

Lyndon had his speech writers get busy again. He had to say something at the commencement ceremonies at Howard University on June 4th. His speech writers did a right good job; not as good as on the voting message some weeks ago--but right good.

Lyndon said that American Negroes have been "deprived of freedom, crippled by hatred, the doors of opportunity closed to hope."

He said that "We seek not just freedom but opportunity...not just equality as a right and a theory, but equality as a fact and a result....Despite the court orders and the laws, the victories and the speeches, for them American Negroes/ the walls are rising and the gulf is widening...."

"Thirty-five years ago the rate of unemployment for Negroes and whites was about the same. Today the Negro rate is twice as high....Between 1949 and 1959, the income of Negro men relative to white men declined in every section of the country....In the years 1955-57, 22 per cent of experienced Negro workers were out of work at some time during the year. In 1961-63 that proportion had soared to 29 per cent."

And believe you me Ol' Lyndon's gonna do something about all this. Yes sir, he's really up in arms about it.

What's he gonna do? Well, he's gonna call together what he says are "Negro leaders of both races", and they're gonna have a conference at the White House, and they're gonna talk about these things.

That's what he's gonna do.

*

*

*

O'Neal Moore, black deputy sheriff of Washington Parish (county) Louisiana was shot and killed by bushwhackers on the night of June 3. Not long after the murder police arrested a white named McElveen whom witnesses had said they saw at the scene of the murder. (McElveen is a laboratory technician in the Crown-Zellerbach plant in Bogalousa. Crown-Zellerbach has consistently refused to exercise its power against racism in Bogalousa.)

The next day Lyndon's second in command in the U.S. Senate, Senator Russell Long of Louisiana, got up on the floor of the Senate and said he was sorry the killing had happened. He said "it was something the people of Louisiana were unable to prevent." Long also read into the record the statement issued by Louisiana's Governor McKeithen on the murder. The Governor said "Louisiana is shocked by the dastardly, heinous, cowardly, deed perpetrated last night in our state. I have sent telegrams of sympathy to the next of kin of the deceased..."

But neither Long nor McKeithen told the whole story. Neither of

page two

them mentioned the fact that McElveen was carrying a membership card in the White Citizens Council at the time of his arrest. Neither of them mentioned that Governor McKeithen campaigned and was elected on a rabid racist platform. Neither of them mentioned that last fall the White Citizens Council newspaper, The Councilor (published in Shreveport, Louisiana) ran a picture on its front page showing the newly-elected Governor McKeithen conferring with White Citizens Council leaders on how to maintain racial discrimination in the state.

Neither of them mentioned that one of the most vicious and outspoken racists in the state, Shelby Jackson, was appointed by McKeithen to direct Lyndon's poverty program in Louisiana.

Neither of them mentioned that they've both traded on race prejudice and race hatred to build themselves political careers.

It's a little late now for telegrams of condolence and for pious hypocrisy on the floor of the Senate. It's late for Long, and for McKeithen, and for Lyndon. It's late for words that promise, but actions that ignore those promises. It's late in the U.S., it's late in Latin America, it's late in Southeast Asia, it's late in Africa.

But Lyndon's lost his timepiece, and doesn't know the hour.

*

*

*

TV viewers in the Great Society will be treated, starting in the fall, to a new cops and robbers series. It'll be called "The F.B.I." J. Edgar and his boys will review and approve all scripts before the shows are made. The New York Times reports that for many years J. Edgar "has taken a direct personal interest in broadcasting shows and feature length films involving the bureau.

J. Edgar is so interested in the new series that he's had his boys run security checks on the actors who'll be starred in it. You can be pretty sure there'll be no "left leaning" actors hired for the jobs. The Warner Brothers Picture Corp. will produce the series and the ABC network will run it.

Needless to say, the series will present a highly romanticized (and highly inaccurate) view of the F.B.I., with none of its dirty linen showing. Particularly, we're sure, the series will not deal with the close connection and working relations between the FBI and the southern police.

We're reminded of a time, back in August of 1962, when we were in the Clarksdale, Mississippi, police station trying to make bail for some civil rights workers. (The workers had been driving through Clarksdale at night. They were pulled over by a Clarksdale cop and forced to get out of the car. Once they were standing on the street, they were arrested and charged with loitering.) We saw on the bulletin board a letter on FBI stationery signed by Agent-in-Charge Dissly, of the Memphis office. Dissly was complimenting the Clarksdale police on the arrest of a bank robber. He closed his letter by stating, with reference to the Clarksdale police, "it is always a pleasure to be associated with such fine law enforcement officers."

Not long after we saw the letter in the Clarksdale police station, a SNCC photographer took a picture of some of these fine law enforcement officers who were standing watching a civil rights demonstration in Clarksdale. The cops demonstrated their "fineness" for the camera. One held up his right hand, with all fingers but the middle one clenched, and that extended straight up, in the traditional "up yours" gesture. Another of the cops arched his pelvis forward and gathered his genitals into his right hand, offering them to the camera in another traditional gesture of disdain.

This is just one example of how embarrassing for the prudish J. Edgar any examination of his dealings with local cops could be.

We suppose the new series will show that Martin Luther King is a "notorious liar"; and that the civil rights movement is substantially infiltrated by communists; and that communism is, in J. Edgar's words, "the materialistic, Godless ideology dedicated to ruling the world." Ho hum.

Well we suppose J. Edgar will sell a lot of germ-killing soap and cavity-preventing toothpaste and odor-killing deoderant. And that should be good for a laugh. Can't you imagine J. Edgar demonstrating the application of the latest roll-on deoderant ?

*

*

*

Lyndon's good friend Henry Ford II got some bad news the other day. He found he wouldn't be able to sell some military equipment to the Republic of South Africa. It seems the South African Government invited Ford of South Africa and General Motors' British subsidiary Vauxhall Motors, to bid on supplying the equipment. The General Motors company got the contract, because Ford would have had to make most of its equipment in its Canadian plant and the Canadian Government wouldn't agree to issue an export license.

The Canadian Government is boycotting the shipment of military goods to South Africa. The South African Government was angered because Ford didn't bid, apparently feeling that Ford was unduly submissive to the Canadian Government. The South African Government is very sensitive about boycotts and thinks that all companies with which it does business should be equally sensitive.

So General Motors got the contract. Shortly after this Ford announced that it was going to spend millions to increase its manufacturing plants in South Africa. Ford didn't want to get caught in the same bind again. General Motors, not to be outdone, said it would spend a similar amount on expansion in South Africa.

All this came at a time when the South African Government was moving to pass a new detention law which would permit the holding of suspected "subversives" up to six months without charges or trial; when the South African Government was threatening to ban a tour of Japanese Karate experts if the Karate exhibitions got any publicity (South Africa's Karate expert Sebastian Hawkins asked "What do you think would

page four

happen if 20,000 Bantu (Africans) learned karate ? They could have this country in chaos overnight"); when the South African Government added Norman Mailer's book An American Dream to the list of more than 1,000 books and magazines banned from that country for being exciting, either racially or sexually, or both.

Furthermore, it came at a time when Lyndon's good friend, Charles W. Engelhard, who made his millions in South African diamond, gold and copper mines, was expressing in Johannesburg his "confidence not only in the future of our mining group, but also in the future of South Africa." Engelhard put up the money for Hubert to wine and dine the delegates at the Democratic National Convention last year, because Hubert is so poor he couldn't afford to ply the delegates with booze in return for their support.

Let's sum it all up. The U.S., Canadian and British Governments are supposedly boycotting the shipment of military goods to South Africa because of South Africa's use of such goods to hold Negroes in effective slavery. Two U.S. corporations, one through a Canadian subsidiary and the other through a British subsidiary, were possible suppliers of the military goods. When the Canadian Government indicated it would honor the boycott, Ford was out of the picture and General Motors got the business, because the British Government was not such a stickler about observing the boycott. Lyndon and the U.S. Government, with effective control over both corporations, never opened their mouths. South Africa got the military goods.

C.W. Engelhard, one of the largest contributors to Lyndon's Democratic Party, said he was confident of the future of his mining company and of South Africa. Both those futures depend upon the availability of military equipment to the South African Government for without the equipment, the white racist government could never hope to keep its citizens--Engelhard's workers--in subjection.

Engelhard was not the only businessman involved, of course. Examination of the directors of the Ford Motor Co. and of General Motors Corp., reveals some names we've had occasion to mention before in connection with American investments in South Africa. Here are some of the directors with their principal business connections:

Ford

Henry Ford II	Chairman of Ford; dir. of General Electric and General Foods; Chairman of American Heritage Foundation.
T.O. Yntema	Trustee, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; Trustee, Univ. of Chicago.
Ernest R. Breech	Chairman, Trans-World Airlines; dir. of Rexall Drug and Chemical Co., Lehman Corp., One William St. Fund; Member, President's Business Council; Trustee, Drury College.
Donald K. David	Director, R.H. Macy & Co., Pan-American World Airways, Aluminum, Ltd., Great Atlantic

and Pacific Tea Co. (A & P), Sinclair Oil Corp.

Paul C. Cabot

Chairman, State Street Investment Corp.; dir., J.P. Morgan & Co., Continental Can Co., Nat'l Dairy Products Corp., B.F. Goodrich Co., M.A. Hanna Co., Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.

Harold Roeschenstein

Pres., Owens-Corning Fiberglas; dir., Dow-Jones & Co., International Paper Co., Nat'l Distillers & Chemical Corp., Ohio Bell Telephone, American Electric Power Co.; trustee, American Heritage Foundation.

Carter L. Burgess

Pres., American Machine & Foundry Co.; dir., American Airlines, Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.

A. Taylor Thomas

Pres., International Packers, Ltd.; dir., Pullman, Inc., United Fruit Co., American & Foreign Power Co.

Charles G. Mortimer

Chairman, General Foods; dir., First National City Bank of N.Y.; Socony Mobile Oil Co.

Sidney J. Weinberg

Partner, Goldman, Sachs & Co.; dir., Continental Can Co., General Cigar Co., General Foods, McKesson & Robbins Co.; Member, President's business council.

General Motors

Alfred P. Sloan

Hon. Chairman, GM; trustee, Sloan-Kettering Inst. for Cancer Research; Chairman, Alfred P. Sloan Foundation.

Henry C. Alexander

Chairman, Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.; dir., Johns-Manville Corp., American Viscose Corp., Standard Brands, Inc.; trustee, Vanderbilt Univ., A.P. Sloan Foundation.

Albert Bradley

Trustee, A.P. Sloan Foundation, Dartmouth College.

Lloyd D. Brace

Chairman, First National Bank of Boston; dir., Gillette Co., American Tel & Tel, United Shoe Machinery Corp., U.S. Smelting and Refining; trustee, M.I.T., Dartmouth, Rockefeller Foundation, International Chamber of Commerce

Lucius D. Clay

Chairman, ex. com., Continental Can Co.; Senior Partner, Lehman Bros.; dir., Allied Chemical Corp., Chase Manhattan Bank, U.S. Lines, Metropolitan Life Ins. Co., American Express Co.; trustee, A.P. Sloan Foundation.

page six

John T. Connor
(We suppose, though we do not know, that Connor has resigned his business connections since becoming Lyndon's Secretary of Commerce

U.S. Secretary of Commerce; former Pres., Merck & Co.; dir., General Foods; trustee, Syracuse, Univ.

Lewis W. Douglas

Chairman, ex. com., Mutual Life Ins. Co. of N.Y.; Chairman, So. Arizona Bank & Trust Co.; dir., Western Bancorporation, Continental Can Co., Firstamerica Corp., International Nickel Co., Newmont Mining Corp. (one of the Engelhard companies operating in South Africa); trustee, A.P. Sloan Foundation.

Howard J. Morgens

Pres., Proctor & Gamble; dir., Owens-Corning Fiberglas; dir., Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.

Charles S. Mott

Chairman, U.S. Sugar Corp.; trustee, C.S. Mott Foundation, Stevens Inst. of Technology

Graham F. Towers

Chairman, British Petroleum, Ltd.; dir., Hudson's Bay Co. (which purchases most of the karacul goat pelts produced by farmers in South West Africa and sold as "persian lamb"), Bell Telephone of Canada, Royal Bank of Canada

William K. Whiteford

Chairman, Gulf Oil Corp.; dir., Proctor & Gamble, Stouffer Corp., Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp.

*

*

*

Lyndon has appointed, finally, a chairman for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission which is supposed to enforce the fair employment section of the Great Civil Rights Act of 1964. Considering the statements quoted above from Lyndon's latest speech, we might have supposed that the new chairman of the Commission would be approaching his task with great enthusiasm and, at least, some hope of success. After all, didn't Lyndon sell the civil rights act to American Negroes as the very latest thing in legal attacks on discrimination? Didn't Lyndon say "We Shall Overcome."? It is curious then, that Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., chairman of the commission is approaching his job in very halting fashion. "We will do the best we can with what Congress has given us," Mr. Roosevelt says. "Because of very limited enforcement powers we may have difficulty carrying out the full intent of the ACT."

It looks like Mr. Roosevelt knows what a fraud the civilrights Act is and, while he wants the chairman's job as a springboard to the New York governorship, at the same time he wants to make it clear from the outset that it's not his fault if he can't enforce an unenforceable law.....

June 10, 1965

Jack Minnis