

HUAC Would Detain Negro 'Guerrillas'

By George Lardner Jr.
Washington Post Staff Writer

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The House Un-American Activities Committee suggested yesterday that the "guerrilla warfare" advocated by militant black nationalists might be countered by "detention centers" among other devices.

Committee Chairman Edwin E. Willis (D-La.) declared that "mixed Communist and black nationalist elements" across the Nation are planning and organizing guerrilla-type operations against the United States."

In the event of such violence, the Committee contended in a report issued under

its aegis, the guerrillas would be declaring a "state of war" within the country "and, therefore would forfeit their rights as in wartime."

"The McCarran Act," the 65-page report added, "provides for various detention centers to be operated throughout the country and these might well be utilized for the temporary imprisonment of warring guerrillas."

The proposal was made in a section of the HUAC report listing counter-moves that could be taken by the author-

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ities" to keep violence from spreading beyond the Nation's ghettos.

Rumors that detention centers or "concentration camps" might be used against Negroes have had widespread currency in ghetto slums for months.

Federal officials have steadily denied any such plan, calling the thought "wild" and "unconstitutional."

During any "guerrilla uprising," the HUAC report also said, "most civil liberties would have to be suspended" and "search and seizure operations" launched during daylight hours.

For holdout ghettos, the committee, Capitol Hill's right-wing bastion, suggested identification cards for slum-dwellers, issued by an office for "the control and organization of the inhabitants."

The report was written largely by Phillip Abbott Luce, who defected from the Peking-oriented Progressive Labor Party and turned to the right wing several years ago. But the study was financed by HUAC and was put out as a report by the committee itself.

Most of the report was devoted to calls for urban guerrilla warfare by groups such as the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM) and its "chairman in exile," Robert Williams, who now lives in Peking.

According to HUAC, other "pro-guerrilla warfare advocates" include the Revolutionary Contingent, which it calls "an openly Communist organization" based in New York City, and "key leaders of the Students for a Democratic Society," such as former SDS president Thomas Hayden.

The Committee gave the Communist Party, U.S.A., a relatively clean bill of health, at least by HUAC standards.

The report acknowledged that the Moscow-oriented CPUSA is opposed to guerrilla warfare now, but said this was only because the party felt any such attempts at this juncture would be suicidal since

they lack the support of a majority of the American people.

The HUAC report reached a similar conclusion.

It described guerrilla warfare as extending into "white residential areas or business districts," a stage beyond riots in the ghettos themselves and amounting to an assault "against the white population and the existing Government."

Failure Seen

The report concluded that such attempts would fail because guerrillas would be unable to "melt" into the white population or win enough popular support, always essential elements for successful guerilla operations.

As a result, the report said, "no matter what the destruction and terrorism initially inflicted by black guerilla fighters, there is little doubt that such an uprising could be effectively and quickly controled."