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**HR-45** (2017-2018)

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REVISED JULY 17, 2017

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE— 2017–2018 REGULAR SESSION

## HOUSE RESOLUTION

**NO. 45**

Introduced by Assembly Members Holden and Weber

(Coauthors: Assembly Members Burke, Cooper, Gipson, Jones-Sawyer, McCarty, Ridley-Thomas, ~~and Thurmond~~ *Thurmond, Acosta, Aguiar-Curry, Arambula, Berman, Bigelow, Bloom, Bonta, Brough, Caballero, Calderon, Cervantes, Chau, Chávez, Chen, Chiu, Choi, Chu, Cooley, Cunningham, Dahle, Daly, Fong, Frazier, Friedman, Gallagher, Cristina Garcia, Eduardo Garcia, Gonzalez Fletcher, Grayson, Harper, Kalra, Kiley, Levine, Limón, Low, Maienschein, Mathis, Medina, Melendez, Mullin, Muratsuchi, Obernolte, O'Donnell, Patterson, Quirk, Quirk-Silva, Rendon, Reyes, Rodriguez, Rubio, Salas, Santiago, Steinorth, Mark Stone, Ting, Voepel, Waldron, and Wood*)

June 07, 2017

Relative to desegregation of the Armed Forces.

### LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

HR 45, as introduced, Holden.

WHEREAS, President Harry S. Truman issued Executive Order 9981 on July 26, 1948, which called for the desegregation of the Armed Forces, and in 1963 full integration was achieved with the Department of Defense Directive 5120.36 entitled "Equal Opportunity in the Armed Forces"; and

WHEREAS, In 1940, the United States Army was the nation's largest minority employer. Executive Order 9981 states that "there shall be equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the armed forces without regard to race, color, religion, or national origin" and also established an advisory committee to examine the rules, practices, and procedures of the armed services and recommended ways to make desegregation a reality; and

WHEREAS, In December 1946, President Truman appointed a distinguished panel to serve on the President's Committee on Civil Rights, which recommended "more adequate means and procedures for the protection of the civil rights of the people of the United States." When the committee issued its report, among other things, President Truman instructed the United States Secretary of Defense to look into alleged discrimination in the military and to see that it was stopped as soon as possible; and

WHEREAS, A. Philip Randolph organized and led the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, the first predominantly African American labor union which, after successfully advocating for President Franklin D. Roosevelt to issue Executive Order 8802 in 1941, banning discrimination in the defense industries, successfully advocated for President Truman to issue Executive Order 9811; and

WHEREAS, It concerned A. Philip Randolph, who exerted political pressure on President Truman, that despite the recommendations of the Committee on Civil Rights, by late 1947, draft legislation and a Universal Military Training Bill were before Congress with "Jim Crow" law still very much in place. A. Philip Randolph reminded President Truman of the recommendation of the committee that the proposed draft law end segregation, and that he was disturbed that the desegregation clause had been deleted from the bill at the request of the army; and

WHEREAS, A. Philip Randolph told President Truman, "Negroes are in no mood to shoulder a gun for democracy abroad so long as they are denied democracy here at home" and honed in on the point that he and others were calling for an executive order abolishing segregation in the Armed Forces; and

WHEREAS, On May 7, 1948, A. Philip Randolph and others marched in front of the White House. This dignified and regal man carried a sign with his slogan, "If we must die for our country let us die as free men—not as Jim Crow slaves," and distributed buttons inscribed, "Don't Join a Jim Crow Army"; and

WHEREAS, As A. Philip Randolph became increasingly politically visible and consistently advocated in numerous letters to the President for an executive order to desegregate the Armed Forces, the military began to realize that the voices of African Americans must be taken into account; and

WHEREAS, On July 15, 1948, A. Philip Randolph and others formed a picket line in front of the Democratic National Convention in Philadelphia where President Truman gave his speech accepting the Democratic nomination for president. Although he had recommended only a mild civil rights plank in the Democratic Party platform, he stated his support for the civil rights program, and following his speech he instructed his staff to draft an executive order that would end segregation in the Armed Forces; and

WHEREAS, As a product of political pressure applied by A. Philip Randolph, on July 26, 1948, President Truman signed Executive Order 9811. According to the language of the order, "It is hereby declared to be the policy of the President that there shall be equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the armed services without regard to race, color, religion, or national origin. This policy shall be put into effect as rapidly as possible, having due regard to the time required to effectuate any necessary changes without impairing efficiency or morale." The order also established the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services, which was to determine that the rules, procedures, and practices of the armed services matched the new policy; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, That the Assembly recognizes July 26, 2017, as the 69th anniversary of the desegregation of the United States Armed Forces; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.

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REVISIONS:

Heading—Line 3.

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