... Eastland's "Welfare Check" From Agriculture Fatter Than Last Year

ing people; there is not always public transportation available to the centers; and, in any case, public transportation is not always feasible due to the bulk and weight of the food packages which were distributed only once a month." The study entitled "Special Summer Project: An Evaluation" was prepared by a team of law students working with committee staff.

THE FARM SUBSIDY PROGRAM continues to be another welfare program for the rich. Williams (R. Del.) told the Senate March 24 that last year 7,795 "farmers"—including six banks—drew more than \$25,000 each. J. G. Boswell Co. of Calif. again received the largest subsidy, \$4,370,657. Seven companies got more than \$1 million. Among House members who took the floor briefly that day to protest, Rep. Findley (D. Ill.) estimated that by placing a ceiling of \$20,000 on subsidies we could save \$200-\$300 million annually. One voice not raised belonged to Sen. Eastland. The Eastland Plantation of Sunflower County, Miss., last year collected \$146,792 in subsidies—\$29,814 more than in 1968.

MAJ. GEN. WINSTON PEABODY "WIMPY" WILSON, the National Guard commander who asked all Guardsmen to drive with their car lights on last November during the Vietnam Mobilization, is about to be rewarded. On March 16 the House voted 269-44 to make him a Lieutenant General. Only Congressmen Jacobs, Koch, Bingham and Ryan bothered to ask what business a General had meddling in politics. "Perhaps," said Koch, "we should consider not the promotion of the General, but the removal of a star." The bill has yet to reach the Senate. Maybe it will recommend a medal instead for intrepid gallantry.

STEVE NELSON, COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN VOL-UNTEERS who fought against Fascism in Spain in 1936-39, filed an action in the U.S. District Court in Washington to force the Attorney General to obey a three-year old court order that he either remove the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade from the Justice Dept. "subversive list" or state the grounds on which it remains there. To date neither deletion nor statement has been forthcoming.

Bravo To Ryan (D. N.Y.) For Again leading a Quixotic fight against the annual HUAC (now Internal Security

The Very Latest in Mitchell-Nixon Jurisprudence

The House-passed version of the District of Columbia crime bill is . . . a garbage pail of some of the most repressive, near-sighted, intolerant, unfair and vindictive legislation that the Senate has ever been presented. It contains broad and general wiretap authority going far beyond the limited authority of title III of the 1968 Omnibus Crime Act; uncontrolled and extremely permissive authority for no-knock searches; some of the most vindictive juvenile offender procedures imaginable; mandatory sentencing for offenders of up to 20 years in some instances; and, finally, the Dept. of Justice's unconstitutional, unworkable and unjustified preventive detention bill. Just one more item. The Department, in another gesture toward the police state around the corner, would make the policeman the unjustified beneficiary of his own unlawful action. If any citizen in this city sues a policeman for unlawful arrest and wins his suit by showing that the police officer did indeed violate the law, the innocent citizen must nevertheless pay the lawbreaking policeman's attorney fees.

-Ervin (D. N.C.) in the Senate March 24.

Committee) appropriation. The anti-witch hunt bloc got 52 votes Mar. 25 against an appropriation of \$450,000 or \$50,000 more than in 1969, \$100,000 more than in 1967. This gives it the fifth largest staff (48) of the 21 standing committees of the House. "The committee's very existence," Ryan said, "signals the urge toward repression which is egging on bigotry throughout our nation." No one defended the Committee but the House steamroller piled up 307 votes for it.

NICEST LITTLE JOKE OF THE WEEK: "President Nixon wants to de-escalate the war, so we thought we'd help him a bit."—Clyde McKay, one of the two "S.D.S." mutineers who hijacked the munitions ship Columbia Eagle to Cambodia.

HAT'S OFF: To Fulbright for his motion to recommit Carswell's nomination, no small feat of courage for a Southern Senator.

How An (Establishment) Black Felt at the Gridiron Club Dinner

The guests [at the Gridiron Club banquet] are generally grateful and gracious. But the event's importance is beyond the structure of graciousness because it shows the most powerful elements of the nation's daily press and all elements of the nation's government locked in a symbiotic embrace. The rich and the powerful in jest tell many truths about themselves and about their country. I don't feel very gracious about what they told me . . .

One thing quickly became clear about those faces. Apart from Walter Washington—who, I suppose, as Mayor had to be invited—mine was the only face in a crowd of some 500 that was not white. There were no Indians, there were no Asians, there were no Puerto Ricans, there were no Mexican-Americans. There were just the Mayor and me...

But it was not the people so much who shaped the evening. It was the humor amidst that pervasive whiteness about what was going on in this country these days that gave the evening its form and substance. There were many jokes about the "Southern strategy." White people have funny senses of humor. Some of them found something to laugh about in the Southern strategy. Black people don't think it's funny at all. That strategy hits men where they live—in their hopes for themselves and their dreams for their children. We find it sinister and frightening...

There was a joke about the amendments to the Constitu-

tion (so what if we rescind the First Amendment, there'll still be 25 left), and about repression (you stop bugging me, I'll stop bugging you), and there were warm, almost admiring jokes about the lady who despises "liberal Communists" and thinks something like the Russian Revolution occurred in Washington on Nov. 15. There was applause—explosive and prolonged—for Judges Clement Haynsworth and Julius Hoffman (the largest hands of the evening by my reckoning)...

And when it came to the end, the President and the Vice President of the United States, in an act which they had consciously worked up, put on a Mr. Bones routine about the Southern strategy with the biggest boffo coming as the Vice President affected a deep Southern accent. And then they played their duets—the President playing his songs, the Vice President playing "Dixie," the whole thing climaxed by "God Bless America" and "Auld Lang Syne." The crowd ate it up. They roared. As they roared I thought that after our black decade of imploring, suing, marching, lobbying, singing, rebelling, praying and dying we had come to this: a Vice Presidential Dixie with the President as his straight man.

—Former Assistant Attorney General Roger Wilkins, now with the Ford Foundation, in the Washington Post March 26.

(Continued from Page One)

social values like stability and order—the very kind of earlier English common law "balancing" the First Amendment was intended to prevent. Mr. Justice Nixon would apply similar doctrines to nullify the Brown decision by "balancing" school desegregation against better education, when the whole point of that landmark case was that segregation itself was the greatest obstacle to better education.

A Computer-Created Nightmare

Nixon's presentation of the facts is treacherously unfair. Who would guess from his message that in Concordia Parish, La., black students were bussed for years to schools 50 miles away when white schools were in little more than walking distance, that this is only one of many cases in which desegregation requires less bussing than before. He turns the Los Angeles school case into a bussing horror story. He holds State Court Judge Alfred Gitelson up to national derision. He says the ruling will cost \$40 million and require 1600 buses. He does not explain that Judge Gitelson found this computation (by a recalcitrant school board) was merely "an exercise in mathematics" reached by feeding into a computer the largest possible estimates of bussing based on the assumption that only bussing would be used to correct racial imbalance when almost half might be accomplished by "pairing" schools and redrawing school boundaries. Nixon is all for the "neighborhood school" but not, apparently, when it is an easy way to bring about racial mixing.

This bedtime hobgoblin was matched by Nixon's fairy tale about the "dramatic" progress in the South. He claimed 40 percent of the Negro population was attending schools held to be "in compliance," a tricky phrase. Prof. Alexander Bickel's New Republic article (Feb. 7), which is an advance blueprint for the Nixon message, said the percentage of Negroes in school with whites in the South "is only 18." A Civil Rights Commission report on figures like Nixon's in the Mitchell-Finch statement of July 3 accused the Administration of a "numbers game". It said the figures were padded by including Border States with few Negroes, and that even these figures showed only 12½% of black children in the 7 deep South states in "completely desegregated schools." It quoted a Fifth Circuit decision as saying that many of the schools so listed (after accepting innocuous court decrees to

A Searching Question By A Black Congressman

There is much confusion surrounding the trial of H. Rap Brown. Mr. Brown, who has spoken out against racial injustices with the revolutionary fervor of other great American patriots, finds himself threatened with imprisonment not because of an overt illegal act but because in a speech he was accused of inciting to riot. Let us assume for the sake of argument that Mr. Brown did. Let us assume further that such statements are not protected by constitutional guarantees of free speech. Then we would have to assume that it would be proper to prosecute Mr. Brown. If this is the case, if Mr. Brown has committed a crime which merits prosecution, why is the Congressman from South Carolina [Watson] not being prosecuted? Are we to believe that his inflammatory speech, inciting a mob at Lamar, S.C., to riot is not a violation of the law? Or should we believe what everyone in this country knows to be the truth—that a double standard of justice exists—one for whites and one for blacks?

-Clay (D. Mo.) in the House, Mar. 17 (abr).

qualify for Federal funds) "had not moved an inch toward desegregation."

The growing black disillusion with integration is not with the principle but with the practice, with the devices local white leadership has adopted to make it as unpleasant as possible for blacks. Their bitterness attests the triumph of white strategy. Nixon says desegregation requires "a sense of compassionate balance" and must be "adapted to local circumstances." But his compassion and his balance are all on the side of easing white discomfort. He shuts his eyes to the "local circumstances" that exclude blacks from school boards and intimidate blacks who dare exercise freedom of choice. He is not ready to expend a penny of the working capital he has built up among frightened whites to make them a little more understanding of how the black parent and child feel. To do so would be really to help bring us together again, as he promised to do in the campaign. Instead this message, softly pitched as it is, can only serve the polarization Agnew advocates. It is the soft-sell, and may fool some white moderates and some black extremists, but most blacks and other minorities of color will see it as a soft sell-out, a further step in that second 1877 which began with his inauguration, a second abandonment of a second hoped-for Reconstruction.

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