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REPORT FROM LOUISVILLE

1538 S. Ninth Alley July 1

The Louisville project is off to a good start. A house and a used bicycle have been acquired. The center of activity still revolves around the house of Ann and Carl Braden, but will soon shift to the ERAP house at 1538 South 9th Alley.

An orientation meeting was held Monday, June 29. The project has involved a number of high school students through the major action program: an attempt to integrate the Fountain Ferry Park Swimming Pool.

Fountain Ferry Park is a 62 acre site at 239 South Western Parkway which is leased from the city of Louisville. The park, although on city property, has been run as a private club and has not allowed Negroes equal use of facilities. The actions of the park were exposed when a private family, the Hesenours, joined the club and then attempted to bring Negroes as guests. Following the club's refusal to allow this, Bill Dady, the Louisville project director, led pickets against the club. The management of the park obtained restraining orders prohibiting four integrationists and the members of the local SDS Chapter from entering the park. The following excerpts from Louisville newspapers give some idea of the situation and the publicity which it has received.

The Louisville Times, June 26, 1964 - "The management of the Fontaine Ferry Park has obtained a temporary court order prohibiting four integrationists and all local members of Students for Democratic Action (sic) (The local SDS Chapter) from entering the amusement park ... Named in the court order were William Dady, Carl Braden, Anita Marie Smith and James Trumbo ... The park management said that members of the Louisville chapter of Students for Democratic Action (sic), led by Dady and Miss Smith were disorderly and had to be ejected from the park on May 31. The defendants were involved in other incidents on June 6 and June 21, the suit said... The suit claimed that the defendants were disrupting the park's business by blocking the entrance, causing commotions and using "offensive language accompanied by threatening words and demeanor to intimidate employees and patrons... Braden said Miss Smith has lived in Louisville most of her life.

"Dady is a field representative of the national student organization."

The Courier-Journal, June 26, 1964 - "Norman Curtis, one of the attorneys for the Fontaine Ferry Enterprises, Inc., operator of the amusement park, said integration is not an issue in the lawsuit. He said the park is fully integrated except for the swimming pool which is under lease to separate management... The suit said the success of the park is dependant upon its right to manage its business and permit on its premises "desirable persons who have and will conduct themselves in a civil orderly manner and observe the decorum under standards prescribed by the management."

* * * *

The following statement was issued June 25, 1964, by individuals named in the Fountain Ferry Park restraining order, as well as by Jim Williams and David Freeland, as members of Students for Social Action, the Louisville chapter of SDS:

"The fontaine Ferry Park managers know that all demonstrations there have been peaceable and orderly. This suit is simply an attempt to use the power of the state to enforce segregation, a practice which has been outlawed by the United States Supreme Court.

"This suit will not stop efforts to end segregation at the park. There is a city ordinance against discrimination in such facilities and a cease-and-desist order has been issued against the park in connection with its swimming pool. The park management is now trying to circumvent this order."

The actions of SDS in Louisville have not only drawn reprisals from the courts, but they have stirred the mayor of the city to war the citizens about heeding the promptings of "agitators."

"Mayor William O. Cowger has charged that 'trained agitators' have staged racial demonstrations here recently to create notoriety for themselves by trying to anger you [citizens] into violence." The mayor asked the city's residents to ignore 'professional demonstrators' who, he said, arrived in the city in the past few weeks. In a statement yesterday, Cowger mentioned no names and did not specify what demonstrations he referred to. One leader of recent anti-segregation demonstrations here has been William Dady, 19, of Atlanta. A spokesman for the group participating in the protests said, "The fact that we invited a visitor ;from Atlanta, Ga., to help us...is our right and does not alter the basic issue in the least."

--Louisville Times, June 27

The hypocrisy of this mayor who seeks to turn the issue in Louisville into one of them-us by alluding to the fact that the demonstrators are not sponsored by local people is blatantly apparent when on the same page of the June 27th Louisville Times as the above article, the following appears: "Dick Gregory to star in show here to raise rights funds...Mayor William Cowger has agreed to speak at the fund-raising show also."

The Louisville Human Relations Commission sat in open hearings on the question of the amusement park.

"The commission's antidiscrimination division rules last Saturday that the Fountain Ferry Swim Club, Inc.,...was public and therefore must admit Negroes under provisions of the city's anti-discrimination ordinance.... The ruling came after two days of a public ;hearing last Friday and Saturday. The decision was based upon a complaint filed by Neville M. Tucker... a prominent Negro attorney.... A similar complaint filed by Bishop C. Ewbank Tucker was continued by the division. A complaint by white integration leader William Dady, 19, was dismissed."--Louisville Defender, 6-25-61

The action at the swimming pool is not the only step which has already been taken by our workers in Louisville and the restraining order is not the only confrontation with the courts which we have faced. The following is taken from the Defender of 6-25:

"The owner of a segregated restaurant which has been the target of anti-discrimination demonstrations has signed a warrant for the arrest of a white leader of the protests.

"William Beasy, Jr., proprietor of Dubs Fried Oyster Restaurant,... swore the warrant Monday for the arrest of William Dady, 19, of 4403 Virginia."

REPORT FROM

TRENTON N.J.521 MARKET ST.

JUNE 21, 1964

We've rented a large store=front with two back rooms for 475.00 a month. The guys will sleep in these rooms, and the girls will stay at a social center run by the Friends a block away. The neighborhood is very well integrated. Trenton's liberal mayor, ARthur Holland, lives two blocks from us. On the second floor of our building is ;a Puerto Rican family, and on the third floor a Negro family. We are well placed geographically, with city hall two blocks north and the South Trenton urban renewal area three blocks south. The place is not ideal because it's not right in the poorest part of the ghetto, but there was lots of pressure from the CORE group to take this place. They will probably use the office after we leave, so we figured we'd take it for a month, anyway.

For the first week we've been living with the Lewises in a Negro suburb of the city. We've been at the office every day, fixing up the rooms and meeting people in the neighborhood. Little kids and young guys have come in to talk and to help paint and clean up. We hadn't planned on this arrangement, but it's been good for the staff this way, I think. We are not yet feeling the full pressures of communal living nor experiencing the full force of discouragement which can come with lack of success in initial projects. We are getting to know each other in a situation which is reasonably free of tension. The Institute provided such a situation, but four of us weren't there.

One problem we've run into, which we also had in Chester and which I guess will come up everywhere is what to do with the young kids who hang around the office. Sixth graders and up are usually ok; they can usually understand what's going on, They are the ones we hope to work with in a kind of politically oriented tutorial and in some sort of youth group. The little kids, though, are in the way, wanting to paint and type (the typewriter is a big attraction in the office, and can be particularly useful in holding the interest of junior high kids) and making a lot of noise. If we are very strict and keep them out though, we'll lose an important contact with the community, and they may be even more of a nuisance when they start breaking windows.

When we finally get moved into our office we expect to spend the first couple of weeks going door-to-door in the South Ward area and hopefully forming neighborhood organizations. In the meantime, we plan to survey in the Mercer-Jackson area (integrated, and where the mayor lives) to maintain friendly relations with the Friends.

Our relations with the Lewises--leaders of CORE--and the CORE group are, at the moment, not too good. Accumulated irritations having to do with past instances when the Lewises felt we were not being completely honest with them all came to a head Sunday afternoon. Mr. Lewis had been looking at one member-of-the-project's daily journal and had concluded that we were operating behind their backs, were treating them as 'guinea pigs,' and were possibly subversives. At first they demanded to that we submit all of our ERAP reports to them first.

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But it was finally decided that we would all meet together once a week to report verbally on activities. We (project members) talked alone for a long time afterwards and soon calmed down. We felt that at least part of the problem resulted from the personalities involved and that the pot was calling the kettle black on the matter of honesty. Another major cause however was the general question of white students working in a Negro civil rights movement, broached in the Wittman-Hayden paper. (i.e. at one point, Mr. Lewis mentioned bitterly that there are very few Negroes in SDS and implied that we whites were trying to tell the Negroes who actually have the problems what to do.) We think that they are now satisfied on the matter of political philosophy--at least for the time being. At present relations are back to normal but we cannot help but foresee more conflict. The solution of maintaining separate offices has already been mentioned by Mrs. Lewis and we see it as satisfactory to us at some future time. But for the time being we plan to try to keep relations as good as possible since the CORE members can be of great assistance to us and since we see the building of a strong CORE chapter in Trenton as an important goal of the project.

This raises the whole problem of how much control CORE is to have over our activities. It's clear that they can't have absolute control, but we do consider them and the group a worthy object for our support and encouragement. We aren't clear how much autonomy they will tolerate on our part--remembering that they are understandably very jealous of their power and positions--before they try to restrict us beyond what we can tolerate. They almost certainly will remain suspicious that us white kids are going to try to come into their domain and run things, and also that we are subversives of some sort. The tone of this document doesn't really show clearly the nature of their feeling, but they were really worried when we spoke to them on Sunday. CORE has offered to pay for our food, and we have accepted the offer. They imply, however, that this payment entitles them to a close scrutiny of our activities.

It's probably worthwhile to talk more explicitly about the nature of the CORE people themselves. They are all nouveau middle class--both the husbands and wives work with the husbands often holding down two jobs to pay off the mortgages on their new ranch-style houses. Their values are strictly those of the middle class, but magnified in many cases. For example, the Lewises arranged for another CORE member to come over and "baby sit" for us while they were gone at night. They don't like the idea of having the girls on the project living near the guys and want them to stay in their houses. And the crowning blow was their snopping into our journals. Another important factor with relation to the way in which they may be expected to function in the movement is that they feel that their job security comes before all else. Mr. Lewis, for example, works for the State Employment Office and thus gets very upset whenever we mention working on the problem of unemployment. He may do job testing in the CORE office but became enraged when he heard that we had mentioned his name to a couple of people. Another CORE member is an Assistant U.S. Attorney causing obvious limitations on what action he will favor. Mrs. Lewis owns an apartment near us which she rents out and thus says she's for 'limited' rent control: "No. SOB is going to tell me what my rent should be", but oh yes, she is for rent control on "slums".

Thus far they would seem to be nothing but a duplication of the NAACP, but that is not the case. We think that they may well be an entirely new phenomenon. They formed their group in direct opposition to the local NAACP chapter and condemn it for lack of militancy. They talk continually of mass demonstrations and jailings (although their jobs may get in the way of such plans). In this sense, they are not unlike the ACT people. But on the other hand, they also

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talk of 'taking over' the NAACP and drove up to Englewood to see the State President. We also suspect that part of their opposition to the NAACP stems not from lack of militancy but from 1) desire for power, and 2) personal dislike for and rivalry with the woman who now leads the local NAACP chapter. She charges the Lewises with being outsiders who have escaped from the problems of the slums. Their militance may be as contentless as Stanley Branche's and it may also be synthetic.

The matter of desire for power and jealousy of same is important in the way CORE functions. Mrs. Lewis is the recognized leader but we feel that her leadership is based simply on the fact that she doesn't tell the membership what is going on. She has come up to us personally and told us what we shouldn't tell each of the members, giving us a lever which we may use against her later on.

On the matter of issues they bear out the contention of Wittman's Students and Economic Action that middle class leaders always stress racial issues and reject economic ones. They all have been to college but simply don't understand the concept of a non-racial economic problem. For example, Mr. Lewis now wants to go over to a segregated swimming pool in Princeton and demonstrate. Any arguments we make to the effect that a segregated pool is surely an injustice but a tactically bad target since it is well outside of Trenton and since it is only a racial issue (though not one that would alienate whites) will no doubt cause him to white-bait or red-bait us. He tells us that if we ever crossed him he would "clean house".

JUNE 16-24

PHILADELPHIA REPORT

721 MARVINE

Tuesday 16th: Some of us arrived early, and got the house into reasonable shape. On Tuesday, two of us spent some time walking around the area in which we plan to work, noting hangouts of young men, conditions of housing, location of social services and community organizations. Nick E. opened the bank account with a balance of \$470 and picked up some information manuals from the city offices. Two of us spent the day in the public records department of the city, trying to find the largest landowners in the area, of which we managed to cull about 20. We visited Alice Lipscomb of the Hawthorne community council, who told us a bit about the area and some anecdotes of how the people feel on unemployment, etc. In the evening, we went to a meeting of the Philadelphia rent strike committee (Philadelphia Action Committee) at which we met some people from the old left in Philadelphia and had a debate on what would be the best methods for getting into a community. One of us made a visit to the Health and Welfare Council and found out about series of reports that the city is preparing in criticism of the redevelopment program; also the city referral service, which might be useful.

Research

Wednesday 17th : Most of us spent the day walking around the area, noting ethnic composition, degree of integration, and occasionally talking to people about the area. We found out about a group of people we thought could serve as an advisory board: men from unions, from the redevelopment office of the city, and from the AFSC. For characteristics, see Monday 22nd notes. One of us visited the Philadelphia Housing Association, and found out about the lack of a city plan for this area, and the two expressways that are scheduled to come through in about six months. In the evening, we decided on a consistent image to present to the agencies we interview.

Thursday 18th: Some of us spent the day walking around the area again, and visiting schools that were in session. The reception at most of the schools was pretty fair, and we found some people who were genuinely interested in the project. We spent some time transporting typewriters and other junk to the project house from Swarthmore, and then rearranged kitchen duty so that different pairs of people cook each for one day. The previous system we had worked out specified that two were to cook for a week, and buy all food, but that had been too tiring. Two of us visited social service agencies: the Opportunities Industrialization Center (run by the head of the 400 ministers in Philadelphia), the Jewish Employment Vocation Service (which has a program for 400 delinquent youth--training), and the Central Referral and Rehabilitation Service, a private referral agency. This, along with the agency visited on Tuesday the 23, gave us a complete list of all training programs in the city, and the important social services. Also, we visited the local unemployment comp. office and saw a film on how to fill out blanks, etc. We got some literature and talked to some people. One of us

walked around the area where the rent strike is active in North Philadelphia: it appears that the city has taken over at least a quarter of the houses in the immediate neighborhood of the rent strike office; that is, they close up all entrances with tin and post Vote for Democrats signs thereon. The rundown area, with three story apartments, extends over about 3 or 4 square miles of north Philadelphia. One of us did research in the library, consisting mainly of reading back issues of the newspapers. Nothing significant was reported. One of us talked to United Neighbors, the big community organization in the area, and found out about the political structure of the wards we are working in. The ward leader for the second ward is also a big land lord. In the evening we had a meeting with Larry Robin of the Committee for Miners, who had supplied the list of names for the advisory board. We discussed the orientation and purpose of the men who would be coming to meet with us on Monday night: a man from the city development office, who, along with several others, had been preparing clandestine minority reports on the falsification of the statistics on unemployment that have been issued by the city; a unionist in the IIG; a man from the retail clerks, who was interested in unemployment, but in a weak position in his union and therefore hesitant to work openly with us; a man of the AFSC, and a list of others. We discovered the need to do more research in order to impress these people at Monday's meeting, especially on the subject of manpower training programs. Larry Robin presented a perspective for work of starting at the top, with this advisory board, rather than from the bottom, by talking with the people in the area.

Friday the 19th. In the morning we held a meeting to get organized. We assigned people to go around to the various training and labor organizations. Two of us visited OIC for a more thorough inspection of the facilities. The place evidently is serving as a model for the institution of private or semi-public training programs in connection with the federal plans, since Rev. Sullivan, the director, has talked several times to the President's manpower committee. One of us visited the office of Drayton Bryand, consultant for Queen Village Incorp. (Queen Village is part of the area we are working in.) He gave us a report on the QVI plan for the area, which is privately done and privately financed effort to maintain housing standards and put in marginal improvements. We do not like the plan at all since it does not offer the prospect of employing people as a part of a rebuilding program; it puts an emphasis on homeownership, while the majority of people in the area are tenants; and it has no provision for the Negro members of the community, who will be displaced by the expressway coming through in six months. Two talked with a union official of the longshoreman's union (ILA), and obtained information on highschool dropouts among the longshoremen, and the fact that the ILA feels the need for a hiring hall so that it can distribute the work evenly. As it is now, the strongest men generally get hired, while the others are hired only sporadically. At a rate of \$3.17 an hour, the longshoremen generally prefer to work only three or four days a week, earning about \$70. Generally they do not live in run-down housing. One of us visited the city planning commission, from which we obtained information on the community renewal programs, the exact structure of administration for them, and a comparison of the costs of public housing and private housing (public housing at the same rent rate costs more.) Also, we culled the interesting sociological observation that when any minority in a neighborhood reaches twenty per cent of the neighborhood

population, the others start to move out. This seems mainly to apply to Negroes in our area. Steve Gold of the Philadelphia Tutorial Project dropped over in the afternoon, and started an argument over whether or not only a select bunch of project members should go to the meeting on Monday, to present a good image. Several of us visited the district State Employment Security office, and got information on the new unemployment comp. law in Pennsylvania, which cuts back benefits drastically, and cuts many people off from eligibility from Comp. In the evening, we started a discussion over the point which Gold had raised, which soon got down to the basic approaches which different ones of us would like to use, and our differing long-range goals. That evening, we defined three of the four positions listed under Saturday's argument.

Saturday the 20th. In the morning we continued the argument about an overall strategy. It was decided that to formulate a definite position on this, we would have to report the relevant information that we had dug up in the past few days. So we commenced with the city planning reports. A fellow from the local library who had indicated interest in what we were doing dropped by, so we could not finish this discussion. We spent the afternoon reading the monthly reports from the unemployment comp. office, the Philadelphia capital program, the reports of the President on manpower and retraining, and so on. From 3:30, we picked up the argument. The four points of view represented were:

1. We should organize a geographic community, starting on what ever issue will stimulate the most immediate action. (Garbage collection, bad throughout this area, became the symbol for this type of lissue.) The idea here is to get a large group of people together from the start, and then pass onto the more basic issues. This approach would not make it wasy ever to arrive at the most basic issues. The organization might never get beyond the issues it started on. On the other hand, some felt that it would be extremely difficult to get the community moving on 'basic' issues from the start, and that such a modest beginning was necessary to show people that they did have the potential for bringing about major change. Strategy
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2. We should organize a geographic community, but around a group of fundamental issues (jobs, housing, schools) all together. This approach avoids the pitfall of getting stuck on a minor issue, but runs into some others. There is a serious question of whether the community, many of whose members have interests in one issue more than another, would be able to unite on any one action. mid
3. (It was admitted that a case could be made for organizing directly around a candidate and an electoral issue, using the candidate's platform which could represent a variety of interests, to draw diverse interests together, but no one wanted to argue that this should be the starting approach.)
4. Organizing around a single issue, the one in question being unemployment. Such an organization would not face to subh a large extent the question of diverse interests in its membership, but it would not easily become a community organization in the sense which Aronowitz spoke of at the Institute. As originally proposed, this organization would be city wide. In that case, lacking concentration in one small geographic area, it would not have the potential for spreading the ideas it generated through an intimate contact with one locality. This would further hamper its ability to develop into or create a community movement around a number of basic issues. JOIN

Monday the 22nd:

The argument was continued in the morning, this time on the particular approach we were to take talking to people in the area. Looking back on it, the argument was at least in part a substitute for beginning the actual task of organization, of which all of us were at least partly fearful. It finally became apparent that the argument could not get much further without new material, and this would not be available without some experience in the field. By and large, the first reactions seemed favorable: men on streetcorners were willing to talk seriously with us, and housewives did not present much greater resistance. But these were just sort of preliminary conversations; even though sometimes we asked if people would be willing to come to a meeting, yet still, there was an air of unreality about the conversations; it was evident that people had never thought about doing something of this variety about unemployment before, and that they were somewhat resigned to their present condition. At best, we seemed to be raising hope by offering immediate solutions to personal problems. Many thought we had jobs to offer. On the job there does not appear to be much race prejudice, although the housing in the area is subtly segregated. In the evening we wrote up the statement for the evening meeting. Here is a copy:

"This meeting has its origins in two sources. The first is in the people Larry Robin called together several months ago to voice concern about the problems of unemployment (ed. note- these were the same that we were meeting with Monday night.) The second is in the Economic Research and Action Project of SDS. This project consists of about 100 student organizers who have set out to form organizations of the unemployed in nine Northern cities. The pilot project in Chicago has become a reality under the name of JOIN, Jobs Or Income, Now.

The primary objective of the project and ERAP planners has been to lay the basis of an inter-racial movement of the poor. For this work, the issue of unemployment seems to be a good starting point because it does not immediately arouse the strong feelings of race prejudice which spring up around issues like schools or housing. Starting with the issue of unemployment, rather than discrimination in hiring, gets around the difficulty of the black worker demanding the job that the white worker has. Our goal should be the creation of new jobs, enough for every working man. Starting on the issue of unemployment, we also reach the people who are the most degraded and oppressed of this society, who therefore are likely to be the best lever for the conversion of this social hierarchy into something new and better.

The Philadelphia project has spent the last week doing background research about the city and the specific problems of unemployment in the South Philadelphia area. The project has decided to concentrate in the parts of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th wards east of 11th Street for a number of reasons. First, it is one of the poorest Philly Communities which is integrated, both in housing and employment. Second, it is an area of substantial unemployment which is of the hard-core variety.

The project area offers additional advantages for working around the issue of unemployment. These advantages would enable a movement of the unemployed to draw in people who have jobs. First, the main employment categories for the area are construction work and longshorework, with a scattering of day work in suburban homes. All of these are integrated jobs. In addition, employers in these categories rely for a substantial part of their profits on the existence of a large unemployed

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labor pool. Especially in dock work, the employed longshoremen know that they are in the same situation as the unemployed: the two are interchangeable from day to day.

There is also a large body of youth unemployed in the area. As a result of a brief canvas of street corners, it seems that many of these young men and women could be organized to press for jobs for youth and for unemployment compensation for first-job-seekers.

Many factory and warehouse workers will be displaced or unemployed by the construction of the Delaware expressway. While most of these workers are already unionized, the unions as yet have no plans for job placement of their threatened membership. Some of the workers are too old to easily get new work, yet too young to go on pension; others would find it difficult to move from this area because of poverty. These workers, along with the tenants and working people to be forced out by the Crosstown expressway, can be organized along with the job-seeking youth. Both kinds of unemployment cannot solve their problems without a massive job creation program.

To look toward this kind of solution, we are doing research into government manpower training programs. Also, we intend to publicize the effects of Scranton's "ripper" unemployment compensation law, as part of the drive for compensation for first-job-seekers. As a longer range perspective, we aim at a massive federal construction program for this area, to employ the unskilled and semiskilled who cannot be thoroughly educated in the new technology. Such a program would provide both continuous employment for a period of ten years, and also completely reconstruct the area, with modern social services, transport, and housing.

In a drive for these goals, an important element will be the thorough organization of this area. We would hope to stimulate and develop a democratic community organization, in which fundamental decisions are made by neighbors discussing issues on their front steps, and in meetings spontaneously assembled by people concerned about a problem. Such organization could transform the kind of person a slum produces into a new man, capable of careful planning and control of his own conditions of life.

labor

Finally, we would hope that this sort of community organization, initiated around the issue of unemployment, will spread to the other poor areas of the city, in cooperation with the unions. Thus a basis of political power is built, which will be the lever to move the government hierarchy to bring about the changes that the people demand. One of these demands should be a thorough restructuring of the educational system, so that the young men and women trained in the future will be completely skilled in the new automated technology: and at the same time, will know how to use the vastly increased leisure time which automation should provide.

Specifically, the community project in the next several weeks will:

- My Strategy
1. go door to door in the area, around the issue of unemployment, testing out sentiment for an organization of the unemployed.
 2. put out leaflets and talk to young people aiming at a public meeting to initiate such an organization.
 3. talk to the workers and their unions that will be affected by the new expressways, hopefully getting them to come to the first meetings of the new organization.
 4. leaflet and talk in front of the unemployment comp office to try to persuade unemployed people to come out to meetings, and to help out with people who might otherwise be cheated out of comp.
 5. talk to people that work in the agricultural shapeups for New Jersey and in the private manpower agencies.

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Two of the people at the meeting gave the old establishment line, even down to suggesting that we go to the local police to find out who the indigenous leaders were. Another was OK in his thinking, but was afraid to commit himself to anything definite, due to his weak position in his union. They all agreed to come to a meeting in a few weeks, at which they supposed that they would be able to direct us some more, but which we intend to use to get information out of them that we need for the project. Altogether, our hopes of having them form an advisory body were somewhat dashed, seeing that none of them was really concerned about the organizing issues and approaches to the community that were concerning us.

Tuesday the 23rd

One of us visited the employment service, and got a complete list of all the retraining programs available in Philly at the present and in the near future. They are pretty inadequate and perhaps a good leaflet could be put out to expose this fact. We cleaned up the Committee For Miners office, which is inhabited by a bunch of real slob, and prepared a sign to go in the window. Also we prepared a survey of unemployment and a leaflet on unemployment which were to be used on the morrow.

Nick Egelson desires that these questions be appended to the report:

questions

1. possibility of organizing by using political institutions: calling a meeting with candidates, etc.
2. divisions in the unemployed - need for different approaches.
3. our position in relation to the old left in Philly: How much contact? How do you have to keep clear of connections? How much time is it worth putting into talking to these people just for our own education?
4. How much work should the project expect to get done each day in terms of man-hours?
5. What different ways have people found to present an image to the different parts of the community?
6. What is a realistic timetable for the creation of a movement?
7. People should communicate with each other. Even Ann Arbor should let us know that it is alive every once in a while.
8. Race - what luck have other projects had working with an inter-racial situation.