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THE NEW YORK TIMES, THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1968

Poor Campaign Scales Down Its Goals

By BEN A. FRANKLIN
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 12—A month of what leaders of the Poor People's Campaign now acknowledge to be a succession of managerial disasters at has finally persuaded them to refine and limit their objectives.

Nearly all of the new goals, now being set forth in detail for the first time, are believed to be attainable by administrative action—without Congressional approval.

They are intended to help lift the public focus on the campaign out of the mud and confusion of the plywood camptown erected last month next to the Lincoln Memorial and to concentrate it on the grievances that brought the campaign here on May 13—the hunger, unemployment and powerlessness of the poor.

The revised goals also provide the framework for as big a "victory" as the campaign can hope for—with the Johnson Administration's help — before the climactic stage of the campaign begins a week from today.

That stage, it was indicated, would be directed exclusively at Congress, where hope for a response has been steadily diminishing and the risks of a nonviolent confrontation are high. The special laws covering the Capitol grounds forbid marching, parading, sit-ins or demonstrations of any kind.

Campaign Strategy

The campaign strategy thus appears to be to extract everything possible from the Administration before risking mass arrests.

"We will move, agency by agency, to get some achievements by June 19," said the Rev. Ralph David Abernathy, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and leader of the campaign. "On that day, we will have our solidarity march, with no civil disobedience. Then we will move on to our legislative priorities."

The decision to invite arrests on Capitol Hill reflects growing militance among top conference leaders. This attitude has increased the problems within "Resurrection City," whose population is now probably less than one-quarter of its original 3,000.

Mr. Abernathy's difficulties with militant leaders, and the confusion caused by mismanagement of the campaign, has complicated extensive behind-the-scenes efforts by the Johnson Administration to guide the poor people's demonstration.

Administration Guidance

For the last six weeks, since Mr. Abernathy and his "committee of 100" made their rounds of Cabinet officers and Congressional leaders to submit demands for a revolutionary "change in the American system," the Administration has sought to stage-manage the Poor People's Campaign for what Government officials believed were shared objectives.

In April, President Johnson appointed Attorney General Ramsey Clark, a Cabinet member attuned to the goals and methods of the nonviolent campaign, as the Administration's contact man with the poor, coordinator of Cabinet-level responses and guiding strategist.

The Administration's hope was that since the unwanted campaign could not be stopped, perhaps it could be used to help achieve the things the Executive branch sought from the Congress.

Chief among the initial Administration hopes was that the campaign might bring pressure to bear against heavy Federal budget reductions.

For a time during the second week of the encampment, the pressure of demonstrations was focused on a principal promoter of budget cuts, Representative Wilbur D. Mills of Arkansas, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee. But on May 30, Mr. Johnson said he would accept a $6-billion cut and demonstrations against Mr. Mills ceased.

It would not be accurate to say that anyone in the Administration ever "wished" a demonstration on Mr. Mills, or had the power to will it or stop it. But it was no secret during the five or six days that the chairman was being picketed that some Administration officials were privately gratified.

Focus on Budget

The Presidential guideline reportedly given to Mr. Clark, along with a broad delegation of power to act for the Administration in dealing with the poor people, was to have Federal agencies accede as much as possible to the campaign's demands so long as it would not increase the budget.

Within this limited perimeter, and with the apparently mistaken initial impression that the goals of the campaign could be made to "coincide with political reality," as one Government source now puts it, the Justice Department set out to guide the campaign in the paths of "realism."

"We tried to choreograph the ballet of the poor," one highly placed official said. "We were supposed to have a coordinating role, a role of setting attitudes on both sides for negotiations on the demands. We didn't fully realize that the campaign is almost totally lacking in organization and that all sorts of personality problems within their leadership would blur authority and decision-making."

"This campaign desperately needs to be a drama," he went on, "but they have no producer and no director. We tried, but they are creatures of circumstance, like corks bobbing along in the current."

The channels of communication between the campaign and key Justice Department officials—Attorney General Clark, Stephen J. Pollock, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Civil Rights Division, and Roger Wilkins, director of the Community Relations Service—proved to be remarkably good.

In addition to a contingent of Community Relations Service field representatives, who were constantly at "Resurrection City," the department has deployed a large, radio-equipped force of United States marshals, border patrol officers and agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation as the eyes and ears of the Government's guiding staff.

Close Surveillance

Those who were not Negroes, and who were not in verbal contact with the campaign leaders, kept a close surveillance on the marchers. From unmarked radio cars, and even from a vantage point atop the Washington Monument, where an agent watched through binoculars whenever the demonstrators headed out from the campsite, the Justice Department was kept informed of the "drama" it could never completely direct.

"We realized this thing was an awfully long shot," a highly placed Government source said. "The one hope was that Congress would finally reach the subjective realization that here were a lot of miserable poor people and that is not what we want for the country. So we tried to advise them not to shoot it all at once, not to blow their opportunities for getting headlines and winning results from us."

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

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JUN 13 1968

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WALTER REUTHER
PRESIDENT UNITED AUTO WORKERS
8000 EAST JEFFERSON DET

THIS COMING WEDNESDAY JUNE NINETEENTH AMERICANS FROM ALL WALKS OF LIFE, ALL CREEDS AND COLORS WILL COME TO WASHINGTON TO JOIN IN NATIONAL SOLIDARITY DAY IN SUPPORT OF THE POOR PEOPLES CAMPAIGN. WE WOULD BE HONORED IF YOU COULD BE A PRINCIPAL SPEAKER AT THE CEREMONIES AT THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL TO EXPRESS THE SUPPORT OF ORGANIZED LABOR AND THE UNITED AUTO WORKERS FOR THE GOALS OF THE POOR PEOPLES CAMPAIGN. THE CEREMONIES WILL BEGIN AT TWO PM AND WILL BE PRECEEDED BY A MARCH AT NOON FROM THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT. WE LOOK FORWARD TO YOUR INSPIRING M ESSSAGE OF HOPE AND ENCOURAGEMENT FOR OUR CAUSE
STERLING TUCKER NATIONAL COORDINATOOR 626 THIRD ST NORTHWEST
311).

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STRAIGHT WIRE June 14, 1968

Sterling Tucker, National Coordinator
Poor People's Campaign National Solidarity Day
626 Third Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

I am honored to accept ;your invitation to be one of the principle speakers in Washington at the National Solidarity Rally in support of the Poor People's Campaign, June 19.

I shall march with a large contingent of UAW members from the Washington Monument to the Lincoln Memorial so that we can demonstrate in a meaningful way our support and solidarity in the struggle of the Poor People's Campaign.

Walter P. Reuther, President
International Union, UAW

WPR:ob
opeiu 42

June 14, 1968

Art Miller

Jim Ogden

Poor Peoples March

Dear Art:

We are contracting this afternoon with Eastern Greyhound Lines for greyhound buses departing from the Michigan regions, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Greyhound lines has agreed to accept a check in the amount of $15,000 with the balance to be billed later.

Would you please issue a check in this amount made out to Eastern Greyhound Lines so that we may transmit it to them when we sign the contract at 2:00 p.m. this afternoon.

Fraternally,

JBO:dm
opeiu42

INTERNATIONAL UNION, UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AEROSPACE AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA

NEWS from UAW

8000 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Michigan 48214 Public Relations Department, Joseph Walsh, Director Telephone, Area Code 313, 926-5291

For Release: Immediate--Friday, June 14, 1968

REUTHER TO LEAD THOUSANDS

OF UAW MEMBERS IN MARCH

SUPPORTING POOR PEOPLE'S CAMPAIGN

Several thousand rank-and-file UAW members, many of whom will give up a day's pay, will participate in the June 19 Solidarity Day March in Washington, D. C. in support of the Poor People's Campaign, it was announced today by UAW President Walter P. Reuther.

Mr. Reuther and other UAW International officers and Executive Board members will lead the UAW marchers who will converge on the nation's capital from many parts of the nation in chartered buses.

Mr. Reuther has accepted an invitation by Dr. Ralph Abernathy, head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, to join him as one of the principal speakers at the June 19 rally in Washington.

"I have been assured by Rev. Abernathy that the June 19 march will be a peaceful, non-violent demonstration, conducted according to the principles advocated by the late Dr. King and which will emphasize the need for jobs and a guaranteed income and the achievement of a democratic, integrated society in America," Mr. Reuther said.

"America, the richest nation in the world with a gross national product in excess of $800 billion, continues to tolerate human poverty in the midst of plenty and denies millions of Americans the opportunity to participate and share in our nation's affluence," Mr. Reuther said.

"Poverty in this land of plenty is both economically and morally indefensible, for America has the resources and the technical and productive know-how to abolish human poverty.

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"As a nation and as a people, we must demonstrate the national will and the sense of national purpose needed to commit both ourselves and our resources in a measure equal to this challenge so that we might abolish human poverty and enable all Americans to share in the blessings of abundance," Mr. Reuther emphasized.

The UAW marchers will assemble in front of the Washington Monument and proceed at noon to the Lincoln Memorial for the main portion of the demonstration.

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INTERNATIONAL UNION, UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AEROSPACE AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA

NEWS from UAW

8000 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Michigan 48214 Public Relations Department, Joseph Walsh, Director Telephone, Area Code 313, 926-5291

2 p.m., EDT, Wednesday, June 19, 1968

For Release:

Following is the text of remarks to be delivered by UAW President Walter P. Reuther at the Solidarity Day March of the Poor People's Campaign in Washington, D. C.:

"Five years ago, I was proud to stand here with Dr. King as a part of the National Coalititon of Conscience at which time Dr. King painted his dream for America. Today, I am equally proud to stand with Rev. Abernathy and the Poor People's Campaign in the practical struggle to bring Dr. King's dream to fulfillment and to redeem America's promise.

"We come together today to join the Poor People's Campaign, to pledge our support and our solidarity in a great crusade to awaken the conscience of America, to get the Congress off dead center and to move America forward in a total war to abolish human poverty in the land of plenty. America is the richest nation in the world with a gross national product in excess of 800 billions of dollars annually and yet millions of Americans live in poverty. They are denied the opportunity to participate in and share the abundance of America's increasing economic and technical progress.

"The revolution of rising expectations has kindled the aspirations of America's have-not people and they are determined to become first class citizens so that they too, may enjoy equal rights and equal opportunities and the blessings of sharing fully in America's abundance.

"Poverty and hunger in America are both economically and morally indefensible for as a nation we have the resources, we have the scientific and technical know-how with which to abolish poverty. We need only the national will and the national commitment to do the job.

"As a nation we need to reorder our national priorities and put first things first. We need to commit ourselves and our resources in a measure equal

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to the task of abolishing poverty and social injustice. We must act in the spirit that a nation that can afford the billions needed to put a man on the moon can also afford what it takes to put a poor family on its feet.

"We shall not be serious about winning the war against poverty at home until the budget for that total war against poverty is equal to the budget for the war in Vietnam.

"We have made progress under President Kennedy and President Johnson, but progress is a relative matter. Progress must not be judged by how far we have come, but rather by how far we must still go to abolish poverty and to achieve justice and equality for every American. Much has been done, but much, much more must be done. The hour is late and the urgency is compelling. We must act with boldness, with courage and with compassion to abolish poverty and social injustice and make America whole.

"At another time of national testing, Abraham Lincoln, in his profound wisdom, advised America that it would not survive half free and half slave. In this time of testing, America and its free institutions cannot survive with the great majority of Americans sharing increasing affluence, with the rich getting richer and the poor falling further and further behind. John F. Kennedy warned America that you cannot save the rich unless you help the poor.

"We must act in the knowledge that peace, freedom and social justice are indivisible and that they cannot be made secure for the advantaged excepting as they are made universal so that all may share their blessings.

"We who share the advantages must work with the poor out of our common humanity, but we must act boldly and we must act now. Half-way and half-hearted measures will not do and policies of too little and too late will be unacceptable and unworkable. Only total action based upon total national commitment will do the job.

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"America's agenda of unfinished business is both long and urgent. We need to adopt and implement an economic bill of rights to give meaning and substance to our political bill of rights. We need to move boldly to provide--

1. A decent job for every American able and willing to work at a living wage.

2. When the private sector fails to provide full employment then the government must fill the gap by acting as the employer of last resort.

3. Congress must take immediate action to create a million new jobs in the public service sector.

4. We must establish a guaranteed annual income for every family where the breadwinner is denied employment or is unable to work and abolish the obsolete and inhuman welfare system which undermines the structure of the family and destroys any economic incentive to work and robs Americans of their sense of dignity and human worth.

5. We must revise our food and agriculture policy in order to insure an adequate diet for every American family. It is insane and economically and morally indefensible for America to continue an agricultural policy which pays large corporate firms $4 billion a year to keep land idle and non-productive while millions of people in America and throughout the world go hungry.

6. We need to increase our Social Security benefits and expand medical and drug provisions to insure security and dignity to our older citizens.

7. We need to remove the economic barriers to educational opportunities so that every American child and youth can grow and develop to his maximum potential.

8. We must wipe out America's slums and ghettos and provide decent housing in wholesome communities for every American family.

"America can do all of these things if we will but harness the full economic potential of the American economy and achieve and maintain full

employment and full production. Since the passage of the Employment Act of 1946, because of continuous and chronic unemployment, America has wasted 50 million man-years of potential economic production. This is the margin of our economic capability of meeting the unmet needs in America of abolishing poverty and providing social justice for every American. America has the economic capability to do the job. We must now demonstrate the will and the sense of national purpose needed to commit ourselves and our resources to this task.

"In this hour of crisis, men of good will of all races, creeds and political persuasion must join hands in a grand alliance to move America forward to abolish poverty and social injustice and to end discrimination and provide equal opportunity to every American. Together we can harness the rising star of science and technology and together we can build a better tomorrow in which peace and freedom and social justice may be the proud blessings of all. To this end we in the UAW pledge our heart and our hand.

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JUN 25 1968

WASHINGTON REPORT

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by UAW Citizenship-Legislative Department

Vol. 8, No. 26 — June 24, 1968

United Automobile, Aerospace, and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, UAW

A report on Solidarity Day

FROM THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL—

America is on the threshold of ending poverty. The 30 million poor people of all pigments and lingos are on the march. They want action now.

With banners and speakers the Poor People's Campaign came to the magnificent mall between the Washington Monument and Lincoln Memorial in Washington last week to bombard the capital with words, numbers, and pleas for help. It was really a plea for rich white America to save itself while there is still time.

The rain-drenched plywood Resurrection City has been the base for demonstrations before the official bastions of government, and on Solidarity Day men and women of goodwill stood in the hot summer sun near the shanty town to warn their fellow citizens that the fuse of poor impatience is burning near the end.

Solidarity Day marchers came in all sizes and shapes —the rough and the gentle, the loud and the quiet, the funny and the bitter, the rich and the poor.

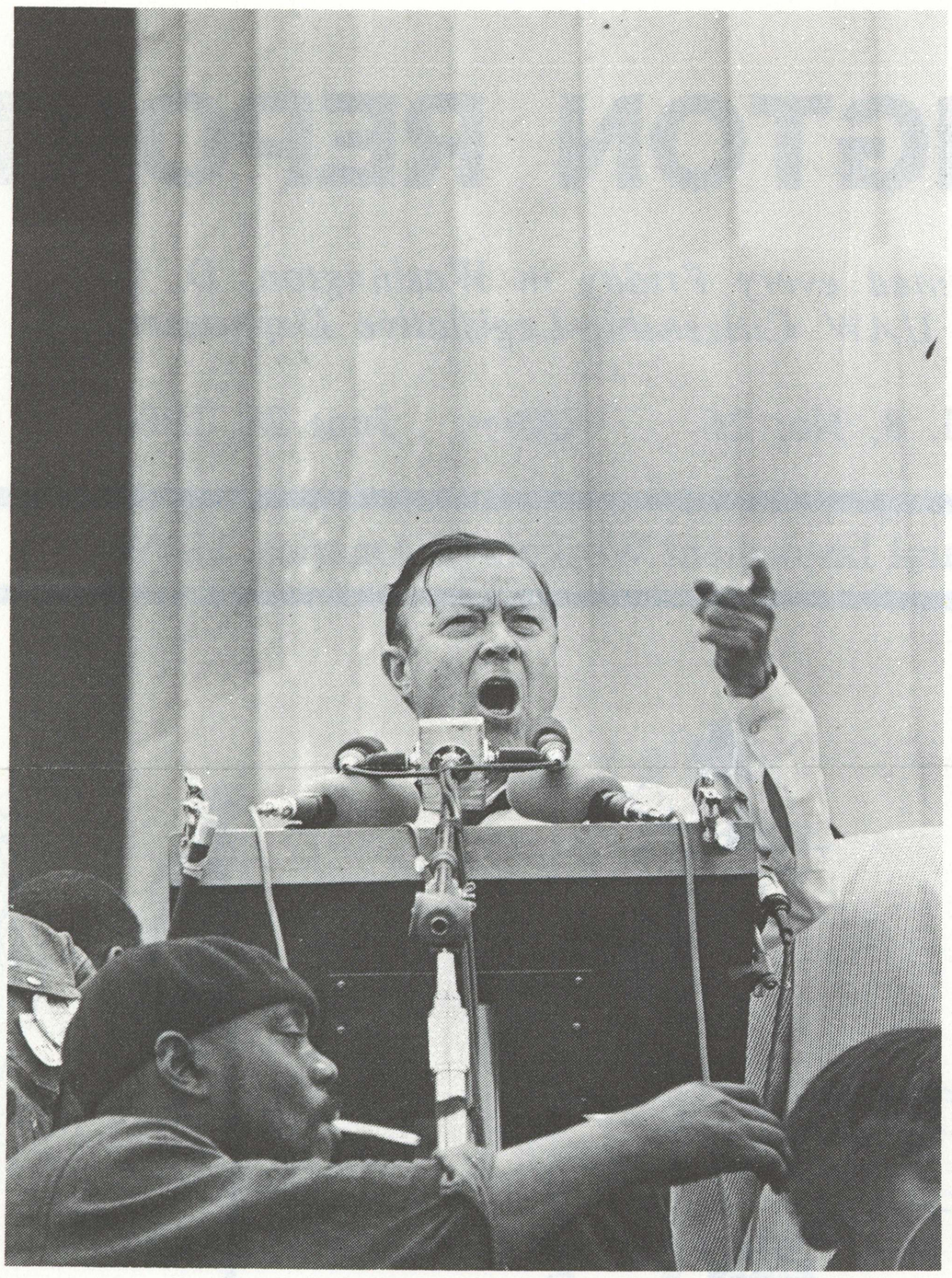
UAW President Walter P. Reuther, the only union speaker, got a might cheer when he said if we can spend billions to put a man on the moon we can spend millions to put men on their feet.

Whitney Young and Roy Wilkins, moderate civil rights leaders, chimed in with more warnings to the affluent. Wilkins likened the poor people's lobby to the hundreds of special interest lobbies who come and go in the nation's capital to feather their own nest, and the leader of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said the poor people have both a right and duty to lobby for their cause at the seat of the federal government.

The Urban League's Young said that poor people have power to raise hell and demolish the shameful ghettos of this land, and they will do this unless they see a way out of their difficulties.

Nobody mentioned the Kerner commission riot report, but its recommendations were certainly in the background of all the calls for jobs, income, housing, food, and educa-

(Continued on Page 2)



We come together today to join the Poor People's Campaign, to pledge our support and our solidarity in a great crusade to awaken the conscience of America, to get the Congress off dead center and to move America forward in a total war to abolish human poverty in the land of plenty. America is the richest nation in the world with a gross national product in excess of 800 billions of dollars annually and yet millions of Americans live in poverty. They are denied the opportunity to participate in and share the abundance of America's increasing economic and technical progress.

The revolution of rising expectations has kindled the aspirations of America's have-not people and they are determined to become first class citizens so that they too, may enjoy equal rights and equal opportunities and the blessings of sharing fully in America's abundance.

Poverty and hunger in America are both economically and morally indefensible for as a nation we have the resources, we have the scientific and technical know-how with which to abolish poverty. We need only the national will and the national commitment to do the job.

As a nation we need to reorder our national priorities and put first things first. We need to commit ourselves and our resources in a measure equal to the task of abolishing poverty and social injustice. We must act in the spirit that a nation that can afford the billions needed to put a man on the moon can also afford what it takes to put a poor family on its feet.

We shall not be serious about winning the war against poverty at home until the budget for that total war against poverty is equal to the budget for the war in Vietnam.

—WALTER P. REUTHER

(Continued from page 1)

tion. Placards and most of the speeches were aimed at domestic violence and the war in Vietnam.

Mrs. Martin Luther King Jr., widow of the martyred leader of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), called the war **"the most cruel and evil war in the history of mankind."**

Whitney Young warned **"this may be the last march which is nonviolent and which brings blacks and whites together. The nation and the Congress must listen to us now before it is too late; before the prophets of violence replace the prophets of peace and justice."**

The Poor People's Campaign can add up a number of gains, but they scarcely make a dent on the problem of persistent poverty and despair which blankets the nation.

The Rev. Mr. Ralph D. Abernathy told the crowd that Congress begrudgingly passed civil rights legislation that gave black people "new confidence and dignity in the South" but did little for those in the North.

"We soon discovered that the promise of dignity without money enough to enjoy it was like smelling T-bone steak broiling over a charcoal flame and yet not being able to get a bite of it."

Abernathy said "the unjust, immoral and tragic escalation of the war in Vietnam" began two years ago ending "that small measure of progress that shone as a light in the darkness—a beacon of hope to the down trodden—that was snuffed out by the onslaught of militarism at home and abroad.

The SCLC president said the 1965 Civil Rights Act which purported to open voting for blacks in over 900 counties was implemented in less than 100. **"The poverty program—meager though it was—was completely captured by the politicians—and anything they could not take over, they cut back,"** he said.

Abernathy said the combination of impatience in black ghettos at home and the war in Vietnam caused "the nonviolent idealism of the black community to become a violent cynicism for many." Accordingly, he said, America suffered the tragic rioting in Newark, Detroit, Chicago, Washington and dozens of other cities.

"Many of our brethren gave up on America and decided that this nation could not be saved and—even if it could—it was not worth saving.

"The cries for jobs, recreation facilities, food, health and justice, were met with profanity, tear gas, billy clubs, shotguns and—yes—tanks," said Abernathy adding that American police were using the same methods of supression used in Vietnam.

These conditions, he added, led Martin Luther King and the SCLC to commit themselves to **"an all out, do-or-die effort to redeem the soul of America lest she perish from the face of the earth. This is what the Poor People's Campaign really is—it is a desperate effort to help America save herself."**

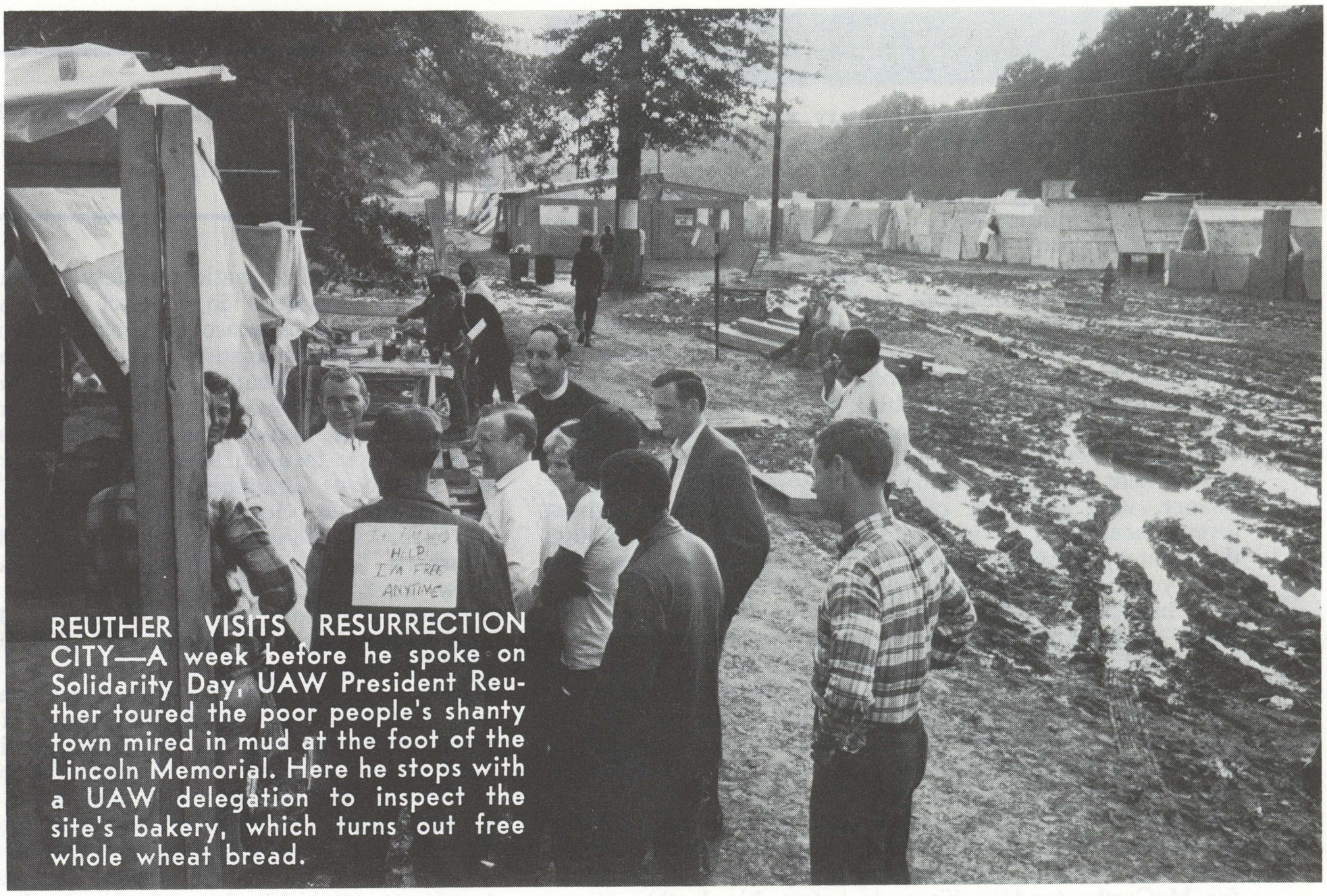
So Abernathy said, the poor people had "come again to Washington for redress of their grievances."

"We come with an appeal to open the doors of America to the almost 50 million Americans who have not been given a fair share of America's wealth and opportunity. Five years ago we pleaded for the black man. Today we plead for the Indians, the Mexican-Americans, the white Appalachian, the Puerto Rican, and the black man."

"But—this time—we have not come to simply make our conscientious appeal and return home," he said. Bitter experience, he said, taught poor people political leaders and Congressmen could not be trusted as they were in 1963.

Instead, he said, the demands would have to be met.

"Today—Solidarity Day—is not the end of the Poor People's crusade. Today is really on the beginning. We are only just beginning to fight. We will not give up the battle until the Congress of the United States decides to open the doors of America and allow the nation's poor to enter as full fledged citizens into this land of wealth and opportunity."



REUTHER VISITS RESURRECTION CITY—A week before he spoke on Solidarity Day, UAW President Reuther toured the poor people's shanty town mired in mud at the foot of the Lincoln Memorial. Here he stops with a UAW delegation to inspect the site's bakery, which turns out free whole wheat bread.

It was beautiful, baby—beautiful. But what does it all mean?

You can quibble about how many were there—50,000 or 200,000 or somewhere in between. It looked as big as the 1963 March on Washington. People just kept coming in by the thousands. Hundreds of buses came in all day long disgorging people of all kinds—toughened anti-poverty workers, kindly clergy, well-scrubbed housewives, and family groups from toddlers to grandparents. They were there because they felt they had to be there.

In the air was a gnawing mood of grimness. The tone was set by Ozzie Davis at 10 AM when the first groups were gathering under the Washington Monument. He said in so many words: This is the last one of these marches we're going to have. Something's got to give somplace, or this country is in deep trouble.

And he read of a litany of fallen heroes—Medgar Evers, John F. Kennedy, Michael Schwerner, James Chaney, Andrew Goodman, Malcolm X, Jimmie Jackson, James Rebb, Viola Luizzo, Martin Luther King, and Robert F. Kennedy. It was enough to make any optimist feel deeply depressed.

The air was muggy and the skies were overcast with rain threatening all day. By mid-afternoon the searing sun was stifling and the heat was unbearable. And the speeches were many and long.

There was a lot that needed saying. It's so easy for the land of plenty to forget and ignore the oppressed, the down-and-out, the outcasts. The Poor People's Campaign has put the needs of the poor on the legislative and bureaucratic front burners. They have hammered on and screamed at the doors of the political establishment. They have shouted. They have wailed. Sometimes they are winsomely eloquent. Much of the time the poor are nasty and crude. But their message is not lost. There are 30 million of them, black and white, red and brown. And 10 million of them are hungry. Like it or not, the eardrums and the eyeballs of comfortable, affluent America is hearing and seeing the poor. And last Wednesday's Solidarity Day march was another chapter in the crusade to fulfill the American dream for all.

It was, indeed, America's last chance to take heed that the poor people of this land are impatient, and they want to enter the promised land. It was the last chance, so the speakers told us, for white America to save itself.

The message of Solidarity Day was not aimed at the poor. It was aimed at those who've got it made. If they heard, they are in luck. If they don't hear, then we're all headed for an ugly cycle of burning cities, brawling mobs, police brutality, smug and repressive government, and a deeply divided America. The Poor People's Campaign bumper stickers proclaim: "I Have A Dream—One America." There is still time, but time is running short.

WEEKEND WRAPUP

The California Democratic primary was a thumping **vote for peace,** but the death of Senator Robert Kennedy overshadowed it. Now comes the New York primary—another astounding referendum against the hawkish drift in the Democratic Party establishment. Vice President Hubert Humphrey is still the odds-on favorite to pick up the party nomination late in August. But will he win if he ignores the now tremendous peace-in-Vietnam constituency which Sen Eugene J. McCarthy couldn't give to Humphrey even if he tried? If the strategy is to frighten voters into voting against Nixon, that won't work either. On the war both Humphrey and Nixon think much alike. So we're left with the problem of deciding if the State Department is trying hard enough to settle the war in Paris. There are still government people who believe we can win a military victory, who think we can get out of Vietnam without losing face. This is increasingly uncertain, even though the military brass can give you a thousand reasons why victory is just around the corner. The Democratic Party now has two months to pull itself together. Happy talk about all the programs put on the books during the past 8 years won't turn this country around. The McCarthy constituency is precisely the group of independent thinking, fairly well-educated group which can swing an election one way or the other. Richard Scammon, the statistical seer of voting trends and a close Humphrey confidante, has frequently noted that elections are fought over the affections of this rather small and select band of independent voters. In 1960 they went to Eisenhower. In 1966 they went to Johnson. Right now most of them are for McCarthy (and/or Kennedy before his death). Nixon certainly doesn't have their vote. Rockefeller might, but his chances for getting the GOP nomination are now as far-fetched as McCarthy's. It must have made the Vice President cringe to take the booing he took at the Lincoln Memorial last week. These were once all Humphrey's people. They were mostly middle-class idealists who've forgotten Humphrey's legwork on disarmament and the test ban treaty and are now mad about the war in Vietnam and worried about mounting troubles in our cities. They cheered McCarthy and booed Humphrey. It was an omen for next fall which the Humphrey strategists can ill afford to ignore. . . . That **occupational safety** bill is languishing in the House. The Chamber of Commerce has managed to obfuscate the issues, but the toll of deaths and accidents continues to mount. Three men were killed and over 30 injured at a large construction project across the Potomac River from Washington. Even though the Washington papers were filled with horror pictures demonstrating the need for national safety standards, the prevailing conservative politics in Capitol Hill was unshaken by this front page evidence that legislation is needed now to prevent more unnecessary industrial accidents. . . . UAW President Walter Reuther was the only union speaker on the rostrum of the Solidarity Day platform last week, but **a number of unions sent big delegations.** Among those spotted were: Detroit Hotel and Restaurant, Detroit Teachers, District of Columbia Labor Council, Washington Hotel and Restaurant, Government Workers, International Union of Electrical, Manhattan-Bronx Postal Union, Transport Workers, Local 1199 Drug and Hospital, District 65 of New York, Social Workers, New York Teachers, Metal Spinners, Building Service, and Steelworkers. There probably were others, but these were ones we saw. It was a gigantic outpouring of the American conscience, but it was clear that the frayed fabric of the American conscience was wearing thin. . . . **Sen. Ed Brooke of Massachusetts,** a moderate Republican, has taken the lead in providing legislative liaison with the Poor People's Campaign. It has badly needed political guidance and help. Some of its leaders get carried away with Baptist hosannas and are willing to flounder in a sea of existential jive talk. Dr. Marian Wright, a young black mover and shaker, has put down a host of legitimate, attainable demands for the Poor People's Campaign which completed the scenario of the poor versus the power structure of the nation. . . . One real gain of the **poor people's march** (or filibuster, if you prefer) is a real switcheroo at the Department of Agriculture over food policies. The encrusted big farm bureaucracy has been compelled to change some longstanding policies, and America's underfed poor people are the gainers. . . There's still no end in sight to the **tax-spending hangup in Congress.** Liberals warn that unemployment will result from tax increase now; they plead for tax reform instead. Conservatives demand foolish and perilous cuts while our cities perish from unrest. So let the fiscal hangup continued week after week with no letup in sight. . . . Congressman **Jeff Cohelan** *"estimates that half the growth in national output in the last 50 years has come from our spending (read: investment) in education. And our outlays for medical research and health care since the turn of the century has increased life expectancy by 25 per cent."*

Have your written your Congressman about gun control?

WASHINGTON REPORT

printed every Friday in Washington, D. C. by UAW Citizenship-Legislative Department

Roy Reuther, *Director* (1909-1968)
Frank Wallick, *Managing Editor*

United Automobile, Aerospace, and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, UAW

UAW Washington Office, 1126 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036

THIS WEEK

A picture report on Solidarity Day

NEWSPAPER

(WASHINGTON)---POLICE DESCENDED ON RESURRECTION CITY THIS MORNING AND GAVE THE RESIDENTS ONE HOUR TO VACATE THE ENCAMPMENT OR BE ARRESTED. THE HOUR IS OVER. THE EVACUATION ORDER CAME AS THE REVEREND RALPH ABERNATHY LED A DETACHMENT OF POOR PEOPLE TO THE AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT, WHERE THE MARCHERS SAT IN THE RAIN WHILE ABERNATHY MET WITH AGRICULTURE OFFICIALS. THE CAMPAIGN LEADER SAYS HE EXPECTS THAT HE AND HIS FOLLOWERS WILL BE ARRESTED WHEN THEY ARRIVE ON CAPITOL HILL, WHERE DEMONSTRATIONS ARE BANNED.

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To Walter P. Reuther

OHIO

From Mildred Jeffrey

Subject

BULLETIN ON POOR PEOPLE'S CAMPAIGN

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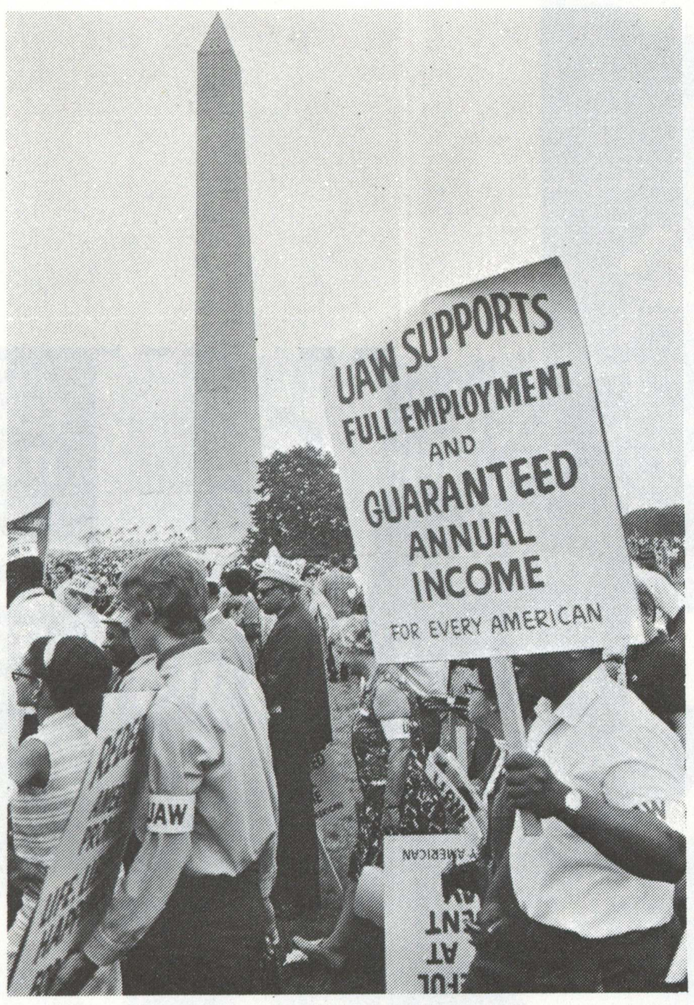
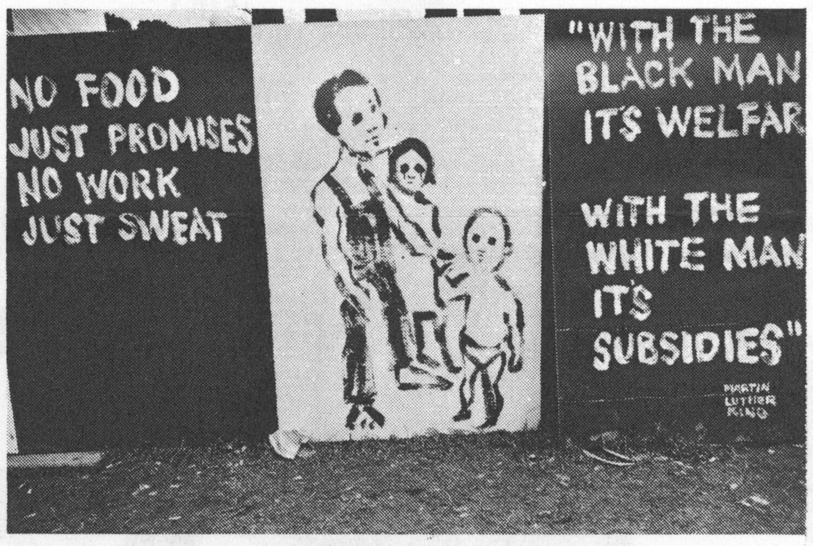
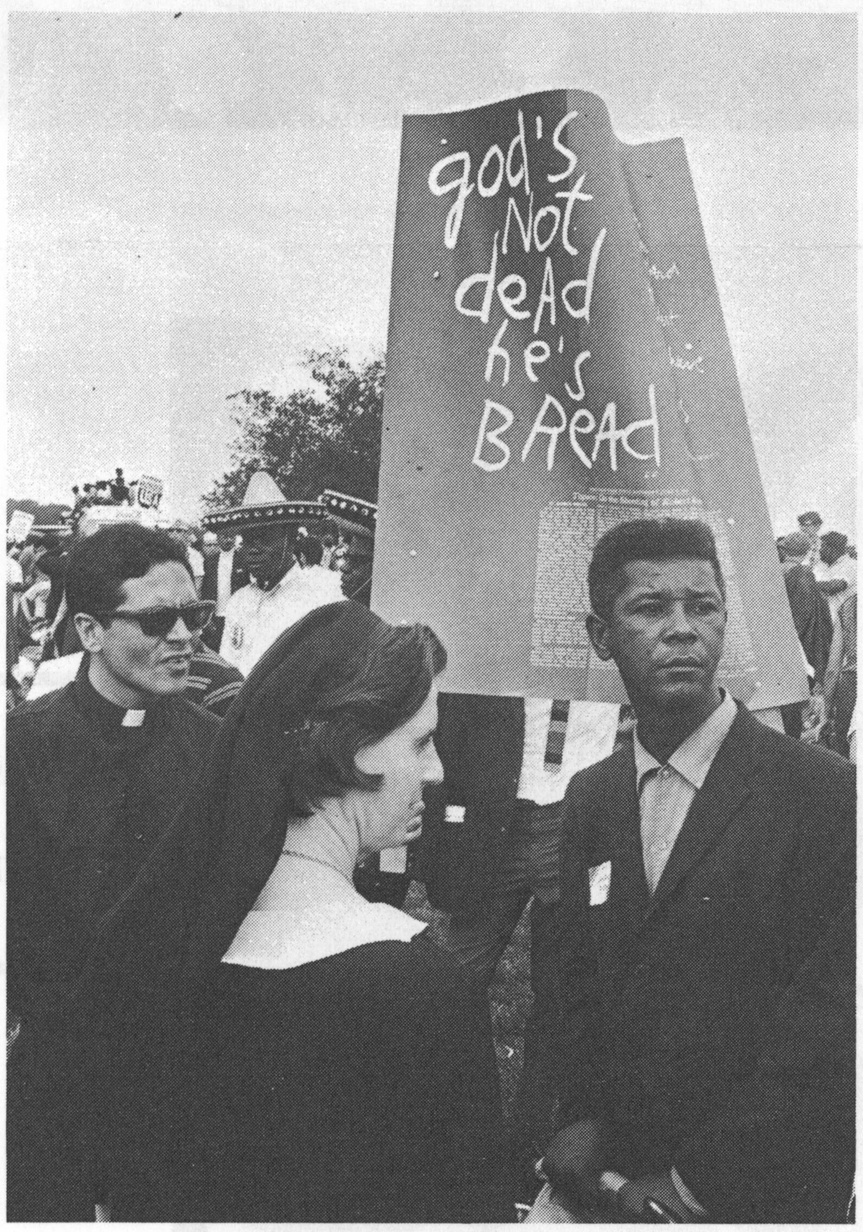
MMJ/jj
opeiu42

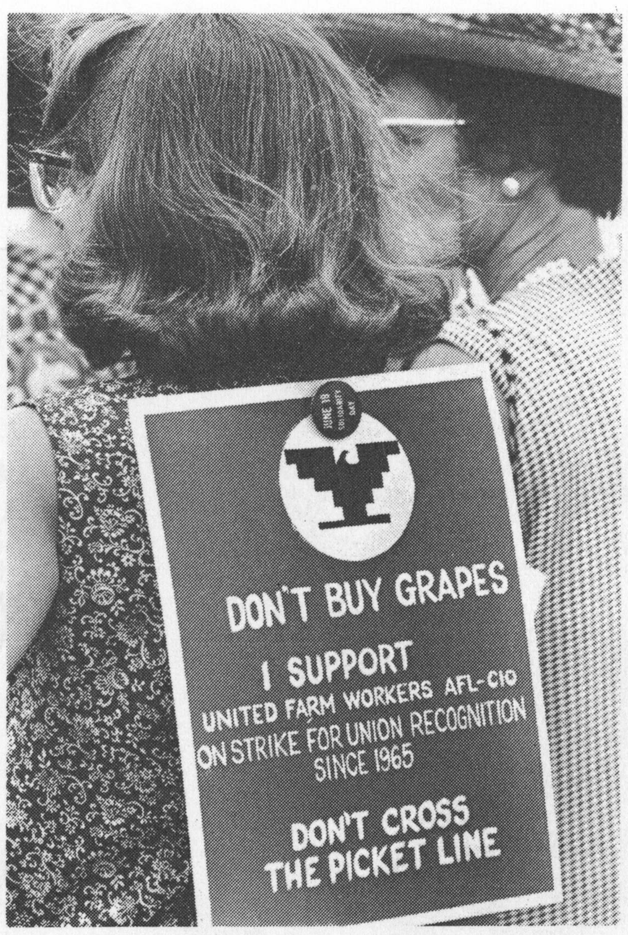


Photos by
Paul Conklin

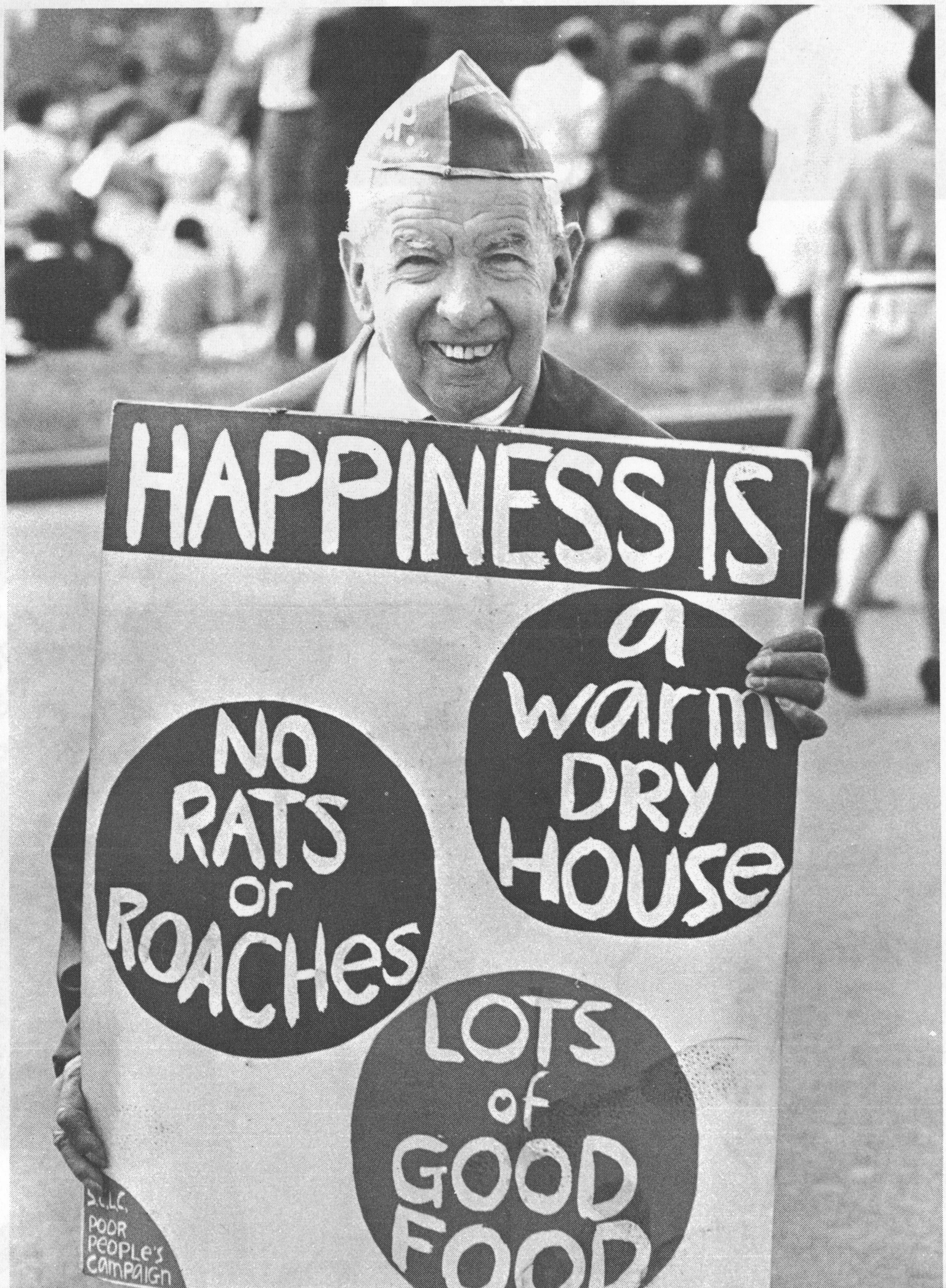
UAW SUPPORTS
BOLD ACTION
TO REBUILD
AMERICA
ABOLISH
SLUMS & GHETTOS


NO FOOD
JUST PROMISES
NO WORK
JUST SWEAT
"WITH THE
BLACK MAN
IT'S WELFAR
WITH THE
WHITE MAN
IT'S
SUBSIDIES"
MARTIN
LUTHER
KING


god's
Not
dead
he's
BREAD


DON'T BUY GRAPES
I SUPPORT
UNITED FARM WORKERS AFL-CIO
ON STRIKE FOR UNION RECOGNITION
SINCE 1965
DON'T CROSS
THE PICKET LINE

ALL
Americans
Jobs
Or
Income
For
ALL
Americans
END WAR
SAVE CITY
no more
HUNGER
USA


HAPPINESS IS
a warm DRY HOUSE
NO RATS or ROACHES
LOTS of GOOD FOOD
S.C.L.C.
POOR PEOPLE'S CAMPAIGN

UAW SUPPORTS A USEFUL JOB AT DECENT PAY
UAW SUPPORTS BOLD ACTION TO REBUILD AMERICA ABOLISH SLUMS-GHETTOS
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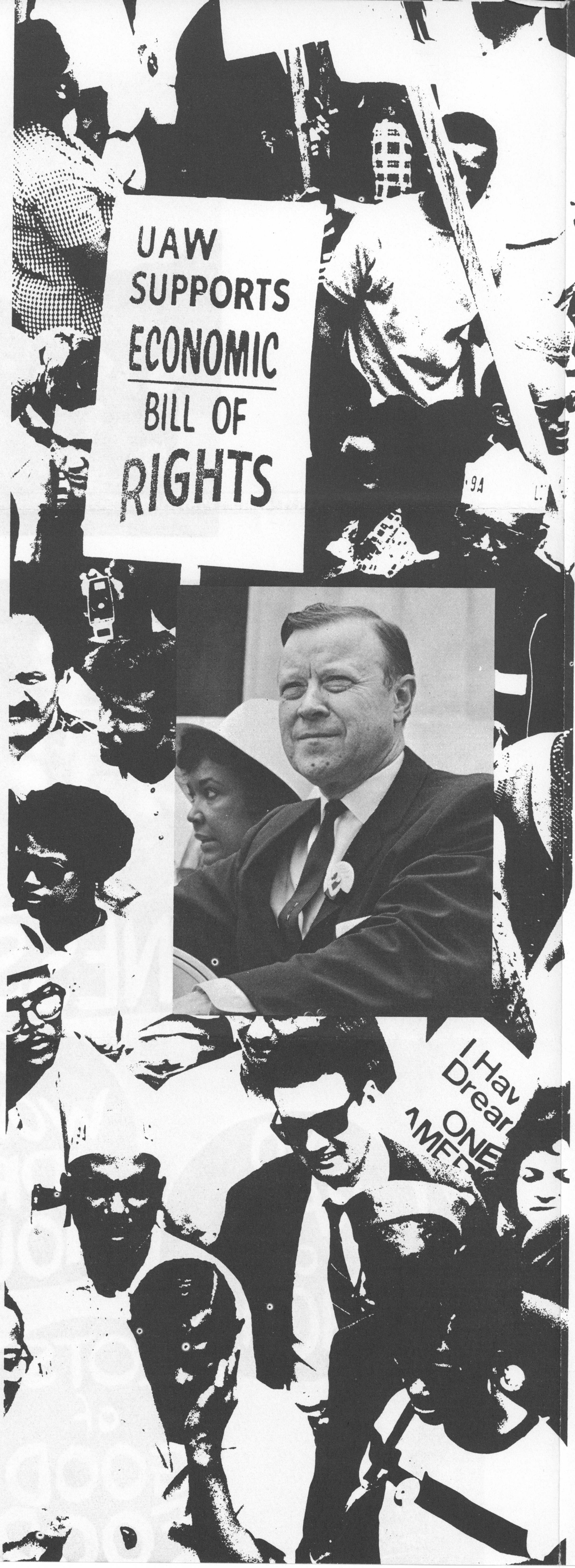
McCarthy and Humphrey



JUN 24 1968

Mr. Walter Reuther, President
United Auto Workers
8000 East Jefferson Avenue
Detroit, Michigan 49214

Dear Mr. Reuther;

My wife and I would like to express our sincere appreciation to you and the nearly eight million members of the U.A.W., who through Mr. Charles Price U.A.W. Fair Practices and Anti-discrimination Council Western N.Y., made it possible for us and other members of The Northside Community Center, Jamestown, N.Y. to attend Solidarity Day in Support of the Poor People's Campaign June 19, 1968.

Words cannot adequately express the gratitude we and other small groups like ours feel for what you and the U.A.W. members across the nation have contributed to our goal of national unity.

Once again we thank you and all U.A.W. members for this experience.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen P. Godfrey

Mary C. Godfrey

Stephen P. Godfrey &
Mary C. Godfrey
118 William Street
Jamestown, N.Y. 14701

35 Owen Avenue, Apt. 3
Detroit, Michigan 48202
June 23, 1968

Mr. Walter P. Reuther, President
United Auto Workers
8000 East Jefferson Avenue
Detroit, Michigan 48214

Dear Sir:

I write you this letter to try and say thanks for allowing the UAW to support the Poor Peoples Campaign. I was able to attend the Solidarity Day Program as a participant from Dodge Local #3, UAW and I do not believe that the attendance would have been as large as it was had the UAW chose not to support this effort.

Fraternally yours,

Hugh B. David

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June 23, 1968

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Fraternally yours,
Hugh B. Harris

. E N T

(SUB MARCH)

(WASHINGTON)---POLICE HAVE ARRESTED 15 MEMBERS TF THE POOR PEOPLE'S CAMPAIGN WHO WERE SINGING AND PRAYING OUTSIDE A CONGRESSIONAL OFFICE BUILDING ON CAPITOL HILL. IT MARKED THE FIRST ARRESTS SINCE THE START OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS CAMPAIGN. THERE WAS NO VIOLENCE. POLICE SAID THE DEMONSTRATORS WERE ARRESTED AFTER THEY WERE WARNED THEIR PROTEST WAAS AN UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY ON CAPITOL GROUNDS.

AC1158A5/23CDT

NXR
GA AUDIO
HXR

(WASHINGTON)---POLICE DESCENDED ON RESURRECTION CITY THIS MORNING AND GAVE THE RESIDENTS ONE HOUR TO VACATE THE ENCAMPMENT OR BE ARRESTED. THE HOUR IS OVER. THE EVACUATION ORDER CAME AS THE REVEREND RALPH ABERNATHY LED A DETACHMENT OF POOR PEOPLE TO THE AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT, WHERE THE MARCHERS SAT IN THE RAIN WHILE ABERNATHY MET WITH AGRICULTURE OFFICIALS. THE CAMPAIGN LEADER SAYS HE EXPECTS THAT HE AND HIS FOLLOWERS WILL BE ARRESTED WHEN THEY ARRIVE ON CAPITOL HILL, WHERE DEMONSTRATIONS ARE BANNED.

OHIO

Inter-Office Communication

33

June 24, 1968

To Walter P. Reuther

From Mildred Jeffrey

Subject

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It was once said, of another great man, "If you would see his monument, look around." If any American is to see the real memorial to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., he must look toward the Poor Peoples' Campaign that is now in progress, for this Campaign represents fully the cause for which Dr. King gave his life and it potentially holds the fulfillment of the dream about which he so frequently spoke.

The Poor Peoples' Campaign can truly be a towering monument to a great man, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Yet the cost of maintaining this Campaign is immense, and the need for funds to continue it is vast. Contributions are needed now for the Poor Peoples' Campaign. As they are given they will become a part of the *real* memorial to the life of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. You can join in raising this living monument to a great moral leader.

You are asked to send your contributions for the Poor Peoples' Campaign to:

The Martin Luther King
Memorial Fund

The Southern Christian Leadership
Conference

334 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Published by:

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES
OFFICE OF LIAISON
for the
POOR PEOPLES' CAMPAIGN
Room 106
100 Maryland Avenue, N.E.
Washington, D. C. 20002
(202) 543-1313

John P. Adams, *Director*
A. Garnett Day, Jr., *Associate Director*

This Leaflet $4.00 per 100

A MEMORIAL TO DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

For a decade and a half Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. lived under the threat of death. The Nobel Peace Prize winner constantly had to face the violence of others as he led a non-violent movement which sought peacefully to effect desperately necessary social, economic, and political changes in the United States of America.

In 1964, Dr. King wrote, "I seldom go through a day without a death threat . . . I must face the fact, as all others in positions of leadership must do, that America today is an extremely sick nation and that something well could happen to me at any time. I feel though, that my cause is so right, so moral, that if I should lose my life, in some way it would aid the cause."

On Thursday, April 4, 1968, one of the hundreds of death threats became a tragic reality. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., was shot and killed just outside his room at the Lorraine Motel in Memphis, Tennessee.

Almost immediately there was an outpouring of grief from across the nation. In the shadow of the shame, one paper confidentially headlined, "Impact of Dr. King's Life and Death Inspires Positive Action on His Dream." Below these words it said, "Only Few Days After Rites His Goals Becoming Reality."

Was it possible that, just as he had predicted, the death of Dr. King might aid the cause?

In the days following his death, hundreds of memorials were established in his honor. Plans for statues were sketched, designs for monuments were drawn, scholarship programs were announced, streets were renamed, schools were re-designated —all in memory of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Yet, even though these memorials are beautiful, valuable and respectful, they do not directly support the cause for which he lived his life and in which he met his death.

Throughout the immediate past months, Dr. King and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference of which he was President, had concentrated their energies in planning for the Poor Peoples' Campaign which was to take place in Washington, D. C., beginning in late April, 1968. When Dr. King initially announced the Poor Peoples' Campaign plans he explained that the Southern Christian Leadership Conference was undertaking the task because, "America is at a crossroads of history, and it is critically important for us, as a nation and a society, to choose a new path and move upon it with resolution and courage. . . . Unrest among the poor of America, and particularly Negroes, is growing rapidly. . . . And so we decided to go to Washington to use any means of legitimate non-violent protest necessary to move our nation and our government on a new course of social, economic and political reform. . . . In this way, we can work creatively against the despair and indifference that have so often caused our nation to be immobilized during the cold winter and shaken profoundly in the hot summer."

Even though the non-violent leadership of Dr. King was violently taken away, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, under the direction of Dr. King's successor, Dr. Ralph David Abernathy, has proceeded on schedule with the Poor Peoples' Campaign. Thousands of poor have come to Washington, D. C., to their nation's capital, to appeal to their government and to challenge their society.

what students can do in the poor peoples' campaign

Students in America have provided much of the physical, moral and intellectual support for past civil and human rights drives. Students have pioneered in protection of free speech; supplied the enthusiasm and conscience which helped turn so many Americans against the unjust war in Vietnam and the unfair system of military conscription; developed vigorous new political and economic thought.

Another new development amont students is the demand for more meaningful education, with more emphasis on first-hand knowledge and on the rights of students for a greater voice in their education.

One means of acquiring experience as part of education is direct participation in human rights struggles.

The Poor Peoples' Campaign is such a struggle. Opportunity to join this struggle is open to students from now through the summer.

Two specific student projects in the Campaign are outlined in this document: (1) The Work-Study Seminar; and (2) The Summer Task Force.

In addition, there are other ways in which students can support the Campaign. Some examples:

--Direct participation in the protest actions at any time

--Recruitment of participants

--Campus discussions and meetings to amass support for the Campaign

--Campus demonstrations of sympathy for the Campaign

--Volunteer service in office and research work, transportation, production of materials, distribution of food and printed matter, assistance in communications, baby-sitting, fund-raising, letter writing campaigns

For further information, contact:

Mr. Stoney Cooks
Student and Campus Activities
1401 U St., N.W.
Washington, D. C.

(202) 462-7000

or . . .

SCLC
Student & Campus Activities
334 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

(404) 522-1420

The Poor People's Campaign

what can students do?

Southern Christian Leadership Conference
Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., 1957-1968
Dr. Ralph David Abernathy, President
1401 U St., N.W., Washington, D. C.

POOR PEOPLE IN AMERICA

The Poor Peoples' Campaign, initiated by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), is a militant, massive drive for decent jobs or income, starting in April.

Non-violent protest actions in Washington, D.C., will be escalated as the weeks go by until the government responds to the plight of poor people.

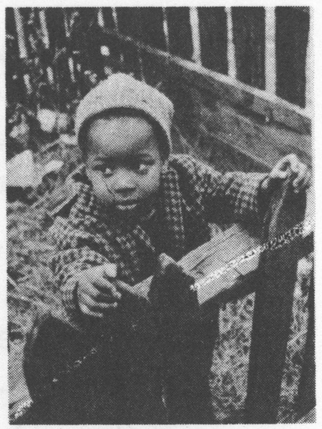
America is the richest nation of all time, yet 50 million people are poor and oppressed.

America spends one million dollars for a bomber to kill people in Vietnam, when the same amount of money would build 100 decent homes for poor families. America pays a Congressman nearly $600 a week while a rural Southern family is lucky to earn $600 a year. America offers a business executive $50 an hour and he hires a maid at $50 or less a week. America has tax gimmicks and direct subsidies for industry and the rich, and "rugged free enterprise" for the poor!

Poor people do not get decent housing, decent jobs, decent incomes, decent schools, decent health care or the simple respect as human beings.

SCLC invites all Americans--students, the unemployed, welfare mothers, the Black and white, the poor and affluent--to join the Poor Peoples' Campaign.

work study seminar



Students everywhere have studied the human rights movement in the classroom, but rarely has there been an opportunity for the first-hand knowledge of massive social protest during the school year.

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference has developed a work-study seminar to be conducted in the midst of the Poor Peoples' Campaign this spring. Several sociologists on major campuses have developed curricula with academic credits for in-the-field study in Washington.

The purpose of the courses is two-fold:

1. To conduct in-depth studies of the structural, ideological, and social-psychological dynamics of the political process as it responds to the Campaign.

2. To conduct in-depth studies of the same dynamics of mass movement and its implications and effects.

The courses begin on campuses with intensive background lectures, discussions and readings.

This is followed by direct observation of the Campaign in Washington.

the summer task force

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference is recruiting summer volunteers for a two-month intensive organizing project in local communities as a follow-up to the spring Poor Peoples' Campaign.

Volunteers will work in the 15 cities and rural areas where the Campaign has been organized.

The Summer Student Task Force is an effort to follow through on our spring campaign by working through the summer on poverty and racial problems at the local level.

There are opportunities for students this summer in:

1. Political activity
2. Economic development
3. Community organization and mobilization
4. Research
5. Office work
6. Rural and urban education

In selecting volunteers, priority will be given to the desire of students to work, past political or organizational experience, and the ability of campus groups or individuals to finance volunteers.

POOR PEOPLES' CAMPAIGN

WASHINGTON, D.C., SPRING 1968

The poor people of America will demand decent jobs and income in massive demonstrations in our nation's capital, Washington, D.C., this spring.

The Poor Peoples' Campaign, starting in April, was organized by Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) with the support and participation of many local groups and individuals.

WHO WILL BE IN THE POOR PEOPLES' CAMPAIGN?

At the start, several thousand poor people will go to Washington. We will be young and old, jobless fathers, welfare mothers, farmers and laborers. We are Negroes, American Indians, Puerto Ricans, Mexican-Americans, poor white people.

WHERE DO THESE POOR PEOPLE LIVE?

All across the nation. SCLC is recruiting poor people in 10 big cities and five Southern states. Poor people in all other communities and cities are also invited to join the Campaign.

DO YOU HAVE TO BE POOR TO BE IN THIS CAMPAIGN?

No. Most persons at the start of the Campaign in Washington will be poor, but other people from all walks of life must be prepared to take their place in the lines of this campaign.

WHY ARE WE GOING TO WASHINGTON?

Washington is the center of government power, and the national government has the money and resources to end poverty and fight racism. But that government has failed to do this. Therefore the Poor Peoples' Campaign will demand government reforms.

WHAT WILL THE POOR PEOPLES' CAMPAIGN DO IN WASHINGTON?

We will build powerful nonviolent demonstrations on the issues of jobs, income, welfare, health, housing, education, human rights. These massive demonstrations will be aimed at government centers of power, and they will be expanded if necessary. We must make the government face up to the fact of poverty and racism. In order to carry out our demonstrations, we will not reveal to the government in advance exactly what we plan to do and where we will demonstrate.

WHAT WILL WE DEMAND?

We will present to the government a list of definite demands involving jobs, income, and a decent life for all poor people so that they will control their own destiny. This will cost billions of dollars, but the richest nation of all time can afford to spend this money if America is to avoid social disaster.

WHAT IF THE GOVERNMENT DOES NOTHING?

We will stay until the government responds, building up the pressure for action by calling for thousands upon thousands of people, rich and poor, to come to Washington or stand up and be counted in demonstrations in their home communities.

S C L C

SOME NEEDS FOR THE POOR PEOPLES' CAMPAIGN

- Local support committees
- Discussions in churches and other community groups
- Recruitment of persons to go to Washington
- Planning demonstrations in your own community
- Letter-writing campaigns to Congressmen and others for action against poverty
- Publicity through leaflets, news releases, etc. in your area
- Fund raising for transportation to Washington, local offices, housing, office supplies and equipment, and other expenses
- Special services such as legal and medical aid, local transportation, baby-sitting, volunteer office work

Southern Christian Leadership Conference
Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., 1957-1968
Dr. Ralph David Abernathy, President
1401 U St., N.W., Washington, D. C.

THE POOR PEOPLES' CAMPAIGN

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Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., 1957-1968
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POOR PEOPLE IN AMERICA

Who are the poor?
The poorest Americans are 35 million persons who do not have enough money for a decent life. The government says they fall below the "poverty line," earning less than $3,130 a year for a family of four, or $1,540 for an individual.

Why are people poor?
Poor people are kept in poverty because they are kept from power. We must create "Poor Peoples' Power."

What happens to poor people?
Poor people do not get decent jobs, decent incomes, decent housing, decent schools, decent health care, decent government, decent police. Poor people do not even get respect as human beings.

What do poor people do?
Most poor American adults work hard every day but are not paid enough for a decent life for their families. Unemployment is a severe problem, especially among men, and the unemployment rate in many places, especially most big cities, is so high that there is a Great Depression. Seven million people are on welfare (mostly children, old people, the sick, and mothers unable to work). Less than 1 per cent of these people are able to work — if they get proper training.

Rich people and poor pepole.
There is great contrast in the lives of rich and poor people in America. For example, a U.S. Congressman is paid nearly $600 a week, but a Southern sharecropper's family sometimes earns less than $600 a year. A maid in a big Northern city may earn $50 a week, while her rich boss may get $50 an hour.

Can America end poverty?
Yes. Many nations that are poorer than rich America provide decent incomes and services for all poor people. America spends 10 times as much money on military power as it does on welfare. The government subsubsidizes big companies and farms, and gives tax favors to rich people, but punishes the poor. America spends more money in one month to kill in Vietnam than it spends in a year for the so-called "war on poverty."

THE TIME TO ACT IS NOW!

"POOR PEOPLES' LIVES ARE DISRUPTED AND DISLOCATED EVERYDAY. WE WANT TO PUT A STOP TO THIS. POVERTY, RACISM AND DISCRIMINATION CAUSE FAMILIES TO BE KEPT APART, MEN TO BECOME DESPERATE, WOMEN TO LIVE IN FEAR, AND CHILDREN TO STARVE." **Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.,**

HOW YOU CAN JOIN THE POOR PEOPLES' CAMPAIGN

You or your local group are welcome to join the massive Poor Peoples' Campaign. All Americans concerned about poverty can participate — rich and poor, black and white, young and old.

The campaign action starts in April, in Washington, D.C. A definite date will be announced soon.

But much work must be done NOW to prepare for this campaign.

If you want to work directly, you can help organize for the Campaign in your community.

If you want to go to Washington, you can begin to prepare yourself and others for this effort.

If you can not work actively, you can still be in the Poor Peoples' Campaign by contributing financial aid or services. Our resources are very limited, and we need all possible help in printed materials, supplies, office space, transportation and many other expenses.

PLEASE STAND UP FOR POOR PEOPLE BY CONTACTING:

Rev. Bernard Lafayette, Coordinator
Poor Peoples' Campaign
Southern Christian Leadership Conference
1401 U St. N.W.
Washington, D. C.

For Information or Materials:
NCC Office of Liaison for
Poor Peoples' Campaign
Room 106
100 Maryland Avenue N.E.
Washington, D. C. 20002
Tel. 202-543-1313

Please make contributions
(checks or money orders)
payable to SCLC

Inter-Office Communication

June 26, 1968

To Walter P. Reuther

From Mildred Jeffrey

Subject Interim Report on Poor People's Campaign

We have received the following intelligence on the development and strategy of the Poor People's Campaign:

1) Demonstrations on a controlled and planned basis will continue. Present thinking is that groups will be assigned specific days, such as the clergy on Wednesdays; women's organizations on Thursdays; labor on Fridays.

2) Civil disobedience will be engaged in when called for. Apparently there is, at this time, no desire to have mass arrests.

3) A second mule train arrived Tuesday (yesterday) in Washington. The original strategy was that the people in the train would be arrested. However, when it drew such large numbers of people, the strategy was changed and it will continue moving around Washington without trespassing on government properties designated off limits. At one time yesterday, it was reported that there were one thousand persons marching behind the mule train.

4) Every effort will be made to focus the thrust of the Poor People's Campaign demand on hunger. Therefore, SCLC plans to have around the clock vigils at the Department of Agriculture, ~~for~~ there is talk, and there may be a press statement today, of an economic withdrawal (boycott) in 30 - 40 principal cities. This has not been, at this writing, clearly enunciated. It is reported that in California the local Committees will be asked to center the boycott on table grapes. Clearly, this is to have a direct tie-in with the Farm Workers Union.

Nightly meetings are being held with the Resurrection City residents who remain and are not in jail, together with local people in Washington and the suburbs who are in support of the Campaign. It is reported that, at least as far as the church people, both clergy and lay, there is mounting, rather than diminishing, support.

Apparently, but not confirmed, SCLC is <u>not</u> encouraging movement of poor people from around the country to Washington, unless they are coming with a group which plans to stay not more than one or two days for demonstration purposes.

Yesterday Frank Wallich received a distress call from the Detroit people whom you met, led by Mrs. Nellie Bell, when you visited Resurrection City. They had been housed by Father Stein who is on Bishop Emrich's staff, but were without food, bedding, or any of their possessions. They had been told that they would have three days to get out of Resurrection City but instead, they had thirty minutes and left with only the clothes they were wearing. Frank purchased groceries for them and is arranging for bedding and some clothing. They are housed at the Church of the Atonement, a considerable distance from downtown Washington and the center of activities and, therefore, according to Frank, seem somewhat isolated. However, it is their wish to stay on for the duration.

NAACP CONVENTION

Bill Oliver reports that the Committee to Revitalize the NAACP, led by Chester Lewis, is making a number of proposals for extensive involvement of the NAACP in the Poor People's Campaign in Washington. While these proposals, including one to have the entire Convention go to Washington, are not acceptable to the majority leadership, nevertheless, the issue raised by this group is troubling.

Bill asked me to raise the question as to whether or not there had been a response ~~on~~ to your idea of some kind of a top level committee. Bill believes that it might be helpful if an "Emergency Citizens Committee to Support the Poor People's Campaign" were organized. His thought is that this should be a self-constituted group, without government representation, but with SCLC representation. The purpose would be to formally support selected demands, mutually agreed to, of the Poor People's Campaign. Another thought that Bill has is that such a citizens' committee might focus its purpose on the problem of food for hungry peoples, such as "The Emergency Citizens Committee to End Hunger in the U.S.A."

MMJ/jj
opeiu42

Michael Jaffee

-0-

POVERTY MARCH LEADER RALPH ABERNATHY RECEIVED A 20-DAY JAIL SENTENCE TODAY ON CHARGES OF UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY ON THE CAPITOL GROUNDS... THE RESULT OF A DEMONSTRATION YESTERDAY WHEN RESURRECTION CITY WAAS CLOSED.

AC313P6/25CDT

(WASHINGTON)---HOUSE RULES COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN WILLIAM COLMER HAS CHANGED HIS MIND. THE MISSISSIPPI DEMOCRAT SAYS HE WILL ACT ON PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S ORIGINAL GUN CONTROL MEASURE NEXT WEEK...NOT THIS WEEK AS HE HAD PLANNED. COLMER SAYS THE PRESIDENT'S CALL FOR STILL MORE GUN CONTROL LEGISLATION PLAYED A PART IN CHANGING HIS MIND. YESTERDAY, MR. JOHNSON ASKED THAT NATIONAL REGISTRATION AND LICENSING OF ALL GUNS AND GUN OWNERS BE ADDED TO PENDING LEGISLATION THAT WOULD BAN MAIL ORDER FIREARM SALES.

-0-

(WASHINGTON)---THE HOUSE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE HAS REJECTED AN ADMINISTRATION-BACKED BIL FOR AN UNLIMITED FOOD STAMP PROGRAM. THE MEASURE WOULD HAVE ANSWERED ONE OF THE MAIN DEMANDS OF THE POOR PEOPLES' CRUSADE. THE COMMITTEE VOTED 26-TO-4 AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT WOULD HAVE REMOVED THE PRESENT 225-MILLION-DOLLAR ANNUAL MAXIMUM ON THE PROGRAM. THE COMMITTEE WILL MEET TOMORROW TO CONSIDER LEGISLATION RAISING THE CEILING TO 245-MILLION.

-0-

Inter-Office Communication

June 28, 1968

To Walter P. Reuther

From Mildred Jeffrey

Subject

Dear Walter:

The National Council of Churches issued the following statement yesterday on the Poor People's Campaign:

"The National Council of Churches reaffirms its full support and endorsement of the aims and goals of the Poor People's Campaign under the auspices of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

"A request from the Rev. Dr. Ralph D. Abernathy, President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, for clergymen to be the first wave of people to join him and the poor people in jail, raises the question of civil disobedience.

"The National Council of Churches is not asking for official organizational recruitment but has recognized the validity of civil disobedience in certain circumstances. The General Board of the National Council of Churches on June 7, 1968, in a statement on "Religious Obedience and Civil Disobedience," said that civil disobedience "is a limited and moderate mode of political action, and we call upon christians and other men of good will to recognize it as a valid instrument for those who seek justice, consonant with both christian tradition and the American political and legal heritage.

"Following a consultation with the Southern Leadership Conference on Thursday, June 27th, we will advise you of additional strategies."

/s/ Rev. Edwin Espy
General Secretary
National Council of Churches

Fraternally,

Mildred /s/

MMJ/jj
opeiu42

Washington March

July 16, 1968

Dear Sterling:

Thank you for your very kind note of July 12. Those of us in the UAW were delighted to have been associated with you and the Poor People's Campaign, and we pledge our continued support to the end that social justice and human dignity can be shared fully by all Americans.

You did an excellent job under most difficult circumstances and little time. All of us were extremely proud of the way that you carried out your difficult assignment.

I send my warmest best wishes.

Sincerely,

WPR:ob
opeiu 42

Mr. Sterling Tucker, Executive Director
Washington Urban League, Inc.
1424 Sixteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

JUL 15 1968

Washington Urban League, Inc.

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Sterling Tucker
Executive Director

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July 12, 1968

Mr. Walter P. Reuther
President, UAW
Solidarity House
8000 East Jefferson Avenue
Detroit, Michigan 48214

Dear Walter:

I write to express my personal thanks to you for your participation in the Solidarity Day program.

You spoke dynamically adding the voice of the UAW to the protest against poverty. Your presence was most important, and I am grateful that you were able to join us.

I was, furthermore, pleased to see so many members of the UAW with us on that day. Your support of the march and your continued support are most gratifying to me.

Sincerely,

Sterling Tucker

jrs

August 5, 1968

Harold Clements, Assistant Director - Region 6

William H. Oliver

Local Unions in Region 6 participating in the Poor Peoples' March, Washington, D. C. June 18-19, 1968

Dear Harold:

I am transmitting herewith enclosed two requests to the International Union pursuant to the participation of Locals 923 and 1430 in the Poor Peoples' March.

It would be deeply appreciated if you would supply to us the names of the delegates from each of these locals so that we might process their request for payment.

We are processing the requests of Locals 216 and 887.

Kindest regards.

Fraternally,

WHO/flo
opeiu42aflcio
encl.

cc: Larry Gettlinger
Jim Ogden

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PAUL SCHRADE REGIONAL DIRECTOR

REGION 6 UAW 1927 WEST 9T ST LOSA

IN REGARDS TO THE TWO DELAGATES TO WASHINGTON FOR THE POOR PEOPLES MARCH WE ARE REQUESTING REIMBURSEMENT OF 302.70 THIS BEING HALF THE TOTAL COST

VINCE FERRANGAMO PRESIDENT LOCAL 923 UAW.

SF1201(R2-65)

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LOCAL 1430

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MORRIS BLDG.—SUITE "E" PHONE (213) 379-7792

75

June 19, 1968

UAW Region 6
1927 W. 9th Street
Los Angeles, California 90006
Attn: Claudia

Re: 'Poor Peoples March'
Washington, D.C.
June 19, 1968

	Amount Due
To bill Region 6 for 1/2 cost of airfare - $287.70:	$ 143.85
Expense - per diem allowance:	7.50
Total:	$ 151.35

Fraternally,

John W. Coleman, President
UAW Local 1430

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UNION LABEL

AUG 19 1968

Poor Peoples
Mail

LIBERTY HOUSE

601 352-8302 P.O. BOX 3468 JACKSON, MISS. 39207

August 17, 1968

Dear Friend:

My name is Lary Rand, I'm from Detroit and presently I'm working in Mississippi as manager of the Liberty House, which under the direction of the Poor Peoples Corporation is creating employment for rural low income people (see enclosed literature).

Liberty House needs assistance of all types. I intend to be in Detroit the week beginning August 19, 1968. If you are interested in helping us in this effort call this Detroit number 567-1608, in order that we can discuss what needs to be done. If I'm not in leave your number and I'll return your call.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Lary Rand
Mgr./ Liberty House Co-op

Poor People's Corporation Builds Jobs for Negroes in Rural Mississippi

By PHILLIP H. WIGGINS

Two years ago Joseph Wright of West Point, Miss., was seriously injured in an accident at a boiler factory near that small town in the northeastern corner of the state.

After his convalescence he sought to return to his job but was told he was no longer needed. He sought employment elsewhere, but to no avail.

Mr. Wright, who is 51 years old and has no formal education, is now working in the West Point Woodcraft Cooperative and is earning, at least for that section of Mississippi, a living wage. In a telephone interview, Mr. Wright said he is doing little of the "hard work I did at the factory" and is learning woodworking. For the first time in his life he is doing something creative, he added.

Two and a half years ago Mrs. Georgia Bullock was employed as a presser. Mrs. Bullock, 43, is now manager of the Rosehill Sewing Co-op in Magnolia, Miss., near the Louisiana border and is doing "a lot more pleasant work."

Corporation for the Poor

These are just two examples of a group of people in rural Mississippi who have been helped by an idea born in that state in 1965 — a corporation for poor people, more specifically poor "untrainable" Negroes.

Three years later the corporation is still in existence and is in fact developing into an important vehicle for providing economic independence from whites for a growing number of poverty-beset Negroes for whom the corporation has become a dream come true.

The Poor People's Corporation of Jackson, Miss., is the central facility that provides financial, technical and marketing assistance for a group consisting of 12 producer cooperatives and one marketing cooperative, Liberty House, also in Jackson.

Initial ventures included the opening of a dress factory in an abandoned plant at Canton, Miss., started with $1,000, and a candle-making factory at West Point, Miss., which was opened with only $200.

Jesse Morris, 28, a Florida-born Negro with a degree in economics from the University of California at Los Angeles, organized the corporation. Mr. Morris, executive director, as well as some of the other executives in the corporation were formerly field workers for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

most all of the

we have made has gone back into the corporation for expansion," Mr. Morris said. "Our catalogue mailing list alone has expanded from about 1,000 to 65,000.

"We are also engaged in two new endeavors, a film-producing division called Southern Media, and Flute Publications, a book-publishing division that publishes books of authors from the state who have had difficulty getting published in the past."

Basically, the cooperatives' marketing process works this way: The marketing cooperative provides the raw materials at cost to the producer cooperatives. In each producer cooperative are "employes from the parent Poor People's Corporation who provide the training and technical knowledge for the workers who will actually make the products.

The finished product is then returned to the marketing cooperative, which sells it at a mark-up to the public and returns the profit to the workers and "employes" after setting aside funds for further expansion and development of the corporation.

"Our main methods of marketing are through a large mail-order catalogue system and our retail outlets, but we are seeking direct contacts with individual businesses, hopefully to secure contracts for our products," said Ursula Junk, who works at the corporation's Greenwich Village wholesale outlet on Bleecker Street, one of the corporation's two major outlets in New York.

The second outlet here is on Broadway at 86th Street. There are other retail outlets including ones in Cambridge, Mass.; Yellow Springs, Ohio; Madison, Wis., and Detroit.

A major store is planned for San Francisco and a large warehouse has been expanded in Jackson, Miss.

The Poor People's Corporation employs about 200 persons and trains about 200 more in the various skills involved in making children's toys, clothing, handicraft items, leather goods and woodworking products. The prices range from $20 handbags to $10 dresses, from stuffed dolls costing $3.50 to patchwork quilts at $35.

Big Question is Answered

The big question was would the corporation survive. The answer so far has been affirmative. "We are optimistic," said Ellen Maslow, another worker at the Liberty House in Greenwich Village, "but what we really need is a sincere expression of interest and serious advice from some major corporations.

"Our primary goal is to provide jobs and one cannot justly compare our corporate structure with those of conventional businesses," Miss Maslow emphasized.

The employes of the parent corporation, such as Miss Junk and Miss Maslow, are volunteers who receive expenses. Others, such as Doris Derby, a native New Yorker, who works in Jackson, receives additionally a living allowance for service away from home.

The obvious advantage of such cooperatives for Negroes in the Deep South is that an extremely small capital investment is needed to get the show on the road. The entire corporation idea started with only $3,000.

"Just what the members of the cooperative make depends entirely upon themselves," Miss Junk said. The average worker makes about $15 to $30 a week. But he's his own boss and that's important. What they produce and how long they work is up to them." She conceded, however, that rarely does a worker make the $1.25-an-hour Federal minimum wage, which does not apply to self-employed persons working in a cooperative.

Salaries for jobs that these Negroes were previously considered capable of doing are even lower without the advantages of the cooperative. The individual would probably be employed as a field hand or as a maid for $15 a week or even less—jobs that also fall outside the minimum wage laws.

"The important thing is that we have taken people who had no hope of being trained by anyone else and have made trained and skilled workers out of them," Miss Maslow stressed.

Up to this time, the corporation has been unable to obtain government aid. It has also sought tax exemption for the last three years, according to Miss Maslow, but this has yet been approved.

Most of the products are aimed at the Northern market. Despite the fact that they are moderate in price, they are said to be comparable to their counterparts manufactured on Seventh Avenue.

About 1,000 Negro Mississippians pay 25 cents a year to belong to the corporation and take some part in its decisions. All contributions so far have come from private sources.

Another important aspect of the cooperatives is that they give Negro workers, many of whom are illiterate, the opportunity to learn the methods of conducting their own businesses, keeping their own books and deciding how much they will pay themselves each week. Many have been able to raise their production and thus their wages from as little as $5 a week when they first began to as much as $35 a week.

Poor Determined to Wait for Justice

By WHITNEY M. YOUNG, JR.
Executive Director
National Urban League

Washington, D.C. once more is the place of assembly for thousands of marchers seeking broad changes in our system. The Poor Peoples' March is, however, different from those which preceded it.

In the first place, it's not a one- or two-day affair. Temporary living quarters have been set up, and Rev. Ralph Abernathy, Dr. Martin Luther King's successor as head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, is determined to keep the marchers in Washington until the actions of Congress reflect the seriousness of our domestic crisis.

★ ★ ★

Another difference is that this march is not the special province of any single ethnic group. Negroes predominate, but that is only because so many of the poor are black.

But poor whites, like those in Appalachia who were promised an end to their poverty but go nothing more than promises, are also marching.

OTHER MARCHERS

So too are American Indians who saw a continent stolen from them and then were reduced by the victors to the most abject poverty.

Puerto Ricans and other Spanish-speaking citizens are also Washington-bound, seeking an end to the discrimination which keeps them out of jobs and to the end of exploitation of farm labor and migrant workers.

★ ★ ★

Many Americans suffer the dull ache of poverty. Negro share croppers forced off the land in Mississippi are literally starving. Doctors have testified to the effects of malnutrition on young children. Many are crippled for life because of starvation diets.

Other effects of poverty are rat-infested homes, broken families, bad health, and the horrors of watching beautiful young children lose their innocense and potential, and become hardened and old before their time.

MOST WEALTHY

And all this is happening in the midst of the most fabulously wealthy nation in history.

Some people, including congressmen, have already protested the march. I guess it makes them nervous when they have to see the poor with their own eyes. It's much easier to vote against rent supplements and antipoverty funds when you don't have to see the results of your work.

★ ★ ★

To the people who say that such a march of citizens to the nation's Capitol is a tragedy, I would say that the real tragedy lies in the fact that the poor should have to march at all. The real tragedy is that of a society which refused to listen to the cries of poverty for all these years.

The poor shouldn't have to march. Others should be marching. America's privileged people—the rich and the upper-middle classes who reap such enormous benefits from our way of life—ought to be dramatically calling on Congress to provide a measure of justice for the poor.

AT LEAST RIDE

Congress itself ought to be out marching to the poor sections and to the ghettos of America which it helped to create. And if members are too busy to march, at least let them ride to the poverty-stricken areas. That way they could get some reading done too — books like the Kerner Commission Report, which tells what has to be done to end our urban crisis.

And once they get to the ghettos, these lawmakers ought to climb the rickety stairs, smell the uncollected garbage, eat the surplus food, battle the rats at night. I have a hunch that educational marches to the slums could change an awful lot of votes.

(Advertisement)

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'Poor City' Grows Despite Soaring Costs and Depleted

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Poor People's Campaign says that even though it's almost broke, it plans to more than double the population of the nation's capital with a million-member demonstration on Memorial Day.

★ ★ ★

Organizers of the camp-in agree that after only one week in Washington, they are faced with a crisis of less money and more people to care for than they had anticipated.

Beyond that, however, it's impossible to find two officials of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference who agree on just how big a hole the campaign seems to be in, and whether the financial pinch has put it in any danger of foundering.

★ ★ ★

The campaign coordinator, the Rev. Bernard Lafayette, insisted at a news conference Friday that $3 million is needed just to finish building the plywood huts of "Resurrection City U. S. A." that now houses about 600 demonstrators near the Lincoln Memorial.

FIRM BELIEF

But while he named the highest money figure, he also insisted: "I firmly believe that we will get everything necessary to carry this campaign through, I have given no thought to failure because we don't intend to fail."

★ ★ ★

The Rev. Ralph David Abernathy, SCLC president, told a news conference in Albuquerque, N.M., Friday that construction is being hampered because of "pressures brought bear on lumber companies."

★ ★ ★

He said several lumber panies had agreed to p construction materials. I not elaborate.

Hard to Find Any Ready to Move Out

...INGTON (AP) — If ...ters from "Re-

TRANSMITTAL SLIP

TO: Walter Reuther

FROM: Milly Jeffrey

.....For your information

.....Note and return to me

.....Per your request

.....For your action

Comments:.....

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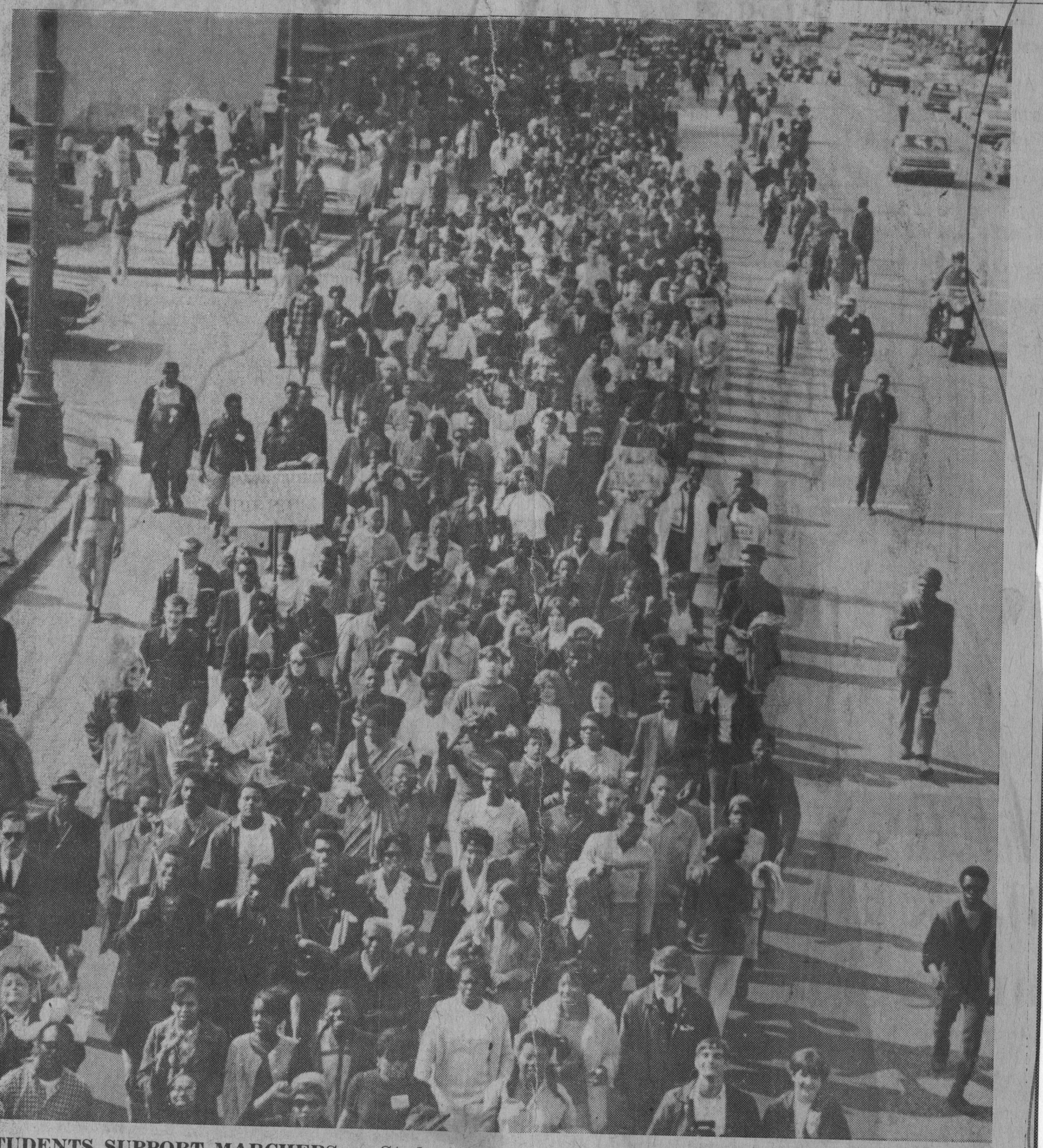
Printed in USA

File with material on Poor People March

MAY 28 1968



STUDENTS SUPPORT MARCHERS — Students joined Poor People's campaign marchers at Woodward and W. Grand Blvd. last Monday afternoon enroute to Cobo hall to a mass rally. The students, representing many Detroit schools, carried signs and lent moral, physical and financial support to the campaign. The marchers swelled to some 3,500 as they reached Cobo hall.

BEAT MARCHERS — Two policemen use nightsticks against two Milwaukee Youth Commandoes who had been protecting Father James Groppi, white civil rights figure, as bystanders are stunned by the outbreak which eyewitnesses said was "completely uncalled-for."

Demand Suspension of Cops With Badge Numbers 128, 267

By C. C. DOUGLAS

More than 100 members of the Poor People's Campaign along with a half-dozen of their leaders confronted Mayor Jerome Cavanagh with charges of wanton brutality on the part of Detroit's mounted police officers last week.

The charges, stemming from an incident at Cobo Hall May 13, the night before the hearing, were documented with testimony of eyewitnesses and victims.

When the hour-long hearing was over, Mayor Cavanagh pledged a "complete and thorough investigation." Though spokesmen for the group demanded the immediate suspension of all officers involved, three of whom were cited by badge number, it was pointed out that "complete and thorough investigations" of police brutality often result only in the transfer of involved officers.

The details of the incident became increasingly clear as the witnesses and march leaders made their statements. The Rev. Andrew Young, a national officer of the SCLC, was the first to testify. After stating that the members of the group had been "brutalized" by Detroit police officers, Rev. Young said:

"We are a non-violent people. We don't like to be beaten, we didn't want to get beaten, we did nothing to get betten. We are more concerned, however, that this is evidently a city-established policy for dealing with crowds of poor people."

"Had this happened at something like a rock 'n'roll concert, and had the police responded in the same way, Detroit might well be in flames today and hundreds of black people might be dead."

Hosea Williams, an SCLC volunteer, was not vague in his indictment of the city authorities.

"Either there is a conspiracy in Detroit," he said, looking directly into Cavanagh's face, "or someone is guilty of gross negligence." The actions of Detroit's police officers have, he indicated "made her number one on the civil rights lists of the SCLC for this summmer. We dealt with Bull Connor and we think we can deal with the Detroit police. Upon the request of the local leadership, we are prepared to leave enough resources here to immobilize this town to try to change this police situation."

Frank Ditto, director of the East Side Voice of Independent Detroit and co-chairman of the local support organization for the Poor People's campaign, made the most specific demands of the group.

"Sergeant Wright, badge number 128," said Ditto, must be suspended until he has paid for the crimes which he has perpetrated against harmless, non-violent [illegible] and children. The [illegible] badge number [illegible] order that [illegible] remain

Poor People's March

FATHER GROPPI TELLS MAYOR:

"It Was a Stupid Confrontation Over

The following account of Monday night's occurrences at Cobo Hall was written by a white reporter from Life magazine, believed to be the only white reporter who was on the scene from the beginning of the confrontation between the police and the Poor People's marchers. It is published here without any rewriting to indicate a point of view.)

The hazy light of dusk was just settling in around Detroit's Civic Center last Monday night as some 6,000 Detroit participants in the Poor People's March to Washington gathered at the bandshell on the river front. Up on the driveway in front of Cobo Hall, Abraham L. Rice, the burly coordinator of the mid-west segment of the caravan, was sitting in the front seat of his white, 1965 Oldsmobile trying to get the radios and the mobile telephone to respond to his efforts. He watched members of the caravan going in and out of Cobo Hall after they had eaten a ham, cole slaw and coffee dinner supplied by the Central Methodist church.

It had been a mighty successful day, Rice thought. He was "impressed"" with the police escort that picked up the 13-bus caravan coming up from Toledo and guided it safely to Blessed Sacrament cathedral. While other cities had offered "indifference" at best, Detroit's Mayor Jerome P. Cavanagh had shown up earlier in the day to welcome the troupe to the city. Indeed "Barracuda" Rice felt Detroit had been "the best city yet" on the tour that started in Chicago. Not for long.

At 8:42 p.m. Rice was explaining to a lone reporter that he diverted the route of March from Woodward avenue to John R because "we wanted to walk through the poor section to round up some more poor power." Two police officers approached his car.

"Get that car out of here," said one white-capped officer.

"Get it out of we'll tow it out," snarled a shirt-sleeved sergeant.

There were four other vehicles in the driveway, one a red sedan marked "Detroit News Editorial." The police zeroed in on Rice's Oldsmobile.

With the police threat, Rice bolted past the reporter to confront the sergeant who had waved up the blue police tow truck. As Rice challenged the police to dare try moving the car, local Detroit aides in the car pleaded with the police officers to realize the magnitude of what they were trying to do.

Rice then began to shout, "Get me some marshals. Get me some marshals. We are going to show this man what poor power can do. Surround the car."

Within minutes the sidewalk in front of Cobo Hall was crowded with marchers. Dark blue jackets worn by Father James Groppi's Youth Council of the Milwaukee NAACP sat all over the car. The wrecker tamely backed off.

The sergeant who started it all moved to the front end of the car while march officials continued asking him why he had precipitated the foolish confrontation. Fred Brown, a community organizer asked him, "These people are from out of town. I live here. I've got six kids. Why did you do that?"

In the heated discussion that followed, someone finally told the police officers the car had a dead battery and could not be moved. A lieutenant, realizing the poor judgment of his men, quickly acquiesced when he heard the battery was dead and turned to begin efforts to straighten things out.

It was too late.

From nowhere, it appears, two brown horses with police aboard moved in on the crowd which was shouting, "Sock it to me Black Power! OOO! Ahh!" The horses under the leather-jacketed police officers clop-clopped under the marquee into the crowd.

Nine more horses joined the initial squad and the paltoon proceeded to sweep back and forth in front of the glass doors like 19th century czarist goons. On one sweep a woman was knocked down from a blow in the chest by a horse's knee.

Father James Groppi emerged from the crowd seeking some police officer, was soon thwacked on the shoulder by a police club and lost his glasses. A Milwaukee youth assigned to protect Groppi was rapped on the head by another club-wielding mountie.

The marchers were forced back into the foyer of Cobo Hall where interior police, apparently unaware of what was happening outside, began to shove them back out to the sidewalk with flailing fists.

KEY SCENE IN BRUTALITY — Eyewitnesses to the violence occurring at the Poor People's Campaign rally at Cobo Hall May 13, charge that the two white policemen photographed attacking a Milwaukee Youth Commander who was guarding Father James Groppi, and a black mounted policeman who among po excuse to sion of th full investi

Rumors swept down to the bandshell like tornadoes. One rumor claimed the cops had killed an old lady with a horse's hoof. A Catholic priest spread the word the cops were shooting tear gas. Both were untrue.

Though Barracuda Rice's voice could be heard above all others, he kept his cool by ordering parade marshals to get all marchers inside Cobo Hall for a meeting. As tempers began to settle down, outwardly at least, police began putting their riot helmets back into the trunks of their cars and machine-gun toting officers faded away. The horses retreated to makeshift camouflage on the grassy island in front of the civic center.

The crowd began to arrive from the river front for the meeting, just as two orderlies from Detroit General hospital appeared with a patient on a stretcher. As the stricken man was rolled into the blue ambulance, a tee-shirted marcher began shouting the patient was a victim of the abomnible "charge of the white brigade."

In fact, the patient was a marcher who had suffered an attack of appendicitis while listening to speeches at the bandshell. But he was joined in the ambulance by two young men who had been rapped by police clubs.

By 10 p.m. the marchers had assembled in Cobo Hall, picked up their luggage and climbed into buses for the sanctuary offered by the New Bethel Baptist church.

The clash at Cobo proved, indeed to be a humiliating climax to an otherwise idylliic day and was, as Father James Groppi told Mayor Cavanagh, " a foolish, stupid confrontation over nothing."

Charges Cops

Molly Rubino, a Detroiter who was on the scene, was also impresesd with the organization of the police tactics.

"I don't know what the police were upset about," she said, "but whatever it was is immaterial. I was in the crowd when they charged. They forced us back against the building. When I started to keep the people around me calm, the officer started to push me away."

She then added, in genuine surprise, "Those police wanted trouble. It was just so organized, so horrifying."

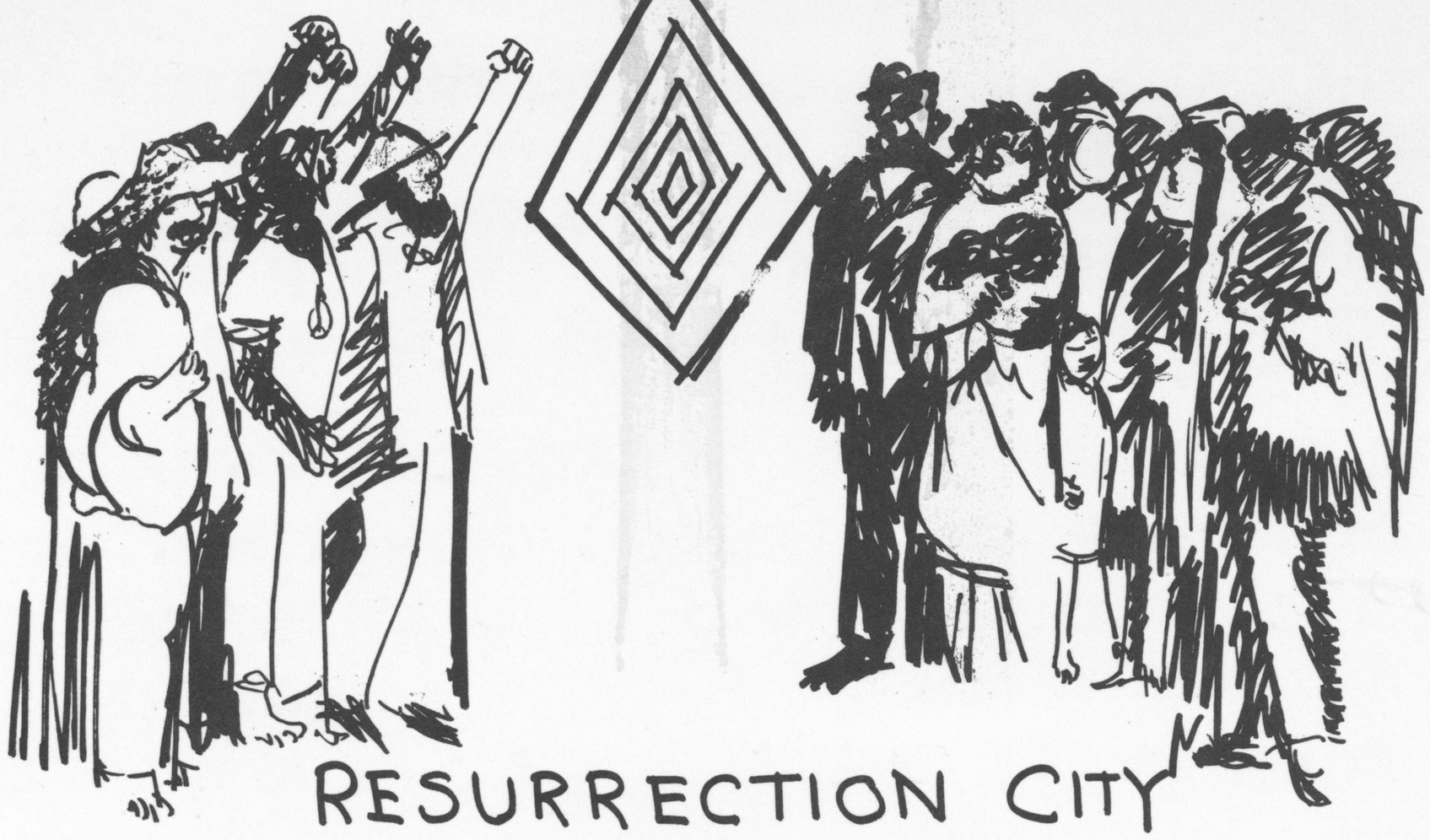
The most resentful and unforgiving members of the caravan were the young men, the 18-21-year-olds. Some whose faith in the non-violent tactic had been shaken by the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, seemed ready to set that faith aside.

"The cops just didn't care who they hurt," said one young man, "women, old people, kids — they just didn't care. We will block streets and yell 'black power', but we never Never want night."

"We want lent," said "but we w rights."

A chorus

GODS EYE BAKERY



RESURRECTION CITY

COFFEE CAN BREAD (MAKES TWO LOAVES)

YOU WILL NEED TWO SIMILAR EMPTY COFFEE CANS FOR MEASURING AND BAKING; BOTH ARE DONE IN THE CANS. ANY OF THE COMMON 1, 2, OR 3 POUND SIZES, WITH THE THREE INDENTED RINGS WILL DO. THE 1 POUND SIZE MAKES A NICE SLICING SIZE, THE 2 POUND A FAMILY SIZE, AND WATCH OUT FOR THE 3 POUND SIZE. THAT LOAF WEIGHS ALMOST FOUR POUNDS.

WET MIX. FIRST MIX THIS UP:

1/2 CAN (TO THE MIDDLE LINE) OF LUKEWARM WATER.

1 CAKE OR PKG. OF YEAST. CAKE WORKS FASTER. (IF THE RECIPE IS DOUBLED OR TRIPLED, THIS IS STILL ENOUGH YEAST.)

SPOONFUL OF FLOUR

SPOONFUL OF HONEY OR SUGAR

MIX THE ABOVE IN THE CAN. IF YOU WISH, YOU MAY ADD:

A COUPLE SPOONFULS OF MOLASSES, OR BROWN SUGAR, OR DEXTROSE. LET THE WET MIX STAND WHILE PREPARING THE DRY INGREDIENTS.

DRY MIX

1 LEVEL CAN OF WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR

ADD TO TASTE, SOME OR NONE, OF THE FOLLOWING:

SALT — TEASPOON TO A TABLESPOON OR SO

1/8 OF A CAN (LOOK AT THE RINGS) OF POWERED MILK

A HANDFUL OR TWO OF RASINS, OR SOMETHING OF YOUR OWN CHOOSING

MIX THE DRY INGREDIENTS IN A LARGE BOWL OR PAN NOW ADD THE WET YEAST MIX AND BLEND UNTIL IT IS UNIFORM. LET THIS DOUGH STAND IN A WARM PLACE TILL IT RISES BY HALF. SOMETIMES THIS TAKES A HOUR OR TWO

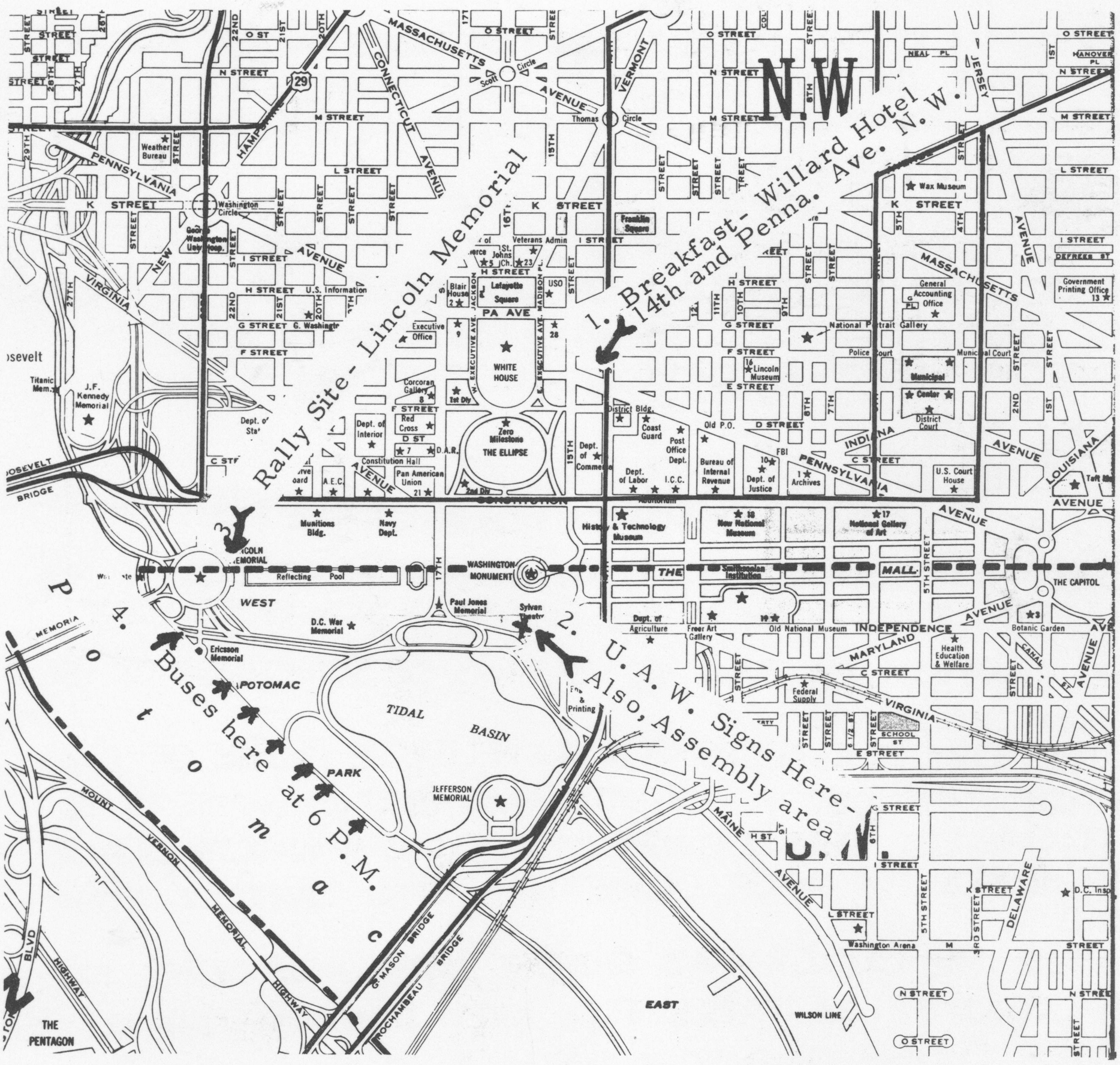
AFTER THE DOUGH HAS RISEN, SPRINKLE SOME FLOUR ON A COUNTER OR TABLE TOP. KEEP FLOUR ON THE KNEEDING SURFACE, DOUGH, AND YOUR HANDS. TURN OUT THE DOUGH ON THE FLOURED SURFACE. KNEAD BY PUSHING DOWN THE TOP AND FOLDING THE EDGES UP ON TO THE TOP AGAIN. KEEP FLOUR UNDER THE DOUGH AND ON YOUR HANDS. A WELL KNEADED DOUGH IS ROUNDED AND SPRINGEY LIKE A PLUMP BABY'S BOTTOM ———

GREASE THE CANS, GIVING CARE TO THE BOTTOM AND CORNERS. DIVIDE THE DOUGH AND KNEED THE HALVES INTO BALLS. POP THE DOUGH, ROUNDED SIDE UP, INTO THE GREASED CANS—— LET RISE AGAIN, TILL THE TOP OF THE DOUGH IS JUST EVEN WITH THE TOP OF THE CAN.

PUT THE CANS, UPRIGHT, IN AN OVEN PREHEATED TO 390° F. AND BAKE FOR 1 HOUR (2 LB CANS BAKE AT 400º FOR 1 HOUR AND 5 MIN. AND 3 POUNDERS 400° FOR 1 HOUR AND 15 MIN.)

AFTER BAKING LET THE CANS COOL FOR 5 OR 10 MINUTES.

THEN EAT

RECIPE
WALTER E. REYNOLDS

Courtesy of the United Auto Workers, 1968