (up from 99.5 years ago); 11.1 per cent Mexican extraction (up from 88); 8.3 per cent Oriental (up from 79).

In the intervening years, the citizens committee completed its study (in May 1965), and the school board directed Sept. 1, 1966, by Robert T. Morgan, Lawson, to find a way of desegregating the most imbalanced of the elementary schools (those having more than half their students of one minority group).

Thus, as the 1966-67 school year commenced and 1,000 students, mostly Negro, were reassigned to mostly white schools. The Bee reported: "Sacraments quietly integrated its elementary schools today in the largest school desegregation plan so far conducted in California."

That observation somewhat overstated and simplified the cases, however, for the problem of racial-ethnic imbalance has been long toughened— and only in its most obvious aspect. For the students still retained much of their predominantly "white", "brown" and "black" neighborhoods, and those continued to become "whiter", "brown" and "blacker".

The city school district as recently last year found that the minorities remain concentrated within its boundaries. It reported: "Thirty-five out of every 100 pupils belong to some minority group.

This compares with less than 29 per 100 county-wide, and 25 per 100 state-wide.

Though Sacramento had taken steps for five years to alleviate imbalance in its schools, the district still found 22 schools exceeding state norms.

Nonetheless, the figure marked a decline of two weeks the trend state-wide was up.

What Would You Do To

POLICE CHIEF RAY W. DEHNER: Greater employment of minorities would be a big improvement. Police Department programs for the training of minority police officers in special studies, training courses, and instruction of recruit officers in minority group problems.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS: The program is doing a fine job. I intend to expand and improve these efforts. Parental involvement could be greater. The Parent Patrol of Del Paso Heights has done its best to assist, and has, but I understand they could use more help.

STEVE WHITMORE, Sacramento White Community resident: Whiteness who doubt the existence of racism should read Robert L. Boyer's "Man in the Promised Land.

GEORGE CHOEUNG, founder, Sacramento Congress of Young Asian: The day that America allows itself to be laid out on the up-speeding table and have a cancer taken from us, there will exist hatred, prejudice and discrimination.

JAMES MOTT, lieutenant of information, Black Panther Party: We have got to realize this is not a race trouble. It is a class struggle. Those who control the money suppress and oppress each other of our own race. Those who must struggle against the state stop this idea that all black must hate all whites, and direct ourselves toward those people who are real oppressors.

SHERIFF JOHN MISTERY: We have a good racial climate here. I know minorities have problems in jobs and housing, but this is not a police matter and there is nothing we can do about it. We hire officers of different groups as those officers do the same jobs. We have not had one incidence of racial disorder in the county.
Closing Of Washington Causes An 'Earthquake'

If a fire in one school drew attention to the problem of ethnic imbalance, the possibility of an earthquake would probably focus on it as more complex if not one of "relev-
ant" education and racial-cultural conflict.

Washington Elementary School, at 1415 N. 16th, located in the heart of Sacra-
mento's Mexican community. It is old, rapidly deteriorating and — the cruel de grace — it is not insured to earthquakes. Also, with more than half of its enrollees children of Mexican parents, the school's student body exhibits a noticeable cast of racial-cultural balance even more, dramatically the same as the Sacred Juniar High.

Washington Closes

As a result, the school board voted to close the school and, because of the Latin concentration in the area, not to replace it.

Last year, kindergarten and grades 1 through 3 were dispersed among Perry Express, John Irwins, Caroline Wescott and Freepet, Elementary.

"Washington School" — Big Owen Brewer

"We don't have a language, and we don't have an identification, because we speak half English and half Spanish." A man close to these problems in the Bee. (Kithhe Kenny, pastor of Our Lady of Guadalupe Church at 711 T St.) He told reporter George Williams.

"Education in California as a whole has failed the vast majority of Mexican-Americans. Not only has it failed to educate them in and make them proud of their own rich and varied culture, but it has failed to give them the best of American culture."

"All too often, rather than bridge the cultural gap, these young Americans have been relegated to the 'bonehead' classes simply because they were not viable in the majority culture."

There is increasing evidence that such children can be severely misjudged in the school system. A study made late May of 47 youths of Mexican descent in the San Joaquin valley and Santa Ana area, for example, revealed that 38 of them, who had been classified as 'mentally retarded' on the basis of IQ tests, moved out of that category when the same test was given in Spanish.

It is on this level of 'reform' education that the Negro and Mexican causes merge in Sacramento.

While an awareness of the particular problems of these students is growing, the minority students are impa-
ting the gap. Other high school and college years pass. On Mexican Independence Day this month, students of Mexican origin took part in a one-day boycott of classes here, presenting the Board of Education a list of 31 'demands' to make their schools more "relev-
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Why impatient? Well, until this month, children learning to live in California did so from a series of books, published in 1916, that portrayd while youngsters, exclusively, moving about in exclusively white- skinned world that is far removed from even most white children's experiences.

Further, it was only two years ago, after several years of controversy, that a new eighth-grade history text, "Land of the Free," was introduced in California schools. This book contains controversial bias in American history.

The Sacramento City Unified School District is stepping up its efforts to reach all its youngsters.

There is resistance among some white parents to the idea that the history they learned in school has been blacked out and other minority groups, except to treat their roles in


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"Liberation School"—By Ken Pollard

THE SACRAMENTO E
The Father’s Day Incidents

On Sunday evening, June 15, at the beginning of the nation’s quietest summer since the Watts confrontation in 1965, Sacramento’s most serious confrontation between city inhabitants and their police erupted in Oak Park. When it was over, 20 persons had been wounded, 88 arrested, a reporter kicked, stabbed and beaten, stores firebombed and more than a hundred shots fired.

The police say they responded to calls by residents to subdue a riotous situation.

Young Negroes caught in police sweeps to clear 35th Street view it as a calculated raid aimed at them generally, and members of the Black Panther Party are convinced that the real target was their headquarters at 2941 35th St.

But few lessons are to be learned from probing either the provocation or the brutality. For the real lesson of the Oak Park incident does not stem from those charges. The real lesson is that what has happened so tragically elsewhere can also happen here.

Before And After

The events of Father’s Day 1969 do not mean that relations between po-
Once, It Was Joyland...

“I grew up in Oak Park,” an old-timer recalls. “Although we were poor, we took pride in the fact that Oak Park was our city. We had everything the downtown had — and maybe a little more.”

Community feeling has been strong in Oak Park since its subdivision in the 1880s, when the wheat fields and vineyards yielded to streets and houses. Thirty-fifth Street was already a distinctive shopping area in the 1890s. Land next to it was developed into an amusement park, which became known as Joyland — a place where trolley-car excursionists could ride the scenic railway, merry-go-round and the “cat o’ nine tails” or take in a vaudeville show.

A year before Oak Park joined Sacramento in 1911, it was virtually a city, counting almost 7,000 inhabitants, two churches, two grade schools, a large pottery works, two lumberyards, a knife-and-tool factory, a large windmill-contracting firm, three plumbing companies, two dry-goods stores, two drugstores, ten groceries, four meat markets, a furniture store, a hotel, a bank, two laundries and a number of smaller enterprises.

The Pace Quickens

Then, one night in the 1920s, Joyland went up in flames. To many, the old Oak Park had died.

But, a few years later, Mr. and Mrs. V. S. McClatchy bought the 37 acres where Joyland had stood and donated the land to Sacramento for a park in memory of James McClatchy, founder of The Sacramento Bee. Addition of a swimming pool and other athletic facilities made the park a sports center by the 1930s.

Oak Park, whose houses and stores date mostly from before 1930, aged with relative grace into the war years. Then the pace quickened.

The war had generated jobs, attracting many Negroes West along with other job-seekers, and a number were easily absorbed by Oak Park. Later, however, when redevelopment in the west end destroyed relatively inexpensive housing for many more low-income Negro families, many of them resettled in Oak Park. The percentage of renters grew as more affluent and larger families followed the housing boom to the county, speeding deterioration.

The 1960 census revealed that 3,708 Negroes lived in the Oak Park area with 10,475 Caucasians. Four years later, there were 5,482 Negroes and 7,032 Caucasians. The 1970 census is expected to show a continuation of that trend.

The Slide Toward Ghetto

The slide is toward a ghetto — a “neighborhood” without an exit. And all the walls of a ghetto seem to close in, pressure inside mounts. A police problem develops, outsiders fear going into the area, businesses begin to move out — the slum spiral is set into motion.

“It is rare to find a quaint and pastoral setting where one can go with a feeling of closeness to all that surrounds you,” says another old-timer sadly. “I bid farewell to my dream of yesterday, my town, my friends.”

Thirty-fifth Street today is a shadow of its once-prosperous past. A recent closure was that of Steen’s Corner, a tavern opened in 1892 at 35th and 4th Avenue. “I am closing,” owner Fred Steen explained at the time, “because my customers are no longer safe to walk the streets of this area.” He blames the city.

“It’s a crying shame, and that’s what makes me angry. The city deserted Oak Park, and now it’s getting its just desserts.”

Steen’s words recall those uttered 58 years ago by Rev. William Ellis of the Oak Park Catholic Church, in urging annexation:

“Oak Park is a child of Sacramento, and the child needs the parent.”

—Tom Arden
Renting Or Buying...

There is no escaping the fact that it is illegal by state and Federal law to discriminate in renting housing—nor has such a report verified in urban Sacramento and always has.

A 1965 survey conducted at apartments by the rent available in the area bounded by Madison and Howe Avenue was a public housing project. The Cumston found that fewer than one in every 10 apartments available in Sacramento was rented to a Negro.

When the survey, conducted in 1965, was made, it was expected that the number of Negro-owned apartments would increase. However, the cumulative result shows that the number of Negro-owned apartments has remained virtually constant over the years.

In 1966, the Cumston found that only 10 percent of the apartments available in the area bounded by Madison and Howe Avenue were rented to Negroes.

A recent national survey by the National Association of Realtors shows that the percentage of Negro-owned apartments in the United States has remained virtually constant over the years.

Another Survey

In 1966, a writer for the Catholic Herald observed that in the area covered by the Cumston survey, Negro-owned apartments were almost nonexistent.

Another national survey by the National Association of Realtors shows that in the United States, where Negro-owned apartments are more common, the percentage of Negro-owned apartments has remained virtually constant over the years.

Receptions Varied

Receptions to the 1966 survey varied. Some Negroes welcomed the report as a step forward, while others were critical of the survey and the methods used.

What Negroes expect from a report of this type is the opportunity for further investigation and action. The report should provide a basis for the formulation of policies and programs to help Negro renters and owners.

Two Will Sue

Clarence Williams and Willy Williams, residents of an apartment building, have filed suit against the owner of an apartment building, alleging discrimination in housing.

The suit, filed in the State Fair Employment Practices Commission in San Francisco, charges that the landlord has refused to rent an apartment to the Negroes because they are Negroes.

What Clarence Williams and Willy Williams encountered has been experienced by many minority-group students.

Faced with such a reception, was a Negro college student unqualified from making the observation, after a summer's futile search for an apartment, "that where it's ResourceManager or Sacramento, it's all the same?"

...House-Hunting Is Frustrating Work

I think we'll find that Sacramento is sort of a reflection of all the problems of urban America," he told reporter Steve Gibson. "I think that's what's happening..."

Serve Anyone

A spokesman for the Sacramento Board of Realtors declared that its business is to serve everyone. "We as Realtors pledge through our Code of Ethics and Code of Practices to serve anyone who wishes to be represented in the sale or purchase of a home without discrimination, regardless of race, color or religion."

And he cites the fact that, since 1966, the Multiple Listing Service has been effective in eliminating racial discrimination.

Rent Or Buy

The question differs depending whether a person seeks to buy or to rent a home. The federal law mentions the right to purchase a home, but the right to rent a home is not clearly established.

Access to housing is not for everyone equal. Last month, when the Department of Housing and Urban Development announced a new housing-discrimination suit, the West Coast, the case involved a Negro family in Los Angeles, not San Francisco, not San Jose, but Sacramento.

A MeasurE Of Relief

The increase in public housing and the prospect of new forms of urban renewal hold promise of a measure of relief for the central city areas now deteriorating.

The new urban renewal program is called the Neighborhood Development Program. The program is aiming to provide strong federal funds to help develop new life into these neighborhoods, where the funds are being used to improve the run-down areas.

in Avisonville, at Glen Elmers, the city was considering plans to build a new city on the waterfront for example, despite opposition from some residents.
This summary of the events of Father's Day, 1969, in Oak Park is the product of an investigation by four reporters who sifted through accounts, interviewed witnesses and checked rumors. The four are George Williams, Rich Harris, Sigrid Cayting and John V. Hurst. John Berthelsen put their accounts together.

licemen and Negroes in Sacramento were cordial before the first club descended on the first Negro's skull or the first rock struck the first white crash-helmet. No, the Oak Park confrontation, like other such riots, had its beginnings long before that.

James McClatchy Park has been a gathering place since the 19th century, when city trolley cars brought excursionists to amuse themselves in "Joyland." With the first soft days of summer 1969, idle youths found themselves attracted there in their turn.

The Panthers claim that Negroes were denied use of William Land Park, which increased the crowds at McClatchy Park. Both the police and the City Recreation and Parks Department deny this, and residents of the park's west side tell of rowdiness by Negro youths there Sunday nights. Further, some officers speak privately of threats to the police to stay out of Oak Park or face a 35th Street lined with guns — which police intelligence reports indicated the Black Panthers possessed.

In any case, tension did not dissipate after the first serious outbreak two years earlier. Last summer, white softball players were driven out of McClatchy Park. The situation continued to deteriorate.

forever announced increased patrols, but he denies that the sign incident, as such, prompted the move. Though the Police Department declines to reveal how many men were put into Oak Park that weekend, a number of policemen have spoken of leaves having been cancelled.

By noon Sunday, the temperature was well on its way to the day's high reading of 93 degrees, and youngsters aged 8 to 15 gathered in the park to bug the local Gestapo," as one resident put it. The police went about their work, cruising, ticketing cars that were double- and triple-parked, telling raucous youths to move on.

They were met with jeers, catcalls and, in some cases, missiles. Tension grew as the police swept along 35th Street a second time, violence erupted and, for the next six hours, the night would be full of fleeing figures, the sound of gunfire, panic and confusion.

**Police Reports**

"Officers checked Oak Park shortly after 1600 hours," reads the police report. "There were . . . large numbers of people . . . milling about. Officers were able to keep both 35th Street and 5th Avenue clear of double-parking and pedestrians until approximately 2148 (9:48 p.m.), at which time the crowd on 5th Avenue overflowed into the street and began throwing rocks and bottles. "Officers formed a skirmish line at 34th and 5th Avenue."

"A lieutenant, the report continues, interpreted the gathering as an "unlawful assembly," and announced this through a bullhorn. The response? "They began shooting at officers from east on 5th Avenue, from the park . . . ," the report continues. "The police moved down the street in earnest. The confrontation was joined."

"They had a whole line of police, a whole squad," said Charles Brunson, the Black Panther Party's ranking officer in Sacramento until the Oakland headquarters drummed him out in mid-August. "They were trying to program the people to drive them right down the street. It was impossible to run off the street. They were telling people to disperse, but they were trying to corrall them, you see."

The police report puts it this way:

"Officers moved in. The crowd moved south into the park, east on 5th Avenue, and a large number moved north on 35th Street. Officers were under nearly constant gunfire."

**Police Cite Complaints**

Police maintain that they had, in the year since, deliberately limited their presence in Oak Park in response to community leaders. The result, they say, was increasing complaints of lawlessness — most concerning young Negroes at the park.

Officer Ron Jackson of the police community relations unit says, for example, that adults and merchants complained of parking violations, boys on motorcycles being driven on the park's turf, and hostile and profane language being loudly bandied about at passersby.

Then an incident happened that was barely noted in the press at the time, perhaps because it did not seem particularly significant: A group of residents "changed" the name of the park to "Brotherhood."

The "change" was accomplished June 12, when a group of black activists maffia professionally made sign to that effect over that of the park. Two hours later, police arrived, removed the sign and tossed it in the back of a squad car.

End of incident? On the contrary. More than one Oak Park observer suggests that the incident furnished a catalyst for what happened later; for the city's sign, rightly or wrongly, was taken by the youths as a synonym for the "white establishment," and they resented their act of defiance being, as they saw it, taken lightly.

**A Rocky Reception**

Shortly after, in any case, the original sign caught fire. When police and fire crews responded, a few rocks and bottles mixed with the jeers that greeted them. The stage, in the eyes of residents, was set.

The city's response was to tighten up law enforcement in the area. Police Chief Joseph E. Rooney, since re-
Guards Are Posted

The police say they saw flashes of gunfire coming from the storefront office of the Black Panthers, though the Panthers deny this.

At any rate, at about 9:55 p.m. two men were posted in front of the Panther office “so that officers' backs would not be exposed to gunfire.” Inside were men, women and children. “We tried to get all the offices on the street to open their doors,” Brunson says. “We went out and pulled people off the street . . . and taking them in the Panther office.”

The police report says people were noticed inside the office, were ordered out, but refused to comply, “so the glass on the front door was broken and Mace was squirited inside.” Those inside agree.

Then, the police charge, “someone inside began shooting at the officers with a rifle,” and officers returned the fire and lobbed tear gas grenades inside.

“The building was entered,” the report states, “but no one was found at this time.”

The Panthers say those inside, far
from being gunmen, were screaming and weeping, hysterically trying to avoid being shot, they fled through the unguarded rear door.

The invading officers confiscated rifles, a shotgun, bayonets and more than a thousand rounds of ammunition before returning to 35th Street to resume the clearing operation. The Panthers blame the police for the shambles their office had become on their return.

Outside, the police report they were stopped along 35th Street by unseen gunfire from houses east of 36th Street, adding that two cars were parked so that their headlights spotlighted the advancing police. A flanking party was dispatched, but ran into "heavy gunfire," resulting in wounds from shotgun pellets, the police say.

Finally, reinforcements arrived from the Sacramento County Sheriff's Office and the California Highway Patrol. Order was restored though heavy patrolling continued until 5 a.m. Monday.

The Father's Day fury was spent.