



Los Angeles City HISTORICAL SOCIETY NEWSLETTER

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Gala 2015 • An Afternoon Party

BY DIANE KANNER

Brunching at Bullocks Wilshire has not been an option since 1993 when the venerated luxury department store ceased to exist after years of neglect and extensive damage suffered during the 1992 riots. And to compound the damage, Macy's, the owner of the once glorious building, soon stripped the store of its historic artifacts, furnishings, and fixtures. Shortly thereafter, in 1994, Southwestern Law School saw the opportunity to save the building and expand its then limited facilities located nearby on South Westmoreland Ave. The school purchased the building and in the following ten years

restored the art deco treasure to its 1929 glory, while adapting it to full use as a law school.

The opportunity to dine in the fully restored Louis XVI Room added to the festive atmosphere November 15 when LACHS held its annual meeting and presented awards to three people and two organizations. Guests gathered on the third floor of the present day law school and were able to consume a catered buffet with a bit of Prosecco available to imbibers.

Following my visual presentation on the history of the unique Bullocks Wilshire building, Giao Luong Baker came forward to introduce and congratulate awardees.

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Back row, left to right: LACHS Board Member Claudine Ajeti, Awardees for One National Archives, Loni Shibuyama and Joseph Hawkings, Honorary Life Member Martin Krieger, Special Recognition Award, Gary Leonard, 2014 David G. Cameron Preservation Award, LA Conservancy's Modern Committee, Regina O'Brien and Chris Nichols, 2015 David G. Cameron Preservation Award, director of the Banning Residence Museum, Michael Sanborn, LACHS Board Member Sandi Hemmerlein. **Front row, left to right:** LACHS Board members Diane Kanner, Beth Namei, Charlie Mims, Todd Gaydowski, Giao Luong Baker, and Geraldine Knatz.



President's Message

Greetings Members:

Happy Holidays Everyone!

I wish you and your families all the best at this holiday season.

I saw many of you at our gala before Thanksgiving. It was a new experience for us to hold the gala in November but I think it worked out very well. I know from my personal point of view it has removed a bit of stress to have our gala over before planning to get away a little for the holidays with my family, I hope you feel the same.

We are looking forward to 2016. We are already working on more events, we have the Marie Northrop Lecture Series planned, and we hope to continue to grow our organization and support the study and preservation of our history in Los Angeles.

Thank you all for your continued support of LACHS and I look forward to seeing you all in 2016.

Sincerely,

Todd Gaydowski
President



Todd and Elizabeth Gaydowski at 2015 Gala.

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PHOTO CREDITS:

Gala Photos: Michael Locke and Sandi Hammerlein.
LA River: L.A. City Archives and pg 10 (*top*) USC Digital Library.

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Giao and her committee that included Beth Namei, Geraldine Knatz, Sandi Hammerlein and Kathy Kolnick, selected and framed photographs from the USC Digital Archives that depicted the fields of study of the winners. These were presented to awardees that included representatives of the Los Angeles Conservancy Modern Committee, USC professor Dr. Martin Krieger, the One Archives, and the director of the Banning Museum, on behalf of Bill Muller.

Especially moving was a “special recognition” award to Gary Leonard. Describing him as “ubiquitous” for his ability to scout out people, places, and events and record them for publication, Giao said, “Leonard has been a

devoted observer of the city,” noting that his “large body of work has captured irony in the city, in a body of work that tells the history of Los Angeles.” She then presented the photographer with an image of early day Encino, having been informed by his son that Leonard grew up there. “I had been quite nervous about determining what a photographer who had been working since the 1970s would want on his wall,” Giao admitted. By “a miraculous fluke,” as she described it later, Leonard identified the pastoral image as having been the backyard of his home. Clearly moved and accompanied by his son, the usually taciturn Leonard appeared beside himself with pleasure at recognizing the image.

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David Leonard, Gary Leonard



Andy Rutkowski, Stacy Williams Rutkowski, Giao Luong Baker



Jan Juarez, Charley Mims, Kay Tornborg



Board of Public Works Commissioner Mike Davis, Anna Sklar



L-R: Sandi Hammerlein, Brandon Cammack, Beth Namei, Anne Louise Bannon, Michael Holland

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Giao also paid homage to a unique project that Leonard worked on with Colette Miller, wherein they “painted angel wings on a storefront on South Main Street. There,” she said, “Leonard photographed everyday Los Angelenos, from the mayor to the street cleaner, standing in front of these wings. Through his lens,” Giao added, “we were all angels,” as she presented the 2015 Special Recognition Award to “the Angel in the City of Angels, Gary Leonard.”

The Miriam Matthews Award was given to ONE Archives. Giao explained that Matthews was the first African-American librarian in the Los Angeles Public Library system. And each year we honor her for her pioneering work in creating Black History Week in 1929. Matthews also led a community based effort to install a founders plaque in the El Pueblo Park Plaza correctly listing the names and racial backgrounds of the forty-four Pobladores,

the original settlers who founded the city. “It is the legacy of preserving and promoting the histories and contributions of Los Angeles minorities,” Giao said, as she bestowed the 2015 Miriam Matthews Award to the ONE Archive.

ONE, Inc. was founded in 1952 and is the oldest active Lesbian Gay Bisexual Transgender Queer Organization in the United States. “It has been a pioneer in

preserving and sharing the stories of the 20th century LGBTQ movement, making previously hidden collections available to the public for the first time” Giao noted. She said, “ONE Archives has over two million items in its collection, a direct result of over sixty years of work.” Dr. Joseph Hawkins, director of ONE Archives accepted the award on behalf of the archives.

The David Cameron Award is given annually in recognition of David

Cameron's extensive work in historic preservation. He was a leader in the successful effort to save the historic Los Angeles Public Library and in the creation of the Los Angeles Conservancy. He served on commissions, task forces, and historical societies and was, for a time, a vice president for LACHS, and had been a member since its founding in 1976.

This year LACHS was pleased to give two David Cameron awards. The first was a belated award that had been planned for last year's Gala, the 30th anniversary of the Conservancy's Modern Committee. In 1984 Cameron was on the Conservancy Board when it created the Fifties Task Force to respond to growing pressure on post WWII landmarks. The task force later became what we now know as the Modern Committee.

This volunteer group has built up a national reputation

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L-R: Don Esacove, Brenda Esacove, Janet Akman, Michael Sanborn



Dr Joseph Hawkins represented ONE Archive



Regina O'Brien and Chris Nichols accepting David G. Cameron Award Preservation Award on behalf of ModCom

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as a leader in the preservation of Modern architecture throughout Los Angeles County. Unexpectedly, the planned awardee representative, Regina O'Brien, of the Conservancy's Mod Com had a previous pressing appointment—the birth of twins. So this year, the 2014 David Cameron award was presented to the Modern Committee. Regina O'Brien was delighted to accept the award along with her colleague Chris Nichols on behalf of the LA Conservancy's Modern Committee.

LACHS president Todd Gaydowski presented the 2015 David G. Cameron Preservation Award to William R. Muller, a board member of the Banning Residence

Museum in Wilmington, who passed away only two weeks before our annual event. Muller was honored for his efforts “to build and bring to the museum a reproduction of the Concord coach that Phineas Banning operated in the 19th century,” Todd said. “The stagecoach,” he added, “arrived in Los Angeles last year and was an exact replica of Banning's original coach.” Michael Sanborn, director of the Banning Residence Museum, accepted the award in Bill Muller's name.

In closing the awards ceremony, Giao Luong Baker bestowed an Honorary Life Membership to Dr. Martin Krieger. The award has been given in the past “to people
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Nan Williams, Diane Kanner, Christy McAvoy



Claudine Ajeti, Gerry Hoppe



Giao Luong Baker with William R. Muller accepting the David G. Cameron Award Preservation Award on behalf of the Banning Museum

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who have contributed to the history of Los Angeles or California, in general,” Giao said. Dr. Krieger is a professor in the Sol Price School of Public Policy at USC. “About fifteen years ago,” Giao said, “Dr. Krieger became interested in the documentation of everyday life in Los Angeles. He developed a course on the subject and received several grants from the Haynes Foundation to support his work. He has photographed DWP electrical stations, activities at swap meetings, people on public transit, exteriors and interiors of stores, offices, manufacturing plants, and sweat shops that show the difference between the facades of buildings and the people who service them.”



Bullock's Wilshire, John and Donald Parkinson, 1929

A portion of his work is archived and available online through USC's Digital Library. “Today,” Giao said, “I am honored to bestow the 2015 Honorary Life Membership to Dr. Martin Krieger for his tremendous efforts to document and disseminate the aspects of Los Angeles that are too often overlooked.” Dr. Krieger jauntily strode to the podium and smiled widely as he accepted the award.

Closing the official program, LACHS president Todd Gaydowski introduced city archivist Michael Holland, who, Todd said, “is chairing the LACHS 2016 speaker series at the Central Library” and thanked board member Claudine Ajeti, who was chair of the brunch and overall program. ★



Giao Luong Baker, Martin Krieger



Mr & Mrs Tom Sitton, Abe Hoffman

The Los Angeles River

By KATIE ANTONSSON

To understand the Los Angeles River's present and appreciate visions for the river's future requires an understanding of the river's past. Unfortunately, Los Angeles is a city infamous for erasing its own history, for re-building and re-developing with such rapid turnover that photographs from forty years ago look entirely foreign. Much of Los Angeles' history is buried while some of it hides in plain sight. The LA River is no exception.

The Los Angeles River is not an incorporated part of daily LA life. It's buried, blocked-off and lined with concrete. Worst of all, much of Los Angeles doesn't understand how the river came to be that way. Some Angelenos aren't aware of the river's natural past at all, seeing it as a man-made aqueduct rather than a controlled force of nature. Because of this, in part, the river tends to be a void in the Los Angeles landscape—overlooked, misunderstood, and generally mistreated.

"I think the disrespect of the river comes from a lack of historical consciousness. And it has to be worked out. Maybe over generations," said Abe Hoffman, a professor of California history at Valley College. To get a deeper understanding of the river's past, I reached out to the Los Angeles City Historical Society, asking for voices to hear

and brains to pick. Within minutes, they directed me to Hoffman.

I spoke with Hoffman about why the majority of L.A.'s citizens doesn't understand or appreciate the river now—the answer is far more nuanced than simple misunderstanding.

"This city's notorious for [erasing its own history]," Hoffman sighed, "and the one reason why is that there are so many new people coming and they don't know what was there before—they don't know the city. They have a very superficial understanding of it."

Hoffman regaled me with stories of his neighborhoods, car dealerships that used to be filled with so much life but are now vacant, natural spreads that were paved over for a burgeoning suburbia, and a particular diversion of the LA River known as the Zanja Madre—now totally lost apart from one plaque along Olvera Street and one untouched segment in the Cornfields, a state park north of Chinatown.

Los Angeles was founded because of the river. When the Spanish entered American territory in order to build sites for their mission work, Father Juan Crespi first recorded encounters with Los Angeles and the river in 1769—then called the Rio de Porciúncula—before the original Los Angeles pueblo was established. By 1781,

the Mission Nuestra Señora de Los Angeles was established on the river's bank. Nearly a hundred years later, when the Southern Pacific railroad reached Los Angeles, its tracks were laid alongside the river, where they remain today. The city's population leapt from 11,000 in 1880 to over 50,000 in 1890, largely due to the cheap train fare west. Settlements encroached on the river's banks, only to fall victim to the wild, unpredictable flows and floods.

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Home on west bank of Tujunga Wash, following historic floods of 1938



Army Corps of Engineers preparing to concrete river bed, March 1938

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“To show how dangerous the Los Angeles River can be,” Hoffman said, “There was a deputy sheriff at that particular time named Martin Aguirre. In this flood that was caused by the LA River overflowing its banks and going down toward the ocean very quickly and destroying bridges along the way, people were caught out in the river and he waded out on his horse and he rescued about 20 people, pulled them out. And he was a hero.”

Given the river’s unassuming trickle today, leaving much of the concrete exposed and bleaching in the sun, the river’s history of fierce flooding is difficult to imagine. To grasp a better sense of the river’s torrid past, I spoke with members of Friends of the Los Angeles River (FoLAR). Willy Arroyo is one of the nature guides at the Frog Spot, FoLAR’s community center in Frogtown, a neighborhood in Elysian Valley that’s difficult to find unless you know where you’re going.

Arroyo led me to a patch of dry land in the middle of the water in a section of the river known as the Glendale Narrows, a stretch of greenway that runs from Griffith Park to Elysian Park.

“The reason why it caused so much flooding is because

this was a seasonal river,” Arroyo said while we watched the water swiftly run past, “which means it would only flow when it was the rainy season. So a lot of people weren’t prepared for it. Half of the year there would be no water, so a lot of people would put their houses where the river passes. And because it was a seasonal river, it had a direction, it just didn’t have a path. So it would go everywhere and [towns] would get flooded and people would die.”

Truthfully, the river is still powerful when it rains. Arroyo pointed toward several plastic bags ten feet up in the

greenery. He told me that because of a recent rainstorm, the river had run high enough for trash to get caught in tree tops.

“The Army Corps of Engineers tried to figure out the fastest and cheapest way to fix it,” he said, gesturing toward the concrete bank on the other side, “because it was right in the middle of the Great Depression. There wasn’t a lot of money to go around. So they figured just channelize the river, add cement and that will solve all problems. But they didn’t realize that in the future that was going to cause the natural resources that were in the river to die off.”

The river that was created in the late 1930s is the river we have today, for the most part. It’s remained largely unchanged, apart from the Glendale Narrows, where the natural resources did grow back and wildlife did return—somewhat miraculously.

The Donald C. Tillman Water Reclamation Plant in Van Nuys is the major reason for the current return of natural resources and return of wildlife to the river. Approximately 80 million gallons of highly treated wastewater is discharged into the L.A. River on a daily basis. Water conservation has somewhat reduced the

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Los Angeles River circa 1900

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amount of wastewater treated at the plant and released to the river.

The stretch of the river visible from the 5 freeway near Griffith Park and Atwater Village is dense and green, unlike the miles of concrete that mark the river’s downtown stretches. In fact, when the river was paved over, the water itself was buried under the concrete, where it still runs



Vineland Avenue Bridge over Tujunga Wash, March 1938

unseen today. In the Glendale Narrows, however, the water broke through before the concrete could set and, over decades, the natural resources grew back and the wildlife returned to this seven-mile portion. Other than this special stretch, concrete lines the rest of the LA River’s 51 miles from Canoga Park to Long Beach.

According to Hoffman, it took around 20 years for the Army Corps to set the concrete along the 51 miles. The river, erratic and fickle, was tamed: a flood control project rather than a beast of nature.

Though the current of the river may be low for most of the year, trash in tree tops in the Glendale Narrows is one harrowing sign that the river—

made largely inaccessible to the public by chain-link fences, barbed wire, train tracks and freeways—still has potential to wreak havoc.

“They put those things up because the view, I think, of the protection of the river is that it is an attractive nuisance, not an attraction,” Hoffman said. “There’s a big difference.”

The LA River, no matter what comes, always has and always will belong to Los Angeles—from the mayor’s office to the community on the ground. But we cannot forget where we came from or we will never see where we are going. Only a firm understanding of the past can help the Los Angeles River grow and develop rather than enter into the Los Angeles trap of re-imagination.

Perhaps the most vocal advocates for the river’s future have come from Friends of the Los Angeles River (FoLAR) and Lewis MacAdams. Founded in 1985 by MacAdams, FoLAR actively seeks to remind Los Angeles of more than just the

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river's past, but of its importance to the community today. They impress upon the community that no matter the changes coming to the river, they have more than just a stake in the river's future, they have a voice.

The current Los Angeles River Revitalization Master Plan was issued by Los Angeles City in 2007, and has attracted wide-spread attention and some controversy. Many non-profit groups, including the Friends of the Los Angeles River (FoLAR), Tree People, North East Trees, The River Project, the Los Angeles and San Gabriel Rivers Watershed Council, the Trust for Public Land, have worked tirelessly to raise public and civic awareness of the River's potential and to implement revitalization projects.

In December, thirteen local Congress members sent a letter to President Obama asking for \$4.2 million from the federal budget to help fund the concrete-clad river's \$1.3 billion revitalization.

The future of the river is taking shape in a way that pays homage to the river's past, remembering its temper and respecting its power, but uncertainty about the exact plans have Angelenos concerned. ☘

Katie Antonsson is a graduate student in journalism at USC and is a contributor to the USC Annenberg-based web project Ampersand. This essay is her revised and updated version of her article previously published on Ampersand.

We Get Mail

BY ANNA SKLAR

Most of the incoming requests for information are for genealogical information (which we refer to Southern California Genealogical Society); for assistance regarding historic homes and how to rehabilitate (which we refer to L.A. City's Office of Historic Resources); for research of often extremely esoteric subjects; and very occasionally, for information we can actually provide.

Often the requests are confounding in a special way as in the following:

From a non-member:

"I am searching for a hotel that existed in the early 1950's. The hotel would have been a block south of city hall. It is possible that it could have been located in another direction close to city hall. There was a small tunnel under the freeway close by, we used it to walk to school, however, I am not sure in which direction that would have been. Please respond with any information through this email. Your help would be appreciated."

From life member Yorkman Lowe:

August 11 will be the 50th anniversary of the Watts Riots! Much of the collateral damage were small groceries run by Chinese immigrants & Chinese-Americans, over 100 according to the *Chinese Times*, a contemporary newspaper. My question is: why did the rioters burn down these businesses? I expect the LA TV stations will air retrospectives. If you can record them for me, I'd much appreciate it and pay for the tapes.

From a "former L.A. resident"

"Hoping to find the names of businesses no longer there: 1) In 1970, the name of the motel across the street from the address of approximately 1960 La Cienega; 2) In 1970, the name of the men's clothing shop on La Cienega near Alvira."

We'd suggest to our readers that for research assistance, they consult the Los Angeles Library, the Southern California Genealogical Society, the Los Angeles City Office of Historic Resources and additional resources listed on our web site. We are, of course, always willing to refer inquiries to appropriate board members and/or LACHS members with specific knowledge. ☘

Welcome New Members

We are delighted to welcome our newest members from Los Angeles, Hollywood, Van Nuys, Northridge, South Pasadena, San Marino, Rowland Heights and Long Beach.

Judy Begg
Sherry and Ken Lewis
Glen Duncan
Linda Pressman
Vivian Rude
Amy Van Landingham
Carol Rosenblum
Kristin Confer
Kelly Wallace
Mike Davis
Ralph H. Patrick
Stacy & Andy Rutkowski

Cinnia & David Finfer
Sam Lyons
Clyde Allen
Victoria Bernal
Brandon Kleinman
Anita-Marie Martinez
Brady Westwater
Elizabeth Namei
Merrill Butler III
Retta Etchegaray

Burbank Public Library presents

The Saint Francis Dam Disaster

an illustrated talk with author and filmmaker Jon Wilkman
discussing his new book and forthcoming documentary

Floodpath: The Deadliest Man-Made Disaster of 20th-Century America
and the Making of Modern Los Angeles



The 1928 collapse of the St. Francis Dam, only 36 miles from Burbank, is considered the deadliest American civil engineering failure of the 20th century. The tragedy killed more than 600 people and brought an end to the legendary career of William Mulholland, the self-taught engineer who built the Owens River Aqueduct that made the growth of modern Los Angeles possible.

Jon Wilkman tells us the story of this largely forgotten tragedy, explaining its pivotal place in the long history of wars over water in the West. It is a story that, in this year of a huge anticipated El Niño, will raise alarm about our deteriorating public infrastructure. Driven by eyewitness accounts, combining urban history and life-and-death drama with a technological detective story, *Floodpath* reanimates the reality behind the classic noir fiction film *Chinatown*.

Books will be available for purchase and signing.




7:00 p.m.
Wednesday, January 6, 2016

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- Quarterly LACHS Newsletter
- Membership on committees

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The Daily Bulletin For the Beat Cop

By MICHAEL E. HOLLAND

The roll call at the beginning of a police officer's day in 1922 was critical. It was the time to find out what he had missed from the previous day and what he needed to know while walking his beat on the streets of Los Angeles. One of the tools that kept those important details literally within reach was the handout the officer received when he got to work.

The City Archive has almost all of these bulletins beginning in 1907 through 1949. Almost every day of the year, LAPD would compile a single sheet of paper that represented many individual reports about all manner of crimes. There would be useful information about education opportunities that an officer can take advantage of between shifts. There were also not so subtle reminders of how an officer should conduct himself from the Chief of Police. News of heroic deeds or tributes to a fallen officer are also

present in these documents.

The fact they survive at all is amazing in itself. Meant for only a day's use, the paper used to print the bulletins was very close to newspaper stock of the time. Our collection is bound into volumes that have allowed some of them to last over a century.

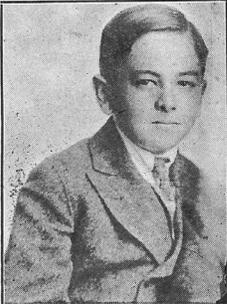
There is not a lot of information about the actual bulletins themselves. Some details were found in the 1912 Police Department annual report describing the "paper policeman" as follows: "645 copies issued each day for a total of 235,425 placed in daily circulation...1,986 descriptions of persons, bicycles, automobiles, horse drawn vehicle, watches..." Copies were also mailed to the Mayor, City Auditor, Health Department and all the police commissioners. Outside agencies throughout the country—police chiefs and sheriffs—received sets every four days.

They are filled with the language of the day and

illustrate what details were important to know if a stolen car was to be recovered. While he had access to call boxes to request backup, the cop on the street had to know his territory and the people in his neighborhood.

So how would the bulletin assist the street cop? Let's consider how a stolen car would have appeared. A list of stolen vehicles—a dozen was a typical list—would describe the car as a "Ford Touring, 1921 model, license No. 399-709, motor No. 4557-877, Goodrich tires, black body, gear and wheels." Sometimes the brand of the speedometer was named. Although cars had much fewer parts and simpler systems in those days, the use of serial numbers and brands are directly connected to the use of vehicle identification numbers (VIN), tire brands with distinctive treads and the endless variety of parts known by barcodes which still play a role in auto related crime investigation today.

The cop on the beat was supposed to be well-informed about the businesses in his area. There were regular bulletin items listing pawn shops and second-hand dealers all over town up for license renewals which were issued by the Police Commission. The cop was asked "Do you know of any

CHIEF'S OFFICE		Friday, April 28, 1922		Vol. 15. No. 6238	
<p>THE DAILY BULLETIN DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, CITY OF LOS ANGELES</p>					
<p>POLICE COMMISSION Geo. E. Cryer..... Ex-Officio Chairman J. H. De La Monte..... 621 Laughlin Bldg Phone 64691 C. A. DeCoo..... 467 P. E. Bldg Phone 820286 L. D. OAKS..... Chief of Police</p>		<p>Mabel Olin to New York? — RUNAWAY BOY</p> 		<p>isions of receiving and answering official correspondence without submitting same to the Chief's office for inspection and signature. This does not apply to telegrams sent out, which will be handled as heretofore through the detective bureau.</p>	
<p>Police Court Schedule This week: Judge Richardson, Dept. 4 Next week: Judge Chambers, Dept. 3.</p>		<p>NOTICE TO ALL OFFICERS At the time of taking office as members of the Los Angeles Police Department, you took the following oath: "I SOLEMENLY SWEAR THAT I WILL SUPPORT THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, AND THAT I WILL FAITHFULLY PERFORM THE DUTIES OF THE OFFICE OF A POLICE OFFICER IN AND FOR THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES, ACCORDING TO THE BEST OF MY ABILITY." If you belong to any organization, society, or lodge, secret, social, or political, organized or unorganized, the teachings of which by actions or by inference conflict with your oath of office or your duties as a police officer in upholding the laws of our country, Federal, State, or City, you will immediately sever your connection with same under whatever name known, or in justice to all at once resign from the police department. A failure to act in accord with the above order will mean dismissal from the service. L. D. OAKS, Chief of Police.</p>		<p>ARREST FOR MURDER 1729 FRANCISCO S A R A G O S A, Mexican, 21 yrs., 125 or 130 lbs., 5 ft. 6 in., poek marks on face. Wore blue shirt, khaki pants, white tennis shoes, black hat. Was riding a red frame bicycle. This man is wanted for the murder of Fernando Garcia, at Zelza, (San Fernando), April 27, 1922. Arrest. Hold and notify the Detective Bureau.</p>	
<p>TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE DEPARTMENT Mabel Olin's total count is far above that indicated in the list printed. Renewed effort is being made by all of Miss Olin's friends inside the department and out to see to it that May 5, 1922, sees her a winner of a New York trip. The united effort of the Police Department to put this over assures the victory.</p>		<p>TO ALL OFFICERS Your special attention is called to the fact that no official correspondence of any kind must be permitted to leave the police department through any bureau or division office, other than interdepartmental correspondence, except over the signature of the Chief of Police or his secretary. Bureau or division offices may keep carbon copies of correspondence for bureau or division files, in addition to the copies forwarded to the office of the Chief of Police. This order is intended to correct the practice of some bureaus or div-</p>		<p>1731 ROBERT J. RUTHERFORD, American, 15 yrs., 5 ft. 6 in., 130 lbs., brown eyes, fair complexion. Scar on upper lip. Wore khaki coat, corduroy pants, army shoes and tweed cap. May wear olive green suit. When last seen was riding a Black Beauty bicycle. (Juvenile Bureau).</p>	
<p>RUNAWAY GIRL 1730 AGNES VELANGER, American, 15 yrs., 5 ft. 6 in., 115 lbs., brown eyes, bobbed blonde hair, fair complexion and slender build. Wore green box coat, white sweater with black stripes, pink satin skirt, black satin slippers. (Juvenile Bureau).</p>					

reason why a permit should not be issued to any of them?" by the sheet of paper in his hand. News about his brother officers were a common feature. One example is a tribute to a 27-year veteran who died off duty included this item "his kindly nature made him beloved...by the newsboys amongst whom he worked for many years..." Newsboys knew their neighbors and could cooperate with the local cop as their eyes and ears.

Police officers were expected to be the professionals in the 1920s as they are today as it related to personal conduct. Bulletins would carry notices of officers being removed as in the March 9th 1922 edition: "Removal of Henry L. Gross for the following cause: Conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman; in living in a state of adultery with Mrs. Vera Ringer, within the last twelve months," and "Removal of Emergency Policeman Arthur J. Porter, for the following cause: Intoxicated and in such a condition as to necessitate being locked up in the City jail on March 5, 1922 at 8am." Likewise, the bulletin of February 11th carried this memo from the Chief's office. "Smoking while in uniform, entering pool halls in uniform when not on duty, remaining seated in street cars when pay passengers are standing, are things that bring discredit to the uniform." This attention to detail has not changed over the decades.

Besides the descriptions of stolen property, the bulletins usually wrote about a person missing or being sought. Runaway boys and girls were common events with many photos included. The majority of persons being sought were criminals of every type and description such as kidnappers, robbers and murderers. Petty criminals such as bank swindlers and embezzlers were also highlighted. Many felons were wanted by other agencies in other cities throughout the country. The chronological nature of the volumes allows one to follow the progress of the notice to a capture or a last stand that ends the pursuit of a wanted man. Some missing persons had several postings and perhaps never were found. There are a lot of interesting questions raised by the bulletins. Some of those answers could be uncomfortable.

A notice to all officers appeared in the April 28th bulletin that read "If you belong to any organization, society or lodge...political, organized or unorganized the teaching of which conflict with your oath of office or your duties as a police officer...you will immediately sever your connections...or in justice to all, at once resign from the police department."

What triggered this memo from the Chief? The May 1st bulletin offers some clues. The Ku Klux Klan had created a violent disturbance in Inglewood some months earlier. The inquest revealed the fact that some civil servants had taken part in the lawlessness. The City Council passed a resolution on April 28th—the same day



THE DAILY BULLETIN
DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, CITY OF LOS ANGELES

Tuesday, February 7, 1922



Vol. 15. No. 6181

CHIEF'S OFFICE

POLICE COMMISSION
Geo. E. Cryer..... Ex-Officio Chairman
J. H. De La Monte..... 621 Laughlin Bldg
Phone 64691
C. A. DeCoo..... 467 P. E. Bldg
Phone 14941
Jas. W. Everington..... Chief of Police

Police Court Schedule
This week: Judge Richardson, Dept. 4
Next week: Judge Chestro, Dept. 5

ARREST THESE MEN

1440
Warrant issued this day from the Court of Justice Hanby, for the arrest of J. E. DEINAN, and JOHN DOE and RICHARD ROE, the three charged jointly with the crime of Grand Larceny, a felony.

Description of J. E. Deinan: About 27 yrs; height 5 feet, 6 in.; slight build; ruddy complexion; red Chaplin mustache, blue eyes, speaks with decided Canadian or English accent, wore blue suit with white pin stripe; blue wool shirt, tan shoes, black cap with patent leather visor; wears very thick lens glasses; claimed to be wireless operator on the tramp freighter Dortmund, sailing under the English flag, and stated that his ship was at the Port of Los Angeles for 10 days, having come from Alaska and was en route to the Orient.

The other two charged as John Doe and Richard Roe were boyish looking, wore slouchy cap, Navy blue shirt and dark suit. The three fellows carried a lot of cheap furs in blue denim bag and paper bundles, which they represented to be valuable furs and made a sale of some of them to William Halloran.

Bring in Deinan and his two companions. They were driving a very dilapidated Ford car.

Cancel Bulletin No. 588, Ford roadster has been recovered.

ARREST THIS MAN



1450
We hold warrant on charges of Grand Larceny, felonies, for the arrest of EDWARD F. SANDS. We also have Burglary charge against him, and suspect him of the murder of William Desmond Taylor in this City of Los Angeles on the evening of February 1, 1922.

DESCRIPTION: Edward F. Sands, American or of English birth. Has been known to give his name as W. D. or WILLIAM DEAN TANNER. Is believed to have also used the name of EDWARD FITZ STRATHMORE. He is about 26 years of age, height 5 feet, 7 or 8 inches; heavy build; some months ago weighed 185 to 195 lbs., or more; but is said to be lighter now; present weight may not be more than 175; round full face, light complexion, very heavy brown hair, rather heavy eyebrows, said by some to almost meet over his nose; short nose, peculiar mouth which looks small when closed; smokes cigarettes, usually well dressed; is well educated, fine penman, good accountant; is said to have served in the U. S. Navy or Army.

Please arrest and hold this man for us without fail until Officer can be sent for him. (Detective Bureau.)

STOLEN AUTOMOBILES.

1451
Feb. 2, 1922
FORD touring, 1921 model, license No. 210-507, motor No. 4495-314, Fisk and tires, black body, rear light smashed.

1452
Jan. 26, 1922
OLDSMOBILE touring, 1920 model, license No. 181-768, motor No. DE-10214, Goodyear tires, one extra, green body and yellow wheels, bumper in front.

1453
Jan. 26, 1922
BUICK roadster, 1921 model, license No. 622-283, motor No. 807-582, black body and wheels, nickel front bumper, wind wings, extension on gear shift.

1454
Jan. 26, 1922
FORD sedan, 1921 model, license No. ---455, car No. 5365205, Warner speedometer, new tires, black body, front fender on right side repaired.

1455
Jan. 25, 1922
PAIGE touring, 1916 model, license No. 610-566, motor No. 89-345, Presto-lite battery, green body, black gear and white wheels.

1456
Jan. 22, 1922
CHANDLER dispatch, 1920 model, license No. 139-484, motor No. 90433, Stewart speedometer, Aero battery, Goodrich tires, one extra, dark blue body, black gear and wheels, motometer and patent lock, Chandler special wire wheels.

By order of the Chief.
A. W. MURRAY,
Assistant Chief of Police.

as the Chief's memo—that ordered every city employee who belonged to a similar organization to either resign that group or leave their city job. Given the problems of police corruption at the time – this was during Prohibition when it seemed everyone was on the take—we'll probably never know how well the rule was ever enforced.

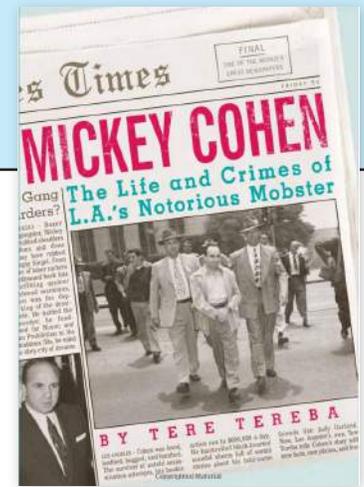
The bulletins reflected the ideal of what a police officer should be on the beat and elsewhere. What they can't reveal is more of the common reality everywhere in America in 1922. Prohibition, as one example, thrived because a great deal of law enforcement looked the other way or were actively involved in the liquor trade. Racism and sexism is hard to squeeze out of a bulletin with its generic descriptive language, but it wasn't hard to find ill treatment of women and minorities everywhere else in daily life at that time.

But the humble daily bulletin served a noble purpose in a profession that still is one of the most dangerous and has gotten only more specialized over time. Perhaps a future column will show up about some of the other elements unique to the LAPD. I'm open to suggestions for topics and areas that you would like to have brought to this page. Please let me know. ★

Board Member Michael Holland is the Los Angeles City Archivist.

BOOK
REVIEW

MICKEY COHEN: *The Life and Times of L.A.'s Notorious Mobster*, by Tere Tereba. Toronto: ECW Press, 2012. 323 pp. Illustrations, Notes, Selected Bibliography, Index. Hardbound, \$29.95.



BY ABRAHAM HOFFMAN

When the publicity suited him, Mickey Cohen enjoyed seeing his name and picture in the newspapers. What he didn't enjoy was when the news was about his periodic arrests ranging from income tax evasion to murder. He liked attention that inflated his ego. Cohen probably wouldn't like the postmortem attention he has recently received—Brad Lewis's *Hollywood's Celebrity Gangster: The Incredible Life and Times of Mickey Cohen* (2007) and John Buntin's dual biography of Los Angeles Police Department chief William H. Parker and Cohen, *L.A. Noir: The Struggle for America's Most Seductive City* (2009).

Now comes Tere Tereba's biography. More than three decades have passed since Cohen's death, and it is fair to say that his notoriety belongs to an earlier generation. Los Angeles has changed in many ways since the 1970s—more diversity in political representation; more efforts at reforming LAPD policies; women have become police officers; gangs and drugs have gotten worse. All the nightclubs Mickey loved to frequent—Ciro's, Crescendo—are gone, as are the restaurants where he ate on the Sunset Strip and West L.A. And, of course, Las Vegas, which is a sort of L.A. suburb for nightlife, has become “the entertainment capital of the world” in ways Mickey would hardly recognize.

L.A.'s population has also changed—fewer African Americans, more Latinos and Asians, plus immigrants from many countries, especially Iran and Russia. For these relative newcomers, few would have any idea about who Mickey Cohen was or the municipal corruption that allowed him and others of his ilk to thrive.

Although for obvious reasons Tereba's book is similar to the previous biographies, she offers some material based on sources earlier authors haven't used, especially FBI files and court records. Tereba paints a picture of Cohen much darker than Lewis and Buntin's works, though their books hardly whitewashed Cohen's life and character. She focuses more on the criminal activity and less on the glamour. It was risky business to associate with Cohen. While he avoided any number of assassination attempts, his henchmen often weren't so lucky. Hanging out with Cohen meant ducking bullets and dodging bombs. And that's

just his friends. Cohen had numerous rivals, enemies who wanted him out of the picture in a constant battle over control of book-making, prostitution, and other vices.

Cohen may have been near illiterate, but he had plenty of street smarts. He knew how to fill the pockets of local law enforcement, judges, and other public officials. Prosecutors lost most of the cases where Mickey, as defendant, always claimed he was a legitimate businessman. Mickey created or was involved in any number of fronts, among them his haberdashery and several greenhouse stores. However, it may well be that Cohen's dropping out of school while at a very young age came to haunt him in the end. He was notoriously poor at arithmetic, and his failure to keep track of assets and debits finally brought the wrath of the Internal Revenue Service down on him. He served two terms in federal penitentiaries, the second time a harsh ten-year sentence that began in a deteriorating Alcatraz. While in prison he was brutally assaulted by a crazed inmate, and the injuries left him crippled for the rest of his life. Despite the prison sentences, the IRS continued to hound him for unpaid taxes.

No one will likely ever track down where all the money came from, but Tereba's effort is the best yet. She structures the book as a three-act play (or maybe movie). The chapters are short and fast-paced, a non-fiction version of a story that Raymond Chandler might have liked to read—or write. There are a few factual errors and some typos, not enough to bother the reader, though the city of Los Angeles, “founded in 1781 by Spanish missionaries,” is a howler. The book is strongly recommended for a younger generation, if only to make them aware that the city where they live has a colorful and notorious history.

Abraham Hoffman teaches history at Los Angeles Valley College.

LACHS Lectures for 2016

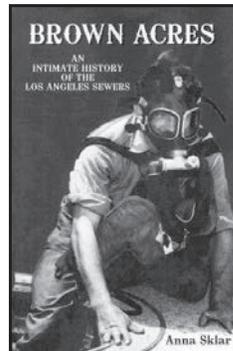
Breaking Through the Pavement: A New Look at LA's Past

Sunday, February 21, 2016 2-4p.m.

When WASN'T Water the Issue in LA 1880 to 2015

Presented by Anna Sklar

Author of "Brown Acres," the complex history of the Los Angeles city sewer system, and LACHS Board member.

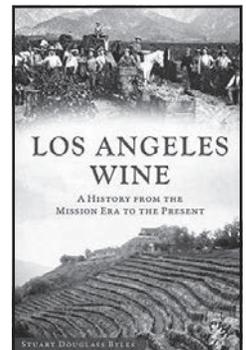


Sunday, April 3, 2016 2-4p.m.

Vineyards and Wineries in Los Angeles: The beginning of the California wine business

Presented by Stuart Douglass Byles

Author of "Los Angeles Wine," a history of the vineyards and wineries of the Los Angeles and Southern California area, from the Mission period to the present day.



Sunday, June 5, 2016 2-4p.m.

This is Los Angeles – Movies made by and about the city

Presented by Michael Holland

City archivist in the Office of the City Clerk and a Board member of LACHS.



This lecture series is co-sponsored by Los Angeles City Historical Society and the History Department of the Richard J. Riordan Central Library.

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INSIDE THIS EDITION:

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The Daily Bulletin for the Beat Cop

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Marie Northrop Lecture Series

