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OA/ID Number: 13812
Folder ID Number: 13812-012

Folder Title:
Los Angeles Riots 5/6/92 [OA 7573][1]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	9	22	6	6

E X E C U T I V E O F F I C E O F T H E P R E S I D E

05-May-1992 05:41pm

TO: Carol B. Aarhus

FROM: Margaret J. Hazelrigg
Office of Presidential Advance

SUBJECT: Info. on LA

LOS ANGELES, CA (RON) (Suzanne Faulk -
Trip Coordinator)

Visit 5/6 - 8

Martin Paine - Lead
Scott Fassett - Press
Greg Babarovic - Site
Paul Stevinson - Site (Rookie)
Greg Jenkins - Press Site
Tim Simonson - Site
Kelley Gannon - Press
Rob Vincent - Press Site
Doug MacKenzie - Site
Jack McDougle - Site

To reach staff office from White House: *
96 31 220

Hotel: Westin Bonaventure 213/624-1000
Staff Office: Room 3018
Sr. Staff Office: Room 3122

E X E C U T I V E O F F I C E O F T H E P R E S I D E N T

05-May-1992 05:53pm

TO: (See Below)
FROM: Christina M. Martin
 Office of Communications

SUBJECT: LA Contacts

E.V. Hills is the only event we can establish contacts with at the moment. 213-235-2103

Should have a number for the firefighters event in approx. one hour.

As Advance confirms events they will phoning in the specific info and contact numbers. Hang in there.

DISTRIBUTION:

TO: Carol B. Aarhus
TO: Jean M. Bunton
TO: Gary J. Gershowitz
TO: Jennifer A. Grossman
TO: Susan M. Nix
TO: Robert H. Simon

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 12, 1992

EXECUTIVE ORDER

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON AMERICA'S URBAN FAMILIES

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and in order to establish, in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. App. 2), a commission on America's urban families, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Establishment. (a) There is established the National Commission on America's Urban Families ("Commission"). The Commission shall be composed of up to eight members appointed by the President.

(b) The President shall appoint a Chairman and Co-chairman from among the members of the Commission. The Chairman shall appoint an Executive Director.

Sec. 2. Functions. (a) The Commission shall:

- o examine the current condition of urban families;
- o consider how existing government policies and programs support or weaken the urban family structure;
- o evaluate the potential for integrating the delivery of government services in ways to strengthen urban families;
- o identify State, local, and Federal programs that have been successful in preserving and strengthening urban families;
- o analyze ways to improve private/nonprofit efforts to preserve and strengthen urban families; and
- o provide appropriate recommendations for government policies and programs and for actions by other institutions to strengthen families living in urban areas.

(b) The Commission shall make its report to the President on or before December 31, 1992.

Sec. 3. Administration. (a) The heads of executive agencies shall, to the extent permitted by law, provide the Commission such information as it may require for the purpose of carrying out its functions.

more

(OVER)

*no charter yet
may go through this week*

Great points!

(b) Members of the Commission shall serve without any compensation for their work on the Commission. However, they shall be entitled to travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized for persons serving intermittently in the Government service (5 U.S.C. 5701-5707 and 5 U.S.C. App. 2, 7(d)). The Executive Director shall be compensated at a rate of pay not to exceed the maximum allowable under section 7(d)(1)(A) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended.

(c) The Department of Health and Human Services shall provide the Commission with administrative services, facilities, staff, and other support services necessary for the performance of its functions. Funds for the operation of the Commission shall be provided by the Department of Health and Human Services.

(d) Notwithstanding any other Executive order, the functions of the President under the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, which are applicable to the Commission, except that of reporting to the Congress, shall be performed by the Secretary of Health and Human Services in accordance with guidelines issued by the Administrator of General Services.

(e) The Commission shall terminate 30 days after submitting its report.

GEORGE BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
March 12, 1992.

###

MEMBERS ANNOUNCED FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON AMERICA'S URBAN FAMILIES

GOVERNOR JOHN ASHCROFT
Executive Mansion
100 Madison Street
Jefferson City, MO 65101
314/751-3292 ~~3222~~
314/751-2128 fax

Ann.

Post-It™ brand fax transmittal memo 7671		# of pages
To	David Alexander	From
Co.		Rich McClure
Dept.		Phone #
Fax #		Fax #

MAYOR ANNETTE GREENLEAF STRAUSS
3510 Turtlecreek Blvd.
Dallas, TX 75219
214/520-3348
214/754-8473 fax

MAYOR VICTOR ASHE
Mayor of Knoxville
P O Box 1631
Knoxville, TN 37901
615/521-2040
615/521-2085 fax

Jerry Parker

*Just for Amer.
V
Grace DeGeorge*

ALPHONSO JACKSON
6815 Lakehurst Drive
Dallas, TX 75230
214/559-9002 or -9000
214/526-3432 fax

*Ex. Dir.
Dallas HSUS
Anonymous*

WILLIAM F. WILSON
432 Evergreen Ave
Brooklyn, NY 11221
718/453-3352
718/443-6532 fax

*P O Box 370695
Brooklyn, NY 11237*

*Pastor /
Metro Assembly
of God*

DAVID G. BLAKENHORN, III
1841 Broadway, Suite 211
New York, NY 10023
212/246-3942
212/541-6665 fax

IRENE JOHNSON
4806 West 44th Street
Chicago, IL 60638
312/284-8718
312/284-6525 fax

*Pres. LeClaire Cts
Res. mgr.*

JOSEPHINE VELAZQUEZ
5700 S.W. 97th Street
Miami, FL 33156
305/661-2353
305/541-6997 fax

ANPA → UNMED. AST. PROGRAMS

\$600 MILLION PACKAGE → released [Monday?]

[PRESS OFFICE PAPERWORK]

\$300 M SPA

\$ FEMA GRANTS

← PETE

What do I do →

▲ What are you doing

→ And here's what do^o it. now: SPA, FEMA...

\$600 m total ben^c dispersed

Q.R. by VA submitted

646-3692

(5 May 92)
Tues.

DEANA - GRANT PETERSON
Asst. → STEVE DOUGHERTY - 646-3692

EST. OF DAMAGE EXTREMELY PUELLW

1 • ROOM TO INDIVIDUALS → # forms grants up to \$11,500 ea. interim resources transition to crisis food, trans, cloths, furn, medical - ^{if there} unmet need

• Temp. Housing - ^{money} minimal damage (roof/door) repair
 ↓ check ^{max} 18 mos. in amt of go^e rate of that area of cost to rent a place to accom family needs

• CRISIS COUNSELING - through Nat's org. Natl Inst. of Mental Health
 tremendous need for prof. help/crisis counseling
 will area prof to help

Disaster unemploy Assistance - not every would norm progr. or how estimate that prog.
 benefit up to 26 weeks

2 • public assistance (State/Local govt - / non-pro) ^{↑ room.}
 • Ductile for police → additional police
 • Administration costs
 • debris removal on public property
 public facility's - utilities (

pay 75%
state pays 25%

FEMA has 1/2 not authority



Leadership
get together

divers
application
representation



6 dis.
App. centers
to be done in comm.
people have up by weeks



will be
the plan on the

date of victory
800 # up & running now
multi-language capability
at least 2-6 men
▲ Lothian, Spanish, Tai, Chinese, Korean
People already carry on 800 #
Mandarin

ICMA
NEO class
state reps.
Fed./state coordination → a command HQ
point information center

Process → talk to victims
disaster field office is up in CA → in Pasadena, CA
Alvarez

Unless victims,
ground script were
etc.
up to 144
training
for collection
the last line
of the



**Federal Emergency
Management Agency**

FACT SHEET

**Office of Public Affairs
Washington, D.C. 20472**

(202) 646-4600

FEDERAL DISASTER AID PROGRAMS

On Saturday, May 2, 1992, President Bush declared a major disaster for California, triggering the release of federal disaster funds to help people and local governments recover from the effects of urban fires in Los Angeles torn by civil unrest last week. The particulars of the declaration and aid programs are as follows:

- . State: California
- . Declaration Number: FEMA-942-DR
- . Incident and period: Fires during period of civil unrest, beginning April 29, 1992.
- . Designated area: City and County of Los Angeles, Calif.
- . Declared assistance: Aid to individuals, families, business owners and local governments.
- . Federal Coordinating Officer: William M. Medigovich, director of FEMA's regional office in San Francisco, Calif.
- . Joint Federal/State Disaster Field Office: 245 S. Los Robles, Pasadena, Calif.
- . FEMA media contacts: Mike Allen, Ed Lecius, and Dave Martin. Tel.: 818-405-7290.

Assistance for Affected Individuals and Families:

- . Rental payments for temporary housing up to 18 months for those whose homes are unlivable.
- . Grants for making minimal repairs to primary residences that are habitable or to make them habitable.
- . Grants up to \$11,500 to help meet serious disaster-related needs not covered by other federal aid programs.
- . Low-interest loans from 4 to 8 percent to cover uninsured private and business property losses. Loans available up to \$100,000 for primary residence; \$20,000 for personal property, including renter losses; and \$500,000 for business.

-more-

- . Loans up to \$500,000 for small businesses that have suffered disaster-related cash flow problems and need funds for working capital to recover from the disaster's adverse economic impact. This loan in combination with a property loss loan cannot exceed a total of \$500,000.
- . Unemployment payments for workers who temporarily lost jobs because of the disaster and who do not qualify for state benefits, such as self-employed individuals.
- . Other relief programs: Crisis counseling for those traumatized by the disaster; income tax assistance for filing casualty losses; advisory assistance for legal, social security and veteran benefit matters.

Assistance for Affected Local Governments:

- . Payment of 75 percent of the approved costs for repairing or replacing damaged public facilities, such as roads, bridges, utilities, buildings, schools, recreational areas and similar publicly-owned property, as well as certain private non-profit organizations engaged in public service activities.
- . Payment of 75 percent of the eligible costs for removing debris from public areas and for emergency protective measures taken to save lives and protect property.
- . Loans limited to 25 percent of the annual operating budget of a local government which has suffered a substantial loss of tax or other revenue and needs funds to perform essential governmental functions.
- . Funding to restore certain damaged highways on the Federal Aid Systems.

How to Apply for Assistance:

- . Individuals, families and business owners in need of aid can apply in person at Disaster Application Centers (DACs) at locations to be announced shortly in the designated area. Those making applications should be prepared to provide basic information about themselves (name, permanent address, phone number), insurance coverage and any other information to help substantiate losses.
- . Application procedures for local governments will be explained at a series of federal/state applicant briefings with locations to be announced in the affected area by recovery officials in the next few days. Approved public repair projects are paid through the state from funding provided by FEMA.



INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE

INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILY GRANTS

- **Necessary Expenses and Serious Needs**
- **Grant Limits (\$11,500)**
- **State Administered**
- **FEMA Pays 75 Percent; State Pays 25 Percent**
- **National Eligibility Criteria**



STATE

The illustration shows two hands shaking. The hand on the left is wearing a dark sleeve with the word "STATE" written on it. The hand on the right is wearing a dark sleeve with the word "FEMA" written on it. The hands are clasped together in a firm grip, symbolizing partnership or agreement.

FEMA



Federal Emergency Management Agency

Washington, D.C. 20472

STATE AND LOCAL PROGRAMS AND SUPPORT DIRECTORATE

Grant C. Peterson
Associate Director

TELECOPIER TRANSMITTAL HEADER

Telecopy Number: (202) 646-4060-Automatic

Verification Number: (202) 646-3692

FROM

TO

AGENCY: FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
AGENCY

AGENCY: _____

NAME: GRANT C. PETERSON

NAME: JEAN BUNTON

OFFICE: State & Local Programs & Support

OFFICE: Research

TELEPHONE NO.: 646-3692

TELEPHONE NO.: 456-7750

FAX: 456-6218

INFO

ROUTINE:

AGENCY: _____

PRECEDENCE: _____

NAME: _____

PRIORITY:

OFFICE SYMBOL: _____

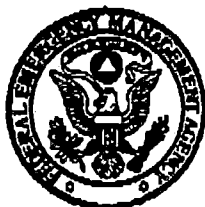
DATE: MAY 5, 1992

TELEPHONE NO.: _____

NO. OF PAGES: 4

TRANSMITTED BY: Steve Dougherty

REMARKS:



**Federal Emergency
Management Agency**

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-more-

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- . Unemployment payments for workers who temporarily lost jobs because of the disaster and who do not qualify for state benefits, such as self-employed individuals.
- . Other relief programs: Crisis counseling for those traumatized by the disaster; income tax assistance for filing casualty losses; advisory assistance for legal, social security and veteran benefit matters.

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STATE AND LOCAL PROGRAMS AND SUPPORT DIRECTORATE

Grant C. Peterson
Associate Director

TELECOPIER TRANSMITTAL HEADER

Telecopy Number: (202) 646-4060-Automatic		Verification Number: (202) 646-3692	
FROM		TO	
AGENCY: FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY		AGENCY: _____	
NAME: <u>GRANT C. PETERSON</u>		NAME: <u>JEAN BUNTON</u>	
OFFICE: <u>State & Local Programs & Support</u>		OFFICE: <u>Research</u>	
TELEPHONE NO.: <u>646-3692</u>		TELEPHONE NO.: <u>456-7750</u>	
INFO		FAX: <u>456-6218</u>	
AGENCY: _____		ROUTINE: <input type="checkbox"/>	
NAME: _____		PRECEDENCE: _____	
OFFICE SYMBOL: _____		PRIORITY: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
TELEPHONE NO.: _____		DATE: <u>MAY 5, 1992</u>	
		NO. OF PAGES: <u>4</u>	

TRANSMITTED BY: Steve Dougherty

MARKS:

Individual Assistance Programs
available for the
California Fire Disaster Declaration

Temporary Housing Assistance

For those displaced from a long-term residence:

* Financial assistance to obtain alternative accommodations.

* Financial assistance to accomplish repairs on owner-occupied homes that can be repaired quickly and economically.

For those who have financial hardship caused by the disaster which may cause eviction or dispossession, disaster housing assistance can be provided for rent or mortgage payments.

People who are not displaced from long-term accommodations are not eligible for disaster housing assistance. However, if they were displaced from short-term shelter, they are eligible for emergency shelter.

This assistance is available without respect to alienage.

Individual and Family Grant Programs

Stafford Act

Funds of up to \$11,500 may be made available to individuals or families whose necessary expenses and serious needs cannot be met through other forms of disaster assistance or through other means such as insurance. The State administers the program and pays for 25% of the grant costs; the Federal Emergency Management Agency pays the remaining 75%. The eligible categories include: housing (repair, replacement, rebuilding), personal property, medical, dental, funeral, and transportation. Ineligible expenses include improvements or additions to real or personal property, recreational property, cosmetic repair, business expenses, and debts incurred before the disaster.

State Program

California's companion to the IFG program provides for up to an additional \$10,000 to those who receive the maximum grant amount under the Stafford Act IFG program, and who still have remaining needs.

This assistance is available without respect to alienage.

Disaster Unemployment Assistance

This program provides unemployment benefits and re-employment services to individuals who have become unemployed because of major disasters who are not entitled to regular unemployment insurance. The Department of Labor has delegated authority to administer this program, for which the Federal Emergency Management Agency is the funding source, through State employment security agencies.

The benefit period begins with the week following the disaster incident or the date thereafter that the individual became unemployed and can extend up to 26 weeks after the date of declaration or until the individual becomes reemployed, whichever is less.

DUA is not paid to an individual who receive regular unemployment compensation, unless that person's other program eligibility expires and weeks of unemployment continue in the disaster assistance period. The average weekly benefit amount in California is \$142.

This assistance is provided to U.S. citizens and to legal aliens since they are are "able and available to work."

Crisis Counseling Assistance

Upon separate request from the Governor, two types of crisis counseling service may be provided:

* Immediate services, funded directly by FEMA to the State, for screening, diagnostic, and counseling services, outreach, public information, and community networking, which can be applied to meet mental health needs immediately following a disaster. This funding, which is provided for up to 60 days after the date of the disaster declaration, must be requested in writing within 14 days of the disaster declaration.

* Regular program services are designed to provide crisis counseling, community outreach, and consultation and education services. This funding, which must be requested within 60 days of the disaster declaration, may be provided for up to 9 months, with provisions for extension. The assistance is awarded and administered through the National Institute of Mental Health, with the Federal Emergency Management Agency as the funding source.

Crisis counseling assistance is provided without respect to alienage.

Cora Brown Fund

Under a bequest from a disaster victim in 1977 (Mrs. Cora Brown), a special fund for unmet needs of disaster victims is available. Those needs which cannot be met by disaster assistance programs or other means, and who are identified by the Federal Emergency management Agency, the American Red Cross, or other Federal, State, local, or voluntary agencies, may be considered for Cora Brown assistance. This fund will not be used in a way that is inconsistent with other Federally mandated disaster assistance or insurance programs.

Disaster Legal Services

Free legal services can be provided to victims of a major disaster. Legal advice is limited to cases that will not produce a fee (i.e., those cases where attorneys are not paid part of the settlement which is awarded by the court). Assistance examples include: help with insurance claims for doctor and hospital bills, loss of property, loss of life; drawing up new wills and other legal documents; advice on landlord and tenant problems; and preparing powers of attorney.

This assistance is provided without respect to alienage.

American Red Cross Assistance

* Emergency assistance may be available for those affected by fire. Help with food, shelter, emergency medical care, rental accommodations, bedding, and other emergency assistance is available.

* Additional assistance is available for fire victims who have exhausted all their governmental disaster assistance benefits. Assistance is available to complete repairs and obtain essential replacement personal property.

This assistance is made available without respect to alienage.

SL-DA-IA-IN
May 4, 1992

Jeannie
Call if you
need more -
Pete

What of
my people do...

Q Marlin, was Gary able to get a better handle on those numbers that --

MR. FITZWATER: The total estimate of SBA loans is \$300 million, which is the face value of the loans, not actual outlays. The FEMA cash grants are estimated at \$300 million. These are estimates that may change due to assessments being made on the ground. But the two together would be \$600 million, as Ann said.

Q Grants are to individuals and for infrastructure? Is that combined?

MR. FITZWATER: Yes.

Q Marlin, that exceeds the damages --

Q Marlin, you said the whole program is one of the major programs that exemplifies the conservative direction that you want the administration to go in. The program was, in effect, mostly given away by the administration in negotiations with the House this year. Kemp asked for a veto.

MR. FITZWATER: Which program? The HOPE?

Q The homeownership program. Kemp asked the White House to veto or to threaten to veto the HUD independent agencies legislation because the program was more or less -- written out large parts of it out of these negotiations. Does the administration now regret allowing this program to be decimated that way now and is it going to have any more emphasis as you move through?

MR. FITZWATER: I'd have to talk to Jack about it. I don't know what the status was. I don't have anything here on it, and I don't know the legislative process --

Q Passed by the Senate and torn up by the House.

MR. FITZWATER: -- yes, whether we -- I just don't have the status of it.

Q Marlin, why are we giving \$600 million in federal money when the damage is only \$550 million?

MR. FITZWATER: That's the problem of giving out numbers like that. First of all, they're just estimates, and there are different categories of -- I mean, one is damage in terms of -- in other words, I don't know how the calculation damage was given by the city of Los Angeles. It may be buildings or whatever. Ours is on insurance and loans and all kinds of things.

Q Are you really saying that all that money is going to be loaned or are you just saying that's the money that's available?

MR. FITZWATER: It's available and there are estimates

MR. FITZWATER: It's available and that's what that it could be called on to use.

Q The only point I'm making is you make it sound like

--

MR. FITZWATER: These are all soft numbers. Nobody knows this for sure. They're all big money estimates, but nobody can give you precise numbers.

Q But you can take \$50 million or \$100 million -- you make it sound like the federal government is picking up the entire cost of the damage.

MORE

#457-05/04

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
Los Angeles, California
May 8, 1992
For Immediate Release

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO THE COMMUNITY LEADERS OF LOS ANGELES
Challenger Boys and Girls Club
Los Angeles, California

9:18 A.M. PDT

THE PRESIDENT: I would get off to a bad start if I didn't say what I think everybody else is feeling, and I want to just congratulate Larisse for that marvelous rendition of the Star-Spangled Banner. (Applause.)

And may I first thank all of you for being here today. I think they were introduced at the very beginning, but I want to single out two members of my Cabinet, Secretary Lou Sullivan of HHS and Secretary Jack Kemp from Housing and Urban Development who are here with me. We've really had a good tour. I want to salute Senator Seymour, Governor Wilson, who's been at my side -- both of them -- as we've made this tour through the city. Pat Saiki of SBA, the Administrator of the Small Business Administration, came out early and she is on the ground and doing a first-class job. And, of course, I would like to also salute Mayor Tom Bradley who has been so extraordinarily helpful on this visit. (Applause.)

And I'm not going to forget the inspirational leader of the challenger, Lou Dantzler. (Applause.)

I would also say to the city officials that I can just imagine, given what you all have been through, the headache that this visit has caused. And I promise you we plan to leave right on schedule so things can get back to normal. But I want to thank everybody involved in facilitating this visit, that came, I'm sure, at a very complicated time for the city. The Governor, the Mayor, the police, the L.A. community -- everyone has been just fantastic.

And let me say I am truly heartened by the speed with which the millions of dollars of federal relief have reached the city -- from FEMA grants to the small business loans to urgent food aid. And I salute David Kearns and others who came here to coordinate -- not to dictate, not to try to dominate, but to coordinate with the city and local officials. And I'm very pleased to see that there is smooth coordination, everyone pulling together on the federal, state, and local level.

It was important I feel that, as President, I come here to Los Angeles. The community has been the site of a terrible tragedy. Not just for you, who were impacted the most, but for our entire country. And everyone around the world feels this trauma. Everyone who looks to us as a model of freedom and justice.

And that's why I want to say just a few things about my visit, to speak to you about what I've seen in this city and, most importantly, as I said at that marvelous ecumenical church service yesterday at Mt. Zion, we are one people, we are one family, we are one nation under God. And so I want to speak about our course as a nation.

MORE

I can hardly imagine -- I try, but I can hardly imagine the fear and the anger that people must feel to terrorize one another and burn each other's property. But I saw remarkable signs of hope right next to the tragic signs of hatred. This marvelous institution, this Boys and Girls Club stands unscarred, facing a burned-out block. And its leader is this wonderful man next to me, Lou Dantzler. And he started it on the back of an old pickup truck with a group of kids that wanted to get off the street. And its existence proves the power of our better selves. And let's never forget it, and let's count our blessings. (Applause.)

Now let me personalize it a little bit and tell you why clubs like this matter. A story about a little kid, Rudy Campbell. I saw him on television. He looked about eight years old. His father was murdered a few years back, and I didn't see his mother. Rudy is raised by his 22-year-old sister who has five kids of her own. And he lives in South Central. Think about what he has already been through. Now he says he fears that things will only get "badder and badder and badder." And it breaks your heart, and our children deserve better than that. (Applause.)

I talked a week ago about the law and the pursuit of justice. And today I want to talk about what went wrong in L.A. and the underlying causes of the root problems. It can all be debated, and it should be, but not to assign blame. Casting blame gets us absolutely nowhere. Honest talk and principled action can move us forward. And that's what we've got to do for Rudy; that's what we've got to do for our children -- these kids right here.

This tragedy seemed to come suddenly, but I think we would all agree it's been many years in the making. I know it will take time to put things right. I could have said "put things right again," but that would miss a point I want to make: Things weren't right before a week ago Wednesday. Things aren't right in too many cities across our country. And we must not return to the status quo. Not here -- (applause) -- not here, not in any city where the system perpetuates failure and hatred and poverty and despair.

Most Americans now recognize some unpleasant realities. Let me just spend a minute on those. For many years we've tried many different programs. All of them -- let's understand this -- had noble intentions. To meet the need of adequate housing or education or health care. Much of it went to construct what has been known as "the safety net," a compassionate safety net to provide security and stability for people in need.

Many other programs and policies aimed at stemming the tide of urban violence and drugs and crime and social decay. And we have spent huge sums of money. Some estimates are as high as \$3 trillion over 25 years. And even in the last decade federal spending went up for these kinds of efforts -- everything from child care to welfare to health care has been the subject of some commission or report or study.

But where this path has taken us I think we would all agree is not really where we wanted to go. Put away the studies and just look around. For anyone who cares about our young people, it is painful that in 1960 the percentage of births to unwed mothers was five percent, and now it is 27 percent. It's hard to read about a young black man dying when the odds are almost one out of two that he was murdered. Kids used to carry their lunches to school, and the parents that I've talked to know that today some kids carry guns. I'm afraid some of you kids -- you know that, too. Everyone knows that drug and alcohol abuse are serious problems almost everywhere.

In the wake of the L.A. riots, in the wake of a lost generation of inner city lives, can any one of us argue that we have solved the problems of poverty and racism and crime? And the answer clearly is no. Some programs, ones like Head Start or Aid to the Elderly, have shown some time-tested, positive results. All programs were well-intentioned; I understand that very, very well. Many simply have not worked.

Our welfare system does not get people off of welfare; it keeps people trapped there. The statistics are sobering. The reality is sobering. The sum and substance is this: the cities are in serious trouble, and too many of our citizens are in trouble. And it doesn't really have to be this way.

Government has an absolute responsibility to solve this problem, these problems. I'm talking about all levels of government. And I've taken a hard look at what the government can do and how it can help communities with concerns that really matter -- how people can own property, own their own home, start a business, create jobs, and ensure that people -- not government -- make the big decisions that affect the health and the education and the care of one's own family.

Think of the way that the world looks right now to the single mother on welfare. Government provides you just enough cash for the bare necessities. Government tells you where you can live, where your kids go to school. And when you're sick, government tells you what kind of care you get and when. And if you find a job, the government cuts the welfare benefits. And if you save, if you manage to put a little money away -- maybe towards a home or to help your kid get through college -- the government says, hey, welfare fraud. Every one of those things happens with the system that we have in place right now. And then we wonder, why can't folks on welfare take control of their lives? Where's there sense of responsibility?

Well, if we had set out to devise a system that would perpetuate dependency, a system that would strip away dignity and personal responsibility, I guess we could hardly have done better than the system that exists today. Every American knows that it is time for a fresh approach, a radical change in the way we look at welfare and the inner city economy.

Every hour of meetings yesterday -- and they were for me, very emotional, very moving -- confirmed why I believe in the plan that we have proposed for urban America. I kept hearing words like ownership, independence, dignity, enterprise -- a lot of time from people who have never had a shot at dignity or enterprise or ownership. And it reinforced my belief that we must start with a set of principles and policies that foster personal responsibility, that refocus entitlement programs to serve those who are most needy, and increase the effectiveness of government service through competition and true choice.

I believe in keeping power closer to the people -- using states as laboratories for innovation. We cannot figure it all out back in Washington, D.C., in some subcommittee or in the White House. And I believe in policies that encourage entrepreneurship, increase investment, create jobs.

And these form the heart of the agenda for economic opportunity that I want to mention here. Families can't thrive, children can't learn, jobs can't flourish in a climate of fear, however. And so first is our responsibility to preserve the domestic order. And a civilized society cannot tackle any of the really tough problems in the midst of chaos. And you know and I know it's just that simple. Violence and brutality destroy order, destroy the rule of law. And violence must never be rationalized. Violence must always be condemned.

We can reclaim our crime-ravaged neighborhoods through a new initiative that we call Weed and Seed. And today I'm announcing a \$19-million Weed and Seed operation for the City of Los Angeles to weed out the drug dealers and career criminals and then seed those neighborhoods with expanded educational employment and social services. (Applause) With safe and secure neighborhoods we can spark an economic revival in urban America.

And so the second part of the agenda is to ask Congress to take action on enterprise zones. (Applause.) With a zero capital gains rate -- create these zones with a zero capital gains rate for entrepreneurs and investors who locate businesses and create jobs right here in America's inner cities. (Applause.)

And yes, I recognize that at the same time we must help states bring innovation to the welfare systems. And at the federal level, we've got to reform our own AFDC rules; stop penalizing people who want to work and save. (Applause.) These are the people who are mustering the individual initiative to get off welfare. And we've got to pledge ourselves to, at the federal level, change the rules that keep them from doing just that.

Three: safe, drug-free schools are places where our children can learn, but that's not enough. We've got to revolutionize our schools through community action, through competition, through innovation, through choice -- principles at the heart of the strategy that we call America 2000. We must give children -- these kids, these kids right here -- the same opportunity as kids out in the suburbs. (Applause.)

And the fourth point: we must promote new hope through homeownership. People want a real stake -- a real stake in their community, something of value that they can pass along to their kids. And that's what this HOPE initiative does. It turns public housing tenants into homeowners.

Now, these are just the highlight of an action agenda to bring hope and opportunity back to our inner cities. We have other ideas to try as well. Many in this room have innovative ideas they're trying right now.

My first order of business upon my return to Washington will be to build a bipartisan effort in support of immediate action on this agenda. And I know some will say, well, you've proposed all this before, and that's true, they're right. And I'm proposing it again. Because really, we must try something new. We've got to try something new. (Applause.) It does not take a social scientist to know that we must think differently. We've tried the old ways of thinking. And now, as Lincoln says, "It is time to think anew."

And our approach is really a radical break from the policies of the past. It's new -- yes, it's new because it's never been tried before. And for the sake of the people of South Central, and the people in America's inner cities everywhere, I will work with the Congress to act now on this common-sense agenda.

You've been through an awful lot. You've been through an awful lot. And when I saw the verdict in the King case my reaction was the same as yours. I told the nation that. But I remain confident in our system of justice. And when I saw the violence and rage erupt in your streets my reaction was the same as yours. We all knew we had to restore order. And when I saw and read about the heroic acts of firefighters and police, or the selfless acts of so many citizens, my reaction was one of relief, one of hope for the future.

This morning I stopped by the hospital, Cedar, to see a young fireman who had been wantonly shot in the head as he was driving a fire truck to go out and put out fires that were ravaging somebody's neighborhood -- maybe yours. The man's fighting for his life. And I think when we all go home we ought to pray for him.

In the very short time that I've been out here, I could sense that the real anguish in South Central L.A. is a parent's concern about the kids -- neighbors' concerns about the kids. And people are worried sick about the children. All must agree that whatever we do must be about the children. (Applause.) These kids are our future. And our actions in the wake of the tragedy are for them -- not just here in Los Angeles. This is showcase now because of what you've been through, but it's all across the country.

And so for these remarks I've mentioned what government can do. And now let me talk just a little about what society must do. And, yes, we have tried hard, spent a lot of money and haven't solved the problems. And some critics say that we are a morally, spiritually and intellectually bankrupt nation. I don't believe that for one single minute. (Applause.) And, yes, we have problems. We have tough problems to solve. But we remain the freest and the fairest and the most just and the most decent country on the face of the entire Earth. And we now -- I know that we have the drive and the gumption to prevail over these problems we face.

Tom Bradley, your Mayor, was among a group of mayors who came to see me last January. He and I may differ on how we approach one federal program or another. But I've repeated often what he and others said to me that day. They said that the most important problem facing our cities is the dissolution, the decline of the American family. And they're absolutely right. He was right; a mayor from a tiny town in North Carolina, he was right. The decline of the family is something we must be concerned about. And history tells us that society cannot succeed without some fundamental building blocks in place.

The state of our nation is the state of our communities. And good communities are safe and decent. And the young people are cared for and they're instilled with character and values and good habits for life. Good communities have good schools. And they provide opportunity and hope, rooted in the dignity of work and reward for achievement.

And that's why guaranteeing a hopeful future for the children of our cities is about a lot more than rebuilding burned-out buildings. It's about the love right here under this roof. It's about building a new American community. It's about rebuilding bonds between individuals and among ethnic groups and among races. And we must not let our diversity destroy us. It is central -- you see, it is central to our strength as a nation.

Our ability to live and work together has really made America the inspiration to the entire world. (Applause.) Across this country, tens of thousands of groups, hundreds of thousands of individuals who have never been involved before, who will never be paid one single nickel for their efforts, must become partners in solving our most serious social problems.

The people right here in this room know exactly what I'm talking about. An officer in the LAPD, who's a board chairman right here, I believe, in this organization, giving of his time -- he knows what I'm talking about. Government alone cannot create the scale and energy needed to transform the lives of the people in need.

And I look around this auditorium and I am preaching to the choir, because you're the ones that have your sleeves

rolled up in your churches and in your communities, trying to help the other guy. In my conversations with the leaders of L.A.'s many communities, I heard over and over again that L.A. has many of the answers within itself. (Applause)

I see our friend, Bill Miller here, he lives halfway across the country, there are four of his cities in school programs, helping children learn here. And many members of a group called 100 Black Men, an inspirational group -- (applause.) They mentor -- for those not familiar with it, they mentor to the kids, the boys in South Central. And that's what happened last week wouldn't have been as bad and so it only makes sense that a large part of our challenge is to dramatically expand in community after community the scale of what we already know works.

The phrase that I've repeated a lot and perhaps more than any other is worth repeating: From now on in America, many of our definition of a successful life must include serving others. (Applause.) And when we look to restoring a decent and hopeful future for our children, I mean this about every community. First, every group and institution in America -- schools, businesses, churches, certainly -- must do its part. We must praise what works and share what works.

And secondly, all leaders -- all leaders -- must mobilize and inspire their people to take action.

And third, community centers must link those that care with those that are crying out for help.

And fourth, with respect, the media needs to show from time to time what's working; needs to cover what is working. (Applause.)

And that way would help us share, that would really help us share and repeat these successes many times over.

And, finally -- this one perhaps a little technical -- but we've got to change our liability laws that frighten people away from helping others. We ought to care for each other more and sue each other less. (Applause)

But there's something else. There's something else that society must cultivate that government cannot possibly provide. Something we can't legislate, something we can't establish by government order. And that's talking about the moral sense that must guide us all. The simplest -- I guess the simplest way to put it is, I'm talking about knowing right from wrong and then trying to do what's right.

Let me come back again to the little boy I spoke about earlier -- Rudy Campbell. Remember -- "badder, badder, badder." There's a lesson he learned that survived the horror and the hate. And in the midst of all the chaos, in the midst of so much that's gone wrong, he knows what's right. When he was asked about the violence, here's what he said: "They should know what's right and wrong. Because when I was four, that's what I learned."

Now, that has got to give us hope. May God bless the person who cared enough to teach that little guy right from wrong. (Applause.) But it's up to us to guarantee that all the millions of kids like him grow up in a better America.

And I believe we are right about families. We're right about freedom and free enterprise. And we're right with

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respect to the clergymen here and the church men and church women here. We are right about faith. And most of all, we are right about America's future.

You see, I fervently believe that we have the strength and the spirit in our government. You can see it here today -- in our communities and in ourselves to transform America into the nation that we have dreamed of for generations.

May God bless each and every one of you in your work. And thank you very, very much.

END

10:48 A.M. PDT

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

May 9, 1992

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
IN RADIO ADDRESS
REPORTING ON HIS TRIP TO LOS ANGELES

The Oval Office

9:03 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Less than 24 hours ago, I returned from Los Angeles. And today I'd like to use this opportunity to report in on what I saw and what I heard.

By now, each one of us has seen images of hate and horror we won't soon forget. But what I saw during my time in Los Angeles -- even in the hardest-hit parts of South Central L.A. -- should give us all cause for hope.

Everywhere, the people I talked with told me about the acts of individual heroism, about the extraordinary courage of ordinary people. Some braved the gangs of looters to form "bucket brigades" to put out fires when the fire trucks couldn't get through. Some stood against the angry mobs, reached across the barrier of color, to save lives. Many of these aren't the stories you'll see on the first two minutes of the nightly news, but they are the stories that tell us the power of simple human decency.

I went to L.A. to meet with community leaders, to get firsthand information as to how best the federal government could speed the recovery. Part of it is to provide, as we're doing now, federal funds to help shop owners get their businesses open again, funds to help the people who lost jobs when the places they worked were burned out. But beyond this immediate emergency assistance, I set out a broader agenda, a means of bringing hope and opportunity to our inner cities.

First, we've got to preserve order, keep the peace -- because families can't thrive, children can't learn, jobs can't flourish in a climate of fear.

Second, we must spark an economic revival in urban America. And that means establishing enterprise zones in our cities and reform of our welfare system to help people with individual initiative work and save.

And third, we've got to revolutionize American education. That's why we've built our America 2000 strategy around innovations like choice, competition and community action. Children in our inner cities deserve the same opportunities that kids in our suburbs have.

And four, we must promote new hope through home ownership. And that's the aim behind my HOPE initiative -- to give the least-advantaged among us a stake in their neighborhood by turning public housing tenants into homeowners.

At every turn during my time in Los Angeles, I heard people talking about principles that guide these initiatives:

MORE

personal responsibility, opportunity, ownership, independence, dignity.

I can already hear some of the critics out there. And they'll say, well, you've proposed all this before. That's true. They're right. But now it's time to act on these proposals, time to try something new. My first order of business now that I am back in Washington is to build a bipartisan effort in support of immediate action on this agenda.

So far I have spoken about what government can do. Now let me talk about what society must do -- because government alone cannot create the scale and energy needed to transform the lives of people in need. And all over America, people have already found the answers for themselves. And they're taking action to make things better.

You can find them everywhere -- even in South Central L.A. I met a man there named Lou Dantzler, a bear of a man who runs the Challengers Boys and Girls Club. He started it out in the back of an old pickup truck with a group of kids who wanted to get off the streets. And today, across from a burned-out block in South Central L.A., the Boys and Girls Club stands unscarred. No, it wasn't a miracle that the building was left standing. The real miracle is what goes on inside. It's a place kids can go to get the concern and the love they need -- a place where people care.

That's why guaranteeing a hopeful future for the children of our cities is about a lot more than rebuilding burned-out buildings. It's about building a new American community.

This I know: We have the strength and spirit in our government, in our communities, and in ourselves to transform America into the nation we have dreamed of for generations.

Thank you for listening. And may God bless the United States of America.

END

9:08 A.M. EDT

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 5/6/92

TO: Carol

FROM: Office of National Service Ellen Oender
Room 100, OEOB, x6266

I hope this is helpful.

I noted on the press releases what some of these L.A. area daily points & light are doing in response to the riots.

Thank you.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

December 14, 1989

THE DAILY "POINT OF LIGHT"

The President today named Antonio Valle, Jr. of La Habra, California as his seventeenth daily "Point of Light." Valle, a special education teacher at Sonora High School in La Habra, volunteers his time to help the people of his community.

From co-founding a program to deter elementary school students from getting involved in gangs and drugs, to taking food to elderly homebound residents, Mr. Valle is always ready to help those in need. He has shown his dedication to community service through his 14 year endeavor to keep his community from sliding into decline.

The President extends his deepest appreciation to Anthonio Valle for his outstanding work with the young people of his community. His devotion and commitment to his neighbors are an inspiration to us all.

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lucy Carney (202) 456-6266

Currently : Dealing w/ problems in La Habra only -
very busy with that - ~~is~~ has had some
unrest.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

January 2, 1990

THE DAILY "POINT OF LIGHT"

The President today named the Senior Health and Peer Counseling Center, of Santa Monica, California as his thirty-first daily "Point of Light." This program provides health screening and counseling services to the elderly of Santa Monica.

The five older Americans who founded this program in 1976 saw a need to help the elderly in their community. The Senior Health and Peer Counseling Center provides free or low-cost health screening to Santa Monica's senior citizens. It also serves as a placement facility where medical, nursing, and pharmacy students can gain valuable experience helping the elderly.

In addition, volunteers are trained by the center to provide peer counseling, in English or Spanish, to seniors who need help — such as the handicapped and mentally ill, and those who just need a friend. Special attention is given to seniors who have difficulty living alone or are in danger of becoming homeless.

The President praises the Senior Health and Peer Counseling Center. Their work has enhanced the quality of life for hundreds of senior citizens in Santa Monica.

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John Galletta (202) 456-6266

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 30, 1990

The President today named Good Shepherd Center for Homeless Women of Los Angeles, California as the one hundred and fourth "Daily Point of Light." This center, a program of Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of Los Angeles, is dedicated to the support of homeless women.

The Good Shepherd Center for Homeless Women serves women who are homeless, in need of temporary shelter, and emotionally and physically battered. The center is composed of two facilities, the Languille House and the Hawkes Residence.

The Languille House, named after a co-founder, opened in 1984 as an emergency shelter and drop-in center to meet homeless women's most urgent needs. The house accommodates 27 women, offering counseling, job or school placement assistance, and help in obtaining a permanent residence.

In 1987, the center expanded by opening opened a second facility, the Hawkes Residence. This facility provides transitional low-cost housing for women who are employed or attending school and in need of additional time to stabilize their lives before returning to the mainstream of society.

The President applauds the volunteers and staff of the Good Shepherd Center for Homeless Women for their compassion and care for homeless women. They embody the President's conviction that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tracey Taylor or Robert Marbut
(202) 456-6266

Currently: → Sent out a team of volunteers ~~for~~ an outreach team, to assist people on the streets who were hurt from the riots, either physically or emotionally.
→ helping to clean-up

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

May 21, 1990

The President today named the residents of Oakwood, a subdivision of Venice, California, as the one hundred forty-eighth "Daily Point of Light." The concerned citizens of the crime-plagued Oakwood neighborhood have worked diligently to make their racially diverse neighborhood a safer place in which to live. The efforts of Oakwood citizens working closely with the members of the Los Angeles Police Department have resulted in a decrease in the crime rate by 44 percent.

Residents of Oakwood have worked to combat the drugs and crime which have oppressed their lives for too long. They have assumed responsibility for solving problems in their own neighborhood. The "Town Watch" program has organized a group of Oakwood citizens to work closely with the Los Angeles Police Department to report suspicious people. The C.A.R.S. (Community Against Rock Sales) Program also works closely with the Los Angeles Police Department, by reporting unfamiliar and suspicious cars parked or driving through the neighborhood. The Oakwood Beautification Committee organized a candlelight vigil to elicit support for efforts to combat drugs and crime. The "Oakwood Neighborhood Watch" program encourages local youth to continue their education and stay off drugs. In addition to these groups, the Venice Action Committee, the Venice Town Council, and the Venice Homeowners and Tenants Association have helped the Oakwood community address their social ills.

The President salutes the residents of Oakwood as the one hundred forty-eighth "Daily Point of Light." Daily Point of Light recognition is intended to call every individual, group, and organization in America to claim society's problems as their own by taking direct and consequential action; to identify, enlarge, and multiply successful initiatives, like those of the residents of Oakwood; and to discover, encourage, and develop new leaders in community service, reflecting the President's conviction that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tracey Taylor or Robert Marbut
(202) 456-6266

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE UNTIL
SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1990

June 22, 1990

The President today named the First African Methodist Episcopal Church, of Los Angeles, California, as the one hundred seventy-seventh "Daily Point of Light." The First African Methodist Episcopal (First AME) Church empowers individuals with the faith and knowledge needed to better their lives.

Members of First AME move their faith beyond the church, raising the spirit and quality of the lives of others. Of the 5700 members of First AME, more than 75% have joined hands in an effort to encourage young people to stay away from drugs and crime. With the help of the 25 community service programs, the crime rate has dropped significantly in the neighborhood surrounding the church.

The Substance Abuse Program counsels those with addictions, refers them to the proper professionals, assists them in seeking employment after treatment, and offers emotional support. The "Taking Our Community Back" program places church members on the streets during the peak hours of drug trafficking, whereby those in need can learn about church programs and receive words of encouragement. The homeless program provides meals, health screening, tutoring, counseling, blankets, and clothing. The Youth Lock-In Program encourages living a life of positive values. The youth are literally locked in the church for 24 hours with member volunteers, during which the young people listen to inspirational speeches, seminars, videos, encounter groups, and message plays.

The President salutes the First African Methodist Episcopal Church, of Los Angeles, California, as the one hundred seventy-seventh "Daily Point of Light." Daily Point of Light recognition is intended to call every individual, group, and organization in America to claim society's problems as their own by taking direct and consequential action; to identify, enlarge, and multiply successful initiatives, like First AME; and to discover, encourage, and develop new leaders in community service, reflecting the President's conviction that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tracey Taylor or Robert Marbut
(202) 456-6266

Currently: The church has hosted several community meetings and is mobilizing its members to provide food, clothing, & shelter to those in need

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

July 30, 1990

The President today named William and Ethel Tibbetts, of El Monte, California, as the two hundred and eighth "Daily Point of Light." The Tibbetts provide friendship and care for those who are disabled.

Since 1986, William and Ethel Tibbetts have volunteered for the Disabled American Veterans (DAV) Transportation Network, providing transportation for disabled veterans to medical appointments. The Tibbetts go above and beyond their specific duties, developing lasting relationships with the veterans, visiting them in their homes or calling them to ensure they receive the assistance they need. They spend at least 9 hours a day participating in this effort.

The President salutes William and Ethel Tibbetts as the two hundred and eighth "Daily Point of Light." Daily Point of Light recognition is intended to call every individual, group, and organization in America to claim society's problems as their own by taking direct and consequential action; to identify, enlarge, and multiply successful initiatives, like the efforts of the Tibbetts; and to discover, encourage, and develop new leaders in community service, reflecting the President's conviction that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tracey Taylor or Jill Chodorov
(202) 456-6266

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

August 2, 1990

The President today named Orange County Rescue Mission, of Santa Ana, California, as the two hundred eleventh "Daily Point of Light." The Orange County Rescue Mission sheds a light at the end of a dark tunnel for those who are homeless.

Founded in 1963, Orange County Rescue Mission, composed of two shelters and a transitional home, helps homeless people better their lives. A variety of programs are offered which provide those in need with food, shelter, and counseling. More than 25 volunteers help in this effort.

The volunteers encourage homeless individuals to visit the rescue mission. Those who seek help are placed in a transitional home, where volunteers assist them in obtaining employment. The rescue mission also operates two shelters, one for women and their children and the other for men. Each facility provides food, clothing, and spiritual counseling.

The President salutes Orange County Rescue Mission as the two hundred eleventh "Daily Point of Light." Daily Point of Light recognition is intended to call every individual, group, and organization in America to claim society's problems as their own by taking direct and consequential action; to identify, enlarge, and multiply successful initiatives, like Orange County Rescue Mission; and to discover, encourage, and develop new leaders in community service, reflecting the President's conviction that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tracey Taylor or Jill Chodorov
(202) 456-6266

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE UNTIL
SATURDAY, July 21, 1990

July 20, 1990

The President today named Alternatives to Domestic Violence, of Riverside, California, as the two hundred and first "Daily Point of Light." Alternatives to Domestic Violence offers women who have suffered from domestic violence an escape from lives of fear.

Founded in 1977 by concerned citizens, Alternatives to Domestic Violence provides support services to victims of domestic violence. By assisting in the organization's programs and helping increase public awareness, more than 100 volunteers play a critical role.

Volunteers who assist with the 24-hour Crisis Line provide counseling, information, referral, and emotional support to those who call in need of assistance. Those who work with the Horizon House Shelter comfort women who have sought refuge from domestic abuse and their children. The Children's program counsels the children who temporarily live at Horizon House. The volunteers work with the children, helping them cope emotionally with the violence they have experienced. In addition, the volunteers accompany the women throughout the judicial process, offering advice and providing support.

The President salutes Alternatives to Domestic Violence as the two hundred and first "Daily Point of Light." Daily Point of Light recognition is intended to call every individual, group, and organization in America to claim society's problems as their own by taking direct and consequential action; to identify, enlarge, and multiply successful initiatives, like Alternatives to Domestic Violence; and to discover, encourage, and develop new leaders in community service, reflecting the President's conviction that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tracey Taylor or Robert Marbut
(202) 456-6266

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

September 17, 1990

The President today named Linda Warsaw, of San Bernardino, California, as the 250th "Daily Point of Light." Ms. Warsaw, 17, helps her peers find a way to care for others their own age.

In 1985, when Ms. Warsaw was 12 years old, she founded "Kids Against Crime." Ms. Warsaw learned of the many crimes committed against children through her after-school volunteer work with the Victim Witness Assistance Program of the San Bernardino County District Attorney's Office. While watching court cases involving abuse, kidnapping, and molestation, she realized the need to teach children how to protect themselves.

Kids Against Crime teaches children not only how to prevent a crime, but also what to do in case crime does occur. Volunteers of Kids Against Crime operate the "Peers Support and Referral" hotline. Volunteers must be 12-19 years old and willing to commit at least 3 hours a week to the program. After completing a 24 hour training program which includes subjects such as child abuse, sexual abuse, AIDS, substance abuse, pregnancy, suicide, and runaways, the volunteers answer calls from their peers who are in need of advice and support. Adult supervisors serve two shifts per month, assisting the volunteers with answering calls. More than 4,000 members, mostly people under the age of 18, support the efforts of Kids Against Crime.

The President salutes Linda Warsaw as the 250th "Daily Point of Light." Daily Point of Light recognition is intended to call every individual, group, and organization in America to claim society's problems as their own by taking direct and consequential action; to identify, enlarge, and multiply successful initiatives, like the efforts of Ms. Warsaw; and to discover, encourage, and develop new leaders in community service, reflecting the President's conviction that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tracey Taylor or Jill Chodorov
(202) 456-6266

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

December 28, 1990

The President today named the volunteers of The Eli Home, Inc., of Anaheim, California, as the 338th "Daily Point of Light." The volunteers of The Eli Home are helping end the cycle of child abuse.

Founded in 1982 in response to the growing number of child abuse cases reported in Orange County, The Eli Home provides emergency shelter for abused children and their mothers. The children and mothers live at The Eli Home for a 45-day period, during which they attend counseling sessions. The mothers attend workshops where they learn new parenting skills. In addition to the 45-day shelter program, three extension homes are maintained. These facilities are available to mothers and children who have completed the 45-day program and need housing and additional counseling.

The volunteers, many of whom are psychologists, social workers, and counselors, form positive friendships for the children and their mothers. They lead field trips for the children and support groups for the mothers. They also operate two thrift shops, using the proceeds to purchase food, clothing, and other supplies for the residents of The Eli Home. Other volunteers provide 24-hour supervision of the home. During 1989, The Eli Home served over 900 individuals.

The President salutes the volunteers of The Eli Home as the 338th "Daily Point of Light." Daily Point of Light recognition is intended to call every individual, group, and organization in America to claim society's problems as their own by taking direct and consequential action; to identify, enlarge, and multiply successful initiatives, like the efforts of the volunteers of The Eli Home; and to discover, encourage, and develop new leaders in community service, reflecting the President's conviction that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tracey Taylor or Jill Chodorov
(202) 456-6266

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

April 26, 1991

The President today named the volunteers of TreePeople, of Beverly Hills, California, as the 440th "Daily Point of Light" in honor of National Arbor Day. The volunteers of TreePeople inspire others to plant trees to fortify the environment, ensuring a green lush landscape for future generations to enjoy.

Founded in 1973 by Andy and Katie Lipkis, TreePeople has encouraged community members to play a positive role in the future of the environment. Based in Coldwater Canyon Park, TreePeople serves as an outside classroom for community members, where they can obtain information on forestry issues and tree planting, while personally visualizing the benefits of trees for their own community.

Through the Environmental Leadership Program, volunteers lead children through the landscape surrounding TreePeople's center. Children are encouraged to see and feel their way through the woods, helping them develop a closer relationship with the environment. The volunteers also encourage the children to become leaders in the effort to improve the environment by offering them fun ideas for recycling at home and instructions on caring for trees.

Through the Citizen Forester Program, community members learn how to coordinate tree planting projects in their neighborhood. They learn how to select a site and species, organize a community, obtain permits and funding, and encourage community support. TreePeople distributes trees to those coordinating a tree planting effort and they offer fruit-producing trees to low-income communities. With the support of TreePeople, others communities throughout the nation have initiated tree planting efforts.

The President salutes the volunteers of TreePeople as the 440th "Daily Point of Light." Daily Point of Light recognition is intended to call every individual, group, and organization in America to claim society's problems as their own by taking direct and consequential action; to identify, enlarge, and multiply successful initiatives, like the efforts of the volunteers of TreePeople; and to discover, encourage, and develop new leaders in community service, reflecting the President's conviction that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tracey Taylor or Jill Chodorov
(202) 456-6266

Currently: Cleaning up & assessing damage
May 10th will be a tree planting day in South Central
L.A. Volunteers come from the community where planting
occurs.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

July 15, 1991

The President today named John Post, of Hermosa Beach, California, as the 509th "Daily Point of Light" for the nation. Four years ago, Mr. Post, 29, founded "Club Calypso," a summer day camp for the young residents of Harbor Hills, a local housing project.

Mr. Post grew up a 1/2 mile from Harbor Hills and attended a church near the project. After a friend did some volunteer work at a housing project, Mr. Post realized the need for supporting residents of projects in his own community. In the summer of 1987, he founded "Club Calypso." The program operates from 9:00 a.m. through 12:00 p.m., Monday through Friday for seven weeks. Almost 60 young people, ages 6 to 14, wait for the volunteers each morning outside the housing project, sometimes showing up an hour early because of excitement to start the day. Mr. Post and 25 other young adults and college students serve as friends and mentors to the youngsters. The volunteers lead baseball and softball games, teach arts and crafts, and chaperone campouts and field trips.

Mr. Post has expanded his efforts to include a tutoring program during the school year, a Big Brother/Big Sister program, and a food distribution effort. Almost 20 youngsters voluntarily attend tutoring sessions each Tuesday, where volunteers help them understand and complete school assignments. Although all the volunteers become friends to the youngsters, fourteen volunteers are matched with a young person to offer them an individualized long-term relationship. Many volunteers have befriended the parents of the young people, encouraging them to become more involved in their children's lives.

The President salutes John Post as the 509th "Daily Point of Light." Daily Point of Light recognition is intended to call every individual, group, and organization in America to claim society's problems as their own by taking direct and consequential action; to identify, enlarge, and multiply successful initiatives, like the efforts of Mr. Post; and to discover, encourage, and develop new leaders in community service, reflecting the President's conviction that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

September 23, 1991

The President today named Liliana Narvaez, of Los Angeles, California, as the 569th Daily Point of Light for the Nation. Ms. Narvaez, 18, encourages other young people to become active members of their community.

Ms. Narvaez joined the community service club at her high school during her sophomore year. As her service project, she chose to establish a similar community service club at a local elementary school. After consulting her younger brother, who was attending 5th grade at the time, Ms. Narvaez selected his elementary school as the site. She spoke with the principal of the school to get permission to start a program and to gather helpful information and recommendations. She then met with students to determine the amount of interest in this project. She discussed with them problems that today's youth face, such as gangs, drug abuse, and peer pressure, and they offered her solutions to these problems she had never considered.

Through the community service club at the elementary school, Ms. Narvaez coordinated graffiti removal efforts, visits to retirement homes, community cleanups, and scheduled speakers to talk about the dangers of drug abuse. She encourages the younger people to play an instrumental role in developing new community service projects, through which they develop an interest in the well-being of the community.

Currently, Ms. Narvaez is a freshman at the University of Redlands, where she plans to continue her commitment to the betterment of her community.

The President salutes Liliana Narvaez for her community efforts and for demonstrating his belief that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tracey Taylor or Jill Chodorov
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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE
UNTIL FEBRUARY 1, 1992

January 31, 1992

The President today recognized the volunteers of the 24 Hour Crisis Response Team of Irvine, California, as the 683rd Daily Point of Light for the Nation. The 45 men and women of the intervention team help to shoulder the emotional burden of crime victims, survivors, and their families.

Founded in 1981, the 24 Hour Crisis Response Team, a component of CSP (Community Service Programs, Inc.) Victim/Witness Assistance Program, mobilizes a core group of highly trained volunteers who commit at least six months of service to the Law Enforcement Assistance Program and the Sexual Assault Victim Services/Prevention Program where they respond to crises due to crimes and trauma deaths. Team members work a minimum of two 15-hour shifts per month in the office, answering crisis calls and dispatching volunteers. All team members remain on call 24 hours a day, seven days a week, to counsel victims of crime. In some instances, the volunteer is the first point of contact for these individuals. Consequently, some bilingual volunteers are recruited to bridge the language and cultural barriers that can separate community residents.

Before assignment to active duty, volunteers receive 60 hours of extensive training in matters such as law enforcement and court procedures, crisis intervention, rape trauma, resource referrals, child therapy, and numerous other fields. Some team members are motivated to volunteer because they themselves have been victims of crimes.

Volunteers accompany victims to the hospital for medical examinations, provide referrals, and ease the pain and confusion of traumatic situations. Community groups, schools, and police departments throughout Orange County have relied on and benefitted from the skills, talents, and professionalism of these committed and compassionate individuals.

The President salutes the volunteers of the 24 Hour Crisis Response Team for exemplifying his belief that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tracey Taylor or Miah Homstad
(202) 456-6266

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

February 25, 1992

The President today recognized Alice Harris of Los Angeles as the 703rd Daily Point of Light for the Nation. For more than thirty years, this mother of nine children has worked to provide a decent, drug free and safe place to live for her neighbors.

Known as "Sweet Alice" for her remarkable capacity to befriend all who come her way, Ms. Harris founded Parents of Watts (P.O.W.) more than 25 years ago to address a variety of unmet needs in the Watts-Willowbrook area of Los Angeles. Today, as Director of the organization, she oversees fifteen programs, ranging from job training to language instruction. P.O.W. employs six paid staff members along with four full-time and twenty-five part-time volunteers.

Primarily aimed at young people, Parents of Watts also serves those who are homeless, unemployed, or addicted to drugs. Convinced that everyone has a gift to give, Ms. Harris requires drug addicts and homeless individuals who are sheltered by P.O.W. to help with laundry, cleaning, gardening, and other tasks. She believes that, by fulfilling these responsibilities, those who receive her help will learn to value themselves.

Having been a single teenage mother herself, "Sweet Alice" is especially concerned for the well being of girls and young women with children, counseling them and leading them on frequent trips outside their neighborhood. She often links pregnant teenagers with community organizations that "adopt" them and pay their expenses through childbirth. Ms. Harris also works directly with gang members, mediating their disputes and encouraging them to return to school. Young people who participate in P.O.W. programs find in her a lifelong adviser and mentor. Most eventually attend college.

As founder of the Black and Brown Committee, Ms. Harris has played a critical role in reducing interracial tensions and violence in her area. She has fostered greater communication and interaction between black and Hispanic residents of the neighborhood and, at P.O.W., serves those in need regardless of their ethnic background.

The President salutes Alice Harris for exemplifying his belief that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

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(202) 456-6266

Currently: mobilized young people # she works with to cleanup.
P.O.W. is putting special emphasis on meeting the
needs of local mothers w/ infant children.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

March 18, 1992

The President today recognized the volunteers of the R.M. Pyles Boys Camp of Valencia, California, as the 722nd Daily Point of Light for the Nation. The camp is committed to children and to youth developing good character and values, challenging "boys to become men" by participating in positive outdoors activities.

For 42 years, the Pyles Boys Camp has sponsored over 18,000 low-income, disadvantaged boys, aged 12 to 16 years, motivating them to reject drug and gang activities and to become productive citizens. The program serves youth from southern California, particularly from Kern, Los Angeles, and Ventura counties. In addition to three permanent staff members, the camp is run by over 500 volunteers who donated 15,000 hours of volunteer service in 1991.

The Pyles Boys Camp is open every summer for six two-week sessions. In each session, a group of 80 boys learns the importance of team work, discipline, and self-esteem. The boys leave the camp with goals to better themselves and a strong sense of pride and accomplishment.

In the months following the camp, reunions are held for campers, permitting them to renew friendships and make new acquaintances. These gatherings reinforce lessons learned during the summer and enable counselors to keep in contact with the boys. Communication between counselors and participants continues year-round through personal home visits and phone calls, especially with boys who are having trouble.

One of the camp's goals is to promote leadership skills in the boys. Those who show leadership potential are invited to become counselors for future camp sessions. Successful counselors are eligible for scholarships to colleges or trade schools. Last year, 26 boys received \$42,000 in scholarships from Pyles Boys Camp sponsors.

The President salutes the volunteers of the R.M. Pyles Boys Camp for exemplifying his belief that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tracey Taylor or Miah Homstad
(202) 456-6266

The camp will host 200 young boys from the affected areas of L.A. over Memorial Day weekend.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

April 6, 1992

The President today recognized Doris Tate of Rancho Palos Verdes, California, as the 738th Daily Point of Light for the Nation. Since the brutal murder of her daughter Sharon by the Manson family, Mrs. Tate, 68, has devoted her life to supporting victims of violent crime and their loved ones. In 1985, seeing the need for positive action on behalf of both criminals and victims, she established the Coalition on Victim's Equal Rights (C.O.V.E.R.), the first and now the largest group of its kind in California.

Using her own grief as motivation, Mrs. Tate works to change the lives of the criminals. As an advisor to the California Department of Corrections she has pioneered the Victim Offender Reconciliation Group, a pilot project which enables victims to confront their assailants and to share their pain with the offenders. As she explains, "If we can prevent even one family from suffering the trauma of a murder it will be worth it."

Mrs. Tate has been praised widely by her colleagues for addressing the root causes of crime and for her efforts to reform the lives of criminals. She is credited with bridging the gap between victims' services and criminal corrections programs.

The President salutes Doris Tate for exemplifying his belief that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

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Cecil Murray

A Voice of Reason in a Time of Troubles

BY ROBERT SCHEER

21/120/122/194

L.A. TIMES: 05/03/92

the have-nots. Imagine a President saying: Just treat them with benign neglect as one treats a recalcitrant puppy, one that you don't want to be around. And another saying, "Give it to the haves, and it'll trickle down to the have-nots"? What an absurd philosophy. And it could only be endorsed and condoned in a racist atmosphere, because racism blinds people. It did it in South Africa. It did it in the U.S. South. It did in south Los Angeles. Just blindness.

Q: It's hard to comprehend what it means to be a 17-year-old living a block from your church. What are the prospects? What are the conditions?

A: Isn't that the truth: Where do I go at 17, angry, alienated, too little space at home, little regularity, hypocrisy in the country, 60% unemployment rate, the chief cause of death in my age range is homicide, the second-leading cause is suicide. And so they'll tell you: "Might as well die, die of something. Gotta die some time—might as well go out young, make a beautiful corpse." All of that—which is just nihilism. It's death. And we can do better than that. If we despise our young, we will not survive.

Q: The way it's been reported in the media it's made to seem that only a few bad apples, only a few punks, gang members. But there seems to be a much wider range of rage out there.

A: And I believe it's universal. We saw it in Beijing. We saw it at the Berlin Wall. We saw it in South African apartheid. We see it in the United States. Nobody, in the late 1990s, is going to predominate over anybody else on a system of inequity. If the haves do not make room for the have-nots, then nobody will have. No one is going to be satisfied being spat upon or despised. However you do it: economically, emotionally, morally, deprivation of history, deprivation of culture, flaunting yourself above someone else. Nobody's taking that any more; that day died.

Q: How do you answer those people who say, "Well, they had the opportunities, why didn't they use them; we just coddle them with welfare?"

A: Lincoln said, "I feel sorry for the man who can't feel the whip when it's on another man's back." And that's white America's fault and pain—it cannot feel the whip on another person's back. Right now the economy's bad, and the plant layoffs and the \$50,000-\$60,000-a-year jobs are gone, and white America's in a red-hot rage. Suppose they'd had that for two centuries? If the shoe had been on the other foot, and the situation had been reversed, this city would be smoldering ashes; white people would have burned it to the ground.

Q: But some things have changed since the Watts riots in terms of the black community. We have a black mayor, we have some . . .

A: We have some 800 black elected officials at high-level positions and another 800 at another. But one swallow does not make a spring. And that's the thing—it's a large degree of tokenism; the black bourgeoisie will make it anywhere. They are the best of black and the best of white. But it is totally unfair to ask a person to fight all the odds. If someone fights the odds and wins, you proclaim that person a champion; that's what medals are for. But you cannot ask the normal run-of-the-mill person to fight upstream like a salmon all of his life.

On the first night of the riot, a building was burning a half-block away from Pastor Cecil L. (Chip) Murray's First AME Church, home of Los Angeles' oldest black congregation. The fire, he recalls, "was burning like Dante's inferno" threatening the 5,000 parishioners and community leaders gathered in response to Murray's call for peace and justice.

"We felt utterly helpless standing there, those 5,000 people at the church meeting," the 62-year-old pastor said, his booming baritone reduced to a sad whisper. "Soon the palm branches and the fronds would catch; it would leap across the street. We would be consumed."

Murray, 62, an ex-combat pilot and Claremont Ph.D., who has led his congregation for 15 years, does not easily accommodate the sense of feeling helpless. When told the firemen would only come if guaranteed protection, he organized a group of more than 100 men to stand between them and the rock-throwing rioters for over three hours. There was no blood shed.

All in a night's work for someone who believes, "The church exists to set the moral climate and moral program" for the community. But those are not the words of some commercialized and ever-safe television preacher. Murray has a long history in the trenches of his mid-City community, fighting to protect and educate a flock that extends far beyond his 7,500 parishioners. Some of them are famous—like Arsenio Hall, who, during the riots, had Murray close his show with a prayer for tolerance. But many of his followers are poor. These people are his main concern because, he explains, "It really takes an arrogant black person to fail to see that 'There, but for the grace of God, go I.'"

Murray is no pie-in-the-sky ameliorator of his people's discontents. His capacity for outrage over the death blows of racism are never muted; they have proved to be ever channeled and thoughtful. The night the jury in Simi Valley debated their verdict in the Rodney G. King case, Murray, in a terribly prescient sermon, warned "Be cool . . . Even in anger be cool. And if you're gonna burn something down, don't burn down the house of the victims, brother! Burn down the Legislature! Burn down the courtroom. Burn it down by voting, brother!"

His words did not still the night following the verdict. And while he understood the rage boiling up—he did not condone it: "Under no circumstances will we pretend that the looting, the burning, the arson are excusable. They are totally inexcusable. And in the same breath that we say that, we must say this miscegenation of justice in the court system in Simi Valley was injurious to us all. It is inexcusable. And the system that condones it is inexcusable. So while we're handing out blame, guilt and default, let's make sure we are an equal-opportunity employer. The blame belongs to more than just the people burning." It is sad that, only after nights of death and destruction, men of power might finally pay serious attention to Murray's message and to the community that he so obviously loves.

Q: Where are we this Sunday after days and nights of rioting?

A: By Sunday, the armed might of the state will have been demonstrated, and we will be at a different level, I tend to think, one of smoldering ashes and smoldering resentments.

Q: Do you see the violence and the fires as having an economic base?

A: I think everything in history is pulled by an economic engine: Our train of thought is pulled by an economic engine. To pretend that you can be poor and depressed and poor and racially discriminated against without an explosion sooner or later—that is Disneyland. There is no such existence.

Then, too, what's happened among our poor in this city and in America at large is we have a rising level of expectations. As long as they weren't exposed to something better, then you could keep a slave with a plantation mentality. But then when the plantation-mentality slave sees Paree, how you going to keep him down on the farm? People need a way to live. Even our middle-income people need a way to live. Apparently, our lawmakers need a way to live, given the way they've cheated on their check-writing; and our billionaires who pay no taxes.

Q: So you're saying this was not just rage over a racist verdict?

A: People don't burn down a city over a singular unique event. They burn down a city over 200 years of events.

Q: But the mood in poorer urban communities seems to have become particularly desperate in the last few years.

A: I quite agree with you. For the vast one-third below the poverty line, things are worse than ever. You can't sustain yourself on \$6,000 a year, \$15,000 a year, \$18,000 a year. Now someone will say, "Does that give me the right to go out and burn?" Of course not. And we're not talking about right—we're talking about reality. The people have been fed sour grapes and their teeth are set on edge.

Q: But after the riots of the '60s, there was the Kerner Commission and programs for change, including the War on Poverty. What went wrong?

A: We had 15 years of hope and then the reaction set in—Nixon, Reagan, Bush, trickle-down and benign neglect. If our leadership had set before us, courageously and with vision, a dream, we would have been floating by now as a country. But instead they pitted the haves against

Q: Are you telling me that since Watts, despite the riots that came after, and the Kerner Commission and War on Poverty, it has still been that kind of uphill swim?

A: It has certainly been. Look at what's happening to affirmative action now. Twenty years of affirmative action and it's struck down, just as some gains were being made. The Civil Rights Act under attack. Every gain whittled, step-by-step-by-step, as if we're walking in reverse, and anybody who's saying anything else just doesn't know the facts. Economically, what are we allowed to own? Nothing. You try to produce, you run across red-lining, you run across insurance no-can-get, you run across bank loans no-can-get. We can own nothing. And you want to know why the rage?

Q: Why can't you own?

A: Because of the financial setup of our country. If isn't encouraged to advance money to blacks. It's by banks, the red-lining—and anybody who tells you there's not redlining is obviously an ingénue. Anybody knows that red-lining is going on, blacks have no access to capital.

Over the past year and half, we've been trying to rehab a number of properties that we still have not been able to get the money necessary to do that. Look at the clips in your own L.A. Times files on the study by the federal government, which showed that even the same income levels and credit histories, blacks get fewer loans than any other ethnic group.

Q: How do we pick up the pieces?

A: The problems are complex and our morals are no prayer books, but we're going by with scars and what we know, and the problem is primarily economic. The problem is in the head of a white person who is an orthodox economic conservative. If only they could begin to see the potential in blacks and to see blacks in the truer light.

Now we are set back a little bit more. Every picture on television that shows the people scene shows young black people looting—it's a part of the reality of what's happening. It must be seen. But there's nothing to offset that, because that's all they've ever seen of blacks.

The truth of the matter is: I know we have to be among the most law-abiding Americans. I know black people do obey the law because we live among each other. Our criminal class is hard-core criminal, but that's 3%, 4%, 5% of us. We need a new vision in the eyesight of white people. Then that will loosen up the purse strings and the means of earning a living.

Q: Where do we go from here?

A: Now, in rebuilding. What we're asking is an economic power base: using federal, state, county, city resources to create job training and jobs. That is obviously a must. It is a necessity to develop a Marshall Plan for Los Angeles. That's not rhetoric; it is a necessity.

Now that L.A. has become a prototype for the nation, we had better make this prototype succeed, because every time there's a flash point in L.A., there will be a flash point in Philadelphia, New York, Detroit and Miami.

We have a unique opportunity in that we do not have the unhealthiest climate of opinion and finances in the world. It's workable. And the book is still being written—it's not closed—so that our racist attitudes are not necessarily locked in. Out of this burning must obviously come a yearning for an agenda for the 21st Century, to unite the 146 nations that make up Los Angeles. We cannot afford the smallness of our differences.

Q: So what should people of good will, who say what you're saying makes sense and they want to get with the program, do?

A: Good, let us do something economically. Let the white power—which is magnificent once it gets to moving—it can put a Hubble telescope in space and look to the very beginnings of the universe; it can't find a way to open up 5,000-10,000 job openings in Los Angeles?

After the Nazis tried to kill us, we go and revive Germany—and also Japan. It can revive Korea, where our sons lie buried beneath the soil? But it can't do anything for the people here? Forty-six founders of Los Angeles, 42 of them were Native Americans and African-Americans. Pico Boulevard is named after the late territorial governor of this territory—he was black. So we are part and parcel of this community. Then, why aren't we allowed to take our righteous share?

Q: On Sunday, after people read this, what should they go and do on Monday? What should they be calling for?

A: White people of good intentions—use your ingenuity to enable economically the depressed communities of our city, whether they are black, Latino, Asian or white.

But if you want to be specific, if you want to help black people, help us find a way to redeem ourselves economically and dispel yourselves of the notion that blacks are lazy or have no work ethic. We have been working longer and harder and without compensation than any other ethnicity in America. We are willing to work, we are willing to walk through the door. But for goodness' sake, please unlock it. □



7TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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Los Angeles Times

May 5, 1992, Tuesday, Home Edition

SECTION: Part A; Page 1; Column 6; Metro Desk

LENGTH: 3551 words

HEADLINE: CITY RETURNS TO WORK, SCHOOL;
RECOVERY: FREEWAYS AND BUSES ARE ONCE AGAIN CROWDED AS THE DAY APPEARS TO GO SMOOTHLY. BUSH ANNOUNCES LOANS AND GRANTS FOR REBUILDING.

BYLINE: By STEPHEN BRAUN and SHERYL STOLBERG, TIMES STAFF WRITERS

BODY:

With their street corners still guarded by rifle-toting soldiers and their nerves less jittery but still frayed, Los Angeles residents went back to work and school Monday as officials grappled with how to rebuild the city -- both physically and emotionally -- in the wake of last week's riots.

Freeways, buses and trains were once again crowded. Most classrooms were full, although school officials reported slightly higher than normal absentee rates. Suit-clad men and well-dressed women returned to the streets of downtown. Shoppers went back to the malls.

Despite the trauma that Los Angeles has experienced since the riots began last Wednesday, the day appeared to go smoothly. But in neighborhoods across the city, as people attempted to go about their daily routines, they experienced changes subtle and profound. At every turn, there were constant, sometimes painful, reminders of the devastation.

As one resident, spotting a snub-nosed Army helicopter flying over the Federal Building in Westwood, put it: "Every time you think you are getting back to normal, you see something that reminds you that it isn't quite yet."

In major developments Monday:

* President Bush said the federal government will make available \$600 million in loans and cash grants to help repair damage. At the same time, the White House blamed "liberal programs of the '60s and '70s" for the upheaval, triggered by last Wednesday's not guilty verdicts in the Rodney G. King police beating case. The President's spokesman, Marlin Fitzwater, said that programs offering "direct handouts" do not encourage people to improve their lives by owning property and developing a stake in their community.

* Bush's likely Democratic opponent, Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton, toured arson-stricken Koreatown and South Los Angeles and met with a variety of government, civic and religious leaders. "I am convinced if we can heal the wounds of racial division in this community, then we can do it anywhere," Clinton told a group of Latino activists.

* Mayor Tom Bradley stuck by his decision to lift the dusk-to-dawn curfew, despite an incident Sunday night in which a National Guardsman shot and killed a motorist. Long Beach officials extended their curfew for another night and are

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Los Angeles Times, May 5, 1992

expected to reconvene today to decide whether to remove it.

* In a bid to generate business support for an effort to rebuild the inner city, Gov. Pete Wilson met privately with 16 California corporate executives -- including representatives of four major financial institutions and three large supermarket chains. And because of the rioting, Wilson extended the deadline for Los Angeles County residents to register for the June 2 primary. The new deadline is 5 p.m. Friday.

* Federal law enforcement experts dispatched to Los Angeles by Bush were sent home Monday, as were police officers and sheriff's deputies from some Southern California areas. But the National Guard, Army and Marine troops remained. Although their status is to be re-evaluated Wednesday, Bradley said: "There is no plan, no desire to withdraw them."

* The coroner's office placed the death toll at 58, although local police agencies disputed whether three of them are riot-related. Injuries have climbed to 2,383 -- 228 of them critical. The population of Los Angeles County jails continued to swell as the arrest tally rose to 12,111. Property damage has been estimated at \$717 million.

* Prompted by tips from neighbors and shopkeepers, teams of police officers searched scores of apartments in Hollywood and other communities and retrieved truckload after truckload of stolen merchandise -- furniture with protective cardboard still on it, microwaves with price tags inside and children's shoes with anti-shoplifting devices still attached. Many residents, seeing the squads of officers, readily handed over their newly gotten stereos or sofas, or explained, "I found it in the street."

* Los Angeles city finances, already reeling from the recession, took another blow in the rioting. Officials estimated that damage to city-owned property totaled at least \$15 million, mostly in burned electrical transformers, power lines and utility poles. The city must also pay nearly \$13 million for police and firefighting efforts, mostly in overtime pay. Councilman Zev Yaroslavsky, who heads the council's Budget and Finance Committee, said: "I feel like I'm the captain of a sinking ship right now."

* There were long lines at state employment offices, as economists estimated that at least 20,000 people were put out of work when their places of business were looted or burned down. Said one newly unemployed man, dazed and fighting tears as he waited in an unemployment line: "Let's put it this way. I'm too rich to be on welfare and I'm too poor to take care of my family."

* Most schools across Los Angeles reopened for the first time since Thursday amid stepped-up security. Teams of counselors helped students sort through mixed emotions as morning classes -- from drama to Spanish -- delved into every conceivable aspect of the rioting. School officials reported no unusual discipline problems. "The energy level is low," one teacher explained. "They are tired."

Back to the Grind

Los Angeles greeted the workweek with a brave face. For the most part, parents went back to their jobs and sent their children back to class.

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Los Angeles Times, May 5, 1992

Airport officials said operations resumed as usual. The California Highway Patrol said traffic was normal and the Southern California Rapid Transit District said bus service had been completely restored, although there were occasional delays in South Los Angeles because of military vehicles and gawkers.

But behind this seeming return to calm, there was a sense that the fabric binding the city together had been slashed and that the tattered edges were being hastily glued together. Suddenly, the routines that usually start up on a Monday -- going to work or school -- were no longer routine at all.

In Gardena, 29-year-old Gary Adelstein, whose family owns a company that manufactures shower curtains, returned to work to find his business intact. But at least eight of his customers had lost their businesses to arsonists, leaving Adelstein wondering what he would do with the orders he expected to ship out.

Even more troubling, he said, were the new feelings he was experiencing about traveling to visit his clients in the inner city.

"I'm so comfortable on those streets, getting out of the car and going wherever," he said. "It took me a while to get used to that. Now, I wonder: Is it safe to go out there and go in these stores?"

At Dorsey High School in South Los Angeles, students returned to find the National Guard roaming the perimeter of their campus. A steady stream of civic leaders, including the Rev. Jesse Jackson, paraded through the school, where the gymnasium has been converted into a makeshift shelter for victims of the riots.

After an assembly, students dashed to classes, lined up at snack stands and loitered around campus grounds in small groups, much as usual. But their conversation was focused on one topic: the dramatic events of last week.

"I live in South-Central and the corner around my house is all burned out," said Kendra Trotter, 17, a junior. "I don't think it made a lot of sense. At one store a man came out and opened the doors and told them they could take everything but they still burned it down. Now we have to stand in line for three hours or go out to places like Simi Valley or the Westside just to shop."

In the city's Pico-Union district, sidewalks teemed with morning shoppers and nearby residents who for the first time were witnessing the extent of the neighborhood devastation.

Women pushing strollers negotiated around piles of rubble; a crowd of about 50 lined up an hour early for the opening of a Security Pacific Bank. In a neighborhood that has become a refuge for thousands of Central Americans fleeing their own war-torn countries, the sight of smoldering shells of buildings jolted their confidence in their adopted America.

Many stepped off buses confused and nearly speechless to find that the bank, the market, the check-cashing shop were gone.

"People are trying to go about doing their normal business and act like they are calm," said Eduardo Vega, 26, who moved to Los Angeles from Mexico City 12 years ago. "But everyone is nervous. The violence can come back at any moment."



Los Angeles Times, May 5, 1992

On the Metro Rail Blue Line, which passes through the heart of the riot-torn area, ridership was heavy on Monday but there was a noticeable reduction in the number of white and white-collar passengers.

A white woman from North Long Beach who rode the train to downtown Los Angeles, where she works, said she thought twice before boarding. But she said she felt the disturbances had sufficiently quieted.

"Sure, I had some second thoughts," said the young woman, who declined to give her name. "Because of where it goes, you think twice. People I normally ride with would not get on it today. I think some people saw that videotape of that guy getting pulled out of his truck and beaten, and I think people had concerns. But on the train itself, it was safe. I felt very safe."

Similarly, those who arrived in downtown Los Angeles on the 9:01 a.m. Amtrak commuter train from Orange County said there were fewer passengers than usual. It was easy to find spaces in the normally jammed parking lot.

Attorney Scott Hoyt, a Yorba Linda resident, was on the train. Although he was coming back to work, he said he had no plans to leave his office during the day.

"Just as well," he explained. "Who knows if this thing might pop up again?"

Plans for Action:

As residents attempted to go about their daily routines, government officials and business leaders began formulating a plan to rebuild the city's riot-scarred neighborhoods.

President Bush dispatched a team of officials to the city to assess its needs and announced \$600 million in federal aid -- half in loans from the Small Business Administration and half in grants from Federal Emergency Management Agency. Bush is scheduled to visit Los Angeles Thursday and plans to conduct an inspection of the riot damage then.

In Sacramento, Gov. Wilson said representatives for four major financial institutions -- Bank of America, Wells Fargo, First Interstate and Home Savings -- have agreed to provide financing for economic development in distressed areas. Wilson also said three major food retailers -- including the owners of the Vons, Ralphs and Food 4 Less chains -- plan to repair and reopen any supermarkets damaged during last week's disturbances.

Bank of America separately announced it would invest up to \$25 million to help get small businesses back in operation. The American Savings Bank in Irvine announced it would donate \$1 million to rebuild the worst-hit sections of the city. And Glendale Federal Bank is committing \$50 million in mortgage loans for homeowners and apartment building owners rebuild.

Meanwhile, Assemblyman Art Torres (D-Los Angeles) proposed a 1/4-cent sales tax increase to help fund the rebuilding effort and also to generate funds for earthquake relief. The proposed 12-month statewide sales tax would raise \$700 million to \$800 million to rebuild Los Angeles and other devastated cities, Torres said.



Los Angeles Times, May 5, 1992

Calling upon the state Legislature to hold a special session to consider a plan for rebuilding the inner city, Torres said: "The Legislature must set a standard for others to follow by acting immediately to rebuild and reinvest in our urban centers."

Some local groups offered incentives for victimized merchants to remain in South Los Angeles or other areas hard-hit by the rioting. The United Health Plan, a health maintenance organization affiliated with the Watts Health Foundation, will notify its 82,000 subscribers this week that premiums on employees' health insurance will be deferred for six months if their businesses were disrupted by arson or looting.

In addition, two ministers and the owner of several fast food franchises announced plans to turn a former technical school across from the Sports Arena on Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard into a temporary, mega-supermarket where scores of victimized merchants could sell their wares as they rebuild, and where residents whose local markets were destroyed could shop.

Vending stalls for the merchants would be offered free of charge in the former National Technical Schools, which has 80,000 square feet of space available.

Just as those plans for action were announced, however, federal and local officials continued bickering over who was to blame for last week's mayhem and how it was handled.

In Los Angeles, Mayor Tom Bradley continued to question the Police Department's slow response to the violence and why, on the night the riots broke out, outgoing Police Chief Daryl F. Gates attended a Brentwood fund-raiser to defeat Proposition F, the June 2 police reform ballot measure.

A spokesman for Bradley said the mayor also thought that Gates' "personal ego" had stopped him from calling for federal troops sooner. The mayor has asked the Police Commission to conduct an inquiry into the department's entire response to the disaster, spokesman Bill Chandler said.

In addition, Bradley on Monday disclosed that, because of high tensions between himself and the chief, he had not spoken directly with Gates in the 13 months preceding the first night of last week's riots. Instead, Bradley said he communicated with the department through the Police Commission and deputy chiefs.

The Troops

Federal law enforcement experts sent to Los Angeles by President Bush were sent home Monday, as were police officers and sheriff's deputies from some Southern California areas.

But even as they left, active U.S. Army troops hit the streets of Los Angeles for the first time, moving out from the staging area in El Monte where they had been sent the day before to await instructions.

As the Army units fanned out, they replaced weary National Guard troops in some areas. The Guard added a mobile patrol to their contingent, and were preparing to respond to emergencies in areas where the LAPD requested support.

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Los Angeles Times, May 5, 1992

Those units went on call as sunset approached and the curfew was lifted.

There were few incidents Monday, but tensions remained high as everyday street crimes jangled the nerves of military and civilian authorities guarding against new outbreaks of rioting.

The FBI, for instance, was so concerned about rumors that it is dropping its civil rights probe of the King beating that it issued a press statement. The investigation, the statement stressed, "has been given the highest priority."

On the streets, there were several unconfirmed reports of sniper attacks on Monday. In one incident near Koreatown, police barricaded a four-block area at Normandie Avenue and 3rd Street after an auto theft suspect, armed with a shotgun, blew out the back window of a car driven by a young Korean woman, who was uninjured. He then holed up in an underground parking garage, firing one errant shot at police. The man was arrested.

Police did not link the incident to the riot, although it did cause major traffic jams throughout the Koreatown area, as anxiety-ridden residents crowded around police lines.

Tensions were ratcheted up another notch by a shooting from Sunday night, in which a National Guard contingent shot and killed a man who allegedly ran one of their barricades and made several attempts to run over the Guard members with his Datsun 280Z. The shooting marked the first time a citizen had been struck by military gunfire since the troops arrived Thursday.

The LAPD and military authorities both launched investigations, but officials said that the preliminary inquiries indicated that the Guardsmen acted within their authority. According to military rules of engagement, Guard members have the right to kill a person who threatens their lives or the lives of others.

Despite that shooting, Bradley lifted the curfew as promised, and said that military troops would remain in the city to guard against new violence.

"Those troops are here until we ask them to leave," Bradley said at a morning news conference. "You can be sure we're going to be very careful about when there's a de-escalation in the troop assignment."

Officials close to the mayor said they expect the troops to remain in the city at least through Wednesday. Military experts predicted that the Army and Marine units would probably be the first to leave the city, and that Guard units would probably stay longer because they have the most training in fighting civil disturbances.

Anxieties Persist

For many residents, there were lingering fears.

Although the curfew had been lifted, some normally bustling areas of the city were unusually quiet. Along Hollywood Boulevard, which had been hit hard by arsonists and looters, movie theaters remained empty and foot traffic was light -- signs that people were still nervous.



Los Angeles Times, May 5, 1992

On trendy Melrose Avenue, most shops closed early and some were still boarded up. Restaurants, one of the street's main evening attractions, were having trouble filling their tables.

Kezia Schulhof, 29, a secretary out eating ice cream with her boyfriend, said she welcomed the lifting of the curfew. But the lifeless atmosphere on the street troubled her. "It seems like a spirit has been broken," she said. "There's a real quietness."

In the daytime, nerves were jangled as well. When police barricaded her Koreatown neighborhood in search of the shotgun-wielding suspect, Mary Kunitake, 79, took cover near her balcony and trembled from the thunderous sounds of helicopters overhead. For the Japanese-American woman, the chaotic scenes of fires, looting, sirens and soldiers, and now a barricade, yanked her memory back to her life in Japan during World War II.

"Every time I hear the helicopters I think of the B-29s. I am reliving the war years," she said. "The world is upside-down. I don't think I will ever feel safe again."

At the home of Roy and Laverne Walker, who live just blocks from the South Los Angeles intersection where the rioting started last week, the phones worked again and electricity had finally been restored. Their gardener showed up, as did the mailman.

But the black, middle-class couple remained deeply troubled. Roy, a state police officer, and Laverne said they were seriously thinking of moving to the suburbs -- to outposts as far away as the Antelope Valley and even Simi Valley, an area known to be relatively crime-free. It is also where a jury with no black members returned the not guilty verdicts against the police officers accused of assaulting Rodney G. King.

"There's a sense of violation," Laverne Walker said of her neighborhood, as she tended their 21-month-old child, Saida. "All of a sudden the people in the neighborhood seem like strangers. They're people I've never seen before."

At Union Station, Liliana Cabrera of Mission Viejo had just arrived on the morning train and was waiting for a shuttle bus to take her to work. Constantly looking around and startled by sirens, Cabrera was clearly edgy.

"Of course, I'm nervous. I didn't know how it would be," said Cabrera, who has not been in the city since Thursday. "I'm real worried about snipers -- I read about them in the paper and you never know when one could pop up."

At the same time, in many corners of the city there was a growing sense that with the large military presence, Los Angeles was for the first time in years safe from the gangbangers and other criminals.

"I welcome those soldiers," said Jim Weber, a real estate agent in the hard-hit West Adams area. "Right now, with the Guard all around and the Marines and the police and the Highway Patrol, they should have this many people in the city all the time. Why should this crime be considered OK?"

For many, one of the most enduring and frightening images of the riots was the videotaped assault on Reginald O. Denny, 36, the white truck driver who

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Los Angeles Times, May 5, 1992

was rescued by four black Good Samaritans. On Monday, his hospital social worker told him for the first time about the enormity of the rioting and how he has become a symbol of the racial violence.

Denny suffered severe head injuries in the beating and was unable to talk until Monday afternoon. Prior to that, he communicated to social worker Cecily Kahn through notes.

"I'm just a regular guy," Denny wrote in one. "I was just doing my job. I've gone down that street a thousand times. I work. I go home. I don't want to be famous."

The Toll

As of 9:30 p.m. Monday, authorities reported the following:

* Deaths: 58

* Injuries: 2,383, including 228 critical. Among the injured are 10 firefighters and 71 law enforcement officers.

* Fires: More than 7,000 responses.

* Arrests: 12,111

* Damage estimate: \$717 million, excluding Long Beach; 5,273 buildings damaged or destroyed, including at least 1,600 severely damaged or burned businesses; 3,100 businesses affected by rioting or looting.

* BLAMING LIBERALS: The White House blamed liberals' programs for riots. A9

* BUSH'S SUPPORT FALLS: The riots reduced support for the President, a poll found. A9

* RELATED STORIES, PICTURES: A3-A20; B1-B3

GRAPHIC: Photo, COLOR, A businessman passes National Guardsmen on watch at a Pacific Bell building at 5th and Olive streets. JOE KENNEDY / Los Angeles Times

TYPE: Infobox

SUBJECT: RIOTS -- LOS ANGELES; LOS ANGELES -- SCHOOLS; LOS ANGELES -- FEDERAL AID; BUSH, GEORGE; GATES, DARYL F; LOS ANGELES -- PUBLIC FACILITIES; CLINTON, BILL; BRADLEY, TOM; CURFEWS; PROPERTY DAMAGE; STATISTICS; CASUALTIES; FIRES; ARRESTS; LOS ANGELES -- RECONSTRUCTION; LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT; RACIAL RELATIONS -- LOS ANGELES

May 6, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR DAN MCGROARTY

FROM: BOB SIMON

SUBJECT: L.A. INFO

- o Military involved: 1,910 regular Army from 7th Infantry Division at Ft. Ord; 9,727 from 40th Division of the California National Guard; 1,556 Marines from 1st Marine Expeditionary Force at Camp Pendleton. Some of the Marines served in Kuwait. Most of these troops are not on the streets at once, but respond to specific requests for protection from police. Nat'l Guard went on duty Fri. 5/1 p.m. Marines and Army weren't on streets until Sat. 5/2.
- o NBC Nightly News, Fri. May 1

An unidentified black business owner, about 50 years old, was shown crying with anguish to a mostly black crowd in front of his store which had been burned and looted. He cried to them: "It's not right! It's not right what you're doing. I came from the ghetto too. Why destroy my store. I tried to make it. Can't you understand what you've done?"
- o CBS Evening News, Fri. May 1

A black boy named Rudy Campbell was interviewed. He looked like he was 7 or 8. His father had been murdered years before and he lives with his older sister in South Central. Asked about the violence, he said, "I think it's stupid. People were pulled out of their cars and beaten like they didn't know them. It's like beating up your own brother or sister." Asked about the looters, he said, "They should know what's right and wrong, because when I was four, that's when I learned." His greatest fear through all the fires and gunshots was that his school would be burned. It wasn't.
- o From USDA: The following food has been delivered from federal stockpiles for infants and young children: 27,000 boxes of rice cereal; 1,500 boxes of dried milk; 58,000 cans of infant formula. This is to be distributed by local authorities.

Was the stabbing death of 51-year-old Lucie Marionian in Altadena really riot-related?

Some authorities are raising that question about her death and about the deaths of several others listed in the toll from the Los Angeles rioting, which stood at 58 Tuesday.

On the day of her death, there was no riot-related unrest in Altadena. In fact, Marionian's slaying is considered an isolated incident.

At 1:55 p.m. Friday, a group of black teen-agers chased Marionian's 14-year-old

was this connected to the rioting that tore through Los Angeles after the Rodney G. King verdicts were announced?

"I don't see that it was," said Lt. Joe Brown, who investigated the case for the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department.

Of the 58 listed as having died in the riot, most are black and Hispanic men; only seven are women. Among the 50 male victims, 20 are black; 18 are Hispanic; nine white; and two Asian. One male corpse was burned so badly that ethnic origin could not be determined, and the gender of another corpse could not be determined.

Of the women, five are black; one is white and one Hispanic. Marionian is one of

for the Los Angeles County Coroner's office.

"So it doesn't necessarily mean they have to be dead in the riot zone," he said. "Did other people take advantage of the riot situation? Would they have died if the riot had not occurred?"

The definition, said Dambacher, is clear-cut. "It's not confusing to us, but [it is] to police who may not feel it's a riot-related death."

Several shooting deaths listed as riot-related are in dispute, including:

Those of an unidentified black man on Thursday at 614 S. Locust Ave. in Compton; Edward Travens, 15, in the San

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Still Reaching Out

LA TIMES
5/6/92

■ **Aid:** A free food distribution center, Project Reach, was burned out in the riots. The needy ask: Why?

By TAMMERLIN DRUMMOND
TIMES STAFF WRITER

Every fourth Saturday like clockwork, volunteers at the Project Reach food distribution center on Western Avenue would hand out free butter, cornmeal, canned fruit and other staples to the hungry.

There was one line for the elderly and the handicapped, another for women with children—some of whom began camping out as early as 5:30 a.m. waiting for the center to open its doors.

Funded by Hubert Cowart, a retired black aerospace worker, the program provided free food to more than 1,000 people a month, many of them Korean-Americans.

But today, all that remains of the warehouse at 51st Street and Western Avenues is a tangled mess of wrought iron and charred metal pipes with a for-sale sign posted out front. And those who came to depend upon the free food to tide their families over when cabinets were bare were left angrily pondering the same question: Why?

"I knew women who would have had to send their kids to bed hungry if they didn't come here," said Connie, 43, a mother of two who declined to give her last name. "They filled a real need in this community. Now where are people going to go?"

Cowart, 52, who had tapped his savings to run the food bank, struggled to make sense of the destruction Tuesday as he plucked charred cans of Carnation milk and coffee from the ashes.

Besides Project Reach, the two-story building housed a garment shop, a children's clothing store, a beauty shop and a market. The occupants had been African-Americans, Latinos and Korean-Americans. Cowart believes the target of the burning was the market run by Korean-Americans.

"The way I see it, they didn't burn my business down Thursday," Cowart said. "They burned a friend of mine's place down—a Korean who ran a market in the



AL SEIB / Los Angeles Times

Hubert Cowart, left, director of Operation Reach, with son Gardell amid the rubble of their offices.

same building."

Cowart, who worked as a hydraulics specialist in the aerospace industry for 34 years, and his wife, LaBlanche, 50, started out small about 20 years ago, giving away food from the garage of their Watts home. About 10 years ago, they set up shop in the rented warehouse on Western Avenue.

Without any outside financial assistance, the couple would scour the regional food banks and other social service agencies for food. Cowart estimates that it costs him thousands of dollars a year to keep the operation running.

"It's not how much you give but what you give. You don't have to be rich to help people," Cowart said. "It's just that instead of living in the Bahamas, we're living in Watts."

A fixture in the community for the last decade, Project Reach served people not only in Los Angeles, but Compton, Long Beach and surrounding areas. Every fourth Saturday, they came: elderly Korean-American women, Latinos, African-Americans and Anglos.

"We'd have flour, cornmeal, green vegetables, corn, peas string beans—just stuff for people to put on the shelves so they would have something to eat,"

said Rosie Crump, a 69-year-old volunteer. "He never turned anyone away, regardless of race, color or creed."

Robert Heroux, 41, who tries to earn a living working a variety of odd jobs, was one. But sometimes he just cannot make it. That was when he knew he could count on Project Reach.

"I would come here when I didn't have no money," said Heroux. "This man used to be here 24-7 trying to help people—giving them food. And look what they did."

On Tuesday, Cowart returned to the gutted shell with a truckload of bread, which he distributes twice a week. He sat out front for most of the day handing out pumpernickel, hamburger rolls and bagels to the men, women and children who arrived by the dozens.

Some had been driving all day searching for free food at churches and other organizations.

When they saw the open truck chock-full of bread, car after car abruptly swerved over to the side of the road to ask if it was free.

They included a 38-year-old woman from South-Central Los Angeles who pulled up in a pickup truck. Shielding her 1-

month-old foster daughter's head from the sun, she sifted through the varieties of bread.

"We were just driving down the street trying to find a church that was giving out food," said the woman, giving her name as Sandra. "We're all a little short and we're the only ones in our neighborhood with transportation so we're getting stuff for the others, too."

Viola Silvile, 75, a Project Reach volunteer who had stopped by to offer help, wondered where people will turn if Cowart is unable to reopen.

"There are a lot of people who are really in need and unless they can find someplace else to go, I don't know what's going to happen," Silvile said. "I told one lady the other day after I found out it had burned down: 'Oh no, it's all over.' But then she said that knowing him, maybe he'll eventually find some way of getting things back."

But for now, the Cowarts are just taking one day at a time.

"Right now we're working out of our trucks until we can hopefully get some money together and locate another building," LaBlanche Cowart said.

"We're going to have to start from the ground up . . . but we're not going to roll over and play dead."

LOS ANGELES TIMES

TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1992

Street Drama

Actor Edward James Olmos Plays Leading Role in Cleanup Effort

By TRACY WILKINSON
TIMES STAFF WRITER

The Sikh man in the purple turban and gray beard smiled broadly and rushed to shake the hand of Edward James Olmos.

"We saw you on TV!" he said. "We were so impressed!" He had driven from Orange County with 20 other Sikhs to join in sweeping rubble from the streets of Los Angeles.

A Latino youth, his face covered with soot from a burned-out mini-mall that he was helping clean, sidled up to Olmos. "Man," he whispered into the actor's ear, "I was praying someone would speak to us. I looked at the TV, and there you were."

Olmos, the raspy-throated, hardly glamorous star of television and movies, emerged at the height of last week's revolt as a voice that many of the city's residents wanted to hear.

Walkie-talkie in hand, Olmos for three days led cleanup brigades through South Los Angeles and downtown and dispatched hundreds of volunteers to blighted corners.

More than many leaders in the political Establish-

**'Eddie, to me, he's the
Pied Piper. He walks his
talk.'**

STEVE VALDIVIA
About Edward James Olmos

ment, Olmos managed to inspire numerous people to take a broom to the streets. Perhaps it is fitting that in celebrity-worshiping Los Angeles, it takes an actor to mobilize people.

But it may say more about the sterile void that out-of-touch politicians have created.

"He was out there, pushing a broom, and I said: 'Why not?'" said Michael Haysom, who sells Merce-

des-Benz parts in Buena Park. "The way his words were, it didn't seem he was talking from his ego."

"Eddie, to me, he's the Pied Piper," said Olmos' friend Steve Valdivia, who runs a gang-rehabilitation program. "He walks his talk."

By no means was Olmos alone in organizing the cleanup; the First African Methodist Episcopal Church was one entity that took a leading role. But with Olmos' keen manipulation of the media, he was one of the most highly visible.

Olmos said he came forward as riots swept Los Angeles because he thought youths, especially Latinos, would listen to him. Born and raised on the Eastside, Olmos' past work with gangs and in other

Please see OLMOS, B4

Continued from B1

community projects seems to give him a measure of credibility and moral authority that few public figures have.

In a live television appearance Thursday night as the city burned, he spoke via remote hookup to two young looters, and challenged them to join him with a broom the next morning in South Los Angeles. By 6 a.m., 25 people showed up, Valdivia said, and by 10 a.m. there were 200.

From there, it snowballed.

On Sunday, Olmos, 45, was on his third day of commanding the troops. He was tired and sweaty. He wore a white headband across his brow, and a blue swatch of cloth was tied to his forearm—both, he said, to symbolize solidarity with the suffering of Korean-Americans who lost their livelihood in the riots.

He stood at the corner of Washington Boulevard and Main Street, amid the ruins of a strip mall. Dozens of volunteers swarmed around, sweeping blackened rubble with new brooms, filling bright-orange trash bags with debris, hauling them to a donated trash bin.

"Wear gloves!" he shouted to

Olmos' activities this hot, sunny day were more managerial than janitorial. In between his frenetic duties, Olmos signed autographs, lots of autographs. And he posed for photographs. First with two lithe Fountain Valley women in shorts and tight tank tops. Then with families, kids and other admirers.

"It's the least I can do," he told a reporter accompanying him.

A fellow actor paused with his broom, thanked Olmos for the efforts and pledged himself to ongoing community service. A Latina mother gushed and hugged him. A couple from Orange shook his hand.

After work was completed at Washington and Main, Olmos and his crews moved to another mini-mall where the Thrifty's, an auto parts store and a shoe store had been ransacked. Five standing inches of gooey water mixed with filthy debris filled the buildings. Setting up an assembly line, the volunteers shoveled out the mess within a couple of hours.

"I'm here because I want to clean up the image of Latinos," said Jose Luis Reza, 22, who is president of the Mecha chapter at Compton College. "It is really shameful to see our youth looting other people's properties. . . . Ol-

tions can surely spend a little more money on education and drug programs. It is no wonder, he says, that the average guy feels completely alienated from the American system.

"Children killing children, for no reason, is what we have produced," he told Wilson, jabbing his finger in the air toward the governor. "Listen to me well. . . . That has never been seen in the history of mankind. Children killing children—for no reason. And if you've got the time someday I'll explain it to you."

one group, as he ran up and down the sidewalk and across the street.

"*Vamos a comer!*" he shouted to another. "Let's eat!"

A catering service that usually feeds crews on Olmos' movie sets brought 500 shaved-turkey sandwiches and bags of cookies to the volunteers.

Barking into his walkie-talkie, the black-haired former rock singer instructed volunteers be sent to clean out a nearby Thrifty's store, ordered a medic to tend to a young man who had cut his foot, and coordinated shipments of rubbish to a landfill.

other people's properties. . . . Olmos, as a figure, is a good example to follow, especially for Chicanos."

From there, Olmos was off to a meeting with Gov. Pete Wilson and about 25 Latino community leaders on the 16th floor of the Ronald Reagan State Building.

Seated at the long mahogany table, Olmos listened to Wilson for about five minutes before interrupting.

He began with the message that he frequently repeats: A government that spends billions of dollars to bail out savings and loan institu-

** TOTAL PAGE.002 **

4-30-92

LOS ANGELES TIMES

'No One Else Made a Move to Help'

By JOHN MITCHELL
TIMES STAFF WRITER

From the moment I saw Tam Tran kneeling on the ground bleeding profusely from a deep gash on her cheek, I knew something had to be done to help her.

Someone had thrown a brick through her car window as she drove near Normandie and Florence avenues Wednesday night. She had stumbled from her car and was on her knees as I drove up to cover nearby looting and violence in the wake of the not guilty verdicts in the Rodney G. King beating trial.

Her car had come to a stop on the sidewalk and several of the windows were broken. Anger was clearly in the air, an atmosphere I had seen earlier as I approached the intersection. People were shouting and throwing rocks, and I had seen an attack on the driver directly in front of me.

As a crowd began to form around the stunned Tran, it seemed that there was a brief opportunity to get her to safety.

A woman rushed to her side and screamed: "You need to get out of here. If you don't get out of here they will kill you."

No one else in the crowd made a move to help and there wasn't a policeman in sight.

As a reporter, I'm trained to not involve myself personally in a story, but it was clear that if someone didn't act, Tran might have been more seriously injured.

So I helped her to my car and we drove to Daniel Freeman Hospital in Inglewood. It was a frightening ride.

One man stood in the middle of the street warning motorists to turn back. "There's a riot down there!" he yelled. "You don't want to go down there."

At one point a car stopped next to mine and the driver mouthed obscenities at Tran. I realized that we weren't out of danger and told her to duck down.

Until then I thought that since I am a black man we would have no trouble getting out of the area.

The hospital emergency room was filled with other victims. A postman, a truck driver, a law student and a reporter for United Press International. All had either been pulled from their cars, hit with thrown objects or kicked.

Several residents had driven them to safety.

Tran, still stunned, didn't have much to say after she was treated for the gash on her head and cuts on her hands.

"They threw a brick through my window, took my purse, my wallet and all my papers," said Tran, who left Vietnam two years ago by boat with her grandparents. "Can I go back tonight and get my car?" asked Tran, a manicurist who works in South-Central Los Angeles.

"I don't think you want to get your car tonight," I said.

"I'm not upset or angry," family member Duong Nguyen said. "I just don't understand why it happened. She got caught in the middle of something."

By this time, hospital officials had figured out that I was a reporter and they asked me to leave.

Los Angeles Ends Curfew, But Tensions Remain High

By ROBERT REINHOLD
Special to The New York Times

5/5/92

LOS ANGELES, May 4 — The authorities ended four days of curfew in Los Angeles today as the schools, public libraries and banks reopened. But tensions remained palpable, and there was no move to reduce the presence of the police and heavily armed National Guards in the streets.

But despite the appearance of calm, the police and troops, cradling automatic weapons, maintained a high alert for the possibility of more trouble tonight. "We are remaining on top alert because we are not convinced it's over," said Stanley K. Sheinbaum, president of the Police Commission, which oversees the Police Department. About 6,000 guard, marine and Army troops were deployed on the streets, with another 3,000 or so standing by in armories.

The five-member commission began to gather facts about why the police responded so slowly when the disorders first broke out last Wednesday evening. Among the questions to be

Police officers and troops remain deployed in the streets.

examined, Mr. Sheinbaum said, was why Chief Daryl F. Gates left police headquarters for about an hour and a half that evening to attend a political fund-raising event in Brentwood, about 11 miles from where the violence was erupting. The commission does not have the power to remove the chief.

"Things Are Under Control"

After several days during which many businesses were shut, office workers, shop clerks, lawyers and thousands of other employees filtered back into the city for the new workweek. In the surest sign of normality in Southern California, the freeway was again clogged this morning under hazy smoggy sky.

"Things are under control," said Mayor Tom Bradley on the fifth day after the acquittal of four white police officers in the beating of a black motorist, Rodney G. King, set off waves of rioting, looting and arson in the nation's second-largest city. "As much as possible we want to return this city to normalcy. We want people to feel free, to feel secure."

It was a day of fast-moving events in Los Angeles, which got a visit from

Gov. Bill Clinton of Arkansas, the Democratic Presidential candidate, and Kim Dae Jung, the leader of the opposition party in South Korea, both of whom toured the Koreatown neighborhood, which was badly damaged by rioters and arsonists. Gov. Pete Wilson discussed rebuilding plans with executives from several major California companies, including the Bank of America, Wells Fargo, Arco, Pacific Enterprises and Ralph's and Vons, two large supermarket chains. All had outlets burned and looted.

Normal postal deliveries and bus service resumed in the hard-hit South-Central area as clean-up efforts progressed throughout parts of the city and adjoining communities hit hardest by the riots. Air service to Los Angeles International Airport returned to about normal, with planes again permitted to begin their landing approach over Inglewood, a suburb near the airport where there was considerable gunfire and arson during the riots. The courts reached near the breaking point trying to arraign arrested people.

Tally of Dead Grows to 58

Some in the affluent movie industry began to organize relief efforts. The actress Lindsay Wagner spent the day outside Gelson's, an upscale grocery store in the exclusive Pacific Palisades area about 15 miles from the worst rioting, asking for donations of food from shoppers.

The tally of dead grew to 58 today, said the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department. Many of the latest deaths were the result of injuries suffered during the worst of the riots on Wednesday and Thursday. In addition, since 6 P.M. on Wednesday there have been 2,383 injuries, 11,656 arrests, 5,808 fire calls and an estimated \$717 million in property damage in Los Angeles and other nearby cities.

The pattern of arrests illustrates the changing rhythm of the disorders and the police response. There were about 4,000 arrests in the first frenzied 36 hours after the first outbreak of unrest. There were 2,000 more arrests from Friday morning to Saturday morning, and then 3,139 from Saturday to Sunday morning as the military presence built, and then the arrests dropped back to 2,340 from Sunday morning to this morning as calm returned.

With the county jails nearing their legal capacity of 25,468, the courts were overwhelmed trying to process defendants. The Los Angeles Municipal Court arraigned only 750 felony and misdemeanor suspects over the weekend, less than half what court officials hoped to do even though they worked until 10 P.M.

"We obviously have to pick up the



Jim Wilson/The New York Times

A man who had worked as a painter's helper stood in a burned-out paint store where he used to get day jobs in South-Central Los Angeles.

pace," said Marcia Skolnik, a spokeswoman for the court. "We may get through it the end of the week. We've hit overload. The sheer volume is a huge obstacle."

Mayor Bradley said the National Guard and Federal troops, which include Army and Marine units, would remain until further notice. "There is no plan, no desire to withdraw them," he said. "Those troops are here until we ask them to leave. We're going to be very careful about when there's going to be a de-escalation of troop assignments."

But the mayor said he felt comfortable about lifting the dusk-to-dawn curfew. "I have no anxiety about it," he said. "I heard enough on Sunday that I felt that I could safely lift that order." Mr. Bradley said fires were at a normal level and that a "nominal" 41 arrests were made overnight in the city.

But there was one major incident on Sunday night in which National Guard troops shot and killed a motorist that they said tried to run them over. Guard troops posted at the corner of Vermont Avenue and Pice Boulevard said a man driving a Nissan 280z drove the car directly at them about 7:40 P.M. They said they avoided him, but he went around the block and came at them again, at which point three guardsmen opened fire, killing the driver.

The identity of the dead man or his motive could not be immediately deter-

mined. Col. Bob Brandt, assistant district commander of the 40th Division of the California National Guard, arrived to inspect the scene. "Soldiers are under very strict rules on when they can fire and when they can even load their weapons because we, more than anyone else, do not want to have an unnecessary shooting," he said.

Business owners all over the city were surveying the damage and trying to reopen. Javier Rodriguez, an insurance broker, spent the morning examining a damaged drug store in the Watts area. He said the owner, Peter Martinez, a Mexican immigrant, had chased off looters with a gun as they were trying to burn the store.

"It's going to be very hard to find a company willing to come back in to insure these places," he said.

Back to Daily Routine

There were some positive signs, though. Mr. Rodriguez said one woman had approached Mr. Martinez, the shop owner, and returned some looted merchandise.

After having closed for several days, banks in the Los Angeles area mostly reopened today.

Several miles away in Hollywood, merchants near the corner of Santa Monica Boulevard and Western Avenue were sweeping up glass and getting estimates to tear down fire-gutted buildings in this section where Mexi-

can-American, Korean and Armenian neighborhoods merge. The corner was bustling with commuters getting on buses and street vendors, as if the shops were not mostly reduced to blackened cinders, metal security gates hanging askew.

For several blocks around, the commensurate devastation. Jen's Pizza and an adjoined dry cleaner and beauty shop were burned out, but the Northwestern Plaza, a strip of a dozen Korean-run business, was untouched.

Les Markley and his son, Rob, owners of Atlas furniture, were working on their looted shop by candle light. "We don't know where to start to clean up," said the father, standing amid shattered cabinets and the couches that were not dragged off by looters. The shop lost all its televisions and electronic office equipment and every lamp. The Markleys found 20 pairs of shoes inside, though, apparently left by a looter who found a couch or television worth more than the shoes stolen from another store.

Nearby in Koreatown, Mr. Kim, the Korean opposition leader, toured the area with eight members of the Korean Parliament from his Democratic Party to examine the tensions between Korean-Americans and blacks.

"Mr. Kim is coming to express sympathy with those in the larger community who have suffered in the violence, particularly in the Korean communi-

ty," said Stephen Costello, a consultant who is helping the delegation. "We're very interested in maintaining a sensitivity to the Korean-black tensions in town."

Mr. Kim had a private meeting scheduled with Mayor Bradley this afternoon.

School children returned to classes in Los Angeles, Long Beach, Inglewood, Hawthorne, Compton, Beverly Hills and in most parochial schools run by the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Los Angeles. Also reopening today were all major universities in the area.

While Los Angeles, West Hollywood, Beverly Hills and most other nearby cities ended their curfews today, the City of Long Beach extended its curfew at least one more night. That city, about 25 miles south of downtown Los Angeles, experienced continued incidents of shooting and looting over the weekend.

With its police system strained to the maximum, Los Angeles was also having to prepare this week for a visit from President Bush on Thursday. Initial response from the mostly liberal Democratic leadership of the city was unfavorable. "If this is simply another law-and-order speech without any resources to deal with the problems," said Rita Walters, who represents much of South-Central Los Angeles on the City Council, "then he could have stayed in Washington as far as I'm concerned."

Bush Orders Troops Into Los Angeles

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Some Calm Returns on Third Day

21/122/60

By Paul Taylor and Carlos Sanchez
Washington Post Staff Writers

LOS ANGELES, May 1—This scarred, smoldering city held its breath tonight as police and National Guard troops appeared to have restored order, at least temporarily, and President Bush ordered 4,000 Army and Marine troops to join the effort to end two days of urban anarchy.

Authorities said 39 people have been killed and more than 1,340 injured. More than 3,700 fires have been reported, and more than 3,000 arrests have been made.

The death toll made this the worst riot in the city's history, surpassing the carnage from a week-long disturbance that claimed 34 lives in the Watts neighborhood in the summer of 1965.

Bush ordered that the military troops be moved here from bases in Monterey and Oceanside, Calif., and that 1,000 federal officers trained in urban policing also be sent here. The action came after he met at the White House today with military and legal advisers and then with civil rights and community leaders.

As darkness fell, there was no evidence that the Army and Marine troops had left their staging areas in or near the city. The 1,000 federal officers from agencies such as the FBI and the Border Patrol were on the street with the National Guard and state and local police.

At civil rights leaders' urging, Bush spoke on national television from the Oval Office this evening, appealing to the American people for racial tolerance and a return to law and order.

Bush said the violence in Los Angeles is "not about civil rights" or "the great issues of equality" but "the brutality of a mob, pure and simple." He said he would "use whatever force necessary" to restore order.

Reiterating the "anger and pain" he felt when he first viewed the videotape of four white Los Angeles police officers beating black motorist Rodney G. King on March 3, 1991, Bush said he too was "stunned" at the virtual exoneration of the officers by a jury Wednesday.

Bush said that he understood those who cannot reconcile the not-guilty verdict with the videotape. The answer to that frustration, he said, is not violence but a Justice

Department inquiry that resumed today. He hinted that federal prosecution of the officers on criminal civil rights charges is a strong possibility.

He said violence and destruction of property are not answers to injustice but are themselves "an injustice."

The president ended his short address with an appeal for tolerance and for rebuilding in the nation. "We must allow our diversity to bring us together and not drive us apart," he said. "We must build a future where empty rage gives way to hope, where poverty and despair give way to opportunity."

Of more than 35 victims identified here, authorities said, three are white, three Hispanic and the rest black. Of that group, all but one is male.

Officials said that funerals for the victims have not been scheduled, primarily because of difficulty in locating next of kin.

Today, the presence of heavily armed National Guard troops ringing shopping centers helped to prevent a recurrence of rampant looting and arson that characterized the first two days of trouble here. Residents began sweeping up and hosing down ransacked neighborhoods.

The day's most emotional plea for an end to violence came from King, 26, the unemployed black construction worker whose beating touched off a chain of events that culminated in this week's verdicts and the explosive reaction to them.

"People, I just want to say, can we all get along?" King said, choking back tears, as he gave reporters a brief statement outside his lawyer's office in Beverly Hills. "Can we stop making it horrible for the older people and the kids?"

"We'll get our justice," King said. "They've won the battle, but they haven't won the war. We'll have our day in court, and that's all we want."

The Justice Department opened a grand jury investigation here today into possible civil rights violations by the officers. "Subpoenas have been served; evidence is being pursued," Attorney General William P. Barr said in a statement.

The federal probe, held in abeyance while the state tried the officers in nearby Ventura County, is being expedited, Barr said.

With about 4,500 National Guard troops far more visible today after a slow start at deploying them into the streets Wednesday, the number of new fires declined, and firefight-

ers brought all but a few under control. However, Mayor Tom Bradley announced that a dusk-to-dawn curfew would remain in place, and virtually all major weekend sporting and civic events were postponed or canceled.

"We're getting our legs underneath us now and beginning to make more arrests," Police Chief Daryl F. Gates said. Preliminary damage estimates total \$500 million, a figure expected to increase when authorities are able to make more complete surveys.

In addition to protecting shops, National Guard troops were a strong presence at post offices in south-central Los Angeles that were opened from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. so residents could pick up their first-of-the-month welfare and Social Security checks. Finding places to cash them proved to be troublesome, authorities said.

Even in areas not affected by anarchy, motorists took advantage of the relative calm in daylight hours to fill their gas tanks, creating block-long lines reminiscent of the oil crises of the 1970s. City officials had ordered that gasoline be dispensed only directly into vehicles.

At food stores that stayed open, there were long lines and lots of

hoarding, suggesting concern by residents that violence may escalate this weekend. Those who recalled the Watts disaster were aware that greater trouble flared there after police declared the area under control on the first night of disorder.

Phillip J. Weireter, spokesman for the Los Angeles City Fire Department, said reports of incidents dropped dramatically today. "We were handling 200 incidents at any one time, including 50 fires," he said, referring to Thursday, the first full day of violence. "Today, there are 30 incidents at any given time and maybe 10 to 15 fires."

"Incidents" include fires and related violence, he said.

Weireter said 10 firefighters have been injured since violence began Wednesday afternoon. Two were shot, one in the thigh and one in the face.

He also cited a spirit of cooperation between residents and firefighters that was noticeably absent during the first 24 hours after the verdict, when police were hard pressed to protect more than 1,700 firefighters battling stubborn blazes. "I think people are fed up with it," he said.

At an ABC grocery market in the

south-central section of the city, an area hit hardest by looting and burning, dozens of residents gathered in an impromptu meeting to help the cleanup. "We feel great about this," said Jeff Birdsong, the store manager.

Neighbors, armed with shovels and rakes, filled carts with shattered window glass, broken bottles and soggy remnants of groceries and deposited the mess into a large trash container under the watchful eyes of several National Guard members.

"It's going to be hard," said Joe Williams, a neighbor who patronized the grocery store and said he had no idea where he would get groceries now. "This is the wrong way to do it," he said of the looting and violence, which left the store stripped clean and several adjoining businesses burned to the ground.

Colin Senhouse, driving around with friends looking for places where they could help clean up, said he sensed that most people in the south-central area understood the cause of the violence. "I don't see a lot of people upset, but I get the feeling that they already saw a lot of the destruction and now it's time to clean up," he said.

At the northern end of south-cen-

tral Los Angeles, firefighters continued to fight flare-ups, while neighbors traded stories about the tumult Wednesday night.

Raul Centeno told of a massive effort by seven men stealing an automatic teller machine. "They worked four or five hours on that thing," he said. "They were sweating, and finally they put it away in a truck." Several times during the protracted looting, he said, overworked police drove by without stopping.

Helen Isaac, who owns the only grocery store in a 10-block area, said her husband spent the night inside it with a gun, fending off looters. "Everybody is still scared," she said, pointing to hole in the ceiling where looters broke into their store.

"Anything could happen," she said, referring to the looters. "I don't think they're tired."

Farther north, in the Koreatown area, people could be seen lining up at the side of the building, waiting their turn to enter in groups of 10 to buy groceries.

Before addressing the nation tonight, Bush met with civil rights leaders, including several black Republicans who have advised him in the past. Benjamin L. Hooks, execu-

utive director of the NAACP, said Bush "is beginning to recognize the fact that unless we deal with this issue, America is in for a long, hot summer."

The Rev. Joseph L. Lowery, executive director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, said Bush must do more than send troops. "If he accompanies that with a condemnation of violence on the part of police and condemnation of violence on the part of our economic system . . . that sends some hope," he said.

In Little Rock, Ark., Democratic presidential contender Bill Clinton called for a national day of prayer Sunday, saying "it's time for reconciliation." In an interview on ABC News after Bush's address, Clinton said, "I think the president did a good job tonight in taking the steps he should have taken."

Officials here and in Washington said California Gov. Pete Wilson (R) and Bradley had asked Bush to order the military to help here. The troops included 2,500 Army soldiers from Fort Ord in Monterey and 1,500 Marines from Camp Pendleton in Ocean-side.

While this city was the hardest hit, outrage over the King verdict continued to reverberate around the nation.

In Atlanta, police and demonstrators clashed for a second day. San Francisco remained under a state of emergency and nighttime curfew after widespread vandalism and looting began Thursday, and Nevada Gov. Robert J. Miller (D) activated the National Guard in response to violence in Las Vegas where at least one death was reported.

In New York, concern and rumors of potential violence caused many employers to send workers home early. About 500 people marched about a mile from Times Square to Madison Square Garden, and small groups of protesters later broke windows in lower Manhattan. Police made about 70 arrests.

Contributing to this report were staff writers Lou Cannon, Ruben Castaneda, Al Kamen, Gary Lee and Avis Thomas-Lester and special correspondent Leef Smith in Los Angeles; staff writer Ann Devroy in Washington; staff writer Maralee Schwartz in Little Rock, Ark., and staff writer Don Phillips in Atlanta.

She simply had to help

122/21 Samaritan shuns label of 'hero'

LOS ANGELES — She had dropped by her mom's house after work to say hello. Her brother was there and the television was on, and as they watched, they couldn't believe what they were seeing.

A white driver, stopped at a traffic light, was pulled out of his truck and beaten by blacks who took turns bashing him.

Lei Yuille, a black 37-year-old dietitian, recognized the intersection as Florence and Normandie in South Central L.A. It was only minutes away, and not far from her own home. So she and her brother Pierre decided to race out there and try to help the man before he was beaten to death.

"We were horrified," Yuille says. "And my brother said we had to do what we could to help."

She understood the anger and the sense of abandonment in the black community. In a way it was Watts all over again. She remembered Watts, and she knew that 27 years hadn't brought much progress.

"But this wasn't right," she says. "They had no right to try to take a man's life. I was angry. And disgusted."

As Lei and Pierre left, their mother was protesting, afraid they'd be attacked for trying to help.

But it was her mother and father, Yuille says, who had given her a sense of right and wrong, and helped make her the kind of person who knew, without thinking about it, that she had to go out

there.

In the moments before Lei and her brother arrived, Reginald Oliver Denny, 36, and the father of an 8-year-old girl named Ashley, had crawled back toward his truck, groveling for his life.

When he was almost there, a man emerged from the mob, stood over Denny as if to measure him, and then crashed a rock down on his skull. As Denny collapsed, the man raised his fist in celebration.

It was the most savage piece of film since the police beating of Rodney King, and like the King videotape, it played around the world.

Lei and Pierre parked a block away and ran to the intersection. They were split up in the chaos. The next thing Lei remembers is seeing Denny back in his truck, trying to drive away. But he was so



The Philadelphia Inquirer / RICK BOWMER

Lei Yuille was horrified as she saw the truck driver being beaten.

By STEVE LOPEZ



severely smashed up that he couldn't see or think clearly. He struggled with the truck, and it barely moved along.

"He was very bloody, and his eye was bulging," Yuille says.

She jumped onto the running board of the passenger side, told him he was going to be fine, and then tried to talk him through the driving, serving as his eyes.

"He kept saying he didn't know what happened," Yuille says. "I told him he was going to be OK."

It was a horrible situation, she knew, but she didn't let herself feel it.

"I was thinking about him, and not myself."

She was even oblivious to the taunting she was getting for helping Denny. All she could think about was getting him away from that intersection and getting him to a hospital. As they pulled away, she worried

for her brother, fearing he might have been attacked for trying to help.

A man appeared now, running alongside the truck, and said he thought he could drive it. His name was Bobby.

Bobby climbed in and pushed Denny over. Yuille climbed in and tried to comfort Denny.

As the three of them made their way, another man appeared on the running board where Yuille had been, volunteering his help. His name was Titus Murphy. He said his girlfriend, Terry Barnett, was going to drive ahead of them in a car, clearing the way with flashing lights.

Murphy and Barnett had also seen the beating on television, and raced to the intersection to help.

And so the two-vehicle caravan headed

BUSINESS

Oil Firms Plan to Rebuild Gas Stations

■ **Energy:** Chevron and Arco have made commitments to help stricken areas.

By MICHAEL PARRISH
TIMES STAFF WRITER

Chevron Corp. Chairman and Chief Executive Kenneth T. Derr said Tuesday that the oil company intends to reopen seven Chevron stations badly damaged in last week's violence and to help in other ways to rebuild stricken neighborhoods in Los Angeles.

Los Angeles-based Atlantic Richfield Co., considered to be the hardest hit of the branded gasoline retailers, made a similar pledge on Monday. The company, which sells one out of four gallons of gas in the Los Angeles area, will rebuild five Arco-owned stations that were destroyed.

Chevron's Derr told a sparsely attended annual shareholders' meeting in Beverly

Hills that he has already been in contact with Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley, as well as Peter Ueberroth, who is directing rebuilding efforts.

Chevron, Derr added, is sending \$20,000 in immediate aid to the Los Angeles Conservation Corps, a private, nonprofit cleanup group, and \$60,000 to the local Red Cross—the latter earmarked for families made homeless in the disturbances. Derr said the company has also sent letters to Chevron credit card holders in the affected area, offering to negotiate delays in their payment schedules—a standard offer made by the company in such crises.

Lodwrick M. Cook, chairman and chief executive of Atlantic Richfield Co., told shareholders at Arco's annual stockholders meeting Monday that 11 Arco stations had been burned and 36 looted, at an estimated \$5 million to \$10 million in damage. Though as many as 132 stations were out of service for lack of fuel at the worst point over the weekend, Cook added, most are already back in business, including some that were looted or damaged. Tuesday, Arco expanded the

total of looted or burned to 50 stations, including two each in Las Vegas and Oakland.

"It is too early to say what specific role Arco will play in any upcoming effort to rebuild the devastated areas," Cook said, "but I assure you that we'll be part of any effort that has broad community support."

Arco will definitely rebuild the five burned stations that it owns directly, but six of the burned stations are owned by private operators—"so we can't speak for them," George Babikian, president of Arco Products Co., clarified after the meeting.

Arco has about 500 service stations in Los Angeles and parts of Orange County, where it has about 25% of the market. Chevron has 250 stations in roughly the same area.

Judy Roberson, legislative coordinator for governmental affairs for the Southern California Service Station Assn., estimated Tuesday that a total of 70 gas stations in the Los Angeles area were either burned or looted badly enough that they had to be closed.

Couple Seized in Credit-Repair Scam

By DENISE GELLENE
TIMES STAFF WRITER

The owners of a firm peddling a new and potentially dangerous method for repairing poor credit records have been arrested on charges of criminal violations of state credit services laws.

John P. Ruggeri, 35, and his wife, Nancy G. Ruggeri, 33—owners of Ft. Bragg-based Credit One—were arrested for selling thousands of kits showing desperate consumers how to obtain credit by illegally changing their Social Security numbers.

The defendants were on their way to Los Angeles County Jail on Tuesday after being arrested in Ft. Bragg last week on a warrant issued by Los Angeles Municipal Judge Leland Harris. They are being held in lieu of \$100,000 bail.

Besides the criminal charges, the Ruggeris face civil actions by the Federal Trade Commission, the state Department of Community Affairs and the Minnesota attorney general.

The Ruggeris were unavailable for comment, and their attorney, Lair Franklin, said he could not comment because he had not seen the charges.

Ruggeri, a veteran of the credit-repair industry, was president of First Credit Services in 1984 when the FTC took action against it for alleged deceptive business practices. Ruggeri was never charged, and the action against First Credit Services ended with a consent decree in which the firm neither admitted nor denied wrongdoing.

Los Angeles Deputy City Atty. Ruth Owan said the Ruggeris are

According to law enforcement officials, the Ruggeris charged 20,000 people between \$45 and \$56 for kits that showed them how to "clean up" their poor credit histories by illegally changing their Social Security numbers. The kits instructed buyers to apply to the Internal Revenue Service for an employee identification number, and to substitute it for their Social Security number. Both numbers have nine digits.

The kits also instructed people to change their address in order to trick credit bureaus such as TRW, which identify consumers by their Social Security number and address.

The bogus credit-clearing method, known as "credit file segregation," attracted attention about a month ago when the IRS announced that people who had doctored their Social Security numbers on tax forms could face criminal fraud charges and could also lose out on Social Security benefits.

According to Qwan, the Ruggeris solicited people who had recently sought bankruptcy protection. They purchased the lists from outside vendors.

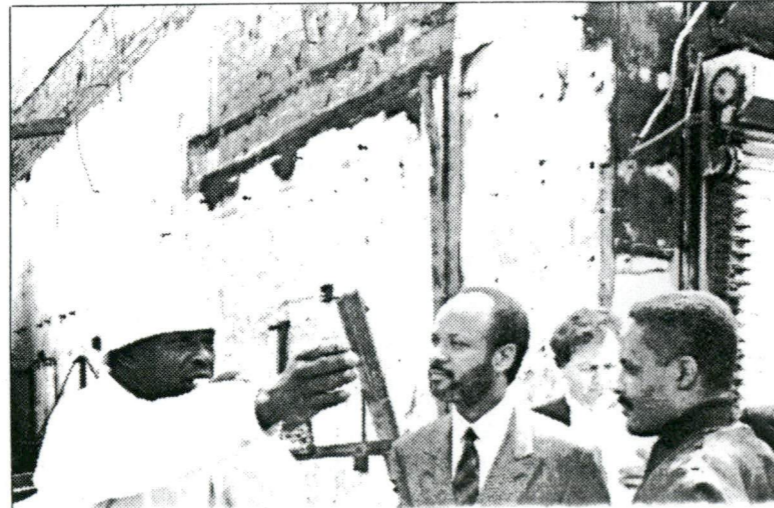
"What makes this so despicable is that they were taking advantage of people in dire straits in an extremely bad recession in California," said Jim Conran, director of the state Department of Community Development. The department is seeking \$300,000 in civil penalties from Credit One for alleged unlawful business practices and false and misleading advertising.

Minnesota authorities have

TOUR: Bankers Get an Eyeful of Destruction

Continued from B5

the window intact advertising its "blowout sale." One banker pointed out the juxtaposition of a charred liquor store on one side of Vermont with tranquil USC tennis courts on the other. Hahn noted that drug dealers his office had tried to clear out of an area off Olympic Boulevard were still hanging out in the parking lot of a



MALLS: Slow Day for Most Merchants

Continued from B5

Bryman. But there have been only half the usual number of dinner patrons, despite the fact that the area was spared any direct impact from the riots.

At Lawry's Prime Rib at La Cienega and Wilshire boulevards, a bit closer to some of the riot-struck areas, business was off 40% Monday night, according to general

SECTION

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WEDNESDAY

MAY 6, 1992

CALIFOR

Comment

ON CALIFORNIA

An Island in the Calamity

BY AL MARTINEZ

Leon Lasken is the kind of guy I'd have written about with or without the Los Angeles riots. His small grocery store stood untouched amid chaos, and almost everyone who came in when things quieted down thanked God Leon was all right.

He's a small Jewish man of 81 with a smile like sunlight through dark clouds and a soul as wide as heaven. No one goes hungry when Leon is around, and it didn't take riots to tell him there was pain in the ghetto. He's been in it for 43 years.

The grocery store, a cluttered little place piled high with boxes, is called the Palace, which in a way I suppose it is. Leon really doesn't own it anymore, but he's there every Saturday and no one in the area ever thinks of it as anything but Leon's place.

He opened it on Prairie Avenue in South-Central shortly after the Second World War and sold it to his manager a couple of years ago after suffering a mild stroke.

I first heard from Leon when a \$100 check arrived in the mail with a note that said I should give it to a minority student trying to better himself.

It was in response to a column that I can't even remember, but I sent it on

**'The world was made as
much for giving as for
taking.'**

to where I knew kids were in need. I thanked Leon, and then a few weeks

RIOT A

Riots Renew Debate on

■ **Assistance:** Liberals say the unrest shows the need for new government programs. Conservatives say the policies waste money and foster dependence.

By ART PINE
TIMES STAFF WRITER

WASHINGTON—The questions blaze anew in the wake of last week's rioting in Los Angeles: Has the federal government done enough to combat poverty in the nation's inner cities? Have its efforts helped—or hurt, as some critics say?

The debate already has been drawn: Liberals contend that the Los Angeles riots show that programs have fallen behind, and they demand that the government launch a new "domestic Marshall Plan," patterned after the post-World War II recovery program, to help inner-city residents overcome their economic plight.

Conservatives argue that the programs are a waste of money and worsen the situation by forcing people to stay on the dole and by imbuing them with a "welfare

mentality" that encourage push toward crime.

But a closer look at the recent years shows a deci- few surprises on both sides.

• While total federal substantially in the mid-1 past few years—partly bec effects of the recession, bu and congressional action t covered by these programs

• Despite all the rhetoric programs of the '60s, the n years have involved a har agreed were not working: 1970s, revenue-sharing a grants.

• The narrowing of inner years has had more to do American economy—to ser with the recent recession government's efforts to cor

• Although some policie welfare payments, clearly



The world was made as
**much for giving as for
 taking.**

to where I knew kids were in need. I thanked Leon, and then a few weeks later he sent another check for the same purpose.

I next heard from him when I wrote a column about Long Beach bums. Leon was all over me. "When you reach my age," he wrote, "the word *bum* will be the least-used word in your vocabulary."

There are no bums, Leon said, only people down on their luck.

The kind of compassion we all wish we had shone through in that letter, so I tracked Leon down to his grocery store. It was just a day after the riots, and the smoking ruins of other shops could be seen in the neighborhood.

Leon's store was like an island of serenity in a sea of chaos, a happy, busy place stocked with just about everything I've ever seen in a market.

Leon himself was in a tiny, messy back room, a balding, pink-faced man with mutton-chop sideburns and the most infectious laugh I've ever heard.

He was clearly embarrassed by the attention I was giving him and didn't want to talk about himself. But I haven't been in this business 40 years to let questions go unanswered.

Pretty soon I'm hearing about a guy whose philosophy is as simple as rain. He was poor once back in Bismarck, North Dakota, so he helps others when he can. The world was made as much for giving as for taking.

Leon was a hell-raiser when he was young. This is no faint-hearted here, but a tough, ex-street kid with a sense of reality as strong as hunger, which makes his compassion all the more genuine.

He spotted a man in his store once he knew was a shoplifter. But he also knew he was hungry. After the guy had wandered around for a while, Leon got tired of watching him and said, "For God's sake, man, steal something and leave." He did.

Leon has been mugged and robbed a few times, but that hasn't changed his attitude a damned bit as far as I can tell. He still gives things away.

This began when he saw people taking produce from trash bins behind the store. The next day he put up a sign that said, "If you're broke and hungry, come in and ask for Leon."

They were lined up for three blocks the next day, Leon says, and he knew he couldn't keep that up.

He tried leaving canned food on a rack outside with a sign that said "Take some, leave some," but one person would take it all so he quit that too and began giving food to places like convalescent homes instead.

Why was his store spared during the riots? "This is a violence-free zone," Leon says with a laugh, then adds simply, "They're my friends."

Three hundred years ago John Donne wrote, "No man is an island, entire of itself; every man is a piece of the continent."

Here's a guy who lives that credo every day of his life, and it works. If only we all did that. If only we were all like Leon Lasken.



Dogs brought in from Northern California assist search for remains of missing woman la

A Grim Sifting of A Search for People Feared Burned to Death

By SCOTT HARRIS
 TIMES STAFF WRITER

Where is Angela Powell?
 The last time anybody saw her, the rampage was only a few hours old. Angela Powell had ventured into the flames and smoke of the New Guys electronics store at Vermont and Slauson avenues.

Her mother, Elizabeth Blanding, told police her 22-year-old daughter and a friend didn't go in there to pick up a free TV or stereo, but to warn people of the danger.

Her friend got out. Powell, it seems, didn't.

So as Blanding, other relatives and friends watched, coroner's investigators escalated efforts Tuesday to find Powell as well as other possible riot victims, enlisting search dogs and extra personnel in the grim hunt.

No one is sure how many more victims may be discovered, said Detective Steve Spear, a member of the LAPD Criminal

Conspiracy Section, which is

daunting task, considering that
 Just the other day, Spear
 wreckage of the Pep Boys
 buried in ashes and debris
 So far, five fire victims are
 one has been identified, acco

"It's possible some could
 could be looters," Spear said
 unfortunate victims."

But Powell doesn't repre
 certain that her remains
 charred debris inside the st
 which has been decorated w

The initial report to aut
 have been trapped inside wh
 after the fire, no human rem

Police Wary of Gang Memb

■ **Alliance:** Clergy and youth
 counselors see their cooperation
 as essential to rebuilding
 riot-torn areas. But police fear
 organized retaliation against law
 enforcement.

By LOUIS SAHAGUN
 and LESLIE BERGER
 TIMES STAFF WRITERS

Some longtime rival gang members in the Bloods and the Crips have reached a purported truce that church and community activists hope will redeem disaffected youths but that police fear signals a possible organized retaliation effort against law enforcement.

As optimistic clergy and youth counselors spoke of the chance to involve gang members in rebuilding riot-torn Los Angeles on Tuesday, warnings of planned guerrilla attacks against officers were being circulated among Los Angeles police and sheriff's deputies and the Los Angeles

County Probation Department.

"We received intelligence well in advance of the [Rodney G. King] verdict that there would be certain informal truces among gangs," said Los Angeles Police Cmdr. Ronald Banks. "There is a belief and perception now that . . . they are directing their efforts towards police."

Banks and other police officials said their intelligence gathering had gleaned several indications that gangs were banding together to harm police, including fresh graffiti throughout the city stating, "LAPD 187"—with "187" being a reference to the state penal code for homicide.

But gang members maintained Tuesday they were negotiating truces because they recognized the need to set aside differences and protect each other from the police—whom they feared would unfairly target them for criminal prosecution in the aftermath of last week's looting and arson. So far the truce effort has involved only a handful of the estimated 90,000 active gang members in the county, community activists said.

"Instead of shooting each other we decided to fight together for black power,"

said

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ce, detectives cannot be spared to
duct what usually amounts to a four-
ur investigation at the scene of a death.
d in some cases, death scene clues have
en obliterated by the raging fires.
A lot of things we are saying are
t-related without the benefit of a good
estigation," said Capt. William Gar-
nd, captain and commanding officer of
Los Angeles Police Department's rob-
y and homicide division. "There's a
endency to paint the bleakest picture."

said Dr. Joseph Davis, chief medical exam-
iner for Dade County, who has worked for
the department for 36 years and has seen
several Miami riots.

"Much of it becomes dependent on the
working relations between medical exam-
iners and police. If there's a problem, it's a
matter of communication. . . . And you
have to look at the motives [of] people who
want it to be riot-connected or don't want
it to be. I don't like to use the word
politics."

LA TIMES 5/6/90

Troops Caught Up in Everyday Woes of Life in Los Angeles

By JIM NEWTON
and BOB POOL
TIMES STAFF WRITERS

Thousands of National Guard
and U.S. military troops sta-
tioned in Los Angeles arrived
as strangers charged with quelling
the worst rioting in the city's
history.

But after a string of long days
and nights on the job, the troops
find themselves swept up in the
everyday life and violence of the
communities they guard.

They've been fed food and can-
dy, and even had hymns sung to
them. But they've also been thrust
into the darker side of Los Angel-
es—from ducking drive-bys to
breaking up arguments between
angry motorists.

In one small encounter after the
next, residents have expressed
their gratitude to the military and
offered gestures of thanks. Resi-
dents pass out coffee and cookies to
the troops. The family that lives
next door to the Marine headquar-
ters in Compton delivers fried
chicken to them every day. People
stand and applaud as the armored
personnel carriers rumble by.

At the ABC Market in South Los
Angeles, a choir Sunday serenaded
troops with its rendition of "The
Battle Hymn of the Republic."

But then there is the implacable
street violence that has drawn
them in.

Marines in Compton were swept
up in a domestic dispute Sunday
and returned fire from the man
involved. Another group of Ma-
rines saw a man shoot at a security
guard early Tuesday, and when
they yelled, he fired on them and
fled. They caught up with him
hiding in a bush, and held him until
police arrived.

Guard troops in South Los An-
geles backed up police as they
cornered a suspected car thief, and
Army soldiers in Watts peered out
over the rooftops of a shopping
center Tuesday as distant gunshots
echoed through the muggy after-
noon and evening.

"This is about the last place I
thought I'd ever be," con-
ceded Army Lt. Curtis Grass, as he
watched store owners in Watts
dragging rotting food from the
supermarket and replacing scores
of broken windows. "It's a long
way from Fort Ord."

Some residents grumble about
having 11,000 troops in and around
their neighborhoods, complaining
that their communities seem more

like Lebanon than Long Beach. But
after days of raging anger and fear,
most said they felt safe again—saf-
er, in fact, than they did before the
riots erupted.

After all, many residents said,
shooting and other violent crimes
were part of daily life in Watts and
South Los Angeles long before last
week's rioting broke out. Since the
military arrived, many residents
have gotten a measure of relief—
not only from the rioting, but from
those daily crimes as well. Even
gang members, the residents say,
think twice about shooting off a
gun in front of 500 heavily armed
soldiers from the 7th Infantry Di-
vision.

"All of the neighborhood is safe
now. We feel like it's a safe place to
live," said Orlando Montufar, who
was a cook at a Carl's Jr. in South
Los Angeles until his workplace
was ransacked last week. "But
after they leave, I got to stay inside
. . . . Every six months, they should
come back and clean the place
out."

Herman Noel, a soft-spoken 81-
year-old in a gray fedora,
agreed.

"I like the Army, I like them a
lot," said Noel, who has spent most
of his life in Watts. "There's so
much crime here. If the Army can
stop it for a while, I say: 'Let 'em
stop it.'" The troops have even
become a stopping post on the
campaign trail: Presidential candi-
date Patrick J. Buchanan paid
National Guard units a visit in
South Los Angeles On Tuesday,
sweeping in under the escort of
Secret Service agents. Some of the
troops, bivouacked under camou-
flage netting in the parking lot of
the Los Angeles Memorial Colise-
um, gathered to hear Buchanan.
Most skipped Buchanan's appear-
ance, preferring to catch some
sleep.

And yet, even as residents and
politicians pay homage to the sol-
diers, there were signs that the
troops could wear out their wel-
come.

In Hollywood, for instance,
Sheldon Wolfe, a 16-year-old
homeless boy with a neon green
Mohawk, said the troops "make me
sick." As two Guard members pat-
rolled Hollywood Boulevard,
Wolfe shook his head in disgust
and said he was tired of "living in a
police state."

Flashes of that anger have
cropped up, and troops said that
while most of the residents have

Please see TROOPS, B4

ASHES: Grim Search

Continued from B1

the coroner's office, employed her

concerned about the availability of weapons to them and threats to police officers. So it's very real."

A police spokesman said the department was concerned about the flier but did not feel unduly threatened, especially with a heavy military presence in the city.

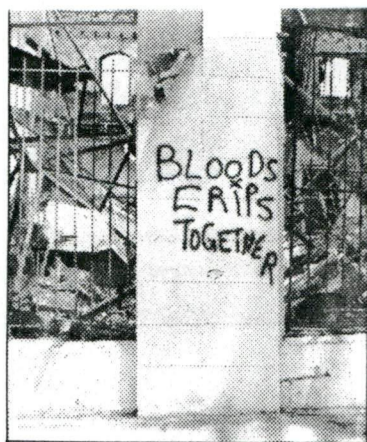
"We won't ignore it and we'll accept it for what it is. Somebody has put it out," said Lt. John Dunkin. He added, "There's really not too awfully much you can do. You can't just go out and indiscriminately round people up."

At the county Probation Department Tuesday, supervisors were shown copies of a memo written by the sheriff's emergency operation center, which warned of possible

planned sniper attacks against police once federal troops and National Guardsmen left the city, Probation Director Barry Nidorf said.

One probation supervisor who read the document said it alleged that gang members had looted pawn shops and gun stores during the riots to stock up on weapons and ammunition, including "armor-piercing bullets."

Nidorf said he advised his staff to take the warnings seriously and to arrange for increased police patrol. Nidorf said he was unsure of the initial source of the information, and sheriff's officials with knowledge of the memo could not be reached.



KIRK MCCOY / Los Angeles Times
Gangs' message on a burned-out building on Western Avenue.

oment in impoverished South Angeles to avoid riots such as that shook the city last year. Many also agree that any effort must give residents more stake in any new businesses.

But they disagree over how to accomplish this goal.

Some favor huge infusion of public and private cash to finance new ventures and rebuild existing ones. Others argue that money alone is inadequate to address social problems that must be solved before meaningful economic development can take place.

Some favor creation of enterprise zones in the community to give fledgling firms some advantages. But others argue such zones merely rob the community of tax money while doing little to encourage new business.

And leaders differ on whether manufacturing or services—as new shopping centers—are most appropriate types of business to create jobs and wealth for entrepreneurs. The argument centers on whether it is enough to have another strip mall or warehouse store, black-owned or not, or whether true wealth can come from making things.

In any case, they all agree too little has been done since Watts riots rocked some of the same neighborhoods 27 years ago.

"People are asking for what I think is their share of the American dream," said Marva S. Battle-Bey, executive director of the Vermont Slauson Economic Development Corp. "They want business opportunities; they want to have self-reliance. And they don't want to be dependent on other communities . . . to protect them."

Battle-Bey's group developed the Vermont Slauson Shopping Center, which survived the unrest. Her group is also seeking \$10 million of start-up capital to build a plastics manufacturing plant that would employ 65 people.

The corporation also founded in 1986 for an "incubator" for five light-manufacturing companies. Under the incubator concept, the firms share a common low-rent building and rely on pooled accounting, marketing a

TROOPS: Taste of L.A. Life

Continued from B3

been welcoming, there are those who see the soldiers as an occupying force and want only for them to leave. Some carloads of people honked and made obscene gestures Tuesday at the Army troops in Watts. The soldiers stood impassively.

"They treat us like dogs," Ronald C. Mathis, a South Los Angeles resident, said Saturday as he waited in a long line for his Social Security check. "They didn't have to call out the National Guard. They're just trying to scare us with those guns, with the big guns."

Across Los Angeles, there were other scattered signs of discontent. On Sunset Boulevard, for instance, a resident hung a banner on the window demanding: "U.S. Out of Echo Park!"

In fact, the troops themselves say they have no desire to be here any longer than they have to. Many members of the Guard have jobs to return to, and rare is the Army soldier or Marine who joined up to patrol a Los Angeles city street.

The job is far different than standing guard in the deserts of Kuwait, soldiers said. The task is complicated by needing to show strength but knowing that the use of it could trigger a resurgence of violence.

As a result, the troops try to keep their distance. Army soldiers in Watts nervously spied on a young man in Los Angeles Raiders clothes Tuesday as he passed back and forth outside a shopping center perimeter. The man appeared to be counting the number of soldiers, and the troops watched his every movement

from the rooftops, relaying details to an officer in the parking lot.

"We're just keeping an eye on him," the officer said. "We don't want any mistakes."

For a time, some officials worried that a fatal shooting by a National Guard contingent Sunday night could turn communities against the troops. Until then, no soldier or Marine had shot a person during the riots.

In the wake of that shooting, Guard units patrolling the city were drilled on the rules of engagement, which state that Guard members can shoot to kill, but only if their lives or the lives of others are threatened. Two investigations into the Sunday night shooting—one by LAPD and another by the military—are under way, but officials indicated that they believe the shooting was justified.

Eager not to inflame the situation, the Guard took down its barricade at Pico Boulevard, near Vermont Avenue, where the shooting occurred.

There have been no flare-ups in the wake of that shooting, however, and by the end of the day Tuesday, some officials breathed a sigh of relief.

As for the residents of Los Angeles, some admitted that they were a little uncomfortable about soldiers patrolling their streets, but most were willing to put up with that feeling if they get some peace in return.

"It's kind of scary," said Maria Poole, a Long Beach resident who was out walking Monday with her 2-year-old son, Derrick. "I never thought I'd see anything like this on our streets. It's strange, weird. But I'm glad they're here."



Pheng stands in Second Street on Tuesday.

WELFARE: Aid to Poor Up Greatly Since 'Great Sc

education receive welfare and other aid. But much of it also reflects actions by Congress and the courts, which have extended benefits to more people.

Figures published Tuesday by the Office of Management and Budget show that overall assistance for low-income families will have soared by 82% between fiscal 1989 and 1993—with Medicaid spending up 144%, welfare payments up 82% and outlays for food stamps up 64%.

The growth rate for other programs is almost as spectacular: Outlays for Supplemental Security Income will be up 71% from fiscal 1989; welfare, up 37%; earned income tax credits, up 37%; housing assistance, up 55%, and other income-security programs, up 26%. The Head Start budget is up 127%.

Just how well these programs have worked is a matter of perspective. Conservatives contend that welfare eligibility rules encourage the breakup of families and the birth of children out of wedlock, and also discourage poor people from taking jobs.

"Insofar as they make people dependent and have given them expectations that the federal government has been their permanent nanny, they have done more harm than good," said Carl Horowitz, a policy analyst at the conservative Heritage Foundation.

"They've given them the welfare mentality. That, in turn, leads to the crime mentality—'If you're not getting enough, why not just take it?'" Horowitz argues

families afloat.

"Public assistance succeeds in making families who would otherwise be destitute a little less destitute," Burtless said. "Food stamps raise the food intake of people living in poor households. Medicaid improves poor families' access to decent health care."

There also is disagreement over the impact of such programs in helping the

'Most of the things that have been tried or proposed make a modest difference at best in the lives of the disadvantaged. The fact is, we don't know how to change the life course of impoverished individuals—although that isn't to say that we shouldn't try.'

DOUGLAS J. BESHAROV
American Enterprise Institute

poor improve their income levels over the long term. Census Bureau figures show that despite the federal effort, 20.6% of Americans were below the poverty line in 1969. (A family of four with income of \$13,400 or less is considered poor.)

gaps in programs. The regulations governing the AFDC program, limit federal welfare payments largely to female heads of household, and other programs such as Medicaid are partly linked to AFDC.

As a result, Robert Moffitt, a Brown University poverty specialist, points out that only a few two-parent families receive any federal benefits at all, and only a relative few qualify for AFDC, food stamps or Medicaid.

At the same time, most analysts agree that existing federal programs designed to help prepare poor people for the job market have had a mixed effect, providing some marginal help in the case of single women, but—inexplicably—little for inner-city men.

Precisely how to respond to the problems highlighted by the Los Angeles riots is a matter of serious debate between liberals and conservatives. The U.S. Conference of Mayors has proposed a \$35-billion aid program for cities, to be financed by federal funds.

At the same time, conservatives are promoting plans that they say are designed to create new job opportunities in the private sector and give poor people a bigger economic stake in their communities to encourage them to reduce their dependency on government grants.

Included in this category is a plan by Jack Kemp, secretary of the Housing and Urban Development Department, to create special urban enterprise zones, under

the gunfire that killed his companion became the first person charged with a murder stemming from the riots. Levelle Frederick Williams—who is also accused of firing at a police officer during the May 1 incident—was charged under the California law that holds a criminal responsible for any death that occurs during the commission of the crime. Williams has pleaded not guilty and is being held without bail.

• Reginald O. Denny, the trucker who was savagely beaten by rioters during initial outbursts of violence, remained in good condition. Three of his rescuers—Lei Yuille, Terri Barnett and Titus Murphy—were honored by the Los Angeles City Council, while another good Samaritan, Gregory Alan Williams, 35, was saluted for helping a Japanese-American man who was yanked from his car and beaten at Florence and Normandie avenues.

Pointing the Finger

In his sharpest criticism yet of the LAPD, Sheriff Block described how he was watching television as violence broke out at that intersection. As he kept his eyes fixed on the scene, he said, he expected that at "any second" he would see police arrive.

Block said that had he realized officers would not take action, he would have sent sheriff's deputies from his department's Firestone station to intervene.

"It's my belief a show of force at that location at that time might not have stopped everything, but certainly would have had a significant impact," Block said.

Since the riots have abated, he added, he has been amazed to read that there were 20 officers just a block away from Florence and Normandie avenues when the rioting broke out.

"That doesn't make any sense at all," he said.

A spokesman for Police Chief Daryl F. Gates said the chief would not respond to Block's comments.

Block said that he believed Los Angeles police officers "gave an aura of legitimacy" to the looting when they stood by without taking action—an image that was captured in many televised news reports.

The sheriff noted that one looter told a television reporter: "If this was wrong, the officers would have stopped me."

After Block's statements, the supervisors voted 4 to 1, with Gloria Molina dissenting, to ask Gov. Pete Wilson to establish a commission to investigate the response of law enforcement and the National Guard to the riot.

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LA TIMES 5/6/92
A7

Riot Found Police in Disaster Officers Kept Out of Key Areas

Will secute in Cases

GLAS JEHL
VALD J. OSTROW,
STAFF WRITERS

WASHINGTON—President Bush said Tuesday the federal government intends to seek out and prosecute the murderers, looters and rioters in the Los Angeles area and is already reviewing videotapes of the riot to identify suspects.

The administration later announced the formation of a joint federal-state cement task force that could be dispatched to Los Angeles to assist local authorities in bringing suspects responsible for deaths and destruction to justice. Please see BUSH, A8

Clinton Three Primary Races

HOGAN
STAFF WRITER

WASHINGTON—President Bush's prospective Democratic challenger, Bill Clinton, won the primary elections in North Carolina, North Carolina's District of Columbia.

Clinton had nailed down the lead before Tuesday's election, but he was defeated by the conservative columnist Ross Perot.

Clinton began the night with a three-fourths of the vote required for a first-round victory, but he turned back his active challenger, Massachusetts Gov. Edmund G. Weyers Jr. He also outdistanced Massachusetts Sen. Gas, who suspended last March but whose name was on the ballot.

In exit polling, television predicted that Clinton would win, and early reports seemed to bear that out. The vote tabulated in the District of Columbia, Clinton won 71% and Tsongas 29%, while Clinton won 64% of the vote in North Carolina, with 69% of the vote recorded. The vote in Indiana, to Clinton, with 59% of the vote, and in North Carolina, to the challenger, with 71% counted.

Clinton pledged to him, 22 for Brown and 538 for Clinton. The three primaries had 178 delegates.

Please see RACES, A5

City Honors Heroes LA TIMES 5/6/92



Titus Murphy, left, and Gregory Alan Williams were among four heroes honored at City Hall for helping victims of mob violence last Wednesday. Also honored were Lei Yuille and Terri Barnett.

ROBERT GABRIEL / Los Angeles Times

THE TIMES POLL

L.A. Strongly Condemns King Verdicts, Riots

By FRANK CLIFFORD
and DAVID FERRELL
TIMES STAFF WRITERS

By wide majorities, white, black and Latino residents of the city of Los Angeles condemn last week's verdicts in the Rodney G. King beating case and the rioting that followed, according to a Los Angeles Times Poll.

The poll found that 71% of Los Angeles residents disagreed strongly with the verdicts rendered by the Simi Valley jury in the trial of four Los Angeles police officers. And it found that 75% believed that the violence sparked by the verdicts was "totally unjustified."

The poll, supervised by Times Poll director John Brennan, interviewed 888 city residents Sunday and Monday. It has a margin of error of plus or minus 4 percentage points.

A majority of African-Americans—58%—joined in the condemnation of the rioting. But nearly one-third—32%—considered the violence partially justified, even though virtually all blacks in the survey—97%—said their neighborhoods suffered some damage.

At the same time, almost half the blacks surveyed did not think that the violence was inevitable, a view

shared by the majority of residents. And blacks were more optimistic than other groups that something good will come of the experiences of last week.

"Everything that usually turns real, real bad flip-flops over and starts turning good," said Lonnie Carter, a 66-year-old retired auto mechanic who is black and was among those surveyed. "I think whole lots of good will come out of it. I think everybody will start living more closer together and stop having disagreements."

Results of The Times Poll show that members of the city's three largest ethnic groups held similar views on a number of issues relating to the King verdicts and the riots.

For instance, almost 80% said they sympathized with the anger of the black community over the verdicts, and there was a widely shared view that the local criminal justice system is biased against blacks and Latinos. But the poll also revealed marked differences, particularly in the attitudes of blacks and whites toward the causes of the unrest and about who bears responsibility for the violence.

City leaders got low marks for their handling of the crisis last week. Please see POLL, A6

Sheriff Blasts LAPD Over Its Riot Response

By KENNETH REICH
and STEPHANIE CHAVEZ
TIMES STAFF WRITERS

The street fighting was all but over, but in post-riot Los Angeles Tuesday, new battles intensified as city leaders and law enforcement officials debated how the rioting was handled and how to repair its damage.

Speaking to the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, Sheriff Sherman Block lambasted the Los Angeles Police Department, saying its initial response to the riots "didn't make any sense." He also accused police officers of lending "an aura of legitimacy" to

RELATED STORIES, PICTURES:
A6-A8, A12, B1-B6

the looting by their failure to take quick action.

Amid angry rhetoric, meanwhile, a bitterly divided Los Angeles City Council postponed consideration of a proposal to spend \$20 million to repair small businesses and housing destroyed in last week's rioting.

In other major developments Tuesday:

● One day after promising \$600 million in loans and cash grants to Please see UNREST, A7

■ LAPD: T... at the scene... allow offic... to trouble... Normandi... didn't wan... he says.

By TED ROH... and RICHAR... TIMES STAFF WR...

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A recording... lice Departm... sions obtained... with intervie... fire officials... chaos and i... commanders... matched and... with a crisis th... ed would erup... the Rodney G...

In his first incident, Lt. 77th Street L... and Normandi... defended his d... while bands... assaulted mo... stores.

"I didn't wa... said of the off... mand. "It's rea... I didn't want... late. And I di... that area with... es."

Moulin said... police respon... "absolutely un... we had initial... miracle. That... miracle."

The police... and interviews... Moulin's decis... the riot help... principal and... questions surr... why it took s... enter the fiery... raise new que... lice Departm... during the wo... U.S. history:

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the agency, fueled by data showing the enormous toll that violence

Much as epidemiologists descend on an outbreak of measles to try to

community leaders," Roper said Tuesday in a telephone interview

more prone to violence than er?"

POLL: 71% in L.A. Disagree Strongly With Verdict in Rodney King Case

Continued from A1

week. Nearly three-fourths of all residents said the leaders reacted too slowly. Also, Police Chief Daryl F. Gates came in for stronger criticism than Mayor Tom Bradley.

Nearly 50% of the people questioned said that Gates hurt rather than helped the situation after the verdicts, and 13% cited Gates among the causes of the rioting.

Regarding Bradley, 50% believed that the mayor had no effect on what happened after the verdicts. Only 5% said he was one of the causes of the riots.

"One thing that must happen is that Gates must go," said Henry Richardson, 50, a retired equipment inspector for the Los Angeles Unified School District. "He has no sympathy for minorities. He is one of the problems. No one is going to respond positively to him. He's still making idiotic statements. He needs to get on out of there."

Richardson, who is black, added: "I don't think Bradley has an effect on the city one way or another right now."

A majority of residents—53%—disapproved of the way the Police

THE TIMES POLL

Department handled themselves in the days after the verdicts, while 43% expressed their support of that effort.

An overwhelming number of residents—80%—thought that the police reacted too slowly when violence broke out last Wednesday evening. Asked why they thought the police response was slow, a plurality of blacks said they believed that the delay was deliberate, while a plurality of whites and Latinos said the police were not prepared for the massive outbreak.

Looking to the future of law enforcement in Los Angeles, 66% applauded the choice of Philadelphia Police Chief Willie L. Williams as Gates' successor.

Along with the 71% who disagreed strongly with the King verdict, an additional 10% said they disagreed somewhat. And nearly three-fourths said that the jury in the King case should have included blacks. Just over 70% felt that the videotape of the police beating was evidence enough to convict the four police officers accused in the case.

Two-thirds of city residents said that the local criminal justice system needs some measure of improvement, and 37% said it ought to be overhauled. Also, 61% said they viewed the legal system as unfair to blacks; 54% said it is unfair to Latinos.

Nearly 90% of those surveyed applauded the U.S. Justice Department's decision to begin an investi-

How the Poll Was Conducted

■ The Times Poll interviewed 888 Los Angeles city adults, by telephone, May 3 and 4. Telephone numbers were chosen from a list of all exchanges in the city. Random-digit dialing techniques were used to ensure that both listed and non-listed numbers had an opportunity to be contacted. Interviewing was conducted in English and Spanish. Results were weighted slightly to conform with census figures for sex, race, age and household size. The margin of sampling error for percentages based on the total sample is plus or minus 4 percentage points. For certain subgroups, the error margin is somewhat higher.

gation that could lead to prosecution of the four officers for violating King's federal civil rights. And 58%, including a majority of blacks surveyed, said they are confident that justice will be done if the four policemen are tried on such charges.

The poll found that among all residents, 21% considered last week's rioting "partially justified."

Robert Knowles, 48, a white resident of Silver Lake, was among those who described the rioting as partially justified, except for the murders and beatings of people in the streets.

"But running through the streets and setting things on fire, I can understand that," Knowles said. "I can understand how the rage got out of hand."

As a press coordinator for Los Angeles County Supervisorial candidate Diane Watson, Knowles said he has come to know the black community. In discussing blame for the disturbances, he said: "You can blame [the rioters] in a legal sense, in a criminal sense, but I think a lot of people didn't intend to commit violent acts and got caught up [in it]. I didn't think it was [a response] so much to the King verdicts, but to the economic, the lack of jobs . . . not knowing what else to do."

Anslom Beamon, 43, a black woman who lives on 103rd Street in Watts, decried the violence, but said she understood the anger and frustration that prompted the ransacking of stores.

"It's wrong to take from anybody," she said. "But what do you do when you don't have?"

Although she did not take part in the looting, Beamon said she cannot blame those who did, especially the young people who grow up in such underprivileged surroundings.

"We were just getting back what was rightfully ours," she said. "We don't get half the opportunity that they give anybody else."

Richardson, the retired school equipment inspector, was among the majority who could find no excuse for the rioting. The verdicts triggered anger stemming from many past injustices, he said, but for many of the rioters, there was

no social or political statement.

"Most of those people who joined . . . did it for fun," said Richardson, a Wilshire district resident. "They saw things out there to be taken and they took things out of the stores. It didn't have anything to do with that Rodney King incident."

When people were asked by the poll who or what was responsible for the violence, 27% blamed it on thugs, gangs and agitators; 19% cited anger over the King verdicts as well as a generalized sense of rage and frustration, and 16% pointed to poverty, bad economic conditions and lack of jobs. Only 8% singled out racism as a cause of the violence.

Blacks and Anglos were not in accord on the subject of responsibility, with 37% of whites and only 10% of blacks blaming the violence on thugs and gangs. Conversely, 13% of whites cited rage over the King verdicts, compared to 22% of blacks and 24% of Latinos.

The three ethnic groups also tended to see things somewhat differently when asked if responsibility for the rioting lay more with society or with the residents of South-Central Los Angeles, where much of the violence occurred.

Overall, more than 60% blamed society, but 35% of whites and 30% of Latinos pointed to South-Central residents, as opposed to 9% of the blacks.

Almost 70% of those surveyed expressed optimism that the city could heal itself. Blacks were the most hopeful and whites the least.

Kate Templeton, a black resident of the Crenshaw District, said of the healing process, "I think it's starting now. A lot of people are just upset and really appalled at what's happened. They don't want this. They want to get along with everyone. They don't want this devastation in their neighborhoods. And they're going forward to help in their communities and other communities with the cleanup."

Although virtually all of the blacks surveyed said their neighborhoods suffered damage during the rioting, 67% of Latinos and 48% of whites said their neighborhoods were at least slightly dam-

THE TIMES POLL Verdicts in L.A. and Violence

A broad consensus of A resulting violence was

Do you agree or disagree with the verdicts in the Rodney King beating case?

- Agree strongly
- Agree somewhat
- Disagree somewhat
- Disagree strongly
- Don't know

Do you think the violence after the King beating was totally unjustified?

- Totally justified
- Partly justified
- Totally unjustified
- Don't know

How angry would you be if the violence occurred in recent days?

- Very angry
- Moderately angry
- Not too angry
- Not angry at all
- Don't know

Would you say the LA riots broke out in the hours announced, or too slowly?

- Too quickly
- Too slowly
- As they should
- Don't know

The Times Poll interviewed 888 Los Angeles city adults, with a margin of error of four percentage points in either direction.

aged. Yet, 37% of whites—more than any other group—felt physically threatened by the violence last week, both blacks and Latinos. They felt threatened.

Asked what the healing process will require, 28% of those surveyed said it will require renewed efforts among the community to communicate, get together and understand one another. 20% stressed the need to improve the economy; 12% said the criminal justice system must be improved; 11% c-

Los Angeles
Recycling for an

...the police, health team
 ...Rodney King...
 ...vaccine or disease...
 ...doctors might...
 ...against an illness, so...
 ...experts will try...
 ...blueprint for violence...
 ...want to come up with...
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 ...ty leaders," Roper said...
 ...in a telephone interview

It may seem obvious that poverty, joblessness and racism are dry tinder for social unrest, but scientists need "hard data" to pinpoint solutions, said Dr. Caswell A. Evans Jr., Los Angeles County's chief liaison to the CDC effort.

"How do violent incidents occur?" Evans asked, enumerating questions the investigators are likely to address. "How do they cluster? Is one violent incident likely to lead to another? Under what conditions? Is one age group more prone to violence than another?"

The study, by researchers at UC Berkeley and the Universidad de Chile in Santiago, focused on 161 healthy, pregnant women living in high violence areas of Santiago during 1986.

The study is believed by its authors to be the first measuring the consequences of a violent environment on pregnancy outcomes—evidence of how new this area of epidemiological inquiry still is.

"Frankly, not enough is known about violence," Evans said. "In order to prevent it, we have to understand it much better."

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THE TIMES POLL

Verdicts in Rodney King Case and Violence in the Streets

A broad consensus of Angelenos opposed the verdicts but felt that the resulting violence was unjustified.

THE VERDICT

Do you agree or disagree with the jury's verdict of not guilty in the Rodney King beating trial?

	ALL	WHITE	BLACK	LATINO
Agree strongly	8%	12%	4%	5%
Agree somewhat	5	8	--	2
Disagree somewhat	10	12	3	12
Disagree strongly	71	58	93	77
Don't know	6	10	--	4

THE VIOLENCE

Do you think the violence that has occurred on the streets of L.A. after the King beating trial verdict is totally or partly justified, or totally unjustified?

	ALL	WHITE	BLACK	LATINO
Totally justified	3%	3%	5%	3%
Partly justified	21	15	32	21
Totally unjustified	75	81	58	76
Don't know	1	1	5	--

THE ANGER

How angry would you say you are about the violence that has occurred in recent days on the streets of Los Angeles?

	ALL	WHITE	BLACK	LATINO
Very angry	63%	68%	50%	63%
Moderately angry	22	19	30	22
Not too angry	7	5	6	7
Not angry at all	6	7	10	6
Don't know	2	1	4	2

THE RESPONSE

Would you say the LAPD reacted too quickly to the violence that broke out in the hours after the King beating verdict was announced, or too slowly, or just about as they should have?

	ALL	WHITE	BLACK	LATINO
Too quickly	1%	1%	2%	1%
Too slowly	80	75	82	84
As they should	16	21	14	13
Don't know	3	3	2	2

The Times Poll interviewed 888 residents of the city of Los Angeles, with a margin of error of four percentage points in either direction.

aged.

Yet, 37% of whites—a bit more than any other group—said they felt physically threatened during the violence last week. Among both blacks and Latinos, 33% said they felt threatened.

Asked what the healing process will require, 28% of all those surveyed said it will involve renewed efforts among groups to communicate, get together and understand one another. Just over 20% stressed the need to improve the economy; 12% said education must be improved; 11% called for a

harder crackdown on gangs, drugs and lawlessness, and an equal number spoke of the need for more government financial aid.

Ben Baca, 46, a Latino who works as an auto painter for the city of Los Angeles, expressed long-range optimism about the city's prospects, saying: "After World War II in Europe, everything was so devastated, and people managed to put their lives together. It takes time. This is nothing compared to that. [But] it will leave a scar, let's put it that way."

Los Angeles Times

Recycling for an abundant future.



The main thrust is to get capital into business in ways that, if successful, could make entrepreneurial building a model for cities everywhere.'

ts area, became fully subscribed \$25 million after the trouble start-

The fund will invest \$100,000 to 1,000 in individual businesses. The USC graduate business school is organizing a pool of credit for all businesses, which would have the benefit of counseling from the school's MBA students.

Bank of America announced a \$25-million program of three-year loans amount to equity backing. The bank will collect only nominal interest over three years in hopes that the all-company borrower can then qualify for normal credit.

Larger programs could be possible. In Washington, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development Jack F. Kemp was resurrecting his proposal for enterprise zones, in which investors in small business in needy areas would get tax deferrals or tax incentives.

Kemp's enterprise zones ideas, which have failed to become law in previous sessions of Congress, are getting a boost from concern about Los Angeles.

The promised incentives are im- mensive to business people—income reductions of up to \$50,000 a year on investments in zone businesses; capital gains taxes on property investments; income tax credits to employers on wages paid in zone businesses.

To be sure, state-run enterprise zones exist in 37 states and have no magic formula for success. As in all cases, some small companies succeed, many more fail to do so.

At then the record these days, say venture capitalists, is that two start-up companies succeed out of every 15. The rest, perhaps eight companies required and five fail outright.

if the question is: Can entre- Please see FLANIGAN, B7



JORGE MUJICA / La Opinion

Bankers and other civic leaders touring devastated area stand outside destroyed South-Central L.A. building.

Bankers Taken on Tour of Riot-Torn L.A.

■ **Recovery:** The organizers hope to prod banks into lending to rebuild devastated neighborhoods.

By JAMES BATES
TIMES STAFF WRITER

Call it a Gray Line-like tour of an inner-city meltdown.

Inside was hot coffee, doughnuts and a television set broadcasting the "Sally Jessy Raphael" talk show. Men in suits sat in plush, burgundy-colored seats, some of them talking on portable telephones as an air conditioner hummed. Traveling alongside, in front and behind were five Los Angeles Police Department cars, escorting about 40 sightseers in the two luxury buses. Two Los Angeles police officers were also aboard each bus.

This was the VIP tour of the riot devastation that Los Angeles-area bankers got Tuesday morning.

Aboard were vice presidents and senior vice presidents from such large institutions as City National Bank and Wells Fargo Bank, one of whom flew down from San Francisco just for the tour. Presidents of smaller institutions rode along. Los Angeles City Atty. James K. Hahn was there, as was sportscaster and actress Jayne Kennedy.

The organizers were Carlton Jenkins, managing partner of Founders National Bank, the only black-owned commercial bank in Los Angeles, and businessman John

Bryant. Jenkins in particular has been outspoken in trying to prod banks into lending to rebuild.

Talking through a microphone, he was part tour guide, part community activist as he pleaded for banks to help and chided them for having so little presence in southern Los Angeles over the years.

"These were thriving mini-malls that disappeared within a matter of two days," Jenkins said as the buses rode down Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard. One relatively intact supermarket, he said, was spared thanks to either "the fire department or a short match."

No firm commitments came out of the tour, but that wasn't expected. Some banks have disclosed some charitable donations and immediate relief programs to help rebuilding. How big a long-term program there will be is still unclear.

Jenkins acknowledged that the route of the three-hour tour was to some extent designed for its shock value, something to show people exposed to the rioting only through CNN or local news stations. Moving nonstop through every traffic light, even red ones, the buses moved across Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard, into the Crenshaw District, up Vermont Avenue with a brief drive by Koreatown. Block after block, youths in baseball caps and mothers with children stared curiously at the passing motorcade.

The bus passed the shell of a furniture store, but with Please see TOUR, B6

A Slow Day for Movies, Eateries and Malls

By CARLA LAZZARESCHI
TIMES STAFF WRITER

Restaurants, theaters and shopping centers throughout Los Angeles reported lighter-than-usual business Monday and Tuesday, sparking concerns that it may be weeks or months before business returns to normal—even in areas not primarily affected by last week's rioting.

Merchants said residents remain nervous and uncertain about leaving their homes, even to engage in their favorite pastimes of dining out, watching movies or shopping—despite Mayor Tom Bradley's decision Monday to lift the

it's just back to business as usual."

Kyser said that while he is confident that residents will soon return to their normal habits, he fears that tourism, which contributes about \$7 billion to the local economy, will be irreparably harmed for the remainder of the year.

"Let's face it," said Michael Collins of the Los Angeles Visitors and Convention Bureau with a bit of hyperbole, "it's difficult to sustain enthusiasm to visit a destination that is still principally populated by soldiers."

Collins said that although current tourist traffic is lower than usual—the cause of a significant vacancy rate in many of the city's hotels—no major conventions have as yet canceled reservations for future events

Most industry analysts expect the riot-induced sales slump to be negligible, in part because the thousands who lost their homes and jobs as a result were not prospective new car buyers in the first place.

"We're talking small, small numbers here," said Joel Pitcoff, a sales analyst at Ford Motor Co. "Where there may be some impact on business is in truck sales. If and when the reconstruction effort is launched, that should Please see AUTOS, B7

New Kidney Cancer Drug OK'd by FDA

■ **Medicine:** Approval is good news for patients in which the disease has spread, and for troubled Chiron Corp.

By MARTHA GROVES
TIMES STAFF WRITER

SAN FRANCISCO—The U.S. Food and Drug Administration on Tuesday approved the nation's first drug to treat kidney cancer that has spread beyond that organ, a disease that typically claims its victims within a year of diagnosis.

The approval of Proleukin—a genetically engineered "orphan drug" developed by biotechnology pioneer Cetus Corp., now part of Chiron Corp.—should buoy the hopes of the nearly 10,000 patients diagnosed each year with kidney cancer. To date, there has been no treatment once the cancer has spread.

It is also a boon for Chiron, which has suffered steep losses since buying Cetus last year in a stock swap valued at \$660 million.

"This is the first approval for Chiron that we'll sell on our own," said Larry Kurtz, a spokesman for the company, which is based in the East Bay industrial city of Emeryville. The company's other products are licensed or sold through joint ventures.

Kurtz said the product, which has been available in Europe for two years, is expected to generate first-year U.S. revenue of \$15 million and ultimately could reel in \$100 million annually if other uses are approved. A full course of treatment is expected to cost \$6,000 to \$8,000, not including the approximately \$30,000 cost of the required hospitalization.

Industry analysts and medical experts said the approval bodes well for Chiron, the biotech industry and kidney cancer patients, despite the drug's potentially deadly side effects.

"It's very positive given the FDA's problems with other biotech companies," said John McCamant, publisher of the Medical Technology Stock Letter, a Berkeley newsletter that follows such stocks.

LA TIMES 5/6/93

Oil Firms Plan to Rebuild Gas Stations

■ **Energy:** Chevron and Arco have made commitments to help stricken areas.

By MICHAEL PARRISH
TIMES STAFF WRITER

Chevron Corp. Chairman and Chief Executive Kenneth T. Derr said Tuesday that the oil company intends to reopen seven Chevron stations badly damaged in last week's violence and to help in other ways to rebuild stricken neighborhoods in Los Angeles.

Los Angeles-based Atlantic Richfield Co., considered to be the hardest hit of the branded gasoline retailers, made a similar pledge on Monday. The company, which sells one out of four gallons of gas in the Los Angeles area, will rebuild five Arco-owned stations that were destroyed.

Chevron's Derr told a sparsely attended annual shareholders' meeting in Beverly

Hills that he has already been in contact with Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley, as well as Peter Ueberroth, who is directing rebuilding efforts.

Chevron, Derr added, is sending \$20,000 in immediate aid to the Los Angeles Conservation Corps, a private, nonprofit cleanup group, and \$60,000 to the local Red Cross—the latter earmarked for families made homeless in the disturbances. Derr said the company has also sent letters to Chevron credit card holders in the affected area, offering to negotiate delays in their payment schedules—a standard offer made by the company in such crises.

Lodwick M. Cook, chairman and chief executive of Atlantic Richfield Co., told shareholders at Arco's annual stockholders meeting Monday that 11 Arco stations had been burned and 36 looted, at an estimated \$5 million to \$10 million in damage. Though as many as 132 stations were out of service for lack of fuel at the worst point over the weekend, Cook added, most are already back in business, including some that were looted or damaged. Tuesday, Arco expanded the

total of looted or burned to 50 stations including two each in Las Vegas and Oakland.

"It is too early to say what specific Arco will play in any upcoming effort to rebuild the devastated areas," Cook said. "I assure you that we'll be part of any effort that has broad community support."

Arco will definitely rebuild the five burned stations that it owns directly, but six of the burned stations are owned by private operators—"so we can't speak for them," George Babikian, president of Arco Products Co., clarified after the meeting.

Arco has about 500 service stations in Los Angeles and parts of Orange County where it has about 25% of the market. Chevron has 250 stations in roughly the same area.

Judy Roberson, legislative coordinator of governmental affairs for the Southern California Service Station Assn., estimated Tuesday that a total of 70 gas stations in the Los Angeles area were either burned or looted badly enough that they had to be closed.

TOUR: Bankers Get an Eyeful of Destruction

Continued from B5

the window intact advertising its "blowout sale." One banker pointed out the juxtaposition of a charred liquor store on one side of Vermont with tranquil USC tennis courts on the other. Hahn noted that drug dealers his office had tried to clear out of an area off Olympic Boulevard were still hanging out in the parking lot of a charred shopping center.

Stops were made at shopping centers and burned-out blocks so the bankers could step between the twisted metal and some still-smoldering buildings that one week ago were thriving stores.

"You have to touch it, and feel it and smell it," said David C. Lizaraga, chief executive of the parent company of Community Thrift & Loan in East Los Angeles.

At each stop, 10 or more police officers, some with weapons ready, stood guard. Some on the tour were uncomfortable with the level of police-required security, as if it further highlighted the gulf between the bankers and the people on the street.

"This gives the wrong impression. It's overkill," said Wells Fargo Senior Vice President Harold D. Lee. Added Julia M. Williams, director of business and finance for Lt. Gov. Leo McCarthy: "The message it sends is that you can't go into the area without this kind of police escort."

There also were constant reminders of the ongoing conflict between southern Los Angeles and the banking industry, which has long been accused of having too little presence in the area. There was a block-long line at a check-cashing store, one of the many that have flourished because so few banks provide the service. A Home Savings branch had a line half a block long at its automated teller.



JORGE MUJICA / La Opinion

Resident with his two daughters makes point to tour members.

There were burned out shells of branches that did operate in the area, one that had been operated by Bank of America and another by Home Savings.

Throughout the tour, Jenkins criticized banks for having an inadequate "delivery system"—so few offices and branches—to get credit to people in southern Los Angeles who need it. Steven C. Hall, a senior vice president for Wells Fargo, acknowledged that the system is inadequate, but said the major banks are trying to improve it through a coalition

working with city officials.

At one point, an angry man with two young daughters interrupted a stop on Vermont Avenue. He wasn't part of the planned program, but wanted to make a few points in no particular order.

There were black-owned businesses in the area, he said, but "gangs stuck guns in their faces" and they left. The conflict in Los Angeles isn't "a black-Korean" thing, he said. And social scientists should have seen it all coming, but didn't. Having been heard, he led his daughters away.

MALLS: Slow Day for Most Merchants

Continued from B5

Bryman. But there have been half the usual number of patrons, despite the fact that the area was spared any direct damage from the riots.

At Lawry's Prime Rib on Cienega and Wilshire boulevards, a bit closer to some of the riot areas, business was off 40% day night, according to general manager Brian Monfort. "We expected that it would take time to get back to normal," he said, "but I even feared that all of May would be hurt."

However, Monfort and other restaurant managers said they had reservations for Mothers' Day and upcoming high school and college

'We had expected that it would take time to get back to normal.'

BRIAN MONFORT
Lawry's Prime Rib

graduation celebrations are encouraging, and have led some to believe that the worst may have passed for businesses outside directly affected areas.

While restaurateurs look forward to Mothers' Day graduations, theater operators pinning their hopes on the upcoming release of "Lethal Weapon" on May 15 and "Aliens III" on May 22 to get moviegoers back to their usual habits.

At the Century City Mall, an area spared direct impact of the riots, foot traffic was down 30% Monday and Tuesday from normal levels, according to manager Sam Sumell, who nevertheless pressed confidence that business will soon resume its routine pace.

SACRAMENTO / BRADLEY INMAN

Politicians of All Stripes Jump

DRUG: New Kidney Cancer

genuine.
He spotted a man in his store once he knew was a shoplifter. But he also knew he was hungry. After the guy had wandered around for a while, Leon got tired of watching him and said, "For God's sake, man, steal something and leave." He did.

Leon has been mugged and robbed a few times, but that hasn't changed his attitude a damned bit as far as I can tell. He still gives things away.

This began when he saw people taking produce from trash bins behind the store. The next day he put up a sign that said, "If you're broke and hungry, come in and ask for Leon."

They were lined up for three blocks the next day, Leon says, and he knew he couldn't keep that up.

He tried leaving canned food on a rack outside with a sign that said "Take some, leave some," but one person would take it all so he quit that too and began giving food to places like convalescent homes instead.

Why was his store spared during the riots? "This is a violence-free zone," Leon says with a laugh, then adds simply, "They're my friends."

Three hundred years ago John Donne wrote, "No man is an island, entire of itself; every man is a piece of the continent."

Here's a guy who lives that credo every day of his life, and it works. If only we all did that. If only we were all like Leon Lasken.

Police Wary of Gang Members' Truce

■ **Alliance:** Clergy and youth counselors see their cooperation as essential to rebuilding riot-torn areas. But police fear organized retaliation against law enforcement.

By LOUIS SAHAGUN
and LESLIE BERGER
TIMES STAFF WRITERS

Some longtime rival gang members in the Bloods and the Crips have reached a purported truce that church and community activists hope will redeem disaffected youths but that police fear signals a possible organized retaliation effort against law enforcement.

As optimistic clergy and youth counselors spoke of the chance to involve gang members in rebuilding riot-torn Los Angeles on Tuesday, warnings of planned guerrilla attacks against officers were being circulated among Los Angeles police and sheriff's deputies and the Los Angeles

County Probation Department.

"We received intelligence well in advance of the [Rodney G. King] verdict that there would be certain informal truces among gangs," said Los Angeles Police Cmdr. Ronald Banks. "There is a belief and perception now that . . . they are directing their efforts towards police."

Banks and other police officials said their intelligence gathering had gleaned several indications that gangs were banding together to harm police, including fresh graffiti throughout the city stating, "LAPD 187"—with "187" being a reference to the state penal code for homicide.

But gang members maintained Tuesday they were negotiating truces because they recognized the need to set aside differences and protect each other from the police—whom they feared would unfairly target them for criminal prosecution in the aftermath of last week's looting and arson. So far the truce effort has involved only a handful of the estimated 90,000 active gang members in the county, community activists said.

"Instead of shooting each other we decided to fight together for black power,"

said a 29-year-old 74 Hoover Crip called "Oz Dog," who openly wore both red and blue clothes in a symbolic marriage of the colors that traditionally have been enough to invite fatal fire if worn on the wrong turf.

"You're going to see a lot of red and blue together. You see it on me now, don't you?" said Oz Dog, standing on a busy street corner in South Los Angeles.

Clergy and community activists say such a truce could be the perfect opportunity to reach out to gangbangers, steer them away from crime and include them in jobs and training programs. One minister, the Rev. Edgar E. Boyd of the Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church on South Western Avenue, said his congregation plans to meet with gang members Friday to discuss including them in the rebuilding of riot-torn neighborhoods.

"They have tremendous influence and extraordinary constituencies," Boyd said. "They demand being involved, and I support their demand."

Imam Aziz, a Muslim leader who hosted 30 Bloods and Crips in his storefront

Please see ALLIANCE, B4

assistance are made. But leaders in the black community disagree over how to accomplish the rebuilding.

By PATRICK LEE
TIMES STAFF WRITER

While community leaders argued over the new direction economic development should take in areas devastated by last week's riots, more help rolled in Tuesday from philanthropic groups, the South Coast Air Quality Management District and others in industry.

At the same time, the Rebuild L.A. task force headed by Peter V. Ueberroth held its first meeting in what promises to be a long—and contentious—effort.

Among the new aid efforts Tuesday:

- Two dozen corporate foundations and philanthropic groups met to discuss ways to coordinate financial and other help. They agreed to provide food, shelter and free legal assistance to afflicted communities, and to study longer-term aid, said Terri Jones, vice president for programs at the private California Community Foundation.

- The AQMD said that it would waive pollution-control fees for businesses that want to rebuild in the same location with

Please see HELP, B4

Two edged sword of truce LA TIMES 5/6/92

ALLIANCE: Rival Gangs Seek a Role

Continued from B1
mosque in Inglewood Tuesday, said that "to even work together they have to not shoot each other, and that is a major step.

"They really want to come into the mainstream of the community and provide leadership because they are leaders in our community whether we like it or not," Aziz said.

One gang member who attended the mosque meeting expressed skepticism that a truce can hold with so many grudges on the street over felled comrades.

"It's hard to have peace with somebody who's caused me so much grief," said Spud, an Inglewood Center Park Blood. But he added: "If don't happen now, it'll never happen."

There was also skepticism in the Crenshaw District, where an 18-year-old Crip said bluntly, "This ain't gonna last."

Law enforcement authorities said that, if a truce has been struck, it is the motive that most concerns them, especially in light of a handwritten flier obtained by the Police Department.

It declares "open season on LAPD" and urges gang unity in the name of King and Latasha Harlins, the black teen-ager who was fatally shot by a Korean grocer who in turn was placed on probation.

"To all Crips and Bloods," the flier states, "Let's unit and dont gangbang and let it be a black thing for the little black girl and the homie Rodney King. An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth. If LAPD hurt a black we'll kill two. Pow. Pow. Pow."

"We're taking it very seriously," said Van Nuys Division Police



SCOTT R

A member of an Inglewood gang speaks to media at news conference about alliance

Capt. John Mutz. "We're concerned with the number of guns on the street and ammunition. We're concerned about the availability of weapons to them and threats to police officers. So it's very real."

A police spokesman said the department was concerned about the flier but did not feel unduly threatened, especially with a heavy military presence in the city.

"We won't ignore it and we'll accept it for what it is. Somebody has put it out," said Lt. John Dunkin. He added, "There's really not too awfully much you can do. You can't just go out and indiscriminately round people up."

At the county Probation Department Tuesday, supervisors were shown copies of a memo written by the sheriff's emergency operation center, which warned of possible

attacks against agency offices by gangs hoping to destroy criminal records. The memo also warned of planned sniper attacks against police once federal troops and National Guardsmen left the city, Probation Director Barry Nidorf said.

One probation supervisor who read the document said it alleged that gang members had looted pawn shops and gun stores during the riots to stock up on weapons and ammunition, including "armor-piercing bullets."

Nidorf said he advised his staff to take the warnings seriously and to arrange for increased police patrol. Nidorf said he was unsure of the initial source of the information, and sheriff's officials with knowledge of the memo could not be reached.



KIRK

Gangs' mess out building c



ROBERT DURELL / Los Angeles Times

National Guardsman Thang Pheng stands watch in a parking lot at Main and Second

TROOPS: Taste of L.A. L

Continued from B3

been welcoming, there are those who see the soldiers as an occupying force and want only for them to leave. Some carloads of people honked and made obscene gestures Tuesday at the Army troops in Watts. The soldiers stood impassively.

"They treat us like dogs," Ronald C. Mathis, a South Los Angeles resident, said Saturday as he waited in a long line for his Social Security check. "They didn't have to call out the National Guard. They're just trying to scare us with those guns, with the big guns."

Across Los Angeles, there were other scattered signs of discontent. On Sunset Boulevard, for instance, a resident hung a banner out the window demanding: "U.S. Out of Echo Park!"

In fact, the troops themselves say they have no desire to be here any longer than they have to. Many members of the Guard have jobs to return to, and rare is the Army soldier or Marine who joined up to patrol a Los Angeles city street.

The job is far different than standing guard in the deserts of Kuwait, soldiers said. The task is complicated by needing to show strength but knowing that the use of it could trigger a resurgence of violence.

As a result, the troops try to keep their distance. Army soldiers in Watts nervously spied on a young man in Los Angeles Raiders clothes Tuesday as he passed back and forth outside a shopping center perimeter. The man appeared to be counting the number of soldiers.

from the rooftops, relaying in the parking lot.

"We're just keeping an officer said. "We don't want

For a time, some official shooting by a National Guard day night could turn corn troops. Until then, no soldier a person during the riots.

In the wake of that s patrolling the city were engagement, which state can shoot to kill, but only lives of others are threatened into the Sunday night LAPD and another by the way, but officials indicated shooting was justified.

Eager not to inflame the took down its barricade at Vermont Avenue, where t

There have been no fla that shooting, however. day Tuesday, some official relief.

As for the residents admitted that they were about soldiers patrolling were willing to put up w get some peace in return.

"It's kind of scary," sa Beach resident who was with her 2-year-old so thought I'd see anything



DOD, JTF-LA
Joint
Information
Bureau,
Los Angeles, CA

TO: Bob Simons White House

FROM: COL KIRCHOFFNER JIB JTF-LA

7th ID Light
Calif Army N.G.

Subject: Ambedale Information **SMACTF**
(1st Mar Div)

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Anecdotes for President's speech writer:

1. Public support has been tremendous. As military convoys converged on the Los Angeles area, they were greeted by honking horns and shouts of encouragement. On the scene, many Los Angeles businesses supplied the Marines, California National Guard and soldiers, with free food and drinks.
2. About 20 Marines from India Company, 3rd Battalion, 1st Marine Regiment were ambushed at approximately 3 a.m. by an automatic sprinkler system. They were unaware of the in-ground system, when they unrolled their sleeping bags to bivouac in the area. The Marines got a rude and wet awakening when it turned on in the early morning hours.
3. Marines assigned to India Company, 3rd Battalion, 1st Marine Regiment, driven by compassion for a homeless mother of twins, took up a collection amongst themselves and bought milk and diapers for the family.
4. The owner of a KMART, preparing to lock up for the night, discovered a National Guard unit setting up their command post in the parking lot. Rather than lock up, and knowing it was safe in their hands, he left the doors open should the troops want a place to sleep.
5. About 26 soldiers from the 670th Military Police Detachment left Eureka, Calif., in the wake of the recent earthquake and assumed duties on the streets of Los Angeles.
6. Everyone but the operations section was on the street...cooks and mechanics became light infantry.
7. "I didn't think about it until we formed in the parking lot, a car pulled up and dropped a body behind us, shot in the back. Fires were burning around us, shots were being fired and we were in the open. The seriousness of the moment became clear," said Private First Class Damon Goforth, a member of the 670th Military Police Company.
8. A soldier had just returned from the law enforcement academy. His unit didn't know he was back, so they didn't call him for the mobilization. When he discovered his unit had mobilized, he got his equipment, drove from Yuma, Ariz. to San Diego, and on his own motivation jumped from unit to unit until he found his own in Los Angeles. He said he, "just wanted to be with (his) unit."

Uneasy Celebrity For 'Gentle' Giant

Beating Victim Called a Private Person

By Avis Thomas-Lester
Washington Post Staff Writer

ALTADENA, Calif., May 2—Rodney G. King was on the verge of tears as he stepped to the microphone Friday to plead with Angelenos to "stop making it horrible for the older people and the kids" by rioting in the wake of the acquittal of four police officers accused of beating him.

"Do you see how he is right there? Do you see him? Well

"Well that's Rodney King—that's the whole man right there. ... I've known him since he was a boy and I can tell you, he's not like the police and media have portrayed him."

—store owner Glenn Ford

that's Rodney King—that's the whole man right there. That's him," 36-year-old store owner Glenn Ford told people watching the televised news conference.

"I've known him since he was a boy and I can tell you, he's not like the police and media have portrayed him."

In this working-to-middle-class suburb nestled in the foothills of the Sierra Madre Mountains where King, 26, has lived for 20 years, his beating by Los Angeles Police Department officers on March 3, 1991, captured on an amateur videotape, is his only claim to fame.

Friends and relatives here describe the former construc-

tion worker and ex-convict as a soft-spoken, 6-foot-4 gentle giant who can sit for hours in front of the television, watching Discovery Channel cable shows about animals. And a man whose life has been turned upside down, not only by the beating, but by the intervening year of celebrity and the post-verdict riots that have swept Los Angeles.

Acquaintances said King has been forced by his unwelcome celebrity into seclusion with his second wife, Crystal, at a location kept secret even from some of his friends.

When he leaves his home on outings, he is often accompanied by body guards.

His mother has had her telephone number changed several times, and his children have been teased in school.

"This has been real hard on him because he is a private person," said Sean Thompson, 24, who lived with King before Thompson was married.

"Now, because of this situation, they have had to keep on moving. His lawyers got him body guards. He got tired of it. He said he couldn't stand to have people hovering over him.

"Sometimes he would elude the security and ask me to go with him when he had to go out."

According to relatives, King was born in Sacramento, but his family moved to Altadena when he was young. Now, more than 25 of his relatives live within two miles of his old house on Lincoln Avenue and get together often.

As a child, he played Little League baseball and often avoided schoolwork, which he sometimes found so difficult that in high school he was placed in special education classes before dropping out in the 11th grade.

As a teenager, he worked construction and odd jobs with his father and grandfather and at a McDonald's restaurant.

He was first married at 18. In 1989, he was convicted of robbing a grocery store owner who later told the Los Angeles Times he felt King did not want to hurt him.

"He just wanted the money," the store owner said. "I hit him first. If I didn't hit him, he wouldn't have hit me."

Last year, he was arrested for allegedly soliciting a prostitute who turned out to be a transvestite.

But many who know him insist he is, as one described him, "a wonderful boy."

"You just have to know this man to know how ridiculous this whole thing is," said Al Barnes, his uncle by marriage.

"He's gentle. That's the best word to describe him. I watched the speech at work and my co-workers were saying they were surprised he was a handsome guy. They were feeling like 'He's not a monster at all. He's not a gorilla.'"

Cousin Towanda Thompson, 19, who lives next door to King's old house, said the "whole family" has been affected by the turn of events.

"We've got a lot of people who come and bother us," she said. "There are a lot of reporters and news people. And, like yesterday, a lady came by and said she just wanted to pray for him. She didn't even know him."

His relatives, and his lawyer, have been virtually King's only contacts since the beating, and provide most of his income, acquaintances said. His days are spent watching television. During the trial of the four officers, which he did not attend, King read every newspaper article and watched every news broadcast, Sean Thompson said.

"He knows that he has got to get used to being out in public again," he said. "It will be hard because people recognize him."

In an interview yesterday with the Los Angeles Times, King said he now has trouble sleeping

and had "headaches all the time" as a result of the injuries he suffered during the beating, including numerous broken facial bones. Relatives said he has suffered permanent brain damage and has trouble with his eye and walks with a "permanent limp."

"You can be talking to him and he will just zone out," his aunt, Kandyce Barnes, said. "Then you have to snap your fingers like"—she snapped her fingers three times—"are you with me here? And then he'll pay attention again."

King's fondest memory since the beating, the Los Angeles Times said, was of an incident that occurred two months ago at a local gas station. He unexpectedly noticed George Holliday, the man whose amateur videotape of the beating shocked the country. King said he went up and shook Holliday's hand.

"The guy's a hero," King said. "He's a real hero. He's a real man. It took a lot of courage to do what he did. And I told him no one would have believed me otherwise."

Beginning the Healing

Blacks, Whites, Hispanics Join in Effort

By Lynne Duke and Al Kamen
Washington Post Staff Writers

LOS ANGELES, May 2—At the scene of a burned-out mini-mall in the devastated south-central section, Patricia VanStory-Davis and Ken Moore and Alexis Larios met to clean up the rubble. Black, white, Hispanic, they and the hundreds who joined them represented what city leaders have tried to portray as the nation's most prominent and harmonic blend of racial and ethnic groups—until rioting revealed deep discord and bred fear and insecurity.

Desperate not to feel helpless, these volunteers tried with their hands to do a bulldozer's job. Their cathartic cleaning was briefly inter-

rupted by the appearance of an angry and unsteady black man, who screamed threatening obscenities at the whites. "Peckerwoods," he yelled at them, then went on a tirade about blacks being left out of economic opportunity. "Where's the black businesses?" he demanded. "Where's the black businesses?"

A few among the work crew scrambled to keep the intruder at bay. The rest ignored him. Their mission was to frantically try to erase the destruction of the past three days; their mission was to begin a healing.

Some of America's worst nightmares were exposed here: the fear that fundamental racism accounted for the beating of Rodney G. King and the virtual exoneration of the officers who hit him, and the fear that the fierceness of the resulting criminality was fueled by racial revenge.

But the hostility that has exploded here is not a Los Angeles story. Rather, it is a manifestation of America's racial pain.

For some here, especially blacks, the beating and verdict were cruel confirmation that blacks remain vulnerable to white subjugation and that justice is elusive.

For others, especially whites, the shock of the verdict and the terror of the past three days was a wake-up call: It said that racism remains a powerful force and that people who have been victimized by it reach a breaking point.

And for some whites, there is fear that they could become victims of the victimized.

These conflicting racial responses were tearing away last week at Linda and Stephen Friedland. The white couple, residents of a city neighborhood next door to Beverly Hills, have been increasingly wary of the encroachment into their area of crime perpetrated by blacks. Although disturbed by the King verdict, the Friedlands said the riots deepened their sense of vulnerability and they are seriously thinking of moving away.

"It's played to all of the stereo-

types," said Stephen Friedland, 47, a businessman. "Any civility the races had in trying to keep their underlying distrust under control, it's so raw now."

Another white man, Don Attias of Santa Monica, said whites in his neighborhood were feeling "just kind of numb, and trying to assess what the reality is in Los Angeles right now."

The riots did not reach Santa Monica, nor did they reach the exclusive Beverly Hills shopping district along Rodeo Drive where most of the patrons are white, but the normally crowded street was nearly deserted this morning.

Friday afternoon, diners at the the Beverly Rodeo Hotel coffee shop spotted smoke rising from behind a nearby building, said Miguel Valadez, a waiter. "The customers got nervous and the people on the street started to get into their cars and to leave. They were afraid," he said. It turned out to be an accidental trash can fire.

While some whites fled or stayed shut in their homes, others spent the day on the streets of south-central Los Angeles, contributing time and muscle to large cleanup campaigns. But more than that, they were trying to create an atmosphere of hope even as they stood in the smoldering ruins.

"They need help just as I would if my house burned down," said Delene Newcomb, a 27-year-old pension administrator from the suburb of Alhambra.

Lauren Aronson, 26, a University of Southern California graduate student from Studio City, swept the parking lot of a looted and torched shop across from the campus. "I think there are a lot of people all over the city that want to help, but they're afraid that something would happen to them because they are white."

Perhaps only those who would devote their day to the dirty job of cleaning up could be optimistic, but the group setting out from a nearby church-sponsored cleanup said they hoped their example might help the healing process.

"Something good is going to come out of this," said Larios, a 33-year-old jewelry designer who lives in the south-central district.

"I think we are sending a message to the world that L.A. is a good place," said Larios, who brought his wife and three small children to help him sweep debris from a burned-out mini-mall.

For some here, hopefulness existed alongside racial bitterness. VanStory-Davis, 46, a secretary and artist who lives down the street from the burned-out mall, said she is bitter that blacks are mistreated by police, the criminal justice system and other forms of authority.

"Racism is prevalent, heavy duty, all the time," she said as she opened a huge trash bag. That is why she understands the anger that fueled some of the rioting. "It hurts, but it made people come together to

change. Look at all these people here."

Alison Jones, a black woman and elementary school teacher who lives not far from the cleanup site, worried that the riot could repeat itself. The central city, she said, needs President Bush and Gov. Pete Wilson (R) to provide massive federal and state assistance. "The National Guardsmen can't stay here forever. If they don't do something, they'll burn the whole city down next time."

Moore, a retired English professor who came in from the Claremont suburb 30 miles to the east, said, "Not much happened after the Watts riot. I'm not sure anything will happen this time, either."

But even if economic conditions change, what about peoples' attitudes toward each other, Sue Loftin wondered. The attorney who was shopping on Rodeo Drive yesterday said that after Watts "external things" improved, such as in jobs, education and some housing. "But there was no change in attitudes or belief systems," she said.

This time, however, she felt the riot could result in improved race relations. "We lived with an illusion of inclusion for a long time," she said. "This will bring us back to reality and cause us to reevaluate where we want to go. . . . We have an opportunity now and if we don't take the opportunity the issues won't go away. Now is the time for real change."

Howard Barnes is a black man who said that because of his age and race he is a "prime suspect" in the eyes of society. He said the riots were "inevitable" because of the bottled-up anger of poor blacks and Hispanics who don't get a fair break. Barnes, one of the coordinators of the cleanup, echoed the sentiments of many blacks, whites and Hispanics at this cleanup site.

"My mother was pregnant 27 years ago," he said. "I was in her stomach during the Watts riot." But not enough has changed since then, he said, and "This is what happens when people bottle up their anger."

During a cigarette break from the hauling and moving, a white woman from Hollywood leaned on her shovel and said she came here because it was "a way to not get depressed anymore."

She said the whole explosion of rage and rampaging took her by surprise. "A lot of people in the black community saw this coming. I didn't, even though I have black friends," said the woman, who declined to give her name. "You just don't realize that the veneer of civilization is that fragile."

A Murder Marked by Irony

Mechanic Going to Aid Black Friend Had Decried Verdicts

127/1
By Roxana Kopetman and Greg Krikorian

Los Angeles Times

LONG BEACH, Calif., May 3—If his killers had known of his anger at the system or that he shared their outrage at the Rodney G. King verdict, Matt Haines of Long Beach might not have been murdered when rioting in that city turned its streets into battlefields.

But Haines, 32, a white mechanic, never had a chance to talk with his murderers or to tell them that he was headed to the home of a black friend who could not start her van.

Of all of the murders that marked last week's unrest, none may have been as ironic as that of Haines, gunned down after he was stopped by a mob of black men and teenagers as he and his nephew, Scott Coleman, 26, rode Haines's motorcycle to a friend's apartment here.

Haines and Coleman were inseparable, best friends and roommates, according to family and friends. So when Haines's friend, a black woman named Skeeter, called for help, the two set out about 6 p.m. Thursday from their apartment.

After they left, rioting grew fierce in Long Beach, and Skeeter tried desperately to reach them by phone, to tell them not to come. But the outcome was a brutal and tragic example of how violence flared uncontrolled.

Coleman declined to be interviewed, but his family and friends said he told them Saturday that he and Haines were en route to the woman's apartment when about 15 men and teenagers surrounded them.

"Matt told them: 'Hey, we're on your side,'" said Katrina Haines, 21, the dead man's niece. "But the situation got out of hand. They didn't try to escape."

Troy Sheesley, who worked with Haines, said Coleman told him that Haines pushed his nephew off the bike so he could escape. "Matt told Scott to get off and run, and he would meet him at home," Sheesley said.

But in an instant, he added, several in the crowd grabbed the cycle's front wheel and tipped it backward, knocking both men to the street. Beaten as

they lay on the ground, Haines and Coleman had no chance to escape.

"A guy put his gun up [Haines's] helmet and shot him," said Jeff Baldwin, Haines's brother-in-law.

The gunman shot Coleman three times in the arm, then held the gun to Coleman's face and pulled the trigger. But the gun did not fire.

As the crowd scattered, Coleman later told family and friends, he dragged himself over to his dying uncle but could not make out his final words.

On Saturday, Haines's friends and family could not make sense of what happened.

"We believe that these guys were acting out their rage against the injustice of the [King verdict] and my uncle and cousin just happened to be there," Katrina Haines said. "It's not rational. It's very senseless."

Haines and Coleman had decried the verdicts in the hours before their attack, Katrina said.

"If this would have been a war," Katrina said, "they would have signed up on the side of the guys who killed them. They were very disillusioned with the system as well."

Haines's sister, Cris Baldwin, said: "Had they bothered to even speak with him, they would have found out they didn't need to kill him. There's no one in our family

who didn't think the King verdict was wrong."

This weekend, friends said, Haines, a slight man with a mustache and long, dark hair, had planned to go to Las Vegas for a convention of "Star Trek" fans. He was supposed to be in charge of security, they said.

Born in Philadelphia and raised in Houston, Haines moved to the Los Angeles area about five years ago. He retained a slight Texas twang, and was described as a "free spirit" and a skilled mechanic who always made time to help others with their cars, even strangers on the highway.

"He spent all of his spare time helping people," his sister said.

Late Saturday, Long Beach detective Tim Cable said police had arrested five people, including two teenagers, in connection with the killing of Haines and the attempted murder of his nephew. Charges were pending.

"I'm surprised and pleased," Haines's sister said late Saturday.

Since the shooting, she said, her son "Scott is very lost. He is very alone. He can't believe this has happened."

Neither could friends who remembered what Matt Haines was like.

"He helped people out," Sheesley said to Doug Griffin, another long-time friend of Haines.

"Till the last minute," Griffin replied.

Los Angeles's Cleanup Hitter

Riot-Area Rebuilder Ueberroth Ran Summer Olympics, Baseball

Reuter 4/127

NEW YORK—Businessman and civic activist Peter Ueberroth, a former major league baseball commissioner and head of the committee that organized the 1984 Summer Olympic Games in Los Angeles, may be facing his most daunting task.

On Saturday, Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley selected Ueberroth, 54, to take charge of rebuilding parts of Los Angeles devastated by the deadliest riots in recent memory.

Ueberroth is known as a smart, tough negotiator and a good organizer who is skilled at keeping the peace but mobilizing powerful people to his cause.

His committee ran the 1984 Los Angeles Summer Games at a surplus, unusual in modern Olympic history.

Perhaps the most visible setback in a successful business career was

his offer to buy now-defunct Eastern Airlines in April 1989. The bid failed when the company that then owned Eastern, controlled by Frank Lorenzo, and Ueberroth could not agree on who would control the airline until the sale was completed.

Peter Victor Ueberroth was born in Evanston, Ill., on Sept. 2, 1937, the son of a traveling aluminum siding salesman, or "tin man." His mother died when he was 4. His father remarried and eventually settled in California.

Ueberroth simultaneously worked and played a variety of sports in high school and college, and in 1956 was named an alternate for the U.S. Olympic water polo team. In 1959 he married Virginia Nicolaus, his college sweetheart.

They moved to Hawaii, where he was soon hired by financier Kirk Kerkorian to help get a non-scheduled airline off the ground. Ueber-

roth later started a charter airline service that failed.

In 1963, with one employee and \$5,000, he formed a centralized reservation service for airlines, hotels and passenger ships. Over the next 10 years, he bought a majority interest in Ask Mr. Foster and other travel agencies and founded Colony Hotels, a manager of resort properties.

By 1980, his firm, First Travel Corp., was one of the largest travel companies in the United States, with annual revenue of \$300 million.

Ueberroth's business skills, coupled with his sports background, led an executive search firm to recommend him over 200 others to manage the 1984 Summer Olympics.

After the Olympics he was picked to be baseball commissioner, but owners, with whom he often clashed, did not rehire him after his five-year term ended.

WASH. POST.
05/04/92

Local Color

origins of LA riot

At Normandie and Florence, an Intersection With History

By Lynne Duke
Washington Post Staff Writer

LOS ANGELES, May. 3—At ground zero of the Los Angeles riots of 1992, sightseers today scampered about taking pictures of a torched community.

A 57-year-old black man who raised three children here sat on his back steps and said the good, law-abiding residents of his neighborhood have been smeared along with the bad.

A pair of white men pulled their car into a driveway, parked, climbed on its roof and hung a cardboard placard in a tree. "Real Equality Now," it read, and "Love Equals Compation." Calla lilies were attached to the placard.

And a black youth, who said he was there when other young men he knows pulled a white motorist from his truck and beat him the way the white police officers beat Rodney G. King last year, said he does not feel bad about it.

"I didn't have no feeling for that man," said Gemora Knox, 18. "I didn't have no feelings. I been beat and I felt maybe it was his turn."

This poor and working-class south-central community of residential streets, some neat, some shabby, has now gained a dubious distinction: The mayhem began here, though nobody can say exactly why.

"People will remember this—

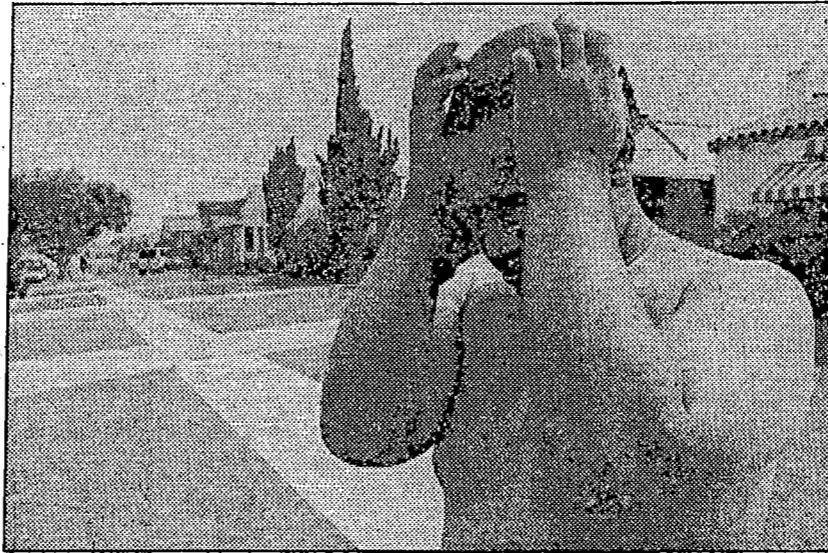
Normandie and Florence—as being the start," said Samuel Shorts, 57, who has lived around the corner for 26 years and works at a supermarket warehouse. He spoke while sitting on steps leading to a walkway through a green and neatly cut lawn that he was mowing when the disturbances began last week.

"Most of the people around in the neighborhood here think it's ridiculous," he said, "and these people didn't have anything to do with it. Most of these people are longtime residents and their kids have grown up and left this area."

It was just around the corner that crowds hungry for revenge stoned vehicles, dragged motorists from their cars and beat them, then set fires that were among the first of the roughly 4,500 blazes set throughout the city.

Today, these streets were quiet but for the sirens of police cars escorting National Guard convoys or fire trucks. Gawking motorists and picture-takers jammed two main thoroughfares. A young woman walked around with a bottle of tequila to sell. Menacing-looking youths on bicycles kept a watch on a couple of strangers on foot. People rose and dressed for church, or talked with each other on front porches.

From the street corner at the intersection came the bellowing voice of a black man: "This is where it happened. Never forget! Never



BY DAYNA SMITH—THE WASHINGTON POST

Gemora Knox said even youths from "good homes" were involved in the looting.

forget!" and "Fight the power! Join together and fear no evil."

Across Florence Avenue at Art's Famous Chili Dogs, a bright blue and white wooden kiosk with three stools inside for diners, Lee Pate, 53, a quiet man who drives a bus on weekdays, said that what happened here represents a new reality.

Black men his age were accustomed to waiting for change and accepting what came. But these young black men won't do that. "No, I don't feel ashamed because you can expect this. Young people these days are not gonna take what we've taken. We might as well just

get used to it. . . . It's just something you got to face. It's reality. Ain't nothing you can say or do about it."

The man outside was yelling about freedom now, and Pate said, "Oh yeah. They gonna get it too. I'm not saying it's gonna come that way [through riots], but you open people's eyes when something like this happens."

Art's, named for its deceased owner who liked to be called by his first name, has been here for 50 years. Twenty years ago the Los Angeles Times called it "THE Los Angeles hot-dog stand." Inside are pictures of

the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., Malcolm X, Nelson Mandela and Art, the owner, who was white. The hot-dog stand was spared damage.

Down the block, a black woman named Dorothy, 50, who said she was afraid to give her last name, stood on the sidewalk and just stared at the burned-out auto parts store and service station across the street. Her electricity, out for two days, returned Saturday. But there's still the problem of where to shop.

Dorothy, who watched from her window as Florence Avenue turned into a battleground last week, said, "I really don't feel it's all over, to tell you the truth. It's still a lot of tension. . . . It's the tension at night. I don't feel at ease."

If she could talk to the boys and men who started the melee that Wednesday night, she would tell them "to get on their knees and start praying." And if she knew which ones did the beatings, she said, "I'd turn them in. You live by the sword, you die by the sword."

Knox, 18, a student at Manual Arts High School, standing shirtless on the sidewalk, said, "Wednesday night was kinda fun." People were everywhere, he said, in the street, on the sidewalk, and then rocks started flying and cars got hit and people were dragged out.

He said some of the rioting youths came from within the neighborhood and some came from elsewhere.

Knox and others know some of the youths who did the dirty work.

"I'm gonna be honest with you," he said. "Some are regretting it, and it's like some are using the F word. That's their attitude."

A helicopter was circling overhead as he spoke. "They see me out here looking like a thug," he joked. Thugs are prevalent in these parts, where infamous street gangs called the Crips and the Bloods hold sway. Knox said he does not belong to those gangs. "I'm from 104 Cadillac's," a car club, he said.

Knox said that even youths from what he called "good homes" were involved in the looting, including himself.

"I have no feelings about it because, first, I didn't throw no rocks. Number two, I didn't beat anybody." He said he simply took things he wanted but without force, junk food, cigarette lighters, juice and alcohol.

Knox had said he did not care about all the other buildings damaged in his community, as long as his chili dog source remains intact. He eats there along with everybody else.

"That radio place? Who gives a ---? That alarm place? Who gives a ---?" he said. "We got one store in the neighborhood now, that's better. He's money hungry anyway," he said of the black owner.

Asked if he felt the riot was over for good, Knox laughed knowingly.

A State of Siege State of Mind

In Los Angeles, Grappling With Race & Fear

By Martha Sherrill
Washington Post Staff Writer

LOS ANGELES, May 3 Things seem strangely calm, cleaned up—over—until you look closer. A Hispanic boy stands out on a south-central street with his friends in the sunshine. He's wearing no shirt and smiling and talking, and then you notice the 15-inch kitchen knife in his hand. A beautiful young black girl, wearing a tight black dress with spaghetti straps, is having her picture taken in front of a burned-out FedCo. At another intersection where the signals aren't working, two black teenagers with very serious faces are conducting traffic. They are wearing crisp cotton shorts, but instead of white gloves, they've got long white athletic socks over their hands and arms.

There are police cars accelerating around with huge dents in the sides, and broken windows. You're staring at one, and then realize there's a gun barrel staring back, from the passenger side. Even in a somewhat safe neighborhood, Silverlake, a couple of guys in their mid-twenties—an engineering student and a movie business wannabe—show you something in their jackets: a Beretta 92F compact and a Colt Python.

"The people who sat at home watching TV for three days think it's over," says Eugene Yee, the guy with the Beretta. "That L.A. mentality will take over. Everybody will shrug it off and be laying out in the sun. *Hey, man. It's cool. But nothing's over, and I've seen things in the last few days that will stay in my head forever.*"

Like everybody else around, Yee looks worn out. There are tired, stressed, nervous airport-faces way beyond the airport. It might be from watching all that television, but maybe not. A sour, burnt-plastic smell comes and goes with the wind, along with the sound of helicopters—the ones far away sound like bugs, and the ones up close like huge vacuum cleaners sweeping over your roof. The voices you hear are hyper and quickened—Californians turning into New Yorkers—probably from the residual adrenaline.

"I saw that graffiti that said 'Bloods and Crips and Mexicans together, 4/30/92,'" says one white guy, "and I keep thinking, what about 1993 and 1994?"

Everybody is feeling conscious of his race these days. A Korean man says he gets "hate looks" from blacks everywhere. A white woman, driving around south-central, says she hopes the back of her head "looks Latino." A white man in a car looks over at two classic L.A. types in a black Nissan 300ZX—they are blonded and overtan—and says, "Even I'd like to throw a beer bottle at that car." At a Korean rally and march through the city Saturday, there were signs that said "WE ALL BLEED RED," but it seemed nothing more than a sad observation.

The blacks stuck in south-central feel very stuck—their grocery stores are demolished, the gas stations are gone or

have lines around the block. They keep saying in interviews that they don't like driving into other neighborhoods for provisions, because they think their presence scares white folks.

"My girlfriends and I usually go out every weekend," says Renee Kyle, a black woman and a bus driver at Los Angeles International Airport. "We're a mixed group—not all black, you know—but since all this trouble, I don't think it's such a good idea for us to go out together. I mean, I wouldn't want something to happen to them and not to me, because I'm black. Can you imagine how that'd make me feel?"

That L.A. mentality. There's this wonderful thing about Californians: They just want to be happy, to look on the bright side, to move out of the shade. The jacaranda trees are in bloom, their delicate purple blossoms dropping all over Hollywood. And hey, Peter Ueberroth, who did such a wonderful job with the 1984 Olympics, is going to come and fix everything. Not just fix, but make it "a blueprint for inner cities."

A green Jaguar drives down Western Avenue, and a middle-aged black guy is videotaping the demolition while standing through the sunroof. He passes by one bombed-out street corner, where Anna Garcia and her husband, Eduardo Abundiz, have set up their bright blue, homemade lemonade stand under two beach umbrellas. The motels in Malibu are full of people who could afford to flee the city, and the beaches farther south have been crowded—the weather's been so beautiful. The Newport Harbor Yacht Club annual open house went on in Orange County, no problem. Weirder still, Mikhail and Raisa Gorbachev will visit the Ronald Reagan Library in Simi Valley Monday, after having flown in on the Forbes Inc. plane called the "Capitalist Tool."

At the Lucky market on Los Feliz Boulevard, people turn up in convertibles and shorts and sunglasses, buy a few things and leave—with their groceries loose in their arms because they don't believe in either paper or plastic. Oh yes, "the healing process" has started. Paradise cannot be troubled for long, and even an earthquake—no matter how huge—doesn't last more than a couple of minutes. The rest is mop-up.

Curfews come and go—the sun sets and rises—and with each one the city seems better and better, if you're not looking too carefully. The 24-hour-open-all-night feeling that Los Angeles has always had is gone now—the grocery stores close at 5 or 8—and it's as though the city is trying to repair itself through sleep.

You keep hearing gunshots in the distance, but farther and farther away, until you think the war will move to some other place, some other state, some other country, and whatever the fight is about, it won't be in our faces.

"This isn't a race war, it's a class war," says Luca Gratton, an Italian American who grew up in the Miracle Mile district, which has been integrated for decades. "The middle class has been appalled—blacks, whites, browns, greens, everybody—at what's been going on."

You notice that soot is sitting lightly on every table top and hibiscus bush in the city. At many intersections in south-central, all four corners are charred, black holes of rubble. After a while, you get used to the aftermath—the melted security fences, the Dumpsters full of broken glass, the caved-in roofs and fallen walls. You get used to the humvees, and personnel carriers full of Marines pointing military assault rifles in every direction. You get used to the smell of fire and water, the wet ash and grease and plastic. You get used to the X's burned into the intersections downtown, where flares were lit for three days.

You try not to be obsessed with ironies, but you keep looking above the torched shopping strips and seeing movie billboards: Danny Glover and Mel Gibson are all over town, head to head, gun to gun, for "Lethal

Weapon 3." Harrison Ford points his gun all over south-central in a teaser for "Patriot Games" that says "6/5/92. The Games Begin." On the Hollywood Freeway, some tall, blackened stumps line the lanes of traffic. Thursday night the palm trees were so elegant-looking, aflame and bright, the ultimate Tiki Torches.

Driving around, you see stores left standing that say "Black Owned" in spray-paint on the sides. Not just one or two, but block after block. "You can't blame blacks for trying to save their businesses," says one Korean man, "but what is 'Black Owned' really saying exactly? It's saying, 'Destroy the Korean place next door.'"

The animosity between blacks and Koreans has grown steadily over the years in these neighborhoods, and more recently flared with the trial last fall of a Korean shopkeeper who shot and killed a young black girl, Lataasha Harlins, after accusing her of stealing a bottle of orange juice. The security video camera in the shop taped the incident, and the gruesome black-and-white footage was seen over and over here. When the shop-

keeper—Soon Ja Du, a woman—was given no jail time after being convicted of voluntary manslaughter, blacks protested and rioted.

"You'd think that the blacks and the Koreans would get along," says Jay Yun, a 25-year-old engineer raised in L.A. and now moving to San Diego. "But we are both very emotional people—very—and don't always respond in a collected, rational way to every situation. As far as I could tell, talking to my Korean friends, nobody seemed to think that Korean shopkeeper should have gotten off. It didn't seem at all like self-defense on the video."

"I've been amazed by the ignorance on both sides," says one Japanese American. "The juror [in the Rodney King trial] who talked about 'These people would have rioted no matter what the verdict was'—well, she was obviously talking about black people. And then, I saw this black guy on TV whose store had been burned down, and he was asked who he blamed for the fire, and he says, 'I blame the fire department, because if this weren't a black neighborhood, they would have been here sooner.'"

The fire department. The LAPD. Daryl Gates. Tom Bradley. George Bush. The Crips. The Bloods. Rodney King. Everybody seems to have somebody to blame for the \$550 million in damage and the death toll approaching 50 and the 2,000 injured and the 9,000 arrested. Eugene Yee, a Korean American raised in Hancock Park, has spent three nights outside Gun Heaven, a gun store at Fairfax and Olympic where he works part time, holding an assault rifle and defending himself and the store against wave after wave of gang members. They've been driving up with tape stuck over the last three digits of their license plates.

"We called the police the very first night," says Yee. "We told them we had a thousand weapons and maybe 90,000 rounds of ammunition, that we needed some protection. They told us to handle it ourselves."

"Word spreads quickly here," says Renee Kyle, the LAX bus driver, "and everybody heard right away that the police were doing nothing. . . . I never see Mayor Bradley come on TV and say anything until he's already up in flames. He moves too slow for me—and now I think he's called in too many troops."

Way up on top of his apartment building in Koreatown, between Hollywood and south-central, John Hunkele, an out-of-work white actor in his late thirties, sat and watched the rioting. From a crow's-nest tower on the roof, he had a 360-degree view of all kinds of things. On Wednesday night, he could see the downtown skyline beyond the red glowing spots and pillars of smoke from countless fires. By midnight, the skyline just disappeared under the soot and smoke, and it wasn't until the breeze on Saturday that patches of blue showed up again. No matter what, you just can't seem to keep the good weather away.

Cartons from looted goods sat around the city right in front of people's houses—empty Sony TV boxes, empty Mitsubishi boxes—waiting for the weekly trash pickup. There were 20 or so scattered shopping carts out-

side Hunkele's apartment building by Thursday evening. His neighbors had been looting. Down the block, he noticed another apartment building where the carts had been very neatly pushed together in a row, like at the Safeway.

"Why were those carts out there?" asks Hunkele. "No guilt. It was a gift to them, not a crime. All of us can sit around appalled by the looting, but there were open stores with smashed windows and smashed frozen-food section doors. . . . You don't know how much a dollar means to these people, how little they have. And then George Bush comes on TV and says it was 'mob rule.' Well, he just doesn't know what being poor is like."

Looters made their way into the grand old Bullock's Wilshire department store, now boarded up with pale plywood like the black-and-gold deco May Company and countless Circuit Citys and Radio Shacks and Payless Shoe Stores. The sidewalks in front are swept. "Your Circuit City will be open soon," says one marquee. The National Guard is guarding the big stores still standing—the troops sweating under their helmets and camouflage and canteens and guns—but it's hard to know whether there's anything left to guard. Nobody is saying. Nobody wants to say.

"Some of the store owners just opened up their doors," says Mary Yen, a Taiwanese who has lived in Koreatown for 20 years. "The store owner said, 'Let me help you take stuff—just don't burn my place down. This store is all I got.'"

Street corners in south-central are populated by crowds of neighborhood do-gooders of every color, and volunteers both obscure and famous: Sean Penn, Anjelica Huston and Edward James Olmos turned up. The First African Methodist Episcopal Church organized groups of volunteers at sunrise on Saturday, and they fanned out across the city, working in silence and looking like chimney sweeps by afternoon. "Everybody knows what to do," said Scott Kreeger, a 29-year-old short-story and screenplay writer who lives in Santa Monica. "We're just trying to get debris off the sidewalks."

"I saw small Latino children—about 6 or 7 years old—playing with pieces of glass this morning," said Carmen Rico, who lives in Beverlywood and works at UCLA Medical Center. "I just got a shovel and came out here." Rico hadn't even gone home to change—she was wearing a bright green Mexican dress, jewelry, a black bandanna—and was covered in ash and dirt. "At first I felt so sad," she said. "I was alone out here, sweeping. But then somebody else stopped, and then somebody else. I just got some momentum going. People came from all over the city."

"The City." Suddenly that's what people in Los Angeles are calling it, where before it was just Hawthorne and Inglewood, Baldwin Hills and Hancock Park—the wide spread of many places slowly drying out under the sun. Now, after this sad, confusing weekend of civil war, Los Angeles has magically become one place.

The bizarre emotional democracy

of it: Almost every neighborhood in Los Angeles felt the troubles. Fires burned at the edge of Beverly Hills. The houses up in the hills above Hollywood looked down through the smoke at the spinning red lights of fire trucks and ambulances and squad cars. People kept saying it was "just like Beirut" or "just like the Persian Gulf," but they'd only seen that stuff on television. It was a little like watching the smart bombs dropping on Baghdad. Here though, there were more close-ups.

The city's poor, more used to facing gunfire and violence, were by far the greatest victims of the riots, but they weren't the only ones sleeping with baseball bats and scissors and knives, worrying about defending themselves. "We were about to bug out to Burbank, where my brother lives," says Mike McCourt, who lives with his wife in the Los Feliz area. "I mean, we were pretty spooked, pretty nervous. And then my neighbor came home with a Beretta and a stun baton and some Mace, and we felt much better."

"Television changed everything," says Scott Arundale, an independent film producer. "You'd think that revolution would have to happen in some tight little space, but people were all watching stuff on TV and getting riled up."

"The TV sucked," says Eugene Yee. "The first night all the action was down south, but then the TV showed interviews with blacks complaining about the damage to their own neighborhoods, then the next day the action started moving all over the city."

People are media-savvy here—they talk about how the newspapers and local television got tired of all the negative stories out of south-central, and how they started to reprogram by Thursday afternoon, reporting "the upside" and "the good-neighbor human interest" stories. People here also talk about the news like it's another movie project. They mention something reminding them of "Road Warrior" or "Fort Apache, the Bronx" or "The Omega Man"—that '70s end-of-the-world fantasy set in Los Angeles and starring Charlton Heston. They rave about the "incredible helicopter shots" that sweep over the city and make people look like ants, and "the fabulous live footage" of looters mugging for the cameras, laughing and giving the thumbs-up sign or saying hello to their mothers.

The movie studios, meanwhile, closed early on Wednesday. At lunchtime, there was a private screening at 20th Century Fox of a rough cut of a new picture called "Unlawful Entry," a Largo Entertainment project starring Ray Liotta as an LAPD officer who befriends a yuppie couple, makes a play for the wife and then turns out to be psychotic. (This kind of thing has proved successful recently—the evil terminator in "Terminator 2," after all, wore an LAPD uniform.) According to one movie exec, the word is that "Unlawful Entry," still in post-production, will be rushed out soon. July is just too long to wait.

Los Angeles Tallies Losses; Curfew Is Lifted

Death Toll Increases to 58;
Building Damage Now Put at Over \$717 Million

By FREDERICK ROSE

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
LOS ANGELES — The nation's second-largest city returned to work yesterday and began toting up its losses following one of the bloodiest civil disturbances in U.S. history.

Some 58 people died as a result of the violence, municipal authorities said late yesterday. Official preliminary estimates place damage to buildings alone at more than \$717 million, including the charred remnants of thousands of small businesses, and damages eventually are expected easily to exceed \$1 billion.

Amid a quiet but wary population, thousands of U.S. Marines and National Guard personnel continued to patrol the city's streets and guard commercial centers. Citizens jammed the freeways and streets in normal Monday traffic. Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley lifted the dusk-to-dawn curfew invoked Thursday night, although the nearby city of Long Beach left its curfew in place.

In block after block of the city's commercial districts, blackened buildings and broken windows lined once-again busy streets. More than 2,300 people were injured in the violence, and over 12,000 arrests were made.

The death count surpassed any major U.S. civilian riot since the Civil War, and in this century exceeded the 43 killed in the 1967 Detroit riots and 48 lives claimed in 1917, in race riots in East St. Louis, Ill.

Major insurers said it will be days before they can develop reliable estimates of damages but added that claims will be far smaller than some notable recent natural disasters, including \$4 billion paid to cover the destruction by Hurricane Hugo.

Because violence in most of the city's riot-torn areas entailed looting and burning of retail establishments, the bulk of initial insurance claims is expected to fall into so-called commercial multiple-peril lines of coverage — insurance written to cover many types of risks for business enterprises.

Damage claims were rolling into insurers yesterday, and many companies said they had set up special offices to take the calls. Claims adjusters fanned out to inspect looted shops and torched businesses.

California's largest commercial lines insurer, Farmers Group Inc., said its losses may total about \$70 million. The Los Angeles insurer, a unit of London-based B.A.T. Industries PLC, cautioned that the estimate is "conservative" and may grow. Farmers Group said that, as of early yesterday, it had received about 200

Bush Sends Delegation to Los Angeles As He and Clinton Stake Out Positions

By MICHEL MCQUEEN
And JEFFREY H. BIRNBAUM

Staff Reporters of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
WASHINGTON — President Bush sent a delegation of officials to Los Angeles to help craft a federal response to the riots there, while he and Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton continued to hone political arguments over who could best resolve the mess.

Mr. Bush selected Deputy Education Secretary David Kearns, a former chairman of Xerox Corp., to lead the group, which includes officials from the Health

Jury Selection Grows Harder

Guaranteeing a fair trial in racially charged cases is much more difficult in the wake of the rioting that followed police acquittals in the Rodney King case. Meanwhile, the recovery of Los Angeles will rest to a large degree in the hands of small-business owners. See stories on pages B1 and B2.

and Human Services, Housing and Urban Affairs, Labor, and Commerce Departments. They were to interview state and local officials, and report to Mr. Bush on ways federal aid can assist the cleanup.

Shifting Focus

The trip was seen in part as advance planning for Mr. Bush's previously scheduled visit to Los Angeles Thursday and Friday. White House officials are still groping to find appropriate events for Mr. Bush to attend and messages for him to deliver during that trip.

So far, the administration has focused primarily on helping to restore order and on expressing concern over the hundreds of

claims, adding that it was expecting between 800 and 1,000 claims.

State Farm & Casualty Co., the state's second-largest commercial peril insurer, declined to estimate its prospective losses.

A spokesman for Fireman's Fund Insurance Co., the state's third-largest commercial insurer, said more than 80 claims were filed as of yesterday. "At least four of these are very substantial," a spokesman said, declining to disclose the prospective losses. Fireman's Fund, based in Novato, Calif., is a unit of the German insurer Allianz AG.

Meanwhile, one tiny insurer said claims related to the rioting had prompted losses that are expected to be "very material" to one of its units. Unico American Corp. said its Crusader Insurance Co. unit has insured a large number of small businesses in the riot-scarred areas. A company official, however, declined to estimate the amount of projected losses. Unico American stock plunged \$1.125 a share, to \$3.50, in over-the-counter trading yesterday.

Atlantic Richfield Co. said 11 service stations were burned to the ground and 36 more were looted, with property damage estimated at between \$5 million and \$10 million. The damaged stations were in Los Angeles County, Riverside, the San Francisco Bay area and Las Vegas, and five of

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small-business owners whose property was damaged in last week's rioting. Mr. Bush's spokesman, Marlin Fitzwater, said federal troops would remain in the area for several days. He also said officials expect to issue about \$300 million in small business loans, as well as about \$300 million in federal disaster assistance to help rebuild the devastated areas. Mr. Bush has declared the area affected by the rioting a federal emergency disaster area.

But the administration signaled its intention to prepare a broader response by sending the Kearns delegation with instructions to evaluate needs including housing, health, education and food, among other things.

At the same time, officials seemed to be preparing to defend Mr. Bush against charges that his inattention to domestic issues added to the troubles. At a cabinet meeting, Mr. Bush suggested that the Democrat-controlled Congress bypassed the administration's positive suggestions, saying, "We have some very good ideas out there that would have been extraordinarily helpful if they'd been put into effect."

Mr. Fitzwater suggested that liberal social-welfare programs are largely to blame for the predicament faced by U.S. cities. "We believe that many of the root problems that have resulted in inner-city difficulties were started in the '60s and '70s," he said. He said liberal programs "have failed," but didn't name any specific program.

Meanwhile, Mr. Clinton, the probable Democratic presidential nominee, was already touring Los Angeles. Brushing aside administration charges that he was politicizing the disaster, Mr. Clinton said he intended to use the trip to develop a specific agenda to combat the deep problems of urban living. But he used his visit as a platform for prescriptions he has espoused throughout his campaign.

Not everyone who saw Mr. Clinton was happy about his presence or his often flowery rhetoric. "I don't see how it's going to help anything," complained Maurice Mosley, a 48-year-old hospital worker. "Just look around; look at all these burned out buildings. We don't need more talk."

Looming Debate

Although the White House seemed to be preparing for a debate on liberal-vs.-conservative solutions, the ideas Mr. Clinton expressed, more spending on infrastructure, targeted investment credits and, particularly, community investment and "empowerment" efforts, include elements that some Bush officials, such as Housing Secretary Jack Kemp, and other conservatives also favor.

Mr. Clinton also strongly reiterated his call for an end to racial divisiveness, and employed a personal style of campaigning that may be impossible for Mr. Bush because of security considerations. Near a burned-out store, Mr. Clinton placed his arm around a pregnant black woman who

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Los Angeles Curfew Is Lifted; Death Toll From Riot Rises to 58

Continued From Page A3

those destroyed were company-owned.

Robert Wycoff, Arco's president, said that over the weekend about 25% of Arco's approximately 500 stations in Los Angeles County were out of service, but most have reopened.

Travellers Express Co., a unit of Dial Corp., warned that lost or stolen money orders it had issued may be in circulation following the riots. Travellers Express, based in Minneapolis, sells money orders through convenience, grocery and liquor stores, as well as check-cashing businesses and financial institutions. Such establishments were heavily looted and some burned in parts of Los Angeles. A spokeswoman estimated that it might have about 100 outlets in riot-affected areas.

Businesses and other institutions announced efforts to rebuild the city. The Bank of America said it will lend as much as \$25 million to damaged small businesses under special programs. The bank said that, among other things, it will offer unsecured "interim" loans for as many as three months at fixed rates to businesses in need. It said it also will offer loans to repair houses and other personal property.

State legislators, meanwhile, proposed a temporary quarter-of-a-point increase in California's 8%-plus sales taxes. A similar temporary levy was invoked at the time of the 1989 San Francisco-area earthquake. However, a spokesman for Gov. Pete Wilson said such a step must await more accurate estimate of the monetary damages.

Heinz Is Withdrawing Jars Of Baby Food in Australia

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL Staff Reporter

PITTSBURGH — H.J. Heinz Co. said it is withdrawing jars of its baby food from store shelves in Western Australia after a cyanide scare.

Police in Western Australia Monday received a cyanide-laced jar of Heinz's Rosehip Gel baby food with a note protesting last week's not-guilty verdicts on Los Angeles police officers in the Rodney King case. Police in the Australian state called it the first reported act of protest in Australia stemming from the California trial.

The note accompanying the jar said five other jars of baby food had been poisoned "for the . . . cops." The note read, in part: "We are protesting against the Los Angeles rigged trial. . . . We aborigines are sick of mistreatment and racism." Aboriginal groups make up 2% of Western Australia's population of more than one million.

Chief Inspector Bob Taylor said police had received no reports of poisonings or cases of tampered jars. He said parents in Western Australia were advised not to feed babies "any product bought in a glass container" after the verdict.

Bush Sends Officials To Survey Aftermath Of Los Angeles Riots

Continued From Page A3
near tears, asked him for help in getting baby formula.

"We'll get someone to help you," he assured her, and put her together with an aide to Rep. Maxine Waters (D., Calif.), who was traveling with him.

Mr. Clinton's standing with the voters may have risen since the riot began, according to a survey by a polling arm of Times Mirror Co., which owns the Los Angeles Times. The nationwide survey of 1,301 respondents, conducted April 30 through May 3, shows the president deadlocked with Mr. Clinton, both with and

without possible independent challenger Ross Perot in the race. The survey suggests this is because voters have less confidence in Mr. Bush's handling of this crisis than others of his presidency, and because they believe Mr. Clinton would deal with racial problems more successfully.

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PRIVATE SECTOR SUPPORT

As a result of the civil disobedience occurring in the city of Los Angeles between April 29, 1992 and May 3, 1992, three (3) public housing developments located in Watts; Hacienda Village, Jordan Downs and Nickerson Gardens, were left with no electricity. These developments are comprised of 2,480 apartments which house approximately 7,000 residents. Because of the power outage and the destruction of the commercial districts in the area there was a great need for food and other essential life sustaining items.

A private sector company, the Camino Real Food, Inc., of Vernon, California, through their Manager of Corporate Planning and Control, Mr. Thomas Gauden, delivered to the residents of those developments 18,000 sandwiches.

Here's an anecdote about decent people doing good work. Perhaps a speech insert?

Please give to Carol in the research office before 10:00 am

RTD ACTIVITIES DURING THE STATE OF EMERGENCY
APRIL 29, 1992 TO MAY 5, 1992
5

April 29, 1992: Wednesday

1. Starting approximately 6:00 P.M., the RTD began to experience service disruption due to civil disturbances. Several District employees were assaulted, fortunately none seriously.
2. Close communications were established between the RTD, the LA Police Department, and the Los Angeles Fire Department. This remained in effect throughout the state of emergency.
3. District service was withdrawn from the area immediately impacted by violence.
- * 4. The Los Angeles Police Department occupied the District bus facility at 54th and Arlington in southwest Los Angeles at approximately 9:00 P.M. and established the Emergency Operations Center at that location. RTD personnel remained at this location to assist the police, sheriff, and fire departments. *Approx. 4500 police, troops, national guard etc. occupied the site of the peak of operation*
- * 5. Transit Police units were assigned to protect District facilities and to assist the Los Angeles Police Department.
6. At approximately 10:00 P.M., all District service was suspended due to a rapid spread of violence throughout the service area.
7. Due to the loss of the facility at 54th and Arlington, 190 SCRTD buses and employees were immediately re-assigned to pull-in to three other locations in Carson, downtown Los Angeles, and West Hollywood.
- * 8. The RTD provided five buses to transport police, sheriff, and fire department personnel.

April 30, 1992: Thursday

1. At 3:00 A.M., RTD supervisors began to survey streets in the riot area to assess the feasibility of resuming service.
2. At 4:00 A.M., the RTD service was restored outside of the immediate area of civil disturbance. A total of 28 bus lines in the immediate area of the disturbance were operated.
- * 3. Before 6:00 A.M., the RTD received telephone inquiries from Riverside Transit, Montebello, Long Beach, Torrance, and Gardena regarding the feasibility of operating to the Los Angeles City Business District. Based upon the information available from police authorities and RTD surveys, these operations maintained service into Los Angeles.

- * 4. At approximately 8:00 A.M., the RTD added service to the El Monte busway to carry passengers stranded due to the discontinuance of service by another carrier.
5. At Approximately 1:00 P.M., violence, again, began to spread rapidly and service was discontinued on major RTD lines such as Wilshire and Beverly. Many additional line cancellations occurred during the afternoon.
6. Due to major rioting and fires along Washington Blvd., service on the RTD Metro Blue Line was suspended north of Washington Station. To maintain passenger service, a bus bridge was immediately established between Washington Station and the northern Blue Line terminal at 7th and Figueroa.
7. Due to continued rapid spread of violence and the city curfew, all RTD service was suspended at 6:00 P.M.
8. The RTD provided fuel and some maintenance support to police and fire equipment. This continued throughout the state of emergency.
- * 9. A total of 88 buses were provided to transport police, sheriff, and fire personnel.

May 1, 1992: Friday

1. At 4:00 A.M., RTD Supervisors began to survey streets in the riot areas to assess feasibility of resuming service and to determine necessary detours and temporary terminals. Plans were initiated to restore all services except 28 lines in the immediate area of the disturbance.
2. At 6:00 A.M., RTD buses and trains, again, resumed service.
3. The RTD again added service to the El Monte Busway to transport passengers unable to reach Los Angeles due to service discontinuance by another carrier.
4. Approximately seven lines were suspended during the day due to specific incidents of violence.
5. Service was maintained until 6:00 P.M. in all areas of the District.
- * 6. A total of 106 buses were provided to transport police, sheriff, National Guard personnel, Red Cross buses for fire victims, and to move prisoners.

May 2, 1992: Saturday

1. At 6:00 A.M., RTD service was restored on all lines outside of the immediate area of civil disturbance.
2. At about noon, RTD service was restored on four lines within the area of civil disturbance for patrons in need of obtaining food and other necessities.
3. The RTD, again, added service to the El Monte Busway.
4. At about 5:00 P.M., the RTD suspended service on lines within the civil disturbance area and all service concluded at 6:00 P.M.
- * 5. The RTD provided 82 buses to transport the U.S. Marines and other authorities.

May 3, 1992: Sunday

1. At 6:00 A.M., RTD resumed service on all lines.
2. The RTD, again, added service on the El Monte Busway without service incident.
3. At 6:00 P.M., service was concluded due to the various curfews in effect.
4. The RTD provided 62 buses to transport various military and civil personnel.

May 4, 1992: Monday

1. At 6:00 A.M., the RTD resumed service on all lines without serious incident.
- * 2. The RTD provided 115 buses to transport various military and civil personnel.
- * 3. The RTD operated all night and owl service without serious incident.

May 5, 1992: Tuesday

- * 1. The District operated all regular scheduled service and provided 33 buses to transport military and civil personnel.

MAY 5 '92 5:07

***TOTAL PAGE.003**

Three Small-Business Men Signify Key to a City's Future

Wiped Out by Riots, They and Others in Los Angeles Ponder Starting Over

By JOHN R. EMSHWILLER
And AMY STEVENS

Staff Reporters of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

LOS ANGELES—The ability of this city to recover from the worst rioting in the nation's modern history will rest to a large degree in the hands of small-business owners such as George Randall, Jay Lee and Woodley Lewis.

Like thousands of other local small-business owners, these three men — one white, one Korean-born and one black — saw their establishments stormed by mobs in a rampage that destroyed or severely damaged 1,600 businesses. Estimates of total property damage to 5,200 buildings and their contents range from about \$700 million to \$1 billion.

Mr. Randall, a 62-year-old white man, watched as his clothing factory was looted of \$1.5 million in merchandise and equipment. Mr. Lee and his partner, with the help of dozens of armed compatriots, defended their retail market from would-be looters and arsonists. Mr. Lewis, a black man who grew up in South Central Los Angeles, had a liquor store, an ice-cream store and a fast-food shop burned to the ground. All three endured the trauma of watching mobs attack businesses that took years to build.

Now, as the violence has subsided, they, and other local business owners, face painful decisions about whether it is worth the effort — and the risk to their physical safety and emotional stability — to rebuild. "Why go through all this?" asks Mr. Lewis.

Ueberroth Heads Drive

The Los Angeles reconstruction effort, headed by former Baseball Commissioner Peter Ueberroth, has already begun. Yet civic leaders acknowledge that the road

back for many small-business owners will be tough. For those who had little or no insurance, it might be impossible. "We aren't talking about powerful businesses," Mayor Tom Bradley said at a news conference Friday.

Mr. Randall, chairman and a 40%-owner of Yes Clothing Co., says his publicly traded clothing-design and manufacturing company expects insurance to cover its losses. But, he adds, insurance can't cover the fear and anger he still feels about having to stand by helplessly while a mob of about 300, some armed with automatic weapons, looted his factory.

Much of the anger is aimed at the political leadership that he feels failed to take the steps necessary to quell the riot and protect citizens. "We must have the weakest city government in the world," Mr. Randall says.

But poor government or not, Los Angeles will remain home for Yes Clothing, which employs about 150 people, the majority Hispanic, says Mr. Randall. The city is a world-wide garment-industry hub, and "I've got to be here," says Mr. Randall. "I just don't know how to cope" with the last few days.

However, Mr. Randall says, he has already made some changes in his business operations. Coincidentally, Yes was in the process of moving its manufacturing operations to a new factory in the same area. Unlike the old location, which "had Yes Clothing signs all over it," the new building will have no identifying labels, Mr. Randall says. The security force at the new site will be increased to three from just one before. And employees are being issued identification badges that they will need to get into work.

Mr. Lee, part owner of Slason Swap

Meet Inc., says he also probably will remain—despite his own deep misgivings and entreaties by family members to "get out no matter what the cost." Besides his financial stake in the business, says the 35-year-old Korean immigrant, he has a commitment to the some 160 small retailers who lease space in the sprawling former warehouse.

During the past few days, Mr. Lee and dozens of associates have been barricaded inside the swap meet using rifles and shotguns to hold off mobs. Fortunately, says

For entrepreneurs with little or no insurance, rebuilding might be impossible. 'We aren't talking about powerful businesses,' Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley says.

Mr. Lee, shots only had to be fired into the air and no one on either side was injured.

While things have quieted down in Los Angeles, Mr. Lee doesn't expect his affairs to be back to normal anytime soon. He predicts the swap meet will remain closed at least another week, protected round-the-clock by armed guards. "Area residents are telling us that some people are still talking about taking our place down," says Mr. Lee.

Hours Curtailed

When the swap meet does reopen, it will start with curtailed hours and more security guards, perhaps 16 instead of 10, says Mr. Lee.

Mr. Lewis, a football player for the Los Angeles Rams in the 1950s, has been an owner of various small businesses in South Central Los Angeles for three decades. During the 1965 Watts riots, he stood at the entrance of the bowling alley he then owned and turned back rioters by shouting that almost all his 75 employees were also black.

This time, the 67-year-old entrepreneur wasn't so fortunate, though a bar he owns in the area was spared. He says he doesn't yet know how much of the loss from his other three businesses will be covered by insurance, partly because his financial records went up in flames.

In the past, Mr. Lewis says, he has periodically thought about pulling up stakes and moving to a safer neighborhood. But, he says, the tug of his community was too strong.

Now the ties are frayed, and the future is uncertain. "When you get burnt out, you have second thoughts about what you ought to do," he says. "If it's real hard to get financing, I think most of us will move on."

Rexene Restructuring Bid

DALLAS — Rexene Corp. said Cambridge Capital Fund L.P. withdrew its proposal to restructure the company.

Cambridge Capital, a New York-based investment firm, is the last of the three companies that proposed restructurings for Rexene to drop its proposal. Rexene, a chemical products maker, sought protection under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code last fall after reaching a tentative agreement with creditors on a reorganization plan.

WALL STREET JOURNAL 5/5/92

SF Examiner
May 5, 1992
P. A-12

L.A. VIOLENCE

The latest totals in Los Angeles after a jury Wednesday acquitted four officers accused of beating motorist Rodney King :

- ▶ **FATALITIES:** 58
- ▶ **INJURIES:** 2,328
- ▶ **ARRESTS:** More than 12,000
- ▶ **PROPERTY BURNED:** More than 5,200 buildings heavily damaged or destroyed by fire throughout Los Angeles County
- ▶ **DAMAGE:** At least \$717 million in Southern California

The Open Wound That Los Angeles Must Now Work to Heal

21/120

Good samaritans are everywhere, even as the toll mounts and the need for the federal probe grows

The smoke from thousands of fires began to lessen in the Los Angeles Basin Friday as the orgy of violence and looting that followed the Rodney King beating trial verdict seemed to be winding down. But the community's sense of unease—a sad, sick feeling that things may never be the same—hovers like an acrid smell.

Of course, if anything is learned from these awful days, some things will change, perhaps dramatically. They will change, if for no other reason than that no sane person in Los Angeles or anywhere else would want to repeat this terrible experience. Precisely what must change, and how, will be the topic of debate for months—or, for such a huge task, even years. And the challenge will be made no easier by the fact that some thugs and criminals—of all colors—remain unrepentant after so brutally taking advantage of the post-verdict protests to victimize individuals and entire neighborhoods.

THE UNKNOWN SAMARITANS

But the overwhelming majority of Angelenos, average law-abiding people who respect their neighbors and care about their community, can take hope and perhaps even find inspiration in the many actions by good Samaritans during Los Angeles' darkest hours. Most of these people will remain forever anonymous because there were no reporters or television cameras around to record their good deeds.

Indeed, even in one of the most widely reported acts of heroism—four African-Americans saved a white truck driver, Reginald Denny, as he was beaten by an angry mob—the names of only three of his rescuers are known. The fourth—known to his compatriots in courage only as a young man dressed in black—simply disappeared after driving Denny to a hospital emergency room.

As in the case of that young man, nobody recorded the names of the hundreds of men, women and even children who helped tired firefighters with heavy hoses or tried to put out blazes with garden hoses and volunteer bucket brigades.

THE HIDDEN PROTECTORS

And who knows how many local stores were protected from looting by groups of neighborhood people who came to the aid of the owners? In a few instances these good neighbors held would-be looters until police arrived, but in most they just chased them away. On a chaotic day when police resources were at the breaking point, such help was invaluable.

That same type of community spirit motivated hundreds of young people to heed calls from celebrities such as actor Edward James Olmos to start cleaning up the city on Friday. One of the first places Olmos took a group of volunteers from the Community

Youth Gang Services Project was a burned-out strip of stores at Western Avenue and Jefferson Boulevard. Like almost everything associated with celebrities these days, Olmos' act of leadership was widely noted. But, at dozens of other places throughout Los Angeles and other cities, similar community cleanups were organized by ordinary people. It was the most visible example of the good people, the vast majority, pulling together. That community spirit must be nurtured and grow in the days to come.

We must not forget that everyone in the Los Angeles area was victimized by the rioting. No neighborhood or ethnic group was unaffected, directly or indirectly. "Can we all get along?" Rodney King said Friday. "Can we stop making it horrible?"

L.A.'S MANY VICTIMS

Anyone who ponders what comes now must realize that the neighborhoods that will suffer the most in the immediate aftermath of the rioting are the heavily black areas of the South Side.

Many black neighborhoods now have no stores where residents can buy food or other vital supplies. Bus service has been curtailed so that even those who still have jobs to go to (most of the work in many burned-out businesses was done by local residents) have a hard time getting there. There wasn't even mail delivery in those areas. Although it has not been widely publicized, black-owned businesses were hurt, too.

Also hard-hit were the Asian-American merchants, mainly Koreans, who own many of the small stores that serve residents of South Los Angeles, the Mid-City area and Koreatown itself. They bring badly needed services to sections of the inner city where other business people are not willing to take a chance. There has been occasional tension between them and some black customers, most notably as a result of the Latasha Harlins slaying. (Harlins, a black 15-year-old, was shot to death by a Korean grocer, who eventually was convicted of involuntary manslaughter and received what amounted to a wrist-slap sentence.) But were they deliberately targeted by looters or arsonists? Further investigation may be needed to nail this point down with sufficient confidence.

The city's large Latin American community was not untouched by the violence, either. As in the Watts riots of 1965, many of the "white" victims of mob violence were Mexican-Americans or other Latinos. Several old apartment buildings near the downtown area that were put to the torch by arsonists were home to hundreds of Central American refugees who had moved to Los Angeles in recent years to escape political violence in their homelands.

WIDE IMPACT

Even the Los Angeles area's sprawling, largely white suburbs were affected. There was serious trouble in Long Beach and scattered looting incidents in the San Fernando Valley, Pasadena and the Inland Empire. And many small cities near Los Angeles imposed curfews to coincide with the dawn-to-dusk rule in effect in their troubled neighbor. Smoke from fires drifted south to

Orange County, and there were edgy nerves in Ventura County to the north, where residents were painfully aware that this whole ordeal began with Wednesday's highly questionable decision by a Simi Valley jury to free four Los Angeles policemen despite the fact that a videotape captured them beating King.

In such a fearful time, it is not surprising that there were instances of vigilantism reported. An unknown sniper, believed to be a business owner, took to the roof of a store on Wilshire Boulevard and fired shots into an unruly crowd nearby. Some residents of the Hollywood Hills blocked access to the area and armed themselves to keep away would-be looters. That is scary behavior. It would have been less likely to happen if police had been on hand and able to control the situations. We can only ask that everyone remain as cool and calm as possible in this still-stressful time, and remember that things appear to be getting better.

THE NEED FOR CALM

The arrival of National Guard units, federal troops and law enforcement agents, and police from neighboring local jurisdictions seemed to have brought the rioting under control. The federal troops are racially and ethnically diverse, which should contribute to calming or containing the situation.

Just as important, the U.S. Department of Justice has affirmed that the not guilty verdicts in the King case did not end the legal process. Atty. Gen. William P. Barr and the U.S. attorney's office have promised to take another look at the King case, and a federal grand jury has been impaneled to hear evidence. The appointment of Wayne Budd, the department's third-ranking official and a respected African-American attorney, to take the lead in any civil rights prosecution in the case is reassuring.

The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that successive state and federal prosecutions can occur in a case in which there is no vindication of the public interest. That should be done in the King case, and politics should not be allowed to interfere with the legal process. Some political analysts suggest President Bush might lose conservative votes in November's election if a federal prosecution of the four LAPD officers is attempted. Such cynical calculations won't stand in the

way of justice if Bush is true to the promises he made in his speech Friday night.

The social contract in this country requires not only that justice be done, but that there be a perception that justice has been done. That is not the case in much of Los Angeles today, in the smoldering aftermath of the King verdict. Only the federal government can offer the remedy. Until it does, the peace in Los Angeles—indeed, the nation—will remain uneasy.

2 of 2

L.A. Curfew Lifted; Troops Stay on Patrol

Death Toll Reaches 58 as Attention Turns to Rebuilding Economy in Riot-Torn Areas

By Lou Cannon and Leef Smith
Washington Post Staff Writers

LOS ANGELES, May 4—Mayor Tom Bradley lifted the nighttime curfew today and schools reopened, but this riot-torn city kept its guard up throughout the night, with troops and police patrolling in looted and burned neighborhoods.

"All of the signs of normalcy have returned," said Bradley, who nevertheless said troops would remain here indefinitely. "We hope that the people also will feel that sense of encouragement that they know we're on the streets of this city to ensure security for them."

The death toll from riots that have rocked the nation's second most populous city rose to 58, with the deaths of seven people hospitalized in critical condition and the shooting of a Hispanic man who tried to ram a National Guard barricade Sunday night.

As of late today, coroners had identified 32 victims by name and 53 by race and sex, Associated Press reported. Forty-nine are men, 23 are black, 19 Hispanic, nine white and two Asian. Two fatalities are listed as men who are of unknown race and were fire victims.

City officials said damages from riots that erupted Wednesday after four white Los Angeles police officers were virtually exonerated in the beating of black motorist Rodney G. King topped \$700 million.

But representatives of major corporations, who met here late today with Gov. Pete Wilson (R), said it was too early to give a comprehensive list of the damages or to say how many burned-out businesses would reopen. At least 10,000 stores are believed to have been burned completely or badly damaged.

Wilson gave an optimistic assessment after the meeting with representatives of banks, food stores and fuel companies. "I was enormously cheered by what I heard," he said. "These are good corporate citizens. You could say they have every reason to turn their back and walk away, but they are going to stay."

Meanwhile, Los Angeles City Council member Mike Hernandez said national AFL-CIO officials had promised to commit between \$50 million and \$70 million for reconstruction.

As high as they are, damage figures are likely to pale in comparison with the city's job losses.



Television show host Arsenio Hall, left, and Jesse L. Jackson pray at bedside of Reggie Whitney, who was hospitalized with a stab wound sustained during riots.

"The real looting was of jobs," said Joel Saperstein, a business associate and spokesman for Peter V. Ueberroth. Ueberroth was named by Bradley to head the reconstruction effort, known as "Rebuild L.A."

Ueberroth, former baseball commissioner and head of the committee that organized the 1984 summer Olympic Games here, toured the devastated areas Sunday and said it would be several days before he would know how much money is needed to accomplish rebuilding.

State Sen. Art Torres (D), who represents some of the burned-out area, proposed a quarter-cent sales-tax increase that he said would raise \$700 million to \$800 million. This was the remedy used to rebuild after the disastrous Loma Prieta earthquake caused about \$6 billion damage, much of it to publicly owned facilities, in northern California in October 1989.

Kirk West, president of the California Chamber of Commerce and a former deputy state finance director, said he hoped that the tragedy here would "galvanize action" by corporations in the area.

West called for emergency pre-approval to allow businesses to rebuild with a minimum of government red tape. He noted that this was not done after devastating fires, which caused more than \$1 billion in damage in Oakland last year, and said many homes there have not been rebuilt.

"If there is a public and private

commitment to work together, maybe we can turn this situation around to create jobs," he said.

West said it was important that manufacturing jobs, on a steady downward spiral in Southern California, be enticed back to the area.

While Bradley and Wilson have expressed great confidence in Ueberroth's ability to funnel corporate funds into a rebuilding effort, other politicians have said more than economic redevelopment is needed.

"It isn't just physical rebuilding that we need," said Los Angeles County Supervisor Gloria Molina, the first Hispanic and first woman to serve on the county board. "It isn't just a matter of getting businesses back into the community. We need social rebuilding, a spirit of trust."

Annie Reutinger of ARCO, leading operator of gasoline stations in the devastated area, gave an example of the problem. Ten ARCO stations were burned down in the Los Angeles area, and 32 were damaged and looted so severely that they had to be closed, she said.

Seven are company-owned stations that will be rebuilt and opened, she said, but independent owners lease most of the others and will need large sums of money to reopen.

Chris Bement, executive vice president of Thrifty Corp., which manages the area's largest drug chain, said the chain is "part of the

culture of old Los Angeles" and will reopen each store. Four Thrifty stores were burned to the ground, and 19 others were looted, many extensively.

Food 4 Less, a corporation that operates 44 grocery stores in the affected area, suffered major losses, with damage estimated between \$30 million and \$50 million. Looters and vandals struck each of its stores, and two were burned down.

The corporation took a full-page ad in the Los Angeles Times proclaiming that its stores, many of them known as Boys Markets, would reopen. "Because of this tragedy, it doesn't mean we're leaving," said Adrienne Gaines, vice president of the firm. "We're the nourishment to the heart of the city."

But on dark streets, where several thousand homes remained without power, concerns remained.

Sgt. Wes McBride of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's office said police were concerned "about the amount of new firepower on the street" because gun stores were looted. David Boyd, a gun dealer near the heart of the riot, said all of his store's 1,000 weapons were taken.

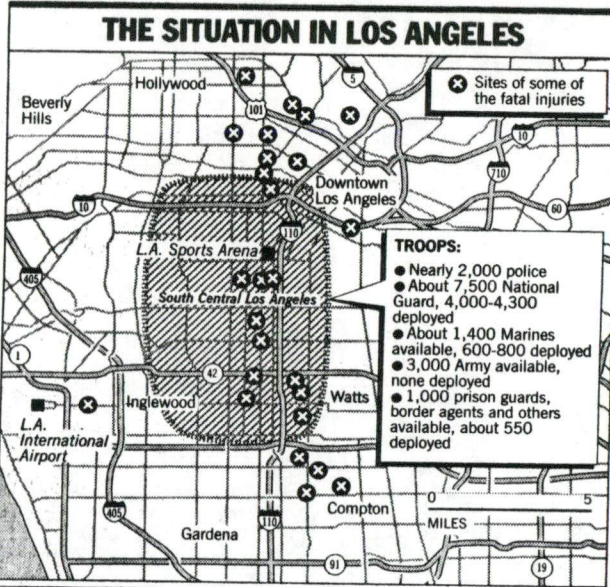
Kevin Heard, a gang member from Hawthorne, said people on the streets are well aware of this lethal booty. "There's going to be a lot more drive-bys [shootings] because they all got new stuff and want to flaunt it," he said.

Firearms have taken a heavy toll. Scott Carrier, a spokesman for the county coroner, said that, of 58 deaths recorded thus far, 37 resulted from gunshot wounds, including seven in encounters with police.

The latest gunshot death occurred Sunday night when three National Guard soldiers fired 14 shots with M-16 rifles at the driver of a sports car who apparently tried to run over them. The victim, a Hispanic man, died from head wounds, but his identity was not released, pending notification of next of kin, authorities said.

According to officials at the Emergency Operations Center here, there have been more than 2,280 injuries and more than 11,900 arrests, chiefly for looting. Arraignments continued at a slow pace today.

Meanwhile, police said alleged looters were being turned in by neighbors who disapproved of their activities. Police in the riot-torn



	Deaths	Injuries	Damage	Arrests
Los Angeles April 29-May 3	58	About 2,300	At least \$700 million	More than 11,900
Miami (Liberty City) May 18-20, 1980	18	400+	190 businesses destroyed	1,267
Detroit July 23-28, 1967	43	2,000+	Fires destroy 477 buildings	7,207
Newark, N.J. July 12-17, 1967	26	1,500	More than 300 fires	1,397
Los Angeles (Watts) Aug. 11-17, 1965	34	1,032	200 buildings destroyed, 800+ damaged	3,952

SOURCE: Chicago Tribune, KRT Graphics, Associated Press, news reports
BY DAVE COOK—THE WASHINGTON POST

area said they had filled a parking lot with goods recovered from looters identified by neighbors.

At Daniel Freeman Memorial Hospital in south-central Los Angeles, where many of the first casualties were taken last week, the condition of Reginald Denny was upgraded to good, and Denny learned for the first time about the rioting.

In the first minutes of the riot, Denny, who is white, was pulled from the cab of his cement truck and seriously beaten, an event captured on television by hovering helicopters from local news stations and seen worldwide. Four blacks rescued Denny and helped him to the hospital.

"He was shocked when I told him what happened to him," Cicily Kahn, a social worker at the hospital, told Associated Press. "He didn't know there was a war on the streets, and he just happened to be one of the first victims."

Kahn said Denny, 36, who cannot speak because of massive facial injuries, wrote in a note: "I'm just a

regular guy. I work. I go home. I never wanted to be famous."

In New York today, Bryant Allen, a passenger in King's car when King was stopped and beaten March 3, 1991, said that police beat him too but that he was forbidden to testify about it at the officers' trial.

Allen's allegations were aired on the Montel Williams syndicated television show along with a stop-motion videotape that Allen said showed him being hit.

But Sandi Gibbons, spokeswoman for Los Angeles District Attorney Ira Reiner, said Allen told investigators then that he had not been hit and had changed his story only after hiring a lawyer. She also said Allen was not asked about his allegations during the trial because they involved officers other than those accused of assaulting King.

Staff writers Ruben Castaneda, Al Kamen, Carlos Sanchez, Paul Taylor and Avis Thomas-Lester contributed to this report.

Weather

Today: Cloudy, chilly, rain.
High 54. Low 45. Wind 10-20 mph.
Wednesday: Chilly, rain.
High 54. Wind 10-20 mph.
Yesterday: Temp. range: 51-64.
AQI: 30. Details on Page D2.

The Washington Post

FINAL

Inside: Health
Today's Contents on Page A2

115th YEAR No. 152

TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1992

Prices May Vary in Areas Outside
Metropolitan Washington (See Box on A2)

25¢

ways...
 Aviles—a young
 adoran who emerged last
 as a key player in D.C.
 ies.
 until violence erupted on
 nt Pleasant Street NW a
 ago tonight, the Hispanic
 munity spoke to politicians
 gh longtime activists
 y of Caribbean and South
 rican origin. Many of them
 been U.S. residents for
 s and voice middle-class
 erns such as better access
 y jobs and business
 tance.

ried the civil wars in their
 homelands to search for
 unskilled jobs, decent housing
 and new lives.
 Aviles was unemployed and
 cooking a shrimp dinner on the
 night when angry Hispanic
 youths began heaving rocks and
 torching police cars, prompting
 city officials to scramble for
 channels to this new community.
 The next morning he was
 summoned to a meeting with the
 mayor, who was "looking for
 some Salvadorans," he recalls
 being told by a friend.

He had ties within *el pueblo*
Latino—the Hispanic
 community. But like most in his
 community, he lacked
 connections to the city's political
 establishment, including
 government officials, churches,
 political clubs, unions, business
 associations and other interest
 groups.

Yet it was Aviles, rather than
 one of the older generation of
 Hispanic activists, who emerged
 as a spokesman for the
 community, because he is
 persuasive, charismatic and able
 to bridge the concerns of the
 older and younger immigrants,
 who together have launched a
 renewed push for more jobs,
 more services and more
 attention.

Despite the new blood and
 effort, Aviles and his younger
 constituency have discovered
 that, as far as fighting city hall is

See POLITICS, A16, Col. 1



PEDRO AVILES
 was a learning process



Outside the Justice Department in Washington, Ray Davis registers his feelings about the Rodney G. King verdict.
 BY CAROL GUZY—THE WASHINGTON POST

Roots Were East Side's Riot Shield

Established Hispanic Neighborhoods Mobilized to Avert L.A. Violence

By Ruben Castaneda and Al Kamen
 Washington Post Staff Writers

LOS ANGELES, May 4—On
 Thursday afternoon, as a terrible
 fury was being unleashed from
 south-central Los Angeles north to
 the mid-city and Hollywood areas
 and it seemed as if the entire city
 was on the brink of descending into
 anarchy, Hispanic neighborhoods
 east of downtown mobilized against
 the mayhem.

Community leaders frantically
 called parents throughout the area,
 appealing to them to keep their
 young people inside. Armed His-

panic gang members organized,
 ready to protect neighborhood busi-
 nesses if the mobs reached their
 streets. Nervous merchants handed
 out leaflets urging motorists and
 pedestrians not to burn and loot the
 stores in their neighborhoods.

It worked.
 At least 40 percent of the city's
 3.7 million residents are Latino. And
 while dozens of racially mixed sec-
 tions west and south of downtown
 were ravaged by roving mobs, some
 including Hispanics who live in those
 areas, the east side of Los Angeles—
 the heart of the city's large Hispanic
 population—was largely spared.

The key difference, numerous
 church and civic leaders from both
 sides of downtown agree, is that the
 east side is home to numerous long-
 established residents. The east side
 has recognized leaders and estab-
 lished organizations. It has neigh-
 borhoods where generations of fam-
 ilies—primarily Mexican Ameri-
 cans and Mexicans—feel they have
 a stake in their largely working-
 class and poor communities.

In contrast, the Latino neighbor-
 hoods and businesses that bore the
 brunt of the devastation were large-
 ly communities of recent immi-

See HISPANICS, A11, Col. 6

In Los Angeles, nighttime curfew lifted...

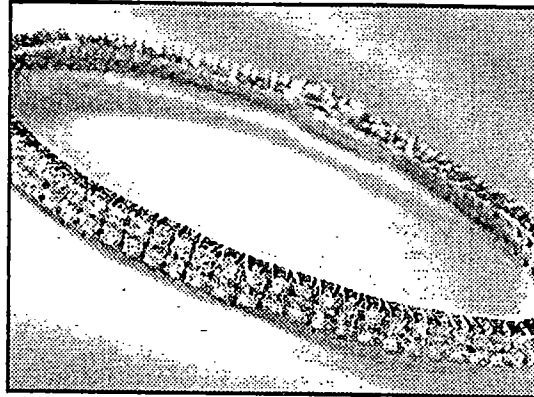
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SAVINGS

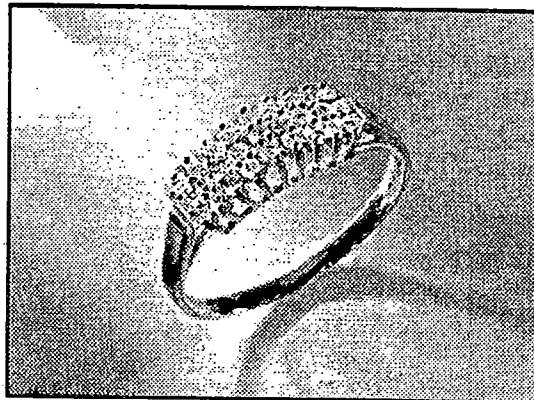
Savings Off Reg., Orig.* & Value Prices
PLUS BEST BUYS



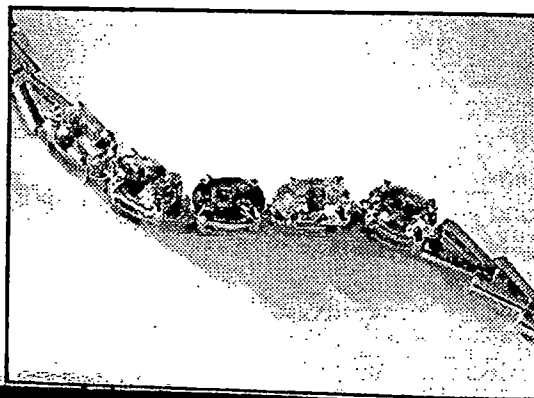
\$599
BEST BUY
VAL SAPPHIRE
BRACELET



SALE \$799
BEST BUY
Reg. \$1800. 2 CT. T.W. 2-ROW
DIAMOND TENNIS BRACELET



SALE \$159
BEST BUY
Orig.* \$350. 1/4 CT. T.W.
DIAMOND RING



East Side L.A. Mobilized Against Mobs

HISPANICS, From A1

grants living in the south-central Los Angeles area, Koreatown and Hollywood, where Hispanics occasionally outnumber blacks.

Gloria Molina, the only Hispanic Los Angeles County supervisor, said that while the news media tend to lump Latinos together, "Latinos are very diverse." On the east side, "we didn't have the kind of unrest that you had in south-central," she said. "Latinos were very visible" looting in the less stable neighborhoods of recent immigrants. "But they weren't people who were protesting the King verdict."

Most of the people in those impoverished areas are newly arrived Central Americans, largely Salvadoran refugees as well as Nicaraguans, Hondurans and Guatemalans, who do not have the deep roots and cohesiveness of the east side population. Also, most of them have been living here illegally and have not acquired any political clout.

Carlos Ardon, head of a Salvadoran organization trying to extend an immigration amnesty for Salvadorans here, said the Central American

Nervous merchants handed out leaflets urging motorists and pedestrians not to burn and loot the stores in their neighborhoods.

immigrants do not have the organization and political leadership of the Mexican-American establishment. "We are being ignored," Ardon said, "The city doesn't care about the problems of the Central American community."

Scores, if not hundreds, of Central American-owned businesses were gutted in the rioting. "This is not a black or white or Korean-only problem," said Carlos Vaquerano, an official with the Central American Refugee Center. "We are in the middle of it and more affected than

\$279
BEST BUY
CULTURED PEARL
CHOKER

SALE \$159
BEST BUY
Orig.* \$330. OVAL MULTI-STONE
LINK BRACELET

25% OFF
All Citizen, Seiko, Pulsar
& Bulova watches†
Orig.* \$59.50-\$495
SALE 44.62-371.25

20% OFF
Antique & estate jewelry
Orig.* \$500-\$5000
SALE \$400-\$4000

10% OFF
All Special Value precious
and diamond jewelry
Reg. \$179-\$599
SALE 161.10-\$539

Diamond stud earrings,
pendants and jackets
Reg. \$199-\$2399
SALE 179.10-2159.10



\$119
BEST BUY
SITE WATCHES IN
SILVER

edaysale

ary by store. †Does not include Value Priced items, Mikimoto or South Seas Collections.

anyone else," he said.
"It became an opportunity for people to be irresponsible and totally opportunistic," said Los Angeles City Councilman Richard Alatorre, who represents the east side neighborhoods that were largely unscathed. "People were taking the necessities of life—diapers, food, shoes for their kids." Many of the Central American looters were poor people who simply saw a chance to take things they needed, he said.

Those who made off with television sets, stereos and other high-priced items were primarily young men, many of them gang members, from Central America, he said.

On the other side of town, most of the youths and young men, including gang members, in the east side neighborhoods of Boyle Heights, Highland Park, El Sereno and unincorporated East Los Angeles refrained from violence.

In one instance, youths who looted a small grocery store in a housing project were brought back the next day by their mothers to return what they had stolen, Alatorre said.

Jose "Sinner" Quintanar and Arnold "Bandit" Torres, two members of the gang TMC (The Mob Crew) in a Boyle Heights housing project, said they disagreed with the verdicts in the Rodney King beating trial, but said that they thought it was stupid for people to rampage through their own neighborhoods in protest.

"It would be better to break in somewhere far from here—Beverly Hills, someplace where it's nice and people have money," Quintanar said. "That's where you're going to get attention.

"We see them burning up all their stores over there," Quintanar continued. "Over here, we've got to eat. We've got to live over here."

Quintanar and Torres said they and many of their fellow gang members were prepared to defend neighborhood businesses. "If they came over here, we were gonna shoot," Quintanar said.

A few blocks away, other east side residents took up not guns but telephones.

Daniel Hernandez, executive director of the Hollenbeck Youth Center, was one of a number of civic and business leaders who gathered Thursday afternoon and started calling residents to urge them to keep themselves and their young people inside and to call others with the same message.

Hernandez was scheduled to fly to Washington Thursday to participate in a ceremony connected to the Great American Workout with Arnold Schwarzenegger. Instead of making his first visit to the White House, Hernandez stayed in Boyle Heights and walked through