

WAR ON POVERTY

Billions To Finance Revolution

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■ DURING THE LONG hot summer of 1967 a total of 110 American cities were subjected to severe rioting, looting, and civil insurrection. Within the last three years, such guerrilla warfare in American cities has killed 130, and injured 1,897; there have been 16,389 arrested at the scene of these holocausts, and the damage to property now approaches one billion dollars.

Many reasons have been given for this continuing guerrilla warfare in our cities. Commissions have been convened, savants have pontificated, and politicians have speculated. We are now being asked to believe that what happened in Watts and Newark, Detroit and Chicago and Milwaukee and Kansas City, Nashville and Boston — and in more than a hundred other American cities last year — was a product of the terrible poverty in America.

Many of us wonder. We note that our country is now enjoying a boom market for labor, with employment at an all-time high. We note too that no such

repeated and massive riots have ever before occurred in our country — even at the depths of the Great Depression. Our President tells us that the American economy has never been more productive; and we look around and see that it is so. Where is the unprecedented poverty to produce these unprecedented civil disorders?

We have been well aware of Communist involvement in these riots, of course, having reported and documented it consistently and in detail since the insurrections began. What has puzzled us has been the matter of finance and national coordination. We remembered the hundreds of law enforcement personnel we have interviewed from Watts to Newark, and their consistent assurance that the riots in their cities were *not* spontaneous, that they were about as impromptu as a launching from Cape Kennedy. And we continued to put the pieces together.

As we assembled more and more information, we began to notice something very strange; we noticed that the massive civil disturbances began at precisely the time that the people of the United States permitted our President to establish what he called a national War on Poverty — a multi-billion dollar effort to drag paradise from the heavens and deposit it in urban America. And we began to wonder how much the War on Poverty was related to the growing number and intensity of the insurrections. It seemed incredible, but there it was. Someone was clearly financing and coordinating these riots on a national level. Someone or some-

thing with vast power and influence and inordinate wealth. We wanted to know who or what, and we set out to find the answer.

I

ON ASSIGNMENT for AMERICAN OPINION I have just finished an extensive nationwide tour to interview law enforcement officers, civil officials, Negro leaders, riot victims, and concerned citizens. Curiously, their story was substantially the same from Watts to Milwaukee, Detroit to Newark. The trail led always to the federal Office of Economic Opportunity (O.E.O.), the general staff and paymaster for the War on Poverty. As O.E.O. Director R. Sargent Shriver put it in the *Los Angeles Times* of May 26, 1965: "You are in the midst of a revolution." From all that we can learn, it is Shriver's O.E.O. which is being used to finance that revolution.

Under a bevy of agency titles the War on Poverty is providing the chauffeur-driven vehicle for agitating the nation's black communities and creating the atmosphere and psychological pre-conditioning for riot. Of course, riots require agitators, and the O.E.O. provides them too. The role of these federally subsidized poverty warriors has been to spread gasoline through the streets, dispense matches to an inflamed populace, and then hide until the holocaust is over while Communist revolutionaries provide leadership and direction for looting, incendiarism, and murder. As the smoke clears, the O.E.O. boys emerge in blinking innocence to proclaim their purity of motive and declare that the riots were caused by discrimination, "ghetto" conditions, centuries of deprivation, poverty, lack of jobs, rats, frustration, and the fact that *they* didn't have enough money to spend on "the poor." Their claims are, of course, regularly sustained by the Johnson Administration, to whose political advantage our bounty is being rained on the

urban indolent in ever expanding subsidy. The theme is a simple one: Riot and ye shall receive.

The startling similarity of reports collected on our fact-finding tour led us to even further and more extensive research to try to establish whether there is also evidence to support the O.E.O. pattern of involvement in those riot-torn cities not on our tour. Since no thorough investigation has yet been conducted by Congress to establish the role of the O.E.O. in the riots, what information is available has been turned up primarily on a local basis by diligent and anxious citizens, a few concerned Congressmen, and Congressional Committees investigating other subjects.

We find that there have been literally tens of thousands of complaints from irate citizens about O.E.O.-financed political activities, the disappearance of large sums of O.E.O. money, use of federal funds for the most radical sort of unionizing, organization of boycotts, rent strikes, and demonstrations by O.E.O. workers. And, brawling, drinking, knifing, killing, sexual assaults, rioting, use of narcotics, and extortion by Job Corps trainees have become so routine as to be slightly less newsworthy than the annual announcements by Harold Stassen that he is still a candidate for the Presidency.

Nonetheless, the financial and moral scandals which infest the War on Poverty, although certainly important, are beyond the purpose of this survey. We are interested in presenting what evidence is available, from the public record, to substantiate allegations recently made by Congressmen, Chiefs of Police, Mayors, and City Councilmen that the War on Poverty has become the weapon through which chaos and destruction are being fulminated in our cities at the taxpayer's expense. Certainly such charges, backed as they are by the mountain of evidence we are about to present, require a full-fledged Con-

gressional investigation to clear the O.E.O. — or eliminate it.

Revolutionaries and "new" radicals are now more active than ever before in our nation's history. In the cities, on college campuses, among Negroes in the North and South, they talk revolution. According to *U.S. News & World Report* for January 31, 1966, their goal is to "latch onto the poverty war funds and use the money to stir trouble." Such radicals have found unprecedented opportunities in the War on Poverty. As Communist Party spokesman Henry Winston noted shortly after returning from a briefing in Moscow:

*Today the Economic Opportunity Act has already become the basis for organizing in the slums and ghetto communities and it offers the point of departure for helping to rally the rank and file millions to a mass movement.**

So arrogantly confident are the revolutionaries that they will be protected by their friends running the War on Poverty that they now even gloat publicly about the fact that it is O.E.O. which is supporting them. At the Third Annual Conference of Socialist Scholars held on September ninth and tenth, 1967, Mr. Stanley Aronowitz, Chairman of the radical West Side Committee for Independent Political Action (C.I.P.A.), criticized the poverty program for not spending enough billions, but admitted: "It has given employment to the organizers." The audience burst into laughter, applause, and cheers. "That's right, man," called someone from the floor, "it gave our organizers some bread [money]."

Michael Harrington, the Trotskyite Communist whose book, *The Other America*, supplied the basis for the War on Poverty, had in his Conference

speech argued for "evolutionary Marxism," but after Aronowitz' address demanding a Marxist revolution, he declared: "O.K. If you think that will work, I'm all for it." Harrington is a top-level "advisor" to Sargent Shriver.

II

BEYOND any doubt the Watts Rebellion served as the prototype for the subsequent insurrections in America's urban centers. Volumes of sociological



Newark Police Chief Spina blamed riots on O.E.O.

doubletalk have been written to try to explain away those tragic days in August, 1965. The most famous is the report by the McCone Commission, headed by former C.I.A. chief John McCone — a "Liberal" and close personal friend of Senator Robert Kennedy, brother-in-law of Sargent Shriver. The role of the O.E.O. in fomenting the Rebellion was given less attention than might be afforded a furnace salesman in Hell.

Yet, four days prior to the eruption of the Watts holocaust, "Hearings" were held in Watts by Far Left Congressmen Augustus Hawkins, Ed Roybal, and

**U.S. News & World Report*, January 31, 1966.

James Roosevelt, ostensibly to determine whether government officials or the poor should run the local programs of the War on Poverty. This proved to be a mere cover for what amounted to a pep-rally for riot. Authors Patty Newman and Joyce Wenger, who attended the phony "Hearings," describe what they saw:

A tape recording was made of the entire proceedings, but no tape recording could possibly convey to you the atmosphere that was created . . . the tone that was generated by the manner in which information was presented and questions were asked.

*We ourselves were almost mesmerized by the revival-like rhythm created by over 1000 Negroes swaying and nodding their agreement with the speakers.**

The two authors described their disgust at witnessing "duly elected Congressmen behaving in such a manner while supposedly conducting a 'hearing' for the Congress of the United States of America."

The crowd was quite naturally impressed by the presence of three Congressmen, and seemed to feel that if such important men as these were pushing

*Newman and Wenger, *Pass the Poverty Please*, Constructive Action, Inc., Whittier, California, Pp. 134-135.

†Augustus Hawkins (D-California) serves on the House Committee on Education and Labor, which controls the War on Poverty's purse strings. He has been an official sponsor of the Young Communist League, an instructor at two schools sponsored by the Communist Party, and has served on the fund-raising committee for *People's World*, an official organ of the Communist Party. (See *Report of the Joint Factfinding Committee on Un-American Activities*, California Senate, 1947 and 1948, Pages 70, 78, 96, and 170.) Hawkins has been a member of thirteen organizations cited by the government as Communist Fronts, and the Joint Factfinding Committee to the Fifty-seventh California Legislature (of which Augustus Hawkins was a member) reported: "Hawkins has consistently followed the Communist Party line." There is not the slightest doubt about that.

§See *People's World*, September 14, 1965.

for revolutionary street action it must be the right thing to do. The phrases of revolution flew like swallows returning to Capistrano: phrases like "you are being used," and "you must organize and fight for your rights," and "you must not let 'them' continue to take advantage of you," and "demand what is rightfully yours."

The meeting grew angrier.

Congressman Hawkins† asked questions of the crowd at large and encouraged answers of "Nooooo" or "Yessssss" in rhythmic chanting accompanied by cheers, applause, and stamping of feet, as he presented the Communists' standard revolutionary line. He urged immediate action and called for agitation in the streets against City Hall, exclaiming: "I will not only participate in a march on City Hall, but will personally lead it myself."§ Newman and Wenger reported that "the air was hot and tense."

Four days after the "War on Poverty meeting" conducted by these Congressmen, the area in which it was held was ablaze with fire and hatred, the center of one of the ugliest examples of wanton civil destruction imaginable. A West-coast Congressman, who requested that his name not be used, was quoted by columnist Ruth Montgomery in the *Los Angeles Herald Examiner* of September 6, 1965, as saying: "(I have) little doubt but that the hearing is what triggered the riots in Watts . . . giving those people the idea that they were being mistreated was the spark that set off the blast."

Of course, once the spark had been lit and the wick was smoldering, Communist and Black Nationalist guerrillas saw to it that the explosion was memorable. As a report from the *Chicago Tribune* News Service noted in November of 1967:

The Communist Party in Southern California caused trouble before, dur-

ing and after the riots in the Watts area of Los Angeles in August 1965, a House subcommittee was told Wednesday. Detective James Harris of the Los Angeles Police Department told a subcommittee of the House Committee on Un-American Activities about the forming of a number of trouble-making groups in the area by the local Communist Party.

Following the riots, Marxist revolutionaries worked in conjunction with the Westminster Neighborhood Association, recipient of a million-dollar poverty grant, to picket the Los Angeles Police Department alleging "police brutality" and continuing to agitate the residents of the area. James Wheeler, an investigator for the House Committee on Un-American Activities, testified that these O.E.O.-supported demonstrations at the downtown police headquarters, "protesting police brutality in Watts," were a Communist project.

Revolutionary activity in Northern California followed much the same pattern. A hot-bed of Marxist agitation, the San Francisco-Oakland Bay area provides enough instances of the use of federal poverty funds for financing revolutionary activity to fill a book. For example, John Ross of the Communist Progressive Labor Party served on the anti-poverty boards in San Francisco, and Howard Harawitz, a former President of the Communist Berkeley Du-Bois Club, serves on the similar anti-poverty board in Berkeley. When *Baron's* dared to challenge the wisdom of permitting such Communist involvement, the O.E.O. was furious, declaring: "This is a classic example of brutal character assassination."*

What was the character assassination? Were these gentlemen not associated with the war on poverty? Well, O.E.O.

said that they were serving on its policy-making boards all right, but as "volunteers" working for love not money. And the Office of Economic Opportunity did not even attempt to deny the participation of members of its boards in the Maoist Progressive Labor Party and the Communist DuBois Clubs. Its only defense was that "neither of the above organizations, despite the radical beliefs expressed by some [*sic*] of their members, is included on the attorney general's list



A flyer mimeographed at O.E.O. center in Newark. of subversive organizations." You see, just because one is an avowed Chinese Communist doesn't make him subversive or disqualify him from the poverty program. Labor columnist Victor Riesel claims that the poverty offices are absolutely riddled with such revolutionaries:

... the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) and thousands of its tiny — sometimes store-front — headquarters are loaded with literature and promoters of street action. Some of the latter are of the New Left, the independent Maoists, the

*See Congressional Record, October 24, 1967, Page S15200.

*Trotskyites, the pro-Peking Progressive Labor Party "youth," and even Muscovite Communist Party activists. . . . And it is the fashion to hire these young revolutionaries. They zero in on the poor who have been told to organize themselves and run the poverty program. The poor don't know that their districts have been colonized by the militant factions such as the Maoist and revolutionary actionists of the Progressive Labor Party.**

Roberta Alexander is typical of those about whom Riesel wrote. A member of the Communist DuBois Clubs, arrested at demonstrations in Berkeley's Sproul Hall, and daughter of an identified Communist in Los Angeles, she was paid with federal poverty funds for "community organizing" in Oakland as part of a project handled by the Criminology Department at the University of California. After completing her stint with the War on Poverty, she worked vigorously on behalf of Ho Chi Minh, and went to Spain where she organized anti-American demonstrations at the University of Madrid. The narrow-minded Spaniards packed her back to Berkeley in nothing flat. Imagine! They thought she was a Communist.

Or note the case of Bobby Seale. At the same time he helped lead forty-one other members of a Black Panther guerrilla force in an armed invasion of the California State Legislature last May second, Seale was a \$422-a-month family counselor at the North Oakland Poverty Center. Another of the leaders of that group of guerrillas was Mark Comfort, who worked for the O.E.O.'s Neighborhood Youth Corps. *People's World*, the Westcoast Communist newspaper, has been promoting and publicizing Comfort (who married the Caucasian daugh-

ter of two identified Communists) since he was a teenager. Often jailed for his revolutionary activities, Comfort's most recent misunderstanding with law enforcement authorities came when he was arrested for running guns in Alabama.

One of the most important of the poverty warriors being subsidized in California by the O.E.O. is old-time Trotskyite Communist Paul Jacobs of the University of California and the Ford Foundation's notorious Center for the Study of Democratic [read: Marxist] Institutions at Santa Barbara, California — the *alma mater* of the New Politics movement. Jacobs, author of a laudatory book on the Marxist New Left and a participant in the Communist-led demonstrations at Berkeley, has been described by the Press in Los Angeles as "the architect of Shriver's job corps in California."†

The participation of poverty workers in agitation and demonstrations on behalf of the Vietcong is a story in itself. One example of the use of federal funds for this purpose occurred on July 19, 1966, when a group of Black Power activists held a "peace" rally on the steps of San Francisco's City Hall to attack the War in Vietnam and to describe city officials as "enemies of the poor." A mass mailing from the Sutter Street headquarters of the War on Poverty urged attendance at the rally. That Sutter Street office is operated by Wilfred Ussery, a revolutionary Black Nationalist who draws down \$12,000 a year fighting poverty, capitalism, and "Whitey." Signs displayed at the rally, which featured such speakers as Marxists Vincent Hallinan and Robert Scheer, proclaimed: "Black Power now," and "We Will Not Kill Asians for White Bastards," and totally unprintable references to the draft.

It was quite a show.

And, as the O.E.O. gadflies are engrossed "organizing the masses" in large

**Human Events*, August 5, 1967.

†See *Human Events*, September 4, 1965.

urban centers, their comrades in rural areas are enmeshed in "unionization of farm workers." The headquarters of this movement is in California's San Joaquin Valley where Cesar Chavez, an ardent and self-proclaimed revolutionary, heads the United Farm Workers of America. Chavez' goal is redistribution of the land à la Mao Tse-tung, and he is obtaining considerable support from an assortment of War on Poverty programs.

In the fall of 1966, fifty pickets appeared in Fresno, California, carrying signs declaring: "Black Power Says, 'Strike, Baby, Strike'." It was revealed that sixteen of the pickets had come up from an O.E.O. training center in Watts to join the Chavez Marxists as part of their poverty program. *Nation's Business* of March 1967 quoted a spokesman for the California Center of Community Development (a beneficiary of \$228,000 in federal poverty funds) as explaining that the federally-financed Fresno picketing was part of instructing the "poor" in "nonviolent means to make economic gains." The California Self-Help Service Corps, another War on Poverty operation, has also used federal funds for the training of radical labor organizers.

We have located an informant inside the New Left who is willing to testify under oath before a Congressional Committee in executive session that a San Joaquin Valley poverty program is the conduit for financing virtually the entire operation of the Marxist Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee in California, including the subsidizing of S.N.C.C.'s newspaper, *The Movement*, through revolutionaries added to the Poverty payroll at \$2.67 an hour.* S.N.C.C. works closely with Cesar Chavez and managed to turn what was fraudulently termed a "strike" among the grape pickers into a Communist-style "war of national liberation" for Mexican-Americans.

Chavez is the hub of the War on

Poverty in Central California. A government official close to the situation both in the Valley and in Washington describes it this way:

... there is a direct overlapping between all poverty funds and Cesar Chavez. It is very difficult to separate the ends to which the millions in poverty money are being spent and the ends towards which Chavez is working. Just coincidentally the persons who usually get helped by O.E.O. funds are friends of Chavez and he takes a great deal of credit for the poverty money that comes into the area. Although he is not in name a director in any of these agencies, he is the director in fact and the guiding influence of the War on Poverty in the San Joaquin Valley. He has a direct pipeline to Sargent Shriver, Walter Reuther, Willard Wirtz, and Bobby Kennedy.

Just as the federal Office of Economic Opportunity financed the avowed Chavez revolutionaries, it is also deeply involved with the Mexican-American revolutionaries in New Mexico headed by Castroite Reies Lopez Tijerina, who calls himself the "King Tiger." (See AMERICAN OPINION, October, 1967.) The story in a nutshell is that the "King Tiger" is by his own admission fighting a Castro-style "war of national liberation" against the United States, making preposterous claims based on the idea that the entire Southwest does not be-

*When in June, 1966, S.N.C.C. leaders began proclaiming in public what they had long been saying in private, and officially abandoned the mask of non-violence, many wondered how S.N.C.C. would replace the funds which would be driven away by their new violent postures. The Marxists' Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee had admittedly been financed by the white "Liberals" its leaders were now denouncing in the most scathing terms. It is apparent that while "Liberal" contributions to S.N.C.C. have dropped off significantly, its staff is now being supported on the payroll of the War on Poverty even as they continue to organize for revolution.

long to the United States or to Americans, but was stolen from early Spanish settlers. By the merest coincidence, all of the members of Tijerina's organization, the Alianza, become *ipso facto* descendants of those early settlers.

On June 5, 1967, Tijerina and a band of armed *pistoleros* began their revolution by attacking and capturing the Courthouse in rural Rio Arriba County. During the assault they gunned down two police officers (who were lucky to survive) and severely beat an Under-sheriff while holding twenty persons as hostage. Earlier they had taken over a portion of the Kit Carson National Forest, "arresting" U.S. forest rangers as "enemy aliens" and "trying" them by order of a People's Republic.

Following the calling out of the National Guard, which tracked the insurrectionists for five days, the Robin Hood of Carson National Forest and his band of guerrillas were apprehended and charged by local officials with kidnapping and assault to commit murder. During the man-hunt, "Reverend" Robert Garcia, who scripps by on \$10,500 a year as head of the O.E.O. program in New Mexico, was reported to have contacted members of the Tijerina band. As Rio Arriba's District Attorney later noted:

I called [Garcia] and asked him for the name of the person they had gotten in contact with. He refused to tell me and I read [to him] the statute that makes it a felony for a person to harbor or aid a fleeing felon.

Garcia, unimpressed with legalities, refused to divulge the whereabouts of the Castroite guerrillas. He too is involved in a holy war, and he knows where the political influence lies.

O.E.O. Director Garcia moved quickly to try to dissuade New Mexico's Governor David Cargo, whose wife was a

member of Tijerina's Alianza, from sending the National Guard after "King Tiger" and his marauders. But even a "Liberal" like Governor Cargo cannot permit guerrillas to operate in his state with total impunity — what would the voters think? Still, even after the capture, O.E.O. executive Garcia went so far as to maintain that Tijerina and his troops had fired blanks in their bloody raid on the Courthouse. Which certainly is curious in view of those real bullets which entered the head and chest of the Rio Arriba policemen (self-inflicted, perhaps?); and the forty bullet holes in the police car parked outside were no doubt the work of a super-healthy woodpecker.

Other O.E.O. worthies have joined Garcia in support of the guerrillas. Several days after the raid on the Courthouse, Governor Cargo told newsmen that anti-poverty "riot experts" had advised him to drop all charges against the Castroites. And, it turns out that when the King Tiger was ensnared he was being chauffeured by Uvaldo Valasquez, an employee of the federal O.E.O.'s Home Education Livelihood Program (H.E.L.P.). Others in H.E.L.P. (appropriation \$250,161) also joined the Tijerina game, providing legal aid for the revolutionaries. The *New York Times* quoted state H.E.L.P. Director Alex Mercure as telling newsmen: "some of our people are obviously members" of Tijerina's group. Mercure then guardedly announced that he could himself sympathize with this Castroite cause and he predicted that armed revolutionaries might spread across the entire Southwest.

Moving north to Denver we find that the King Tiger's chief assistant, a revolutionary Marxist named Rudolpho "Corky" Gonzales, has been subsidized in his activities to the tune of \$10,000 a year as Director of the O.E.O.'s Neighborhood Youth Program. Upon his election as Chairman of Denver's War on

Poverty, Inc., the Marxist Gonzales proclaimed: "I am an agitator and a trouble maker. That's my reputation and that is what I am going to be."

III

THE GREAT NORTHWEST has not yet experienced the cultural advantages which accrue to an area destroyed in the flames of civil riots or improved by O.E.O.-financed guerrilla bands, but the War on Poverty people are trying. A recent issue of the newspaper published by the O.E.O.'s Seattle offspring, Central Area Motivation Program (that's C.A.M.P., baby), contains a number of highly inflammatory articles including a thing called "Violence in the Ghetto," by that well known humanitarian Bayard Rustin — former Organizer for the Young Communist League, avowed Marxist, and convicted sex pervert. Rustin, formerly advisor to Martin Luther King and the gayest thing since spring, told the O.E.O.'s readers:

From the revolutionist point of view, the question is not whether steps could be taken to strengthen organization among the lumpenproletariat, but whether that group could be a central agent of social transformation.

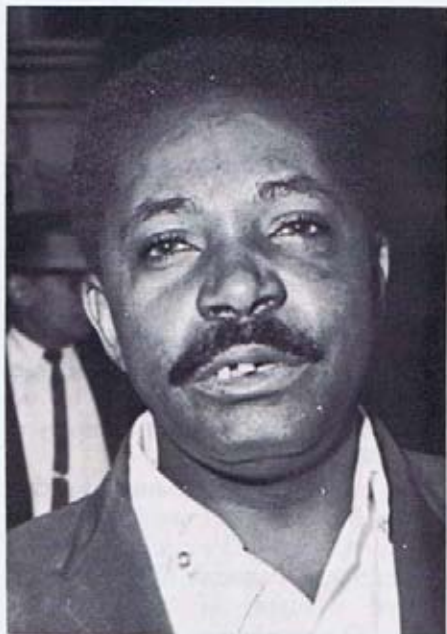
The term *lumpenproletariat* was invented by Karl Marx to describe the slum proletariat as separate from the "working class," and Rustin's reference to "social transformation" is the Marxist euphemism for *revolution*.

One of the C.A.M.P. employees is a "Construction and Rehabilitation Specialist" known as "Skip" Ware. Subsidized as he was by O.E.O., "Skip" recently ran for the City Council in Seattle with the support of the Marxist S.N.C.C. organization and the Freedom Socialist Party. His election flyer declared:

I support the Black Liberation

Fighters in Newark and Detroit. . . . They are waging a social rebellion. . . . The Oppressed have nots of America must be politically represented. The Ghetto Revolt Asserts the Urgent Need for Revolutionary Change.

In his "freedom program," Ware says he wants "Black Power. . . a revolutionary political party . . . Workers Power. Promote class solidarity. . . The



O.E.O. pays Communist J. Gray \$1,000 a month. rules for the distribution of resources are set by society. We can change these rules. . . . Socially owned industries under workers control. . . . Remember, America was subsidizing this revolutionary through the federal Office of Economic Opportunity. No doubt Seattle is now on the list of targets for torching.

Moving South again, this time to Texas, one learns that the O.E.O. was knee deep in the recent troubled waters of Houston. Senator John McClellan's Permanent Investigations Subcommittee has heard testimony that Black Power revolutionaries seized control of a

\$600,000 War on Poverty project in that city and that, last summer, top O.E.O. officials in Washington had "informally advised" the project to "actively involve the dissenters, the agitators, the troublemakers and the militants" in its activities. Samuel Price, Acting Director of Personnel in the Houston Community Action project, admitted that because O.E.O.'s advice was followed S.N.C.C.-style Marxists took control.

The Houston Community Action project grew out of a wild melee on the campus of Texas Southern University during which students fired on police, killing an officer. Price testified he had been informed that some of the militants involved said they were promised by the Atlantic headquarters of the Marxist S.N.C.C. organization that all the guns they needed would be flown in. He also testified that he had personally seen one room full of guns belonging to the black revolutionaries. Of the five persons indicted on charges growing out of the disorders at the school, Price noted, two were employees of the War on Poverty.

The summer also produced another bizarre incident in Houston when the Harris County Community Action Committee, yet another O.E.O. fundee, ordered a supply of telescopic rifle sights. The employee whose name appeared on the requisition for the seven \$111 high-powered sniper scopes had a lapse of memory when first questioned, but after hard evidence was produced his memory improved substantially.

It seems that on July 10, 1967, an order was sent from H.C.C.A.C. to the O.E.O. in Washington for seven twenty-two-inch rifle scopes equipped with standard range settings "that can be attached to any rifle." Not surprisingly, the O.E.O. approved the order and routed it through the Office of General Services Administration in Fort Worth, who forwarded it to the Air

Force Base at San Antonio for delivery.

In San Antonio a civilian employee named Lester Washington said he ignored the O.E.O. written approval and stopped the order because, "I did not think it a suitable item for this type of organization." When this information was made public the usual smokescreen was laid down by officials of the War on Poverty. Washington O.E.O. officials hinted darkly that it was a hoax. When it was pointed out that the order was on the proper form and approved by the Office of Economic Opportunity they tried to shrug off the whole affair maintaining that "no requisition was honored." Which, if you will permit us to avoid the use of salving euphemisms, was a lie.

Meanwhile, the head of the O.E.O. office in Houston suggested that the intention of the local poverty warriors must have been to remove the lenses from the scopes and use them for microscopes. (Honest!) Why the povertesters didn't order microscopes in the first place was discussed, but optical experts quickly established that there is no way a telescopic sight can be converted into a microscope. Still, Washington thought it had a plausible rationalization to peddle to the gullible public and explained that the scopes had deteriorated to such a point they no longer could be used for rifle sights. "Not so," contradicted San Antonio officials, the scopes were "in very good condition."

Texas' Senator Ralph Yarborough attempted to drown the issue by attacking the motives of those who objected to equipping revolutionaries with military equipment in the name of fighting poverty. He told the *Houston Tribune* on August 17, 1967: "Too many people are playing party politicians with the 'War on Poverty' in an attempt to subvert it and destroy it." It was all really a matter of politics, you see.

It should be mentioned, also, that the H.C.C.A.C. has now acquired a quan-

tity of walkie-talkie radios for monitoring police calls. Walkie-talkie monitoring devices and sniper scopes do seem peculiar materiel for a battle against poverty, but we are sure Sargent Shriver has a plausible excuse for their purchase: Perhaps the local Marxist revolutionaries are preparing to Support their Local Police.

Of course, O.E.O. is fighting poverty up in Chicago too. There it hires the leaders of various teenage "gangs" around the city as Assistant Directors, with the incredible explanation that they will call in their toughs and reform them. Last year in Chicago I got a good look at some of those gangs, carrying placards with drawings of machine-guns, marching in military formation, and chanting: "Black Power, White Blood!" As one community leader in Chicago told me, "You can't solve the Negro gang problem by putting their leaders on the federal payroll to train other gang members. All the government is doing is giving these gang leaders new prestige, increasing their influence, and admitting that crime pays." With the Communist Revolutionary Action Movement (R.A.M.) now in control of a number of the city's teenage gangs, a whole lot more than crime is involved. And, according to columnists Allen and Scott, it is paying off to the tune of a \$927,000 grant to put the leaders of Chicago's big South Side Negro gangs on the federal payroll as organizers and trainers at salaries of from \$5,000 to \$7,000 per year.

Down South again, the normally quiet and peaceful city of Nashville underwent a riot during the spring of 1967 which Nashville Police Captain John Sorace told a Senate Investigating Committee was fomented by the violent revolutionaries of S.N.C.C. — again subsidized by the ubiquitous Office of Economic Opportunity.

The Captain testified that the War on Poverty was supporting a S.N.C.C.

"Liberation School" (presenting the Communists' old "nation within a nation" and "war of national liberation" pitches) which was teaching Negro children "pure, unadulterated hatred." The school's Director, Fred Brooks, was also the Nashville Chairman of S.N.C.C. Brooks made *his* appearance at the scene of the violence in Nashville in style — driving a white 1967 Ford stationwagon paid for by the War on Poverty.

Sorace testified that "A number of S.N.C.C. leaders who were arrested during the April riots were taught at the School" and that Marxist S.N.C.C. leaders had organized what they called "Operation Nashville," in which they taught young Negroes hatred of the white man, judo tactics, and how to manufacture Molotov cocktails. In a raid on the Nashville S.N.C.C. headquarters, police found booklets telling "how to cripple a city" and also confiscated Molotov cocktails, one of which had on it the fingerprints of a former teacher at the War on Poverty's "Freedom School." The *New York Times* of August 4, 1967 revealed that another teacher at the O.E.O.-financed "Freedom School" was arrested during the Nashville insurrection for teaching rioters how to make gasoline bombs.

Of course, the promoters of the War on Poverty were not about to take such an exposure lying down, and "Reverend" J. Paschal Davis, the major-domo of the Nashville poverty agency, was immediately summoned to Washington, D.C. Senator Edward "Ted" Kennedy played the role of guardian angel for "Reverend" Davis as he faced a Senate Investigating Committee, put his hand on the *Bible* and swore to tell the truth — then testified that the "Liberation School" was pure as the driven snow. After returning to Nashville, however, the "Reverend" apparently suffered an upset conscience over bearing false witness; either that or he considered the penalties for per-

jury. For, "Reverend" Davis soon sent a lengthy telegram to the Senate Committee admitting that his testimony on the "Liberation School" was "not exactly correct."

It seems the minister now remembered that the poverty agency *had* provided the "Liberation School" with certain equipment; and it *had* provided Brooks with that nice new stationwagon. He also remembered that the poverty agency was paying the rent for four women working at the School, one of whom was a member of S.N.C.C. And he even recalled that \$7,700 from O.E.O. had been authorized for the guerrilla "Freedom School" *since* the riots. Brooks, the "Reverend" also remembered, was scheduled to go on the local poverty payroll to the tune of \$300 a month. At least that's what the *New York Times* reported on August 9, 1967.

IV

WE MUST NOT forget Appalachia! How our "Liberal" politicians love the very sound of it rolling off their tongues. Think, for instance, of all those unregistered voters.

Barrels of poverty money have been poured into Appalachia — one million dollars, for instance, going to Appalachian Volunteers, a group with two functions: "organizing" poor whites; and training recruits for the domestic Peace Corps, called V.I.S.T.A. (Volunteers In Service To America).

On August 12, 1967, a midnight raid on the home of three poverty workers produced some most interesting results. Commonwealth's Attorney Thomas Ratliff revealed that material seized included what he called a "communistic library out of this world." He also reported confiscating a "white paper" on how to "take over Pike County from the power structure and put it in the hands of the poor." The paper also included a narrative on ways to get into the government's anti-poverty programs and

"take advantage of the money available through the programs." "Works by and about Lenin, Marx, Mao Tse-tung, Castro and other Communist leaders were among the books seized," Ratliff said, "along with instructions on how to use weapons and how to fight guerrilla wars."*

When the three poverty warriors were indicted for sedition, their bond was posted by no less a personage than Carl Braden of the Southern Conference Educational Fund (S.C.E.F.), cited by Committees of both branches of Congress as the primary Communist Front in the American South. F.B.I. undercover operative Alberta Ahearn identified Braden and his wife Anne in sworn testimony as Communist Party Organizers in the South, and there is simply no question that it is a fact.

Two of the poverty workers arrested, Al and Margaret McSurely, are also staff representatives of the Communist S.C.E.F. The third person charged with sedition, Joe Mulloy, is a field representative for Appalachian Volunteers — which received ninety percent of its funds from the federal government and the balance from such sources as the National Council of Churches, the Marshall Field Foundation, and the New World Foundation. The Mulloy and McSurely home was used as a training school for V.I.S.T.A. recruits.

Of course, a federal court soon ruled that the three subversives were home free because of the Warren Court's ruling that state sedition laws are void, and they were released to continue their activities.

The Bradens have their fingers in a number of War on Poverty pies, as revealed by U.S. Representative Gene Snyder (R-Kentucky). For example, on September 11, 1965, the West End Community Council of Louisville received a \$28,000 War on Poverty grant. Con-

*See *Louisville Courier Journal*, August 13, 1967.

gressman Snyder presented Congress with a photostat of the Articles of Incorporation of that organization, and among those named as an incorporator is Communist Party Organizer Anne Braden. So cocksure are these Communists of the sympathy of the leadership of the War on Poverty that they do not even attempt to hide their participation. The address listed in the incorporation papers for the West End Community Council is 4403 Virginia Avenue, Louisville — the same address carried in the Louisville telephone directory for Communists Carl and Anne Braden and the Communist S.C.E.F.

Now, the Bradens are the two most widely known and notorious Communists in the South. Yet when Congressman Snyder inquired of an official of the Community Action Commission, the group in charge of dispersing \$3.4 million in federal funds, whether he knew of Anne Braden's participation, the reply was: "Yes. I do know. She is active . . . very active."*

Of course, Shriver Claus has visited bayou country too, and a recent report by the Louisiana Committee on Un-American Activities presented considerable evidence that the jolly elf spread lots of goodies to local revolutionaries. An undercover agent surfaced at the Committee's recent Hearings revealed that one of those being subsidized by O.E.O. is a Communist named Virginia Y. Collins, who received \$4,200 a year as a community worker in the Louisiana War on Poverty. Mrs. Collins had also served as a special assistant to James A. Dombrowski, an identified Communist

who until recently headed the Communist S.C.E.F. Negro detective Joseph Henry testified that Mrs. Collins was a Marxist-Leninist who tried to recruit him into the Spartacist League, a Trotskyite Communist organization.†

In its Report, *Aspect of the Poverty Program in Louisiana*, the Louisiana Committee on Un-American Activities concluded:

The U. S. government will not subsidize Communist organizations directly, but it will subsidize or can



Marxist Brooks ran hate school with O.E.O. funds.

be induced to subsidize so-called "civil rights workers" and their organizations. The solution for the Communists is to get their organizers and "fronts" identified as "civil rights workers" and "civil rights organizations" and carry out their Communist activities at the expense of the taxpayers!

The Southwest Alabama Farmers Cooperative Association of Selma, Alabama, which recently received a \$400,-

*See *Congressional Record*, February 8, 1967, Page A544.

†Also entered in the Committee's 1967 Report was a photostatic reproduction of a letter from then-Attorney General Robert Kennedy to Communist Dombrowski requesting his aid in establishing "a national service corps." Kennedy wrote: "In view of your organization's experience, you are in a position to offer needed advice. We would welcome and appreciate your immediate response. . . ." (*Congressional Record*, March 1, 1967, Page A1259)

000 blessing dispensed by the Sargent from whom all blessings flow, includes among its associates John Zippert and Shirley Mesher. The Louisiana Joint Legislative Committee on Un-American Activities recently documented Zippert's association with revolutionary causes, including the Moscow-financed World Youth Festival. According to the Alabama Legislative Commission to Preserve the Peace, Miss Mesher, a former coordinator for S.N.C.C., is "a prime participant in the Black Panther Movement designed to overthrow the government. . . ."

V

RIGHT IN General Shriver's own backyard, Washington, D.C., or, as it is now called, Fort Poverty — there is also a number of revolutionary Redmen being fed by the white eyes. The most famous is the Sitting Bull of the Sixties, Hubert Geroid Brown, a savage who calls for many white scalps. The name doesn't ring a bell? Try his assumed name, H. "Rap" Brown. "Rap" won his first feathers as a federal poverty warrior with the United Planning Organization (U.P.O.) until quitting his job to succeed Stokely Carmichael as the most militant Marxist revolutionary in the nation.† Needless to say, the Press doesn't spend much time dwelling on the matter of "Rap's" last employer. Neither does the Office of Economic Opportunity.

At the top of U.P.O. is Deputy Director (\$21,000 a year) Hal Witt, son of a member of the Communist Party named Nat Witt. Young Hal is on the Executive Board of SANE, a regular sponsor of Far Left "peace" demonstrations, and a regular supporter of the Washington American Forum — suc-

cessor to the Communist Progressive Party. He is on the Washington Area Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee, another Communist Front. His name is on the mailing list of the Communist Fair Play for Cuba Committee. His police record reveals that when charged with disorderly conduct in 1960 he chose as his attorney Joseph Forer, the leading attorney for the Communist Party who is described by a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party as one of the most important Communists in the District of Columbia. According to the *Congressional Record* of November 14, 1967, the F.B.I. has information that Mr. Witt is in close and frequent contact with many members of the Communist Party as well as top financial backers of the Party.

The *Daily Worker* of January 10, 1965, advertised a meeting to honor the fortieth anniversary of the Communist publishing firm, International Publishers. Listed as a featured speaker was Marion Barry, now a \$1,000 per month consultant at the War on Poverty's U.P.O. Until June of 1965 Barry was head of S.N.C.C.'s New York office. He became somewhat infamous in the District in 1966 by kicking a door of a paddy wagon while being arrested, and he led a march on the Capitol under the label of "Assembly of Unrepresented Peoples." *Barron's* of July 31, 1967 quotes O.E.O. executive Barry as declaring: "Riot power and rebellion power might make people listen now."

Following that July article in *Barron's*, the O.E.O. came back with this blistering defense: "Barry has taken an active role . . . to fight the blight and decay — both spiritual and physical — of Washington slums. Because of Mr. Barry's demonstrated ability to effectively organize young people and channel their energies in constructive channels, he has been employed by the United Planning Organization. . . ."§ Of course Adolph

*See *Barron's*, July 31, 1967.

†See *Congressional Record*, November 14, 1967, Page H15180.

§See *Congressional Record*, October 24, 1967, Page S15200.

Hitler was a pretty fair organizer of youth, too. If he were alive and in Washington he would probably be working for the O.E.O. After all, he was a revolutionary socialist too.

Barry's "assistant" at U.P.O. is one Rufus Mayfield, age twenty-one, who has spent most of the past eight years in prison. The young poverty warrior was present when a TV set went through a window; when the Washington Redskins' band had to leave a ballgame under police protection; when a fire broke out in a dime store; when trouble developed at the Coliseum and looting followed; when poverty guerrillas marched on the White House. In spite of a concerted effort by the Washington Press to portray his activities in a favorable light, he is constantly present at the scene of serious racial trouble — though, thanks to O.E.O., hundreds of Washington teenagers now acknowledge him as their leader.

The O.E.O. defends itself on the matter of Mayfield by maintaining that his cheque for serving as an assistant to Barry comes from the Labor Department, not the U.P.O., and declares that this Black Muslim "has been operating what is regarded nationally as an extremely successful anti-poverty effort, hiring more than 1,000 poverty-stricken youths. . . ." Elijah Muhammad must be ecstatic.

Gaston Thomas Neil, another Washington U.P.O. worker subsidized by the War on Poverty, runs something called the New School of Afro Thought. He has been incarcerated in St. Elizabeth's Hospital after being found not-guilty by reason of insanity on a number of narcotics charges, and there are other unresolved charges still pending against him. In August, according to the *Congressional Record* of October 24, 1967, Neil and a companion bought two Russian-type carbines in Alexandria, Virginia — for what purpose we can only guess.

Also flitting around the Washington scene is Black Power advocate James Farmer, the former chief of C.O.R.E. who now runs the National Center for Community Action Education (which took its first gasp of life when it received an \$860,000 "preliminary grant" from the Shriverites). Assisting Farmer is Marxist revolutionary John Lewis, who before turning over the Chairmanship of S.N.C.C. to Stokely Carmichael helped author that organization's infamous call for draft evasion. The War on Poverty, however, is apparently one draft that Lewis does not care to dodge.

VI

OVER IN UPSTATE New York, the O.E.O. presented the Syracuse Community Action Training Center with a \$314,329 grant for a project in organizing the poor. The Center spent \$10,000 of this money to import Saul Alinsky, a self-styled "professional radical," to conduct a community organizing school.

Alinsky says his theory is, "You find a target; you hold it; you don't let it get away." His book, *Rules for Revolution*, begins: "Machiavelli wrote *The Prince* to tell the 'haves' how to keep it; this is a book to tell the 'have nots' how to take it away." Prince Alinsky, who according to Peter Bart of the *New York Times* is no pauper himself, considers his book to be the most important revolutionary tract since Marx. Whatever his talents as propagandist for revolution, *U.S. News & World Report* of August 23, 1965 quotes Syracuse Mayor William F. Walsh as saying that the main purpose of Alinsky's O.E.O.-financed Center was to "train agitators" and that it was "teaching Marxist doctrines of class conflict."

In July of 1967, the third anniversary of its 1964 riots, Rochester, New York, was once again victimized by criminal revolutionaries. At the time, City Manager Seymour Scher revealed that the

local anti-poverty agency, Action for a Better Community, had been working "to inflame rather than to calm" the racial disorders which led to two deaths. According to the *New York Times* of July 27, 1967, Scher accused the anti-poverty officials of "deciding to add to the confusion."

The summer of 1967 also brought chaos to Buffalo, New York, where City Councilman Raymond Lewandowski reported that, as the riot tensions grew, O.E.O.-subsidized anti-poverty workers, including two V.I.S.T.A. activists, "threatened" him with a race riot if he did not agree to their demands. When the promised riot developed, one of the V.I.S.T.A. revolutionaries was among those the police were forced to arrest. He claimed he was "advising people of their civil rights."

Following the riots in Buffalo, Councilman Lewandowski reported, V.I.S.T.A. workers are "holding weekly meetings at which more than several hundred angry militant Negroes are in attendance." He declared that seven of the nine City Councilmen want "all federal anti-poverty activity removed from Buffalo because of the agitation and disruptive action on the part of anti-poverty workers in local affairs." Nationally syndicated columnist Robert S. Allen quotes Lewandowski as saying that "The War on Poverty programs are a well organized conspiracy in which Buffalo's elected representatives are being subjected to threats of riot and intimidation by anti-poverty workers."

VII

THE GRANDDADDY of all War on Poverty Programs is HARYOU-ACT (*Har-You* meaning Harlem Youth), with an army of highly paid administrators who have tiptoed through more than \$100 million tax dollars in the first two years of the program's existence. It was the federally subsidized HAR-

YOU that spawned a friendly little group known as the "Five Percenters," which maintains that eighty-five percent of Negroes are "cattle" or "Toms"; ten percent are "sympathizers" with the Black Nationalist revolution, but are not leaders; leaving the Five Percenters to provide insurrectionary leadership. The Five Percenters are expertly trained in judo and karate and have apparently terrorized large segments of the community. "Continue to pour money into us through HARYOU," they say in effect, "or we will bring bloody revolution to New York."

Even the militant Director of HARYOU, Livingston Wingate (a former aide to Adam Clayton Powell) seems frightened by his guerrilla proteges. The *Los Angeles Times* of October 20, 1965 quotes Director Wingate as saying: "I've talked to the police. They're scared, they know the facts. If I tell too much, I'll be the late Wingate."

However, according to the *Dallas Morning News* of August 10, 1967, New York's fearless Mayor John Lindsay gets along just fine with the Five Percenters. On August 5, 1967, the Mayor personally escorted eighty-six of these trained revolutionaries on a one-hour sightseeing flight over New York by turbo-prop jet. When their leader — a creature calling himself Allah — came to the airport to see the flight off, Lindsay remarked: "Allah is working with me. He's teaching me Muslim philosophy."

Another of HARYOU's triumphs in inciting domestic guerrilla warfare is its establishment of the Black Arts Repertory Theater (B.A.R.T.)—with a grant of \$40,000 in federal funds. According to the Associated Press of December 1, 1965:

Each night in a makeshift Harlem theater a group of young Negroes give vent to their hatred of "Whitey," . . . Chalk-faced Negroes perform

roles of whites, frequently portrayed as homosexuals....

B.A.R.T. is the illegitimate offspring of Negro playwright LeRoi Jones, proud author of an uplifting drama called *The Toilet*, who (according to the *Los Angeles Times* of December 1, 1965) justified his psychotic anti-white diatribes at the taxpayer's expense by deadpanning: "I don't see anything wrong with hating white people."

This sample of poison dispensed by Jones' O.E.O.-subsidized theater school is from a B.A.R.T. production:

*The white man cannot deny when we met him he was living in a cave, walking around on his hands and knees, and eating raw meat. He could hardly use his vocal cords. It was the white man who was civilized by the black man. We are the most intelligent, wisest people on the planet.**

Calling for revolution in terms strong enough to assuage the guilt complex of the most teary-eyed of "Liberals," Jones maintains that white men are "devils, beasts, and liars," who should be killed.† The creator of *The Toilet*, flushed with hatred, rants: "The force we want is 20 million spooks storming America with furious cries and unstoppable weapons. We want actual explosions and actual brutality."§

LeRoi says he gets what he wants.

Jones follows the thirty-year-old Communist line that American Negroes are a captured nation, a nation within a nation, which must be liberated by Red revolution. The *New York Times* of May 8, 1966, quotes poverty warrior Jones as follows:

**Los Angeles Herald Examiner*, November 1, 1965.

†See *Human Events* for October 23, 1965 and February 5, 1966.

§Associated Press, December 13, 1965.

‡See *New York Times*, July 20, 1964.

In Harlem . . . as director of the Black Arts Repertory Theater School, I have issued a call for a Black Nation. In Harlem, where 600,000 Black People reside, the first act must be the nationalization of all properties and resources belonging to white people, within the boundaries of the Black Nation.

Jones, who in the *Los Angeles Herald Examiner* of November 1, 1965 described the white man as "a loathsome beast," had his pet poverty project closed down by the police on March 16, 1966, after they discovered that the theater's basement was full of guns and ammunition. Well, that's show biz. And the generals of the War on Poverty were not the least embarrassed by the disclosure of another of their regular "mistakes." According to the *Los Angeles Times* of December 1, 1965, James Kelleher, Deputy Director of Publicity for the Office of Economic Opportunity, declared: "We'd rather have these kids fussing on the stage than on the streets . . . HARYOU-ACT wanted Jones in the program . . . We knew about it when we granted the money and we have no apologies." Later, in Newark as the city burned, Jones was involved in far more than "fussing on the stage."

Another dauntless soldier in the Sargent's War on Poverty is Jesse Gray, cited by J. Edgar Hoover as Communist Party Organizer for Harlem. Gray led the Harlem rent strike in 1963, and was a leader in the bloody Harlem riots of 1964. During that riot in 1964 he harangued a mob of Negro militants, asking them to help organize 50,000 black guerrillas in Harlem for war against Whitey.‡

On August 7, 1967, Jesse Gray took two busloads of Negroes from Harlem and Brooklyn and invaded the spectators' galleries of the U.S. House of Representatives, chanting "rats cause

riots" (the House had rejected an L.B.J. request for \$40 million to kill rats). Many of the demonstrators were poverty warriors subsidized by the O.E.O. According to a United Press report of August 8, 1967, the co-leader of Communist Organizer Gray's little group of Poor Corps guerrillas was James Harrell, employed by an anti-poverty agency called Harlem Back Street Youth, whose most recent O.E.O. grant—given in July 1967—amounted to \$16,000. Communist Organizer Gray is, of course, himself subsidized by the War on Poverty at the rate of \$1,000 a month—a figure in excess of that earned by most of the taxpayers footing the bill.

When Capitol police tried to evict the kindly anti-rat demonstrators, a brief but ugly riot ensued. One protestor even pulled a razor to slash a police officer. Nine days later Gray returned with another load of poverty warriors for a second peaceful demonstration; but, this time, trouble was averted when several Congressmen met privately with the Communist Organizer. New York Congressmen Frank Brasco and Ogden Reid assured Gray the rat-control request would get prompt action. Senator Jacob Javits sent word that he would offer a rat-control rider to a housing bill.* One month later the House reversed itself and by a vote of 227-173 added a \$40 million rat-control rider to a billion-dollar health bill.

HARYOU's partner in sowing dissension among the "poor" in New York City is M.F.Y.—Mobilization for Youth—which struggled along on a mere \$10 million during its first two years. The *New York Daily News* conducted an investigation of M.F.Y. and among sundry other tawdry matters uncovered the fact that more than thirty-seven of its employees had subversive or Communist backgrounds. According to the *New York Times* of August 24, 1964,

both a state agency and the F.B.I. later confirmed these allegations.

As per usual with such matters, the O.E.O. has denied that its M.F.Y. ever employed Reds. O.E.O., of course, lies whenever it is expedient. But, the Marchi Committee, set up by the New York Legislature, published a Report which named the subversives and radical Leftists hired by the M.F.Y. organization. One of those on the payroll was Mrs. Constance Bart, who was simultaneously serving on the New York State Committee of the Communist Party. In the midst of the Hearings, she missed a subpoena because she and her husband had flown to Moscow to be honored guests of the Soviet Union. No doubt they talked about the War on Poverty while they were there.

Other Communists active with the federally-subsidized M.F.Y. include: Mrs. Esther Gollobin, an identified Communist and member of the M.F.Y. Board of Directors; Calvin Hicks, identified Communist; Marc Schleiffer, editor of Communist Robert F. Williams' inflammatory book, *Negroes With Guns*, and associated with the Maoist Progressive Labor Party; and, Leroy McRae, a member of the Trotskyite Communist Socialist Workers Party.

According to the *New York Times* of August 19, 1964, it was M.F.Y. which promoted those rent strikes led by Communist Organizer Jesse Gray, who served the agency as a "Rent Strike Consultant." Other M.F.Y. projects include the promotion of school boycotts (perhaps on the ground that enhancing one's ignorance better prepares one for life in the Great Society), and even recruiting demonstrators and school children for the activities of Bayard Rustin, the previously mentioned pervert and Marxist.

The latest of the War on Poverty's capers in Gotham City has produced the revelation that an identified Communist, Robert Schrank, is Director of

* Associated Press, August 17, 1967.

the city's Neighborhood Youth Corps. Mayor Lindsay not only admitted that such was the case, but bragged about it. As the *New York Daily News* noted: "Robert Laird [Mayor Lindsay's] press assistant, said he understood that while Schrank had been a member of the Communist Party for fifteen years, he gave up his membership prior to his Mobilization For Youth appointment three or four years ago."

Isn't that nice?

The Mayor went on to call this identified Communist* a "distinguished public servant" and promoted him to *Assistant Commissioner* of the New York City War on Poverty, a post in which he earns a mere \$20,500 a year. And, you can bet your last L.B.J. peanut-butter-sandwich quarter that if tomorrow Gus Hall finds it expedient to claim that he has dropped out of the Communist Party to go to work for the War on Poverty, "Liberals" like Mayor Lindsay will welcome him with open arms and call him a "distinguished public servant." Even so, for all his fatuity, Lindsay has been appointed by Mr. Johnson to serve on the President's special advisory body to study the causes of our nation's repeated riots. There are those who would suggest that the Mayor might begin by purchasing a mirror and taking a long look.

VIII

PERHAPS THE MOST interesting example of major violence precipitated by the revolutionary agitators of the War on Poverty is to be found in the records of the bloody Battle of Newark during July of 1967. Some six weeks before the eruption of that rebellion, Police Commissioner Dominick Spina, a tough-minded former Colonel of paratroops, sent a frantic telegram to O.E.O. Director Shriver, stating:

I strongly protest the use of resources and manpower from the United Community Corporation, an agency of the Office of Economic Opportunity for the purpose of fomenting and agitating against the organized and democratic government and agencies of the City of Newark. . . . this kind of practice by this anti-poverty agency will undoubtedly lead to riots and anarchy in our city. I request an immediate response.†

It took the millionaire anti-poverty chief nineteen days to reply to Director Spina's charges.

Three weeks later the city exploded and the bloodletting began.

What had Spina been so upset about? It seems the poverty warriors had been conducting a vicious campaign among the city's Negroes, inflaming them to hatred of whites, renting sound trucks with federal funds and driving through Negro districts blaring the old Communist canard about "police brutality." Inflammatory leaflets run off mimeograph machines in the offices of Newark's anti-poverty agencies told how to make Molotov cocktails and how to organize for "black unity." Among the extraordinary fulminations hurled by these warriors a few days before the outbreak of the rebellion was this charming declaration: "There is going to be blood running in the streets of Newark like there has never been anywhere else in America..."

Soon there was.

Late Wednesday night, July 12, 1967, two Newark policemen stopped a Negro cab driver who, when they tried to give him a citation, assaulted them. Area Board No. 2 of the O.E.O.'s United Community Corporation organized a protest rally which brought an angry mob to the precinct station the next day. A false rumor was circulated that the cab driver had been beaten to

*See *Congressional Record*, November 14, 1967, Page H15189.

†*Congressional Record*, July 18, 1967, Page H8879.

death by the police. Newark Detective Junius Hedgespeth described what happened next:

He [the anti-poverty agency official] told them that the black man was in a position to seize power in Newark. The crowd responded with yells, "We came here to fight." Whereupon, someone in the crowd threw a bottle that hit the wall of the precinct station, and almost instantly was followed by other bottles. . . .

The riot was on!

During the holocaust Charles McCray, an accountant for the U.C.C., was arrested for firing a rifle from a car window. Willie Wright, a high-ranking official with the anti-poverty agency, and a leader of the Community Black Patrol, told a crowd to buy guns and keep them until the rioting began again. According to the *Chicago Tribune* of August 10, 1967, the O.E.O.'s Wright declared: "Complete chaos will have to prevail in the streets of American cities and blood will have to flow like water before the black man will become an accepted citizen!" Expanding on his brotherhood theme, Wright added: "Just a six-shooter won't be enough. Get yourself a machine-gun, 'cause you're gonna need it. Every black man should buy a tank and put it in his backyard." Perhaps such implements, along with sniper scopes, will be supplied by the O.E.O. on the ground that Negro revolutionaries have been deprived of these necessities for over four hundred years.

As to retaining Willie Wright on the federal payroll, Sargent Shriver explained in the *Newark Star Ledger* of August 9, 1967, that the War on Poverty is essentially a local program. Anti-poverty workers are, he said, "chosen in Newark, fired in Newark, supervised in Newark and investigated in Newark." And, naturally, the Newark anti-

poverty leaders refused to fire Wright. Of course Shriver had yodeled quite a different tune in *Look* magazine of July 27, 1965, when he boasted that he exercises tight control over the poverty war and will not grant tax money unless the kind of people are hired whom he wants hired. On which occasion was he lying?

In the midst of a major conflagration like that in Newark, the O.E.O. has now arranged it so that rioters and looters no longer even have to provide their own attorneys when they are so injudicious as to get caught. Any humanitarian idealist will tell you that looters "just can't help themselves," and only a cold-hearted and callous brute with no "social conscience" would object to depriving his own family to pay taxes for their legal defense. Yes, virtue triumphed in Newark as it now does in all our riot-torn cities. Oliver Lofton, a Negro attorney and administrator of the Newark Legal Services Project, funded by the War on Poverty, was ready and waiting at the jail with his staff of fourteen lawyers to defend whatever revolutionaries got caught.

Following the riot, Officer Leonard Kowalewski, President of the Newark Policemen's Fraternal Order, testified under oath as an expert witness before the Senate Judiciary Committee. He emphasized once more that poverty workers had helped instigate the riot by conducting an organized hate campaign against the police, calling them "Gestapo agents and murderers who got satisfaction from brutalizing members of a minority group." One of the leaders in the anti-police attack was Robert Curvin, a Director of the Newark poverty agency.

Kowalewski's testimony was made difficult by the constant harassment from Senator Edward "Ted" Kennedy, who has had the good fortune to overcome poverty, if not bad breeding. Kennedy went so far as to challenge Kowal-

ewski's honesty, but the police officer is a gentleman and refrained from reminding the Massachusetts Senator just which one of them had been expelled from Harvard for cheating on examinations.

The Mayor of Newark also testified before the Senate Judiciary Committee that poverty workers "made significant contributions" to the riots, that the Marxist Students for a Democratic Society (S.D.S.) controls two of the city's eight War on Poverty areas, and that another Leftist group, the Newark Community Union, controls yet another. The Newark S.D.S. project was of course headed by Thomas ("We are all Vietcong") Hayden, who carried a written pass to show to police in case he was detained while the riot was still raging.

Mayor Thomas Whelan of Jersey City testified before the Senate Committee that, while the riot was still in progress in Newark, former O.E.O. employee H. "Rap" Brown was invited by Roy Kennix, a chap on the poverty payroll of nearby Jersey City, to speak on a program sponsored by the Council of Churches — a program with an O.E.O. grant of \$142,000. Poverty war alumnus Brown told the audience, "You built the city; go out and burn it down." But, the effort to incite devastation in Jersey City failed when Mayor Whelan announced that Jersey City Police would move instantly with maximum force and that the city government would have no mercy on the lawless.

In presenting his evidence to the Senate Committee, Mayor Whelan said of the poverty program in his city: "I would say, this one program in Jersey City is funding and fueling and feeding people who, in my opinion, want Jersey City to erupt into a riot."

*Shriver may well be working to assure the election of his brother-in-law, Robert F. Kennedy, in 1968 or 1972. See *New Politics*, AMERICAN OPINION, November, 1967, and *Underground Press*, AMERICAN OPINION, December, 1967.

To date no Congressional Committee has systematically investigated to ascertain the extent to which tax money is being used to support revolution and revolutionaries across America, nor even the extent to which it has become a political pawn. But, as Congressman James C. Gardner (R.-North Carolina) has warned, "the Office of Economic Opportunity could very easily control the political destiny of America."* As we have seen, Shriver and his general staff will go to any extreme to hide their revolutionary activities with sweet talk, doubletalk, and outright obfuscation and prevarication. The stakes are very high indeed.

IX

IF YOU RESENT the fact that your tax money is being used to finance attacks on the security of the United States, you are precisely the sort of American for whom this article was written. And you are no doubt already asking yourself: What can be done to stop the use of our own treasure to subsidize our national destruction?

You realize, of course, that a number of politicians have offered all kinds of answers designed to attract the votes of the economy-minded who are conscious only of the financial irresponsibility of O.E.O. But, stopping there is the equivalent of taking an aspirin to cure appendicitis. In the case of the War on Poverty, only surgery will do the trick. A major investigation by Congress *would* provide an encyclopedia of information on Communist and Black Nationalist participation in the War on Poverty; but even here the result would be that some of the most blatant Communists, Marxists, and revolutionary radicals would be discharged or transferred only to be replaced by others of the same philosophy.

The fact is that none of the strange examples chronicled here makes sense unless one begins with the realization that the War on Poverty is intended,

and was intended from its beginning, to provide a financial bulwark for revolution. There is no way to clean up the War on Poverty: It is what it is because of the very nature of the people like Trotskyite Michael Harrington who conceived it, and the people like Sargent Shriver who run it. Changing the cast of characters will serve only to deceive the American public.

In the matter of the O.E.O., the words of the French philosopher Frederic Bastiat are today more appropriate than ever:

When the people are encouraged to turn to government to settle all of their problems for them, the basis for all revolutions is thereby established. For then the people expect the government to provide them with all of the material things they want. And when these things are not forthcoming, they resort to violence to get them. And why not—since the government itself has told them that these responsibilities belong to government rather than to them? I am convinced that a revolution would not be possible if the only relationships between government and the people was to guarantee them their liberty and security.

That is it exactly. The billions being wasted on the War on Poverty do not benefit the poor, but serve instead to promote rebellion out of the frustration engendered when the government's wild promises of federally guaranteed paradise cannot be fulfilled. The indigent will hardly be permitted to realize that the federal monies are going primarily for salaries to Marxists and Black Nationalists who, in turn, tell the frustrated poor that violent revolution is the only solution.

*Over \$50 billion is spent on welfare at federal, state, county, and city levels. (Congressional Record, July 21, 1967, Page 16891)

The War on Poverty is really a war on property, based on forcibly extracting money from citizens who earned it, and giving it to those who have not earned it. It is as simple as that — no matter how extensively the socialists attempt to dress such theft in terms of charitable or humanitarian ideals. Any government predicated upon robbing its industrious citizens to support the indolent and corrupt *must* ultimately collapse as the producers are eventually engulfed by the parasites. And when conspiratorial revolutionaries are involved, the process is speeded a hundred fold.

Still, there is a war on poverty that works. It is called "capitalism." The reason America has fewer poor than any other nation in the world is that we have, or had, more capitalism. Today, in every major American city there is a labor shortage. That labor shortage would be greatly multiplied if the \$50 billion* per year being extracted from taxpaying producers for the welfare programs supporting revolutionaries in our streets could be spent on consumer goods, privately rebuilding cities, private education, medicine, and investment. The one and only resort open to moral and productive Americans is to cut the malignant revolutionaries from the body politic by taking away from them the sustenance upon which they thrive—our tax money!

Conspirators in our government are using the War on Poverty for two important purposes—one short-range, and one long-range. They are seeking at once to strengthen their political base among the indolent and parasitic, and to finance the development of highly skilled professional revolutionaries of the sort Lenin used to establish Communism in the Soviet Union. We must stop them — we must stop federal subsidy of revolution — or this Republic will not survive another generation as a free nation. ■ ■