

NOLA EXPRESS

Vol. 1, No. 23

Feb. 14 - Feb. 27

15¢

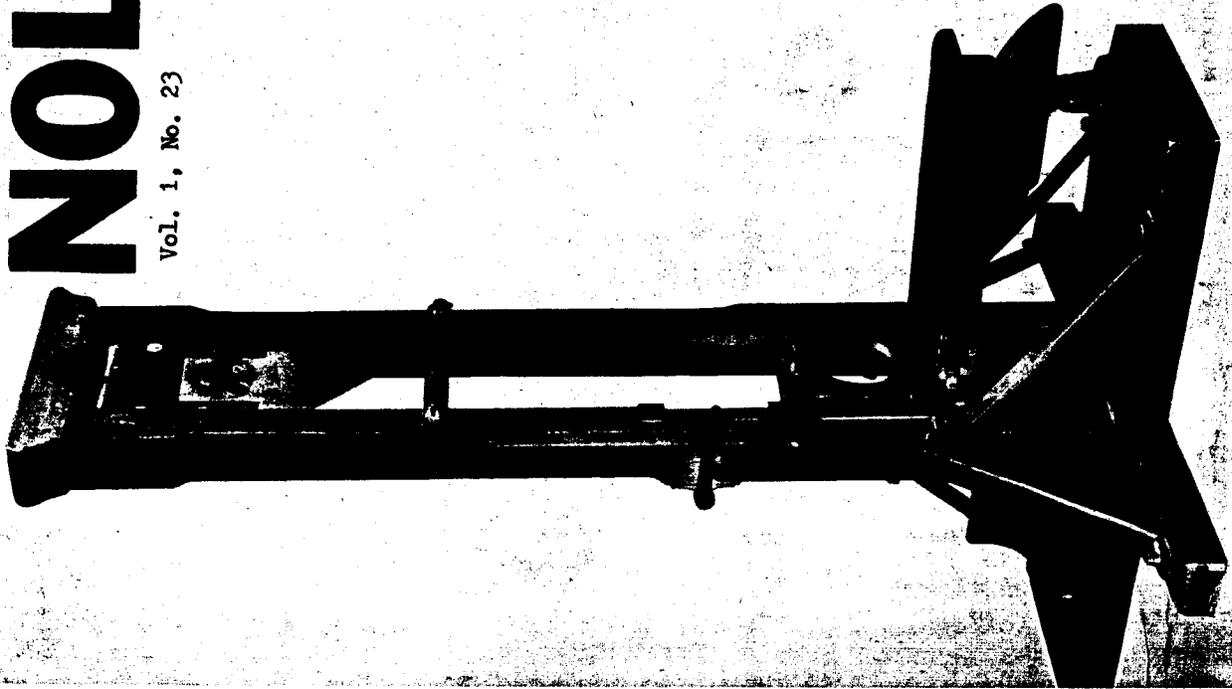
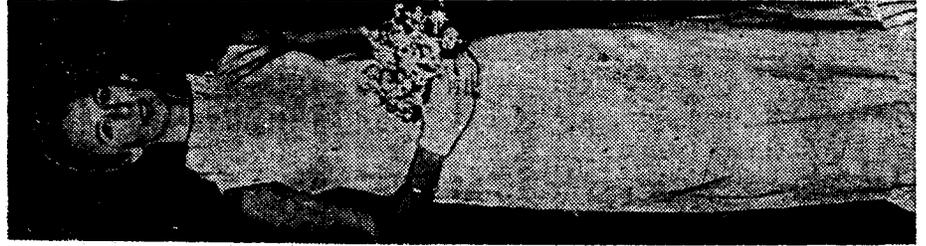
Miss Henrietta Creevy Clay

QUEEN

OF

MARDI GRAS

QUEEN!



THE QUEEN

THE

BUGGER



BACK AGAIN BY POPULAR DEMAND



...sist" from acting to maintain uniform turbine generator prices. As the conditions of the same companies less than seven years ago for similar charges showed, GE did not "cease and desist."

GE resumed price-fixing on what has perhaps been its most ambitious scale around 1954. In 1953 GE boycotted price-fixing, which had begun when OPA was discontinued after World War II, because some companies were undercutting others. GE resumed its rigging in 1954, a year in which sales had slumped. In 1955, although GE's sales continued to drop, the company earned a profit of \$212,613 million.

Price-fixing was GE's private face. In an article in the July 1954 issue of *American Magazine*, Philip D. Reed, chairman of the board, revealed GE's public face. Writing of a talk with a cab driver, Reed said, "I told him that in any modern business you must move forward, take risks, and yes, stick out your neck if you want to lead rather than follow in your field. At my company," he emphasized, "we see 10 golden years ahead."

Those golden years were cut short in 1960, when GE was named as defendant in 37 antitrust suits. The government charged that GE and other companies worked out common prices, split up markets, and set up systems for rigging bids under which the companies involved took turns at making the low bid.

George E. Burgess testified at Senate Trust and Antimonopoly Subcommittee hearings that in 1954 GE president Robert Paxton had suggested he meet with officials from Cutler-Hammer of Milwaukee to discuss prices. Paxton, who had referred to price-fixing as "optimum prices," resigned from the company in February 1961 because of

In the summer of 1959 a grand jury in Philadelphia began investigating price-fixing. The following February indictments against GE began. In 1962 the company's sales totaled close to \$5 billion, and GE, which had already been fined \$437,500, agreed to pay the government \$7.470 million in damages. From 1962 to 1964 GE paid out over \$150 million in damage suits filed by electric utility companies as a result of the 1960 indictments.

Earlier, Ralph Cordiner, who once served as head of the Commerce Department's Business Advisory Council, had said, "We don't think anybody's been damaged." And in the 1960 GE Annual Report dated February 17, 1961, Cordiner wrote in his "Report on the Antitrust Cases": "Your management believes that purchasers of electrical apparatus have received fair value by any reasonable standards." Several weeks earlier, Cordiner had been named the National Association of Manufacturers' Man of the Year.

GE demoted, shifted, or cut the pay of 48 employees involved in antitrust violations, including 16 who were indicted and fined a total of \$53,500. However, GE did not discipline its \$125,000-a-year vice-president William S. Ginn who was one of three GE officials to spend 90 days in jail. Ginn, who was director of a boys' club in Schenectady and chairman of a campaign to build a new Jesuit seminary in Lenox, Mass., left GE of his own accord to become president of Baldwin-Lima-Hamilton Corp. at approximately \$70,000 a year. A second indicted GE official became president of ITT Europe, Inc., and European general manager of ITT. A third became president of an earthmoving equipment company; a fourth became vice president of a car-leasing company.

At the WAREHOUSE, 500 Canal St. - a picket by the NACP Youth Council.

The NACP is not picketing the Warehouse because of the high price of GE products but because the owners of the Warehouse are allegedly owners of slum property.

The owners are Samuel I. Katz, Julius Katz and Matthew Gordon. We haven't yet been able to directly connect either Samuel or Julius Katz with any slum property. They are apparently unrelated to the most famous New Orleans slumlord, Label A. Katz.

The brother-in-law of Samuel or Julius Katz is Harry Silverman, president of Best Enterprises. Best Enterprises is one of the larger slumlords in the city. Last year a rent withholding case against Best Enterprises was heard in 1st City Court.

Since we were unable to find any information on the Katz's we are printing what we do have on GE.

the work shop AT 2
 1109 ROYAL STREET
 DOES Silver Gold & Brass Smithery,
 Copper Enameling, Leather Crafting,
 rings, earrings, pins, kclaces,
 pendants, bags, wrist bands
 belts, sandals, chastity belts,
 candles, boots, dog collars,
 hair, irreligious religious symbols,
 cat hooks, art, dirty pictures,
 underground tennis shoes, bracelets,
 fid, moccasins, bookburning equipment



SIDNEY'S NEWS STAND

WIDE SELECTION OF BOOKS & MAGAZINES
 Largest Selection of Under-ground Publications in town.

GREETING CARDS - STATIONERY - SUNDRIES

Open 7 Days 8 A.M. - 11 P.M.

OPEN 7 DAYS A.M. - 11 P.M.

SIDNEY'S NEWS STAND

WIDE SELECTION OF BOOKS & MAGAZINES
Largest Selection of Under-ground Publications in town!

GREETING CARDS • STATIONERY • SUNDRIES
FILMS & CIGARS

901 DECATUR ST.
NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70116 • 523-9739

Antitrust act by fixing prices and eliminating competition. With respect to light bulbs, the act is being applied to companies and agencies that own or control a patent from two Viennese scientists and fixed prices and divided markets under cross-licensing agreements. But this still wasn't good enough for the company.

In 1932 a GE engineer's report told how GE had reduced the life of its flashlight bulbs by one third, so that they would last as long as two instead of three batteries. Then he added, "We have been continuing our studies and efforts to bring about the use of one battery life lamps. . . . If this were done, we estimate that it would result in increasing our flashlight business approximately 60 per cent."

A former GE vice-president, T. K. Quinn, admitted that "from the beginning of the electric lamp industry, freedom of enterprise in manufacture and sale has been restricted by GE. The effect has been to keep prices and profits up and investment down."

No wonder, then, that light-bulb profits carried the whole company during the Depression, even enabling GE to pay dividends, although the volume of bulb sales was only about 10 per cent of the GE total sales volume.

In 1959 TVA authorities protested GE's high prices on turbines and showed that, even excluding labor costs, prices were higher than the competing British product. GE lowered its turbine prices but immediately raised the prices of its light bulbs.

GE was convicted of monopolizing electric bulbs in 1949. Suits against the company, totaling \$104 million, were eventually settled for \$1,395 million.

On April 4, 1937, GE, Allis-Chalmers, Westinghouse, and two other firms were ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to "cease and de-

trust and Antimonopoly Subcommittee hearings that in 1954 GE president Robert Paxton had suggested he meet with officials from Cutler-Hammer of Milwaukee to discuss prices. Paxton, who had referred to price-fixing as "optimum prices," resigned from the company in February 1961 because of "ill-health." Burens also said that Henry Van Erben, executive vice-president, told him the "only way to operate the apparatus business was to meet with competitors and set prices."

In August 1956 GE executives, including company vice-president W. F. Oswald and executives from other electric manufacturing companies, moved into separate cabins at Camp Keystone, North Bay, Ontario. A messenger carried communications between them and when all was over, prices on heavy electrical control equipment increased by 10 per cent.

In 1958 there were eight meetings between executives and in 1959, 35 meetings. They used code names assumed names, pay telephones, plain envelopes, and never contacted each other at company headquarters.

From 1951 to 1959 prices on generators, for example, rose 50 per cent. The Senate Small Business Committee announced that on one contract in 1959 GE had charged the Navy \$82 per unit of carbon packing while a small company in Hackensack, New Jersey, had charged \$15, representing an overcharge of 446 per cent.

trust and Antimonopoly Subcommittee hearings that in 1954 GE president Robert Paxton had suggested he meet with officials from Cutler-Hammer of Milwaukee to discuss prices. Paxton, who had referred to price-fixing as "optimum prices," resigned from the company in February 1961 because of "ill-health." Burens also said that Henry Van Erben, executive vice-president, told him the "only way to operate the apparatus business was to meet with competitors and set prices."

In August 1956 GE executives, including company vice-president W. F. Oswald and executives from other electric manufacturing companies, moved into separate cabins at Camp Keystone, North Bay, Ontario. A messenger carried communications between them and when all was over, prices on heavy electrical control equipment increased by 10 per cent.

In 1958 there were eight meetings between executives and in 1959, 35 meetings. They used code names assumed names, pay telephones, plain envelopes, and never contacted each other at company headquarters.

From 1951 to 1959 prices on generators, for example, rose 50 per cent. The Senate Small Business Committee announced that on one contract in 1959 GE had charged the Navy \$82 per unit of carbon packing while a small company in Hackensack, New Jersey, had charged \$15, representing an overcharge of 446 per cent.

trust and Antimonopoly Subcommittee hearings that in 1954 GE president Robert Paxton had suggested he meet with officials from Cutler-Hammer of Milwaukee to discuss prices. Paxton, who had referred to price-fixing as "optimum prices," resigned from the company in February 1961 because of "ill-health." Burens also said that Henry Van Erben, executive vice-president, told him the "only way to operate the apparatus business was to meet with competitors and set prices."

In August 1956 GE executives, including company vice-president W. F. Oswald and executives from other electric manufacturing companies, moved into separate cabins at Camp Keystone, North Bay, Ontario. A messenger carried communications between them and when all was over, prices on heavy electrical control equipment increased by 10 per cent.

In 1958 there were eight meetings between executives and in 1959, 35 meetings. They used code names assumed names, pay telephones, plain envelopes, and never contacted each other at company headquarters.

From 1951 to 1959 prices on generators, for example, rose 50 per cent. The Senate Small Business Committee announced that on one contract in 1959 GE had charged the Navy \$82 per unit of carbon packing while a small company in Hackensack, New Jersey, had charged \$15, representing an overcharge of 446 per cent.

trust and Antimonopoly Subcommittee hearings that in 1954 GE president Robert Paxton had suggested he meet with officials from Cutler-Hammer of Milwaukee to discuss prices. Paxton, who had referred to price-fixing as "optimum prices," resigned from the company in February 1961 because of "ill-health." Burens also said that Henry Van Erben, executive vice-president, told him the "only way to operate the apparatus business was to meet with competitors and set prices."

In August 1956 GE executives, including company vice-president W. F. Oswald and executives from other electric manufacturing companies, moved into separate cabins at Camp Keystone, North Bay, Ontario. A messenger carried communications between them and when all was over, prices on heavy electrical control equipment increased by 10 per cent.

In 1958 there were eight meetings between executives and in 1959, 35 meetings. They used code names assumed names, pay telephones, plain envelopes, and never contacted each other at company headquarters.

From 1951 to 1959 prices on generators, for example, rose 50 per cent. The Senate Small Business Committee announced that on one contract in 1959 GE had charged the Navy \$82 per unit of carbon packing while a small company in Hackensack, New Jersey, had charged \$15, representing an overcharge of 446 per cent.

SEE YOUR DEALER TODAY!

NEW ORLEANS
Alexander's
201 N. Rampart
Goodyear Service Stores
2000 Canal
4200 Chef Menteur Highway
Labiñe's
301 Baronne
Westside Shopping Center
Carrollton Shopping Center

MINIAT FURNITURE
521 Baronne
Universal Furniture Co.
2372 St. Claude
Warehouse Sales
2121 S. Claiborne
500 Canal



MINIAT FURNITURE

Signed articles are the responsibility of the writers. Unsigned articles are the responsibility of the editors, Robert Head and Darlene Fife.

COME EARLY... DON'T MISS OUT ON THESE BIG BUYS!

PROPHESIES OF DOOM!

APRIL 1969 - A tremendous Earthquake is going to occur and cause So. Calif. to fall into the ocean! For only \$2.50 ppd. you may obtain a huge 24"x28" full-color vision (by artist R. Cobb) of this great calamity - but you'de better act fast! Send your check or m.o. to: Sawyer Press Earthquake, P.O.Box 46-653, L.A., Calif. 90046 NOW!

PROFESSIONAL MANAGEMENT SERVICE

May 1, 1968, Chs Collins and Vincent Goodman, both residents Orleans Parish, filed civil suit in U S District Court against Affiliated Investment Corp, et al.

Complainant Chs Collins was the owner of \$2,400 of promissory notes of Affiliated Investment Corp.

Complainant Vincent L Goodman was the owner of \$9,325 of promissory notes of Affiliated Investment Corp.

Affiliated Investment Corp, et al =

- Affiliated Investment Corp
- Affiliated Finance Plan
- P. S. C. Finance Corp
- The Finance Center of Baton Rouge
- Holiday Loan Co
- Holiday Rental Service
- Holiday Finance Co
- Professional Investors Corp
- Charter Finance Co
- Ideal Credit.

Complainants charged that the defendants failed to disclose:

Operating loss of \$1,800,000.

Loans made to controlled corporations of a subordinate character.

Interest was paid from subsequent sales of securities.

Affiliated Investment Corp is insolvent.

aspects of operation. That this understanding has prevailed at all times.

In May '66 Parker called Defendants Winfield R Lack and Don L Williams to New Orleans and advised them that Melvin H Pohlman was to be president, Winfield R Lack vice-president, Don L Williams secretary and treasurer, and Don L Williams would be vice-president. This action was unilateral on the part of Charlie F Parker and for the sole purpose of conforming to statutes requiring corporations to have named officers. The Defendants were not to exercise any policy or have anything to do with the operations other than then sale of its promissory notes.

On March 29, 1968, Parker informed the Defendants that Lack would be president, Kimball vice-president, and that Williams secretary-treasurer, and that they were also to be directors. Parker gave them prepared stock certificates for them to endorse but these stocks were retained by Parker.

They said that they were only salesmen of their employer's promissory notes, that they remitted notes received to the "home office" in New Orleans, making all reports and receiving all directions as well as all stationery, literature, and supplies from the "home office," and that they were "totally innocent of any wrong doing."

When the case went to court a summons was issued on Charlie F Parker at his residence at 6342 Pratt Dr. There was no response.

Other so-called investors who entered the suit as plaintiffs were:

Mrs Madeline L Higgins - \$814.04
Lee O Higgins - 1.762.88



The Conspiracy

We assume that a few of our readers expect us to run a report on the Shaw trial. We have decided not to. We don't have enough money to do our own investigation in a case of this magnitude. We didn't do the research that should have been done long ago on the case. Thus we have no line of inside information. The Times-Picayune is printing an almost complete transcript of the trial so that for our southern readers our report would be irrelevant. For the benefit of northern readers one of the editors is doing straight reporting for the Guardian.

For those who want "atmosphere" we print some of the local gossip about Garrison and his case.

1. Garrison is a homosexual, well

tions of a "subprime" character.

3) Interest was paid from subsequent sales of securities.

4) Affiliated Investment Corp was insolvent.

5) Loans were made to corporations having overlapping management and interlocking directorates on terms unfavorable to Affiliated Investment.

6) The size of salaries paid to corporate officers.

7) The amount of advertising expenses.

8) The incidence of defaults on loans.

9) The condition of the businesses to which loans were being made.

Defendants were:

- Winfield R Lank, Lafayette Parish
- Melvin H Pohlman, Orleans
- Don L Williams, Ouchita
- Warren L Spillers, Ouchita
- Louis A Kimball, Caddo
- Charlie F Parker, Orleans
- Walter H Johnson

Winfield R Lank, Don L Williams, and Louis A Kimball filed an "Answer and Third Party Demand."

They said that they were employed by Affiliated Investment to sell its promissory notes to the public. They were employed by one Robert A Kendall, then president and general manager. Within a short time after employment, Defendants learned from Robert A Kendall that the principal stockholder was one Charlie F Parker of Orleans Parish and that Parker actually controlled Affiliated Investment in all

residence at 6342 Pratt Dr. There was no response.

Other so-called investors who entered the suit as plaintiffs were:

- Mrs Madeline L Huggins - \$814.04
- Lee O Huggins - 1,762.88
- Paul A Fabry - 12,322.16
- Dr Carl J Sommer - 3,003.16

Charlie F Parker also did business as:

- C F Parker & Co
- Holiday Stables
- Cavalier Stables
- Florida Stables
- Professional Management Service.

readers one of the editors is doing straight reporting for the Guardian.

For those who want "atmosphere" we print some of the local gossip about Garrison and his case.

1. Garrison is a homosexual, well known around Bourbon St - a "backdoor queen" says one old time bartender. The case against Shaw is a personal vendetta because of competition.
2. Garrison likes women, hates homosexuals and the case against Shaw is an attack on the entire New Orleans homosexual community through one of its prominent members.
3. Garrison is demented.
4. Garrison is paid (uncertain by whom) to start the case and lose and end all doubts about the Warren Commission.

We have asked the various people who told us these stories to document the allegations and we would print them. So far no-one is willing to do so.

The GE article on page 2 excerpted from GE: PROFILE OF A CORPORATION, Jerry De Muth, The Radical Education Project, Box 625 Ann Arbor MI 48107. Price 5¢.

The Case for the RE-legalization of Marijuana, 25¢ from REMAR, 2355 Urquhart, New Orleans



NON-ESTABLISHMENT PAPERS ARE SPRINGING UP ALL OVER THE SOUTH

SUBSCRIBE NOW AND BE A PART OF THIS NEW RESURGENT MOVEMENT GATHERING STRENGTH IN THE HEART OF DIXIE

FOR \$6.50 YOU WILL RECEIVE 28 CURRENT ISSUES - A DIFFERENT PAPER EACH WEEK

WRITE TO: SOUTHERN SUBSCRIPTION DISTRIBUTING SERVICE: BOX 2624 NEW ORLEANS, LA 70116

THE BEST JOURNAL ISM IN THE SOUTH TODAY IS APPEARING IN AND UNDERGROUND PUBLICATIONS. THESE

BOYCOTT STORES THAT SELL CALIFORNIA GRAPES!

UNITED FARM WORKERS ORGANIZING COMMITTEE, AFL-CIO

NEW ORLEANS FRIENDS OF THE FARM WORKERS

Phone Contacts: 861-0352 861-7682

LA. 1964 POLITICAL CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

L Allen, New Orleans, \$1500, RCCE;
 Mrs Robert J Angers Sr, New Iberia,
 \$500, Angers (R-3-La);
 G C Barr, Lake Charles, \$1000, NCEC-CF;
 J Barineau Jr, Shreveport, \$1000, PCJC;
 Dr W H Broyles, Leesville, \$500, NTV;
 R E Brubay, Franklin, \$500, RCCE;
 E Campbell, Shreveport, \$1000, PCJC;
 H Christenberry, New Orleans, \$1000,
 DMC;
 O Cardies, Des Allemands, \$2000, DMC;
 W F Dalton, Shreveport, \$500, RNFOC;
 Dr J W Deming, Alexandria, \$1000, RCCE;
 J B Edwards, Oakdale, \$500, RNC;
 Miss L Feazel, W Monroe, \$3000, PCJC;
 W Feazel, W Monroe, \$1000, PCJC;
 Mrs E B George, Shreveport, \$1000, RTC;
 Mrs E George, Shreveport, \$500, RTC;
 A C Glassell, Shreveport, \$2500, RTC;
 Mrs A C Glassell, Shreveport, \$2500,
 RTC;
 M Glorioso, Shreveport, \$1000, PCJC;
 Miss H J Hecht, New Orleans, \$500, RCCE;
 W Hollis, New Orleans, \$5000, JHC;

J M Miller, New Orleans, \$1000, RNC;
 R C Milling, New Orleans, \$750, RCCE;
 Y P Nicholson, New Orleans, \$500, RTC;
 J E Monroe, New Orleans, \$1000, RCCE;
 Mrs Y P Nicholson, New Orleans, \$500,
 RCCE;
 J A Noe, Monroe, \$5000, RCCE;
 James A Noe, Monroe, \$5000, JPC;
 Richard W Norton Jr, Shreveport, \$500,
 RNFOC;
 R W Norton Jr, Shreveport, \$1000, RCCE;
 R Poindexter, Shreveport, \$1000, PCJC;
 W I Pool, New Orleans, \$750, RCCE;
 Edmond M Reggie, Crowley, \$500,
 Kennedy (D-Sen-NY);

DMC = Democratic National Committee
 RNC = Republican National Committee
 RCCE = Republican Campaign Committee
 NCEC-CF = National Committee for an
 Effective Congress 1964 Campaign Fund
 PCJC = The President's Club for
 Johnson Committee
 RNFOC = Republican National Finance
 Operation Committee
 RTC = TV for Goldwater-Miller Committee
 HVP = Humphrey for Vice-President Comm
 JHC = Johnson-Humphrey Committee
 CJH = Citizens for Johnson-Humphrey
 JPC = Johnson for President Committee
 NIC = National Independent Committee
 for President Johnson and Sen Humphrey
 Congressional Candidate: name, party,
 district or office sought, and state.
 source: Congressional Quarterly
 * * *
 As far as we know these figures have
 never before been published in the
 Great Stet of Louisiana.
 We regret that we are unable at this
 time to print the 1968 figures. They
 are on file and open to public
 inspection between the hours of 9 and
 5 at the office of the Clerk of the
 House, Washington DC. Unfortunately
 there are some of us can't afford the
 fare. It is significant, considering

time to print the 1968 figures. They are on file and open to public inspection between the hours of 9 and 5 at the office of the Clerk of the House, Washington DC. Unfortunately there are some of us can't afford the fare. It is significant, considering the tons of trivia the government publishes, that these figures they decided not to print.

They can in a few months be obtained for \$25 from the Citizens' Research Foundation, 245 Nassau St, Princeton NJ.

SUBSCRIBE

SUBSCRIBE SUBSCRIBE

Please enter my subscription for: 12 issues-\$1.50
24 issues-\$3.00

I realize that the cost of producing NOLA EXPRESS will not be covered by its sale. I want to become a patron of NOLA EXPRESS and have added a \$ _____ donation to my subscription.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

NOLA EXPRESS,
Box 2342, New Orleans La 70116

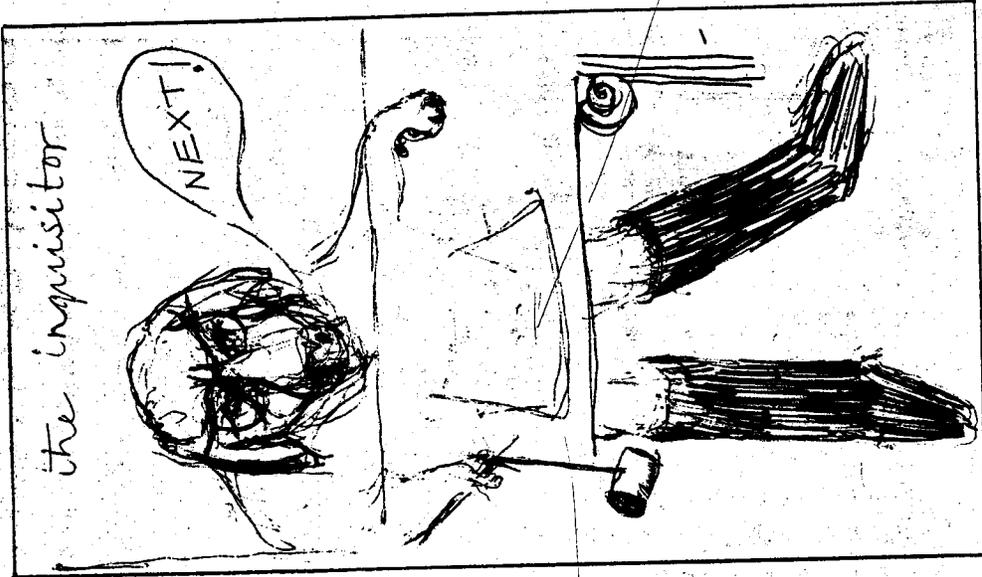


- M. Glorioso, Shreveport, \$1000, PCJC;
- Miss H. J. Hecht, New Orleans, \$500, RCCE;
- W. Helis, New Orleans, \$5000, JHC;
- Wm G. Helis, New Orleans, \$5000, HVP;
- Wm G. Helis Jr., New Orleans, \$5000, CJH;
- W. Helis Jr., New Orleans, \$5000, PCJC;
- Wm G. Helis Jr., New Orleans, \$5000, JPC;
- A. J. Hodges Jr., Shreveport, \$3000, RNFOC;
- H. M. Holder, Shreveport, \$500, NTV;
- Alvin H. Howard, New Orleans, \$1200, NIC;
- J. H. Jordan Jr., Shreveport, \$500, CGM;
- Chs. Keller Jr., New Orleans, \$500, NIC;
- Norman V. Kinsey, Shreveport, \$1000, RNFOC;
- N. V. Kenney, Shreveport, \$1010, RMC;
- H. Kohlmeier, New Orleans, \$1000, DNC;
- Mrs. D. G. Lavigne, Shreveport, \$1000, RTC;
- Mrs. D. Lavigne, Shreveport, \$1500, RTC;
- W. Leboerf, Houma, \$1000, DNC;
- H. E. Linnam, Shreveport, \$2000, RCCE;
- H. E. Linnam, Shreveport, \$3000, RTC;
- C. H. Lyons, Shreveport, \$500, Argers. (R-3-La);
- D. Manship, Baton Rouge, \$500, DNC;
- W. B. Reilly Jr., New Orleans, \$500, RCCE;
- Dr. W. Rubin, New Orleans, \$1000, RCCE;
- P. Schexnaidre, Shreveport, \$1000, PCJC;
- W. P. Schuler, Arabi, \$1000, DNC;
- Hugh Shearman, Lake Charles, \$500, JPC;
- J. Shipp, Lake Charles, \$1000, PCJC;
- R. T. Simoni, New Orleans, \$1000, PCJC;
- A. B. Smith, Lake Charles, \$1000, NCEC;
- E. Stern, New Orleans, \$1000, PCJC;
- Edith R. Stern, New Orleans, \$500, HVP;
- J. M. Thornton, Winnfield, \$675, CGM;
- J. Trahan, Shreveport, \$1000, PCJC;
- Seymour Weiss, New Orleans, \$500, Conniff (D-26-NY);
- W. O. White, Shreveport, \$1000, PCJC.

* * *

McCLELLAN

THE CRIM



with his father, and continued for five years. This is all the legal 'training' he has had. His father wrangled the legislator into passing a special law permitting young John to take the bar examination making him as 17 the youngest lawyer in America; the procedure was not unusual for the times. He moved to Malvern, Ark., in 1919 and set up a law practice. In 1927 he was elected prosecuting attorney to the 7th judicial district of Ark. An inquisitor was born. He ran for Congress in 1934 and was elected to the House. An examination of his voting record for the 4 years he was a member of the House reveals General support for the New Deal policies, except where they conflicted with Arkansas's moneyed interests. He ran for the Senate unsuccessfully in 1938 and charged he was defeated by 590,000 captive votes of the W.P.A."

In 1942 he ran for the Senate again, this time successfully and has been there ever since. This report is not meant as a biography of McClellan, it is rather, if the Senator will permit the phrase, an investigation of the investigator. Let us take a look at this righteous man and see

ted only 8 or 9 times last year...the record therefore shows in 22 years a decrease in total number of lynchings...this showing and progress warrant and justify the statement that (lynchings) if permitted to continue without the unlawful interference you propose by the enactment of this law, within ten years the crime would seldom occur...". (ed. emphasis)

The crime however did occur and quite often. In 1948 two Black men and Black women were seized from their car by 25 unmasked whites, lined up and shot to death. One of the murdered men had been charged with shooting his white employer and was out on bond. Nothing was ever done to the murderers. Protests over this

Written by
R. Anselavage
Research: Minnis,
Higson & Anselavage
Cartoons: Higson

type of law and order filled the Senate chamber, and an angry crowd of

at launch advocate of the

THE GRIM INQUISITOR

John Little McClellan, at 72, fourth ranking U.S. Senator (with James O Eastland, Miss, D.) is in the twilight years of a spectacular congressional career that spans the administration of 6 Presidents. His power has been felt by the poor, the Blacks, the intellectuals, the working man and woman - in short, all those outside the big power circles of America. He is consistently described as a person of restrained warmth, his relations with other senators are seldom more than cordial. He is a Puritan, a stern Baptist who is fond of quoting the Bible.

He is not an enormously wealthy man for a powerful politician, but he has taken care of himself quite well. He is an avid boxing fan, a devotee of Western movies, an omnivorous reader of detective stories. He spends many hours in front of the T.V.

set; his favorite programs are 'Dragnet' and the 'FBI'. A dour, obstinate man whose mannerisms reveal his Scottish origins. He is more polished than Gothic, more meticulous than sloppy. He is a prober, a fanatic, a True Believer, a modern day Javert. He is the consummate investigator, a grim inquisitor, who has conducted more than 90 investigations in 12 years.

He is also a racist, a demagogue, a hustler (in the true sense of the word), and he knows the side on which his bread is buttered.

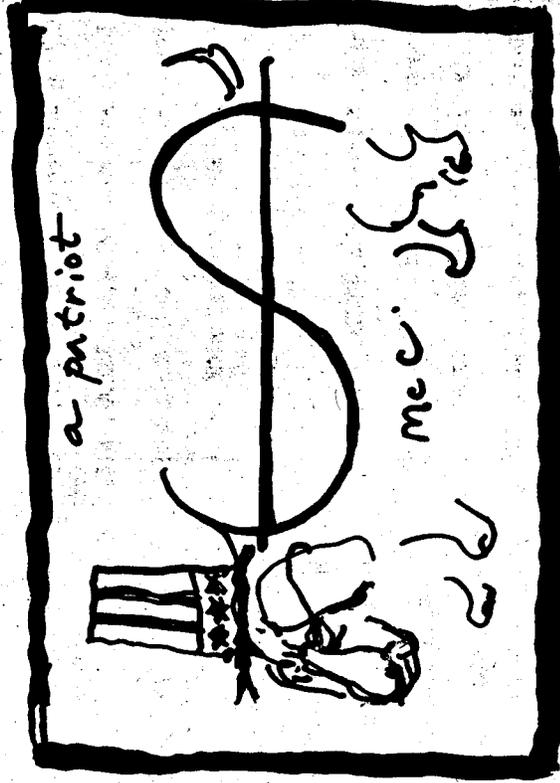
McClellan was born in Sheridan, Ark., Feb. 25, 1896. His father had been a farmer, a schoolteacher, a country editor and then a lawyer and a dabbler in politics. According to McClellan's own biographical statement he started reading law at the age of 12

an investigation of the investigator. Let us take a look at this righteous man and see what kind of record he has compiled.

RACE

The record will show that McClellan has always been a staunch advocate of what is today called law and order - that is, he has been hard on 'criminals and wrongdoers.' But his pyramid of serious crimes is somewhat inverted. One crime for which the Senator has not shown overly concern is murder. In 1937

type of law suits called at the Senate chambers and an angry McClellan cried: 'It is quite interesting to note, in connection with statements that are now being made, that in spite of many heinous crimes which have been committed in the city of Washington, D.C. and in other places, crimes which involve white women being raped by Negro men, (emphasis) persons who are so very interested in the enforcement of the law did not feel themselves called upon to ask that newspaper articles



he delivered in the House an impassioned speech against an anti-lynching bill which showed the Senator quite perplexed over the concern his colleagues were voicing over the murder of Black men. Why, he stated incredulously, "the crime of lynching was commit-

concerning such crimes be placed in the Congressional record."?

Over the years McClellan has been consistent in his feelings about the murder of Blacks. Again in 1950, another abortive attempt was made to

pass an anti-lynching bill. His advice to the Senate was "we of the South know the Negroes. We get along with them. It would be better if the problems were left to us and if others would quit meddling with them. I am mislead- ing no one (ed. emphasis). The problem should be left with those who have lived with it and know how to handle it." 3.

Again in 1960 in another fu- tile bill to outlaw lynching McClellan asked those in favor of the bill to consider the picture of the poor Southern white woman. "Since when has virtue not been sacred or wor- thy of protection? Some per-

basic school desegregation ruling of 1954."

During the 1957 integration crisis in Little Rock the Senator was not too concerned that his State was defying a Federal court order; he was more interested in decrying "the intervention of the Fed- eral Government into States Rights." In March of 1965 Ark. State Police, with clubs and tear gas, beat back 25 people who were seeking to buy some- thing to eat at a cafeteria located in the State Capitol building. This was after the 1964 Public Accommodations Act had been passed and what the police were doing was pa-

... this brief look at his record

Should make his feelings toward black people quite clear to everyone; the senator hates "niggers"...

sons prize virtue higher than life itself. Men have died and given their lives to de- fend the womanhood of their community...yet the agitators for the proposed anti-lynch- ing law - which would violate the Constitution (sic) - would not have to live with the pro- blem they thus create, but we in the South would have to live with it." 4.

"It is quite obvious to me that you don't understand the causes of riots," a witness told McClellan. "I do under- stand them," he said. "It's law violators." 6.

Thus spake this farm state expert on urban disorders. When in 1967 he launched his investigation into the ghetto rebellions his bias was clear: "we will undertake to deter- mine whether the outbreaks

al workers earn an average wage of \$1.89 an hour, second lowest in the country; this is 80¢ below the national av- erage. In Little Rock the state's largest city, 60% of the work force is under-em- ployed. Arkansas has, as one might expect, a Right to Work law (sic) and that is one of the reasons little over 100,000 workers belong to unions. 9.

Sid McMath, an ex-Gov. of Arkansas, said, "in every measure before the Senate where there is a conflict between the profits of the large corporations and the peoples' interests, he (McClellan) votes to make the rich and powerful richer and more powerful at the ex- pense of the average citizen." 10.

Delivering a speech back home in front of a business club McClellan gave his phil- ophy to the group this way: "A person by his labor, thrift ingenuity and investment of his capital creates a business and through his business cre- ates jobs, owns that business and the jobs and has the right to decide who shall fill the jobs." 11. On to the record.

In 1947 McClellan voted for the Taft-Hartley Act, and has ever since voted against re- peal of it. B. He has consis- tently voted against minimum wage laws; in 1956 he tried to tie an amendment to a civil

During his investigations of the Teamsters in the late 50's he developed the demagu- ic tactics that he would use time and again against other groups. When it became obvious that a victim would take the 5th amendment against self- incrimination (which the Con- stitution says is the right of any man) McClellan would continue questioning the wit- ness until he had run up an impressive number of 'Fifths' so that newspapers could and did produce headlines such as BECK JR TAKES 5TH 125 TIMES. He defended his smear tactics by saying: "the witness has a right to invoke it the Fifth and we have a right to expose him: as we ask him we expose him to public opinion", and later, "I do not believe the Fifth amendment was intended as a shield and a protection for criminals." Sen. Wayne Morse referred to it as "trial by the press". These are of course tactics that McClellan developed and McClellan exten- ded, "to convict before the bar of public opinion without the inconvenience of due proc- ess." 13

It is understandable why, in the light of this record, he would flare up when asked, during his labor investigat- ions, when he was going to get around to investigating the management side of things. McClellan has never really for- gotten "the votes of those 50,000 captive WPA workers."

BUSINESS & CAPITAL

"The law in its majestic quality must forbid the rich well as the poor from begging in the streets and keeping under the bridges."

A quote from Anatole France is good to keep in mind as he explores McClellan's ideas about business and high finance as well as his own personal investments. But first look at his own state. Not expectedly Arkansas's tax structure tends to favor corporations at the expense of the individual taxpayer. The state does have a corporate income tax, introduced in 1929, but this is now replete with loopholes. In order to use taxes it takes a two-thirds vote of both houses of the legislature (ed. emphasis) and trust companies were exempted in 1941, deductions for charitable purposes were raised from 5% to 30% in 1967. There is a negligible property tax, no tax on public utilities, and only a small severance tax on oil & gas production. To be fair, however, this small picture is not unique to Arkansas; it is just that the tax burden is largely borne by the people who exist on incomes of less than \$3,000.

While McClellan was in the house his wild remarks on a minimum wage bill illustrate to whom his sympathies lie:

"There is one thing sure - they (corporations) will not operate without some reasonable hope of profit. The effect of this law will be bankruptcy for hundreds of southern industries".¹⁴ He was unconcerned about the effect of defeat of the bill would have on millions of working people.

During world war II he was a staunch advocate of the kind of tax havens for industry which made possible the development of a great many millionaires. Also in the same period he fought to get several minerals aboard the mineral gravy train. One of them was Barite.

A letter he submitted to the War Production Board says that Barite production was threatened by these factors: 1. Drafting of key production personnel; 2. Inability of producers to pay wages to keep labor; 3. Control prices of product insufficient to produce a profit (ed. emphasis); 4. Reserves being depleted. "I believe the facts as I have presented them, warrant the inclusion of this mineral among the minerals which are to receive the benefit of depletion allowances."

state in the union would have got a share of the revenue. Due to his vote, Ark. which is not a coastal state, would get nothing. Arkansas immediately filed suit. Why is it then that McClellan voted against the people of his own state including the wishes of his own state govt? Why - because you don't bite the hand that feeds you. There is no doubt that the oil co's have contributed handsomely to McClellan's campaign coffers.

It is strange that McClellan, the Grand Inquisitor with his mania for investigations, has never really seen fit to probe the goings on of big business.

One of his investigations that never got beyond the preliminary stages involved Robert Tripp Ross, assistant Sec. of Defense in Eisenhower's administration. The investigation in 1957 was into army contracts awarded Ross's wife and brother-in-law, H.D. Wyn. The scope of the investigation was subsequently broadened to cover several million dollars of army contracts held by various companies controlled by Wyn. Ross appeared

in front of the Senate before the American Bankers Assoc. convention and said "too many banks are being unwisely chartered" and this was greeted with appreciative applause. Drew Pearson wrote in his column, "The Senator did not, of course, mention that among the charters he was particularly anxious to block were 3 for the Little Rock area. One would have been in direct competition with McClellan's 1st Nat. Bank. Another would have brought competition to a suburb where McClellan also has an interest in the existing Bank of West Memphis, Ark."²¹

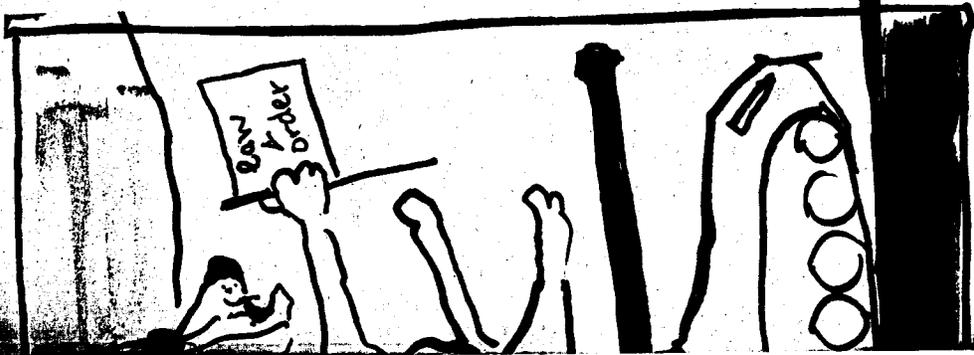
Sen. Francis Case of S. Dakota charged two men in the pay of Superior Oil, Elmer Patman and John Neff, with offering him a \$2,500 bribe. McClellan was asked to investigate. Of course, McClellan's Little Rock law firm had as clients, Standard Oil, Tidewater Oil and Carter Oil, but a relentless investigator, with lines when he wants to, conducted a quite, unspectacular 'probe' and then allowed the whole mess to fade away. Patman and Neff repented, pleaded guilty of failing to register

... he cares nothing for the blacks, for the poor, for the working man & woman. He cares for the bankers, the oil interests, the utility companies, the big cotton planters & the military industrial complex.

1968 11/11

Arkansas; it is just that the tax burden is largely borne by the people who exist on incomes of less than \$3,000.

While McClellan was in the house his wild remarks on a minimum wage bill illustrate with whom his sympathies lie:



... he cares nothing for the blacks, for the poor, for the working man & woman. He cares for the bankers, the oil interests, the utility companies, the big cotton planters & the military industrial complex.

Before he went to Congress McClellan earned his bread by representing Wisc. & Ark. Lumber Co. in personal injury suits filed against the co. by the firms workers.

Arkansas has substantial oil and gas deposits, quite a bit of them in the Camden area, where McClellan had an early law practice. Among his clients were, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Seaboard Oil, Tidewater Associated Oil and Carter Oil. This may explain his support in the senate of the oil industry.

His fight to give away to 'free enterprise' Arkansas's share of the oil revenues is an example of his voting attitudes. Sid McMath asked in 1954 "has it occurred that McClellan might be getting his orders from the oil millionaires in Texas, the ones whom he served in the Tidelands oil give-away and who financed Joe McCarthy's far-flung activities."

McMath was referring to McClellan's vote to give title to the offshore oil deposits to the coastal states to the detriment of the people of his own state. Had the Fed Govt. retained possession, each st-

earned before McClellan's committee and McClellan said afterwards that Ross answered all questions, and that he would decide within a few days whether to press the inquiry further. The inquiry was dropped and on St. Valentine's Day, a smiling Ross and McClellan posed for the photographers.

In another case McClellan investigated, dedication was compromised. It was during the public hearings involving Joe Valachi, a second echelon hood who was copping out on the Syndicate. McClellan held the hearings only after he had extracted a promise from Valchi not to talk about syndicate operations in Hot Springs, Ark.

McClellan is also a banker man, but this should surprise no-one since he is something of a banker himself. He is a director of the 1st National Bank in Little Rock as well as one of its 20 top stockholders (ed emphasis) and is known as the 'banking industry's most obedient champion in the Senate'. He is opposed to issuing shares to new banks; he would prefer to let the existing ones, including his own, maintain their monop-

as lobbyists and received small fines and a one year jail sentence which was suspended. Again, McClellan was not about to bite the hand that feeds him.

This grim inquisitor also likes the big drug companies. He opposed a bill which could have required the drug manufacturers to label prescription drugs by generic name as well as trade name so that a person could buy a drug cheaper than what might be sold by several big manufacturers under a trade name usually at a higher price.

McClellan and his family also own stock in a T.V. relay holdings co. named Midwest Video, with outlets in Mass., Texas and New Mexico. In 1967 it was revealed that at least four times in recent years, the company had put political pressure on the FCC for favorable rulings. Besides McClellan's family, the other principal stockholder was Nam Moses of the Little Rock law firm, Moses, McClellan, Arnold Owen & McDermott. In 1957 Midwest Video was merged with KIBC-TV of Austin, Texas. KIB C is owned by none other than Lyndon Baines Johnson. Another

outfit, T.V. Channel of Austin wanted to get a cable t.v. franchise for Austin. So did McClellan and L.B.J.'s co. and both of them let it be known to the FCC, who in a somewhat dubious decision dutifully ruled against the other co.

In 1954, Sid McMath ran against McClellan and charged McClellan was a tool of the Arkansas Power & Light Co., which has a virtual monopoly on electrical power in the state. McClellan brushed the charges aside attributing the same to campaign rhetoric. But were they? Let us take a look

The building in which McClellan retains an office and which also houses his law firm is owned by none other than Arkansas Power & Light. Ham Moses of McClellan's law firm, up until the time of his death a couple of years ago was a director of A.P.&L. Apart from this friendly connection, McClellan's son-in-law McDermott, is the attorney for the State Public Service Commission, the body which is supposed to approve or disapprove rate increases by A.P.&L. How convenient! Needless to say, A.P.&L. never has trouble getting a rate increase. It should be easy to understand why McClellan is a deadly opponent of rural electric cooperatives.

McClellan's law firm also represents a Texas business interest of a Little Rock contractor.

order of General MacArthur. It was he, who on Jan 16th, 1951, placed a resolution before the Senate declaring that the "Red Govt. of China should not be admitted to membership in the United Nations." The resolution was passed 91-0 and one-third of humanity was kept outside that body. On Sept. 3rd, 1950, he astounded many when he delivered a sharp ultimatum to the Soviet Union that if she didn't "enter now into a spirit of international cooperation" on U.S. terms, he would favor "firing the first shot in a war that would be inevitable."

CRIME, CIVIL LIBERTIES & POLITICS

"A plague of sentimentalists want more and more sympathy, less and lighter punishment for criminals" McClellan has said. This coming from him is nothing less than



tem and they were miniscule). In order to maintain this the trustee system is used. Lifers the biggest, the roughest prisoners, are put in charge of the others. Prisoners are worked harshly to increase their output; sometimes they rebel. Last year when Black and White prisoners staged a sit-down strike in protest of conditions, guards fired 80 birdshot into the group wounding 23. (Incidentally this action was a rare bit of integration in the mostly segregated Ark. prison system)

Last year Arkansas and the nation was rocked by a scandal of medieval proportions. Around Cummins Prison, the state's largest, scores of graves were dug up littered with bodies. Prisoners charged that men over the years had been murdered by the guards and dumped in unmarked graves. The state retorted that many years ago the site had been a paupers grave site. The prisoners deny this. An investigation was launched but soon quietly dropped. People who object to this kind of penology are in McClellan's mind a "plague of sentimentalists."

Much has been made over McClellan's arguments with McCarthy over the latter's handling of investigations. But what McClellan objected to was not the damage McCarthy did to the nation, but to the disrepute he was bringing on

anti-poverty and political action groups. Currently he wants to investigate SCEF, MFDP, SNCC, SDS etc., and soon, the Black Panther Party. Obviously he is investigating these groups because they seek to change the system of oppression and exploitation that McClellan has represented so well for so many years. Let us take one last look at his home state where the above groups are not a threat and see what we find.

The per capita income in Arkansas is \$2,098, \$1,047 below the national average of \$3,000 level set several years ago by the Fed Govt. as the poverty level. An incredible 35% live under a level of \$2,000. One hundred and twenty thousand children are locked in poverty; 31% of the children are in families earning less than \$2,000 a year. It was mentioned before in this report that industrial wages in the state are second lowest in the nation (thank god for Mississippi, Arkansas are in the habit of saying) and that 60% of the workers in the Little Rock area are under-employed. McClellan's state is in no danger of becoming a Welfare state. It furnishes the aged with only \$54 a month (ninth lowest in the U.S.).

should be easy to understand why McClellan is a deadly opponent of rural electric co-operatives.

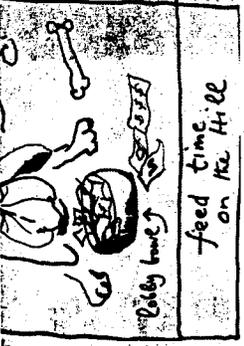
McClellan's law firm also represents a Texas business interest of a Little Rock contractor, Jack Pickens who owns the Pickens-Bond Construction Co., now completing a skyscraper in downtown Little Rock. When McClellan journeys to Little Rock he is often met at the airport by none other than Jack Pickens who has him chauffeured to the Union Life Building where McClellan has a penthouse.

McClellan once told the N.Y. Times, "I did not become a senator to transfer the United States into a socialistic, paternalistic state." Absolutely no-one could accuse the Senator of not living up to his convictions.

FOREIGN POLICY

As McClellan's record is consistent on race, labor, poverty and business so also is it consistent in the area of foreign policy. Through the years he has always voted 'Right'. If one reads the news papers today he knows that McClellan is staunch advocate for continuing the slaughter in Vietnam.

He was an early advocate of recognizing Franco's Spain. During the Korean War he wanted to declare war on China and bomb targets inside that country. He was an ardent supporter of the prison sys-



obscene. Just what kind of punishment he would recommend for criminals might be that which has existed in his own state. A report from Arkansas Governor released last year about the conditions in the state prisons listed "flogging, electric torture, enforced homosexuality, starvation, extortion, unlimited perver-

sions, sale of jobs, women, and illegal narcotics". As late as 1965, B. Davis, a professor at Arkansas A & M was ousted for circulating among students a petition against the use of leather strap whippings at the state penal farms. Note: At least half the schools in Arkansas at one time or another have been under censure by the American Assoc of University Professors and other Associations for dismissing teachers without due process, a tactic McClellan could hardly disapprove of. The prison program is based on the farm system and is maintained by 'free enterprise' methods.

Each prison must pay for itself and it quite often shows a profit (1968 was the first year the Legislature allocated funds for the prison sys-

Much has been made over McClellan's arguments with McCarthy over the latter's handling of investigations. But what McClellan objected to was not the damage McCarthy did to the nation, but to the disrepute he was bringing on the senate. When the Democrats won a majority, McClellan replaced McCarthy as chairman, the post he still holds today. In tribute to his predecessor, McClellan said "no-one had been more effective than Joe McCarthy in alerting the nation to the dangers of Communism." He could think McCarthy's methods effective because they were the very ones he himself used and is using today.

In 1936 CBS broadcast an interview with Earl Browder, executive secretary of the Communist Party. McClellan charged CBS had committed "nothing less than treason"

In 1948 he proposed a joint Senate-House committee be created to run down communists. He thought that HUAC and its Senate counterpart were splitting their resources. In 1956 he was angered when a witness spoke out against state sedition laws. "You want to favor the Communists in that respect", McClellan smeared.

In the last few years he has been conducting an inter-minable investigation, without paying attention to the delicacies of civil liberties, into

er-employed. 32 McClellan's state is in no danger of becoming a Welfare state. It furnishes the aged with only \$54 a month (ninth lowest in the U.S.).



- 24. N.Y.T. October 8, 1967
- 25. N.Y.T. Magazine, 2-20-53
- 26. C.R. 1-23-51
- 27. A.G. September 3, 1950
- 28. U.S. News and World Report 7-5-65
- 29. N.Y.T. 11-3-65
- 30. C.R. 3-4-36
- 31. Univ. of Ark Indus Research Extension Center
- 32. Statistics furnished by AFL
- 33. Ark. Pub. Welfare Report, 67
- 34. Ark. Dept. of Revenue report 1967, p. 696
- 35. Comp. study of higher education in Ark., 1968, Univ. of Ark

es \$69 to the blind (6th lowest), the disabled (5th lowest), and bers with dependent children, th lowest). Arkansas is so poor, only 3 states have a more favorable ratio with the Fed. Govt. It 02.9 million in Fed. taxes and ack \$223.5 million. Faculty pay University of Arkansas is lower hat of all surrounding states he exception of Ole Miss.

ough the state's population is act, there are no black sheriffs, ck judges, no black state legis- ; in this respect it is the state in the South as even Geor- labama and Mississippi which have nd of organizations McClellan is ighting, have black legislators. ack population is heaviest as uld expect, in the cotton growing es in eastern Ark. Blacks leave ate in droves but then so do poor . There has been a steady exodus tes since 1890. Every census then has reported more whites g Ark. than were coming in. Con- ng all this, in speech after McClellan wants to curtail fed- pending in "non-defense and non- ial areas." He voted against all rights bills, opposed all poverty ation, rent aid bills and public ig for low income groups.

then is a portrait of McClellan uestigator, the racist, the dema- the hustler. This is the man who the old McCarthy committee that to expose "subversives" and peo- to are a threat to the 'American t life,' his way of life. He cares ag for blacks, for the poor, for rking man and woman. He cares he bankers, the oil interests, ility companies, the big cotton

AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE

Dr Schwertz has had a lot of problems this past year; what with a group of women standing outside his school passing out leaflets against the war in Vietnam, and students passing out leaflets inside the school, and students refusing to pledge the flag and black students demanding a black students union and picketing outside his school. And then the turn of the screw, the Educational Laboratory Theater Project sends its latest packet to the high school students

Theater Project sends its latest

hands. Now no one doubts the sincerity of the Doctor's intentions. There can be no two opinions about that. I, too, am in favor of government by the people-as long as it doesnt result in too heavy a tax burden.

DR STOCKMAN. . . . But the, yesterday morning- no wait, it was the evening before- my eyes were suddenly opened, and the first thing I saw was the colossal stupidity of the authorities- (Noise, shouts, laughter.)

ASLAKSEN. (rings). By virtue of the authority vested in me-

DR. STOCKMAN. Oh, let's not be so persnickety about a word or two, Mr. Aslaksen. All I meant was I began to see the revolting mess our leading citizens had got us into at the Springs. If there's one thing I'm fed up with it's leading citizens. I've had enough of them to last a lifetime. They're like goats in a newly planted orchard- they make a mess of everything. If I had my way they'd be exterminated like any other vermin- (Commotion in the room)."

The last item on the last page of the classroom activities pamphlet suggests that the student "Identify a modern 'moral dilemma,' comparable to that presented in the play."

To my Friend, the Revolutionary Orestes

You say, with the Fortes is where I belong,
I am what I have been my whole life long.

I won't accept change that shifts bricks off my porch,
Knock down the house and I'll join you quit.

IBSEN



seeks to expose "subversives" and people who are a threat to the 'American way of life,' his way of life. He cares nothing for blacks, for the poor, for the working man and woman. He cares for the bankers, the oil interests, the utility companies, the big cotton planters and the military industrial complex as the preceding record shows. He has used his investigations to further these interests and his own, and to crush all opposition. Know him, know him for what he is and treat him accordingly.

SOURCES.

Key: CA Congressional Record

A.G. Arkansas Gazette
N.Y.T. New York Times

1. C.R. 4-15-37
2. C.R. 7-27-46
3. C.R. February 1950
4. C.R. February 1960
5. A.G. May 14, 1950
6. A.G. October 1, 1960
7. N.Y.T. 11-2-67
8. The Nation, 1957
9. Information furnished by Bill Becker, Pres, Ark, AFL-CIO
10. A.G. April 11, 1954
11. A.G. May 14, 1950
12. The Nation 11-11-61
13. The New Republic 6-17-57
14. C.R. 5-24-38
15. C.R. 1-14-44
16. A.G. April 11, 1954
17. N.Y.T. February, 1957
18. Life Magazine, February, 1969
19. The Case against Congress, Drew Pearson, p. 195
20. Ibid, p.195
21. Ibid, p.195
22. Ibid, p.142
23. Ibid, p.327

study packet on the next play to be done by the Repertory Theater, An Enemy of the People, to all the high school students of Orleans, Jefferson and St Bernard Parish. This is the regular procedure of the Theater Project. After the students receive the packets, they study the play and discuss it and then see it performed by the REP.

Last week in at least one class at Fortier High School the packets were first given out to the students and then withdrawn. Paddy Ryan, director of the REP, said he was told the play was "inflammatory."

The study packets include the play and several pamphlets to help in studying the play. In the packet for An Enemy of the People the pamphlet on classroom activities says "today's adolescent can be strongly 'turned-on' by the drama of social dissent." It must have seemed a bitter joke to Dr. Schwartz.

From the play.
"ASLAKSEN. . . And I agree with His Honor that the Doctor's report has a hidden purpose. He may talk about the Springs but what he really wants is revolution; he wants to put the city administration into new

*I won't accept change that shifts brick by brick—
Knock down the house and I'll join you quick.*

*There's only one revolution I know of
That didn't in action decline and go off.*

*The first and most glorious—it's understood,
Naturally, that I refer to the Flood.*

*Yet even then Lucifer missed his effect—
Noah seized the dictatorship, you'll recollect.*

*Let us set to work as radicals, then!
It needs thought and action, the tongue and the pen.*

*You flood the world to its high water mark,
And I'll be delighted to sink you the Ark.*



HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

UNIT!

directors or beneficial owners of a company registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission is published each month in the SEC's Official Summary of Transactions and Holdings.

Also published is the month-end holdings of the security, after the transaction. The list is published alphabetically by company with the person or persons who traded listed underneath the company's name. The SEC report covers the entire U.S. and every month we check their list against our list of New Orleans manufacturers and from this compile our own local transactions list. Included is the company and person who traded the company's stock, his classification (owner, director or beneficial owner), and his or her month end holdings. We don't bother reporting the amount traded since we think the final month end holdings are more important.



Since starting our list six months ago we have added what are called over the counter stocks. These are stock registered with the SEC and not traded on the exchanges but instead traded on a negotiated basis by stock dealers rather than the auction system of the exchanges. Trading is usually done by phone. The over the counter market handles all the securities, in the country except what is done on the exchanges.

Transactions and Ownership of Directors, Officers, and Principal Stockholders of Member State Banks, as Reported Pursuant to Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

This means that a list similar to the SEC list is now being published for state banks that are members of the Federal Reserve System. The FRB report only includes state banks and not national banks. Why we don't know. (A bank can either be chartered by the state or the federal government.)

In La. there are 181 state banks; 10 of them are members of the Federal Reserve System.

These are:

- Rapides Bank & Trust Co, Alexandria
- St Bernard Bank & Trust Co, Arabi
- Bank of Gueydan, Gueydan
- Guaranty Bank & Trust Co, Hammond
- Jeff Davis Bank & Trust Co, Jennings
- Merchants Trust and Savings Bank, Kenner
- Minded Bank & Trust Co, Minden
- Central Savings Bank & Trust, Monroe
- Bank of New Orleans & Trust Co, New Orleans
- Bank of Slidell, Slidell

In 1964 Wright Patman, U.S. representative from Texas, published a banking study in 5 volumes. It was printed by the U S government printing office. The volumes consist of the Twenty Largest Stockholders of Record in Member Banks of the Federal Reserve System.

Now you just can't walk into a bank and ask for a list of their stockholders. Patman subpoenaed the records, and even better he printed them. The volumes were printed in 64 and the data is valid as of May 62.

In Nov and Dec 67 there was a flurry of trading in Bank of New Orleans stock, all of it directors or officers exercising their option to buy.

The fact that Laurence Merrigan now has 3,698 shares of Bank of New Orleans stock does not mean necessarily that he is now in the top 20. There may have been an increase in the total shares outstanding since 62, and it may now take over 3700 to make the top 20 while in May 62 a person with 1,253 made it.

CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK & TRUST CO., MONROE, LA

[Total shares outstanding: 60,000. Total assets: \$42,822,800]

| | | | |
|----|---------------------------|--|--------|
| 1 | McHenry, Frances M. | 1203 Fairview Ave., Monroe, La. | 2,519 |
| 2 | Shenker, Bertha A. | 2928 Marneal Blvd., Houston, Tex. | 2,148 |
| 3 | News Star Publishing Co. | 207 McClellan St., West Monroe, La. | 2,093 |
| 4 | McHenry, Mary W. | 1203 Fairview Ave., Monroe, La. | 2,182 |
| 5 | Thomas, Cornelia | 1400 Knollwood Rd., Louisville, Ky. | 2,181 |
| 6 | Oliver, Travis | 2010 Island Dr., Monroe, La. | 2,180 |
| 7 | Mesur, Herman | Houston National Bank, Houston, Tex. | 1,917 |
| 8 | Adcock, James W. | 507 Riverside, Monroe, La. | 1,807 |
| 9 | Wolf, Leonard S. | 2628 Highridge Rd., Stamford, Conn. | 1,311 |
| 10 | Weaska, George G. | 1116 Riverside, Monroe, La. | 1,292 |
| 11 | Crawford, Elizabeth S. | 2625 Queensbury Dr., Los Angeles, Calif. | 1,264 |
| 12 | Snellings, George M. | 1015 Oakwood Dr., Monroe, La. | 1,196 |
| 13 | Witherspoon, Margaret S. | 10463 Troon Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. | 979 |
| 14 | Monroe Hardware Co., Inc. | 204 North 3d St., Monroe, La. | 980 |
| 15 | Aikins, Ruth | 2010 Island Dr., Monroe, La. | 845 |
| 16 | Dison, Margaret A. | 294 North 26th Ave., Hattisburg, Miss. | 845 |
| 17 | Snellings, Beaud | 1823 National Bank of Commerce Bldg., New Orleans, La. | 840 |
| 18 | Spott, Tom H. | 2722 Point Dr., Monroe, La. | 769 |
| 19 | Merritt, Mollie O. | 940 Stadium Dr., Fort Worth, Tex. | 684 |
| 20 | Brynum, O. E. | 605 Wood St., Monroe, La. | 607 |
| | Total | | 31,108 |
| | | | 51,647 |

* Where name of bank is given, indicates that stockholder is member of bank.
 1=Director. 2=Officer. 3=Other. 4=Both director and officer.

All security transactions of officers, directors or beneficial owners of a company registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission is published each month in the SEC's Official Summary of Transactions and Holdings. Also published is the month end holdings of the security, after the transaction. The list is published alphabetically by company with the person or persons who traded listed underneath the company's name. The SEC report covers the entire U.S. and every month we check their list against our list of New Orleans manufacturers and from this compile our own local transactions list. Included is the company and person who traded the company's stock, his classification (owner, director or beneficial owner), and his or her month end holdings. We don't bother reporting the amount traded since we think the final month end holdings are more important.



Since starting our list six months ago we have added what are called over the counter stocks. These are stock registered with the SEC and not traded on the exchanges but instead traded on a negotiated basis by stock dealers rather than the auction system of the exchanges. Trading is usually done by phone. The over the counter market handles all the securities, in the country except what is done on the exchanges.

entitled Summary of Equity Security Transactions and Ownership of Directors, Officers, and Principal Stockholders of Member State Banks, as Reported Pursuant to Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

This means that a list similar to the SEC list is now being published for state banks that are members of the Federal Reserve System. The FRB report only includes state banks and not national banks. Why we don't know. (A bank can either be chartered by the state or the federal government.)

In La. there are 181 state banks; 10 of them are members of the Federal Reserve System.

These are:

- Rapides Bank & Trust Co, Alexandria
- St Bernard Bank & Trust Co, Arabi
- Bank of Gueydan, Gueydan
- Guaranty Bank & Trust Co, Hammond
- Jeff Davis Bank & Trust Co, Jennings
- Merchants Trust and Savings Bank, Kenner
- Minded Bank & Trust Co, Minden
- Central Savings Bank & Trust, Monroe
- Bank of New Orleans & Trust Co, New Orleans
- Bank of Slidell, Slidell

In 1964 Wright Patman, U.S. representative from Texas, published a banking study in 5 volumes. It was printed by the U S government printing office. The volumes consist of the Twenty Largest Stockholders of Record in Member Banks of the Federal Reserve System.

Now you just can't walk into a bank and ask for a list of their stockholders. Patman subpoenaed the records, and even better he printed them. The volumes were printed in '64 and the data is valid as of May 62.

In Nov and Dec 67 there was a flurry of trading in Bank of New Orleans stock, all of it directors or officers exercising their option to buy.

The fact that Laurence Merrigen now has 3,698 shares of Bank of New Orleans stock does not mean necessarily that he is now in the top 20. There may have been an increase in the total shares outstanding since 62, and it may now take over 3700 to make the top 20 while in May 62 a person with 1,253 made it.

CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK & TRUST CO., MONROE, LA
(Total shares outstanding: 60,000. Total assets: \$42,582,000)

| | | | | |
|----|------------------------------|--|--------|------|
| 1 | McHenry, Frances M..... | 128 Fairview Ave., Mon- roe, La. | 3,619 | 5.8 |
| 2 | Shenker, Bertha A..... | 258 Marconal Blvd., Houston, Tex. | 2,148 | 8.9 |
| 3 | News Star Publishing Co. | 277 McCendon St., West Monroe, La. | 2,089 | 4.4 |
| 4 | McHenry, Mary W..... | 128 Fairview Ave., Mon- roe, La. | 2,188 | 2.6 |
| 5 | Thomas, Corrella..... | 1808 Knollwood Rd., Louisville, Ky. | 2,181 | 2.6 |
| 6 | Oliver, Travis..... | 2010 Island Dr., Monroe, La. | 2,180 | 2.6 |
| 7 | Manur, Herman..... | Houston National Bank, Houston, Tex. | 1,917 | 2.1 |
| 8 | Adcock, James W..... | 1 Riverdale, Monroe, La. | 1,807 | 2.0 |
| 9 | Wolf, Leonard S..... | 288 Highridge Rd., Slan- ford, Conn. | 1,811 | 2.1 |
| 10 | Weeks, George G..... | 1116 Riverdale, Monroe, La. | 1,292 | 2.1 |
| 11 | Crawford, Elizabeth S..... | 268 Queensbury Dr., Los Angeles, Calif. | 1,284 | 2.0 |
| 12 | Shellers, George M..... | 10100 Sunset Club Dr., Monroe, La. | 1,196 | 1.9 |
| 13 | Witherspoon, Margaret B. | 10462 Troon Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. | 979 | 1.6 |
| 14 | Monroe Hardware Co., Inc. | 204 North 81 St., Monroe, La. | 920 | 1.5 |
| 15 | Aikins, Ruth..... | 200 Island Dr., Monroe, La. | 845 | 1.4 |
| 16 | Dixon, Margaret A..... | 204 North 24th Ave., Hattiesburg, Miss. | 845 | 1.4 |
| 17 | Snellings, Breard..... | 1833 National Bank of Commerce Bldg., New Orleans, La. | 840 | 1.4 |
| 18 | Scott, Tom H..... | 2725 Point Dr., Monroe, La. | 789 | 1.2 |
| 19 | Kermit, Mollie O..... | 246 Stadium Dr., Fort Worth, Tex. | 684 | 1.0 |
| 20 | Brynum, O. E..... | 603 Wood St., Monroe, La. | 607 | 1.0 |
| | Total..... | | 31,108 | 51.8 |

* Where name of bank is given, indicates that stockholder is nomi-
nal. 1=Director. 2=Officer. 3=Other. 4=Both director and of-
ficer.

Basic Adult Education

of three hours of educational skills and five of training. After much belaboring over the finances (the government of course was paying the Chrysler to take the program) the CEO in Dallas accepted the Chrysler proposal and the button was pushed to close the little school on Governor Nichols St.

The Basic Adult Education Program at 1210 Governor Nichols St is the only daytime adult education program that is Man-training. It does not teach job skills but concentrates on the basic skills of reading, language, math, and social studies (a sort of political awareness course.)

BAE is a part of Total Community Action, an organization whose goals, motives and actions are not always clear. Because of some nebulous pressure applied, or perhaps it was lethargy, TCA did not submit a proposal to keep this BAE functioning. They decided instead to allow it to fall into the hands of the formidable Chrysler Corporation. The school was scheduled to close on November 29, 1968.

Chrysler's proposal that was submitted to the Labor Dept in Dallas was a training program that was to last for seven week periods. It consisted

WALL STREET JOURNAL



"If you want a winning football team there's only one way to do it... de-emphasize education!"

How did it happen? And where was a counter-proposal from Total Community Action to keep the school? TCA claimed that the BAE program had been a failure. What was their criteria for judgment? After, however, seems to know. Certainly, in the terms of those hundred students the school was no failure. Had, however, presented were developing

CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDINGS

| Holder of record | Address | Number of shares | Percent of shares outstanding | Class of stockholder |
|---------------------------------|---|------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| Joseph M. | 1547 NBC Bldg., New Orleans, La. | 9,500 | 6.532 | 3 |
| Mr. Lulu C. | 4128 La Salle St., New Orleans, La. | 4,200 | 3.086 | 3 |
| Life Insurance Co. | 3229 Carondelet St., New Orleans, La. | 4,835 | 3.548 | 3 |
| August, Inc. | 2950 Canal St., New Orleans, La. | 3,942 | 2.719 | 3 |
| Food, Inc. | 2927 Canal St., New Orleans, La. | 3,054 | 2.108 | 3 |
| St. Eys L. | 293 Audubon Blvd., New Orleans, La. | 2,968 | 2.040 | 3 |
| Ill Lynch, Piero, and R. S. St. | 70 N. Poy St., New York, N.Y. | 2,686 | 1.882 | 3 |
| Leon | 1014 Carondelet Blvd., New Orleans, La. | 2,040 | 1.407 | 1 |
| St. Louis H. | 2100 Jefferson Ave., New Orleans, La. | 1,914 | 1.320 | 1 |
| Julia, Julius | 295 Audubon Blvd., New Orleans, La. | 1,845 | 1.273 | 3 |
| Edward L. | 1424 47th St., New Orleans, La. | 1,816 | 1.232 | 3 |
| Tru | 900 Camp St., New Orleans, La. | 1,740 | 1.200 | 1 |
| Each, Margaret | Post Office Box 20084, Houston, Tex. | 1,586 | 1.094 | 3 |
| Richard W. | 32 Hicon St., New Orleans, La. | 1,468 | 1.040 | 3 |
| John H. | 1050 South Jeff Davis Parkway, New Orleans, La. | 1,500 | 1.034 | 3 |
| August W. | 3007 Agostino St., New Orleans, La. | 1,500 | 1.034 | 3 |
| Mrs. Richard M. | 21 Spanish Fort Blvd., New Orleans, La. | 1,478 | 1.020 | 4 |
| Ber, Stella J. | 43 Beverly St., Garden, Gretna, La. | 1,414 | .975 | 3 |
| Mrs. Phillip A. | 27 Egret St., New Orleans, La. | 1,300 | .897 | 3 |
| | 768 Amethyst St., New Orleans, La. | 1,258 | .884 | 3 |
| Total | | 53,000 | 34.592 | |

Changes in Stockholdings

| ISSUER | REPORTING PERSON | Holdings as of Oct 68 |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| BANK OF NEW ORLEANS & TRUST CO. | Laurence Merrigan | 3,698 |
| | Jack De Teo | 581 |
| | George Danegre | 1,878 |
| | Ralph Fishman | 1,777 |

"O" = Officer
"D" = Director

LAURANCE MERRICK JONES

1,561

Jack De Fee

1,878

George Denegre

1,777

139

Ralph Fishman

5,429

2,558

Joseph Merrick Jones
Residual Legatee of Estate

1,659

1,100

August Perez, Jr.

216

930

Louis A Yarrut

556

144

Charles E Zatarain

271

113

Laurence Eustis, Jr

126

448

L. Eustis Companies

3,403

1,006

Profit Sharing Trust Fund

448

27

L. Eustis Insurance Agcy

2,886

2,886

Ralph M Franse
Wife

1,160

425

Ralph M Franse
Wife

2,047

113

Olin Linn

1,006

27

John E. Prevost

27

3,403

CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK & TRUST CO

2,886

448

W.W. Kellog
As Trustee

1,160

1,006

T.H. Scott

425

27

Scott Truck & Tractor Co

2,047

2,886

Scott control thru a company
of trust not listed by name

1,160

1,160

George C Weeks

425

425

Weeks control thru a company
of trust not listed by name

2,047

2,047

J. Grayson Guthrie

2,047

2,047

G.L. Morgan

2,047



TCA claimed that the BAE program had been a failure. But what were their criteria for judging? Alas, the answer seems to know. Certainly, in the terms of those hundred and fifty students the school was no failure. Hard-core unemployed were developing consistent life styles, functional illiterates had raised their reading and math two or more grades, and absolute illiterates were now performing anywhere from 2.6 to 5.0 on the California Achievement Battery. Still, a failure it was to the gentlemen of TCA.

Those hundred and fifty students, however, rejected the Chrysler proposal, in particular, the training part of it. Most of the students had been through seven week, nine week, twelve week training programs and were still without jobs. Their rejection was strong and it was effective.

Pickets were set up in front of the TCA building on 704 Gravier and Dec 28th and 29th a committee of fourteen students were chosen to lead the fight with Wardell Smith as chairman and much soul was talked.

An extension of one week, from Dec 2 to Dec 6, was given rapidly. Christmas parties were being held in the International Bldg and the 50 black picketers depressed the glittering ladies. OVER

MAPLE STREET BOOK SHOP
7523 Maple St. • New Orleans, La.
Telephone: 866-4916



"Five Rooms of Paper Backs"

During this time final plans were made for transferring staff. (from the TCA to the Chrysler program) "Verbal agreements were made, and processing of the teachers, director and coordinator began. Teacher aids, however, were not "absorbed" by Chrysler.

Picketing continued through the week of the 2nd (dec.) Pressure was applied by the committee against Mr. Raymond Diamond, CEP Director and Mr. Winston Hill Executive Director of TCA. TCA Neighborhood Centers joined the fight and again there was success at the last minute.

It was not a complete success, however. Three weeks were gained but most of the staff was lost. Aids took over teachers positions and the committee became the administrators. It was a self-governed school that ran smoothly.

A proposal was written to keep the program open by the area council presidents of the TCA Neighborhood Centers and Dr. Romero of the Dallas office of OEO came to New Orleans to review it. He stated that OEO could not fund a program that was a duplication of one run by the state. Funds for continuing the program should be sought from the State Dept of Education.

But in any case and in any way, Dr. Romero stated the school must be kept open. And he gave BAE a one month extension to have time to find funds.

The Committee and Mr. Sidney Bartholomew the new coordinator went to Baton Rouge to seek funds. Mr. Raymond Diamond presented the proposal to the Louisiana Department of Vocational Education and the Louisiana Division of Employment

Street Vendors

Pick Up

NOLA Express

at

the work shop

1109 ROYAL STREET

NOLA Express is published every other Thursday. Downtown street vendors pick up papers at the Work Shop, 1109 Royal St. Uptown street vendors pick up papers at Maple Street Book Shop, 7523 Maple St. Vendors get 10¢ a copy. It sells for 15¢ a copy.

Schwartz Profits

An issue ago in re Schwartz's real estate transactions we said that it was impossible to tell Schwartz's profits because the down payments were not disclosed. This was an error on our part. They are only concealed from the uninitiated. We had mistakenly assumed that Homesteads and Loan Associations bought and sold real estate. Not so. They finance real estate transactions. They don't jack up the price per se. Where they make their money is on interest. Live and learn. Schwartz's profit on the four deals known to us was, excluding interest, \$13,800. Schwartz evidently

April 11, 1968. They report that of 4,412 Congressional committee meetings held in 1967, 1,716, or 39%, were held in secret. One could argue that these secret hearings involved matters of national defense but that would be false. The Journal took as an example the House Appropriations Committee. "It makes decisions on how and where your money is going to be spent, and in 1967 it held 383 meetings. Every one of them was behind closed doors."

That was in Washington DC. Let us come closer home. I quote Mr A P Generes, Secretary-Treasurer, The Administrators of the Tulane Educational Fund: "In reply to your letter addressed to the undersigned, this is to advise that Tulane University is a private corporation and its records are not generally available to the public. I, therefore, regret that I cannot comply with your request."

Another. This one in reply to a request to examine the list of loans outstanding of bankrupt Magnolia Corp. The case is in U S District Court here in New Orleans. "If you will provide us evidence that you are either a stockholder or a creditor, we shall be pleased to consider your request for inspection of corporate minutes and other records. In the event that you are neither a stockholder or a creditor, we must decline your request for inspection."

Lastly I would call your attention to June 10, 1968 in re the Orleans School Board: "He /New Orleans School Board Supt. Dr. Carl J. Dolce/ added that the board is willing to hear the complaints but always first in executive session..." "Executive session," if we may say so, is a

extension to have time to find funds.

The Committee and Mr. Sidney Bartholomew the new coordinator went to Baton Rouge to seek funds. Mr Raymond Diamond presented the proposal to the State Dept. of Vocational Education and the Louisiana Division of Employment Security \$71,000 was gotten.

This would not be enough, however, to keep the program going until the middle of July. In fact it was only a little under half of what was needed.

Romero told TCA to find funds even if it meant cutting other programs. Half-assedly, they began slicing away at the other programs. Chrysler, however, has not suffered a scratch.

TCA intended to give the New Careers Program, the most successful program, the cruelest cut of all.

But last week the Labor Dept in Dallas decided there would be no cuts in other programs. There would be no attempts to find room for the BAE Program. The cut in BAE was final.

Dr. Romero came to New Orleans and said that the BAE Program should really be getting its money from the Dept of Health, Education and Welfare. (HEW) Now, a proposal is being written for submission to HEW.

- Pat Brothers

Editors note: Pat Brothers was the only teacher who refused to be "absorbed" by Chrysler.

Handwritten signature

mistakenly assumed that Homesteads and Loan Associations bought and sold real estate. Not so. They finance real estate transactions. They don't jack up the price per se. Where they make their money is on interest, give and learn. Schwertz's profit on the four interest, \$13,800. Schwertz evidently had, as he terms it in his essay, a good education.



Dear Dr. Schwertz

We note with interest your recent article entitled "Student Unrest at Fortier Senior High School." / Copy-right, 1969, by Dr. Joseph S. Schwertz, Sr. All rights reserved. / You say that SDS is undemocratic. To make your point you cite the fact that SDS barred New York Times reporters from some meetings. "Apparently," you say, "while press freedom is traditionally considered basic to a democratic society it is not similarly regarded by SDS."

We would like to take this opportunity to commend you on your strong stand for press freedom. We entirely agree with you that press freedom is basic to a democratic society. We are however somewhat surprised to hear that it is traditional (You are presumably referring to modern-day USA.).

We would call your attention to a Wall Street Journal editorial dated

Lastly I would call your attention to June 10, 1968 in re the Orleans School Board: "He /New Orleans School Board Supt. Dr. Carl J. Dolce/ added that the board is willing to hear the complaints but always first in executive session..." "Executive session," if we may say so, is a euphemism had reporters use for "secret session."

We look forward to hearing from you. Perhaps, in the interest of the higher learning in America, you might like to qualify your statement that "press freedom is traditionally considered basic to a democratic society."

Regards, Robert Head

NOLA EXPRESS
Box 2342
New Orleans La 70116

3rd class
address correction requested
return or forwarding postage
guaranteed

Time Value

Handwritten: Harold Weisberg
Route 8
Frederick Md

