

CHESTER

342 ULRICH ST.

AUGUST 3-9

The air of restrained bafflement which befogged us last week has cleared; with our new clarity we find ourselves with a number of small, but significant, successes. At this time last week most of us did not know where their block organizations were going or what they were going to do next. In their last meetings, without the benefit of any theoretical reorientation, the blocks decided on new plans of action.

Mary Street promises to be next week's block to watch, because in a series of outdoor meetings attracting up to 27 people, the decision was made to go on rent strike. Thus far about twenty houses are involved; real action, however, will begin next week. Kerlin Street has reached the most advanced stage of any block in its attempt to make the city enforce its housing code. The double-talking chief inspector, Mr. Sharpe, finally confessed under the grill of another phone-in that a hearing would be held at his office this Monday between the landlord and the city. Ending the communications blackout which he had slapped on us, he told us that he would tell us what happened there if we called up that afternoon. On that Tuesday a delegation of five or ten people will see the mayor to demand that the stopsign which they had petitioned for over a week ago be erected the next morning. If the promise is not forthcoming they will picket city hall. This act is significant; these are new participants in the Negro Movement in Chester, people who live in sup-standard housing, who are acting on their own decisions to improve that condition. Other blocks are petitioning, trooping down to city hall, and generally irritating the town fathers with calls for services. Whenever he speaks before one of our groups, Mr. Sharpe stresses how we have swamped him; he asks for patience, reminding us that "the Board of Realtors wrote the Housing Code, so you can understand if there are some loopholes in it." No fool, he once commented to us that "the same medicine that might save you may kill me." He admitted, however, that if he ever lost or quit his job, he could always go back to running a numbers racket. In one block he has been forced to condemn four houses, two of which were occupied and two vacant. These condemnations occurred in spite of our decision not to close up occupied houses because at this stage, we cannot win the battle to make the city relocate these people. Embittered by their hardships, they may well become permanently alienated from the movement.

One bold young housing inspector precipitated a little creative conflict. He told a lady on one of the blocks that he was going to find out who was doing all this calling-in for inspectors and that when he found them he would lock them up. She ran to us and we ran to Sharpe, who at the time, was standing in front of the office of the roving voting registrar, straw hat on his head and soft hand pumping away; he is also the Republican ward leader in the Negro Eight Ward. When given the story, Sharpe retorted that somebody was lying and promised to be down at the lady's house the next morning with the inspector who had allegedly intimidated her. Bright and too early, a few of us, some people from other block organizations, and a host of the lady's neighbors stood with her as the two inspectors drove up. They retreated before the onslaught routed them, leaving the lurking suspicion that the alleged intimidation had been very real.

Sharpe received a double defeat this week because the roving registrar registered 750 Democrats and only 250 Republicans-- almost all of the 1000 were Negroes. This is just the beginning of the voter registration campaign which Herman Dawson, Negro hero of the spring demonstrations and a stalwart movement person, is heading; for the next month cars will be carrying potential Democratic voters to the courthouse at Media to register. Chester voted for Kennedy 14,000 to 10,000 in 1960 and will certainly give Johnson the edge this year. Locally and statewide, Republicans win by margins of 4 to 3 in Chester; only these elections will be affected by this registration drive.

In conjunction with the voter registration drive, CFTN sped up its program of streetcorner rallies. Running around to three different corners in a single night, able to draw large crowds with ease, mild-mannered project member Don Jackson slipped into his role as dynamic Ducky Brooks, and ex-coriator of Republican tyranny. The rallies are short and sharp, serving well the purpose of keeping the Negro community in Chester informed about the shenanigans of the city and of voicing deeply felt discontent. The rallies have not yet led to massive demonstrations, which would almost certainly entail arrests on a large scale. People are probably not so much afraid of being beaten by the police, the likelihood of which has lessened anyway because of the pending report of a liberal commission on police brutality in Chester, as they are of being left to vegetate in Broadmeadows Prison; after the last mess arrests, owing partly to exorbitant bails, many demonstrators without connections languished for weeks before being freed. One possible solution might be to raise substantial bail money before any arrests occur.

One helpful little fact concerning housing and urban renewal was related to us by Alex Capron: the Federal Housing Act of 1949-- as amended in 1951, 1955, and 1954-- requires that a city submit a plan for relocation to Washington in order to receive funds under the terms of the Act. "It must show that there are for rent or for sale apartments or houses adequate to meet the needs of the number of people to be removed. Also, this information must be specified by income group (that is, they must say 'XX people will be relocated who have to rent dwellings and whose income is between YY and ZZ dollars, and we have XX dwellings available in the price range for people with income TT to UU dollars, etc.). Then, once a person has received an eviction notice, he must receive a notice saying where the relocation office is. When he goes to the office, the office must take him to or give him the addresses of at least three dwellings within his rent or purchase range." Urban renewal employing federal aid will not reach Chester for a few years; in the meantime, we are searching the housing laws of Pennsylvania and of 3rd class cities.

Culture
Friday night we had a wonderful party with a wonderful person, Ruth Sephes. No one got more than a little high that night; no one got more than a little sick the next morning. Unrestrained happiness and sleep.

BOSTON

337 WESTERN
CAMBRIDGE
AUGUST 4

The decision to explore the possibilities of community organization in Lexington was based on two assumptions. In the first place, it was felt that the problems associated with the conversion of defense industry to non-defense production were regional problems. It seemed likely that the economic impact of the electronics firms located on Route 128, a four-lane expressway circling Metropolitan Boston, in conjunction with the Hanscom Air Force Base, was distributed among several of the suburban towns. Further, with the increased currency of the Metropolitan idea, contiguous governmental districts have joined together in loose federations to solve common problems. This has happened in suburban Boston, where the heads of the Boards of Selectmen of Bedford, Concord, Lexington, and Lincoln, meet regularly to discuss policy coordination among the local town governments. A tentative long range plan, then, was to build up enough local political pressure both to enable and force this group, the Hanscom Field Community Council, to plan for area conversion.

In the second place, we know that there was a substantial segment of "liberal" elements in Lexington who would probably be sympathetic with our objectives. This was dramatically indicated by the voting returns for Stuart Hughes, who recently ran for U.S. Senator on a peace platform. The spectacular success of the newly formed Lexington Civil Rights Committee corroborated the second assumption.

Our approach, then, was to develop a card file of potentially sympathetic Lexington residents to be contacted. The Massachusetts Political Action for Peace Committee (PAX), which had been active in the Hughes campaign, was helpful in this respect, furnishing us with a list of 130 people, a substantial part of which were scientists and educators. A talk with the regional director of Turn Toward Peace yielded an additional 30 names. Finally, some time was spent in a content analysis of the Lexington newspaper, The Minuteman. From this later source we constructed a rough model of the power structure, the most important local issues, and the active civic and political groups. Finally, the directory of streets contained the age, occupation, marital status, and place of residence of each of our "liberals."

Since, among other reasons, Lexington is the armpit of the American Revolution, we assumed the unofficial name of the Lexington Redcoats and were ready for attack. Our initial strategy was to isolate, from our 150 names, a core group of committed "radicals" who would form an informal committee to plan an action and education program for the fall. It was hoped that this group would be instrumental in the continuation of our newsletter, Conversion Report, make initial arrangements for a series of mass public meetings featuring "name" speakers, and develop the basis for a political attack centered around the issues of conversion on all levels of government. When created, it was felt that this core group would eventually be able to create a broad grassroots base, which could wield significant political power.

At the writing of this report, we have been talking to Lexington residents for a little over a week. While it is still too early to definitively predict the pains and prospects of community organization on Lexington, our initial efforts indicate that we are facing different problems from those

tackled in Bedford. In the first place, it seems clear that Lexington is "over-organized." While sociological studies have indicated that less than 50% of the American population belongs to one voluntary association, almost every person we have talked to in Lexington is affiliated with at least two of these groups. For example, the town is extremely active and powerful League of Women Voters along with a substantial civil rights group. The activities of many residents now focus around the Democratic Club, as there is an almost paranoid fear of Goldwater and what he represents. Finally, of course, there is the usual smorgasboard of social and inter-institutional groups, including the Masons, Lions, Rotary, School Committee, local Community Council, Junior and Senior Chamber of Commerce, to name a few.

In the second place, Lexington is a rich community. In 1963 the median family income was \$9,000 and it is probably now much higher. This has meant, among other things, that, in contrast to Bedford, the residents of Lexington enjoy a large degree of job security. While the people we have spoken to are intellectually sympathetic with PREP objectives, their jobs will not be threatened by defense cutbacks in the near future and hence their motivation to engage in a dynamic action program is less intense.

Finally on the con side of the fence, the broad issue of Peace is not new to Lexington. At different times in the recent past, the Episcopalian Church, the League of Women Voters, Turn Towards Peace, and the now defunct Lexington Women for Peace have sponsored public meetings and education programs. Many of the "peaceniks" we have talked with so far, then, are reluctant to start another organization because 1) the issue is "old hat," 2) previous peace groups have divided the liberal community, and 3) they see other issues, such as civil rights and the presidential election, as having immediate significance.

There are, however, many encouraging signs. To date we have made only a small dent on our list of 150, and there is every indication that we have not interviewed the small "radical" element of this community. Further, it may be that the PAX and WTP people are old and perhaps fading away. If they exist, and can be found, a younger and hopefully more dynamic group might better suit the purposes of our organization. Finally, since the people we have talked with so far do not feel that their jobs will be affected by the proposed defense cutbacks, we will have to determine the extent to which the economy of Lexington as a whole is dependent upon the local defense corporations. If we can demonstrate, through an economic profile of the community, that the reduction, for example, of 5% of defense spending in the area would have significant negative effect on the Lexington economy, we will be in a strong position to institute positive programs for the creation of social alternatives to defense spending.

It is still too early to make an objective analysis of the Lexington project. From many perspectives, however, our possible "failures" in Lexington may be as valuable to this summer's experiment in middle class organizing as the seeming successes in Bedford. In intellectual terms, we may have an "experimental" and a "control" group. With extended study of the two areas, it may be possible to analyze those factors in Bedford which were absent in Lexington, and acted towards the creation of a community organization.

Another line of inquiry starts from the assumption that the tactics used should be suited to the community. This is to say, in other words, that due to as yet undiscovered variables, the establishment of a community organization and

associated block groups would be fruitless in Lexington in comparison to other means of political action. It may be, for instance, that since the issue of conversion does not directly affect the individual resident of Lexington, our energies should be directed towards those who are responsible for the long range political and social planning. Perhaps our universe of discourse should concentrate, for example, on the two Chambers of Commerce and important governmental officials.

The yields of the Lexington experiment, in terms of the development of a theoretical literature and associated strategies for middle class organizing, seem infinite. However, if any of these yields are to become manifest, a long range commitment is necessary. The development of a casual relationship between possible sociological factors existant in a given middle class community and their import for its organization, while not an easy task, will be an essential part of our future efforts. The isolation of possible factors which may be related to the propensity for given kinds of organization is an extremely valuable result, we feel, from a summer pilot project in middle class organizing. This effort cannot stop however, with the intrusion of cold weather. As Confucius Levenstein once said, "for dynamite to be effective, someone must use a match."

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ERAP + SDS

Almost all of the points made above were challenged by several other staff members. They felt that ERAP in fact provides for the type of broadening of perspective that is needed and has been lacking for so long in the student left. The concern about the organizer's perspective being narrowed through preoccupation with his small area alone might be true if we were Alinsky type organizers. But we are organizing with a perspective, a total analysis. Both organizers and campus activities can easily broaden each other through constant interplay and interaction. The organizer is thus brought into a larger dynamic than his own community. Organizing within a campus base organization provides the means for radicalizing more students than are radicalized through purely campus USURP issue groups. Discussion then ranged over what the optimal radicalizing experience consist of. Several argued that it is a community action or something related to community action, eg., Chester, which provides the optimal shove to the left. Others felt that other types of activity could prove and have proven to be excellent radicalizing experiences and that these things, such as University Reform, are being ignored at the cost of possible student constituencies.

Some of these questions are similar to ones discussed at the Institute and Convention; possibly answers will be forthcoming in the campus organizing conference and in the coming year's organizing on campuses ERAP style.

CLEVELAND 2908 JAY AVENUE

AUGUST 9

The week consisted of meetings of groups in all three areas of concern: welfare, unemployment and public housing. In addition, a good deal of project time was spent in discussions: 1) concerning criteria and considerations for continuation of the CCP; 2) delving into the whole range of questions about the issue of employment and unions of unemployed as they relate to the economy, and 3) internal education. Highlighting the week's activity was the rapidly developing crisis in the Housing Project, caused mainly by a premature confrontation with the omnipotent Project management and with a part of the city's power structure. The week terminated in a lame duck fashion, with three of the staff in Philadelphia for the ERAP committee meeting.

WELFARE

language
The second meeting of the welfare groups consisted of ten mothers (all of whom are on the much emasculated ADC program) and two men on general relief. In comparison to last week's meeting this one was much more productive in several ways: 1) discussion centered around several real issues, 2) there was substantive discussion, 3) mothers provided direction to the meeting and 4) a host of activities were planned for the week. On the other hand, the meeting was still filled with a large amount of personal griping which resulted in the meeting being somewhat out of control for a large part of the time. The meeting began by the secretary reporting what had happened at the last meeting.

This was followed by one mother from each of the committees that had been set up the week before reporting what they had done during the week. This included relating the information they had gained and the action which they could suggest the group might undertake. The report from the clothing committee took up the time of most of the meeting.

clothing action
Most of the discussion centered around the question of whether or not the mothers should engage in a public stealing campaign (stealing clothes from some department store to dramatize the issue. The discussion was highly excited, and the mothers seemed ready to decide between this alternative or the other mentioned, keeping the children home from school. After the meeting, however, we discovered that the majority of mothers in the meeting had serious doubts about the whole stealing idea, and many had a misunderstanding as well -- thinking that we really meant to go down and steal the needed clothes secretly, rather than it being a token item in a public stealing. The vocal elements had clearly intimidated the mothers. *only*

work tips
The last part of the meeting consisted of breaking into two groups, one to plan the leaflet for distribution at the Food Stamp office on August 10 and 11, the second, to arrange which mothers would come when to distribute the leaflets. The rest of the week was spent shoring up the arrangement and in continuing the work of the three committees: work, food, stamps and clothing.

process
The meeting was frustrating to the CCPers because it raised so many questions about leadership within a group such as this and its potential for dealing with difficult questions. It raised such specific questions as, 1) to what extent should CCPers exert themselves in a meeting in order to maintain order, 2) to what extent should we enter into the meeting to provide direction and ideas, 3) if we do not what is the consequence for the meeting and in what other ways can we help develop individuals and the group. The CCPers disagreed a bit on these points. One felt that there should have been more control exerted during the meeting, while another felt that it is more important to exert our leadership outside of the meeting. This would mean planning an agenda which will allow for the maximum participation and minimum time open for personal troubles to come out. It would also mean talking with the mothers individually. *only*

ally: with those who have reports to give so that they can present them effectively, with those who cause difficulties with the meeting about their role in the meeting, and with all the mothers, talk about issues which will come up so as to try to insure greater depth to the discussion.

RESEARCH

A couple of mothers and one of the staff visited one of the county commissioners to discuss the possibilities of getting more welfare funds. He was unsympathetic and lacked any concern or knowledge of the problems of people on welfare. The value of this meeting to the mothers is not in research knowledge but in the first hand knowledge they have of the callous attitude of people in authority towards the people on welfare. The significance for research lies in the fact that while the commissioners are part of the power center for the entire finance and tax set-up regarding welfare is hazy. The state government may be a more important pressure point than the county. There may be people whose power is not immediately evident, such as the person who makes up the budget each year. These are all questions which will have to be answered before meaningful action can be planned. There are also some latent questions, as there are in all areas, as to what the short and long term goals for a growing group such as this are.

UNEMPLOYMENT

The whole question of organizing unemployed and all the strategy and theory involved in this area was the center of a project discussion during this week. Several different ideas and concerns about the radical nature and potential of such organizing were brought out, in part challenging some of the ERAP strategy. Discussion began with a suggestion that one difficulty in organizing is that the unemployed are in a sense isolated from much of the operation of society and by organizing a group on this issue alone makes them feel even less a part of the society. Maybe a better way of reaching unemployed in a meaningful fashion would be to start from the community of block organization of multi-issue nature and have unemployed workers as one committee of this group. We, and most ERAP projects have been assuming that it is both more efficient and organizationally sound to start with a group of unemployed and then move to other issues and establish geographical bases such as block or neighborhood groups. There seems to be a real difficulty in moving unemployed groups to issues other than the most immediate regarding jobs. Moreover, in a neighborhood group, if an unemployed person got a job he would have no reason for leaving the organization, i.e., there would be other issues affecting his immediate environment. One person working in the unemployment group felt that unemployed may build a feeling of loyalty for the unemployment group and stick with it even after they get jobs. This of course will have to be tested out beyond our brief experience thus far.

The reverse problem, of course, is how do neighborhood groups move or get moved from GROIN to JOIN type issues. This, however, is also a problem in the unions of unemployed, which were thought to be by nature challenges to the system. In some senses, it was felt, the welfare and housing groups more clearly face up to the issue of democratic participation and challenge welfare state concepts. Exactly in what ways are present JOIN groups making real challenges to the system? Services, such as help in getting through channels of bureaucracy, are certainly not in any way short range challenges or radical activities. Exactly what type of radical program is being constructed out of various JOIN groups, particularly neighborhood unemployment councils?

Discussion then turned to the question of long-term economic implications of JOIN groups. It was generally agreed that we, or anyone else, cannot be certain that unemployment will mushroom at any time in the future, creating depression and unmanageable strains on the system. This in fact could happen but we think it at least likely that palliatives would continue to prevent the type of crisis as occurred in the '30's

and that it is untenable to organize under the assumption of an impending massive bug of the economy. It was suggested as a possibility of research and though that a demand for adequate incomes without jobs may not be placing radical strains on the system but may turn out to be a liberal welfare state sort of issue which would leave control in the hands of those who dole out other welfare money. It could be that a radical issue might be to demand massive retraining programs controlled in more costly, and power threatening than the wages without work idea. This is as yet an undeveloped idea, but should be a stimulus into research and program as to what separates a liberal-establishment demand from a radical one.

U-JOIN

The above is the name adopted at the second meeting of the unemployed. This meeting involved nine people, three of whom had been unemployed but had gotten jobs just before the unemployed group formed. These men see the need for a group such as this and want to work on the issue, partly because they may see themselves in not fully secure job positions. During the week following the meeting recruitment was done through door-to-door canvassing, asking if there are any unemployed in the household. This proved to be moderately successful, and will probably be used in the next few weeks as we are not operating out of a recruiting office, but rather in a particular geographic area. A leaflet was made up at the Sunday night meeting and everything appeared on it came as suggestions from the unemployed. The leaflet was distributed at the food stamp place on the day that General Relief checks came out. The leafletting was done primarily by several of the unemployed. Most of the people who entered the food stamp office were of three groups: Negroes, elderly or disabled. A couple of Negroes said they would try to be at the next meeting and one said he'd distribute some to his block club on the East Side. However, at the next meeting there were no Negroes. This is undoubtedly partly due to the fact that the area we are working in is considered to be hostile to Negroes. On the race issue, some of the constituents are racists but the staffers working with them feel that long term unemployed see the need for racial alliances regardless of their own feelings. With younger, short term unemployed it is a bit different, mainly because they don't feel themselves a part of the same squeeze as the longer term unemployed and hence don't feel the immediacy of the need for alliances which transcend racial lines. One or two have shown real "backlash" attitudes and feel that the NAAWP is their group, or, as they put it, "for us whites."

There hasn't been much discussion of action as yet, although it has been suggested that the group might at some time do some public works type of task that needs to be done in the community and then present the city with a bill, pointing up both the plight of the unemployed and the need for more public works projects. One of the immediate problems is finding a short term issue which will involve constituents and produce some results. Unless something is found soon there is a good chance that people will begin to drift away from the organization.

Leadership development has not moved rapidly, although two of the men show promise. One of these is a 39 year old native Mississippian who is one of the group's three ex-convicts (bootlegging). He's been in Cleveland only a short time and is returning to Mississippi for four weeks, as this is written. He's unusual in a couple of ways: first, he's not a racist. He suggested that we ought to set up an office downtown so that people from the East Side (mainly Negro) would feel easier about joining (excuse the pun). Secondly, just before he left for Mississippi, he asked us to make up a fundraising leaflet so that he could raise money for Cleveland U-Join in Mississippi. He took about 500 leaflets. He suggested that after we get things organized here in Cleveland that we come down to Mississippi and organize unions in all the factories!! The other is a man who may soon be able to run the meetings; one problem is that he fluctuates between racism and moderation and it's difficult to tell what his position really is.

Research has bogged down somewhat. Some phone calls have been made in the past week,

with little success. We've recently gotten a copy of the Cleveland Plan for Economic Development which will prove useful in finding out the establishment version of the projected job picture for the city.

have?

PUBLIC HOUSING PROJECT

Organization in this area is at a crisis stage. Since the tenants' meeting of July 31 (described in the last report) events have taken place which make the presence of the CCP there tenuous at best. Immediately after that meeting, another was scheduled in the Project community center for a week from that date. The management soon cancelled that reservation and we were told that all rooms in the center were filled for the remainder of the summer. On Monday, August 3, a meeting took place involving the Project manager, assistant manager, recreation director, an official of the city, recreation department, the head of the West Side Civic Council, an official of a coordinating body for all neighborhood councils, and two ministers who are friends of the CCP. The result of the meeting was that the Project manager asked the president of the West Side Civic Council to ask us not to request meeting space in the Project community center; she complied. We then set up a meeting of two CCP staffers working in the Project and the manager of the Project. The manager at that meeting (August 5) advised us that we were only making the people unhappy and that we never should have started organizing there; she insisted that we had misrepresented ourselves to the management and the people. She said she had thought we were coming into the Project to register people to vote, and nothing else. It was pointed out, to no avail, that we had explained we were interested in registering people to vote but that we also there to organize people into neighborhood groups. She indicated that we would not be permitted use of the center and that she would like us to leave the Project. At the end of that meeting another was set up for the following day which was to have involved four tenants, the four CCPers working in the Project, and the management. When the tenants and the CCPers arrived, the manager said "Tenants inside please, the rest of you can go." The tenants went in and an argument ensued in which the manager insisted that the CCPers should leave and not return. In the management tenant meeting, the tenants were told that they could have a council and could use the community center so long as they didn't work with us. If they did work with us in any way, there would be no council.

26

short cut

Proposition

During those hectic days and up to now we have been recontacting tenants and finding out which ones are willing to go along with the management's type of "company union" council and which ones want a council which will be willing to stand up to management and make demands of it. A group from one area of the Project has met twice at a church outside the Project to keep from being management dominated. In two other areas where we had been working, however, the people have generally not seen the danger of a management controlled council. In many cases they feel that the CCP has been unjustly barred but that if we have to be excluded in order for them to have a council that's the way it has to be. At the management-tenant meeting, a date (August 13) was set for the approved tenant council. The management even suggested how they should structure the organization. On August 10 there was a planning meeting involving about twelve tenants, many of whom were hand-picked by management. They plan to write and distribute a leaflet advertising the Thursday all-Project meeting. Needless to say, at this planning meeting there were no confrontations of management policies and everyone pretty much aimlessly voiced small concerns which they felt the council could deal with, eg., traffic lights. It is fairly clear that if we pull out now and have nothing to do with the Project any more than this council will meet a couple of times, most people will be thoroughly disgusted with the rubber stamp nature of the group, and it will soon wither away (not to be confused with a more famous, theoretical withering movement). Many of the people want to see the management bucked but are afraid that if they try it they'll either be evicted or their rent will be raised. While there is legal recourse should either of these things happen, few people have either the money or the knowledge of their rights to fight such intimidation. There are people who want to work with the CCP regardless of the management edict. Especially those who have held some meetings at the church and several Negroes from an area which hasn't had a meeting as of this

writing (they're scheduled to meet on August 12). In working with these people there are several possibilities for re-establishing ourselves. They could attend the approved council meetings and try to steer things in the proper direction. They might try to pack a meeting and have a vote on whether or not to invite us to the meetings and to work with them. Or they could be the nucleus for a separate group working with us independent of management and at some point of their strength and the "company council" weakness, take over. At this time it is unclear which of these, if any, plans will be used. We are clearly not in the kind of situation we expected or wanted. The feeling in the CCP is that we were confronted by too much too soon. Another couple of weeks and we would, we feel, have withstood any kind of disruption of meetings or threats by management. Whether or not the confrontation could have been prevented is another question. Another complication we hadn't bargained for is the presence of a management spy, a 22 year old student. He live in the Project and came to the July 31 meeting and helped steer the meeting back from the mayhem it was in. It turned out that he was asked by the assistant manager to attend that meeting and report what ensued. He since has spent a great deal of time trying to find out who has attended what meetings, who CCP is, etc. Fortunately, he's not a very good spy and we've been able to get some good information from him; however, he's been more damaging than helpful. In addition to him, there is a network of people who feed back any irregularities to management. (NOTE: LOOK FOR IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS IN THIS AREA NEXT WEEK)

RESEARCH

There was a meeting set up with the commissioner of recreation and three of the four CCPers working in the Project, plus four tenants. Not too much was learned from the meeting although it was instructive in a couple of ways peripheral to the recreation issue. The CCP people brought along a friendly attorney who had once run for city council from the 8th ward, where we work. Upon seeing him, the commissioner became enraged and demanded that he leave. Why he had such a violent reaction is still not entirely clear. The second thing is that a man sitting in the meeting introduced as a John Devlin of the city recreation department we later learned was Sgt. John Ungvary, head of Cleveland Police Dept's Subversive Squad (for a picture of him see Anne Braden's pamphlet, HUAC: BULWARK OF SEGREGATION).

INTERNAL EDUCATION

This weeks topic was SDS -- History and Development. Several SDS old-timers, notably Potter, Jeffrey, Magidoff, and Hollander, sketched the history of the organization from olden times to the Convention of this year. Unfortunately, no one knew what the organization was like from 1935 to 1960; the whole discussion pointed up the clear necessity for CCP to compile at least a brief history. After the presentations, the group had a debate over ERAP in terms of what the projects mean for SDS as an organization and what they mean for student and community radicalization. A couple of people feel that ERAP is in some senses narrowing the scope of SDS by implying that the constituencies of the projects are the only people that can be brought into a new radical movement. There is a sort of dogmatism, these people felt, about ERAP in that we aren't really questioning assumptions as to who should be organized now and in the future. Have we really been dealing with the question of who outside our immediate organizing sphere can be brought into the new left movement and how they are to be brought in? There was the correlative worry that ERAP mystique may be stultifying chapter organization and limiting the issues around which chapters work, eg., SDS has not concerned itself with the challenge of BG and chapters are going to be caught in a bind as to their position vis a vis the Johanson Administration unless a lot of work is done on this whole subject. There was also the concern that full time organizers would become more narrow in outlook simply due to the whole immersion effect of intensive community organization and would lose much of the broad perspective and analytical attitude with which they entered ERAP.

CLEVELAND; continued on the third page of the BOSTON report.