

SUMMARY OF BOGERT SEEKING LOW-COST HOUSING FOR DISPLACED RESIDENTS & ATTEMPTING TO ALLEVIATE THE HARDSHIPS OF THE EVICTIONS

- Bogert worked “tirelessly” to alleviate the harms associated with Section 14 evictions and to make the best out of an untenable housing crisis ([see timeline of Bogert’s actions](#)). Within the seven-year period when he became Mayor in 1958 and when the city worked with the Tribal Council, the BIA, conservators, and trustees to demolish abandoned homes after landowners gave eviction notices, **the record shows that Bogert was resolute on finding solutions to the Section 14 crisis**. Specifically, Bogert took the following actions:
 - Held off city-coordinated demolition until 1965 (7 years after becoming Mayor), despite pressure to do so sooner from tax paying residents, Tribal landowners, local businesses, and conservators.
 - Worked “tirelessly” to seek low-cost housing for displaced residents.¹
 - Secured housing certificates from the FHA which provided relocation grants with 100% financing to displaced residents.² ([See Bogert and housing certificate photo.](#))
 - Pursued numerous public assistance programs to fund low-cost housing.
 - Pushed for and supported several privately funded low-cost housing projects ([see clipping for one such project](#)), including that of Lawrence Crossley, a Black pioneer of the community and a friend of Bogert’s.³
 - Launched an administrative investigation into Superior Court ordered burnings after numerous residents had made complaints.⁴ These burnings were NOT done by the City but by individual landowners.
 - Negotiated with the BIA and landowners to secure a 6 month moratorium on evictions which allowed 430 families to find housing.⁵ ([See eviction delay photo.](#)) These evictions were set by the BIA and landowners, NOT the city and the City had no unilateral authority to issue this moratorium on its own.
 - Created multiracial citizens committees, consisting of members from the Black community, the local NAACP chapter, and a Section 14 resident, to assist with relocation efforts and to communicate the Tribal landowners and BIA’s eviction plans with Section 14 residents.⁶
 - Hired the City’s first ever Black employee (a Section 14 resident) who served as a liaison to Section 14 residents, served on committees with Bogert and who was ultimately instrumental in securing the first housing project for Section 14 residents.
 - Enacted a bond program in 1961 to purchase land that would partially be used for low-cost housing for evicted residents.⁷

¹ Desert Sun, Volume 35, Number 12, August 18, 1961

² Desert Sun, Volume 34, Number 298, July 14, 1961

³ Desert Sun, Volume 42, Number 89, November 15, 1968

⁴ Desert Sun, “Section 14 Probe Set,” August 14, 1962

⁵ Desert Sun, Volume 34, Number 283, June 27, 1961

⁶ Desert Sun, Volume 42, Number 98, November 26, 1968

⁷ Desert Sun, Volume 34, Number 161, February 4, 1961

- Ensured that the city complied with all local, state, and federal regulations throughout a complex eviction and demolition process.
- **The Desert Sun described Bogert as working “tirelessly” over the span of 10 years to seek low-cost housing for evicted Section 14 residents.**⁸ These efforts included him continuously pushing for numerous publicly and privately funded housing projects. Select quotes from the articles at the time:

*“The Mayor, **working tirelessly for a low-cost housing project**, had asked (developers) some months ago if (they) couldn't come up with a solution to the ever-increasing problem of homes for the scores of people who are residing in Section 14”⁹*

*“**Bogert was vigorous in attempting to make welfare arrangements for the residents of Section 14.**”¹⁰*

*“Mayor Frank Bogert...has sought to **promote a minority housing development in the Palm Springs area**”¹¹*

*“Since Bogert was elected to the council almost three years ago, (he) has been **working steadily to get private money to build a low-cost rental unit project for (Section 14 residents)**”¹²*

- **Bogert even continued seeking housing for displaced residents after his Mayoral term ended. In 1967 — the year after he left office to care for his wife who was battling breast cancer — he partnered with his close friend the Rev. Jeff Rollins, a leader in the Black community, and the First Baptist Church to develop a 250-unit housing complex adjacent to Gateway Estates¹³ ([see Desert Sun clipping](#)). He traveled to Washington, D.C., with Rev. Rollins to lobby the FHA to secure federal funds for minority housing ([see Bogert and Rollins photo](#)).**
- Bogert cared deeply for the welfare of Section 14 residents and was extremely vocal in public forums about the need of low-cost housing for Section 14 residents and about the deplorable conditions residents were forced to live in. Select quotes:

*“**There is a great demand for low-cost housing for the working force in the city. Something must be done for them... There were a lot of fine people moved out of Section 14.**”¹⁴*

⁸ Desert Sun, Volume 35, Number 12, August 18, 1961

⁹ Desert Sun, Volume 35, Number 12, August 18, 1961

¹⁰ Desert Sun, OFFICIALS OPEN SECTION 14 STUDY June 23, 1961

¹¹ Desert Sun, Volume 34, Number 136, January 6, 1961

¹² Desert Sun, Volume 34, Number 136, January 6, 1961

¹³ Desert Sun, Volume 40, Number 235, May 5, 1967

¹⁴ Desert Sun, Volume 40, Number 235, May 5, 1967

*"We do need enough (low-cost housing) to take care of our labor force. There is a terrific demand for housing for the working people"*¹⁵

*"The biggest scandal is that (Section 14 residents) are forced to live in these conditions, because we haven't done anything about it"*¹⁶

*"I don't want to see another slum area. If someone is going to build a place for these people, it should be good"*¹⁷

*"I think we ought to stretch a point and let them have the zoning they want...Due to the housing emergency at the present time, we have to lean over backwards (to allow for zoning for low-cost housing)"*¹⁸

- As Mayor in 1961, Bogert directly hired Charles Jordan, the city's first Black employee and a resident of Section 14. Jordan was instrumental in the development of Seminole Gardens in 1968, the city's first federally funded, medium-cost housing project which was prioritized for Section 14 residents. Bogert made this unprecedented hire when it was unpopular to do so. When Jordan returned to Palm Springs after graduating from Gonzaga University, Los Angeles Times reporter Ken Reich explained:

"It was then Mayor Frank Bogert who gave him a job as a recreation supervisor. Jordan said he had suggested to Bogert at the time, 1961, that he might not be accepted by whites in that position. Bogert had been adamant about going ahead with the job offer, and it was the beginning of a brilliant career for Jordan."¹⁹

- Indeed, Bogert's hiring of Jordan, at a time when no Black resident was employed by the city, was the catalyst to a brilliant career. After working as a city official in Palm Springs, Jordan ran the Parks Departments in both Austin, Texas and Portland, Oregon. He was the first ever Black city councilmember in Portland and the first to serve as city commissioner. After leaving public office he ran the Conversation Fund, an environmental non-profit, where he established a land trust for Black farmers. President Ronald Reagan appointed both Jordan and Bogert to the President's Commission on Americans Outdoors, where they worked together to promote nationwide recreational opportunities for citizens.²⁰ Jordan served as an ex-officio member of a multiracial housing committee Bogert created to work with and help Section 14 residents during relocations. As the Desert Sun said, "Jordan made tremendous strides toward greater understanding and respect between all races in Palm Springs and worked toward

¹⁵ Desert Sun, Volume 40, Number 235, May 5, 1967

¹⁶ University of California Press, Pacific Historical Review, Vol. 73, No. 1, February 2004, The Path to Paradise: Expropriation, Exodus, and Exclusion in the Making of Palm Springs, Ryan M. Kray.pg 108

¹⁷ Desert Sun, Volume 42, Number 89, November 15, 1968

¹⁸ Desert Sun, "The Section 14 Story III, Elation Over Housing Okay Fades as Recession Comes," November 15, 1968

¹⁹ <http://takebackthetimes.blogspot.com/2006/10/memorable-50th-high-school-class.html>

²⁰ The Oregonian, "Charles Johnson remembered: Portland's first African American commissioner and long time parks director was "a giant in this city," April 4, 2014

greater involvement of blacks in community affairs, helping to bring City Hall closer to the (Black) community than ever before.”²¹

- **After being promoted to assistant to the City Manager, Jordan was instrumental in securing funding for and developing the aforementioned Seminole Gardens housing project.**²² Serving on the Palm Springs Housing Committee and active in community relations, Jordan worked to understand the needs of the Black community and other minorities and to develop a housing plan for Section 14 residents.
- In June of 1987 while giving the commencement speech at Palm Springs High School, **Jordan thanked Bogert for taking a chance on him and giving him a job with the city after college.**²³ ([See Jordan photo](#))

Low-Cost Housing Timeline

Bogert worked “tirelessly” to find housing for Section 14 residents and to minimize the hardships caused by the evictions.

- **January 1961**²⁴
 - Bogert asks the city for an “Urban Redevelopment Program” on Section 14.
 - The Desert Sun notes: **“Mayor Frank Bogert...has sought to promote a minority housing development in the Palm Springs area”**
 - Additionally, the Desert Sun claims, **“since he was elected to the council almost three years ago, (Bogert) has been working steadily to get private money to build a low-cost rental unit project for (Section 14 residents), but the location of it has been the big problem.”**
 - “If it is too far from downtown, they can’t get into town, and there just isn’t any place they can go downtown,” said the Mayor.
- **February 1961**²⁵
 - Bogert enacts a bond program for the purchase of land used for the airport.
 - Part of the justification for purchasing the land is not just for the airport itself, but for the development of low-cost housing as well.
 - Indeed, “The Mayor also mentioned that the purchase of the airport by the people of Palm Springs may solve many other problems which to date have plagued the resort community. **One of these is the initiation of a low-cost housing project eyed for**

²¹ Desert Sun, Volume 43, Number 282, July 2, 1970

²² CVRA Community Working Group — Report to Palm Springs City Council, September 27, 2018

²³ Desert Sun, “Commencement speaker: You can go home again,” June 12, 1987

²⁴ Desert Sun, Volume 34, Number 136, January 6, 1961

²⁵ Desert Sun, Volume 34, Number 161, February 4, 1961

the north-east corner of the land. According to the Mayor, backers have approached the city seeking such a project.”

- **March 1961**²⁶
 - “Bogert, in his official capacity as Mayor, has served a request to the FHA and HHFA to come to Palm Springs and discuss a federal housing program, especially in connection with their project 221, the replacement of displaced persons...Mayor Bogert said that the federal representatives have looked at a couple of parcels of land which could qualify under the requirements of FHA and HHFA.”

- **May 1961**²⁷
 - He later stated that, although the city was rushing the slum clearance of Section 14, the city council was not interested in persecuting anyone, emphasizing that **“The biggest scandal is that people are forced to live in these conditions, because we haven’t done anything about it.”**

- **June 1961**²⁸
 - Officials from the Department of the Interior visit Palm Springs to study the issues plaguing Section 14.
 - “Mayor Bogert assured “the federal officials” that the City of Palm Springs was doing everything possible to see that persons evicted from Section 14 were not made homeless.”
 - The assistant secretary of the Dept of Interior said he’d been told that **“Bogert was vigorous in attempting to make welfare arrangements for the residents of Section 14.”**
 - **The biggest scandal," he maintained “is that people are forced to live in these conditions because we haven't done anything about it."**
 - Bogert “told the assistant secretary that the city was doing everything it could to see low-cost housing was made available to the present Section 14 residents.”

- **June 1961**
 - Bogert **announces a six-month moratorium on evictions** and demolitions in order to buy time to find housing alternatives.²⁹ The BIA had previously issued a June 1961 deadline for Section 14 evictions, but Bogert negotiated a six-month moratorium with the BIA and landowners given housing options weren’t yet in place for Section 14 residents.
 - Bogert enacted this moratorium after hearing directly from two residents in Section 14 who said they came back to find their homes in ashes.³⁰

²⁶ Desert Sun, Volume 34, Number 182, March 1, 1961

²⁷ University of California Press, Pacific Historical Review, Vol. 73, No. 1, February 2004, The Path to Paradise: Expropriation, Exodus, and Exclusion in the Making of Palm Springs, Ryan M. Kray.pg 108

²⁸ University of California Press, Pacific Historical Review, Vol. 73, No. 1, February 2004, The Path to Paradise: Expropriation, Exodus, and Exclusion in the Making of Palm Springs, Ryan M. Kray.pg 108

²⁹ Desert Sun, Volume 34, Number 283, 27 June 1961

³⁰ University of California Press, Pacific Historical Review, Vol. 73, No. 1, February 2004, The Path to Paradise: Expropriation, Exodus, and Exclusion in the Making of Palm Springs, Ryan M. Kray.pg 108

- “A promise from Federal Housing Authority representatives to the City Council that action would be speeded to certify city eligibility for financing guarantees for low-cost housing, both private homes and rental property.”³¹
- Additionally, the Desert Sun states:
 - “Councilmen and members of the Planning Commission had been working more than a year in anticipation of a housing crisis in Section 14 when the June eviction deadline arrived, ‘I’m pleased to learn this financing could be rushed through,’ said Vice-Mayor Ken Kirk. ‘It’s shaping up into a definite program and it looks like no one will be actually displaced without getting a better home’...**Kirk went on to credit Mayor Bogert and Councilman Ted McKinney with spearheading work on obtaining housing for families evicted from Section 14. “They’ve worked very hard on it.” he said. “It’s good to see things moving along.”**³²
- **July 1961**³³
 - Bogert leads a special Citizens’ Committee to work on minority housing problems related to Section 14.
 - **Among those named to the committee is the Rev. Jeff Rollins, a Black community leader and a friend of Bogert’s and and Berbon Abner, the head of the local chapter of the NAACP.**
 - This committee had four functions:
 - Inform the community of the substandard conditions in Section 14.
 - Inform the community and those being relocated about the assistance they were eligible for under Section 221, which provided 100% financing for relocation with only \$200 down.
 - Assist relocated families in finding alternative housing within their price range.
 - Communicate important updates and details to all related parties of Section 14.
 - The city submits a program for community improvement “made in support of the city’s application for federal aid in relocation housing for persons to be moved from a portion of Section 14 marked a major step toward solving the problems of displacement, caused by area development”
 - The Desert Sun stated, **“As Palm Springs builds for the future, it is working for adequate housing for its citizens.”**
- **Mid-July 1961**³⁴
 - Bogert endorses and advocates for the low-cost housing development plans of Lawrence Crossley, a Black city pioneer and close friend of Bogert’s. These plans included 150 low-cost, two-story units in Section 20.
 - **“Mayor Frank Bogert, long active in trying to solve the housing problems of the minority groups in Section 14 said he thought the Gould-Crossley project would be a good thing,”**
 - In fact, Bogert even pushed city council and officials to relax zoning ordinances to enable the Crossley development to proceed as quickly as possible:

³¹ Desert Sun, Volume 34, Number 283, June 27, 1961

³² Desert Sun, Volume 34, Number 283, June 27, 1961

³³ Desert Sun, Volume 34, Number 298, July 14 1961

³⁴ Desert Sun, Volume 42, Number 89, November 15, 1968

- **“I think we ought to stretch a point and let them have the zoning they want...Due to the housing emergency at the present time, we have to lean over backwards.”**
 - Regardless of which low-cost housing projects the city approved, Bogert demanded that the new dwellings be suitable for the people of Section 14:
 - “Nevertheless, Mayor Bogert emphasized, he wanted to be sure any dwellings built for rentals would be good housing. “I don’t want to see another slum area. If someone is going to build a place for these people, it should be good.”
- **August 1961**³⁵
 - Federal Housing Association approves a \$2.5 million housing development for families displaced by Section 14 evictions.
 - The development was spearheaded by N & W Development Corp., whom Bogert had pushed to help find a solution to the housing crisis. Indeed:
 - **“The Mayor, working tirelessly for a low-cost housing project**, had asked (N & W Development) some months ago if (they) couldn't come up with a solution to the ever increasing problem of homes for the scores of people who are residing in Section 14 and who are presently on notice that they must move from their present homes to make way for a full-scale Indian Section clearance program.”
 - Upon hearing that the FHA and FHAA had approved this \$2.5 million plan, Bogert “was elated. It had brought to an end the months upon months of studying for a solution to a problem which was only worsening with time.”
 - Unfortunately, the N & W project ultimately failed as the developers went through a period of “tight money” brought upon by a recession that had hit the country. This recession “set back many major housing and building development projects everywhere,” not just in Palm Springs. Additionally, the recession “was particularly harmful to the city’s plans for the immediate solution to the problems of Section 14.”³⁶
- **September 1961**³⁷
 - The city and Frank Bogert secure a certification from the “Housing and Home Finance administrator proclaiming that Palm Springs has qualified for Federal Aid in its Workable Program for community improvement”
 - “U.S. Housing administrator Robert C. Weaver has determined that this community's program meets Federal requirements...The certification means that Palm Springs can proceed with its program, under federal assistance, to utilize appropriate private and public resources to eliminate and prevent the development or spread of slums and urban blight: to encourage needed urban rehabilitation; to provide for the development of blighted, deteriorated or slum areas, or to undertake other activities as may be suitable employed to achieve the objective of such a program.”
- **October 1961**³⁸

³⁵ Desert Sun, Volume 35, Number 12, August 18, 1961

³⁶ Desert Sun, Volume 42, Number 89, November 15, 1968

³⁷ Desert Sun, Volume 35, Number 30, September 8, 1961

³⁸ Desert Sun, Volume 42, Number 99, November 27, 1968

- Bogert and the city council “rezoned five acres of Section 20 for 120 low-cost housing units. Developer Robert Gould applied for a low-interest loan for the project and subsequently announced the city had qualified for it.”
- **December 1961**³⁹
 - Bogert and the city rezone seven and a half acres in Section 34 for 200 to 250 low-cost housing units. The developer for this project unfortunately died before the project could get underway and the development was cancelled.
- **1961**⁴⁰
 - As detailed earlier, Bogert hires Charles Jordan as the city’s first Black employee. Jordan would go on to serve on a special citizens’ committee led by Bogert to assist Section 14 families with relocation. He was instrumental in securing the city’s first federally financed housing project in 1968.
- **Early 1962**⁴¹
 - “Certificates of eligibility for the Section 221 loan plan were distributed by the city’s building inspector.” These certificates were to provide financing for relocation for Section 14 residents.
- **August 1962**⁴²
 - “The Palm Springs City Council last night ordered an administrative investigation and report on Section 14 burnings carried out under a Superior Court order last month. The council took the action after emphasizing that the city was not involved in the action, nor could it legally make payments for personal goods lost in answer to a plea by 72-year-old Mrs. Florence Fatheree for city payment for her house and household goods.” Bogert stated that the burnings had nothing to do with the city at all and was issue between the landlord and tenant.
- **September 1962**⁴³
 - City approves plans for low-cost homes in the southeast section of town.
- **Mid-1963**
 - “A judge struck down a proposed affordable housing project”⁴⁴
- **January 1965**
 - When Indian agent Paul Hand stated that city sponsored public housing could be built on Indian reservations, Bogert asked “Where could you put this public housing?” asked the

³⁹ Desert Sun, Volume 42, Number 99, November 27, 1968

⁴⁰ <http://takebackthetimes.blogspot.com/2006/10/memorable-50th-high-school-class.html>

⁴¹ University of California Press, Pacific Historical Review, Vol. 73, No. 1, February 2004, The Path to Paradise: Expropriation, Exodus, and Exclusion in the Making of Palm Springs, Ryan Kray, pg 113

⁴² Desert Sun, “Section 14 Probe Set,” August 14, 1962

⁴³ Desert Sun, Volume 36, Number 44, September 25, 1962

⁴⁴ Desert Sun, “‘It was beautiful for the white people:’ 1960s still cast a shadow of distrust over Palm Springs,” September 22, 2016

Mayor. There was no answer to his questions,”⁴⁵ demonstrating the difficulty in finding land for relocated Section 14 residents.

- The city council approves 20 acres to be rezoned in Section 20 for 300 low-cost housing units.⁴⁶

- **September 1965**⁴⁷

- When the city needed to enact a “workable program” in order to secure federal funds for low-cost housing and when inspections to comply were lagging, **Bogert pushed to accelerate the completion of tasks needed to qualify for the federal program.**
- “Mayor Frank Bogert however, pointed out that this would delay the program about 4 months and asked Aleshire to proceed as rapidly as possible with the inspection using present staff members...the proposed low-cost housing would be located in the lower half of Section 34. The city has also met most of its workable program requirements, including a master plan and zoning.”

- **November 1965**⁴⁸

- Under Bogert’s leadership, the city created a human relations commission. The commission was recommended, “partially because it is needed to fulfill provisions of a “workable program” the city has submitted to the federal government for low-cost housing aid”
- Bogert, who was a member himself, appointed a multiracial committee, comprised of members representing various minority groups, including Rev. Rollins of the First Baptist Church, Eileen Miguel of the Agua Caliente Tribe, Rabbi Joe Hurwitz, and John Quinonez (a leader in the Mexican American community) and Wardell Ward (leader in the Black community).
- This committee would later go on to study any complaints of the city’s Clean-Up campaign and to hear concerns from displaced residents. The committee was never able to verify a single claim of a resident not getting proper eviction notice prior to the City demolishing the home

- **January 1966**⁴⁹

- Even up until his last months in office, Bogert was working furiously to secure low-cost housing:
- Bogert helped create and conducted a meeting for the human relations commission to “alleviate problems of minority groups in Palm Springs.”
- Bogert “outlined some of the aims of the present committee. Among them, he said, would be its relationship with economic opportunity programs and with the city’s workable program **which would pave the way for federal aid in low-cost housing developments.**

⁴⁵ Desert Sun, Volume 38, Number 143, January 19, 1965

⁴⁶ Desert Sun, Volume 42, Number 99, November 27, 1968

⁴⁷ Desert Sun, Volume 39, Number 44, September 24, 1965

⁴⁸ Desert Sun, Volume 39, Number 97, November 25, 1965

⁴⁹ Desert Sun, Volume 39, Number 131, January 5, 1966

In addition to his constant efforts seeking low-cost housing during his Mayoral term, **Bogert even continued seeking affordable housing options after his term ended in early 1966. He did so by partnering with leaders of the Black community.**

- **May 5, 1967⁵⁰**
 - “Backed by city council support, former Mayor **Frank Bogert today prepared to go to Washington in an attempt to obtain federal aid in low-cost housing for Palm Springs. Bogert, who has been working on a program for low-cost housing for 10 years**, received a consensus of approval from the council yesterday at a study session.... Bogert will seek a 250-unit housing complex adjacent to the Gateway Estates and will try to get federal subsidies for a ‘Model Neighborhood Program’ which would include the housing project.”
 - “The former Mayor noted that the city has had a workable program for three years, an FHA requirement for aiding private developers in construction of low-cost housing. **“There is a great demand for low-cost housing for the working force in the city,” Bogert told the council. “Something must be done for them.”**
 - “Bogert pointed out that as a result of the Indian-owned Section 14 cleanup campaign many of the city’s hotel workers and domestics were forced to move to Banning and to Beaumont. **“There were a lot of fine people moved out of Section 14,”** he told the council.”
 - “(Bogert) said he had conferred with FHA officials in San Francisco on a 250-unit housing development. But, he said, they recommended only 60 units. This is far from sufficient”, he added.
 - “We’re not trying to create a paradise to bring in people from Los Angeles,” (Bogert) declared **“but we do need enough to take care of our labor force. There is a terrific demand for housing for the working people.”**
- **May 18, 1967⁵¹**
 - The “possibility of getting 180 units of low-cost housing for Palm Springs was described as good today by former Mayor, Frank Bogert, after conferring with Federal Housing Administration officials.”
 - “Bogert and a group interested in obtaining low-cost housing for the city returned this week from Washington where they met with officials.”
 - **“With Bogert (on the trip to Washington) was...Rev. Jeff Rollins, pastor of the First Baptist Church.”**
 - “He said the local delegation made the FHA officials aware of the Section 14 cleanup in which a large number of residents were forced to leave Palm Springs for Banning and Garnet and other nearby areas.” **These residents, Bogert said, still work in Palm Springs and would prefer to live here.”**
- **August 1967⁵²**
 - Rev. Rollins speaks before the city council urging them to pass emergency zoning laws in order to facilitate Bogert’s proposed development project.

⁵⁰ Desert Sun, Volume 40, Number 235, May 5, 1967

⁵¹ Desert Sun, Volume 40, Number 246, May 28, 1967

⁵² Desert Sun, Volume 41, Number 21, August 29, 1967

- The First Baptist Church and the Los Angeles Psychological-Social Center are co-sponsors of Bogert's low-cost housing project.
- **September 1967⁵³**
 - Bogert meets with school trustees to push for low-cost housing plans for displaced residents.
 - Bogert stresses to the trustees that **“low-cost development is needed to house the city's hotel work force.”**
 - Furthermore, “Bogert said he...covered Palm Springs thoroughly to locate economically priced land for the low-cost development. The only place they could find, he said, was the proposed location.”
- **November 1967⁵⁴**
 - City Council all but kills Bogert's low-cost housing plans.
 - A council member “indicated the federal rent supplement program on which the development hinged, was untested “and there is no experience on which the city can rely. Federal Housing Administration regulations call for approval by the city council before funds will be allocated” but ultimately the city council disapproved of the rent supplemental program.
 - **“Former Mayor Frank Bogert, who said he had worked for 10 years or more on getting low-cost housing for the area, said it was obvious the council wouldn't listen to the proposal. Rev. Jeff Rollins, pastor of the First Baptist Church which would have been sponsor of the development, termed the action short-sighted on the part of the council.”**

⁵³ Desert Sun, Volume 41, Number 35, September 24, 1967

⁵⁴ Desert Sun, Volume 41, Number 99, November 28, 1967



PHOTO #2⁵⁵

Bogert with the Rev. Jeff Rollins in Washington, D.C., in 1967. Bogert and Rollins went to Washington the year after Bogert left office to seek funds and approval from the Federal Housing Authority (FHA) to build low-cost housing for Section 14 residents. From the Desert Sun: Bogert “said the local delegation made the FHA officials aware of the Section 14 cleanup in which a large number of residents were forced to leave Palm Springs for Banning and Garnet and other nearby areas. ‘These residents,’ Bogert said, ‘still work in Palm Springs and would prefer to live here.’”

⁵⁵ Desert Sun, pg 1, May 23, 1967



PHOTO #3⁵⁶

Bogert displaying a housing certification to city officials that he and the city were able to secure for Section 14 residents. This certificate would provide Section 14 residents with 100% financing for relocation with only \$200 down. The "Housing and Home Finance administrator proclaim(ed) that Palm Springs has qualified for Federal Aid in its Workable Program for community improvement."

⁵⁶ Desert Sun, Volume 35, Number 30, September 8, 1961



PHOTO #12

Charles Jordan in 1976.⁵⁷ Jordan, a former Section 14 resident, was hired by Bogert as the city's first Black employee. Jordan was instrumental in the development of Seminole Gardens, the first federally funded housing project that was prioritized for Section 14 residents. From Palm Springs, he went on to have an illustrious political career, serving as Portland's first Black city councilmember and city commissioner, running the Conservation Fund, and working with Bogert on Ronald Reagan's President's Commission on Americans Outdoors. He gave the commencement speech at Palm Springs High School in 1987 and thanked Bogert for taking a chance on him by giving him a job in 1961.



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⁵⁷ The Astorian, "Former Portland City Commissioner Charles Jordan Dies At Age 77," April 2, 2004

⁵⁸ www.portlandpf.com

BOGERT RETURNS

Low Cost Housing Prospects 'Good'

Possibility of getting 180 units of low-cost housing for Palm Springs was described as good today by former mayor, Frank Bogert, after conferring with Federal Housing Administration officials.

Bogert and a group interested in obtaining low-cost housing for the city returned this week from Washington where they met with officials. With Bogert was Dr. Lee Swanson of Goodkin and Co., a research group making a local housing survey; Joe Bolker, interested in building the housing development, and the Rev. Jeff Rollins, pastor of the First Baptist Church.

Bogert said they met Monday with Robert Jones, an assistant to the FHA commissioner, who is in charge of low-cost housing, and John Alstrup, regional director in charge of FHA's western division.

The former mayor said the group was requesting a housing development of 250 units.

"While we're asking 250 units, we think there is a good possibility of obtaining 180 units," Bogert said.

FHA has recommended only 60 units for the housing development which would be erected adjacent to the Gateway Estates.

The FHA's 60-unit recommendation, Bogert said, was based on its survey of present Palm Springs residents requiring low-cost housing.

He said the local delegation made the FHA officials aware of the Section 14 cleanup in which a large number of residents were forced to leave Palm

Springs for Banning and Garnet and other nearby areas. These residents, Bogert said, still work in Palm Springs and would prefer to live here.

"The problem is that the people who work here have to drive in every day," Bogert said.

The delegation also discussed the possibility of getting a model neighborhood program which would include the low-cost housing tract, but would encompass a larger area.

This would be a model area, financed with 80 per cent

federal money with 20 per cent in money or planning work provided by the city.

Federal funds for the project would have to come from next year's budget since current funds were used up May, John Buggs, deputy director in charge of the model neighborhood program, told the Palm Springs group.

A full report on the Washington meetings was to be presented to the Palm Springs City Council at a study session today.

PHOTO #13⁵⁹.

A Desert Sun article from May 18, 1967. Bogert continued seeking low-cost housing for Section 14 residents the year after leaving office in 1966. The City Council at the time voted to reject this housing proposal.

⁵⁹ Desert Sun, "Low-cost Housing Prospects Good," May 18, 1967



PHOTO #14⁶⁰

Desert Sun article from June 27, 1961. Bogert negotiated a issued a six-month eviction moratorium with the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Bureau had previously issued eviction notices to 430 families with a June 1961 deadline. Bogert negotiated this delay after hearing directly from two residents in Section 14 who said they came back to find their homes in ashes. The delay allowed families to seek alternative housing options and for the city to continue its efforts to secure both public and privately financed low-cost housing.

⁶⁰ Desert Sun, "Time-out Called on Section 14," June 27, 1961

WEATHER
Desert Area Forecast
Some increase in high clouds today. Scattered thunderstorms this afternoon and evening southeast desert, possibly spreading into Mojave desert tomorrow. High temperatures today from about 83 high desert to 117 warm-est lower valleys, but much above elsewhere. High in Palm Springs Thursday was 106, low was 75. High today expected to be near 107.

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\$2.5 MILLION APARTMENT PROJECT SLATED FOR SECTION 14 FAMILIES

Wolf-Newman To Construct 8-Acre Project

By FRED C. WEIGEL
Sun Staff Writer

A \$2,500,000 housing development which will be used for families displaced from Section 14 has been given approval by the Federal Housing Administration, subject to certain government specifications, and will soon be under construction within one or two feet of Palm Springs City limits.

Eight acres of land has been purchased by the N & W Development Corp. as the site of the multi-million dollar project, and as this green light was given from Washington, the developers were already contemplating their plans for the apartments.

Such Shelters
"This will not only be the first medium-cost relocation housing project but of increasing general will be the first project of its kind in the desert area which will have a family cluster built for each unit."

N & W Development Corp. was in the Palm Springs area, has an office in Palm Springs, California, and is headed by President and Chief Executive Officer Leonard Wolf, Jr., and Executive Vice President C. Newman.

The purchase of the land, located near Palm Springs north city limits, was completed on July 1 and was closed from that date. Wolf, who was working with Newman and their application to the FHA and the FHAA for the modernized housing project and just 13 days before the project was approved through the proper channels.

Wolf's office at the "relocation" which began in 1958, the FHA presented the project and called the developers to tell them their application had been approved.

Lawyer's Office
Lawyer's office, Robert and Newman called Mayor Frank Knight to meet with them in a conference at the Wilshire Hotel, the Mayor, meeting privately for a few days before the project, had called Wolf some weeks ago to talk about the project.

With the FHA approval and the promise of the granting of a loan by the Development Corp. and the construction of the project, the developers will start work on the project. The development will have an estimated cost of \$2,500,000, and the more gradual progress of the development will be handled after the plan for the project. Mayor Knight was asked, it had been in the air and the months since Knight was asked for a solution which was well-received with him.

Head Fight
Residents of the Southwest section of Section 14 have been "head fighting" to get their homes returned to them. The federal government has been working to get the land back. The state and federal governments have worked to get the land back. The state and federal governments have worked to get the land back.

They hope that the project will have to be built with the aid of assistance under Federal Housing Program (FHA) for low-income families. The project will be built with the aid of assistance under Federal Housing Program (FHA) for low-income families.

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Mountain Fire Near Banning Controlled

BANNING — Four hundred firefighters from all over Southern California controlled the fire today near Banning on the San Jacinto Mountains. The fire was controlled at about 7 p.m. by Sheriff's Chief Fire Marshal Thomas Billed.

Rescue workers placed 114 barrels over the fire. The fire was controlled at about 7 p.m. by Sheriff's Chief Fire Marshal Thomas Billed.

Many of the firefighters were from Banning. Billed said about 12 men, fire trucks, and three bulldozers would guard the fire area for several days to insure the area did not burn.

The firefighters, stated Billed, are under the command of Sheriff's Chief Fire Marshal Billed. He will be in charge of the fire area for several days to insure the area did not burn.

Jap Volcano Erupts Across 100-Mile Area

KANAZAWA, Japan (UPI) — A powerful eruption of a volcano erupted today and scattered volcanic ash over a 100-mile area of Japan, said a spokesman of Tokyo today.

Prices and a sudden drop in the stock market were reported today. The eruption of the volcano scattered volcanic ash over a 100-mile area of Japan, said a spokesman of Tokyo today.

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PHOTO #16⁶¹

Desert Sun headline from August 18, 1961. The article states, "The Mayor, working tirelessly for a low-cost housing project, had asked (the developer) some months ago if he couldn't come up with a solution to the ever-increasing problem of homes for the scores of people who are residing in Section 14."

⁶¹ Desert Sun, "\$2.5M Apartment Complex Slated for Section 14 Families," August 18, 1961