

Jac'-a-bin

noun. (French):
a dissenter against an
existing government,
a militant radical.

First Edition



**Cleaver
enters
Pres.
race**

could possibly revolutionize American politics.

See following page...

GIVE

THE

VOTE

Mobilizations, Precinct Work for 18-Year Vote

Reprinted from San Francisco
Peace & Freedom News...

"The significance of putting the eighteen year initiative on the ballot is probably more important now than anything since the registration drive," said co-chairman Tom McCarthy.

"It is not only a method of increasing substantially the electorate, in itself a thing that favors a grass roots movement, but a recent Southern California survey shows that teenagers are choosing the Peace and Freedom Party over all others," he said.

A poll of five thousand teenagers attending the Teenage Fair at the Hollywood Palladium revealed these exciting statistics:

When asked "What political party has the most appeal to youth?":

54.1 % felt it was the Peace & Freedom Party
20.7 % like the Democrats
16.8 % supported the Republicans
8.3 % stated the American Independent Party

When asked "Should the legal voting age be lowered?":

72.5 % want the voting age reduced to 18
27.5 % felt it should remain at 21

The polls were conducted by the Republican Youth Committee.

Just think of the support that will come to Peace & Freedom when these individuals can at last vote. The importance of the 18-yr-old petition drive is clear. The importance of your immediate work for the drive is also quite clear. So...

**SUPPORT THE 18-YEAR-OLD VOTE
SIGN AND CIRCULATE A PETITION**



Susan Bond, delegate to the Northern California counties discussions here last Saturday and a member of the petition drive committee, observed, "There are some wonderful plans to put into effect. It should be easy to hit our quota. After all, the total amount of signatures we need here amounts to one third of our registrants filling one petition each by the deadline."

George Ewart, the other co-chairman, detailed the forthcoming campaign plans as: (1) Stressing the need for every circulator to carry a petition at all times: at work, visiting, at meetings of other organizations, when "going out" and during all phases of PFM activity (electoral, community, etc.) and displaying the bumper strips, posters and buttons that call for the eighteen-year-old vote. (2) Bringing home to the NHG/SIG that covering the supermarkets, churches and other institutions located in their areas. (3) Emphasizing the need for each NHG/SIG to contribute to a corps of members who can be assigned for dispatching to city-wide events such as Giants ball games, Golden Gate park, union meetings, political rallies, theaters, movies, the financial district, the downtown stores and other places where large numbers of people will gather. (4) An all out turnout on May 18 and on Primary Day, June 4, where every polling place should be covered.

The committee members divided the petition drive into three main areas of interest.

First, the mechanical effort to get signatures. They illustrated the ease of this by citing John Connor of Cathedral Hill who signed voters at the rate of 50 per hour in front of a church. In addition, they point out, the smaller counties are moving steadily ahead by simply exposing themselves to voters, the majority of whom will sign.

Second, the putting forward of PFM policy during the campaign.

Third, the organization of the eighteen through twenty year olds themselves, which is beginning to show some progress.

JACOBIN

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Wisconsin Alliance Party:

SPECIAL REPORT FROM MADISON, WISC.

PFM received word of the Wisconsin Alliance Party several weeks ago, following a visit to the dairy state by national organizer Carlos Aponte.

Dick Krooth sent the following report about the toils and program of the new group, along with a sanguine estimate of the new party's chances for qualifying for the Wisconsin ballot. (At least one-sixth of the voters of at least ten counties must sign their petition, but nobody actually must "join" for the WAP to qualify.)

Apparently based on the struggles of small farmers to survive in the Great Society of giant corporate control of the country's wealth, the WAP's program nonetheless is strongly anti-imperialist and pro-labor. Farmers, students and workers (black and white) are the WAP's three organizing targets — because they are the victims of the system which WAP opposes.

Organizing principles and strategy follow:

REASONS FOR THIRD PARTY NOW

The Wisconsin Alliance Party is, as the name denotes, an alliance between various economic and social groupings in the rapidly industrializing, number one dairy state in America. To understand the activities and organizing techniques which the Alliance is using, a few facts about the state will help the out-of-state reader to understand why we do what we do.

Sixty percent of all land in Wisconsin is in farms, and most of the state's terrain is either suited to growing something or fitted for the grazing of animals and the raising of fowl. Yet, almost 64% of the people in Wisconsin live in cities and towns, and the number of city-dwellers is increasing annually. The present movement from the rural areas to the cities had been caused by the plight of the farmers — the prices of the things they must buy to run their farms and exist have steadily increased over the last few years, while the prices of their products have fallen. In the fifteen-year period from 1950 to 1964, the net income of farmers in our state has decreased by 2%. Under such circumstances, the farmers cannot even afford to purchase the new equipment needed for modern farming in an age when agro-business competition is the synonym for land monopolies and out-of-state take-over. The Wisconsin Alliance, therefore, can only gain the support of 36% of the people through recognizing the plight and demands of the farmers.

ORIENTATION TOWARD FARMERS

To date our organizing among farmers has not been extensive. This is because the farmers are particularly leery of new schemes and political miracles. And no wonder — the farmers in our state have been stabbed in the back by

the middlemen countless times over the years. The middlemen take out 69% from every consumer dollar, and leave the farmer the pittance of 31¢ to cover his costs and maintain his family. The key to our work with farmers so far has been to let farmers organize farmers. Who knows the land and the problems of farming better than they do? and who can talk "turkey" with other farmers better than a man who lives on it and loves the land? The present writer is a declassé intellectual, who has learned with bitter experience the grave dangers of laymen trying to organize farmers. When the NFO calls a withholding action in our state, only the farmers speak for themselves — one is liable to get shot if he airs the wrong views. We are working for the long-term success of the Alliance Party, rather than looking at short-term and crisis-oriented goals. With farmers we will probably lose every appeal, but the last. And, of course, that is the one we are out to win.

WAP'S FARM PROGRAM

The farmers will write their own program in the Alliance. They will decide what they want, and this shall be the basis for their entrance into the Alliance. We have put forward a minimum suggested program thus far:

1) A state law cancelling the interest on all farm loans and declaring a moratorium on the principal payments. The State must give non-interest-bearing loans to the farmers so that they can pay off all outstanding principals.

2) State aid to help set up farmer-consumer co-ops.

3) State limits on profit-taking by middlemen.

But the basis for our Alliance will be what the farmers demand. As a former farmer pushed off the land put it to me

in Green County the other day, "It may look like Switzerland from a distance, but up close the people here are poor and mad. The rich make the laws, but we got to live them. And there ain't nobody can tell us what we want. We know god damn right well what we need!"

WORKERS IN THE ALLIANCE

The working class in the factories in Wisconsin are a highly exploited lot. For example, in 1963, production workers in Wisconsin's manufacturing industries were paid \$1 for every \$3 of work they did. The banks take their cut from this, as do the tax collectors and the landlords. All in all, about \$1.50 of the \$3 total goes toward the rent, interest, taxes, and other services; about 50¢ goes to the corporate stockholders. This is the basic reason why 9% of Wisconsin families receive public financial assistance, why unemployment is almost 4%, and why over 17% of Wisconsin families have incomes of less than \$3,000 a year. Low wages cause poverty, and unemployment is used as the threat in playing those with jobs off against those without work. As a trade unionist expressed it the other day: "They keep the wage low by keeping the Joe without a job on tap; not on top."

The working class in our state is by no means "bankrupt." Beyond the shop stewards, moreover, there is practically no democracy in the unions. The rank-and-file guys know they are getting the shaft in lots of ways, and the bread-and-butter and full-pail unionism has only taken some of them in. This writer ran for alderman recently in a working class ward and polled 20% of the vote on an anti-war ("immediate withdrawal from Vietnam") and anti-monopolist ("end monopoly control") platform, and raised the issue of racism in a ward where there are only about six black

new farm movement



**PEACE &
FREEDOM
NEWS**

families. My vote came from the trade unionists! And this in spite of red-baiting in a state still steeped in McCarthyism (Joe, not Gene).

The Wisconsin Alliance is raising the issues that affect the people, just as I did in my alderman campaign. The place we are starting is with the rank-and-file workers, whether they are unionized or not. We haven't much faith in the business agents, but there are a few good ones and they are being sought out. But the only guys that can do the hard-core organizing are those on the job. In Green Bay, for example, some of the dockers have been mulling over our literature. There are no definite signs that we will make many inroads this year, but there is always next year, and then the year after that.

NY shaping up for PFP, says Delacour

PFM national organizer Mike Delacour, now working out of New York City, last week reported to the State Steering Committee that although the potential for organizing Peace and Freedom Parties in the East remains great, local efforts there will have to receive considerable support from California in

order to have impact comparable to California's PFM.

Mike suggested that more organizers from California PFM be sent East to help local groups build their organizations. California's support will be critical in the coming months, because the strength and self-confidence of the P&F Movement here is unparalleled elsewhere in the country, he noted.

But along with the request for reinforcements came several warnings: Most urgent, Mike warns, is the need to build local P&F movements in the East to prevent the McCarthyites from destroying whatever potential remains for independent political action. Everywhere he has gone ("Columbia sit-in, Albuquerque, St. Marks Place, etc."), Mike reports, it's hard to see the bodies of liberals under their protective covering of McCarthy buttons.

Perhaps it seems surprising to Californians in PFM, but even among the Columbia students who directly challenged the authority of the power structure of their school (and the country), the safe-and-sane McCarthy maintains strong support. The main job of PFM organizers is to channel local movements such as the Columbia sit-in into organizations independent of the system which they are committed to oppose.

Unfortunately, PFM can't build support only on the stupidity of college administrators. Columbia's President Kirk ordered NYC cops to club hundreds of McCarthy sympathizers into serious opposition to the system which McCarthy defends.

Politicians who seek to destroy independent movements by co-opting them with rhetoric or promises of reforms, nevertheless seem to many to be attractive "solutions" to the crises this country now faces.

Natl PFM Spreads

Peace and Freedom has spread to Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Nevada, Colorado and Kentucky.

The experts say that the party stands a good chance of getting on the ballot in Illinois with only 25,000 signatures of registered voters who have not voted in other party primaries needed. Illinois activists must get at least 200 signatures in each of the 50 counties, however, which will require a massive statewide effort.

PFM organizing committees are set up in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Lawrence, Kansas, Lincoln, Nebraska, Laramie, Wyoming, and Las Vegas, Nevada. Possibilities are very good in these states with the exception of Republican Nebraska, where 6393 signatures must be collected by July 5th.

Senatorial candidate Paul Jacobs will travel to Colorado on the 17, 18, 19 of this month to speak at Colorado's Peace and Freedom Founding Convention.

A Peace and Freedom Club has been established in Lexington, Kentucky by members of SDS, the Black Student Union and others who worked on an aborted drive to put a Gregory-Spock ticket on the ballot. The club will explore the possibilities of using local electoral action as an organizing tool.

STATE OFFICE MOVES

The Northern California State Office moved to a new location Monday. New mailing address is: Peace and Freedom N.C. State Office, P.O. Box 881, Berkeley, CA. 94701.

New telephone number will be announced later.

CLEAVER FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEES STATEMENT

The Eldridge Cleaver for President Committee was formed by spokesmen of the Black Panther Party, the Radical Caucus, Black Caucus and Brown Caucus of the California Peace and Freedom Movement, and the Medical Committee for Human Rights. The endorseees include Bobby Seale and Kathleen Cleaver of the BPP; Ric Hyland and Peter Franck of the Radical Caucus; Walt Riley and James Vann of the Black Caucus; Manuel Gomez and Richard Romo of the Brown Caucus; and Dr. Phillip Shapiro, M.D., of the Medical Committee for Human Rights.

Ric Hyland, spokesman for the Radical Caucus, stated: "In launching this campaign the Committee has declared war on the Democratic/Republican con game. Black, white and brown people have been used as pawns by a world power elite that has denied them representation and has delivered them into repression. The Machine uses people like McCarthy and Kennedy to co-opt and destroy the struggle by youth for peace and freedom. The struggle by black, white and brown oppressed people around the world against poverty, exploitation and racism has now erupted into a worldwide war of liberation... the response of the rulers of America has been bombs, bullets and bullshit.

"Eldridge Cleaver has written: 'The Black Panther Party cemented a working coalition with the predominantly white Peace & Freedom Party. On the other hand, it effected a merger with SNCC. This is the key center of

the eye of the storm, because whether they know it or not, whether they like it or not, neither white radicals nor black radicals are going to get very far by themselves, one without the other.'

"Eldridge Cleaver's political genius, personal compassion and profound dedication to the struggle for freedom was the crucial factor in the success of of this historic coalition and merger. He has demonstrated that he is a statesman of the highest caliber, a brilliant and incisive writer, and a deeply humanistic individual. Cleaver personifies the type of leadership which is most capable of resolving the basic contradictions consuming America.

"The Cleaver for President campaign acknowledges the vanguard role of the leadership of the black liberation struggle and projects one of the leading spokesmen and strategists of the Black Panther Party as the leader of the nation. The programs of the Black Panther Party and the Peace & Freedom Party will be spread nationally and internationally by this historic move. This campaign offers the people of the United States the opportunity to take the initiative and begin to cure themselves of the vicious racism and materialism that has infested their lives for generations.

"If white people as well as black people can accept the national leadership of a black revolutionary, then a margin of possibility--however slim--remains that America and the world may avert the impending holocaust."

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(WHOSE HEART IS IN THE RIGHT PLACE)

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SIGN AND CIRCULATE A PETITION

Berkeley begs bread to stop Panthers, PFM

The Berkeley city government, in a confidential report to the U.S. government, has appealed for federal "Model City" funds for the predominantly black neighborhoods of South Berkeley.

Incomplete copies of the report were obtained for P&F News early this month. The report cites the growing strength in this area of the Black Panther Party and the Peace and Freedom Movement, as a principal factor in asking priority consideration for Berkeley's Model City application.

The report proposed that most of South Berkeley, with a large black population, be declared a "Model Neighborhood" so that federal money can be poured in to counteract the growth of such movements as the Black Panthers and PFM. Yet the report conceded that "the Peace and Freedom Party and the Black Panthers are striking demonstrations that the three-fold litany of 'jobs, housing and education,' customarily offered as potential salvation for the ghetto, will not be enough in South Berkeley."

But all the report proposed is more money to pay for more of the same "three-fold litany" under a new name: Model Neighborhood.

The irrelevance of most of the proposed programs is indicated by the almost interminable analysis which precedes the fund appeal.

Example: On poverty and the conditions it breeds, the report begins by stating:

A PFM EXCLUSIVE!

Excerpts from official Berkeley report to US government

South Berkeley is also the home of the Black Panthers, a state-wide militant militia of alienated young Negroes apparently headed toward armed confrontation with any and all established authority. Developed in the same area, and now tenuously aligned with the Black Panthers, is the Peace and Freedom Party, a loose amalgam of radical intellectuals, disenchanted students, and opponents of the Vietnam war.

The Peace and Freedom Party and the Black Panthers are striking demonstrations that the threefold litany of "jobs, housing, and education," customarily offered as potential salvation for the ghetto, will not be enough in South Berkeley.

The motivation and philosophy of the Berkeley-based Black Panthers, with a strong following of younger groups, constitutes a prime example of the end-products of generations of inescapable poverty and the enrage-ment it can breed. Despite the increasing quality of education made available to the community and the reasonably accessible employment market, many of the most demonstrably able young men have chosen to turn their backs on these opportunities and deliberately declare their lack of allegiance to the larger society by forming an armed resistance. Bent on disarming the "racist pig cops," the Black Panthers are not likely to be receptive to standard invitations to "citizen participation" meetings or "maximum feasible representation of the poor" on program boards. At first glance, the coalition of the Black Panthers and the predominantly white Peace and Freedom Party appears incongru-

"In all discussions with Model Neighborhood (i.e., the South Berkeley ghetto, dig?) residents, it became evident that an overriding problem was that of income . . ."

So, the city of Berkeley has finally discovered that poverty exists in the flatlands! And it proposes to end poverty by declaring South Berkeley to be a Model Neighborhood, and then begging a government which spends \$80 billion a year on war to float a few million out to Berkeley, to convince poor blacks that life in the ghetto isn't so hopeless after all.

--Ala.Co.PFM News



State Registrations

The Secretary of State has just released new figures on California voter registration for the June 4 primary.

Democrats 4,347,406 registrations or 54.8%

Republicans 3,197,815 registrations or 40.4%

A.I.P. 90,705 registrations or 1.1%

P & F 71,534 registrations or .9%

Brian Jobe, Office Coordinator of the Northern California State Office, was quoted as saying, "Considering the number of persons who were told at the time that they registered, that they were only signing to help us get on the ballot and could re-register after January; and considering the campaigns of the so-called 'peace' candidates, the drop-off is not, in the opinion of most activists, as severe as expected."

HUNTERS POINT WINS JOBS

S.F. - The Hunters Point PFM joined the Nat Turner Activists, a youth chapter of the NAACP, in a boycott of two Super-Save Markets in the Bayview-Hunters Point Area that wrong six jobs from the supermarkets.

The operation was led by Bed Irby of Hunters Point PFM and Richard Nicolson, head of the Nat Turner group. Mr. Hayes of the local NAACP and many other community leaders supported the boycott.

--S.F. PFM News

Jones calls



Sweeney bluff

--Ala.Co.PFM News

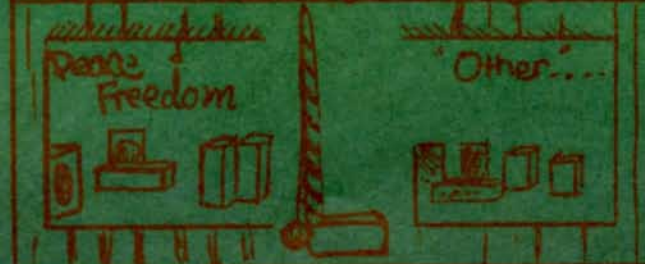
PFM supervisorial candidate Mike Jones attacked Wilmont Sweeney's unauthorized use of Ron Dellums' name on a list of endorsers of Sweeney's campaign.

The unauthorized listing of Dellums, whose wife supports Mike, was confirmed by the Berkeley city councilman himself. Dellums told PFM that he has not yet decided which candidate, if any, to endorse in the race for county supervisor in the 4th district.

Sweeney's headquarters had no comment to make on the matter. Evidently Sweeney, a conservative Negro attorney running on an apolitical program ("Balance the Board"), assumed that Dellums would not publicly deny him support, if forced into the position.

But Mike Jones called a press conference for May 20 to tell everybody all about it.

The Sounding Board



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PFM clubs battle Santa Fe

For years the residents of West Berkeley have called for the removal of the Santa Fe railroad tracks which cut right through a shopping center of the community on Sacramento St. Not only are the tracks an eyesore and the train traffic on them an extreme annoyance to nearby residents, but they are also dangerous. Because they are not fenced off the tracks are often a playground for neighborhood children.

PFM members in areas 3 and 4 have written letters to Mayor Johnson and the City Council, and are circulating petitions calling for track removal. Subsequent action depends upon the response (or non-response) elicited by these pleas.

According to the Berkeley City Planning Department, Santa Fe owns the tracks and the land bordering them. Santa Fe transports troops on the line, but can do so only with the approval of the City Council. According to the City Attorney's office, the railroad does not own the streets which intersect the tracks, but maintains a right of way on intersections as the result of a franchise granted in 1958. According to the California Utilities Commission, the Sacramento Street line is the Santa Fe's only available route for sending military supplies to the Oakland Army Base and the Naval Supply Center.

Long forgotten by many, Mayor Johnson once made removal of the tracks a campaign issue. The City Council did vote to petition Santa Fe to remove the tracks, to no avail. Then the Council settled on voting to ask Santa Fe to "beautify" the land bordering the tracks — but again no response.

Although the City Council is on record

as favoring track removal, its stated policy has led to no concrete results. Furthermore, the Council presently approves transportation of troops by Santa Fe. Perhaps one reason for the Council's sluggishness is that the city government collects a fee from Santa Fe for the right of its trains to cross Berkeley streets.

Wanting to discuss the matter with a representative of Santa Fe, this reporter was referred for information to Jack Place of Santa Fe, by the City Planning Office. To the best of my knowledge, this was the gist of our talk:

JB: "Does Santa Fe have any plans to remove the track on Sacramento Street?"

JP: "I don't know of any such plans."

JB: "Can you tell me what kind of material is transported down the tracks?"

JP: "I don't know, perhaps some trains."

JB: "Can you refer me to someone who could give me that information?"

JP: "I don't know of anyone who could give you that information."

Areas 3 and 4 are demanding specifically, that traffic on the tracks cease by Jan. 1, 1969 (when new lines west of the East Shore Freeway will be operational), and that Santa Fe pay to have the tracks removed immediately after that deadline.

If the railroad refuses to comply, the area chapters are calling on the City Council to revoke the railroad's right of way after the deadline.

NO. CAL COUNTIES SEEK SERVICE PLAN FOR CLUBS

Members who attended the May 4 conference on the needs and problems of PFM groups in Northern California of PFM groups in Northern California asked the northern state office to undertake a broad program of services for local clubs.

These include: increased communication with and between counties; the encouragement of communications between counties; the providing of research information and literature on various topics, such as What-Is-Peace-&-Freedom, the 18-yr-old vote drive, etc., provisions for the printing of county-written materials; an index of available literature and films.

The N.C. staff has already mailed out lists of main N.C. contacts and PFM activists to all N.C. offices and main contacts.

Further, a northern small counties caucus has begun to emerge from these talks, with an initial organizing meeting planned.

p&f review meeting

The Peace and Freedom Review needs your stories, articles, polemics, plays, poems, songs, satires, drawings, paintings, prints, photographs, collages, calligraphy, graffiti, epigrams, and etceteras.

The staff met this past weekend following the deadline for submissions for the July issue. But new material is constantly needed. New issue size will be an eye-appealing 8x10 inches. There's lots of room for "those things" you've always wanted to get published.

Send to PEACE AND FREEDOM REVIEW, 55 Colton Street, SF 94103.



SIGN AND CIRCULATE A PETITION

SUPPORT THE 18-YEAR-OLD VOTE



Photo courtesy Berkeley Barb

A Paid Advertisement

write in
DICK GREGORY
for president
"Telling it
like it is"

DICK GREGORY IS NOT SO FUNNY NOW

He begins his lecture with a few minutes of political satirical barbs, then his whole style changes, frown lines crease his forehead; his hands clench; he leans closer to the mike, and he spits out:

"IN CASE YOU DON'T KNOW IT, AMERICA IS THE NO. 1 RACIST COUNTRY IN THE WORLD."

"Brother, I'm gonna tell you straight and true, this nation is insane! This nation is insane because it has been swallowed up by lies. We have been lied to so often, there are no more lies left. It's not just the white man, it's the black man who's racist, too. Hell, he's got to be racist!"

"I don't believe in racism, but I sure do understand it. I'm here to tell you, we're not in a battle between black and white; the real battle is between right and wrong. I want to be your friend, brother, not your black friend. You dig? But there ain't gonna be any friendships until we clear away this mess."

"I tell you again, this country is insane. If you dump a pile of greasy oily rags into a hot closet and let them sit, you're gonna get spontaneous combustion and the house will burst into flames. That's nature again. I'll tell you something else: that's Black Power."

Although he uses such means as 40 day fasts and follows a vow that "I'm not going to have my hair cut, or shave, or wear anything but work clothes until the war in Vietnam is stopped," he does not ever put down advocates of militant Black Power.

"NONVIOLENCE IS NOT AN OBLIGATION, BROTHERS. IT'S A FAVOR."

"The negro has been getting lynched and beaten and ghettoed and cheated and lied to, still this country says he should be nonviolent. I'm nonviolent, but I'll be damned if I'll preach it to a man whose 5 year old kid got her head busted open with a brick. I'd take back that favor. The white man has got to learn that. He'd damn well better learn it because unless he does, the black man is going to burn him down, house by house, and city by city."

Q: "You say you're nonviolent, Mr. Gregory, but you keep threatening to burn my house down."

"Sure I'm nonviolent," he replies, "I'd just make sure you weren't home."

"CAPITALISM RESPECTS ONLY WEALTH, NOT HUMAN VALUES."

Gregory describes his earlier life as a monied entertainer with a Lincoln Continental, etc. as when he was a millionaire nigger and has given up the whole bag.

"BABY, I'M GONNA CHANGE THE WORLD"

It was in Jackson Miss. during a voter registration rally after an old negro just out of jail (accused of murder) stated, "I don't mind going to jail for freedom; no I wouldn't mind being killed for freedom. But when they sent me to jail, my wife died."

Gregory: "That destroyed me; this man fought the system for me, went to jail for me, lost his wife for me. I was never the same after that."

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

He plans a write-in campaign, and in addition will be on the ballot for Peace and Freedom Party groups in several states.

When asked why, he replied that he is unalterably opposed to the two party system, which he considers to be the political root of all democracy's failures. "We keep voting for the lesser of two evils, but the evils keep getting worse and worse. There is nothing more horrible than a liberal government perpetrating a fraud."

His platform calls for the end of the war in Vietnam and the eradication of ghetto evils. For the latter he would assign experts, not politicians.

His candidacy has attracted far more attention than the national news media have thus far indicated. He visits more cities and towns than any politician and appears constantly on local radio and TV interviews, says the New York Times.

"I WILL NOT HIT YOU. I WILL NOT KILL YOU. BUT I WILL BUG YOU TO DEATH."

BOYCOTT OF OLYMPIA BEER

The Northern California campaign office is calling for a boycott of Olympia beer. This action is being taken in support of Gregory's struggle for justice to Indians and to protest the 90 day jail sentence that has been imposed on him for participating in a fish-in with the Nisqually Indians in the state of Washington.

The water used in brewing "Oly" is the same water denied to the Indians who depend on the fishing for survival. Such boycotts shall be carried against all corporations who enlarge their profits while Indians starve; whose corporate activities are complicit in this violation of natural, human, and legal rights.

Photo courtesy Berkeley Farm



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Causing Student Unrest, Psychologist Claims

Bob Pilgrim, PFM member from Diamond Heights and lecturer in psychology at College of Marin, commented on the Columbia University events.

POOR CAMPAIGN GAINS P&FM SUPPORT

PPC members are voting overwhelmingly in favor of the proposal on a guaranteed annual income for all people ranging from \$3,000 for single persons to \$6,000 for heads of families, a measure which parallels the aim of the Poor People's March on Washington, D.C.

It, too, demands either an annual income or jobs for everyone and plans to remain in the capitol until these are established.

The PPM, which already has sent caravans from different parts of the country to the capitol, has set up offices in San Francisco, one of which is at 55 Colton Street.

The Bay Area division of the PPC which is being sponsored nationally by the Southern Conference for Christian Leadership, is confident it can send 500 to 1,000 local poor people on the march. The objective is to have 1 million poor people in Washington on May 28.

As a psychologist and college teacher, I am disgusted and revolted by the conduct of the Administration of Columbia University and the New York Police Department. It is clear that the brutal repression and blood-thirsty assaults on student-faculty strikes at Columbia University are objective manifestations, vis a vis proof, of the very facts which the strikers have cited as justification for the strike: the University is cynically calloused and indifferent to the plight of the black-ghetto inhabitant of Harlem, and will use force to coerce dissenters when dissent becomes effective. The fact that Vice-President Kirk publically admitted that: "... police action had clearly gotten out of hand, ..." serves to remind teachers-academicians that the use of police to quell dissent is equatable with carrying out a vicious and sadistic assault, if not vendetta, using uniformed thugs, termed police as the agents-accomplices in the repression of the individual's American birthright: dissent. I applaud the student-faculty strikers for their foresight and courage; their adversaries are to be scorned, censured, and hopefully removed from public life.



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ARE NOT NECESSARILY THOSE OF THE
PEACE & FREEDOM PARTY OR MOVEMENT.
THE PUBLISHER TAKES RESPONSIBILITY FOR
THE VIEWS EXPRESSED. -- JACOBIN --

FROM

"COMMONWEAL"

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Black nationalists and an Israeli diplomat

WATTS VS. ISRAEL

PAUL JACOBS

"You know them trees you got planted all over Israel from the Jews here in Los Angeles, well, they should have our names on them, not the Jews' names. The money for them trees comes out of my back, out of the back of every black brother in the ghetto!"

Bitterly, other voices rose in the room, affirming and approving what Tommy Jacquette, a young bearded Negro leader with a "natural" haircut was asserting, so emphatically, to Ephraim Evron, Minister of Israel to the United States. Jacquette, who always wears a sweatshirt with a picture of Malcom X stenciled on it, had been the first of the more than 20 Negroes meeting with Evron and me to answer the Israeli diplomat's question about why so many black nationalists in the U.S. had identified with the Arabs during the Arab-Israeli War of June, 1967. And Jacquette's attitude was obviously shared by most of the other men with whom we sat in a back room at Operation Bootstrap, a storefront, self-financed vocational training school and business enterprise, located on Central Avenue in the heart of the Los Angeles Negro ghetto.

The meeting took place because weeks earlier, in Washington, Evron, who is a close friend of mine, had asked me about the reasons for the anti-Israel attitude voiced by so many black militants; I had suggested that instead of my reporting their reasons to him, it would be better to hear them directly from them. So, when he'd come to Los Angeles on other work, I'd asked Bob Hall and Lew Smith of Bootstrap to set up a meeting for us with the most militant Negroes in Los Angeles, some of whom I knew, others who were strangers to me.

A few minutes after we arrived, we settled down to

talk in one of the Bootstrap classrooms. The group was a fairly representative one of black nationalists; a few wore African hats and sported earrings; one or two were in three-button suits, the rest in jeans or sport clothes. But, despite the often sharp differences among them, every member of the group was involved in trying, somehow, to build a *separate* black community. Hall and Smith, as representatives of Bootstrap with its "Learn, Baby, Learn" slogan were at one end of the black continuum; at the other end were the two young men who immediately gave me a leaflet which, under a drawing of Uncle Sam pointing his finger, proclaimed:

"I wants YOU nigger

"Become a member of the world's highest paid black mercenary army!

"Fight for Freedom . . . (in Viet Nam)

"Support White Power—travel to Viet Nam, you might get a medal!

"Receive valuable training in the skills of killing off other oppressed people!

"(Die Nigger Die—you can't die fast enough in the ghettos.)

"So run to your nearest recruiting chamber!

"W H Y? Black people fighting Yellow people for White People . . ."

One of these two carried a rifle.

The nationalists had come to Bootstrap for a number of reasons. A few of them were friends of mine, who trusted me enough to attend because I asked them. Others were there for a combination of reasons: they were curious to meet a high official of another government, anxious to vent their bitter feelings about Jews, perhaps proud because we had come to see them in their territory and perhaps, too, because some of them were eager for a session of verbal bloodletting. Certainly, only one

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or two of them had any initial interest in Israeli accomplishments except for a grudging admiration about Israel's military accomplishments.

The meeting had started with my introduction of Evron and brief explanation that he hadn't come so much to talk as to listen, to discover from them why they felt as they did about Israel, especially in relationship to the Arabs in the recent Middle Eastern situation. Without any hesitation, they began talking.

Jewish Businessmen

Jacquette led off with his brief but impassioned denunciation of the role played by Jewish businessmen in the ghetto, who paid for the planting of trees in Israel. From all sides of the room, others shouted encouragement at him.

—"That's right. Tell it the way it is!"

—"You said it, man. The only Jew we ever see is the ones who come down here in their Jew canoes [in the ghetto, a Cadillac is called a "Jew canoe."] and take our money back to Beverly Hills."

—"You the first Jew ever came down here to talk with us straight except for Paul and he ain't no real Jew anyway."

—"What do you mean, Paul ain't no real Jew? He's just like the rest of the Jews, he's coming down here and exploiting us, too. He writes books and articles about us, don't he? That's how he makes his bread. Where would he be without us to write about?"

Evron listened for quite a while, never once losing his professional aplomb. Then he spoke up. "Why do you connect me with what some American Jewish businessmen do here in the ghetto? I'm sure some Jewish businessmen cheat you but I don't approve of that here anymore than in my own country and I'm sure there are plenty of Jews in Los Angeles who don't approve of it, either. So why do you attack Israel for something that happens because of some Jews in Los Angeles?"

"You're one people, ain't you?" was the answer. "You're always talking about how you're one people and when you got into the war with the Arabs, the Jews here in Los Angeles, they gave you millions of dollars so you could buy guns. Well, that money came from us, too."

"And another thing," interrupted someone in the back, "how come, when you cats need guns, all these liberal Jews around here rush to help you buy them and maybe even buy them for you but when we ask them to help us buy some guns, they get all up tight and tell us how terrible it is to encourage violence by walking around with guns."

"My country needs arms," answered Evron, "and American Jews understand this. They understand that we're surrounded by enemies intent on wiping us out. Would you expect us not to take the money to defend ourselves?"

"Hell, no," was the answer. "We don't blame you for taking the money but we'd like some too, because it's our money and besides we're surrounded by enemies too, just like you. The white peoples want to wipe us out just like you say the Arabs wants to do to you."

"Let me tell you something else about those liberal Jews in Los Angeles," another of the men says to Evron. "When the Jews had the big rally here for Israel, who did they get for the main speaker? Reagan, that's who they got! That mother wants to kill us and you Jews get him to make speeches for you. And you wonder why we don't like the Jews?"

All over the room nods of agreement punctuated these points. Then the argument shifted to Israel's relations with the under-developed nations of the world. Evron explained that Israel still maintained diplomatic relations with Cuba, despite the U.S. boycott. Then, he was questioned intensively about what Israel had done to help the blacks in Rhodesia and South Africa. Patiently, he answered by citing Israel's record in the U.N., pointing out that it was Israel's vote that was decisive in giving Libya its seat, even though Israel knew the country was going to line up with the Arab bloc. On South Africa, Evron argued that Israel has always voted against apartheid even though its position has hurt the South African Jewry. Then he discussed the Israeli training programs for the African nations, both civilian and military.

"How about giving us some military training?" someone wisecracked. "We need it just as much as the Africans."

"If you were serious, you wouldn't be asking me that here," Evron snapped back.

"He's right, man," shouted a militant nationalist, chiding the one who had put the question to Evron. "What the hell you want this dude to say, that he's going to take you over there and make you into a big fighter? What's the matter, man, like you can't learn fighting here? You go see some of them black cats coming back from Vietnam, they'll teach you, if you don't know."

On and on the arguments went, moving from the discrimination suffered in Israel by the darker skinned Jews and Arabs to the ancient history of the Arabs as slave traders to the current slaughter of blacks by Arabs. They discussed the failure of liberal Jews in America to understand what it is that American Negroes want and used the advertisements taken out by the Zionists identifying the war against the Arabs as one against Communism as an example of Israel's close identification with the United States and the Western Powers. Again and again, Israel's 1956 role in the Suez was denounced, especially the alliance with the English and the French, who were identified by the blacks as the enemy in the Algerian struggle.

Two major themes emerged from the heated discussion: the alleged exploitative role of some American Jews inside the ghettos and the Negroes' identification of the

Arabs as supporters of the colored peoples in the world.

The level of the discussion was both primitive and sophisticated; ignorant and knowledgeable. It was clear that most of the people in the room knew little or nothing of the reality of Israel: vis-à-vis most Negroes, the Israelis are the victims of their own propaganda and that of their ardent American Jewish supporters. Instead of knowing that Israel is a complex country, with powerful internal strains and conflicts, American Negroes see it only as a simplified extension of middle class Jewish Fairfax Avenue and upper class Beverly Hills. And they are convinced also that the American Jews exercise decisive influence over Israel's internal and external policies.

The discussion went on for hours. People entered the room and left it. The ones I knew waved hello and good-bye, the others merely came and went, without any salutation. One man fell asleep in his chair, a large coke bottle got passed around, cigarette packs flipped back and forth.



The room grew smoky and outside the sounds of the people coming for classes began to intrude on the discussion. As I listened to the arguments, I realized again how quickly the people in the room had learned: a few years ago some of them were gang leaders or hustlers, uninterested in politics, but now they were participating in a very sophisticated political discussion about the nature of America's international policies and the ties between Israel and the U.S. Thus, even though the language of the discussion was that of the streets, rather than the classroom or an international political forum, the issues they raised were those most relevant to them.

Occasionally, Evron had difficulty in understanding the ghetto language. "Don't jive me, man," someone hollered at him when he seemed to be evading a direct answer to an uncomfortable question. He looked at me and I translated for him. Then Hall stood up and announced, "We'll have to move out of here. If we want to keep discussing, we'll have to move over to the little house. There's a class going to start in here."

We took a break and walked into the Bootstrap auto repair shop, still talking and arguing. Some of the men left, either having heard enough or with other places to go. Evron was surrounded by a little knot of people as I talked with one of my friends.

"Let's go buy a bottle," he said, "before we start in again."

"You mean, let's me go buy a bottle."

"That's right, you got bread and I'm broke. You're a rich Jew and I'm just a poor nigger, remember. I don't live in no fancy house like you do, up there in San Francisco."

"When are you coming back to San Francisco for another visit? Ruth says she misses hearing you fighting with me."

"Soon. I got a lot of things to take care of here but maybe I can get away in a couple of weeks and we can get drunk for a couple of days."

I told Eppli I was leaving for a few minutes and he nodded agreement. My friend and I walked down the street to the liquor store.

"How's it going here?"

"Same old crap. Nothing's changed. The cops are getting tight up again. That new chief, he's a slippery bastard. At least, with Parker, you knew where you stood but this son-of-a-bitch, he's always talking one way and moving the other. Could have a bad scene here."

By this time, we'd crossed Central Avenue and were inside the liquor store. It was crowded and noisy.

"What do you want me to buy?"

"Get a bottle of cognac. Good cognac."

I bought a bottle and paid for it while my friend got a paper sack and filled it with ice cubes. Then he picked up a batch of paper cups and we started to leave. But a red-eyed, hostile drunk barred our way out and my friend avoided a scene by introducing me to him. The drunk started talking incoherently to me, now not hostile any longer. We left the store.

"I figure one of these days, I'm going to come down here in the middle of something and I'll get my lumps, too," I said as we walked out onto the street.

"Yeah, you might, especially if one of us isn't with you. And the way things are going, even that might not help."

"That's a nice thought. Thanks a bundle."

"Anytime. Always glad to help a friend."

By this time, we were back in the shop. Evron was still at it, still answering the questions. We moved to the little house next to the building. It was the first time I'd been in it since it was converted from a dilapidated, filthy hovel into a little school building. Over the door hung a sign, "Operation Baby Bootstrap." Inside it was fixed up like a combination kindergarten and elementary school. We sat down on the little children's chairs, paper cups of cognac in our hands and the discussion began again. The group was smaller and their questions were less hostile and focused more on specifics about Israel. Obviously, their interest in Israel had become piqued by what Eppli had said in answering their questions. Then, one of the men in the group said to Eppli, "How can some of us get over to Israel? We'd like to see those kibbutzes

Sorry we haven't the remainder of the article in its original form. Here it is--typed.

you're talking about. Maybe we could start something like that here." "I don't know how you can get there. I can't tell you that my government will bring you over because I can't make such a promise. But I can try to arrange something and I will try to do it. If I can do it, I'll get in touch with you."

The man looked at me and said, "Well, at least, this cat's not making us another promise that won't be kept. He's being honest and we don't get much of that around here." Finally, Eppi said, "Look, I've been answering your questions for a couple of hours. Now let me ask you some things." The group assented.

"What do you want," asked Eppi. "So far, all I've heard is about how bad it is for you in America. Now I want you to tell me what you want to do about it. What do you want?" "Self-respect, self-defense and self-determination. We want to control our own community," was the first answer he got.

"I understand you when you say you want self-respect and self-defense because that's why so many Jews went to Israel and made it into the kind of country it is today. But what do you mean by self-determination? Do you want to have a separate state? A separate section in each city? How would they function? I see how maybe you could control something like the schools, but how would you set up a separate tax structure?"

Now, everybody started talking and in a few minutes a heated argument was going on among the members of the group. Eppi and I were outside this discussion, but he listened intently, more intently than I, for I have heard these arguments many times in the past and I expect to hear them many times more in the future. No clear or definitive answers emerged to Eppi's questions from the black militants, for I believe it is still too early for that to be possible. The tempo of internal change has increased so sharply in the past few years within the Negro community that no one, inside or outside it, can keep up with every shade of the opinions being voiced. The political debate has started at a new level among Negroes, and it will take more time than has yet elapsed before clear positions do come out. Perhaps, in the end, no tenable policy based on separatism will develop but, as I listened to the members of the group shouting at each other, it was apparent that today the notion of integration is rejected by all these militants, even though they do not know precisely what separatism and self-determination mean, in political terms.

Out of the hubbub of voices, I heard, again and again, the phrases, "self-respect," "self-defense," "self-determination," and as a bitter counterpoint, accusation about taking money from "The Man." By now, this debate is almost a stale one for ever since the anti-poverty program began, some Negroes have argued that anyone taking government funds has sold out to the enemy and that the community has been fragmented by a scramble for the federal money.

Finally, the discussion tapered off. We said goodbye, shook hands with everybody and got back into the car. As we drove away, Eppi sat back in the seat and sighed a little. "You must be dead," I said. "We were there four hours." "No," he answered. "I'm not tired. But now I see what you mean about what's happening. You could have told me all about it, but nothing you could have said would have given me the real sense of how it really is here. Now I really know what you mean when you talk about the polarization taking place. Is it worse now than before?"

"Yes, it's worse and I think the worst is still to come."

PAUL JACOBS for

PAUL JACOBS,
U.S. Senate

Two basic alternatives confront us in having a Peace and Freedom Party candidate: shall the campaign be oriented around an individual in the traditional electoral sense of attempting to persuade the general public to vote for our candidate or shall it be focused on issues with the understanding that the primary purpose of the campaign is to build the movement's institutions and educate our own constituency?

I opt for the latter choice. I believe we should conduct the campaign, knowing that we will lose and without any illusions concerning the importance of winning, even in the sense of piling up as big a vote as possible to show 'them' how sizable a bloc we represent.

U.S. SENATE

We will win very little if we pursue any other course than using the campaign to build the institutions of the Peace and Freedom movement. This means, for example, that the candidate should spend a great part of his time with our clubs, neighborhood groups and area councils. That means using the candidate to create new clubs in areas where none exist now. That means utilizing our slender financial resources more for organizing than for TV commercials.

This policy does not suggest that we neglect building the public image of the P and F movement; we should take ad-

vantage of every opportunity to present our program to the public, but we must not become overwhelmed by the 'importance' of such opportunities.

So, too, the immediate issue of the Vietnam War must be seen in the same context. At some point the war will end but the movement must continue because another war like it will break out unless fundamental and radical changes are made in the nature of American society. And such changes cannot take place within either the traditional two-party system or in the traditional pattern of radical politics. Innovations in the basic arrangements of society are required for such changes, not election

campaigns built around individuals, no matter how charismatic they may be or how successful in attracting votes.

I think also that the presentation of the movement's ideas through an election campaign must be the primary responsibility of a campaign committee committed to using the campaign to organize the movement around the issues. If we do otherwise, we run the danger of ending the campaign with defeat, a gigantic debt, useless billboards or ads on the front of buses and no institutions of future change.

PEACE AND FREEDOM